# Article information:

Association between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and aggression subscales in adolescents - Yoo - 2021 - Brain and Behavior - Wiley Online Library  
<https://onlinelibrary.wiley.com/doi/full/10.1002/brb3.2030>

# Article summary:

1. The prevalence of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is increasing, particularly among adolescents.

2. ADHD symptoms, such as hyperactivity and impulsivity, are associated with aggressive behavior in adolescents.

3. Adolescents with ADHD are at a higher risk of being involved in school violence, both as perpetrators and victims.

# Article rating:

Appears strongly imbalanced: The article is written in a biased or one-sided way, and the information it provides is not trustworthy enough to be considered a reliable source. You should consult other sources to find reliable information on the presented issues.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Association between attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and aggression subscales in adolescents" discusses the relationship between ADHD and aggression in adolescents. While the article provides some valuable information, there are several areas where a critical analysis is warranted.

Firstly, the article mentions that ADHD is a major obstacle to learning and life guidance at school, but it does not provide any evidence or data to support this claim. It would have been beneficial to include studies or research that demonstrate the impact of ADHD on academic performance and social functioning.

Additionally, the article states that the prevalence rate of ADHD is increasing, citing a study from the United States. However, it fails to mention any potential factors or reasons for this increase. This omission limits the reader's understanding of the broader context surrounding ADHD prevalence.

Furthermore, the article suggests that hyperactivity-impulsivity symptoms of ADHD are related to aggressive behavior, rule-breaking, and extraversion, while inattention symptoms are related to depression, slower cognitive task performance, and introversion. Although these associations may exist, no supporting evidence or references are provided to back up these claims. Without empirical evidence, these statements remain unsupported assertions.

Moreover, the article highlights that children with ADHD face difficulties in socializing with their peers and are at higher risk of becoming victims of school violence. While this may be true in some cases, it fails to acknowledge that individuals with ADHD can also exhibit prosocial behaviors and have positive relationships with their peers. By presenting only one side of the story, the article creates a biased view of individuals with ADHD.

Additionally, there is a lack of exploration of counterarguments or alternative explanations for the association between ADHD and aggression. It would have been valuable to discuss other factors that could contribute to aggressive behavior in adolescents beyond just ADHD symptoms.

The article also mentions oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) and conductive disorder (CD) as coexisting conditions with ADHD. However, it does not provide any information on the prevalence or impact of these disorders on aggression in adolescents with ADHD. This omission limits the comprehensiveness of the article's analysis.

Furthermore, the article does not address potential risks or limitations associated with diagnosing and treating ADHD. It would have been beneficial to discuss the potential overdiagnosis or misdiagnosis of ADHD and the potential side effects or risks associated with medication treatment.

Overall, while the article provides some valuable insights into the association between ADHD and aggression in adolescents, it lacks supporting evidence for its claims, presents a one-sided view, and overlooks important considerations and alternative explanations. A more balanced and evidence-based approach would have strengthened the article's credibility and provided a more comprehensive analysis of the topic.

# Topics for further research:

* Prevalence of ADHD in adolescents and its impact on academic performance and social functioning
* Factors contributing to the increasing prevalence of ADHD in adolescents
* Empirical evidence on the relationship between hyperactivity-impulsivity symptoms of ADHD and aggressive behavior
* Empirical evidence on the relationship between inattention symptoms of ADHD and depression
* cognitive task performance
* and introversion
* Positive social behaviors and peer relationships in individuals with ADHD
* Alternative explanations for the association between ADHD and aggression in adolescents

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/f3b4a915ff9ff44dec01a3a260f8bf94>