



Prevalence of adult adhd among teaching faculty members

P. Sivagami*, Dr. R. Padmavathi, K. Archana

GRT College of Nursing, Tiruvallur, Tamil Nadu, India.

Article History:	Abstract
Received on: 27 Jul 2023 Revised on: 02 Aug 2023 Accepted on: 23 Aug 2023	<p>Among the teaching faculty members of a private engineering college in Tiruvallur District, a descriptive study was conducted to assess the prevalence of adult ADHD. A total of 80 samples fulfilled the inclusive criteria were selected and assessed using the Adult ADHD Self Report Scale (ASRS-V1.1) using the non-probability convenient sampling technique. 9 (9.25%) of the participants had symptoms that clearly indicated ADHD, while 71 (88.75%) had symptoms that did not indicate ADHD. The present study revealed that among 80 samples 9 (11.25%) of them were found with highly consistent of ADHD symptoms and there is no statistically significant association was found between the prevalence of ADHD with their selected demographic variables</p>
<p>Keywords: Prevalence, Adult ADHD, Teaching faculty members, Prevalence, Adult ADHD, Teaching Faculty, Members.</p>	

*Corresponding Author

Name: P. Sivagami

Phone: 9444306683

Email: sivagamivenkataramani@gmail.com

Journal Home Page:

www.grtjest.com



Production and Hosted by

GRT College of Education

© 2023 | All rights reserved

INTRODUCTION

Historically, ADHD was considered a childhood disorder that was often disabling. Nevertheless, recent research has shown that ADHD persists in high proportion into adulthood, including prospective longitudinal follow-up studies. A high degree of genetic predisposition is associated

with structural and functional abnormalities of the brain, according to neuropsychological data.

In adulthood, ADHD can manifest as being difficult to get started on a task, having variable attention to details, having difficulty self-organizing, prioritizing and being inconsistent in task persistence. There may be varying levels of impulsivity and frustration tolerance. The symptom of hyperactivity is less prominent in adults with ADHD than in children. Primary care patients usually present with chaotic lives, comorbid conditions, disorganization, and substance abuse." [1]

Estimated that prevalence of adult ADHD among 18-44 years and concluded Approximately 4.4% of children and adolescents have ADHD. Females were less likely to have the disease (3.2%) than males (5.4%). [2] As per 2 adult ADHD prevalence is 2.2% among those 68-74 years of age compared to 6.2% among those 48-52 years of age. [3]

According to ADHD was found to be more prevalent in adults with persistent symptoms than in adults with symptomatic symptoms. [4]

All other races/ethnicities, except whites (5.4%), had lower prevalence rates.

It is important to diagnose and treat ADHD as soon as possible. Leaving ADHD untreated can be extremely detrimental to an individual's psychological, financial, academic, and social well-being, which is why it is so important to diagnose and treat it as soon as possible. [5]

From the above studies the researcher found that the scarce of research conducted on ADHD among adults which made us to undergo this study to assess the prevalence of adult ADHD among teacher's in order to prevent the adult from getting impact on the relationships, careers and even the personal safety. [6, 7]

OBJECTIVES

- To assess the prevalence of adult ADHD among teaching faculty members.

RESULTS:

Table 1: Description Of Demographic Variables Among Teaching Faculty Members

S. NO	DEMOGRAPHIC VARIABLES	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
1	Age in years		
	a) 25-35 years	34	42.5%
	b) 36-45 years	40	50%
	c) 46years and above	6	7.5%
2	Gender		
	a) Female	18	22.5%
	b) Male	62	77.5%
3	Educational qualifications		
	a) Post graduates	62	77.5%
	b) Graduate	18	22.5%
	c) Diploma\intermediate	0	0%
	d) High school	0	0%
	e) Middle school	0	0%
	f) Primary school	0	0%

- To associate the prevalence of adult ADHD among teaching faculty members Demographic variables selected by them. [8]

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

In Tiruvallur district, the prevalence of adult ADHD was assessed by the use of a quantitative approach, a non-experimental descriptive research design. We selected 80 samples and assessed them using the Adult ADHD Self-report scale (ASRS-V1.1). [9] This instrument consists of 18 criteria specified in the DSM-IV-TR. There were six questions that predicted symptoms of ADHD most accurately. As well as being Part A of the symptom checklist, these questions are the basis of the ASRS-V1.1 screener. The remaining twelve questions are found in Part B. [10]

	g) Illiterate	0	0%
4	Occupation		
	a) Professional	75	93.75%
	b) Semiprofessional	3	3.75%
	c) Clerical	0	0%
	d) Skilled	2	2.5%
	e) Semiskilled	0	0%
	f) Unskilled workers	0	0%
	g) Unemployed	0	0%
5	MonthlyIncome		
	a) 10,000-20,000	9	11.25%
	b) 20,001-30,000	24	30%
	c) 30,001-40,000	24	30%
	d) 40,001 and above	23	28.75%
6	Natureofwork		
	a) Sedentary	2	2.5%
	b) Moderate	66	82.5%
	c) Heavy worker	12	15%

The above table depicts that Teaching faculty demographics as a percentage and frequency.

Teaching faculty members' ages ranged from 35 - 46 years for 40 (50%) people, from 25 - 35 years for 34 (42.5%) people and from 46 years and older for 6 (7.5%) [11]

In context to the gender 62 (77.5%) of them were males, 18 (22.5%) of them were females.

With respect to the educational qualifications, 62 (77.5%) of them were completed their post graduates, 18 (22.5%) of them completed their graduate.

With regard to the occupation, 75 (93.75%) belongs to professional, 3 (3.75%) belongs to semiprofessional, 2 (2.5%) belongs to skilled occupation. [12]

With regard to monthly income 9 (11.25%) were receiving Rs.10,000 - 20,000, 24 (30%) were receiving Rs.20,001 - 30,000, 24(30%) were receiving Rs.30,001 - 40,000, 23(28.75%) were receiving Rs.40,001 and above.

In the category of nature of work 2 (2.5%) were sedentary worker, 66 (82.5%) were moderate worker, 12 (15%) were heavy worker

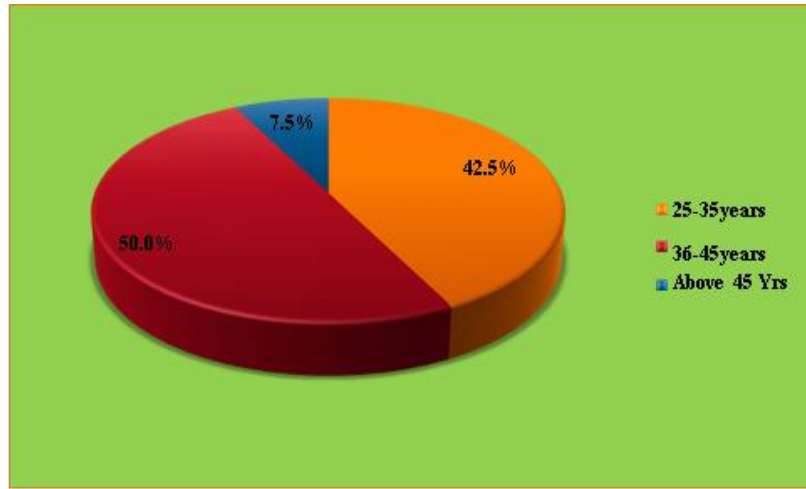


Figure 1: Percentage distribution of age of teaching faculty members

Table 2: Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of adult ADHD among teaching faculty members.

ADULT ADHD	HIGHLY CONSISTENT WITH ADHD		NOT CONSISTENT WITH ADHD	
	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE	FREQUENCY	PERCENTAGE
	9	11.25%	71	88.75%

The above table shows that 9 (11.25%) were found to have symptom highly consistent with

ADHD and 71 (88.75%) were found to have symptom not consistent with ADHD. [13]

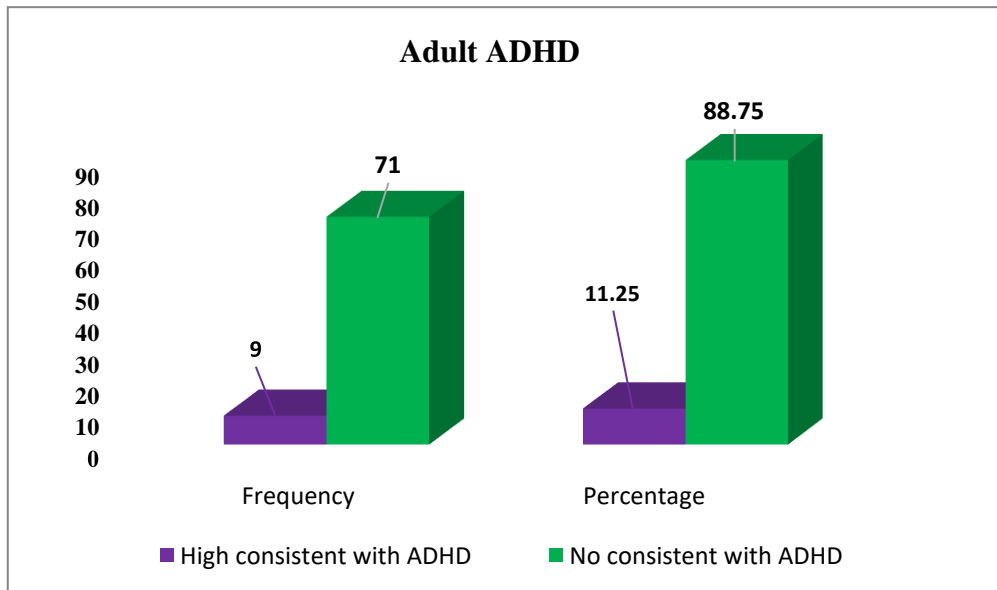


Figure.2 Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of adult ADHD among teaching faculty members

DISCUSSION

To the best of our knowledge findings of the study revealed that 9 (11.25%) were found to have symptom Highly consistent with ADHD and 71 (88.75%) were found to have no symptom consistent with ADHD. [14]

This finding is supported by the study done by Khan NT, Khan K (2018)⁴ to assess the Students at BUITEMS are more likely to suffer from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. An adult population with ADHD has a low incidence rate. In this study, 36% of 100 undergraduates had attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, 53% had no ADHD, and 11% had possible ADHD. [15] According to the study, men are more likely to suffer from attention deficit hyperactivity disorder.

CONCLUSION

The study concluded that Prevalence of Adult ADHD symptoms were found among 9 (11.25%) teaching faculty members. According to the investigator's analysis, 11.25 percent of adults suffer from Adult ADHD. The condition affects many aspects of people's lives, including

P. Sivagami, *et al.*, GRT J. Edu. Sci. Tech. 2023; 1(1): 1-21 psychological, financial, academic, and social. The importance of diagnosing and treating the disorder at the earliest we have realized. Because teaching faculty members are playing a major role among student community and we need to prevent them from getting a complication of Adult ADHD.

IMPLICATIONS OF THE STUDY

In nursing practice, in nursing education, in nursing administration, and in nursing research, the researcher has drawn the following implications.

NURSINGADMINISTRATION

- ❖ The Administrator has to plan and organize awareness program for teaching faculty members regarding Adult ADHD.
- ❖ Screening of ADHD among all the adults of teaching and non-teaching faculty members need to be organized on regular interval.
- ❖ Counseling and guidance regarding the early diagnosis and treatment should be emphasized for high risk members.

References

- [1] Prakash,J., etal.,(2021). Adult Attention-deficit Hyperactivity disorder: From clinical reality toward conceptual clarity. *Industrial psychiatry journal*, 30(1), 23-28
- [2] Dasetal.,(2019) conducted a comparative study among children with old age at Laliput Journal of ChitwanMedicalCollege,9(4),64–68.
- [3] Piegie's & Alageel, et al., (2021) Prevalence of Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among medical students in Riyadh City. *International Journal of Medicine in Developing Countries*, 3 (3), 246-251
- [4] Khan NT., Knan K (2018). Prevalence of Adult Attention deficit hyperactive Disoder among under graduated\s at BUITEMS.j. *Biomol Res Ther* 7:2 165
- [5] Almadwah, Kadhim & Qassim, Abdul kareem & Issa, Sajjad & Al-Mussawi, Abdulameer. (2019). Assessment of Knowledge of Primary School teacher's about Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Basra City.10.13140/RG.2.2.25278.33600.
- [6] Alrahili.N., Aldakheel.A.A., Al Ubied.A., Almalki.A., Al Barrak.A., Al-Dosari.B., Alhemaidi.W., Alamro.A.S. & Alageel.A.A. (2019) Prevalence ofAdult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder among medical students in Riyadh City. *International Journal of Medicine in Developing Countries*, 3(3), 246-251
- [7] Catherine, T. G., Robert, N. G., Mala, K. K., Kanniammal, C., & Arullapan, J. (2019). Assessment of prevalence of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder among school children in selected schools. *Indian journal of psychiatry*, 61(3), 232–237
- [8] Kessler RC, Adler L, Ames M, Demler O, Faraone S, Hiripi EVA, et al.The World Health Organization Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale (ASRS): a short screening scale for use in the general population.

Psychol Med. 2005;35:245.

- [9] Ustun B, Adler LA, Rudin C, Faraone SV, Spencer TJ, Berglund P, et al. The World Health Organization adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder self-report screening scale for DSM-5. *JAMA Psychiatry*. 2017;74:520-7.
- [10] Moulin F, Chollet A, Ramos-Quiroga JA, Bouvard M, Melchior M, Galéra C. Prevalence and Psychosocial Correlates of ADHD Symptoms in Young Adulthood: A French Population-Based Study. *J Atten Disord*. 2018;22:167-81.
- [11] Caci HM, Morin AJS, Tran A. Prevalence and correlates of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in adults from a French community sample. *J Nerv Ment Dis*. 2014;202:324-32.
- [12] Estévez N, Eich-Höchli D, Dey M, Gmel G, Studer J, Mohler-Kuo M. Prevalence of and associated factors for adult attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in young Swiss men. *PLoS One*. 2014;9:e89298.
- [13] Das D, Cherbuin N, Butterworth P, Anstey KJ, Eastaugh S. A population-based study of attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms and associated impairment in middle-aged adults. *PLoS One*. 2012;7:e31500.
- [14] Begg CB, Mazumdar M. Operating characteristics of a rank correlation test for publication bias. *Biometrics*. 1994;50:1088-101.
- [15] Peters JL, Sutton AJ, Jones DR, Abrams KR, Rushton L. Comparison of two methods to detect publication bias in meta-analysis. *JAMA*. 2006;295:676-80.