

ADHD & **ADOLESCENTS**

Friendships & **Victimisation**

(Becker et al., 2017)

02

Implications of peer rejection of children with ADHD:

- Increased risk of academic failure & school drop out
- Increased risk of depression & anxiety
- Increased risk of substance/alcohol misuse
- Victimisation by peers (any kind 57% ADHD 1 x wk +)
 - Physical victimisation 14% (boys more than girls)
 - Reputational victimisation 17% (no gender diff.)
 - Relational victimisation 51% (no gender diff.)



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Peer Victimisation ↔

(Chou et al., 2018)

02

287 ADHD adols. were assessed for bullying victimisation/perpetration:

- Teens with ADHD more likely to be bullies
- More likely to threaten peers, BUT...
- Prevalence rates:
 - Pure victims 14.6%
 - Pure perpetrators 8.4%
 - Victim/Perpetrators 5.6%



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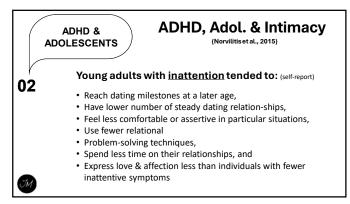
ADHD, Adolescence & Dating

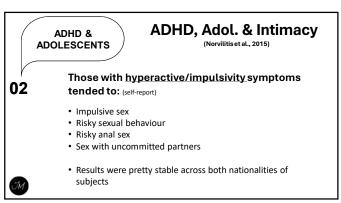
(VanderDrift, 2019)

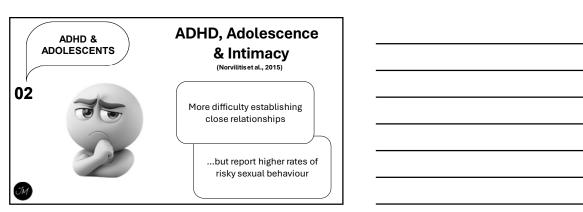
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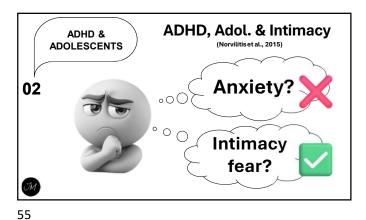
General findings: (self-report)

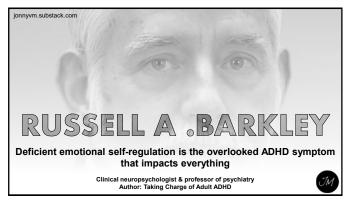
- ADHD associated with greater relationship difficulties
- Hyperactive symptoms associated with negative responses to bad behaviour
- In BOTH groups, <u>inattentive</u> symptoms associated with
 - Less constructive responses to partner bad behaviours
 - Greater interest in relational alternatives (new partner)

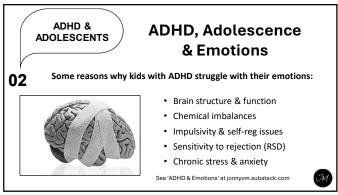


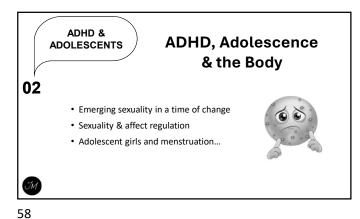










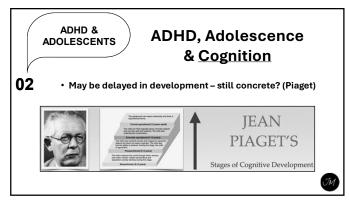


ADHD & ADHD, Adolescence & the Body

Specific oestrogen level comparisons between ADHD and non-ADHD girls are not available, but:

Research suggests hormonal fluctuations impact ADHD girls significantly, including for example:

Increased emotional sensitivity and mood swings
Greater difficulty managing inattentive symptoms
Heightened feelings of being overwhelmed
Less effective medications at certain points in cycle



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ADHD & ADOLESCENTS

Friendships & Peer Social Support

(Spender et al., 2023)

02

23 studies; 1509 ADHD kids; 1197 controls:

- ADHD-ers had significantly fewer friends...
- Lower quality friendships:
 - Fewer positive features & more negative features
- · Poorer friendship interactions



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ADHD & ADOLESCENTS

Friendships & Peer Social Support

(Spender et al., 2023)

02

 $\underline{\textit{Reasons}}$ posited for poorer friendship experiences in ADHD kids with their peers:

- Social skills
- Social cognition
- Emotional regulation abilities



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ADHD & ADOLESCENTS

ADHD & Friendships

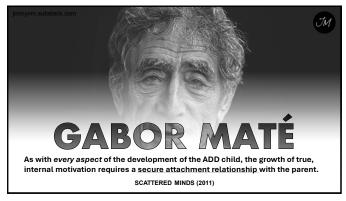
(Walters & Borus, 2020)

02

Snapshot of the literature on friendships in general: $\mbox{\scriptsize (p.230)}$

- Teens with ADHD have <u>trouble starting and maintaining friendships</u> and their <u>friendships are shorter</u> in duration than non-ADHD peers
- Adolescents with ADHD <u>have fewer friends</u> than their peers without ADHD
- Kids with ADHD are <u>perceived as less sociable and less likeable</u> by peers and experience more negative interactions with peers than non-ADHD peers
- They are also <u>more likely to exhibit specific social skills deficits</u> that contribute to peer rejection and bullying which in turn may contribute to future negative outcomes, including school dropout, substance abuse, and psychopathology

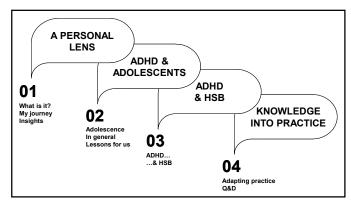


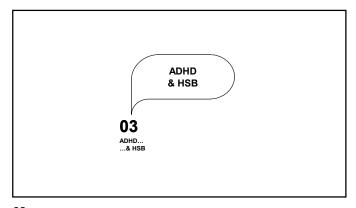


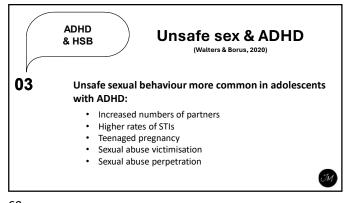
ADHD & ADHD & Parenting Myth 1: The child is just looking for attention • The child NEEDS your attention to know they're loved and to feel safe Myth 2: The child is deliberately trying to annoy the adult • The adult is failing to regulate Myth 3: The child purposefully manipulates the parent • Sometimes. But usually it's adaptive - it works!

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Maté's 5 Myths of ADHD parenting Myth 4: The ADHD child's behaviour causes the adult's tension or anger • We are responding to them, sure. But says more about us than it does about them Myth 5: Children with ADHD are lazy • Rarely, except in the usual teenage sense • They're often more energetic, creative and intelligent than their peers







ADHD & HSB

Unsafe sex & ADHD

(Norvilitis et al., 2015)

03

US college students with more ADHD symptoms, particularly symptoms of hyperactivity/impulsivity:

- Engage in more risky sexual behaviour (including less contraceptive use)
- More alcohol use before sex
- More intercourse with uncommitted partners
- Impulsive sex & more risky anal sex
- Sex with uncommitted partners
- NB: Inattention was only related to risky acts



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ADHD & HSB

Unsafe sex & ADHD

(Halkett & Hinshaw, 2021)

03

140 Girls aged 12-19 with ADHD. Followed up after 5 & 10 years (88 matched controls – no ADHD). Asked them about:

- Initial engagement in oral sex

COMBINED

• Twice as many oral partners

subtype only

- · Sexual intercourse and Number of sexual partners
 - Not significant

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ADHD & HSB

HSB Recidivism

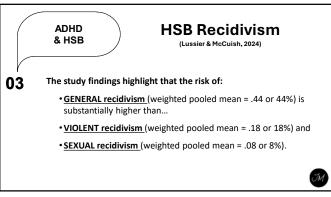
(Lussier & McCuish, 2024)

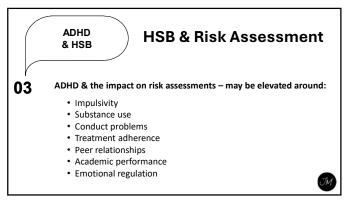
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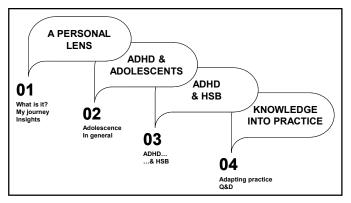
General observations:

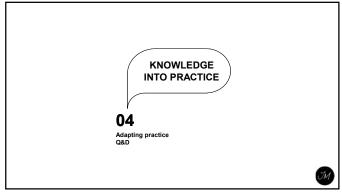
- Recidivism is always in part a feature of the system it sits within
 - How 'justice' responds to offending (& so affects offenders)
 - Changes in measurement of what constitutes 're-offending')
- Early studies (1943/51/54) reported low sexual recidivism rates
 - So, this is not a recent 'decline'
 - Neither is it a feature of 'how we see things now'

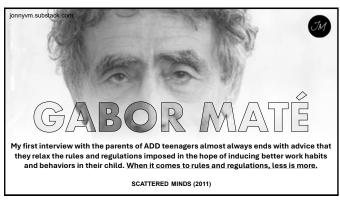


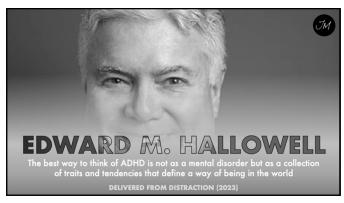


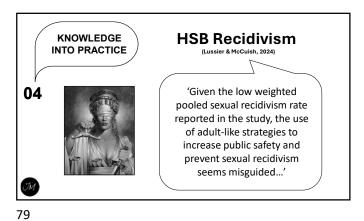












KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE

See the Struggle (work of Valerie Sinason)

Secondary & Primary disability (Valerie Sinason)

- Primary disability is the core condition – autism as a neurological disorder – internal and predetermined.

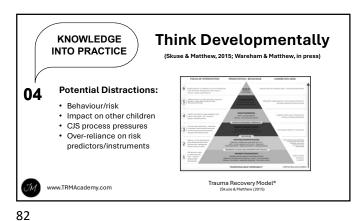
- Secondary disability develops as the emotional and relational aspects of living and developing with the primary disability – external and circumstantial.

TRENNA SUTCLIFFE

When you've seen one child with ADHD...
you've seen one child with ADHD

Developmental Behavioural Paediatrician - Founder Sutcliffe Clinic

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KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE

Think Developmentally (Skuse & Matthew, 2015; Glendinning et al., 2021; Wareham & Matthew, in press)

Instead:

• Manage risk (of course!) but then...
• FORMULATE!
• Ask the 'why' question
• Look at the whole story
• CJS process pressures

Trauma Recovery Model®

 Over-reliance on risk predictors/instruments

www.TRMAcademy.com



KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE

Sexual History (Onugha & Finlay, 2012)

04

- A number of studies found a link between high-risk sexual behaviour & ADHD
- Retro case note reviews of 50 x 12-18s with ADHD dx: none had a sexual history taken
- Clinicians & professionals of all kinds can help educate ADHD kids in the link between their condition & risky sexual behaviour
- Interventions can highlight this, too, and include proactive measures, input, programmes, etc. to support safe sexual practices



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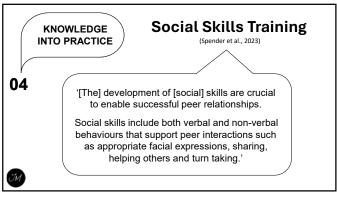


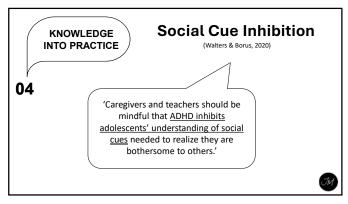
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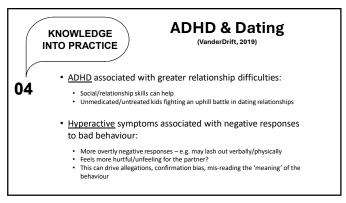
KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE 04 Stay mindful of co-morbidities

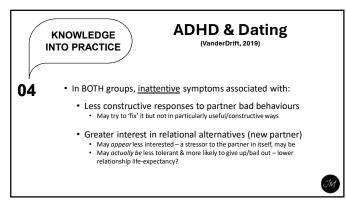


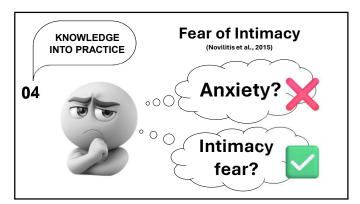


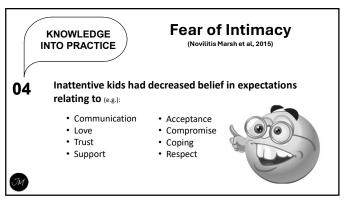




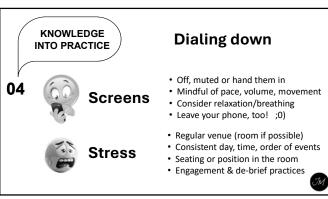


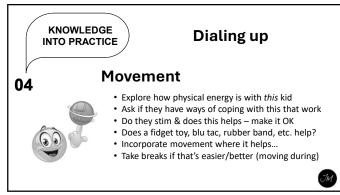


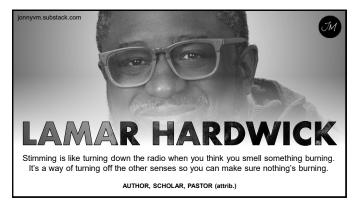












KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE

Assess Friendships & Social Support

(Rokeach & Wiener, 2020)

04

Friendships are key for all teenagers navigating the developmental stage they're in:

- Make social functioning with peers part of our assessment
- A contextual Safeguarding approach can be useful here
 - Mapping the community & social network (family, friendships, etc.) to gauge the level of active support



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KNOWLEDGE INTO PRACTICE

Managing Emotions

Remember:

- Impaired executive function?Self-reg problems?



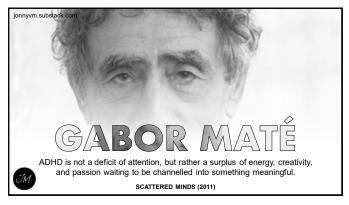
- How you respond to their emotion
- How you model things...
 RSD is this an issue for them?

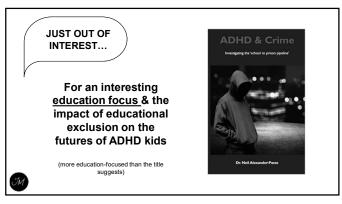
Relationships matter (modeling):

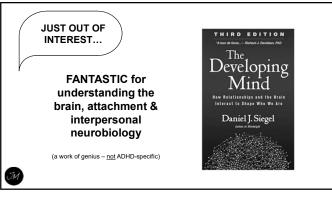
- Teach them how to 'see' emotions
- Teach/show them how to emote safely

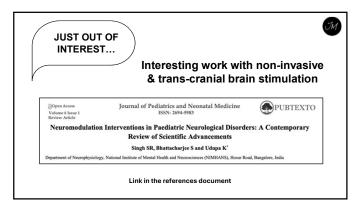


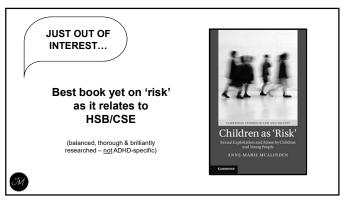
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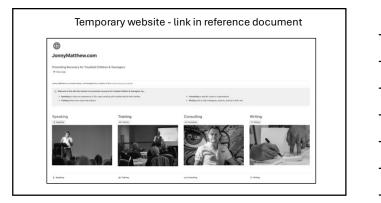














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