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ENGL 0725

31October2016

Annotated Bibliography

Krener, Penelope. "Adult attention-deficit disorder." *The Western Journal of Medicine* Mar. 1996: 259+. *General OneFile*. Web. 27 Oct. 2016.

This article discusses what attention deficit disorder is and how to diagnose someone with (A.D.D.). The person has to meet several criteria to be diagnosed with this disorder. Some of the criteria is, unable to sustain a relationship over time, stress intolerance, impaired interpersonal relationships, and unable to complete tasks. Some more characteristics are difficulty in direction and sustaining attention, difficulty staying organized, inattention to detail, stimulation seeking, restlessness, easily overwhelmed on tasks, and impatient. This disorder is genetic, its passed from parent to child. It also can come with anxiety, depression, and is classified as a learning disorder. This article was written by Penelope Krener, who is a psychiatrist that does research and publishes many articles on psychiatric issues. She has published many credible articles to Western Journal of Medicine. This journal is a reliable source because its well known for its many scientific articles on modern medicine. This article is not bias for it does many different research on many different medical issues. This article provides information on what (A.D.D.) is and how its classified. I will use this article as the basis to give an understanding of how this disorder works. Also I will be doing a section on the challenges people with this disorder face and this article will help me give credible examples for that section.

Rasheed, Anas,IffathFathima, and Mohammed Altaf. "Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

(ADHD): an overview." International Journal of Pharmaceutical Sciences and

Research 4.5 (2013): 1669+. Health Reference Center Academic. Web. 27 Oct. 2016.

This article discusses the symptoms of (A.D.H.D.). Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder is a developmental disorder where the person with this disorder lags in impulse control. It's classified as a disruptive behavior disorder as well. Not all symptoms are present in this disorder in every case. Some people with this disorder are overlooked and never tested for it. This article was written by Anas Rasheed, a junior chemist and masters in other studies as well. This person has done many labs and studies on people with this disorder. He makes his information on this topic credible and none bias by basing his whole career on these studies and working with many other credible researchers on this topic as well. This article provides much insight on this topic and how it’s classified. It helps me argue the fact that not everyone with this disorder are the same. Many people with this disorder may never know they have it because they were never tested as a child. This shows that many people fall through the cracks when it comes to modern medicine.

Sawyer, Walter E. "Attention Deficit Disorder: AWolf in Sheep's Clothing... Again."The

Reading Teacher 42.4 (1989): 310-12. Web.

In this article they discuss the beginning of (A.D.D). In the early ages they claimed this to be in children: learning disability (LD). Many children were, labeled as "special," so that the educators can have these children placed in a special educational program. However before 1980 (A.D.D.) had another name, hyperactivity. They would treat this by very powerful drugs to try and calm down the children. Causing the children to experience horrible side effects. Hence, a wolf in sheep's clothing. When trying to diagnose (A.D.H.D.) they would have reports done of said child, by parents, teachers, and bystanders. But that was dangerous, when most of the children were just hyperactive. Many children were misdiagnosed with this process and to this day many children are misdiagnosed with (LD) and (A.D.D.). This article was written by many M.D.s and researchers. They are credible because they have studied all the history of (A.D.D.) and what happened back in the old ages. This article is not bias because there is many researchers doing this paper from many credible sources. This article helps my research by providing information that (A.D.D.), is nothing like (A.D.H.D.). Even back in the 1970-1990 they treated them very differently. Both have very different effects on people.

Walters, Pat. "Attention Deficit Disorder (ADD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder

(ADHD): medication considerations." Access July 2010: 21+. Academic OneFile. Web.

23 Oct. 2016.

This article discusses the medication and treatment a person with (A.D.D) may take to control the disability. (A.D.D.), is uncurbable but is treatable to have a normal day life. There is many medications to treat this disabilities with but there is no right medicine to treat everyone with that have this disability. There is all sorts of side effects that come with the medication, such as ticks, lack of appetite, and lack of sleep. When taking the medication it will improve concentration, attention, completing tasks, and making these people feel more in control with their day. This article was pieced together and written by thirteen different credible specialists. Each one of these doctors specialize in something to do with this disorder. They come together making a credible source for this paper. This article also is not bias because not any of these doctors specializes in the same one thing. This article provides many different outlooks on all the medicine that treats (A.D.D.). This helps me argue that not one medicine is the right medicine for everyone. People with different strains of (A.D.D.)-(A.D.H.D.) need different kinds of treatment or medication to control their disability.

Brinker, Allen, et al. "Indication and use of Drug Products used to Treat Attention-

Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder: ACross-Sectional Study with Inference on the

Likelihood of Treatment in Adulthood."Journal of child and adolescent

psychopharmacology17.3 (2007): 328-33.ProQuest.Web. 30 Oct. 2016.

This article discusses the likely hood of treatment in adults compared to children. In the study of people age one through sixty-four years during 2004 shows an increase use in medication through age eleven. It shows a decrease and leveling out from age twenty-five through sixty-four. The study shows at least one child in ten put on medication will continue treatment as a adult. This study doesn't have the data necessary to show medication used for (A.D.H.D) beyond adulthood. This article was written by Allen Brinker, who is a well known M.D. this article is none bias because its in a very well known article from the Journal of child and adolescentpsychopharmacology. This makes this source credible because the journal studies on the disorders of children constantly. This article provides the statistics needed to form my argument that children need to be medicated as soon as possible. If their not medicated right away they may never be medicated and will have to struggle with this disorder the rest of their lives. The treatment is important to help people deal with this disorder in everyday life and if they don’t get treated they may luck out on opportunities in life because this disorder will disable them from these opportunities.

Huang, Yu-Shu, and Ming-Horng Tsai. "Long-term outcomes with medications for attention-

deficit hyperactivity disorder: current status of knowledge."CNS Drugs25.7 (2011):

539+. Health Reference Center Academic. Web. 28 Oct. 2016

This article discusses stimulant medication and none stimulant medication. The stimulant medication has been used since the 1960's. None stimulant medication has not been FDA approved but has showed effective in clinical trials. Stimulant medication and none stimulant medication can have adverse effects. Studies are ongoing with both stimulant and none stimulant medication to show the long-term outcomes. This article was written by Dr. Ming-HrongTsia. He is a pediatric neonatologist That studies the long-term effects of (A.D.H.D) medication. This topic is none bias because he does constant ongoing research on the medication. This article is a credible source because he submits all his finding to the well known, Health References Center. This article does not provide any good information for my paper. It does not contribute to my paper for the fact that it is not what I'm focusing on in the medical field of (A.D.D). I will not use this article in any further work in my paper.

Frank-Briggs, Angela Ine, “Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD).” Journal Of

Pediatric Neurology 9.3 (2011): 291-298. CINAHL Plus with Full Text. Web. 27 Oct.

2016.

This article discusses the challenges that people with this disorder face on a day to day basis. They're easily distracted so they have difficulty learning new things in and out of school. They often struggle to fallow given instructions. They have problems completing or turning in homework assignments. Children with (A.D.H.D.) do not seem to listen when spoken to because they easily zone out peoples voices. This article was written by Angela Ine Frank-Briggs, she is a pediatrician and submits her studies to the Journal of Pediatric Neurology which is a well knows pediatric journal constantlystudying on all child disorders. This article is not bias because its going through the well known pediatric journal which also makes this a credible source. This article provides the argument that children with this disorder face many challenges daily. This is not a easy disorder to live with and shouldn’t be taken lightly. This makes it harder for children to prosper alchemically because (A.D.H.D.) causes set backs in their learning abilities.

Primich, C., and J. Iennaco. "Diagnosing Adult Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: The

Importance Of Establishing Daily Life Contexts For Symptoms And

Impairments." Journal Of Psychiatric & Mental Health Nursing 19.4 (2012): 362-

373. CINAHL Plus with Full Text. Web. 28 Oct. 2016.

This article discusses diagnosing adults with (A.D.H.D.). Diagnosing adult with this disorder is hard because they can easily lack symptoms. They say, "They have a feeling of restlessness." Children with this disorder are sent to the doctor by their teacher, family, and other adults because they are not able to pay attention and are impulsive. Adults on the other hand have learned to hide those symptoms and have to refer themselves to the doctor to be diagnosed. Misdiagnosis of adults with this disorder happens. They are diagnosed with depression disorder, anxiety disorder, and bipolar disorder instead. This article was written by C. Prmich, who is a mental health nurse. Her article was submitted to a well known journal called, Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing. This Journal is a credible source because their constantly working on research of peoples mental health. This article is not bias because its going through that credible journal. This article provided great information on the argument that children should be tested a soon as possible for (A.D.H.D.). It helps to argue that diagnosing adults is a much harder task than diagnosing children. Adults need to get themselves tested as soon as possible so they don’t have to struggle so much in life.

Ahlström, Britt.H. and Elisabet Wentz. "Difficulties in Everyday Life: Young Persons with

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity Disorder and Autism Spectrum Disorders Perspectives. A

Chat-Log Analysis."International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-

Being9 (2014)ProQuest.Web. 28 Oct. 2016.

This article discusses the challenges of everyday life for young people diagnosed with (A.D.H.D.). Being treated unfairly by parents or other adults in their life is a big issue for young people with this disorder. Managing the span between feeling stressed and feeling rested is a significant challenge. Anxiety of everything from making their own choices to what to wear to school is a deciding factor on how that day will play out for them. Making life choices for example, becoming a animal nurse is looked at from a young persons with (A.D.H.D.) as a job that they may not be able to handle the classes, so it becomes a dream for them. This article was written by B.H. Ahlstrom and E. Wentz, who are Associate Professors at the Department of Nursing. They work with the International Journal of Qualitative Studies on Health and Well-being. This journal is a well known for their research on medical science. So They should be a reliable source for the challenges of (A.D.H.D.) and they're not bias because they are a credible source on medical science. This article provides information on the behavior people with (A.D.H.D.) have. It helps argue that those young people struggle with everyday life due to having this disorder. They get other medical problems with this disorder as well, such as anxiety and depression with making life opportunities hard to come by.

Ingersoll, Barbara D., and Sam Goldstein. Attention Deficit Disorder and Learning Disabilities:

Realities, Myths, and ControversialTreatments, Doubleday,NewYork, 1993.

This book chapter discusses the challenges of (A.D.H.D.) in many different ways. There are three main focus points of this problem. These three are attentional problems, difficulty controlling impulsive responses, and excessive motor activity. These children are more likely to have speech and language delays and disorders. They also have problems keeping up in school and falling behind in class causing their grades to drop. This chapter was written by Barbra D. Ingersoll and Sam Goldstein, who have PH. D.s in clinical psychology at the University of Pennsylvaniaand the University of Utah, specializing in learning disabilities. Because their expertise in this field, they should be credible authors to write about this topic. The book was published in 1993, but all my data may very in a time span so it shouldn’t matter. But there might be some change that may occur due to the time difference. These sources of the data may be very reliable because they constantly are studying and treating this disability. These sources are not bias because theirtreated and constantly researching on this learning disability. This book chapter supports the first part of my argument that having this disorder poses many challenges in everyday life. This will help convince others that people with (A.D.H.D.) should get extra help in school and at home. I can show that getting jobs with this disorder is harder as well due to this disorder.