American scientists found that AD/HD children ages 5 through 12 improved their skills, knowledge of, and enjoyment of badminton as well as became less frustrated with the sport with coaching in the sport. With medication these children additionally were able to follow rules better, demonstrated better sportsmanship and a better understanding of the rules of the sport. They suggested children with AD/HD use medication while playing sports.

ADHD and Circadian Function

Irish professors through a review of the literature related to children with ADHD and circadian sleep functions that they had significantly more problems with becoming sleepy later than their non-impaired peers, later in the day chronotype, and delayed dim light melatonin onset, and sleep onset. They also found that melatonin treatment may help this. However, the scientists concluded there is significant circadian rhythm difficulty in children with AD/HD.

AD/HD and Sensory Perception

Dutch and German researchers found that children and adults with AD/HD have heightened sensitivity to smells, but lower levels of visual and speech perception than do their normally developing peers.

Hupen, P., et al. (April 11, 2017). Perception in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder. DOI: 10.1007/s12402-017-0230-0.
American scientists found that they were directly able to predict the level of social and personal difficulties caused by alcohol use by college students with AD/HD, by their level of inattention, impulsivity/hyperactivity and impairment.

German researchers found the candidate genes for AD/HD do not appear to overlap those connected to Parkinson's disease.

Geissler, J.M., et al. (February 7, 2017). No genetic association between attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and Parkinson’s disease in nine ADHD candidate SNPs. Attention Deficit. DOI: 10.1007/s12402-017-0219-8.
AD/HD + Autism = Dysgraphia

Investigators from Penn State University found that children and adolescents with AD/HD and autism commonly have comorbid dysgraphia.

Mindfulness and AD/HD

Canadian scientists were able to improve the Theda/Beta brain wave ratios in 11 to 17 year old individuals with AD/HD through mindfulness training. They interpreted this as meaning the subjects developed improved attention abilities through the training.

Emotional Lability and AD/HD

Spanish professors found that the level of emotional lability experienced by adults with AD/HD during childhood predicted the level of adult impairment cause by their AD/HD. They suggested that emotional lability should be assessed when assessing for AD/HD.

University of Alabama scientists found that children with AD/HD have significant Theda/Beta brain wave anomalies in their frontal and frontocentral brain regions during attentional tasks. Those with Sluggish Cognitive Tempo do not.

Professors from UCLA discovered children with AD/HD are more at risk for comorbid depression when they have higher levels of inattention.

A population study of the co-occurrence of AD/HD and autism in adults was conducted by scientists from Great Britton. They found the higher the inattention scores the adults reported the more social and communication difficulties they had. From this they concluded there is somewhat of a common etiology in AD/HD and autism.

AD/HD and Bulimia

British investigators discovered AD/HD is positively associated with bulimia, but they could not infer the direction of causation.

Iron Levels and AD/HD

Chinese scientists discovered that children with AD/HD tend to have lower serum ferritin levels than their non-impaired peers.

Scientists discovered that bilateral prefrontal repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation of adults with AD/HD does not successfully treat AD/HD.

Neurofeedback and AD/HD

A recent randomized controlled study in the Netherlands indicated that neurofeedback treatment did not improve AD/HD symptoms in AD/HD children. However, stimulant medication was found to do so. The scientists as a result could not recommend neurofeedback for AD/HD.

Preschool, Medication, and AD/HD

Researchers for the university of Florida found as they followed preschoolers the number of medications they were placed on to treat their AD/HD and comorbid disorders grew substantially until they reached school age. Part of this was due to new symptoms developing as the child developed, but part may be due to overmedication of symptoms.

Miscellaneous
Children’s Health and Pets

Research conducted by the RAND corporation found that previous research that indicates that children who have pets are healthier have significant bias in them. When confounding variables are stringently controlled they found no significant difference between the health of children with and without pets.

American researchers autopsied 111 brains of former professional football players and found the 99.9, or 110 of them suffered from CTE.