Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

In a study of boys with ADHD and disruptive behavior symptoms, those scoring high on “callous unemotional traits” showed a blunted HPA axis reactivity to the experimentally induced stress.\(^66\)

In the US, ADHD is the most common neurodevelopmental disorder of childhood. The estimated prevalence of diagnosed ADHD among children and adolescents aged 4 to 17 years was 10.2% in 2015-2016, representing a significant increase from 1997-1998.\(^{66b}\) The results of a long-running study found that 29% of the children with ADHD still had ADHD as adults, and 81% of them still had at least one other psychiatric disorder – compared to 47% of those no longer with ADHD and to 35% of controls.\(^{67}\) ADHD costs Americans with it about $77 billion per year in lost income.\(^{67b}\)

Premature infants have significantly more severe symptoms of ADHD at school age.\(^{68}\) Another statistical snapshot of America reveals that the percent of children in 2011 currently diagnosed with ADHD averaged 24% higher in the 20 states whose public drinking water was more than 85% fluoridated, compared to the 30 least fluoridated states.\(^{54,69}\)

A 2015 study found that each one-percent increase in artificial fluoridation prevalence was associated with approximately 67,000 to 131,000 additional ADHD diagnoses (2003–2011).\(^{70}\) In October 2018, a major study (partially funded by the US National Institutes of Health) revealed that higher maternal levels of fluoride during pregnancy are associated with more ADHD-like symptoms in school-age children.\(^{70b}\)
References


67b. $77 billion in lost income is attributed to ADHD annually in the US. American Psychiatric Assoc. May 23, 2005.


69. Percent of Youth Aged 4-17 Currently Diagnosed with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder by State (2011). National Survey of Children's Health. CDC.
