

Equity, Diversity and ADHD

Submission ID	3001182
Submission Type	Plenary
Topic	None
Status	Submitted
Submitter	Roberta Waite
Affiliation	Drexel University
Participant(s)	Roberta Waite (Chair), Martin Katzman (Co-Chair), Tumaini Coker (Speaker), Napoleon Higgins (Speaker), Roberta Waite (Moderator)

SUBMISSION DETAILS

Overall Abstract Inequities in access to racially and culturally competent care for those affected by ADHD must be addressed in order for individuals across the lifespan to achieve optimal health outcomes. Structural racism is a key influencer of health which will be discussed in context to understand how disparities persist for children as well as adults with ADHD leading to disparities in health and educational outcomes and increased risk for incarceration. Policies and practices have normalized discriminatory processes that uphold inequities in outcomes for black and brown racialized populations. Understanding pertinent historical information will also be discussed to enhance Parent Behavioral Training Programs for these children in order to help meet the needs of these families and strive towards equity in ADHD care. Acknowledgement and understanding the enormity of present-day policies that disproportionately affect racially marginalized populations will be highlighted. In addition, strategies will be proposed that can prevent these crises and move towards embracing the humanity of all youth and adults that deserve equitable opportunities to thrive in life.

Learning Objectives

Learning Objective 1 Discuss how disparities in the diagnosis and treatment of ADHD for racially black and brown children are informed by structural racism.

Learning Objective 2 Identify ways to reduce disparities in ADHD care for racially black and brown children to promote their health and long-term well-being.

Learning Objective 3 Highlight the trend of mass incarceration for persons affected by ADHD.

Learning Objective 4 Describe strategies and their methods of implementation in order to avert the crises of mass incarceration with special attention to racially black and brown populations affected by ADHD.

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Signature Dr. Roberta Waite

DISCLOSURE

Financial Relationships

Disclosure No, I have nothing to disclose.

Statement 1 I Agree.

Statement 2 I Agree.

Statement 3 I Agree.

Statement 4 I Agree.

Statement 5 I Agree.

Statement 6 I Agree.

Statement 7 I Agree.

Statement 8 I Agree.

Signature Dr. Roberta Waite

Equity, Diversity and ADHD

Submission ID 3001182

Submission Type Plenary

Topic None

Status Submitted

Submitter Martin Katzman

Affiliation START Clinic for Mood and Anxiety Disorders

Participant(s) Roberta Waite (Chair), Martin Katzman (Co-Chair), Tumaini Coker (Speaker), Napoleon Higgins (Speaker), Roberta Waite (Moderator)

DISCLOSURE

Financial Relationships

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Financial Relationships Details

Commercial Interest	Type of Financial Interest	Individuals Involved
Abbvie	Advisory Board	Self
Eisai	Advisory Board	Self
Empower Pharma	Advisory Board	Self
Janssen	Advisory Board	Self
Otsuka	Advisory Board	Self
Pfizer	Advisory Board	Self
Purdue	Advisory Board	Self
Sante Cannabis	Advisory Board	Self
Shire	Advisory Board	Self
Takeda	Advisory Board	Self
Tilray	Advisory Board	Self
Lundbeck	Contracted Research	Self
Allergan	Honoraria	Self
Janssen	Honoraria	Self
Lundbeck	Honoraria	Self

Otsuka	Honoraria	Self
Pfizer	Honoraria	Self
Purdue	Honoraria	Self
Shire	Honoraria	Self
Takeda	Honoraria	Self
Tilray	Honoraria	Self
Lunesta	Honoraria	Self
Pfizer	Grant	Self

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Employee Disclosure No

Signature Martin A. Katzman.

Equity, Diversity and ADHD

Achieving Equitable ADHD Care for African American and Latinx Children

Submission ID 3001182

Submission Type Plenary

Topic None

Status Submitted

Submitter Tumaini Coker

Affiliation University of Washington School of Medicine

Participant(s) Roberta Waite (Chair), Martin Katzman (Co-Chair), Tumaini Coker (Speaker), Napoleon Higgins (Speaker), Roberta Waite (Moderator)

SUBMISSION DETAILS

Abstract This panel presentation will cover three main objectives.

1. Assess disparities in the diagnosis and treatment of ADHD for black and Latinx children
2. Evaluate how these disparities, compounded with structural racism, can impact the health and long-term well-being of these children
3. Assess potential ways to reduce these disparities in care

To meet these objectives, I will describe the current literature on disparities in ADHD diagnosis and treatment, and provide a historical context for understanding the potential impact for these inequities.

In this panel discussion, I will summarize the following findings. First, disparities in care for ADHD exist for Black and Latinx children, yet ADHD care does not sufficiently address these inequities in care. Second, ensuring a high-quality treatment program that includes medication and behavioral treatment is critical for achieving equitable outcomes in ADHD care for Black and Latinx families. Finally, for children of color inadequately treated for ADHD with problem behaviors, there can be serious consequences at school that can have a negative impact on their health and well being. This panel presentation will highlight what is known about ADHD disparities for Black and Latinx children, the negative impact of these disparities, and how we can adapt our Parent Behavioral Training Programs to help meet the needs of these families and achieve equity in ADHD care.

Co-Authors

* Presenting Author

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
Tumaini *	Coker *	University of Washington School of Medicine

Self-Assessment Maintenance of Certification Self Assessment

Self-Assessment Maintenance of Certification Self Assessment

Question 1 Do disparities in the diagnosis and treatment of ADHD for African American and Latinx children exist?

Multiple Choice Answer 1 There are no data or literature that show disparities in care for these populations for ADHD

Multiple Choice Answer 2 Some, but not all studies that have been done show a disparity in diagnosis and treatment of ADHD for these populations.

Multiple Choice Answer 3 The studies have not been done to make any assessment of disparities.

Multiple Choice Answer 4 All studies that have been done show a disparity in diagnosis and treatment of ADHD for these populations.

Correct Answer Indication Multiple Choice Answer 2

Question 2 Disparities for Black and Latinx children in ADHD have been documented for:

Multiple Choice Answer 1 ADHD medication treatment

Multiple Choice Answer 2 ADHD diagnosis

Multiple Choice Answer 3 No disparities documented

Multiple Choice Answer 4 ADHD diagnosis and medication treatment

Correct Answer Indication Multiple Choice Answer 4

Literature References Coker TR, Elliott MN, Toomey SL, Schwebel DC, Cuccaro P, Emery ST, Davies SL, Visser SN, Schuster MA. Racial and ethnic disparities in ADHD diagnosis and treatment. Pediatrics. 2016 Sep 1;138(3).

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Signature Tumaini Coker

DISCLOSUREFinancial Relationships

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Statement 7 | Agree.

Statement 8 | Agree.

Signature Tumaini Coker

Equity, Diversity and ADHD

The Risk of Untreated and Undiagnosed Childhood ADHD on Adult Black American's Upward Mobility and Incarceration Rates

Submission ID	3001182
Submission Type	Plenary
Topic	None
Status	Submitted
Submitter	Napoleon Higgins
Affiliation	Bay Pointe Behavioral Health Service, Inc.
Participant(s)	Roberta Waite (Chair), Martin Katzman (Co-Chair), Tumaini Coker (Speaker), Napoleon Higgins (Speaker), Roberta Waite (Moderator)

SUBMISSION DETAILS

Abstract Nationally, there has been a trend of mass incarceration of persons in America and specifically of African descent and persons of color. Many of those are children who are impacted by ADHD and other impulse control disorders. The lack of an accurate diagnosis, community attitudes and distrust of the medical system greatly impact how patients of color are evaluated for ADHD and barriers that are in place from medical professionals and the community. For those who are on the educational margins, such as those with ADHD, learning disabilities and other impulse control disorders, will often find themselves targeted by policies that impact their outcomes and placements in society as adults. This is also true for the poor and other marginalized populations. This trend of mass incarceration has shown that 1 in 3 African-American and 1 in 6 Hispanic American boys can expect to be incarcerated in their lifetime. Even though there are more boys being incarcerated, the number of girls of color is rapidly growing as well. This epidemic trend is further endangering the youth of America and is disproportionately shaping American society and dismantling our social construct. The practice of removing children of color out of the education system and society, minimizing the educational level and ability to work, greatly hampers their ability to become responsible adults via decreasing upward mobility and opportunity. In this talk, we hope to give an understanding of the gravity of current policies that disproportionately affect African-Americans, such as zero tolerance policies, in school and out of school suspension, special education, unequal sentencing for juvenile crimes and trying children as adults. We will discuss strategies that intervene in order to avert these crises and how to implement them in vulnerable communities.

Co-Authors

* Presenting Author

First Name	Last Name	Affiliation
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Napoleon *	Higgins *	Bay Pointe Behavioral Health Service, Inc.
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Self-Assessment Maintenance of Certification Self Assessment

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Question 1 How have zero tolerance policies shown to improve school behavior?

Multiple Choice Answer 1 They have shown to decrease referrals to alternative school.

Multiple Choice Answer 2 They have shown to improve classroom grades through improving discipline in the classroom.

Multiple Choice Answer 3 They improve classroom behavior with ADHD children by helping them focus on the classwork.

Multiple Choice Answer 4 Zero tolerance policies have not shown to improve classroom behavior or decrease referrals to alternative school.

Correct Answer Indication Multiple Choice Answer 4

Question 2 Undiagnosed ADHD in African-Americans has shown to

Multiple Choice Answer 1 Increase risk of disciplinary issues.

Multiple Choice Answer 2 Increase risk of disciplinary issues, not completing high school and incarceration.

Multiple Choice Answer 3 Increase risk of completed suicides, disciplinary issues, not completing high school and incarceration.

Multiple Choice Answer 4 All of the above.

Correct Answer Indication Multiple Choice Answer 4

Literature References Cénat JM, Blais-Rochette C, Morse C, et al. Prevalence and Risk Factors Associated With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Among US Black Individuals: A Systematic Review and Meta-analysis. JAMA Psychiatry. Published online September 09, 2020. doi:10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2020.2788

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Signature Napoleon B. Higgins, Jr. MD

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Financial Relationships Details

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Otsuka	Consultant	Self
Lundbeck	Consultant	Self
Assurex	Advisory Board	Self
Sage	Advisory Board	Self

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Employee Disclosure No

Signature Napoleon B. Higgins, Jr. MD

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Submitter Roberta Waite

Affiliation Drexel University

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