

## PW01-108 - ADHD SYMPTOMS PREVALENCE IN AMBULATORY YOUNG PATIENTS DIAGNOSED OF OTHER PSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS: GHOST STUDY RESULTS

**J.A. Ramos-Quiroga**<sup>1</sup>, M. Casas-Brugue<sup>1</sup>, M. Caballero-Correa<sup>2</sup>, P. Martinez-Jimenez<sup>2</sup>, on behalf of the Ghost Study Group

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Psychiatry, Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona,* <sup>2</sup>*Medical Affairs, Janssen Cilag Spain, Madrid, Spain*

**Introduction:** Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is one of the most prevalent psychiatric disorders in children (5.29%) worldwide, and highly comorbid with other psychiatric disorders.

**Objectives:** To evaluate ADHD symptoms prevalence/frequency in young ambulatory patients diagnosed with other psychiatric disorders.

**Methods:** Non-interventional, multicentre, and cross-sectional, retrospective study. Patients aged 15-24 having a primary diagnosis of: Substance Use (SUD), Borderline personality (BPD), Anxiety (AD), Affective, Antisocial Personality (APD), or Conduct Disorders (CD) or Bulimia, giving informed consent were included (not previously treated/diagnosed with ADHD). ADHD symptoms prevalence was captured following DSM-IV criteria and moderate ADHD symptoms was considered as scoring >24 in the ADHD RS (DuPaul).

**Results:** 795 patients meeting in- and exclusion criteria were analyzed in the study. Mean age was 21.12 (SD: 2.64), and the majority were men (57.5%). A probable ADHD diagnosis (6 or more DSM-IV symptoms and ADHD RS moderate symptoms) was apparent in: 40.3% of SUD patients, 23.7% of AD, 21.7% of Affective Disorders, 30.3% of Bulimia, 48.3% of BPD, 41.7% of CD and 57.1% of APD. Moreover, patients with SUD (ODD: 1.54) and BPD (ODD: 2.2) had significantly more risk vs. rest of population studied of having moderate ADHD symptoms. Also, patients having a probable ADHD diagnosis were significantly rated more severe in the GCI-Severity scale than the rest of population studied.

**Conclusions:** This cross-sectional study showed that ADHD symptoms are highly prevalent in young ambulatory patients diagnosed primarily with other psychiatric disorders, what seems to worsen patient outcome if not diagnosed/managed on time. ADHD comorbidity risk varied significantly depending on the primary diagnosis.