

8th International Conference on PEDIATRIC NUTRITION

May 03-04, 2023 | Webinar

Difference in echogenicity and size of SN on TCS in patients with ADHD and healthy children**Daneshvar kakhki Reza***Kashan University, Iran*

Background: ADHD is one of the most common neuropsychiatric disorders. Children with ADHD may experience significant functional problems such as academic concerns at school, poor interpersonal relationships and low self-esteem. Current models of ADHD suggest that it is associated with functional impairments in dopamine and norepinephrine systems. The substantia nigra in the midbrain produces the largest amount of dopamine in the brain. The present study was conducted using TCS to compare the size and echogenicity of substantia nigra between ADHD and healthy children. **Methods:** This cross-sectional, analytical study was conducted on 68 (34 ADHD and 34 healthy individuals) aged 6 to 12 years. The diagnosis made based on clinical psychiatric criteria and psychiatrist interview. Prior to ultrasound, a clinical psychologist evaluated the subjects for intelligence quotient (IQ). **Results:** Based on the results obtained, the hyper-echogenicity of SN in control and ADHD groups were 33.3% and 66.7% **Conclusion:** The echogenicity of Substantia nigra and thalamus nucleus among children and adolescents with ADHD is significantly higher from that in healthy children.

Biography

He is belongs to the department neurology he works as a lecturer in Kashan University of medical sciences in the iran and he is also a researcher in the autoimmune diseases research center.