# Article information:

Full article: Executive function measured by BRIEF in adolescents diagnosed and treated for ADHD: problem profiles and agreement between informants
<https://www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/09297049.2023.2174506>

# Article summary:

1. Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity.

2. Adolescents with ADHD often struggle in many areas of their lives and have a high risk of adverse outcomes.

3. Executive functions are important for understanding ADHD, but current treatments are often insufficient to normalize function.

# Article rating:

Appears well balanced: The article presents the information in a reliable and balanced way, without biases and prejudices. The claims made in the article are well supported and, where applicable, all sides of the argument are given opportunity to present their point of view. The article appears trustworthy and reliable.

# Article analysis:

The article is generally reliable and trustworthy as it provides evidence-based information on Attention Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The article cites several studies to support its claims, such as the American Psychiatric Association's Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders DSM-5 (2013), Barkley et al.'s study on persistence rates in adolescence and adulthood (2002), Sibley et al.'s study on defining ADHD symptom persistence in adulthood (2017), Arnold et al.'s study on long-term outcomes of ADHD (2020), Franke et al.'s review on developmental trajectories of ADHD across the lifespan (2018), Jensen & Steinhausen's study on comorbid mental disorders in children and adolescents with ADHD (2015), Coxe et al.'s study on presenting problem profiles for adolescents with ADHD (2021), Posner et al.'s review on treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder in adolescents (2020), Gioia, Isquith, Retzlaff, et al.'s confirmatory factor analysis of the Behavior Rating Inventory of Executive Function (BRIEF) in a clinical sample (2002), and Willcutt et al.'s meta-analytic review on validity of the executive function theory of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (2005).

The article does not appear to be biased or one-sided as it presents both sides equally. It acknowledges that current treatments are often insufficient to normalize function for those with ADHD, while also noting that there is increased awareness of the complexity of developmental trajectories for these patients which might warrant different treatment approaches. The article also does not appear to contain any promotional content or partiality towards any particular point of view. Furthermore, possible risks associated with treatments are noted throughout the article.

In conclusion, this article appears to be reliable and trustworthy due to its evidence-based information and lack of bias or promotional content.

# Topics for further research:

* ADHD treatment efficacy
* ADHD comorbidity
* ADHD executive function
* ADHD developmental trajectories
* ADHD long-term outcomes
* ADHD symptom persistence

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/a3f6085d46419fb7a918a6814a8e6e15>