# Article information:

计算机认知矫正治疗对注意缺陷多动障碍儿童注意功能疗效的随机对照试验 - 中国知网
[https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C44YLTlOAiTRKibYlV5Vjs7ir5D84hng\_y4D11vwp0rrtdMBP2nCqNFSoQZuap2AtU24eSxlRwEindzcZ0nqJ-ud=NZKPT](https://kns.cnki.net/kcms2/article/abstract?v=3uoqIhG8C44YLTlOAiTRKibYlV5Vjs7ir5D84hng_y4D11vwp0rrtdMBP2nCqNFSoQZuap2AtU24eSxlRwEindzcZ0nqJ-ud&uniplatform=NZKPT)

# Article summary:

1. This study examined the effects of computerized cognitive remedial therapy (CCRT) on attentional function in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

2. 72,144 patients with ADHD were divided into two groups: one receiving methylphenidate hydrochloride sustained-release tablets + CCRT and the other receiving only methylphenidate hydrochloride sustained-release tablets.

3. Results showed that after intervention, the response time of the methylphenidate hydrochloride sustained-release tablets + CCRT group was shorter than that of the methylphenidate hydrochloride sustained-release tablets treatment group and the control group.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

This article is a randomized controlled trial examining the effects of computerized cognitive remedial therapy (CCRT) on attentional function in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The study design is sound and provides reliable evidence for its conclusions. However, there are some potential biases to consider when evaluating this article.

First, it is possible that there may be selection bias due to the fact that only 72,144 patients were included in this study. This small sample size could lead to skewed results and limit generalizability of findings to larger populations. Additionally, it is unclear if any demographic factors such as gender or age were taken into account when selecting participants for this study, which could also introduce bias into the results.

Second, there may be reporting bias due to the fact that only positive outcomes from this study are reported in detail while negative outcomes are not discussed at all. This could lead to an overly optimistic view of CCRT’s effectiveness in treating ADHD symptoms and should be taken into consideration when interpreting these results.

Finally, it is important to note that this study does not explore any potential risks associated with CCRT or any counterarguments against its use as a treatment for ADHD symptoms. As such, readers should take caution when interpreting these results and consider consulting additional sources before making any decisions about using CCRT as a treatment option for ADHD symptoms.

# Topics for further research:

* Selection bias in randomized controlled trials
* Reporting bias in clinical trials
* Risks associated with computerized cognitive remedial therapy
* Counterarguments against computerized cognitive remedial therapy
* Gender and age differences in attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder
* Generalizability of randomized controlled trials results

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/bc2a194840450c939860813f54ed6698>