# **Genomics of Persistent ADHD**

Published: 13-01-2015 Last updated: 20-04-2024

To investigate the underpinnings of ADHD and its persistence into adulthood: Through studying genetic factors, in combination with genomic, microbiome, cell-based, neuroimaging, neuropsychological and psychiatric assessment we aim to gain more...

Ethical review	Approved WMO
Status	Recruiting
Health condition type	Neurological disorders congenital
Study type	Observational invasive

# **Summary**

### ID

NL-OMON41118

**Source** ToetsingOnline

**Brief title** Genomics of Persistent ADHD

# Condition

- Neurological disorders congenital
- Cognitive and attention disorders and disturbances

**Synonym** adult ADHD; persistent ADHD

**Research involving** Human

### **Sponsors and support**

**Primary sponsor:** Universitair Medisch Centrum Sint Radboud **Source(s) of monetary or material Support:** Ministerie van OC&W,NWO,Europese Unie

### Intervention

Keyword: adult ADHD, brain imaging, genomics, psychiatry

1 - Genomics of Persistent ADHD 24-05-2025

### **Outcome measures**

#### **Primary outcome**

Differences in genetic profile, brain-anatomy and brain-function between ADHD

probands, their family members and healthy controls.

#### Secondary outcome

n.a.

# **Study description**

#### **Background summary**

ADHD is a highly prevalent, chronic psychiatric disorder with childhood onset, that impairs multiple areas of life. Heritability of the disorder is estimated to be between 70 and 80%, though, the genes and genetic pathways involved are still largely unknown. Genetic factors are thought to be of stronger influence in ADHD that persists into adulthood, compared to ADHD that remits. Therefore, in addition to being the most relevant group to study in terms of disease burden, patients suffering from persistent ADHD are an excellent group to study the genomics of ADHD.

#### **Study objective**

To investigate the underpinnings of ADHD and its persistence into adulthood: Through studying genetic factors, in combination with genomic, microbiome, cell-based, neuroimaging, neuropsychological and psychiatric assessment we aim to gain more insight into the aetiology of ADHD, so that it will be possible to distinguish persistent forms of ADHD from childhood ADHD. As a result we hope to gain deeper insights into the mechanisms underlying ADHD, which could lead to improved and individualized therapeutic and prophylactic treatment.

#### Study design

Observational (longitudinal) case-control study. Participants will be invited for two visits. During the first visit, psychiatric assessment (DIVA and SCID interview) as well as blood (50ml) (or saliva, 2ml) extraction takes place. During the second visit, neuropsychological testing and MRI scanning takes place. Participants will be asked to repeatedly complete questionnaires via a website.

#### Study burden and risks

The risk of participation in the study is negligible. A small risk for the MRI measurement exists, though we try to reduce this risk as much as possible by only inviting participants that can safely undergo MRI examination. The occurrence of an incidental finding in the imaging and genetic parts of the study could possibly have social consequences for the participant. No direct benefit for participants exists, though participation helps gaining insight in the aetiology of persistent ADHD and with that, the development of novel therapies.

# Contacts

#### Public

Universitair Medisch Centrum Sint Radboud

Geert Grooteplein 10 Nijmegen 6525 GA NL **Scientific** Universitair Medisch Centrum Sint Radboud

Geert Grooteplein 10 Nijmegen 6525 GA NL

# **Trial sites**

### **Listed location countries**

Netherlands

# **Eligibility criteria**

Age Adults (18-64 years) Elderly (65 years and older)

### **Inclusion criteria**

>/= 18 years old
ADHD diagnosis by psychiatrist
IQ > 80
caucasian descent
able to undergo MRI examination

### **Exclusion criteria**

< 18 years > 60 years current depression current use of antipsychotic drugs current use of an SSRI addiction in the last 6 months any metal part in the body non-caucasian descent neurological disorders in present or past (suspection of) pregnancy other significant diseases;Additional to healthy control participants: direct family members that suffer from psychiatric or neurological disorders

# Study design

### Design

Study type:	Observational invasive
Intervention model:	Other
Allocation:	Non-randomized controlled trial
Masking:	Open (masking not used)
Control:	Active
Primary purpose:	Basic science

### Recruitment

NL	
Recruitment status:	Recruiting
Start date (anticipated):	08-01-2016

4 - Genomics of Persistent ADHD 24-05-2025

Enrollment:	1000
Туре:	Actual

# **Ethics review**

Approved WMO	
Date:	13-01-2015
Application type:	First submission
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO Date:	06-03-2017
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO Date:	27-12-2018
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)
Approved WMO Date:	05-12-2019
Application type:	Amendment
Review commission:	CMO regio Arnhem-Nijmegen (Nijmegen)

# **Study registrations**

# Followed up by the following (possibly more current) registration

No registrations found.

# Other (possibly less up-to-date) registrations in this register

No registrations found.

# In other registers

Register CCMO **ID** NL47721.091.14