

Dynamic balance in children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder and its relationship with cognitive functions and cerebellum

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Background: Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is linked to the presence of motor deficiencies, including balance deficits. The cerebellum serves as an integrative structure for balance control and is also involved in cognition, including timing and anticipatory regulation. Cerebellar development may be delayed in children and adolescents with ADHD, and inconsistent reaction time is commonly seen in ADHD. We hypothesized that dynamic balance deficits would be present in children with ADHD and they would correlate with attention and cerebellar functions.

Methods: Sixty-two children with ADHD and no other neurological conditions and 62 typically developing (TD) children were examined with five trials of the Phyaaction Balance Board, an electronic balancing platform. Cerebellar clinical symptoms were evaluated using an international ataxia rating scale. Conners' Continuous Performance Test was used to evaluate patterns of reaction.

Results: Children with ADHD had poorer performance on balancing tasks, compared to TD children ($P < 0.001$). They exhibited significantly greater sway amplitudes than TD children ($P < 0.001$) in all of the five balancing trials. The effect size of the difference between the groups increased continuously from the first to the last trial. Balance score in both groups was related to the variation in the reaction time, including reaction time standard error ($r = 0.25$; $P = 0.0409$, respectively, $r = 0.31$; $P = 0.0131$) and Variability of Standard Error ($r = 0.28$; $P = 0.0252$, respectively, $r = 0.41$; $P < 0.001$). The burden of cerebellar symptoms was strongly related to balance performance in both groups ($r = 0.50$, $P < 0.001$; $r = 0.49$, $P = 0.001$).

Conclusion: This study showed that ADHD may be associated with poor dynamic balance control. Furthermore, we showed that maintaining balance correlates with neuropsychological measures of consistency of reaction time. Balance deficits and impaired cognitive functioning could reflect a common cerebellar dysfunction in ADHD children.

Keywords: attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder, balance, cerebellum, reaction time

Introduction

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a frequent, highly heritable neurodevelopmental condition characterized by an age-inappropriate level of inattention (IA) and hyperactivity-impulsivity (HI). Besides a number of psychiatric comorbidities, ADHD is linked to the frequent presence of motor deficiencies, including fine as well as gross motor skills.¹⁻⁷ Several studies have identified balance deficits in children and adults with ADHD.⁶⁻¹² The maintenance of balance in static and dynamic conditions represents a crucial motor function and is required for the development and execution of a wide variety of more complex motor skills.

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Balance, especially its dynamic part, is important in ordinary life because it enables activities to be performed while moving, and any malfunction increases the risk of injury. This is indeed relevant in ADHD, which is associated with elevated risk for a range of injuries.^{13,14} Surprisingly, only a few studies have studied dynamic balance in individuals with ADHD.^{6,11,15}

Buderath et al⁶ investigated balance abilities in children with ADHD using static and dynamic posturography. Balance problems were the most prominent in the dynamic task.⁶ Mao et al¹¹ demonstrated that children with ADHD had less effective balance strategies than a control group when riding a mechanical horse. Finally, Ren et al,¹⁵ using computerized dynamic posturography, found that ADHD boys had poorer postural control ability and impaired visual and vestibular information processing in comparison with typically developing (TD) children.

The management of balance is mediated by the coordinated function of the visual, vestibular, proprioceptive, musculoskeletal, and central nervous systems.¹⁶ The cerebellum plays an integrative role in the management of balance, particularly the vermis and paravermal area. In parallel, volumetric abnormalities of the cerebellar vermis are among the most frequent findings in structural studies of ADHD.^{17–22} Balance problems in children with ADHD were similar to those found in children with vermal or fastigial nucleus lesion.⁶ Besides the role in balance and other motor functions, the cerebellum is involved in the regulation of attention and other cognitive functions.²³ Cerebellar activation has been noted during Continuous Performance Tests (CPTs), which require attention processes, in functional magnetic resonance imaging (fMRI) investigations.^{24,25}

We sought to confirm that balance deficits are present in children with ADHD and that these balance deficits correlate with control over reaction and correlate with symptoms of cerebellar dysfunction. To these ends, we conducted the first study of electronic balancing board and CPT task performance in children with ADHD. We chose to use an electronic balancing board, which has not been used in previous studies of ADHD, to allow sensitive measure of balancing abilities.

Methods

Sample

The sample was recruited via the outpatient services of the Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry at Motol University Hospital in Prague and from a local hospital outside of the capital. A total of 104 Caucasian children

attending regular basic school aged 7–11 years who were consecutively referred to the clinics due to suspected ADHD were invited to participate in the study. The psychiatric evaluation consisted of a semistructured clinical interview for mental disorders that was developed at Motol University Hospital based on institutional consensus. A mother of each participant completed the parent version of the screening questionnaire for symptoms of mental disorders, the Child Symptom Inventory-4 (CSI-4).²⁶ The CSI-4 ADHD subscale consists of 18 questions on all symptoms of ADHD. The severity of each symptom is classified using a Likert scale (0 – never, 1 – sometimes, 2 – often, and 3 – very often). The CSI-4 scale, including its Czech version, was used in several multicenter international studies on ADHD.^{27,28} Teachers completed a school-oriented questionnaire designed to assess academic, behavioral, and social difficulties. We required that both parents and teachers described problems with attention and/or problems with hyperactivity and impulse control in order to suspect a diagnosis of ADHD. Participants also underwent a neurological examination by a pediatric neurologist.

Based on structured clinical interview and questionnaires, 90 children fulfilled the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV*; American Psychological Association, 1994²⁹) criteria for ADHD. The exclusion criteria were as follows: tic disorder and other neurological illnesses that might influence the maintenance of balance or participation in the study or be likely to reflect possible cerebellar dysfunction such as known cognitive impairment, learning disabilities, or pervasive spectrum disorders. Finally, children treated with atomoxetine or other medications for behavioral problems, with the exception of methylphenidate, were excluded due to an unacceptably long washout period. Finally, children with serious symptoms of physical aggression when untreated were excluded. Ultimately, 62 children with a *DSM-IV* diagnosis of ADHD (55 boys and 7 girls: age 7–11 years, *M* age = 8.79 years, standard deviation [SD] = 1.32) were enrolled in the study. These children presented with a combined subtype (90.3%, *n* = 56), inattentive subtype (6%, *n* = 4), or a hyperactive-impulsive subtype (3%, *n* = 2). Comorbidities included oppositional defiant disorder (ODD) in 35 children (56%) and anxiety disorders in 4 children (6%). The majority of the children (95%) were medication-naïve. Patients who were being treated using methylphenidate (children were treated for only a few weeks before entering the study) participated in a 48- to 72-hour washout period prior to testing. We considered the washout period long enough that these

children's performance would be comparable with the rest of the sample.

Controls

A sample of 62 sex- and age-matched (± 6 months) TD schoolchildren (58 boys and 7 girls: age = 8.76 years, SD = 1.36) was recruited from elementary schools near the study center. Teachers were asked to select children without learning disabilities, attention problems, or signs of hyperactivity or impulsivity. Teachers then delivered an invitation letter to parents requesting that their children be allowed to participate in the study. The parents of these children confirmed that they had not observed any evidence of learning disabilities, attention problems, hyperactive behaviors, impulsivity, or neurological illnesses in their children and completed the parent version of the CSI-4. The same child psychiatrist who evaluated the clinical sample reviewed all of the children's records and interviewed the TD children to confirm the absence of ADHD.

Balance examination

Studies show that balance deficits manifest when vision is disrupted^{6,30} or when the test is dynamic.¹¹ The investigations of balance abilities were performed using the unstable electronic Phyaaction Balancing Board (GymnaUniphy, Bilzen, Belgium). This 10 cm high board has a wide antislip area of 42×42 cm² and allows balance in a side-to-side (lateral) direction, requiring the participant to resist tipping to the left and right sides to keep the board parallel to the floor. Any deviation in the surface is converted into an electrical signal that is then on the sum of the area defined by the path of a point oscillating from the imaginary center and a line bisecting the center. The subject is required to stand on a set location on the surface, hold his hands by his sides, and look forward. The investigator holds the balance board so that it does not move, and the subject can assume the balanced position. Once the subject is in position and indicates that he or she is ready, the investigator lets go of the balance board. The subject then tries to maintain the surface in a central, ie, balanced, position. An investigator stood nearby to provide support should the subject fall off the balance board. Each patient performed five trials in the lateral (side-to-side) direction, which lasted a total of 3.5 minutes.

Examination of cerebellar symptoms

The children with ADHD and the TD children were examined using the International Cooperative Ataxia Rating Scale (ICARS).³¹ The evaluation was performed by a

board-certified child neurologist. The ICARS is a 100-point scale that is divided into the following sections: postural and stance disturbances, limb movement disturbances, speech problems, and oculomotor dysfunction. The reliability and validity of the ICARS have been confirmed by several studies on individuals suffering serious cerebellar pathology;^{32,33} furthermore, the ICARS has previously been used in a study of handwriting in children with ADHD.³⁴

The evaluator was not blind to the group status of the children but was blind to the balance performance of evaluated subjects.

Neuropsychological testing

All the participants completed the Conners' CPT-II³⁵ on the same laptop. All the participants underwent testing between 9 am and 12 pm.

Statistical analysis

The sample size was selected according to a power analysis with the intention of revealing moderate Spearman's correlations with r coefficients = 0.4, an alpha error = 0.05, and a beta error = 0.1 using the statistical software MedCalc for Windows Version 10.0.1.0 (MedCalc Software, Ostend, Belgium). Group differences were analyzed using standard two-sample t -tests with Welch approximations of the degrees of freedom. The effect size was estimated using Cohen's d and Pearson's r coefficients.

To reduce the distorting effects of outlier balance measures, we used a Box-Cox power transformation with a coefficient of 1/3 (cube root transformation). Principal components analysis revealed that 78.52% of the total variability of cube roots of the five balance measurements is explained by the first principal component corresponding to a sample mean of the measurements. Therefore, we define a measure of overall score (MeanBal) as the arithmetic average of the cube roots of the five measurements. We found that the second principal component explained an additional 11.61% of total variability, which can be interpreted as a measure of improvement over the five trials.

The strengths of the unadjusted relationships between ADHD symptom scores, variables from CPT-II, and the balance measures were evaluated by calculating Spearman's rank correlation coefficients (ρ) separately for the children with ADHD and the TD participants.

The effect of the overall balance measure (MeanBal) on the age-corrected ADHD symptom scores as well as variables from CPT-II was evaluated using linear regression. First, the regression analysis with correction for age was performed

separately for the children with ADHD and the TD children. Then the analysis was performed in the whole sample with the effects of the balance measure in this model corrected for age and group (ie, ADHD/TD). We also tested whether the regression coefficients that measured the strengths of the relationships between the overall balance score (MeanBal) and the behavioral markers were similar in both groups by testing the interaction between the group (ADHD/TD) and the balance score (MeanBal). The analyses were performed using the statistical computing environment R 3.0.0 (R Core Team, 2013).³⁶

Ethics

This study was approved by the institutional review board of the Motol University Hospital in Prague. A written informed consent was obtained from the parents of the children with ADHD and the control subjects. The children provided a written assent for the study.

Results

Group differences in balance and CPT

All participants completed the study. We found that the children with ADHD had poorer performance at the balancing tasks, reflected in higher values of overall balance score (MeanBal) compared to TD children ($P < 0.001$). Children with ADHD exhibited significantly greater swaying amplitudes than TD children ($P < 0.001$) in all of the five balancing trials (Figure 1). Several falls from the balance board occurred in the ADHD group but not in the TD group. The effect size of the difference between the groups increased continuously from the first to the last trial (Table 1), suggesting worse improvement in performance in the ADHD group. The ADHD group differed from the TD group on all CPT-II variables except for commission errors, detectability (δ), and Hit-SE-Block (Table 1).

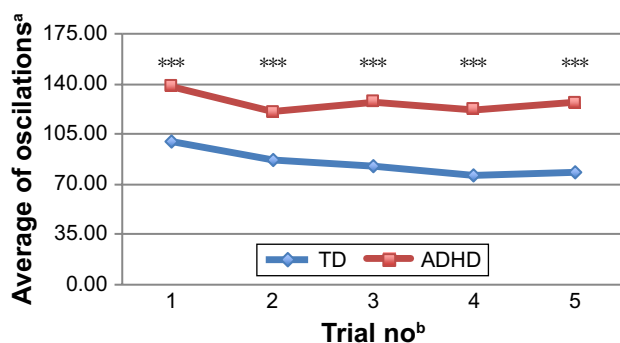


Figure 1 Laterolateral balance measures.

Notes: ^aThe sum of the area, which is defined by the path of a point oscillating from the imaginary center and a line bisecting the center. Higher number means worse performance. ^bTrial on the balance platform. Significance code: *** $P < 0.001$.

Abbreviations: ADHD, Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; TD, typically developing.

Table 1 Performance data and between-group differences

Variables	ADHD (n=62)		TD (n=62)		t-test		Effect size	
	M ^a	SD	M ^a	SD	P-value	d	r	
CPT-II v.5								
Omissions	60.55	24.04	43.82	2.89	<0.001	0.98	0.44	
Commissions	47.93	9.97	51.19	9.26	0.06	-0.34	-0.17	
Hit-RT	56.85	11.05	42.01	8.78	<0.001	1.49	0.60	
Hit-SE	58.37	9.43	40.54	5.53	<0.001	2.30	0.76	
Var-SE	56.88	8.29	42.31	6.71	<0.001	1.93	0.69	
DPrime	51.10	9.23	51.64	8.15	0.73	-0.06	-0.03	
Beta	54.20	10.09	44.18	4.87	<0.001	1.27	0.54	
Perseverations	55.15	15.52	45.34	2.87	<0.001	0.88	0.41	
Hit-RT-Block	52.27	9.64	46.25	6.82	<0.001	0.72	0.34	
Hit-SE-Block	50.95	8.96	48.05	8.44	0.07	0.33	0.17	
Hit-RT-ISI	57.80	12.94	45.60	5.69	<0.001	1.22	0.52	
Hit-SE-ISI	53.92	9.66	44.55	5.58	<0.001	1.19	0.51	
Cerebellar symptoms								
ICARS	3.17	1.28	1.44	1.28	<0.001	0.84	0.39	
Balance measures								
Balance trial	M ^b	SD	M ^b	SD	P-value	d	r	
LL1	138.5	65.9	99.7	37.8	<0.001	0.72	0.34	
LL2	120.6	45.6	87.2	40.6	<0.001	0.77	0.36	
LL3	127.5	48.6	82.4	38.4	<0.001	1.03	0.46	
LL4	122.5	43.1	76.0	36.7	<0.001	1.16	0.51	
LL5	127.3	42.7	78.7	33.0	<0.001	1.28	0.54	
Overall balance score								
MeanBal	4.9	0.6	4.3	0.6	<0.001	1.17	0.51	

Notes: CPT-II T-scores: omissions, errors of omission; commissions, errors of commission; Hit-RT, mean reaction time; Hit-SE, standard error of reaction time; Var-SE, variability of standard error (ie, the variability of an individual's reaction time in relation to his overall standard error); DPrime, an individual's ability to discriminate between signal and noise; beta, response style, with higher beta values indicating an emphasis on avoiding commission errors; perseverations, responses that occur <100 ms after a stimulus; Hit-RT-Block, the slope of the changes in reaction times over the 6 time blocks; Hit-SE-Block, the slope of the changes in the standard errors of the reaction times over the 6 time blocks; Hit-RT-ISI, the slope of the changes in reaction times over three interstimulus intervals (ISIs; 1, 2, and 4 seconds); Hit-SE-ISI, the slope of the changes in the standard errors of the reaction times over three interstimulus intervals; ICARS, number of symptoms measured using the international scale for rating ataxias. Higher number means worse performance. MeanBal, overall balance score – the arithmetic average of the cube roots of the five (LL1–LL5) measurements. ^aMean. ^bThe sum of the area, which is defined by the path of a point oscillating from the imaginary center and a line bisecting the center.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; CPT-II, Continuous Performance Test-II; ICARS, International Cooperative Ataxia Rating Scale; LL, laterolateral; SD, standard deviation; TD, typically developing.

No correlations were observed between overall balance score (MeanBal) and overall ADHD symptom score obtained from the parent form of CSI-4 or with the IA and HI subscales. A regression model for the analysis of the combined dataset that controlled for the influences of age and group revealed a tendency for the parent-reported HI score to increase as the overall balance performance worsened.

Balance and CPT-II performances

We observed that the overall balance score (MeanBal) in both groups exhibited relationships with the variables that

described the variation in the reaction time on the CPT-II including Hit Reaction time Standard Error (RT-SE) ($r=0.25$; $P=0.0409$, respectively, $r=0.31$; $P=0.0131$) and Variability of Standard Error (Var-SE) ($r=0.28$; $P=0.0252$, respectively, $r=0.41$; $P<0.001$). Furthermore, in the TD group, overall balance score correlated with an increase in the reaction time over the six blocks of CPT stimuli (RT-Block) ($r=0.26$; $P=0.0423$) and with an increase in standard error of the reaction time over the course of these tasks (RT-SE-Block) ($r=0.45$; $P<0.001$).

In the regression analyses that were performed separately for each group, we observed that an increase in the overall balance score led to increases in the variables RT-SE and Var-SE in both the children with ADHD and the TD children (Table 2).

Table 2 Age-corrected regression coefficients and *P*-values measuring the influence of the overall balance score (MeanBal) on ADHD symptom scores and performance in CPT-II

Variables	ADHD (n=62)		TD (n=62)		Total (n=124)	
	Cft	P-value	Cft	P-value	Cft	P-value
Influence of worsening of overall balance performances						
CSI-4 (T-score)						
ADHD total	-0.64	0.8302	5.07	0.0852	2.25	0.2805
IA	0.96	0.7474	2.97	0.2520	2.04	0.2957
HI	2.43	0.3803	5.71	0.0725	3.99	0.0555
ODD	1.13	0.6810	-2.08	0.3048	-0.61	0.7197
CPT-II (T-score)						
Omissions	5.33	0.3503	0.53	0.4496	2.78	0.3349
Commissions	3.71	0.1181	0.10	0.9644	1.84	0.2563
RT	1.03	0.6972	2.37	0.2483	1.75	0.2929
RT-SE	3.97	0.0431	2.66	0.0220	3.37	0.0067
Var-SE	4.07	0.0372	3.97	0.0049	4.13	0.0006
DPrime	1.83	0.4098	-2.10	0.2830	-0.20	0.8901
Beta	0.83	0.7306	-0.24	0.8425	0.26	0.8474
Perseverations	2.34	0.5246	1.22	0.0760	1.64	0.3795
RT-Block	1.16	0.6151	4.15	0.0105	2.70	0.0540
RT-SE-Block	2.35	0.2614	7.50	<0.001	4.59	0.0015
RT-ISI	0.62	0.8410	-0.36	0.7964	0.12	0.9433
RT-SE-ISI	2.57	0.2649	0.80	0.5516	1.71	0.1955

Notes: In the combined sample, the effects of the overall balance score (MeanBal) is corrected also for group (ADHD/TD). CSI-4 – Parent version: ADHD total, T-score of ADHD scale of the CSI-4; IA, inattentive subscale of the CSI-4; HI, hyperactive-impulsive subscale of the CSI-4; CPT-II T-scores: omissions, errors of omission; commissions, errors of commission; RT, mean reaction time; RT-SE, standard error of reaction time; Var-SE, variability of standard error (ie, the variability of an individual's reaction time in relation to his overall standard error); D-prime, an individual's ability to discriminate between signal and noise; beta, response style, with higher beta values indicating an emphasis on avoiding commission errors; perseverations, responses that occur < 100 ms after a stimulus; RT-Block, the slope of the changes in reaction times over the 6 time blocks; RT-SE-Block, the slope of the changes in the standard errors of the reaction times over the 6 time blocks; RT-ISI, the slope of the changes in reaction times over three interstimulus intervals (ISIs; 1, 2, and 4 seconds); RT-SE-ISI, the slope of the changes in the standard errors of the reaction times over three ISIs.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; CPT-II, Continuous Performance Test-II; CSI-4, Child Symptom Inventory-4; ICARS, International Cooperative Ataxia Rating Scale; LL, laterolateral; SD, standard deviation; TD, typically developing; ODD, oppositional defiant disorder; Cft, coefficient.

Relationship between the balance performance and the cerebellar symptom score (ICARS)

We found that the cerebellar symptom score according to the ICARS was strongly related to the overall balance performance (MeanBal) in both groups (ADHD: $r=0.50$, $P<0.001$; TD: $r=0.49$, $P=0.001$).

Discussion

In the current study, we have shown that the ADHD group exhibited a considerably worse ability to maintain or improve dynamic balance compared to the TD children. Our results correspond with a finding from Mao et al¹¹ who observed an impairment in dynamic balance in children with ADHD and with a German study in which the impairment in dynamic posturography observed in children with ADHD was similar to that observed in children with cerebellar lesions.⁶

We did not find a relationship between score of ADHD symptoms and balance performance. Similarly, Ferrin and Vance,⁴ in a much larger sample of children and adolescents with ADHD than ours, established only weak correlations between neurological soft signs and ADHD symptoms.

We observed relationships between balance performance and several variables of the CPT-II. The most consistent were the relationships of the overall balance score (MeanBal) with the variables that described the reaction time variability (ie, Hit-RT-SE and Var-SE). Variability in reaction times belongs to one of the most consistent neuropsychological findings in individuals with ADHD.³¹ However, it may reflect various underlying cognitive processes.

RT-SE reflects the extent to which longer reaction times occur in an otherwise normal or rapid performance.^{37,38} According to current hypotheses, the neurobiological basis of RT-SE is the reduced ability to suppress the task-negative default mode network, due to differences in the connectivity of the dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and the cerebellum.^{39,40} Ghajar and Ivry⁴¹ interpret the role of the cerebellum in attention through its ability to create predictive settings in the CNS. Thus, the relationship between balance performance and the RT-SE variable could reflect damage to predictive settings in both the motor and the cognitive areas. This line of thinking is supported by results of our previous study in children with ADHD in which we found that higher score of cerebellar symptoms predicted an increase in RT-SE.¹⁰

We found a strong correlation between overall balance performance and cerebellar symptoms. This finding is consistent with the fact that the cerebellum is the central

structure in the regulation of balance.¹⁶ Because of its enormous computational capacity, the cerebellum enables the integration of information from a variety of modalities and also enables the modeling of the future state of an object, which is essential for proactive anticipatory control.^{42,43} This process is critical for dynamic balance. Structural abnormalities in the cerebellum are consistently found in imaging studies of ADHD and are related to the overall volumes¹⁸ of the hemispheres.⁴⁴ However, findings related to the vermis area predominate.^{17,19–21,45–47} The vermis is a centrally located part of the paleocerebellum that participates in the regulation of muscle tension and balance. The posterior–inferior area of the vermis has recently been shown to be activated during cognitive-emotional tasks,⁴⁸ which would explain the fact that the presence of structural abnormalities in vermis are not solely associated with motor deficiencies but also with clinical prognosis of ADHD.⁴⁷

The variables reflecting inconsistency of reactions (the CPT-II Var-SE) was also found to be related to balance performance in our study. Var-SE characterizes the overall variety of the reaction times and reflects the true diversity of the reaction times in the test.⁴⁹ It has been suggested that this type of inconsistency indicates a fault in sensorimotor regulation.⁵⁰ In the brain, sensorimotor regulation is related to regions including the presupplementary motor area (PreSMA), the supplementary motor (SMA) cortex, the primary motor cortex, the basal ganglia, and the cerebellum.⁵¹ The PreSMA and SMA receive direct input from the basal ganglia and the cerebellum.⁵² Differentiation of the neural substrate of go phase and no-go phase tests revealed that the go phase in the CPT is related to the activation of the left primary sensorimotor cortex, the SMA, and the cerebellum.⁵³ In TD children, lower variations in reaction time have been linked to the activations of the PreSMA and SMA, whereas children with ADHD must compensate for dysfunctional premotor regulation with an increase in the activation of the prefrontal cortex.⁵⁴ Cerebellar dysfunction would then contribute to the intrasubjective variability of reaction time precisely by interrupting automatic premotor regulation. This may increase demands on prefrontal control, which may then contribute to worse performance in other cognitive functioning due to the lack of capacity and fatigue.

Limitations

Several limitations can be kept in mind when considering the results of this study. First, the evaluation of cerebellar

symptoms was not conducted blind to ADHD vs TD group status. Evaluation of actual balance was conducted via computerized measurement, but the individual supervising the assessment was not blind to group status. We also did not use a direct cerebellar measure, we only indirectly measured clinical cerebellar symptoms. It is noteworthy that about half of the children with ADHD suffered from comorbid ODD. Neurologic soft signs have also been found in children with externalizing disorders.⁴ Our sample also contained only few girls (seven), and therefore, we were not able to test whether balance performance is sex dependent. It has been found that girls and boys may differ in manifestation of ADHD^{55,56} and in motor deficiencies.^{56,57}

We also cannot exclude that our study lacked power to detect a correlation between balance control and ADHD symptoms. The generalizability of our findings is also impacted by variance in methods of diagnosis of ADHD. It should be noted that different methods, in different settings, are likely to reveal somewhat different versions of ADHD.⁵⁸ We also cannot exclude that our methods were inadequate to identify a common neurocognitive condition other than ADHD. ADHD is a considerably heterogeneous syndrome, and individuals with ADHD differ in their pattern of presenting symptoms. Our sample was not evenly distributed among ADHD subtypes, limiting our ability to make comparisons between these groups. Five percent of our sample of individuals with ADHD had prior methylphenidate treatment, so it is possible this group reflect a different kind or level of pathology than those that entered the study naive to medicine. However, our method of ascertainment of subjects means that our ADHD sample should be representative of other clinical samples. Comorbid neuropsychological and motor dysfunction occurs in 30%–50% of individuals with ADHD.¹ We believe that our methods should have been sufficient to exclude neuropsychiatric syndromes identified by a trained specialist, which have a major cognitive or motor control component.

Finally, the study is cross-sectional; therefore, it limits us making conclusion on the nature of the relationship between measured variables.

Conclusion

The present study showed that children with ADHD have worse dynamic balance performance. Clinicians should therefore be sensitive to the possibility that balance performance is an important clinical symptom in ADHD children. We also described a relationship between balance and cognitive processes involved in control of reactions. Assessment techniques that systematically identify impaired reaction

and balance and clinical interventions that support improved control over reaction time or cerebellar function may reduce morbidity related to balance impairment.

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Disclosure

Dr Goetz serves as a speaker for Eli Lilly CR. Dr Surman reports that since the last year, he has been a consultant to Ironshore, Rhodes, and Shire; has presented educational lectures for Neos, Graduate Medical Education Continuing Medical Education (CME), and Massachusetts General Hospital (MGH) Academy; and has received research support from Neurocentria, PamLab, and Shire. He also reports receiving royalties for *Fast Minds: How to Thrive If You Have ADHD (Or Think You Might)* and *ADHD in Adults: A Practical Guide to Evaluation and Management*. Dr Schwabova, Dr Hlavka, and Dr Ptacek report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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