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Our understanding of ADHD is evolving; there is an emerging recognition that more needs to be done¹⁻³

 More than 6 million US children and adolescents have ADHD—1 in every 10 school-aged child¹

New clinical practice guidelines have been issued for the first time in nearly a decade^{2,3}



The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) released updated guidelines²

 These include screening for emotional or behavioral, developmental, and physical conditions²



The Society for Developmental & Behavioral Pediatrics (SDBP) introduced their first-ever clinical practice guideline³

 It emphasizes that clinicians with specialized expertise should initiate a comprehensive assessment and develop an interprofessional, multimodal treatment plan for any child/adolescent with suspected or diagnosed complex ADHD³

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