

EXAMINATION OF HOARDING BEHAVIOR IN ADULTS DIAGNOSED WITH ATTENTION DEFICIT AND HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER

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BACKGROUND AND AIM: Attention deficit and hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder that is characterized by attention deficit, hyperactivity and impulsivity. Recent studies suggest hoarding behavior is more common in ADHD patients, though influencing factors remain unclear. In the current study, we aimed to examine the relationship between hoarding behavior and attention deficit, impulsivity and executive function deficits and the relationship between quality of life and hoarding behavior in patients with ADHD.

METHODS: The study sample was selected from patients diagnosed with ADHD according to DSM-5 diagnostic criteria and healthy controls. Sociodemographic data form, SCID-5, Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Self-Report Scale (ASRS), Barratt Impulsivity Scale Short Form (BIS-11-SF), Saving Inventory-Revised (SI-R), Adult Executive Functions Inventory (ADEXI) and World Health Organization Quality of Life Scale Short Form (WHOQOL-BREF) were used as data collection tools. Ethics committee decision number: 736, ethics committee date: 01.08.2024 (Istanbul Medipol University)

RESULTS: A total of 180 participants (90 ADHD, 90 controls) were analyzed. SI-R scores ($p<0.001$) were higher in the patient

group than in healthy controls and 2 patients were diagnosed with hoarding disorder. SI-R scores were correlated with ASRS inattention ($p<0.001$), ASRS hyperactivity/impulsivity ($p=0.002$), BIS-11-SF ($p=0.001$), and ADEXI scores ($p=0.001$), but the main predictor was inattention ($p<0.001$). In the patient group, SI-R scores were found to be the main predictor of WHOQOL-BREF physical and environmental sub-dimension scores ($p=0.001$, $p=0.017$, respectively), SI-R and ASRS attention deficit scores were significant in predicting WHOQOL-BREF psychological sub-dimension scores ($p=0.037$, $p=0.015$, respectively), and the scores examined in predicting WHOQOL-BREF social sub-dimension scores were not statistically significant ($p=0.167$).

CONCLUSIONS: Our findings showed that hoarding behavior was more common in the ADHD patient group and was associated with low quality of life, and it was shown that hoarding behavior is a phenomenon that should be evaluated during the monitoring process of patients.

Keywords: Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, executive functions, hoarding, impulsivity