

# ADHD a Niwrowahaniaeth: hanes byr

**Anita Thapar**

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Anrh. Ymgynghorydd GIG



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# Datgeliadau

- Ffynhonnell Gyflog: Prifysgol Caerdydd yn unig
- Cyllid Ymchwil: Ymddiriedolaeth Wellcome, Cyngor Ymchwil Feddygol, Sefydliad Wolfson, MQ, NIHR
- Siaradwr ar gyfer Takeda a Medice: ni dderbyniwyd honorariwm
- Prifysgol Caerdydd sy'n derbyn breindaliadau gan Wiley a thaliadau gan brifysgolion am sgysiau.
- Aelod Bwrdd Elusen Sefydliad ADHD, Cydgadeirydd Grŵp Ymgynghorol Gweinidogol ND Llywodraeth Cymru, Cadeirydd Tasglu ADHD GIG Lloegr



**IN THE  
BEGINNING...**

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# Y 1980au a dechrau'r 1990au: Seiciatreg GIG, Gwasanaethau Iechyd Meddwl Plant a Phobl Ifanc

Nid oes digon o  
wybodaeth am  
Awtistiaeth ADHD  
1 mewn 40,000

Dim llawer  
o  
ymchwil  
yn y DU

Damcaniaethau digynsail ynghylch rôl  
rhiant/ rhieni:  
e.e. o ran nodiadau mewn un ysbyty  
“mam sgitsoffrenig”,  
“rhieni oeraidd”



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# Sut y bu i mi ddatblygu diddordeb mewn ADHD? Dechrau'r 1990au

Dechrau'r 1990au: teulu o 7 o blant gydag ADHD yn fy nghlinig

1992-1995: PhD : ADHD dylanwadau genetig

Stigma



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# ADHD yn y dechrau

Safbwyntiau ynghylch ADHD: “plant drwg”, “creu helynt”, “rhianta gwael”, “mae’n hurt ymchwilio i ADHD”

Ni chaniateir diagnosis ar y cyd ag awtistiaeth/anhwylderau ar y sbectrwm awtistig (ASA)

Problem ag ymddygiad megis anhwylder ymddygiad

Mae plant yn tyfu allan ohono

Roedd ein hastudiaeth ymchwil fawr gyntaf ar ADHD yn dangos fod hyn yn broblem.



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Beth sydd wedi newid a  
beth ydym ni  
wedi'i ddysgu



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# Diwedd yr 20<sup>fed</sup> Ganrif, yr 21<sup>ain</sup> Ganrif

- Mwy o ymchwil wyddonol
- Canolbwyntio ar ddiagnosis mewn ymchwil
- Gwneud mwy na dim ond arsylwi (clinigwyr yn disgrifio pobl)
- Geneteg, heriau niwrowyddoniaeth  
o ran y credoau cyffredinol am rieni, “plant drwg”





## INFANTILE AUTISM: A GENETIC STUDY OF 21 TWIN PAIRS

Susan Folstein, Michael Rutter

First published: September 1977 | <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1469-7610.1977.tb00443.x> | Citations: 877

PDF TOOLS SHAR

### Summary

A systematic study was made of a representative group of (MZ and 10 DZ) in which at least one twin showed the syndrome. The concordance rate for autism in MZ pairs was a 36 per cent pair-wise concordance rate for autism in MZ pairs and 10 per cent in DZ pairs. The concordance for cognitive deficit in MZ pairs and 10 per cent in DZ pairs. It was concluded that hereditary influences concerning a cognitive deficit which is associated with autism. In 12 out of 17 pairs discordant for autism, the p

## Autism spectrum disorder and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder have a similar burden of rare protein-truncating variants

F. Kyle Satterstrom<sup>1,2,7\*</sup>, Raymond K. Walters<sup>1,2,7</sup>, Tarjinder Singh<sup>1,2,7</sup>, Emilie M. Wigdor<sup>1,2,7</sup>, Francesco Lesca<sup>4,5,6</sup>, Ditte Demontis<sup>4,5,6</sup>, Jack A. Kosmicki<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Jakob Grove<sup>4,5,6,7</sup>, Christine Stevens<sup>1</sup>, Jonas Bybjerg-Grauholm<sup>4,8</sup>, Marie Bækvad-Hansen<sup>4,8</sup>, Duncan S. Palmer<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Julian B. Maller<sup>1,2,3</sup>, iPSYCH-Broad Consortium<sup>19</sup>, Merete Nordentoft<sup>4,10</sup>, Ole Mors<sup>4,11</sup>, Elise B. Robinson<sup>1,2,3,12</sup>, David M. Hougaard<sup>4,8</sup>, Thomas M. Werge<sup>4,13,14</sup>, Preben Bo Mortensen<sup>4,5,15,16</sup>, Benjamin M. Neale<sup>1,2,3,17</sup>, Anders D. Børglum<sup>4,5,6\*</sup> and Mark J. Daly<sup>1,2,3,17,18\*</sup>

The exome sequences of approximately 8,000 children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) and/or attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and 5,000 controls were analyzed, finding that individuals with ASD and individuals with ADHD had a similar burden of rare protein-truncating variants in evolutionarily constrained genes, both significantly higher than controls. This motivated a combined analysis across ASD and ADHD, identifying microtubule-associated protein 1A (MAP1A) as a new exome-wide significant gene conferring risk for childhood psychiatric disorders.

Check for updates

## Recent ultra-rare inherited variants implicate new autism candidate risk genes

Amy B. Wilfert<sup>1</sup>, Tychele N. Turner<sup>1,7</sup>, Shwetha C. Murali<sup>1,2</sup>, PingHsun Hsieh<sup>1</sup>, Arvis Sulovari<sup>1</sup>, Tianyun Wang<sup>1</sup>, Bradley P. Coe<sup>1</sup>, Hui Guo<sup>1,3</sup>, Kendra Hoekzema<sup>1</sup>, Trygve E. Bakken<sup>4</sup>, Lara H. Winterkorn<sup>5</sup>, Uday S. Evani<sup>9</sup>, Marta Byrska-Bishop<sup>5</sup>, Rachel K. Earl<sup>6</sup>, Raphael A. Bernier<sup>6</sup>, The SPARK Consortium<sup>8</sup>, Michael C. Zody<sup>5</sup> and Evan E. Eichler<sup>1,2,3,9</sup>

Autism is a highly heritable complex disorder in which de novo mutation (DNM) variation contributes significantly to risk. Using whole-genome sequencing data from 3,474 families, we investigate another source of large-effect risk variation, ultra-rare variants. We report and replicate a transmission disequilibrium of private, likely gene-disruptive (LGD) variants in probands but find that 95% of this burden resides outside of known DNM-enriched genes. This variant class more strongly affects multiplex family probands and supports a multi-hit model for autism. Candidate genes with private LGD variants preferentially

## Discovery of the first genome-wide significant risk loci for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder

Ditte Demontis<sup>1,2,3,6,9</sup>, Raymond K. Walters<sup>4,5,6,9</sup>, Joanna Martin<sup>5,6,7</sup>, Manuel Mattheisen<sup>1,2,3,8,9,10</sup>, Thomas D. Als<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Esben Agerbo<sup>1,11,12</sup>, Gisli Baldursson<sup>13</sup>, Rich Belliveau<sup>5</sup>, Jonas Bybjerg-Grauholm<sup>1,14</sup>, Marie Bækvad-Hansen<sup>1,14</sup>, Felecia Cerrato<sup>5</sup>, Kimberly Chambert<sup>5</sup>, Claire Churchhouse<sup>4,5,15</sup>, Ashley Dumont<sup>5</sup>, Nicholas Eriksson<sup>16</sup>, Michael Gandal<sup>17,18,19,20</sup>, Jacqueline I. Goldstein<sup>4,5,15</sup>, Katrina L. Grasby<sup>21</sup>, Jakob Grove<sup>1,2,3,22</sup>, Olafur O. Gudmundsson<sup>13,23,24</sup>, Christine S. Hansen<sup>1,14,25</sup>, Mads Engel Hauberg<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Mads V. Hollegaard<sup>1,14</sup>, Daniel P. Howrigan<sup>4,5</sup>, Hailiang Huang<sup>4,5</sup>, Julian B. Maller<sup>5,26</sup>, Alicia R. Martin<sup>4,5,25</sup>, Nicholas G. Martin<sup>21</sup>, Jennifer Moran<sup>5</sup>, Jonatan Pallesen<sup>1,2,3</sup>, Duncan S. Palmer<sup>4,5</sup>, Carsten Bøcker Pedersen<sup>1,11,12</sup>, Marianne Giørtz Pedersen<sup>1,11,12</sup>

# Meini prawf diagnostig penodol

Chwe symptom  
diffyg sylw

Dechrau yn ystod  
plentyndod

Chwe symptom  
gorfywiogrwydd-  
byrbwylltra

Yn yr ysgol/ mewn  
lleoliad  
arall

Amharu ar  
weithrediad



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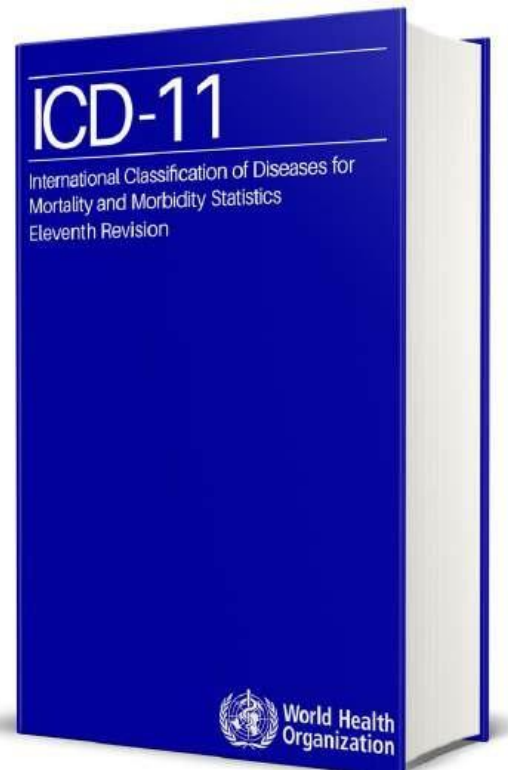
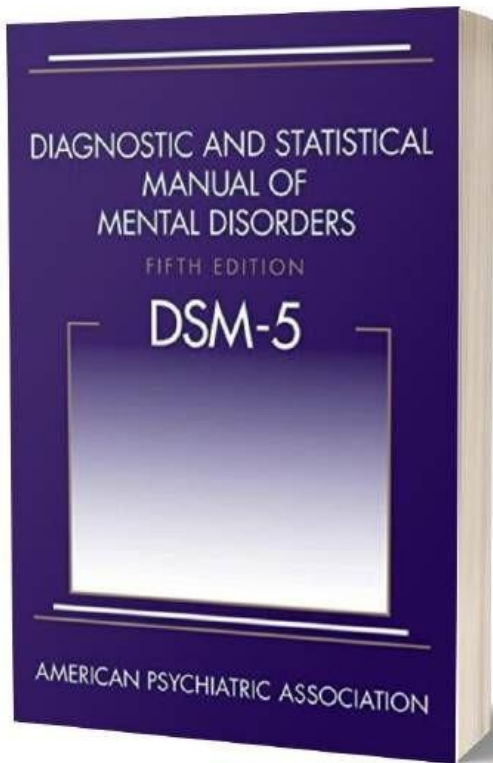
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# Ein categorïau diagnostig: consensws arbenigol rhywfaint o ymchwil



# Beth rydym wedi'i ddysgu



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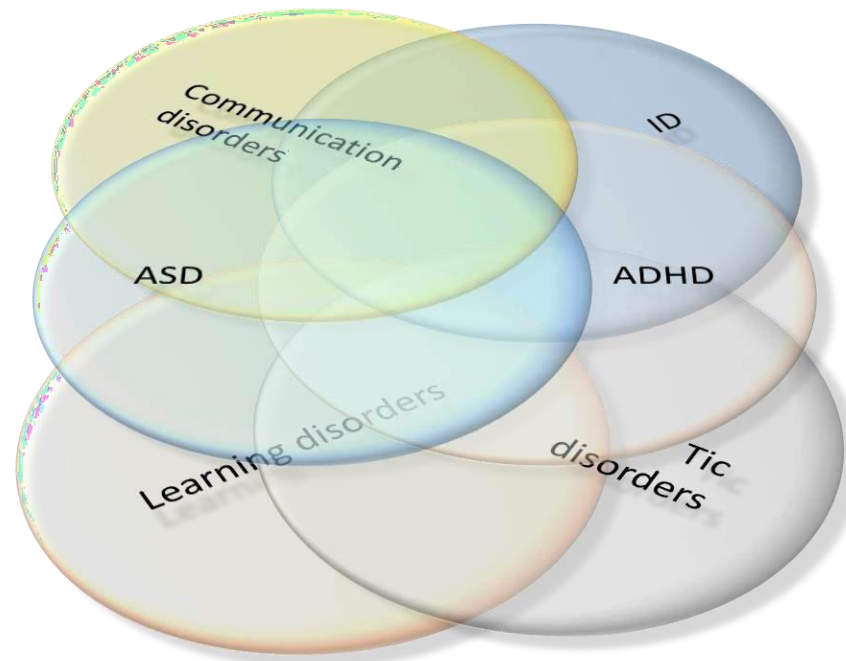
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# Mae diagnosis ND a symptomau'n gorgyffwrdd yn nodweddiadol: mae cyd-ddigwydd yn beth arferol



Anabledd deallusol  
ASA Anhwylderau ar y  
Sbectrwm Awtistig

Thapar, Cooper & Rutter. Lancet Psychiatry 2017



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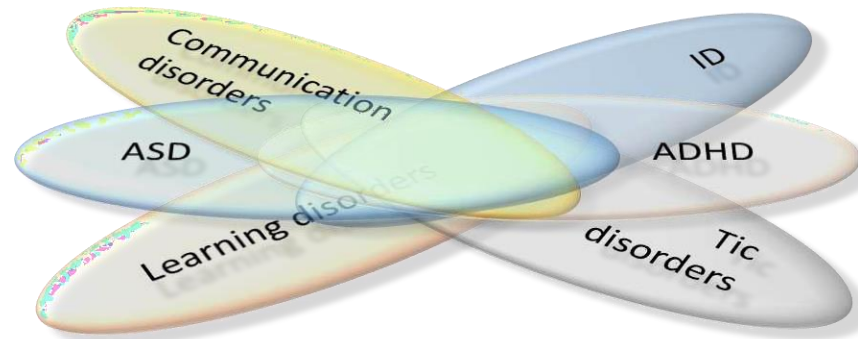
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Mae ND yn gorgyffwrdd  
mewn teuluoedd



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Thapa & Butler, 2015

# Beth sy'n achosi ADHD

Rhianta,  
ysmygu yn  
ystod  
beichiogrwydd  
: NA

Geneteg

Geni cyn  
amser

ADHD

Ansawdd y berthynas rhwng y rhiant a'r  
plentyn, camdriniaeth, bwlio



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# Newidiadau i'r meini prawf diagnostig yn 2013

- Gellir cael diagnosis o ADHD ac ASA ar y cyd
- Ceir mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o ADHD ac ASA ar draws y sbectrwm gallu gwybyddol
- Newid i ddiffiniadau ASA (1 mewn 100)



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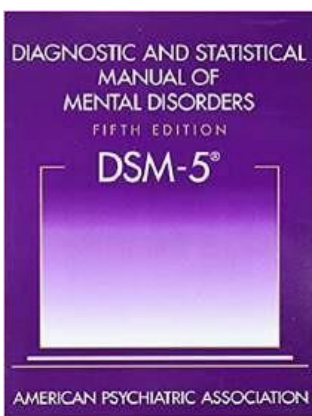
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# Cafodd ADHD ei grwpio fel anhwylder niwroddatblygiadol yn hytrach nag anhwylder ymddygiad

- Anhwylderau dysgu penodol (yn ymwneud â darllen, ysgrifennu a rhifyddeg)
- Cydsymudiad cyhyrau ac anhwylderau tic
- Anhwylderau cyfathrebu
- Anhwylder ar y Sbectrwm Awtistig (ASA)
- Anhwylder Diffyg Canolbwyntio a Gorfywiogrwydd (ADHD)
- Anabledd deallusol
- Anhwylderau tic



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Llawlyfr  
Diagnostig  
ac  
Ystadegol 5  
APA

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# Rhesymeg ar gyfer grwpio ND

- Achosion cynnar
- Mae achosion o orgyffwrdd yn nodweddiadol
- Afreolaidd yn bennaf (h.y. ysbeidiau ac ailwaelu)
- Gwahaniaethau dysgu a gwybyddol amlwg
- Newidiadau wrth aeddfedu, ond y rhan fwyaf o'r gwahaniaethau'n parhau ar ôl troi'n oedolyn

# Ydy plant yn tyfu allan o ADHD? ASA?

- Mwy o ymwybyddiaeth o'r symptomau neu'r heriau sy'n parhau ar ôl troi'n oedolyn (15-80%)
- Oedolion gydag ADHD ac ASA mewn clinigau seiciatreg e.e. iselder neu seicosis

Thapar et al. 2017; Lord et al. 2020; Catalá-López et al. 2022.



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# Anhwylderau dysgu: oedolion

- Iaith gynnil a gwahaniaeth o ran symudedd
- Heriau darllen/ sillafu canol oed



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# Stigma ynghylch ADHD: ymateb anffafriol i ganfyddiadau ein hymchwil yn 2010

## THE LANCET

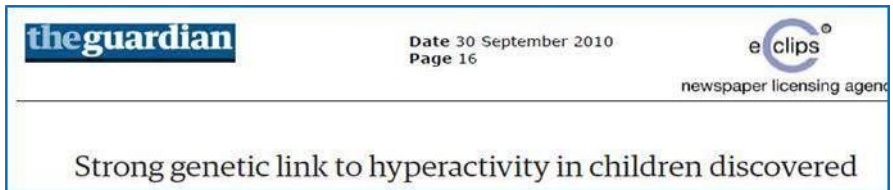
D-09-07664R2

S0140-6736(10)61109-9

Funding: Wellcome, MRC

## Rare chromosomal deletions and duplications in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: a genome-wide analysis

*Nigel M Williams, Irina Zakhareva, Andrew Martin, Kate Langley, Kiran Mantripragada, Ragnheidur Fossdal, Hreinn Stefansson, Kari Stefansson, Páll Magnússon, Ólafur O Gudmundsson, Ómar Gustafsson, Peter Holmans, Michael J Owen, Michael O'Donovan, Anita Thapar*



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# Heriau



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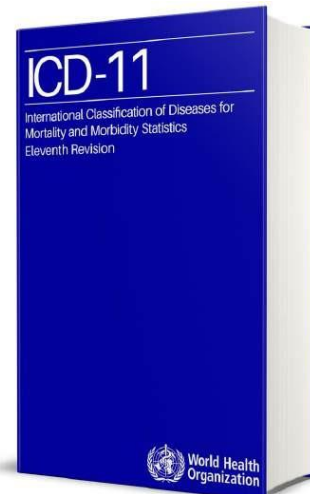
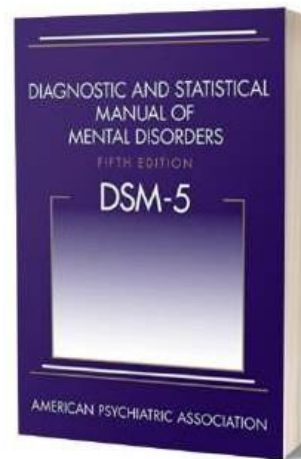
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# Mae categorïau diagnostig yn ddefnyddiol

## Cyfathrebu

Penderfyniadau  
Ia/ Na  
e.e. trin gyda  
meddyginiaeth



Pobl/ teuluoedd  
yn cael mynediad  
at gymorth  
Hunan-  
ddealltwriaeth

Diffinio grwpiau  
tebyg o bobl wrth  
gynnal ymchwil

Defnyddio tystiolaeth sy'n  
deillio o ymchwil o'r un  
categori yn y clinig

# Teuluoedd/ cymdeithas: mae sawl un eisiau diagnosis

- Pobl i ddeall pam eu bod nhw/ eu hanwyliaid yn wahanol, hyd yn oed os mai 'niwrowahaniaeth' yw'r term a ffefrir gan yr unigolyn
- Mynediad at wasanaethau a chymorth
- Aelodaeth grŵp





Ond, mae ein  
systemau diagnostig  
wedi'u cyfyngu.....



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# Her 1: Nid yw ADHD yn ymddangos fel ymddygiad categori diagnostig ie/na amlwg



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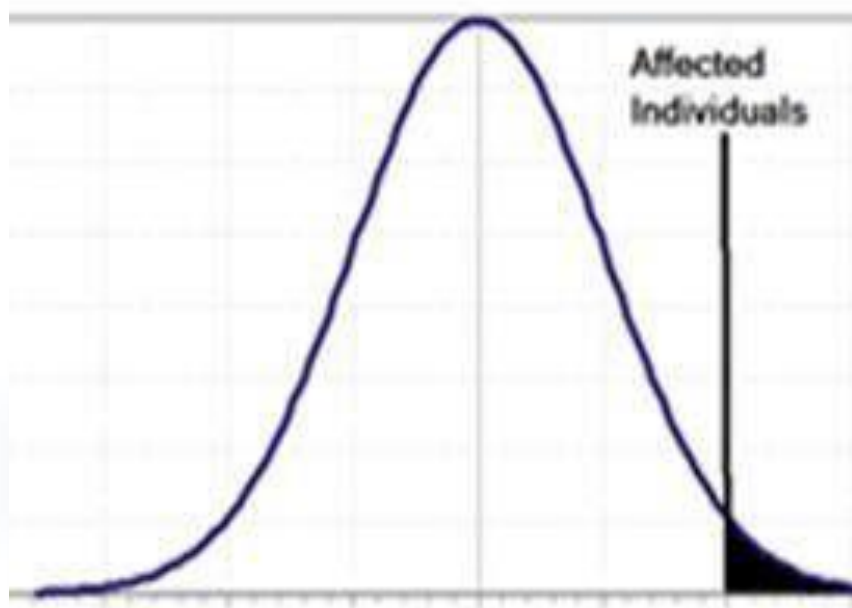
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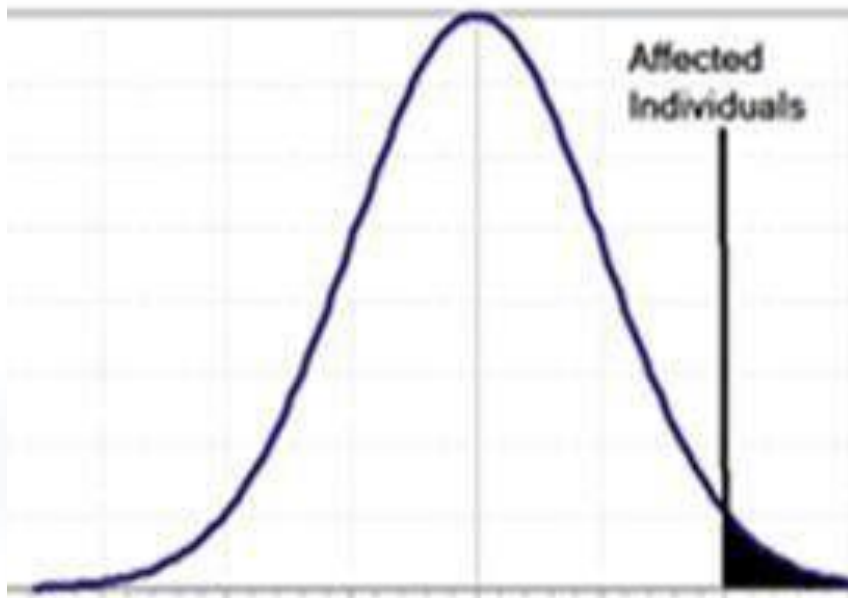


# Nodweddion ac anhwylderau



- Gellir ystyried ADHD fel nodwedd neu gontinwwm, yn ogystal â chategori ia/na
- Mae'n debyg i bwysedd gwaed

# ADHD



- Nid oes pwynt amlwg ar gyfer canlyniadau niweidiol/andwyol
  - Y trothwy ar gyfer nodweddion ADHD sy'n gysylltiedig â risg
- Pob achos ND

# Her 2: yr un diagnosis, mae pawb yn wahanol



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# Yr un diagnosis ADHD: mae pawb yn wahanol

- Gwahaniaeth o ran symptomau e.e. mwy o ddiffyg sylw ymhlith merched, gwahanol fathau o symptomau
- Gwahaniaeth o ran amhariadau



# ADHD yn gorgyffwrdd ag NDDau eraill

- Traddodiad meddygol o gynnig un diagnosis
- Heriau sy'n gysylltiedig â gorgyffwrdd



# Her 3: Canolbwyntio ar y diffyg



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## Beth am y cryfderau?

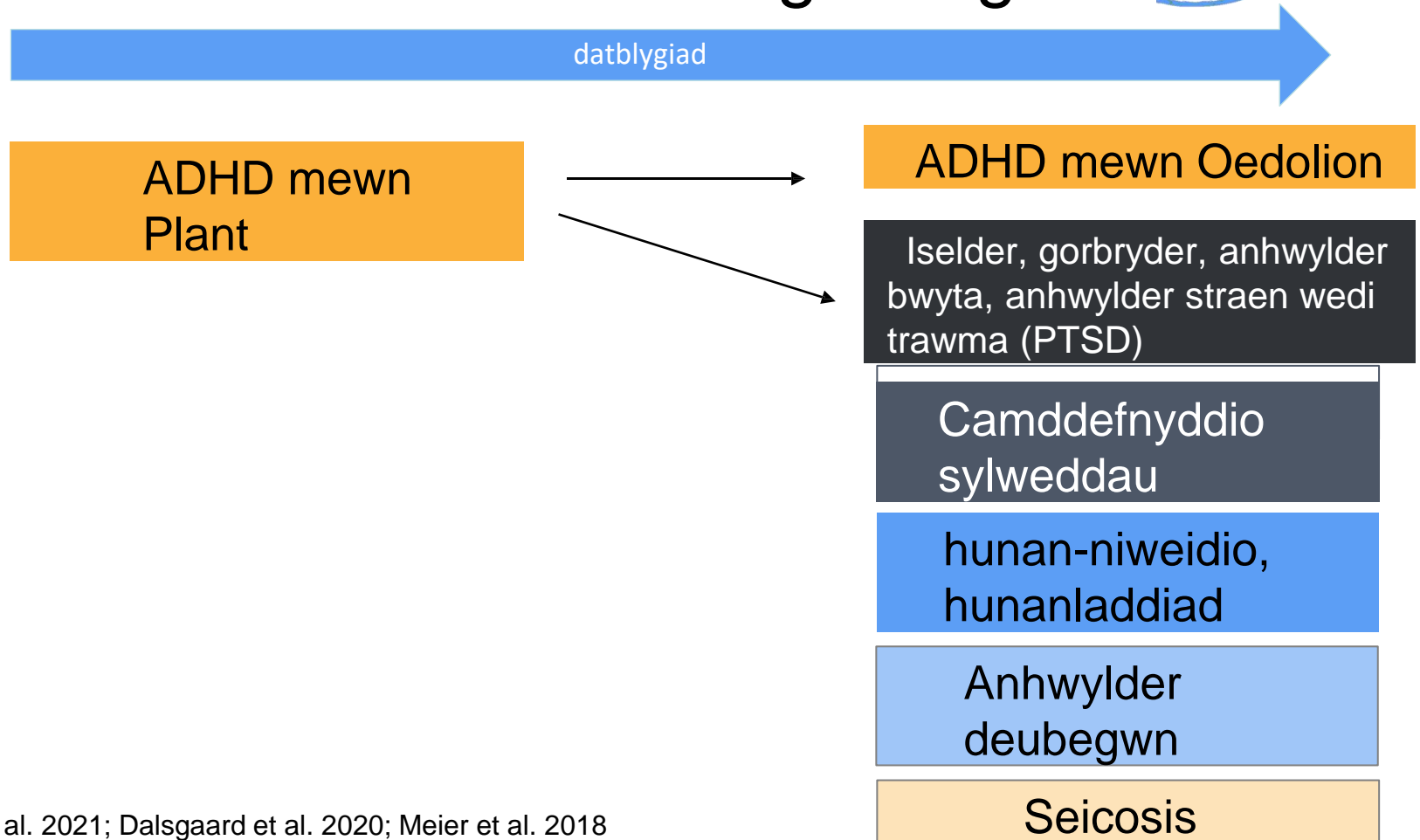
- Rhinweddau personol: e.e. gallu gwybyddol, cydwybodol, caredig, personoliaeth, egni, arloesedd
- Cefnogi'r amgylchedd: teulu, rhieni, ysgol, gwaith, cyd-destun cymdeithasol ehangach

# Her 4: Unigrwydd ND oherwydd iechyd meddwl

Cyfradd uwch o 4-8 x  
problemau iechyd meddwl  
cyffredinol a difrifol

Dechrau'n gynt na'r hyn sy'n  
niwronodweddiadol

# lechyd meddwl: trawsnewidiadau diagnostig ADHD



Salvi et al. 2021; Dalsgaard et al. 2020; Meier et al. 2018

# Unigrwydd oherwydd iechyd meddwl: heriau

- ND mewn gwasanaethau iechyd meddwl (mwy difrifol, “ymwrthod triniaeth”, aros yn yr ysbyty, hunan-niweidio, datblygu iselder yn gynnar)
- Cydnabod problemau iechyd meddwl drwy wasanaethau ND
- Cael gafael ar gymorth ac adnoddau iechyd meddwl

# Her 5: Gorddibyniaeth ar ddiagnosis

Cysyniad yw diagnosis, nad yw wedi'i ddiffinio'n fiolegol



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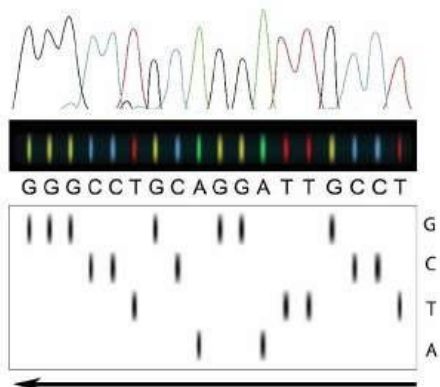


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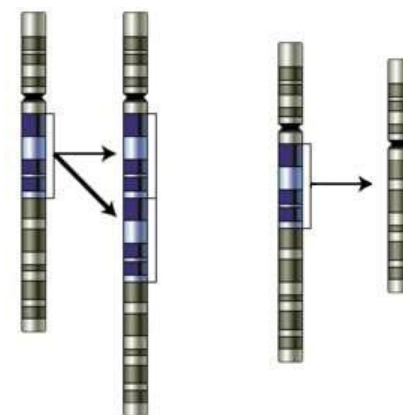
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# Arwyddion biolegol o ddiagnosis? Na



# Cymryd gofal wrth ddiriaethu'r meini prawf diagnostig

- Nid oes yna nodweddion biolegol gwahanol/ amlwg ar gyfer ein diagnosis ND presennol
- Maent yn gysyniadau a ddefnyddir gennym i'n helpu yn glinigol ac at ddibenion ymchwil

# Dewis amgen i ddulliau meddygol/ diagnosis?



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ar gyfer Iechyd Meddwl Pobl Ifanc





# Damcaniaeth dehongli cymdeithasol

- Gwrthwynebu model meddygol sy'n ystyried anabledd fel diffyg neu drafferth mewn unigolyn a'r angen i'w "gwella" nhw
- Mae anabledd yn cael ei greu gan gymdeithas, drwy rwystrau cymdeithasol, agweddau negyddol ac eithriadau



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# Niwroamrywiaeth

Few people can claim to have coined a term that changed the world for the better. Judy Singer can.

- Steve Silberman, Author of "Neurotribes"

## NeuroDiversity

*The Birth of an Idea*



## JUDY SINGER

The ground-breaking sociology thesis that prefigured the last great liberation movement to emerge from the 20th century

# Niwroamrywiaeth: Judy Singer

- Nid yw'n cytuno'n llwyr â dehongli cymdeithasol
- Amrywiaeth niwrolegol
- Canolbwyntio ar ASA gweithredu lefel uwch
- Troi'r sylw o fagwraeth at anian- 'A swing from nurture to nature'
- Cyfiawnder cymdeithasol, hawliau sifil

# Fy safbwynt personol: mae angen y ddau ddull

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## The neurodiversity concept: is it helpful for clinicians and scientists?

Edmund Sonuga-Barke • Anita Thapar

Published: May 10, 2021 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366\(21\)00167-X](https://doi.org/10.1016/S2215-0366(21)00167-X) • Check for updates

References

Article Info

Linked Articles

ADHD and autism spectrum disorder are conceptualised as discrete, categorical, neurodevelopmental disorders, which originate in early development<sup>1</sup> and are assumed to be the result of underlying brain dysfunction.<sup>2</sup> From one perspective, these definitions provide important clarity for clinical practice and ensure we are guided by research progress over the past 40 years.<sup>3</sup> By contrast, others have

# Her 6: Gall effaith ADHD ac ND fod yn eang



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# Beth rydym ni'n ei wybod am ADHD ac ND: ymchwil ar y canlyniadau

- Effaith ar iechyd meddyliol a chorfforol
- Cyflawniad addysgol a chynhwysiant, cyflogaeth, tlodi, digartrefedd
- Y system cyfiawnder troseddol, plant sy'n derbyn gofal



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# Mae angen i wahanol sectorau gydweithio a hynny y tu hwnt i ddiagnosis

- Y GIG, addysg, gwaith, gofal cymdeithasol, cyfiawnder troseddol
- Nid yw diagnosis wedi'i gynllunio o amgylch pob angen e.e. ar gyfer addysg, penderfyniadau meddygol/ clinigwyr yn unig



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# Her 7: Mae angen ailgynllunio gwasanaethau Rydym yn ymdrin ag ADHD/ ND fel pe bai'r achosion ohonynt yn brin



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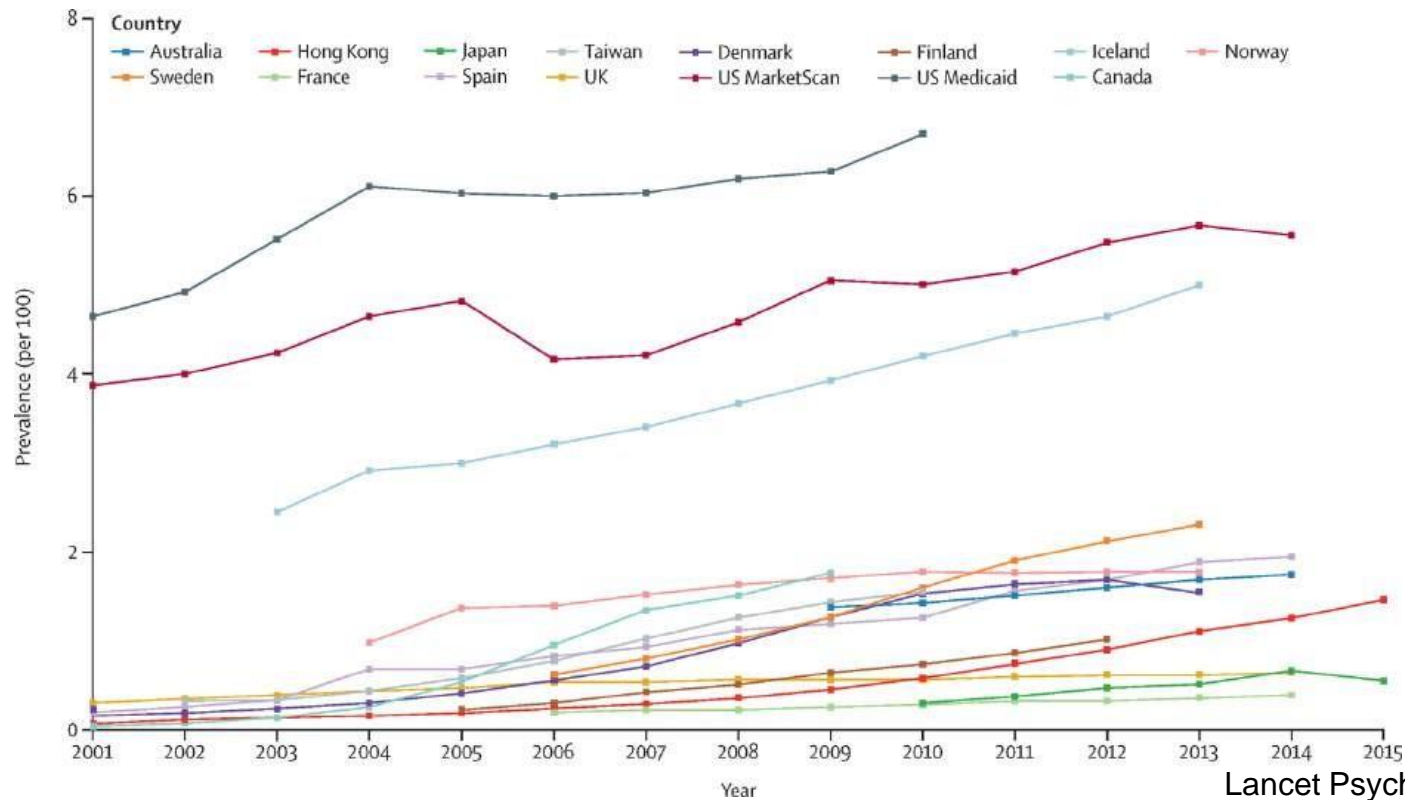
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# Atgyfeiriad ADHD ddim yn angenrheidiol a gordriniaeth?

Mae'r driniaeth yn dal yn annigonol yn y DU



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# Sut rydym yn delio â newidiadau o ran adnabyddiaeth? Mae model presennol y GIG yn canolbwyntio ar ofal eilaidd/ arbenigol

NICE National Institute for Health and Care Excellence

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## Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: diagnosis and management

NICE guideline [NG87] Published: 14 March 2018 Last updated: 13 September 2019

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## Autism spectrum disorder in under 19s: recognition, referral and diagnosis

Clinical guideline [CG128] Published: 28 September 2011 Last updated: 20 December 2017

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# Casgliadau a'r dyfodol



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# Casgliadau

- Mae llawer o newidiadau wedi'u gwneud a hynny er gwell
- Cydnabod ADHD fel anhwylder niwroddatblygiadol, ND yn gorgyffwrdd, gwell dealltwriaeth o'r achosion a'r canlyniadau, cysylltiadau ag iechyd meddwl, symudiad niwrowahaniaeth yn hytrach na modelau sy'n canolbwyntio ar ddiffygion.
- Mae Cymru ar y blaen yn fyd-eang o ran meddwl



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# Prifysgol Caerdydd

- Deall ADHD mewn Merched
- Data iechyd Cymru a Sweden ar ganlyniadau ADHD ac ND.
- Deall cysylltiadau ag iechyd meddwl e.e. iselder
- Llwyfan digidol yng Nghymru ar gyfer monitro iechyd a lles ND, offer technegol ar gyfer iechyd meddwl
- Effaith ysgolion ar iechyd meddwl/ lles ADHD, beth sy'n helpu?
- Rhwydwaith Ymchwil ADHD Ewropeaidd, ADHD y Byd Canllawiau ADHD Ewropeaidd, Ffederasiwn



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# Crynodeb

- Mae'r system bresennol yn dibynnu ar ddiagnosis, nid anghenion
- Mae diagnosis yn cynnig penderfyniad Ia/Na, ond mae ymddygiad ND fel sbectrwm
- Anwybyddu cyd-ddigwydd ar draws ND
- Anwybyddu cyd-ddigwydd â phroblemau iechyd meddwl
- Nid yw diagnosis yn cael ei ddatblygu i fynd i'r afael ag anghenion ym maes addysg, sectorau eraill
- Peidio â chael gwarded ar y prosesau asesu diagnostig presennol yn gyfan gwbl, ond cydnabod eu bod yn ddiffygiol



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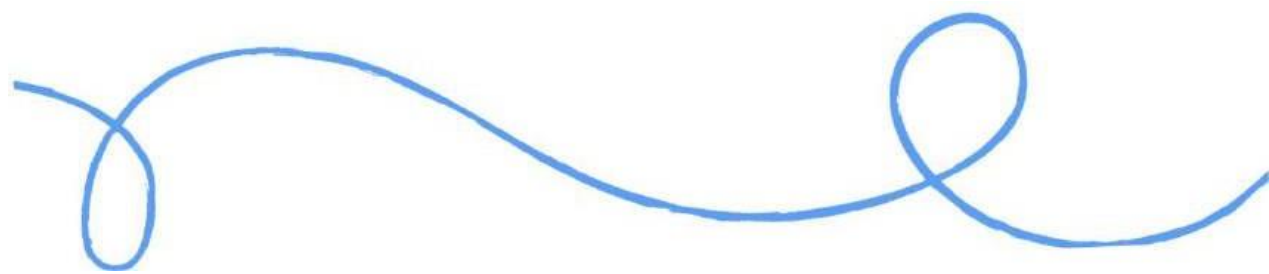


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**Diolch yn fawr**

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Neuropsychiatric  
Genetics and Genomics

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Niwroseiciatrig

