

Abstract

The purpose of this study was to evaluate the difference in neurocognitive deficits in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) children with and without Learning Disabilities (LD). In particular, four major cognitive deficits associated with ADHD were assessed, including deficits in selective attention, processing speed, working memory and response inhibition. Results from one-way ANOVA showed that ADHD children with LD, in general, performed much worse than ADHD children without LD in various neurocognitive tasks, implying that the comorbidity between ADHD and LD may exhibit the most impaired pattern in different cognitive abilities. This finding suggests that LD may be a marker within the ADHD population to differentiate the comorbid subgroup from the ADHD individuals in terms of the severity level of their cognitive impairments.