Abstract
The dual pathway model of ADHD, which is comprised of delay aversion and inhibitory control deficit, had been influential in the field. Yet it was not widely supported by empirical evidence. The current study attempts to replicate and extend the study of Marco and colleagues (2009) and directly test the dual pathway model by comparing performances of different ADHD subtypes and control in the Maudsley Index of Delay Aversion (MIDA) task. The study compared among 219 Hong Kong male drug-responding ADHD children (including 35 ADHD-IA, 12 ADHD-HI, and 172 ADHD-combined) and 213 typically developing children. As a result, the current study failed to replicate the result by Marco and colleagues (2009). The result supported only the delay aversion, but refuted the impulsive drive for immediate rewards (IDIR) component, while such statistical effect diminished to a non-significant level when age and IQ were controlled for. Further empirical research onto the dual pathway model was suggested.