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# Kognitivno funkcioniranje i pažnja u odraslih osoba sa sumnjom na ADHD

## */ Cognitive Functioning and Attention in Adults With Suspected ADHD*

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Cilj istraživanja bio je opisati profil kognitivnog funkcioniranja i pažnje odraslih osoba obrađenih zbog sumnje na poremećaj pažnje i hiperaktivnosti (ADHD). U analizu je uključeno 11 odraslih osoba, 6 muškaraca i 5 žena, u dobi od 19 do 36 godina (M = 29.91; SD = 5.87). Kognitivno funkcioniranje procijenjeno je odabranim podtestovima WAIS-IV-HR, odnosno indeksima radnog pamćenja (IRP) i brzine obrade informacija (IBOI), a usmjerena pažnja testom d2-R kroz mjeru koncentracije (MK), obrađenih ciljnih objekata (OCO) i točnosti rada (P%). Klinička procjena ADHD-a temeljila se na intervjuu DIVA 2.0. Provedena je deskriptivna i eksplorativna obrada. Izračunate su mjere centralne tendencije i raspršenja

The aim of the study was to describe the profile of cognitive functioning and attention in adults assessed for suspected attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). The analysis included 11 adults, 6 men and 5 women, aged 19 to 36 years (M = 29.91; SD = 5.87). Cognitive functioning was assessed using selected subtests of the WAIS-IV-HR, namely the Working Memory Index (WMI) and the Processing Speed Index (PSI), and focused attention was assessed with the d2-R test through the concentration performance score (CP), number of processed target items (TN), and work accuracy (E%). The clinical assessment of ADHD was based on the DIVA 2.0 interview. Descriptive and exploratory analyses were conducted. Measures of central tendency and dispersion were calculated, as well as fre-

te frekvencije i postotci. Povezanosti između dobi, WAIS-IV-HR indeksa i d2-R pokazatelja ispitane su Spearmanovim korelacijama. Prema DIVA 2.0, 9 sudionika zadovoljavalo je kriterije za ADHD u odrasloj dobi, kod jednog ADHD nije potvrđen, a kod jednoga je status ostao neodređen. Prosječni IRP iznosio je 97,27 (SD = 12,93), a IBOI 99,09 (SD = 16,19), što upućuje na prosječno funkcioniranje uz individualnu varijabilnost. Većina sudionika ostvarila je prosječne normativne vrijednosti na d2-R pokazateljima MK (90,9 %), OCO (81,8 %) i P% (81,8 %). Utvrđena je značajna pozitivna povezanost IBOI s OCO (ρ = 0,762; p = ,006) i MK (ρ = 0,712; p = ,014), kao i MK i OCO (ρ = 0,740; p = .009). IRP nije bio značajno povezan s d2-R pokazateljima. Nalazi upućuju na heterogen profil odraslih osoba obrađenih zbog sumnje na ADHD. Iako je kod većine DIVA 2.0 utvrdila klinički značajne simptome, rezultati na strukturiranim mjerama radnog pamćenja, brzine obrade i pažnje često su bili prosječni. To sugerira da uredna testovna izvedba ne isključuje ADHD u odrasloj dobi, osobito kada se teškoće izraženije očituju u svakodnevnoj organizaciji, održavanju pažnje i samoregulaciji. Rezultate treba tumačiti oprezno zbog malog uzorka, retrospektivnog nacrta i odsutnosti kontrolne skupine.

quencies and percentages. Associations between age, WAIS-IV-HR indices, and d2-R indicators were examined using Spearman correlations. According to DIVA 2.0, 9 participants met the criteria for ADHD in adulthood, in one participant ADHD was not confirmed, and in one the status remained undetermined. The mean WMI was 97.27 (SD = 12.93), and the mean PSI was 99.09 (SD = 16.19), indicating average functioning with individual variability. Most participants achieved average normative values on the d2-R indicators CP (90.9%), TN (81.8%), and E% (81.8%). A significant positive association was found between PSI and TN (ρ = 0.762; p = .006) and CP (ρ = 0.712; p = .014), as well as between CP and TN (ρ = 0.740; p = .009). WMI was not significantly associated with d2-R indicators. The findings indicate a heterogeneous profile among adults assessed for suspected ADHD. Although DIVA 2.0 identified clinically significant symptoms in most participants, results on structured measures of working memory, processing speed, and attention were often in the average range. This suggests that intact test performance does not rule out ADHD in adulthood, especially when difficulties are more prominently manifested in everyday organization, sustaining attention, and self-regulation. The results should be interpreted with caution due to the small sample, retrospective design, and absence of a control group.