Does ADHD enhance or suppress your science skills?

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a neuro-developmental disorder diagnosed on the basis of persistent and impairing levels of inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. ADHD affects up to 8.7% of children and can be persistent through adulthood [2].

ADHD affects executive function tasks in the brain: ADHD brains function and develop differently than neurotypical brains. Differences in cognition affect individuals in different ways. Research on neurodiversity in the workforce is on the rise.

Divergent thinking

ADHDers consistently underperform on standardized tests. On average, testing accommodations do not correct this issue for students with ADHD [6].

It's not just ADHD!

Especially in the sciences, diversity in cognition is an advantage. A neurodiverse field is best suited to find new ways to understand the nature of our universe.