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# J. ANTONI RAMOS-QUIROGA

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CV

PARTICIPANT AT:

## CONNECTING THE GROWING BRAIN UNDERSTANDING NEUROPAEDIATRIC DISEASES THROUGH SYNAPTIC COMMUNICATION

**November, 26<sup>th</sup>-27<sup>th</sup>, 2015, Barcelona**

**J. Antoni Ramos-Quiroga**, Section Chief of Adult Psychiatry and Coordinator of the ADHD Program in the Department of Psychiatry at the Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron, Barcelona

Associate Professor of Psychiatry at the Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona, Spain, and Section Chief of Adult Psychiatry and Coordinator of the ADHD Program in the Department of Psychiatry at the Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron in Barcelona. His group is member of the Centre for Biomedical Network Research on Mental Health (CIBERSAM). He is the Chair of the Section "Neurodevelopmental Disorders Across the Lifespan" of the European Psychiatric Association. Prof. Ramos-Quiroga's research focuses on ADHD in adolescents and adults, including clinical trials, drug trials, neuroimaging studies and genetics. He is a member of the European Network Adult ADHD, the International Multi-centre persistent ADHD CollaboraTion (IMpACT), the International Collaboration on ADHD and Substance Abuse (ICASA) and Psychiatric Genomics Consortium (PGC). He is the author of more than 106 international publications and five books, and has presented at national and international conferences on ADHD. He has participated in several groups of government experts on ADHD. He is a speaker at national and international conferences on ADHD. He organizes Theoretical and Practical Courses "ADHD across the life" of the Hospital Universitari Vall d'Hebron (15th edition).

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### **Brain Development in Neuropsychiatric Disorders: ADHD**

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a prevalent neurodevelopmental disorder. ADHD has been associated with various structural and functional brain abnormalities. Cross-sectional anatomical imaging studies of ADHD consistently point to involvement of the frontal lobes, parietal lobes, basal ganglia, corpus callosum, and cerebellum. Because in more than 50% of the children ADHD can persist into adulthood, longitudinal studies have been of particular interest. Such studies indicate a developmental delay of cortical thickness trajectories mainly for the frontal lobes. The talk will review the state of art about brain neurodevelopment and ADHD.

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