ISSN NO. 2320-5407

ISSN(O): 2320-5407 | ISSN(P): 3107-4928

International Journal of Advanced Research

Publisher's Name: Jana Publication and Research LLP

s

Manuscript No.: IJAR-59678

Title:. Association between academic performance and suspected ADHD in children from an elementary school within the AGEB of FMU 61.

Recommendation:

Accept as it is .....

Accept after minor revision.....

Accept after major revision .....

Do not accept (*Reasons below*) .....

Rating	Excel.	Good	Fair	Poor
Originality		✓		
Techn. Quality	✓			
Clarity	✓			
Significance	✓			

Reviewer Name: Dr. Mithilesh kumar shukla

Reviewer's Comment for Publication:

This cross-sectional study examined the association between academic performance and suspected ADHD among 258 children aged 6–11 in two primary schools in Córdoba, Veracruz. Teachers and parents completed the Conners questionnaire, and academic performance was assessed using report cards. Suspected ADHD was identified in 7.9% of children, predominantly males (59.25%), with a mean age of 8 years. Average academic performance was most prevalent (74%). Although children with suspected ADHD showed a higher frequency of low performance (29.6% vs. 16.9%; PR 1.75, OR 2.07), the difference was not statistically significant (χ^2=3.014, p=0.222). The authors conclude no evidence of association between suspected ADHD and low academic performance, recommending larger studies with clinical diagnostic methods.

Recommendation: Accept after minor revision.

Detailed Reviewer's Report

STRENGTHS:

1- The study explicitly aims to analyze the association between academic performance and suspected ADHD, keeping the research question narrow and testable..
2- Adequate sample size for a school-based study,With 258 children from two schools, the sample is reasonably large.
3- The authors calculated a Kappa index (0.60), demonstrating moderate agreement between parent and teacher evaluations and adding methodological transparency.
4- The study reports detailed demographic data (age, sex, grade level) with measures of central tendency and dispersion,
5- In the paper Inclusion of the entire student population (census-like sampling)
6- Use of a validated, standardized screening instrument.

WEAKNESSES:

1- Screening tool rather than clinical diagnosis.
2- No sample size calculation and limited generalizability.
3- Cross-sectional design cannot establish causality or temporality.