- Sir George Still (1902), first to describe ADHD.

- Franklin Ebaugh (1923), first to describe that ADHD could arise from brain injury.


- DSM-I (1952): "Minimal Brain Dysfunction".

- DSM-II (1968): "Hyperkinetic Reaction of Childhood".

- DSM-III (1980): "ADD with or without hyperactivity".


- DSM-IV (1994): "ADHD: IA, HI, combined subtypes".

- DSM-5 (2013): "ADHD: IA, HI, combined subtypes".

- Major DSMs and associated textbooks:
  - DSM-I: A. Gordon (1952), "Minimal Brain Dysfunction".
  - DSM-II: Ashman (1963), "Hyperkinetic Reaction of Childhood".
  - DSM-III: Kernberg (1981), "ADD with or without hyperactivity".
  - DSM-III-R: Childs (1987), "ADHD, undifferentiated ADD".
  - DSM-IV: Biederman (1994), "ADHD: IA, HI, combined subtypes".


- Major sources and studies:
  - Leibson et al., 1973
  - Lampert et al., 1978
  - Shepard et al., 1985
  - Petersen et al., 2001
  - August and Garfinkel, 2003
  - Coutinho et al., 1999
  - Schatz et al., 1999
  - Parent et al., 1994
  - Newcorn et al., 1994
  - Tiet et al., 2001
  - Wolraich et al., 2001
  - Leibson et al., 2001
  - Nolen et al., 2005
  - Wolraich et al., 2006
  - Tiet et al., 2006
  - Newcorn et al., 2007
  - Visser et al., 2007
  - Pastore et al., 2007
  - Urban et al., 2010
  - Akinbami et al., 2011
  - Wolraich et al., 2012
  - Tiet et al., 2013

- Key substances and medications:
  - Benzedrine
  - Biphetamine
  - Strattera
  - Ritalin LA
  - Vyvanse
  - Kapvay
  - Desoxyn
  - Ritalin Adderall
  - Dexadrine
  - Concerta
  - Methylin ER
  - Methylin oral/chewable
  - Intuniv
  - Focalin, Adderall XR
  - Metadate CD
  - Focalin XR
  - Daytrana
  - Intuniv

- DSM timeline:
  - 1900s
  - 1910s
  - 1920s
  - 1930s
  - 1940s
  - 1950s
  - 1960s
  - 1970s
  - 1980s
  - 1990s
  - 2000s
  - 2010s

- Survey data:
  - National Survey of Children's Health (NSCH)
  - National Health Interview Survey (NHIS)
  - Other surveys