

## Abstract

Although response inhibition was proposed as a core deficit of Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (AD/HD), inconsistent findings have been reported and local research was lacking. The present study aimed at addressing this international hot debate by replicating the deficient executive control of AD/HD children found by Oosterlaan and Sergeant (1998) with the change paradigm in Chinese sample. It also aimed at establishing the cross-cultural divergent validity of the change task. AD/HD children (n=32) from two general hospitals and a random sample of normal controls (n=48) aged 6-12 were compared. Results illustrated that only AD/HD children had deficiencies in response inhibition and underlying inhibitory processes. They also had slower and more variable speed and made more errors in the response re-engagement process. Poor response execution was also indicated. The above findings support the proposition of a generalized impairment in the cognitive functioning of AD/HD children. The cross-cultural use of change task was also validated.