Resource Summary Report

Generated by NIF on May 23, 2025

ADHD-200 Sample

RRID:SCR_005358
Type: Tool

Proper Citation

ADHD-200 Sample (RRID:SCR_005358)

Resource Information

URL: http://fcon_1000.projects.nitrc.org/indi/adhd200/index.html#

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Description: A grassroots initiative dedicated to accelerating the scientific community""s understanding of the neural basis of ADHD through the implementation of open data-sharing and discovery-based science. They believe that a community-wide effort focused on advancing functional and structural imaging examinations of the developing brain will accelerate the rate at which neuroscience can inform clinical practice. The ADHD-200 Global Competition invited participants to develop diagnostic classification tools for ADHD diagnosis based on functional and structural magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) of the brain. Applying their tools, participants provided diagnostic labels for previously unlabeled datasets. The competition assessed diagnostic accuracy of each submission and invited research papers describing novel, neuroscientific ideas related to ADHD diagnosis. Twenty-one international teams, from a mix of disciplines, including statistics, mathematics, and computer science, submitted diagnostic labels, with some trying their hand at imaging analysis and psychiatric diagnosis for the first time. The data for the competition was provided by the ADHD-200 Consortium. Consortium members from institutions around the world provided de-identified, HIPAA compliant imaging datasets from almost 800 children with and without ADHD. A phenotypic file including all of the test set subjects and their diagnostic codes can be downloaded. Winner is presented. The ADHD-200 consortium included: * Brown University, Providence, RI, USA (Brown) * The Kennedy Krieger Institute, Baltimore, MD, USA (KKI) * The Donders Institute, Nijmegen, The Netherlands (NeuroImage) * New York University Medical Center, New York, NY, USA (NYU) * Oregon Health and Science University, Portland, OR, USA (OHSU) * Peking University, Beijing, P.R.China (Peking 1-3) * The University of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh, PA, USA (Pittsburgh) * Washington University in St. Louis, St. Louis, MO, USA (WashU)

Abbreviations: ADHD-200,

Synonyms: ADHD-200 Consortium

Resource Type: topical portal, data set, portal, data or information resource, disease-related portal

Keywords: mri, fmri, brain, neuroimaging, attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder, anatomical, resting state functional mri, child, adolescent, human, young, early adult human, functional imaging, structural imaging, normal, normal control

Related Condition: Attention deficit-hyperactivity disorder

Funding:

Availability: Account required, Acknowledgement requested, Non-commercial

Resource Name: ADHD-200 Sample

Resource ID: SCR_005358

Alternate IDs: nlx_144426

Record Creation Time: 20220129T080229+0000

Record Last Update: 20250523T054451+0000

Ratings and Alerts

No rating or validation information has been found for ADHD-200 Sample.

No alerts have been found for ADHD-200 Sample.

Data and Source Information

Source: SciCrunch Registry

Usage and Citation Metrics

We found 20 mentions in open access literature.

Listed below are recent publications. The full list is available at NIF.

Sabuncu MR, et al. (2015) Clinical prediction from structural brain MRI scans: a large-scale empirical study. Neuroinformatics, 13(1), 31.

Rohr CS, et al. (2013) Affect and the brain's functional organization: a resting-state

connectivity approach. PloS one, 8(7), e68015.

Di X, et al. (2013) Modulatory interactions of resting-state brain functional connectivity. PloS one, 8(8), e71163.

Simpson SL, et al. (2013) A permutation testing framework to compare groups of brain networks. Frontiers in computational neuroscience, 7, 171.

Mesmoudi S, et al. (2013) Resting state networks' corticotopy: the dual intertwined rings architecture. PloS one, 8(7), e67444.

Weaver KE, et al. (2013) Local functional connectivity as a pre-surgical tool for seizure focus identification in non-lesion, focal epilepsy. Frontiers in neurology, 4, 43.

Yao Y, et al. (2013) The increase of the functional entropy of the human brain with age. Scientific reports, 3, 2853.

Gorgolewski KJ, et al. (2013) Making data sharing count: a publication-based solution. Frontiers in neuroscience, 7, 9.

Webb JT, et al. (2013) BOLD Granger causality reflects vascular anatomy. PloS one, 8(12), e84279.

Yan CG, et al. (2013) Addressing head motion dependencies for small-world topologies in functional connectomics. Frontiers in human neuroscience, 7, 910.

Nielsen JA, et al. (2013) An evaluation of the left-brain vs. right-brain hypothesis with resting state functional connectivity magnetic resonance imaging. PloS one, 8(8), e71275.

Wu GR, et al. (2013) Mapping the voxel-wise effective connectome in resting state FMRI. PloS one, 8(9), e73670.

Fornito A, et al. (2012) Brain connectivity and mental illness. Frontiers in psychiatry, 3, 72.

Bellec P, et al. (2012) The pipeline system for Octave and Matlab (PSOM): a lightweight scripting framework and execution engine for scientific workflows. Frontiers in neuroinformatics, 6, 7.

Poline JB, et al. (2012) Data sharing in neuroimaging research. Frontiers in neuroinformatics, 6, 9.

, et al. (2012) The ADHD-200 Consortium: A Model to Advance the Translational Potential of Neuroimaging in Clinical Neuroscience. Frontiers in systems neuroscience, 6, 62.

Carp J, et al. (2012) On the plurality of (methodological) worlds: estimating the analytic flexibility of FMRI experiments. Frontiers in neuroscience, 6, 149.

Nooner KB, et al. (2012) The NKI-Rockland Sample: A Model for Accelerating the Pace of Discovery Science in Psychiatry. Frontiers in neuroscience, 6, 152.

Moussa MN, et al. (2012) Consistency of network modules in resting-state FMRI connectome data. PloS one, 7(8), e44428.

Adelstein JS, et al. (2011) Personality is reflected in the brain's intrinsic functional architecture. PloS one, 6(11), e27633.