PLAYING TO OUR STRENGTHS: STRATEGIES FOR PIANO STUDENTS WITH ADHD

Temporal Deficits or "I can't Feel the Beat!"

- Common symptom of ADHD is lack of temporal awareness
 - Often discussed in terms of being late for events, procrastination (Slater and Tate 2018)
- Transfers to rhythmic abilities- Roughly 70% of people with ADHD have difficulties synchronizing to a steady beat (Puyjarinet et al. 2017)
- Temporal deficits decrease with multiple attempts and exposures (Carrer 2015)

Sensitivity to Criticism, "I'm not normal!"

- Many people with ADHD have a high sensitivity to criticism, and high level of perceived inadequacy
- One clinician estimated that children with ADHD will hear 20,000 negative or corrective comments from teachers by the age of 10 (Jellinek 2010)
- Create manageable goals, so success is a part of every lesson
- Be realistic, but generous, with praise

General Suggestions

- Remember that students with ADHD are individuals
 - What works for one student may not work for another
- Minimize frustration wherever possible
 - Students tend to disengage if they are in a constant state of frustration
- Build in additional scaffolding for new concepts
- Give many opportunities for lateral or spiral learning (i.e. don't progress too fast)
- Plan for activities with short durations
 - Always have back-up activities so you can pivot in case of something not working
- Choose repertoire that is motivating to students- students with ADHD need to buy-in 100%
- Encourage many performance opportunities, both formal and informal

Specific Ideas

- Get off the bench!
- Scaffold new challenges- many more steps to mastery
- Use body movement to demonstrate and practice new (and old!) rhythm concepts
- Translate the rhythms to words, either made up or using rhythm modes
- Teacher can play the piece, or improvise on rhythms to be learned while student moves and listens
- Experience the rhythm in multiple modalities before viewing musical notation
- Provide ways of gaining skills that do not depend on fine motor skills. (50% of children with ADHD also have DCD)
- Choose pieces with many iterations of the challenge

Selected References

- Bogdanowicz, Ewa. 2016. "Dalcroze Eurhythmics in Therapy for Children with Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) Symptoms." *Approaches: Mousikotherapeia Kai Eidikī Mousikī Paidagōgikī* 8 (2): 134–46.
- Carrer, Luiz Rogério Jorgensen. 2015. "Music and Sound in Time Processing of Children with ADHD." *Frontiers in Psychiatry* 6: 127. https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsyt.2015.00127.
- Danielson, Melissa L., Rebecca H. Bitsko, Reem M. Ghandour, Joseph R. Holbrook, Michael D. Kogan, and Stephen J. Blumberg. 2018. "Prevalence of Parent-Reported ADHD Diagnosis and Associated Treatment Among U.S. Children and Adolescents, 2016." *Journal of Clinical Child & Adolescent Psychology* 47 (2): 199–212. https://doi.org/10.1080/15374416.2017.1417860.
- Epstein, Jeffery N, and Richard E A Loren. 2013. "Changes in the Definition of ADHD in DSM-5: Subtle but Important." *Neuropsychiatry* 3 (5): 455–58. https://doi.org/10.2217/npy.13.59.
- Galéra, Cédric, Manuel-Pierre Bouvard, Emmanuel Lagarde, Grégory Michel, Evelyne Touchette, Eric Fombonne, and Maria Melchior. 2012. "Childhood Attention Problems and Socioeconomic Status in Adulthood: 18-Year Follow-Up." The British Journal of Psychiatry: The Journal of Mental Science 201 (1): 20–25. https://doi.org/10.1192/bjp.bp.111.102491.
- Groen, Yvonne, Ulrike Priegnitz, Anselm B.M. Fuermaier, Lara Tucha, Oliver Tucha, Steffen Aschenbrenner, Matthias Weisbrod, and Miguel Garcia Pimenta. 2020. "Testing the Relation between ADHD and Hyperfocus Experiences." *Research in Developmental Disabilities* 107 (December): 103789. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.ridd.2020.103789.
- Jellinek, Michael S. 2010. "Don't Let ADHD Crush Children's Self-Esteem." Clinical Psychiatry News, May, 10.
- Konrad, Kerstin, and Simon B. Eickhoff. 2010. "Is the ADHD Brain Wired Differently? A Review on Structural and Functional Connectivity in Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder." *Human Brain Mapping* 31 (6): 904–16. https://doi.org/10.1002/hbm.21058.
- McAllister, Lesley Sisterhen. 2012. "POSITIVE TEACHING: Strategies For Optimal Learning With ADHD And Hyperactive Students." *The American Music Teacher* 61 (4): 18–22.
- Maloy, Megan, and Rachel Peterson. 2014. "A Meta-Analysis of the Effectiveness of Music Interventions for Children and Adolescents With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder." *Psychomusicology* 24 (4): 328–39. https://doi.org/10.1037/pmu0000083.
- Mullins, William D. 2017. "A Survey of Piano Teachers Whose Students Have ADHD: Their Training, Experiences, and Best Practices." The Ohio State University. http://rave.ohiolink.edu/etdc/view?acc_num=osu1500597748529337.
- Puyjarinet, Frédéric, Valentin Bégel, Régis Lopez, Delphine Dellacherie, and Simone Dalla Bella. 2017. "Children and Adults with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Cannot Move to the Beat." *Scientific Reports* 7 (1): 11550. https://doi.org/10.1038/s41598-017-11295-w.
- Raviotta, Sara. 2017. "Practical Learning Strategies for Musicians with Specific Learning Disorder (Dyslexia) and/or Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)."
 - Slater, Jessica L, and Matthew C Tate. 2018. "Timing Deficits in ADHD: Insights From the Neuroscience of Musical Rhythm." Frontiers in C