

Correction: Sex-Specific Correlations Between Misophonia Symptoms and ADHD, OCD, and Autism-Related Traits in Adolescent Outpatients

The missing institutional information in the first page of the article with the title “**Sex-Specific Correlations Between Misophonia Symptoms and ADHD, OCD, and Autism-Related Traits in Adolescent Outpatients**” published in the **Archives of Neuroscience 2024;61:248-254** (DOI number: <https://doi.org/10.29399/npa.28630>), has been added and the abstract in Turkish is corrected. The corrected and added part is as follows. We apologize to our readers.

Sex-Specific Correlations Between Misophonia Symptoms and ADHD, OCD, and Autism-Related Traits in Adolescent Outpatients

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Misophonia, not yet classified within diagnostic manuals, triggers strong emotional, physiological, and behavioural reactions to specific sounds. This study examines its correlations with attention deficient/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) traits, obsessive-compulsive traits, and autism-related traits in adolescent outpatients with non-psychotic disorders. We hypothesize a positive association between misophonic symptoms and these psychological traits.

Methods: This study was conducted at a Turkish psychiatric centre from January to July 2023 in adolescents aged 12–18. Parents completed the Autism Spectrum Quotient-Adolescent (AQ-Adolescent), and Conner's ADHD Parent Rating Scale-48 (CPRS-48), while the adolescent filled out the Misophonic Symptom Checklist (MCL) and Maudsley Obsessive-Compulsive Inventory (MOCI). Using non-parametric statistical tests, the research found associations between the scales, with a total sample size of 348.

Results: Females had higher scores on MCL. There is a negative correlation between AQ-Adolescent and MCL, positive correlations between MCL-MOCI and MCL-CPRS-48. In gender specific correlation analysis found that AQ-Adolescent and MCL were negatively correlated, MCL and MOCI were positively correlated in males. MCL, CPRS-48 and MOCI were positively correlated in females. In regression AQ-Adolescent, MOCI and CPRS-48 significantly predicted the levels of MCL.

Conclusions: Our study unveils a link between ADHD, obsessive-compulsive symptoms, autistic traits, and misophonic symptoms in adolescent psychiatric outpatients, highlighting sex differences.

Keywords: ADHD, adolescent, autistic traits, misophonia, obsessive-compulsive