Affective disorders in childhood have been more intensively studied in the last three decades. They can be recognized among the children of all ages, but are more frequent among the older children. The main characteristics of mood disorders are similar among children, adolescents and adults, although development factors affect their clinical features. Development factors affect the manifestation of all symptoms. Two main criteria for these disorders in childhood are mood disorders, such as reduced or elevated mood and irritability. These symptoms may result in social or academic damage. Depres (i) Avoidant disorder of childhood or adolescence: In this disorder, there is a persistent and excessive shrinking from contact with unfamiliar people, that is of sufficient severity to interfere with social functioning in peer relationships. The duration is of at least 6 months and is coupled with a clear desire for social involvement with familiar people, such as family members and peers the person knows well. Relationships with family members and other familiar figures are warm and satisfying. Avoidant symptoms of depression are seen in other psychiatric syndromes in children and adolescents. These include anxiety states, such as separation anxiety, agoraphobia or panic disorder. Conduct disorders and depression are often found together. Attention deficit hyperactivity. Disorder in children and adolescents. Edited by Somnath Banerjee. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents http://dx.doi.org/10.5772/50252 Edited by Somnath Banerjee. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder in Children and Adolescents, Edited by Somnath Banerjee p. cm ISBN 978-953-51-1086-6. Contents.