

Table S1. Characteristics of the studies included in the review.

| Number | Author/ Year/ Country | Design | Sample/n | Age (Mean,SE) | IQ* (Intelligence Quotient) (Mean,SE) | Diagnostic instrument_ADHD | Assessment instrument for EF | Executive profile | Results |
|--------|--------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1 | (Lacerda, y otros, 2020) Brazil | Causal Comparison: ADHD vs. Control | ADHD=24 Control=55 | ADHD= 5.58 (0.92) (years) N-ADHD= 5.46 (0.72) (years) | ADHD=69.88(15.87) N-ADHD= 76.64(17.20) | The Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School Aged Children-Present and Lifetime Version (K-SADS-PL) | >BRIEF-P >Conners' Kiddle Continuous Performance Test (K- CPT 2) | Inhibition | Neuropsychological tasks and parent reports of executive functions (EF) may not be sensitive enough to differentiate preterm and/or underweight preschoolers with and without ADHD. |
| 2 | (Ezpeleta & Granero, 2015) [79] Sapin | Causal Comparison:Control vs. ODD vs. ADHD vs. ODD+ADHD vs. Control | Control=538 ODD=51 ADHD=23 ODD+ADHD=10 | Control=3.76(0.33) (years) ODD=3.87(0.30) (years) ADHD=3.74(0.33) (years) ODD+ADHD=3.69(0.31) (years) | Control=99.8(15.4) ODD=98.0(16.4) ADHD=91.9(21.0) ODD+ADHD=88.5(16.6) | The Diagnostic Interview for Children and Adolescents for Parents of Preschool and Young Children (DICA-PPYC) | >BRIEF-P >The Kiddie- Continuous Performance Test (K- CPT) | Clinical Scales and Indices (Global) | Executive functioning deficits assessed with a performance-based with a performance-based measure or behavioral descriptions are specific to children with ADHD, compared to those with ODD. |
| 3 | (Zhang, y otros, 2018) [22] China | Causal Comparison: ADHD vs. Control | ADHD=163 Control=63 | ADHD=59.1(7.2) (months) Control=59.7(5.3) (months) | ADHD=7(3) Control=8(4) *Matrices | Diagnostic Infant and Preschool Assessment (DIPA) | BRIEF-P | Clinical Scales and Indices (Global) | Combined assessment of performance-based neuropsychological testing and BRIEF-P in preschoolers with ADHD shows deficits in many areas. |
| 4 | (Skogan, y otros, 2015) [78] Norway | Causal Comparison: ADHD vs. ODD vs. Ansiedad vs. Control | ADHD=1134 | Total= 41.8(1.3) (months) | Global= 101.8(9.2) | The Preschool Age Psychiatric Assessment Interview (PAPA) | BRIEF-P | Inhibition Working Memory | Early symptoms of ADHD were related to parent- reported difficulties primarily in inhibition and working memory. Deficits in these two domains of EF characterize early forms of ADHD. The clinical utility of the BRIEF-P as a measure of EF in preschoolers with ADHD symptoms is supported. |
| 5 | (Schneider, Ryan, & Mahone, 2020) [80] USA | Causal Comparison: ADHD vs. Control | ADHD=49 Control=35 | ADHD= 5(0.6) Control= 4.9(0.5) (years) | ADHD=108.4(11.6) Control=109.7(13.2) | >Conners' Parent – and Teacher - Rating Scale Revises – Long Form (CPRS- R) (CTRS-R) | BRIEF-P | Inhibition Flexibility Emotional Control Working Memory Planning/Organization | There are differences between evaluators on BRIEF-P. Parents rated more symptoms than teachers. |
| 6 | (Perrin, Heller, & Loe, 2019) [81] USA | Causal Comparison: ADHD vs. Control | ADHD=45 Control=48 | ADHD= 61(6.6) (months) Control=58(6.2) (months) | ADHD= 98.6(16.4) Control= 109.7(13.2) | >Child Behavior Checklist (CBCL) | BRIEF-P | Clinical Scales and Indices (Global) | Early identification of impairment in children with ADHD symptoms is recommended, along with specific intervention. |

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| 7 | (Çak, Çengel, Gökler, Öktem, & Taşkıran, 2017) [71] Turkey | Causal Comparison:ADHD vs. Control | Control=52 ADHD=21 | Control=56.9(9.1) (months) ADHD=58.1(8.3) (months) | Control=109.54(33.79) ADHD=98.13(19.45) | >The Kiddie-Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia-Present and Lifetime version (K-SADS-PL) >The Conners' Parent Rating Scales - Revised / Short Form (CPRS-R/S) | BRIEF-P | Clinical Scales and Indices (Global) | Combined methods are suggested for a comprehensive assessment of preschoolers with inattentive and hyperactive/impulsive behavior. |
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*IQ is Obtained with the application of the Wechsler intelligence scales.

References

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