**Attention and Concentration Deficit**

https://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/R00-R99/R40-R46/R41-/R41.840 **Is CDD a Form of Inattentive ADHD?**  
Some researchers found that a set of five symptoms was unique to CDD: “loses train of thought,” “easily confused,” “seems drowsy,” “is slow-thinking and slow-moving.” This set (or similar sets) of symptoms can be found in children, adolescents, and adults. Studies show that CDD symptoms are different from ADHD and mood disorders, although CDD often co-occurs with ADHD, particularly with the inattentive form. Parents, teachers, and clinicians shouldn’t assume that all problems with concentration or inattention mean that the individual has ADHD. However, a child or adult who has both CDD and ADHD is likely to be more severely impaired than those with either condition alone. https://www.additudemag.com/concentration-deficit-disorder/

**Cognitive communication deficit**

https://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/R00-R99/R40-R46/R41-/R41.841

Cognitive-communication disorders are problems with communication that have an underlying cause in a cognitive deficit rather than a primary language or speech deficit. A cognitive-communication disorder results from impaired functioning of one or more cognitive processes, including the following: Attention. Memory. *https://tactustherapy.com/whatiscogcomm/*

**Frontal Lobe and Executive Function deficit**

https://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/R00-R99/R40-R46/R41-/R41.844

Executive dysfunction is a term for the range of cognitive, emotional and behavioural difficulties which often occur after injury to the frontal lobes of the brain. This page explains what executive functions are, why they are so important and which part of the brain is responsible for controlling them: Executive dysfunction | Headway *https://www.headway.org.uk/about-brain-injury/.../executive-dysfunction/*

**Other signs and symptoms involving cognitive function and awareness**

https://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/R00-R99/R40-R46/R41-/R41.89

**Psychomotor deficit**

https://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/R00-R99/R40-R46/R41-/R41.843

Psychomotor retardation involves a slowing-down of thought and a reduction of physical movements in an individual. Psychomotor retardation can cause a visible slowing of physical and emotional reactions, including speech and affect.

**Visuospacial deficit**

https://www.icd10data.com/ICD10CM/Codes/R00-R99/R40-R46/R41-/R41.842

Visuospatial dysgnosia is a loss of the sense of "whereness" in the relation of oneself to one's environment and in the relation of objects to each other. Visuospatial dysgnosia is often linked with topographical disorientation.