Abstract
According to what the DSM-IV (1995) reports, Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a psychological condition that affects between 3 to 5% of infants. This disorder interferes not only in the lives of children but also in their families and most importantly in their school environment. The need to detect this disorder in the early stage is urgent, since, as with all development disorders, the sooner it is identified, the more possibilities for intervention and therefore for recovery. In Chile, there are neither systematic studies nor validated instruments that may supply this type of information in early stages. For this reason, this preliminary study intends to provide a general report that deals with the detection of possible cases of children who might suffer from Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder at the nursery school age. For this purpose, a cross-sectional study was conducted. This resulted in a sample consisting of 898 children between three and five years old who regularly attended educational establishments located in the city of Chillán, Bío-Bío Región, Chile. The size of the sample was calculated based on the prevalence of the disorder at the international level, and the selection was carried out by means of systematic conglomerate. The classrooms were numbered from 1 to N according to each socioeconomic level and the classrooms which corresponded to the number chosen were selected. Those selected were 36 classes that represent one socioeconomic level each. From this investigation, it is possible to affirm two basic descriptions: 1) Attentional Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder is perfectly identifiable in a percentage of a nursery school-age group; 2) The instruments used present consistent behavior which makes reliable when used as screening instruments.

Keywords
Prevalence, child, sex gendes, social stratus.