

HISTORY

1968 DSM II "Hyperkinetic reaction of childhood"

Place the most importance on hyperactivity and impulsivity as hallmarks of the disorder



- Jan B. Cornille, K. Philip A. ADHD in adults: Characterization, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Research
- Russell B. Keen, M. Deborah F. ADHD in adults: What the science says. The Guilford Press, 2008.

1960s 1970s 1990s 2000s 2010s

HISTORY

1970s Researchers & clinicians realized that sizable numbers of ADHD children endure persistent symptoms and impairment into adulthood

1st scientific examination of the efficacy of stimulants with adults with MBD (minimal brain damaged)



- Jan B. Cornille, K. Philip A. ADHD in adults: Characterization, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Research
- Russell B. Keen, M. Deborah F. ADHD in adults: What the science says. The Guilford Press, 2008.

1960s 1970s 1990s 2000s 2010s

HISTORY

1980 DSM-III → "ADD with or without hyperactivity" + "residual type" inattention as a significant component

1987 DSM-III-R "ADHD" + "1/3 of ADHD children continue to show some signs of disorder in adulthood"



- Jan B. Cornille, K. Philip A. ADHD in adults: Characterization, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Research
- Russell B. Keen, M. Deborah F. ADHD in adults: What the science says. The Guilford Press, 2008.

1960s 1970s 1990s 2000s 2010s

HISTORY

1990 1st neuroimaging study of adult ADHD

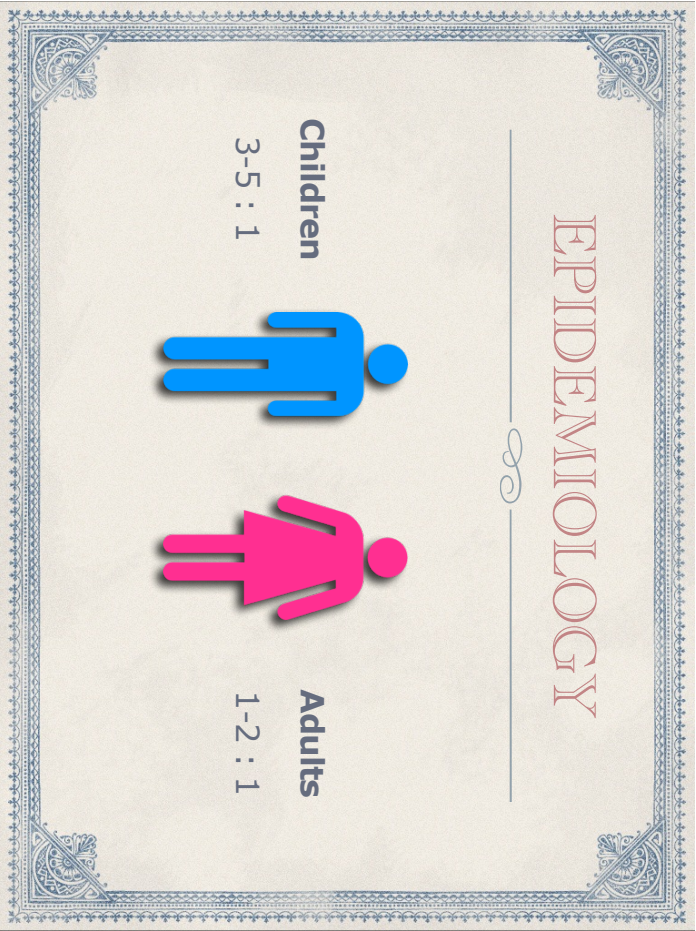
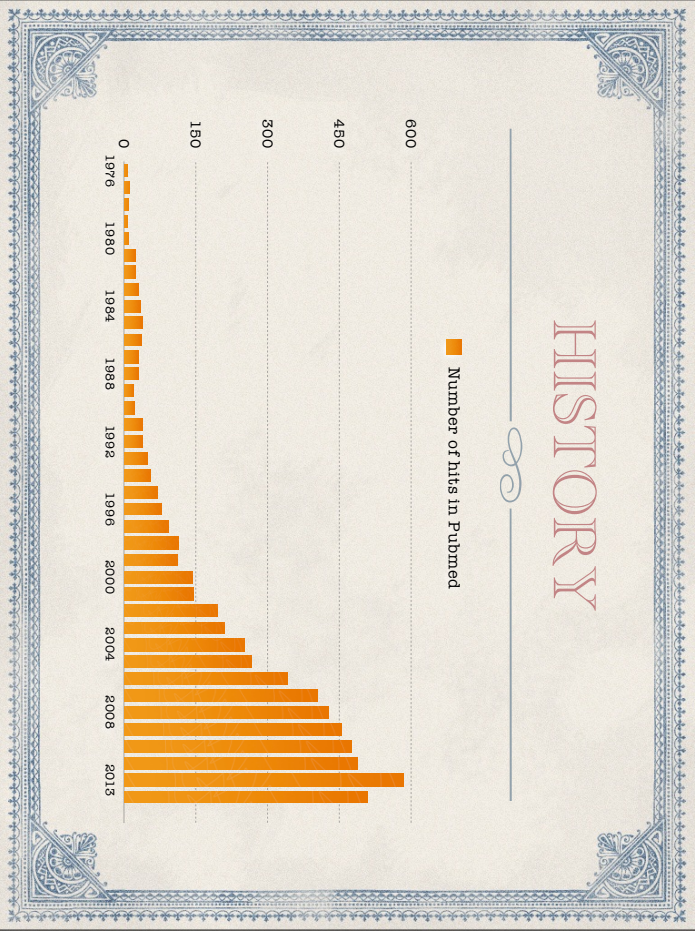
1994 DSM-IV → "symptom attenuate during late adolescent and adulthood, although a minority experience the symptom of ADHD into middle adulthood"

1995 Paul Wender → diagnostic criteria were not developmentally appropriate for adult patients → Utah criteria

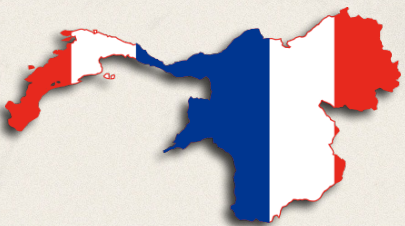


- Jan B. Cornille, K. Philip A. ADHD in adults: Characterization, Diagnosis, Treatment, and Research
- Russell B. Keen, M. Deborah F. ADHD in adults: What the science says. The Guilford Press, 2008.

1960s 1970s 1990s 2000s 2010s



EPIDEMIOLOGY



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ 6 SYMPTOMS VS 4 SYMPTOMS
 - ♦ KOOL ET AL. (2005) → 4 SYMPTOMS ENOUGH TO IDENTIFY ADHD PEOPLE WITH SIGNIFICANT IMPAIRMENTS
 - ♦ SOLANTO ET AL. (2011)
 - 88 PATIENTS PRESENTING CLINICAL DIAGNOSIS OF ADHD
 - 52% MET CUTOFF OF 6 SYMPTOMS
 - 81% MET CUTOFF OF 4 SYMPTOMS
- ♦ EXTENDING THE AGE-OF-ONSET CRITERION TO 12
 - ♦ NEGLIGIBLE INCREASE IN ADHD PREVALENCE
 - ♦ NOT PRESENT CORRELATES OR RISK FACTORS THAT WERE SIGNIFICANTLY DIFFERENT FROM CHILDREN WHO MANIFESTED SYMPTOMS BEFORE AGE 7

From: J. F. Biederman, M.D., et al. (2011) "The Impact of Extending the Age of Onset for ADHD to 12 Years: A Longitudinal Study of the Impact of Extending the Age of Onset for ADHD to 12 Years." *Journal of the American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry*, 50(12), 1011-1018.

DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ A. A PERSISTENT PATTERN OF INATTENTION AND/OR HYPERACTIVITY-IMPULSIVITY THAT INTERFERES WITH FUNCTIONING OR DEVELOPMENT, AS CHARACTERIZED BY (1) AND/OR (2):
 - ♦ 1. INATTENTION: SIX (OR MORE) OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS HAVE PERSISTED FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS TO A DEGREE THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH DEVELOPMENTAL LEVEL, AND THAT NEGATIVELY IMPACTS DIRECTLY ON SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC/OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES.
 - ♦ NOTE: THE SYMPTOMS ARE NOT SOLELY A MANIFESTATION OF OPPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOR, DEFIANCE, HOSTILITY, OR FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND TASKS OR INSTRUCTIONS. FOR OLDER ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS (AGE 17 AND OLDER), AT LEAST FIVE SYMPTOMS ARE REQUIRED.

DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ A. OFTEN FAILS TO GIVE CLOSE ATTENTION TO DETAILS AND MAKES CARELESS MISTAKES IN SCHOOLWORK, AT WORK, OR DURING OTHER ACTIVITIES (E.G., OVERLOOKS OR MISSES DETAILS, WORK IS INACCURATE).
- ♦ ทำงานผิดพลาดเล็กน้อย บ่อยๆ ?
- ♦ อ่านคำแนะนำ ในการทำงาน สิ่งต่างๆ ไม่ละเอียด ?
- ♦ ล้มปาก ในการทำงานที่ต้อง ใช้ความละเอียดถี่ถ้วน ?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ B. OFTEN HAS DIFFICULTY SUSTAINING ATTENTION IN TASKS OR PLAY ACTIVITIES (E.G., HAS DIFFICULTY REMAINING FOCUSED DURING LECTURES OR CONVERSATIONS OR WHEN READING LENGTHY WRITINGS).
- ♦ เวลาทำงานไม่สามารถทำงานได้นาน ?
- ♦ เวลาเรียน อ่านหนังสือไม่สามารถตั้งใจทำได้นาน ?
- ♦ รู้สึกเบื่อง่าย ?
- ♦ นั่งฟังบรรยาย ติดตั้งเรื่องอื่นๆ ไม่เกี่ยวกับกิจกรรมที่ทำอยู่บ่อยๆ ?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ C. OFTEN DOES NOT SEEM TO LISTEN WHEN SPOKEN TO DIRECTLY (E.G., MIND SEEMS ELSEWHERE, EVEN IN THE ABSENCE OF ANY OBVIOUS DISTRACTION).
- ♦ ไม่สามารถสนใจฟังที่ผู้อื่นพูดได้ทันทีเมื่อเวลาผู้อื่นพูด ?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ D. OFTEN DOES NOT FOLLOW THROUGH ON INSTRUCTIONS AND FAILS TO FINISH SCHOOLWORK, CHORES, OR DUTIES IN THE WORKPLACE (E.G., STARTS TASKS BUT QUICKLY LOSES FOCUS AND IS EASILY SIDETRACKED; DOES NOT FINISH SCHOOLWORK, HOUSEHOLD CHORES, OR TASKS IN THE WORKPLACE).
- ♦ ทำงานที่ได้รับมอบหมายไม่สำเร็จ เช่น งานบ้าน การบ้าน หน้าที่ ?
- ♦ ต้องมีกำหนดเวลาจึงจะทำงานได้สำเร็จ ?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ E. OFTEN HAS DIFFICULTY ORGANIZING TASKS AND ACTIVITIES (E.G., HAS DIFFICULTY MANAGING SEQUENTIAL TASKS AND KEEPING MATERIALS AND BELONGINGS IN ORDER; HAS MESSY, DISORGANIZED WORK; HAS POOR TIME MANAGEMENT; TENDS TO FAIL TO MEET DEADLINES).
- ♦ ทำงานไม่เป็นระเบียบ เช่น งานที่เป็นขั้นตอนอาจข้ามไปมา?
- ♦ ไม่สามารถทำงานตามคู่มือ หรือขั้นตอนได้?
- ♦ ไม่สามารถจัดการเวลาทำงานได้ ไม่สามารถจัดลำดับความสำคัญองงานได้ ไม่ใช่ตารางนัด หรือสมุดบันทึกอย่างสม่ำเสมอ?
- ♦ ไม่สามารถติดได้เป็นลำดับขั้นตอน?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ F. OFTEN AVOIDS, DISLIKES, OR IS RELUCTANT TO ENGAGE IN TASKS THAT REQUIRE SUSTAINED MENTAL EFFORT (E.G., DOING SCHOOLWORK OR HOMEWORK; PREPARING REPORTS, COMPLETING FORMS, OR REVIEWING LENGTHY PAPERS).
- ♦ ผิดวันที่จะเริ่มทำงานบ่อยๆ มักจะง่วงไปกลัวงานต่งงานจึงเริ่มช้า?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ G. OFTEN LOSES THINGS NECESSARY FOR TASKS OR ACTIVITIES (E.G., SCHOOL MATERIALS, PENCILS, BOOKS, TOOLS, WALLET, KEYS, PAPERWORK, EYEGLASSES, OR MOBILE PHONES).
- ♦ หลงลืมของ หาของไม่เจอบ่อยๆ เช่น กระเป๋าเงิน โทรศัพท์มือถือ ปากกา กุญแจงานตา งานเอกสาร?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ H. IS OFTEN EASILY DISTRACTED BY EXTRANEIOUS STIMULI (IN OLDER ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS, MAY INCLUDE UNRELATED THOUGHTS).
- ♦ เวลาทำงาน เรียน กิจกรรมต่างว่อกวนง่าย?
- ♦ ไม่สามารถจับประเด็น หรือเรียนได้ เมื่อมีสิ่งรบกวน?



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ 1. IS OFTEN FORGETFUL IN DAILY ACTIVITIES (E.G., PERFORMING CHORES AND RUNNING ERRANDS, RETURNING TELEPHONE CALLS, PAYING BILLS, AND KEEPING APPOINTMENTS).

- ♦ สามารถทำที่ต่างๆ เช่น นัดหมาย จ่ายค่าไฟ ค่าโทรศัพท์ หรือ โทรศัพท์กลับไปหาคนที่โทรมา



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ 2. HYPERACTIVITY AND IMPULSIVITY: SIX (OR MORE) OF THE FOLLOWING SYMPTOMS HAVE PERSISTED FOR AT LEAST 6 MONTHS TO A DEGREE THAT IS INCONSISTENT WITH DEVELOPMENTAL LEVEL AND THAT NEGATIVELY IMPACTS DIRECTLY ON SOCIAL AND ACADEMIC/OCCUPATIONAL ACTIVITIES:

- ♦ NOTE: THE SYMPTOMS ARE NOT SOLELY A MANIFESTATION OF OPPOSITIONAL BEHAVIOR, DEFIANCE, HOSTILITY, OR A FAILURE TO UNDERSTAND TASKS OR INSTRUCTIONS. FOR OLDER ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS (AGE 17 AND OLDER), AT LEAST FIVE SYMPTOMS ARE REQUIRED.

DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ A. OFTEN FIDGETS WITH OR TAPS HANDS OR FEET OR SQUIRMS IN SEAT.

- ♦ นั่งตัวสั่นกระสับกระส่าย ไม่นิ่ง บิดไปมา
- ♦ ต้องสะอึกหรือตบเท้า จ้มผม กัดเล็บ หรือเล่นอะไรบางอย่าง



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ B. OFTEN LEAVES SEAT IN SITUATIONS IN WHICH ONE IS EXPECTED TO REMAIN SEATED (E.G., LEAVES HIS OR HER PLACE IN THE CLASSROOM OR OFFICE).

- ♦ ลุกจากที่นั่งบ่อยๆ เวลาเรียน หรือประชุม
- ♦ หลีกเลียงงานประชุม หรือกิจกรรมที่ต้องนั่งนานๆ



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ C. OFTEN RUNS ABOUT OR CLIMBS IN SITUATIONS IN WHICH IT IS INAPPROPRIATE. (IN ADOLESCENTS OR ADULTS, THIS SYMPTOM MAY BE LIMITED TO FEELING RESTLESS.)
- ♦ ผู้ที่กระสับกระส่ายบ่อยๆ ไม่สามารถผ่อนคลาย หรืออยู่นิ่งๆ ได้
- ♦ ทำงานหลายอย่างพร้อมกันบ่อยๆ หรือมีความรู้สึกรำคาญที่ต้องการทำงานอย่างบ่อยๆ



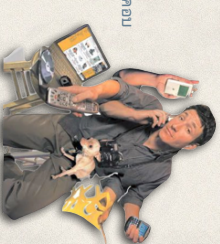
DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ D. OFTEN IS UNABLE TO PLAY OR ENGAGE IN LEISURE ACTIVITIES QUIETLY.
- ♦ ไม่สามารถทำกิจกรรมต่างๆ อย่างเงียบๆ ได้
- ♦ พุดคุยบ่อยๆ เวลาทำงานหรือในเวลาไม่เหมาะสม



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ♦ E. OFTEN IS "ON THE GO," ACTING AS IF "DRIVEN BY A MOTOR" (E.G., IS UNABLE TO BE STILL OR FEELS UNCOMFORTABLE BEING STILL FOR AN EXTENDED PERIOD OF TIME IN RESTAURANTS OR MEETINGS; OTHER PEOPLE MAY PERCEIVE HIM OR HER AS BEING RESTLESS AND DIFFICULT TO KEEP UP WITH).
- ♦ ไม่สามารถทำอะไรอยู่นิ่งๆ ได้นาน
- ♦ ชอบทำงานที่มี ACTION
- ♦ ทำงานหรือกิจกรรมใดๆ โดยไม่วางแผน หรือไม่ศึกษาก่อนอย่างรอบคอบ



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

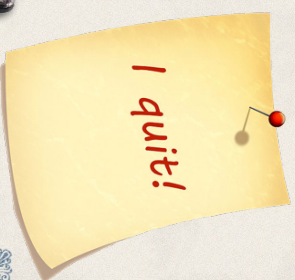
- ♦ F. OFTEN TALKS EXCESSIVELY.
- ♦ รู้สึกว่าตัวเองพูดเก่ง หรือมีคนทักว่าพูดเยอะบ่อยๆ



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

♦ G. OFTEN BLURTS OUT AN ANSWER BEFORE A QUESTION HAS BEEN COMPLETED (E.G., COMPLETES PEOPLE'S SENTENCES AND "JUMPS THE GUN" IN CONVERSATIONS, CANNOT WAIT FOR NEXT TURN IN CONVERSATION).

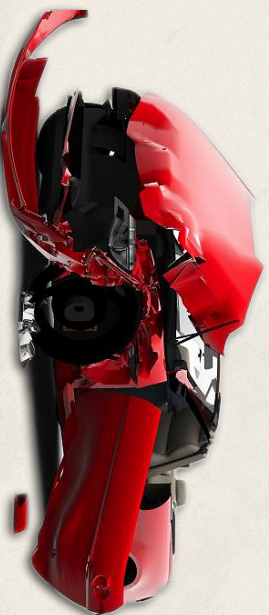
- ♦ พูดแทรกผู้อื่นบ่อยๆ หรือเบ่งผู้อื่นพูดบ่อยๆ
- ♦ ตัดสินใจ ใจ ไม่ค่อยรอบคอบ โดยที่ไม่คิดถึงผลลัพธ์ว่ารอบคอบ



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

♦ H. OFTEN HAS DIFFICULTY WAITING HIS OR HER TURN (E.G., WHILE WAITING IN LINE).

- ♦ ไม่สามารถรอคอย เข้าคิวได้ พลิกสิ่งที่จะรอคิว
- ♦ ขั้วรถไม่ตามกฎ แซงผู้อื่น หรือสิ่งของคนอื่นตาย



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

♦ I. OFTEN INTERRUPTS OR INTRUDES ON OTHERS (E.G., BUTTS INTO CONVERSATIONS, GAMES, OR ACTIVITIES OR USES OTHER PEOPLE'S THINGS WITHOUT ASKING OR RECEIVING PERMISSION; ADOLESCENTS OR ADULTS MAY INTRUDE IN OR TAKE OVER WHAT OTHERS ARE DOING).

- ♦ งามานผู้อื่นหรือขัดผู้อื่นเวลาผู้อื่นทำกิจกรรมต่างๆอยู่ หรือ ใจกลที่ไม่เหมาะสมบ่อยๆ



DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

♦ B. SEVERAL INATTENTIVE OR HYPERACTIVE-IMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS WERE PRESENT PRIOR TO AGE 12.

♦ C. SEVERAL INATTENTIVE OR HYPERACTIVE-IMPULSIVE SYMPTOMS ARE PRESENT IN TWO OR MORE SETTINGS (E.G., AT HOME, SCHOOL, OR WORK, WITH FRIENDS OR RELATIVES, IN OTHER ACTIVITIES).

♦ D. THERE IS CLEAR EVIDENCE THAT THE SYMPTOMS INTERFERE WITH, OR REDUCE THE QUALITY OF, SOCIAL, ACADEMIC, OR OCCUPATIONAL FUNCTIONING.

♦ E. THE SYMPTOMS DO NOT OCCUR EXCLUSIVELY DURING THE COURSE OF SCHIZOPHRENIA OR ANOTHER PSYCHOTIC DISORDER AND ARE NOT BETTER EXPLAINED BY ANOTHER MENTAL DISORDER (E.G., MOOD DISORDER, ANXIETY DISORDER)

DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

- ✦ 314.01 (F90.2) COMBINED PRESENTATION: IF BOTH CRITERION A1 (INATTENTION) AND CRITERION A2 (HYPERACTIVITY-IMPULSIVITY) ARE MET FOR THE PAST 6 MONTHS.
- ✦ 314.00 (F90.0) PREDOMINANTLY INATTENTIVE PRESENTATION: IF CRITERION A1 (INATTENTION) IS MET BUT CRITERION A2 (HYPERACTIVITY-IMPULSIVITY) IS NOT MET FOR THE PAST 6 MONTHS.
- ✦ 314.01 (F90.1) PREDOMINANTLY HYPERACTIVE/IMPULSIVE PRESENTATION: IF CRITERION A2 (HYPERACTIVITY-IMPULSIVITY) IS MET AND CRITERION A1 (INATTENTION) IS NOT MET FOR THE PAST 6 MONTHS.

DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

◆ SELF-REPORT VS OTHER REPORT

- ✦ MURPHY & SCHACHAR (2000) → SIGNIFICANT AGREEMENT BETWEEN SELF-REPORT & OTHER REPORT OF ADHD CURRENT & PAST SYMPTOMS
- ✦ DIAS ET AL. (2008) → MODERATE AGREEMENT BETWEEN PARENT AND SELF-REPORT OF CHILDHOOD ADHD SYMPTOMS (67.6% AGREEMENT)
- ✦ SELF-REPORT OF CURRENT SYMPTOMS IN ADULTS CAN ALSO BE PROBLEMATIC, SINCE IT IS LESS PREDICTIVE THAN REPORTS FROM OTHERS REGARDING PROBLEMS WITH EMPLOYMENT, DOMESTIC LIFE AND SOCIAL ACTIVITIES

[illegible]

DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT

	Male n=12 (%)	Female n=15 (%)
Depression	6 (50%)	8 (53%)
Anxiety	5 (42%)	1 (7%)
Bipolar disorder	3 (25%)	4 (27%)
Borderline personality disorder	0	3 (20%)
Alcohol dependence	2 (17%)	1 (7%)
Psychosis	0	1 (7%)

Table 1. Original diagnostic groups of patients in the study given a diagnosis of ADHD

○ PRATHIBHA R., MAIRRE P. PREVALENCE OF ADHD IN FOUR GENERAL ADULT OUTPATIENT CLINICS IN NORTH EAST ENGLAND. *PROGRESS IN NEUROLOGY AND PSYCHIATRY*.

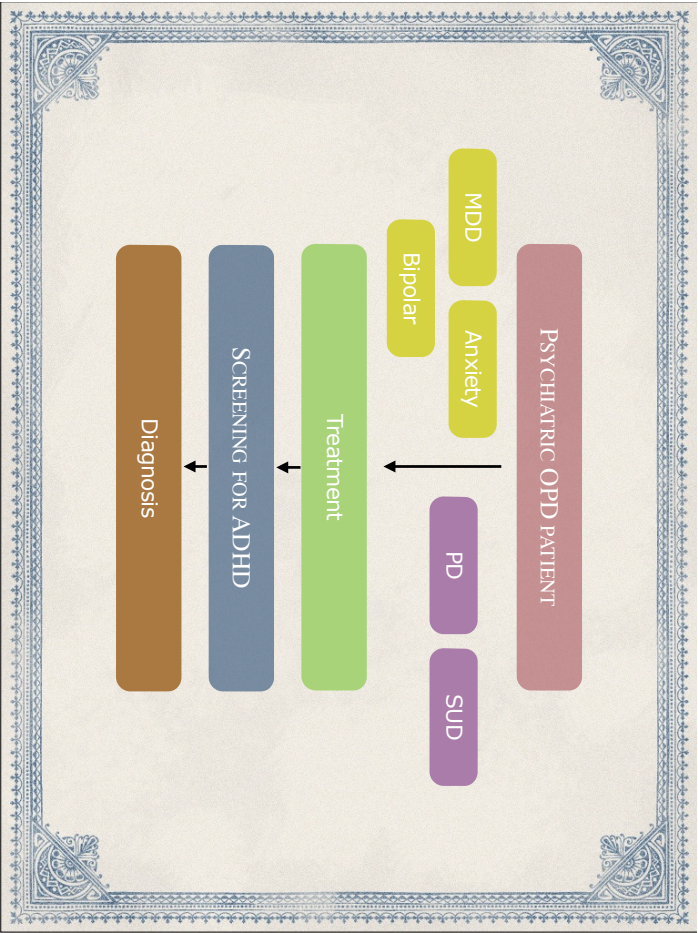
DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT


CHILDHOOD

- ◆ LD → 46% (5% IN OTHER CHILDREN)
- ◆ ODD → 54+84%
- ◆ CD → 27% (2%)
- ◆ ANXIETY → 18% (2%)
- ◆ SMOKING & OTHER SUD → 19%
- ◆ MDD → 14% (1%)

ADULTHOOD

- ◆ LD → ?
- ◆ ODD → 30%
- ◆ CD → 20%
- ◆ PD → 7.44% (ASPD 7.17%)
- ◆ ANXIETY DISORDER → 24.52%
- ◆ ALCOHOL → 21.53%
- ◆ OTHERS SUD → 8.32%
- ◆ MDD → 16.31%

[illegible]

- # DIAGNOSIS & ASSESSMENT
- ◆ EVALUATING CURRENT ADHD SYMPTOMS AND USING RATING SCALES WITH ADULT NORMS
 - ◆ ESTABLISHING A CHILDHOOD HISTORY (BEFORE 12 YEARS)
 - ◆ EVALUATION FUNCTIONAL IMPAIRMENTS
 - ◆ OBTAINING INFORMATION FROM A FRIEND OR FAMILY MEMBER
 - ◆ OBTAINING COMORBID PSYCHIATRIC/PHYSICAL CONDITIONS
 - ◆ OBTAIN FAMILY HISTORY FOR ADHD
 - ◆ PERFORMING A PHYSICAL EXAM
- 
- A male doctor with short brown hair and glasses, wearing a white lab coat over a dark shirt. He is holding a stethoscope in his right hand, with the chest piece resting on his palm. He is looking towards the camera with a slight smile. The background is a plain, light-colored wall.



§

- # TREATMENT

 - ◆ PHARMACOTHERAPY
 - ◆ STIMULANT MEDICATIONS
 - ◆ MOST EFFECTIVE MEDICATIONS FOR THE TREATMENT OF ADULT ADHD
 - ◆ VARIATION AMONG PERSONS WITH RESPECT TO THE MOST EFFECTIVE DOSE
 - ◆ USE CAUTIOUSLY IN PATIENTS WITH HYPERTENSION, PSYCHOSIS, OR TICS





TREATMENT

- ♦ PHARMACOTHERAPY
- ♦ STIMULANT MEDICATIONS
- ♦ SIGNIFICANT INCREASES IN THE RESTING HR (5.7 BPM) AND SYSTOLIC AND DIASTOLIC BP (1.2 MMHG)
- ♦ LARGE RETROSPECTIVE COHORT STUDY → NOT ASSOCIATED WITH AN INCREASED RISK OF SERIOUS ADVERSE CARDIOVASCULAR EVENTS AMONG YOUNG OR MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS.
- ♦ FDA ADVISES THAT THE HR AND BLOOD PRESSURE BE MONITORED PERIODICALLY (EVERY 3 MONTHS),



TREATMENT

- ♦ PHARMACOTHERAPY
- ♦ STIMULANT MEDICATIONS
- ♦ THE RISK OF ABUSE IS INCREASED AMONG PERSONS WITH A HISTORY OF A SUBSTANCE- USE DISORDER
- ♦ CONTROLLED-RELEASE FORMULATIONS ARE LESS LIKELY TO BE ABUSED
- ♦ STIMULANTS ARE ALSO ABUSED FOR THEIR PURPORTED COGNITIVE-ENHANCING EFFECTS
- ♦ 5% OF PERSONS WITHOUT ADHD WHO USE STIMULANTS FOR NONMEDICAL PURPOSES ARE EXPECTED TO INCREASE THEIR USE, LEADING TO ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE.

TREATMENT

- ♦ PHARMACOTHERAPY
- ♦ NONSTIMULANT MEDICATIONS
- ♦ ONLY NONSTIMULANT MEDICATION APPROVED FOR ADULT ADHD IS ATOMOXETINE.
- ♦ LOWER POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE
- ♦ LESS EFFECTIVE THAN STIMULANT DRUGS IN REDUCING ADHD SYMPTOMS
- ♦ 1 TO 2 WEEKS OF TREATMENT ARE REQUIRED FOR FULL BENEFITS
- ♦ NO EVIDENCE THAT ATOMOXETINE HAS A BETTER SAFETY PROFILE, AND IT SHOULD BE USED CAUTIOUSLY IN PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE OR CEREBROVASCULAR DISEASE.

© NIKOLA D. VUKOBROV, M.D., AND JAMES M. SWANSON, Ph.D. ADULT ADHD SYMPTOM DIRECTED HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER. NEJM. 369:20. NOVEMBER 14, 2013

TREATMENT

- ♦ PHARMACOTHERAPY
- ♦ CONCLUSION
- ♦ RANDOMIZED TRIALS SHOW CLINICALLY SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN ADHD SYMPTOMS AND IN DAILY FUNCTIONING WITH THE USE OF APPROVED MEDICATIONS (STIMULANTS AND ATOMOXETINE) FOR ADHD IN ADULTS.
- ♦ DATA ON LONG-TERM RISKS AMONG ADULTS WITH ADHD ARE LIMITED AND RECOMMENDS THAT STIMULANTS OR ATOMOXETINE SHOULD NOT BE USED IN "PATIENTS WITH SERIOUS HEART PROBLEMS OR FOR WHOM INCREASED BLOOD PRESSURE OR HEART RATE WOULD BE PROBLEMATIC."

© NIKOLA D. VUKOBROV, M.D., AND JAMES M. SWANSON, Ph.D. ADULT ADHD SYMPTOM DIRECTED HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER. NEJM. 369:20. NOVEMBER 14, 2013

Table 1
ADHD pharmacotherapies and FDA approval status

Medication	FDA Approval Status		
	Age	Mono- or Adjunctive Therapy	Maximum Dose
Short-acting stimulants			
• Methylphenidate (Ritalin)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	60 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Methylphen)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	Lesser of 2 mg/kg or 60 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Methylphen DS)	Adolescents 6–17	Monotherapy	Lesser of 2 mg/kg or 60 mg QD
• Mixed amphetamine salts (Adderall)	Children ≥ 3 y	Monotherapy	Lesser of 1 mg/kg or 40 mg QD
• Amphetamine (Dexedrine)	Children ≥ 3 y	Monotherapy	40 mg QD
Long-acting stimulants			
• Methylphenidate (Ritalin SR, pulse)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	60 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Methylphen DS, pulse)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	Lesser of 2 mg/kg or 60 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Methylphen DS, pulse)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	60 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Ritalin LA, pearls)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	Lesser of 1 mg/kg or 30 mg QD
• D-Methylphenidate (Focalin XR, pearls)	Children ≥ 6 y and adults	Monotherapy	Lesser of 2 mg/kg or 72 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Concerta, punch)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	Lesser of 1 mg/kg or 30 mg QD
• Methylphenidate (Concerta, punch)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	Lesser of 1 mg/kg or 30 mg QD
• Amphetamine (Dexedrine Spansule, pearls)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy	Lesser than 1 mg/kg or 40 mg QD
• Lisdexamfetamine (Vyvanse, prodrug)	Children 6–12 y and adults	Monotherapy	Lesser than 1 mg/kg or 70 mg QD
Nonstimulants			
• Atomoxetine (Strattera)	Children ≥ 6 y	Monotherapy and adjunctive	Lesser of 1.4 mg/kg or 100 mg QD
• Guanfacine ER (Intuniv)	Children 6–17 y	Monotherapy and adjunctive	4 mg QD
• Guanfacine ER (Kavon)	Children 6–17 y	Monotherapy and adjunctive	0.2 mg BID

TREATMENT

- ♦ NONPHARMACOLOGIC TREATMENTS
- ♦ PSYCHOTHERAPEUTIC INTERVENTIONS ARE RECOMMENDED FOR ADULTS WITH ADHD
- ♦ MOST EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE OF EFFICACY INVOLVES CBT
- ♦ TRAINING IN BEHAVIORAL AND COGNITIVE STRATEGIES TO MANAGE IMPAIRMENTS FROM ADHD
- ♦ TRAINING IN TIME MANAGEMENT
- ♦ PRIORITIZATION
- ♦ ORGANIZATION,
- ♦ PROBLEM SOLVING
- ♦ MOTIVATION, AND EMOTIONAL REGULATION



CONCLUSION

- ♦ THE RECOGNITION THAT ADHD PERSISTS AFTER ADOLESCENCE HAS LED TO AN INCREASE IN ITS DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT IN ADULTS.
- ♦ SIGNIFICANT IMPROVEMENTS IN ADHD SYMPTOMS AND IN DAILY FUNCTIONING WITH THE USE OF APPROVED MEDICATIONS FOR ADHD IN ADULTS.
- ♦ CLINICAL TRIALS OF MEDICATIONS FOR ADHD HAVE BEEN LARGELY SHORT-TERM AND HAVE PREDOMINANTLY INVOLVED YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED ADULTS.
- ♦ THE ABSOLUTE RISK OF SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR ADVERSE EVENTS ASSOCIATED WITH ADHD MEDICATIONS APPEARS TO BE VERY LOW. HOWEVER, CAUTION IN PRESCRIBING THESE AGENTS FOR PATIENTS WITH CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE.
- ♦ THE RISK OF ADDICTION TO STIMULANTS IS LOW, BUT THE CLINICIAN SHOULD BE AWARE OF THEIR POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE.
- ♦ CBT INTERVENTIONS SHOULD BE USED AS ADJUNCTS TO PHARMACOLOGIC THERAPY.

