Efficacy and Safety of Lisdamphetamine (NRP104) in Children Aged 6 to 12 Years With Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD)

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ABSTRACT NR632

Efficacy

- The predominant diagnosis was combined type (96%).
- All LDX doses were associated with significant improvements in ADHD-RS total score from baseline compared to placebo.

RESULTS

- Of the 290 randomized subjects, 230 (in brackets) completed the trial (placebo n=72 [54]; LDX 30 mg n=71 [56]; 50 mg n=74 [60]; 70 mg n=73 [60]).
- Significant improvements in all doses of LDX versus placebo were observed as early as week 1.
- The 50 mg LDX dose was associated with the greatest decrease in ADHD-RS total score compared to placebo.

Safety

- Treatment-emergent adverse events for LDX were consistent with typical amphetamine side effects (Table 2).
- The incidence of adverse events decreased with treatment over time (data on file).
- A total of 552 treatment-emergent adverse events were reported in 86% of the 280 subjects.
- Over 50% of reported adverse events were mild/moderate in intensity; no serious events or deaths were reported.