A SYSTEMATIC LITERATURE REVIEW AND MIXED-TREATMENT COMPARISON OF GXR VERSUS OTHER TREATMENTS IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS WITH ATTENTION-DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER (ADHD)

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OBJECTIVES: This study compared the clinical efficacy of ADHD treatments in children and adolescents. METHODS: A systematic literature review was conducted, according to National Institute for Health and Care Excellence guidelines, to identify randomized controlled trials (RCTs) of guanfacine (GXR), atomoxetine (ATX), lisdexamfetamine (LDX), and methylphenidate (MPH) extended release (ER) and immediate release (IR) in children and adolescents with ADHD. A Bayesian mixed treatment comparison was conducted to compare baseline-to-endpoint change in ADHD-RS-IV score, response (defined as a clinician global impressions – improvement [CGI-I] score ≤2), with meta-regression adjustments permitted by data availability (age and percent female). 95% credible intervals (CIs) for treatment effects and the proportion of trials showing GXR was more effective than each comparator. (ORCID) is the fourth most common mental disorder in the UK with a prevalence of 1.5%. Both pharmacological and psychological interventions are used in the treatment with the treatment course of BPD. The primary endpoint was mean change in Yale-Brown obsessive compulsive scale (YBOCS). We assumed that treatment effects for the different SSRIs were similar in the sense that they came together negatively associated with remission, whereas treatment effects for the different SSRIs were similar in the sense that they came together negatively associated with remission, whereas treatment effects for the different SSRIs were similar in the sense that they came together negatively associated with remission, whereas treatment effects for the different SSRIs were similar in the sense that they came together negatively associated with remission, whereas...