

Analysis of individual items on the attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptom rating scale in children and adults: the effects of age and sex in pivotal trials of lisdexamfetamine dimesylate

Richard H Weisler^{1,2}
Lenard A Adler³
Scott H Kollins⁴
David W Goodman⁵
Mohamed Hamdani⁵
Bryan Dirks⁶
Ann C Childress⁷

¹Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA; ²University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC, USA; ³New York University School of Medicine and Psychiatry Service, New York VA Harbor Healthcare System, New York, NY, USA; ⁴Duke University Medical Center, Durham, NC, USA; ⁵Johns Hopkins University School of Medicine, Baltimore, MD, USA; ⁶Shire Development LLC, Wayne, PA, USA; ⁷Center for Psychiatry and Behavioral Medicine, Las Vegas, NV, USA

Background: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) symptom presentation across age and sex has not been fully elucidated. The present post hoc analyses qualitatively explored the baseline levels of ADHD symptomatology across subgroups in two clinical trials of children and adults with ADHD to elucidate differences in participant presentation. The response to treatment was examined to determine patterns of response among items of the ADHD Rating Scale IV.

Methods: Exploratory post hoc analyses of ADHD Rating Scale IV item scores were conducted on data from two 4-week placebo-controlled trials in children (6–12 years) and in adults (18–55 years) with ADHD. Baseline and endpoint mean item scores were determined for subgroups defined by age (6–9, 10–12, 18–39, and 40–55 years) and sex.

Results: The baseline mean item scores were generally numerically similar for all age-by-sex subgroups. The inattention (IA) items were numerically higher than hyperactivity/impulsivity (H/I) items among older children and adults. The endpoint mean item scores were numerically lower after lisdexamfetamine dimesylate treatment for IA and H/I items in all subgroups.

Conclusion: These results suggest that regardless of age or sex, baseline IA and H/I symptom profiles were comparable; however, IA vs H/I symptoms were more severe in older participants. In all age-by-sex subgroups, IA and H/I symptoms appeared to decrease after active treatment.

Keyword: ADHD symptom items

Introduction

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), characterized by hyperactivity, impulsivity, and attention abnormalities, affects approximately 8% of children (aged 8 to 15 years) in the United States.¹ Recent data from the US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention² reported 5.4 million children with ADHD by 2007, a 22% increase over statistics from 2003. While most frequently identified in childhood, ADHD persists into adulthood in ~50%³ to 75% of cases,⁴ impacting an estimated 4.4% of US adults (aged 18 to 44 years).⁵ Relatively little is known about whether and how specific ADHD symptoms and their response to treatment may be related to demographic variables, such as patient age or sex. A clear understanding of the relationship between patient variables, such as age and sex, and expression of symptoms

Correspondence: Richard H Weisler
700 Spring Forest Road, Suite 125,
Raleigh, NC 27609, USA
Tel +1 919 872 5900
Fax +1 919 878 0942
Email rweisler@aol.com

might help clinicians better understand the needs of individual patients and better approach the management of ADHD symptoms.

The relationship of patient variables, such as age and sex, to the developmental course of ADHD symptom presentation has been the focus of research interest in recent years. In longitudinal studies, as participants mature, symptoms of inattention (IA) appear to persist, while symptoms of hyperactivity or impulsivity (H/I) are more likely to diminish.^{6–8} In line with such findings, other studies have found rates of H/I symptoms to be age related^{9,10}; in one investigation of adult ADHD, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition—Text Revision* (DSM-IV-TR)–defined symptoms reported by more than 90% of subjects were consistent with IA, or a combined subtype, while only 2% reported predominantly H/I-type symptoms.^{10,11} Results of a recent survey of data from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication and a large managed health care plan found a greater persistence of childhood IA vs H/I symptoms in adults with ADHD.¹² However, these apparent age-related differences in symptom presentation may reflect an issue with diagnostic criteria rather than an actual change. Hyperactivity may be manifested, in adults, with feelings of restlessness or difficulty waiting.^{13,14} Adults with ADHD also often report or exhibit impulsivity,^{15–17} marked clinically by such behaviors as explosive emotional episodes,¹⁴ quitting jobs, impulsive aggression, binge drinking, dangerous vehicle driving, substance use, and dropping out of school.¹⁸ To allow for the full assessment and breadth of the adult presentation of ADHD symptoms, a set of adult prompts or descriptions of example adult behaviors has been developed. These prompts enhance the ability of patients and raters to identify adult symptoms and can be inserted into symptom rating scales, such as the ADHD Rating Scale IV (ADHD-RS-IV).⁹

ADHD symptom presentation also varies by sex; thus, school-aged girls with ADHD are diagnosed more often with the predominantly IA subtype than are boys with ADHD.^{19–21} In one investigation, the IA subtype accounted for 34% of ADHD cases in girls vs 22% of cases in boys.²¹ In adults, it is unclear whether this subtype pattern holds true. Although women and men appear equally likely to be diagnosed with ADHD and the majority receive a diagnosis of combined type, it is unclear whether subtype expression differs by sex and whether the higher proportion of IA subtype seen in female children holds for adult women.^{22,23} Again, the degree to which such findings reflect limitations of the current DSM-IV-TR diagnostic criteria, sampling bias, or true symptom differences/similarities among women and men with ADHD

is not known. Another limitation may be the agreement or concordance of rating between patient self-assessment of symptoms and informant assessment for both current adult symptoms and prior childhood symptoms. A study by Zucker et al²⁴ found a moderate correlation between self- and informant ratings, with sex as a moderating factor.

Psychostimulants, including formulations containing amphetamines or methylphenidate, are a mainstay in the pharmacological treatment of ADHD for children and adults.^{25,26} Response to stimulant therapy is robust in both children²⁷ and adults.²⁸ Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate (LDX) is a long-acting prodrug stimulant indicated for the treatment of ADHD in children (aged 6 to 12 years), adolescents (aged 13 to 17 years), and adults.²⁹ LDX is currently approved for treatment of ADHD in the United States, Canada, and Brazil. In a 4-week, randomized controlled trial in children³⁰ and similarly, in a 4-week, randomized controlled trial in adults, with ADHD,³¹ LDX was shown to be effective vs placebo in reducing ADHD symptoms, as assessed by a global improvement measure.

Analysis of individual DSM-IV-TR–defined symptoms, based on symptom scores of the corresponding ADHD-RS-IV item questions, can provide useful information about symptom presentation similarities and differences across patient subgroups of different ages and sexes. The purpose of the current post hoc subgroup analysis was to describe the profile of individual DSM-IV-TR symptoms of ADHD, as assessed by ADHD-RS-IV scores on individual items, both at baseline and in the change from baseline with LDX treatment, in the children and adults with ADHD who participated in two double-blind, placebo-controlled, parallel-group, 4-week studies of the efficacy of LDX vs placebo. A number of other clinical trials of LDX in children or adults were not included, based on dissimilar study design features, such as open-label, unblinded design, crossover design, or length of study.^{32–37} The present analyses explored the levels of ADHD symptomatology across the subgroups in these two studies, at baseline and after treatment, to elucidate qualitative differences in participant presentation. The response to treatment was also examined to determine patterns of response among items.

Methods

Study overview

An exploratory set of post hoc analyses was based on data from two similarly designed 4-week, multicenter, placebo-controlled, double-blind, parallel-group, forced dose-escalation trials in both children (aged 6 to 12 years)³⁰ and adults (aged 18 to 55 years)³¹ with ADHD. Participants were

randomly assigned in either a 1:1:1:1 ratio (pediatric study) or a 2:2:2:1 ratio (adult study) to receive once-daily, oral LDX (30, 50, or 70 mg) or placebo for 4 weeks. Each study included a screening/washout phase and a 4-week, double-blind treatment phase with LDX vs placebo. After screening, all eligible participants were randomized to receive LDX or placebo. The LDX treatment was initiated with the 30-mg/d dose for all participants randomized to receive LDX. For participants assigned the higher LDX doses of 50 or 70 mg/d, the dose was increased in 20-mg increments at weekly intervals until the assigned dose was achieved.

The investigations were performed in accordance with the Declaration of Helsinki and the International Conference on Harmonization guidelines for Good Clinical Practice. Before initiation of any study procedures, the parents/guardians of all prospective pediatric participants and all adult participants provided informed consent, and pediatric participants gave their assent after receiving written information and an explanation of what the study involved.^{30,31}

Participants

The study enrollment requirements have been described in detail previously.^{30,31} Briefly, otherwise healthy children (aged 6 to 12 years) diagnosed with ADHD (H/I or combined subtype) or adults (aged 18 to 55 years) diagnosed with ADHD (irrespective of subtype) according to DSM-IV-TR criteria, based on psychiatric interview, were enrolled. A baseline ADHD-RS-IV score ≥ 28 was required. Excluded were individuals with ADHD IA subtype; comorbid psychiatric disorder; history of seizures (excluding febrile seizures); tic disorder; current diagnosis or family history of Tourette disorder; specific cardiac conditions, hypertension, taking medications affecting blood pressure or heart rate (with the exception of ADHD therapy), or a family history of cardiac conditions reflecting increased potential risk for sudden death; significantly overweight or obese participants; those for whom stimulant therapy was contraindicated; pregnant or nursing females; those with a positive urine drug result at screening or baseline; and those whose current medication use might confound the results of the study or increase risk to the participant. Oppositional defiant disorder and conduct disorder were not exclusion criteria for participation in these studies.

Treatment outcomes

The primary outcome in both trials was change in the clinician-rated ADHD-RS-IV total score from baseline to endpoint; for the adult trial, the ADHD-RS-IV with adult prompts⁹ was used. Treatment endpoint was defined as the

last postrandomization treatment week for which a valid ADHD-RS-IV score was obtained. The ADHD-RS-IV, administered at baseline and each postrandomization visit, contains 18 items (as listed in Figures 1–3) corresponding to DSM-IV-TR ADHD diagnostic criteria.³⁸ The items are scored between 0 (no symptoms) and 3 (severe symptoms). In addition to the ADHD-RS-IV total score (range 0 to 54), the instrument can be subdivided into two subscales: IA (odd-numbered items) and H/I (even-numbered items), each with possible scores ranging from 0 to 27.

Safety assessments

The safety assessments included spontaneously reported adverse events (AEs), vital signs, electrocardiogram (ECG), routine clinical laboratory assessments, and physical examination (eg, height and weight). Safety findings for these trials have been previously described in detail^{30,31} and will not be further discussed in the current report. Treatment-emergent AEs (TEAEs) referred to events with onset after the first date of treatment and no later than 3 days following the termination of treatment.

Statistical analyses

These exploratory post hoc analyses examined individual scores for each of the 18 ADHD-RS-IV items among subgroups of participants, defined according to age and sex, in the treated population (ie, randomized participants who received double-blind treatment with at least one postrandomization primary measure). For this analysis, participants were dichotomized into male and female subgroups and were further divided according to age: 6 to 9 years, 10 to 12 years, 18 to 39 years, and 40 to 55 years. The subgroups of those aged 6 to 9 years and 10 to 12 years were chosen to differentiate childhood from the period of transition to adolescence; similarly, the adult subgroups, aged 18 to 39 years and 40 to 55 years, were chosen to differentiate young adulthood from middle age. Individual ADHD-RS-IV item scores with standard deviations (SD) at baseline and endpoint were assessed by these age-by-sex subgroups. For the purposes of these analyses, the results were collapsed across the LDX dose groups. These were exploratory post hoc analyses with small sample sizes in certain subgroups; therefore, further comparative statistical analyses were not performed.

Results

Participants

Participant disposition and demographic characteristics (Table 1) have been presented in detail in prior reports.^{30,31}

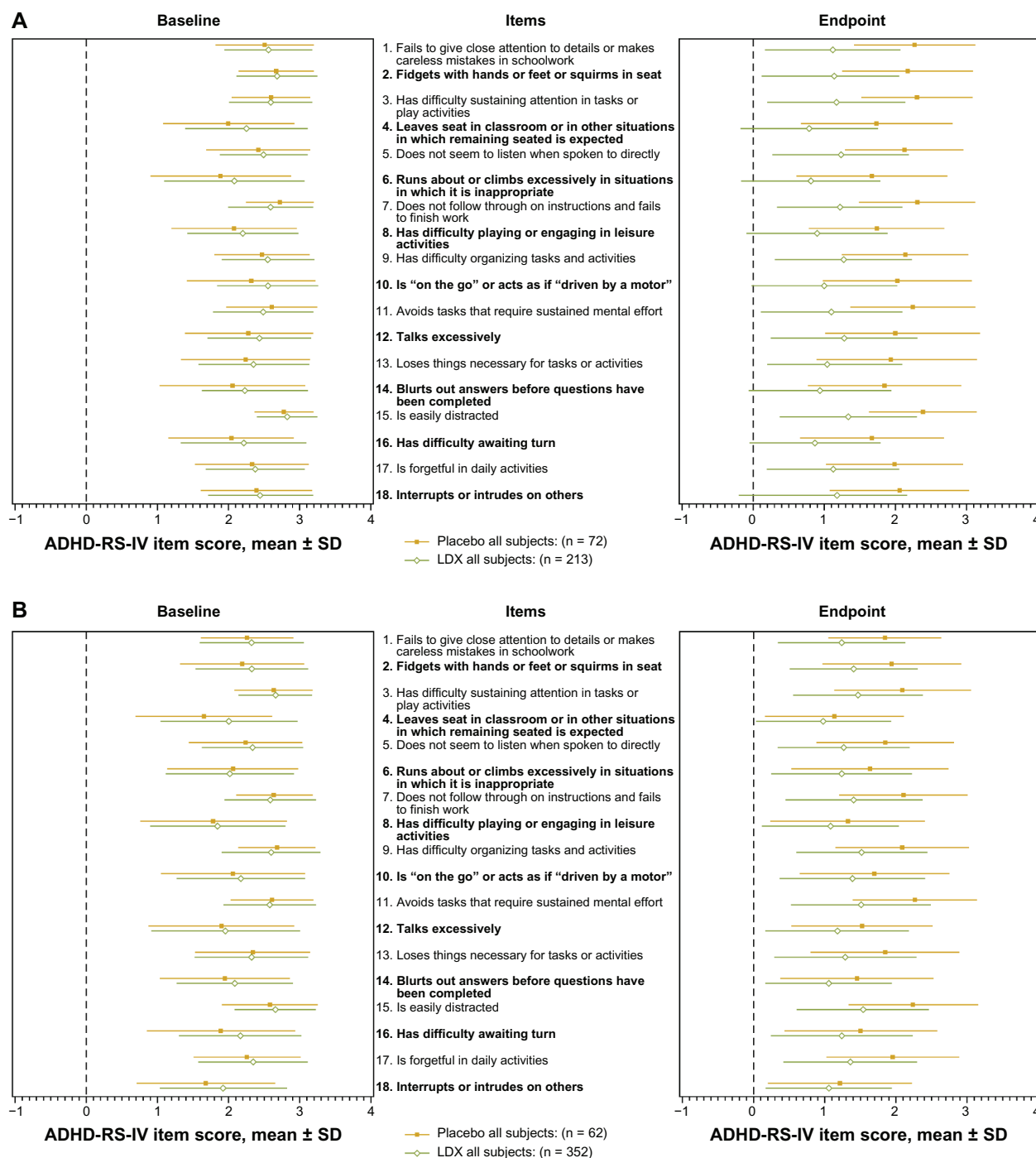


Figure 1 ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores overall at baseline and endpoint, in **(A)** the child study and **(B)** the adult study.

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Abbreviations: ADHD-RS-IV, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Rating Scale IV; LDX, lisdexamfetamine dimesylate; SD, standard deviation.

Briefly, in the pediatric and adult trials, respectively, 290 and 420 participants enrolled and were randomized. Of these, the treated populations comprised 285 and 414 participants, respectively. Among participants who discontinued the pediatric or adult trials, TEAEs were the most frequent reason given for discontinuation (LDX = 20, placebo = 1 in the pediatric trial;

LDX = 20, placebo = 1 in the adult trial). Among the participants in both trials, more than half were male. In the pediatric trial, approximately half were Caucasian; in the adult trial, a large majority were Caucasian. Among the 421 males in the treated populations of both studies, 119 were aged 6 to 9 years, 78 were aged 10 to 12 years, 153 were aged 18 to 39 years, and 71 were

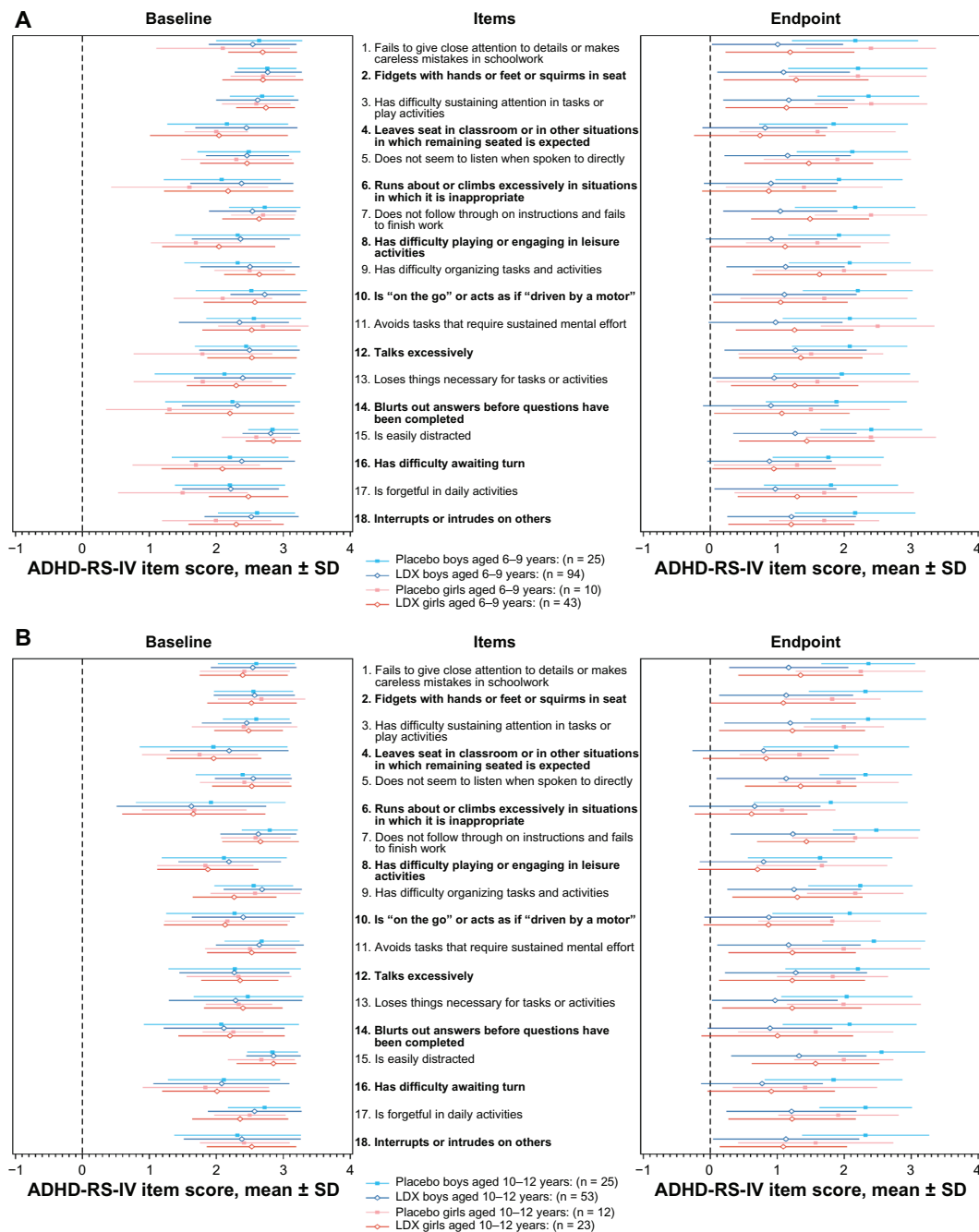


Figure 2 ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores by pediatric age and sex subgroups at baseline and endpoint. **(A)** Shows boys and girls aged 6 to 9 years; **(B)** shows boys and girls aged 10 to 12 years.

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Abbreviations: ADHD-RS-IV, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Rating Scale IV; LDX, lisdexamfetamine dimesylate; SD, standard deviation.

aged 40 to 55 years. Among the 278 females in the treated populations, 53 were aged 6 to 9 years, 35 were aged 10 to 12 years, 109 were aged 18 to 39 years, and 81 were aged 40 to 55 years. Almost all (except one participant) in both trials suffered from moderate to severe/extreme ADHD symptoms at baseline, as rated by the Clinical Global Impressions-Severity scale.

Overall ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores at baseline and after treatment

As described in the previous reports of the primary study analyses, all doses of LDX showed significant improvement vs placebo in mean changes from baseline to endpoint in the ADHD-RS-IV total mean item scores ($P < 0.0001$).^{30,31} For the current post hoc analyses, numerical differences

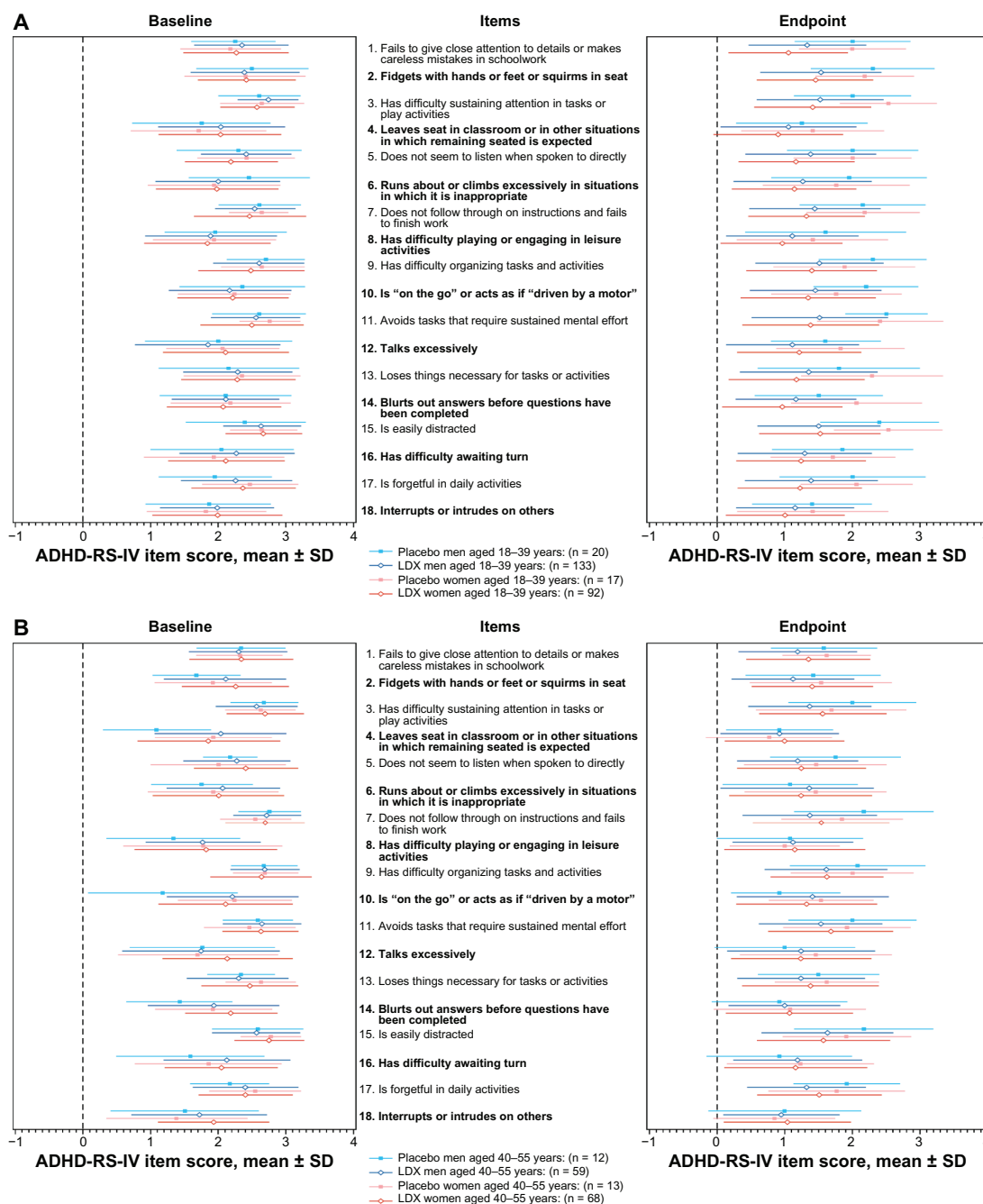


Figure 3 ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores by adult age and sex subgroups at baseline and endpoint. (A) Shows men and women aged 18 to 39 years; (B) shows men and women aged 40 to 55 years.

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Abbreviations: ADHD-RS-IV, Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder Rating Scale IV; LDX, lisdexamfetamine dimesylate; SD, standard deviation.

from baseline to endpoint in the actively treated population vs placebo were observed for all 18 of the ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores (Figure 1) in both children and adults. In the adult data, there was an observable pattern of numerically lower mean item baseline scores for the H/I symptoms (even-numbered items) than for the IA symptoms (odd-numbered items) that was not seen in the child data. All items, however,

showed numerical decreases at endpoint in both children and adults.

Analysis of individual ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores by age and sex

For the subgroups of boys and girls aged 6 to 9 years, the mean item baseline scores were numerically similar for

Table 1 Participant disposition and baseline demographic data

Disposition	Pediatric clinical trial	Adult clinical trial
Treated population		
n	285	414
Placebo, n (%)	72 (25.3)	62 (15.0)
Active, n (%)	213 (74.7)	352 (85.0)
Disposition, n (%)		
Completed	230 (80.7)	349 (84.3)
Discontinued	55 (19.3)	65 (15.7)
Treatment-emergent adverse events	21 (7.4)	21 (5.1)
Lack of efficacy	14 (4.9)	8 (1.9)
Protocol violation	3 (1.1)	16 (3.9)
Lost to follow-up	9 (3.2)	5 (1.2)
Withdrew consent	3 (1.1)	9 (2.2)
Physician decision	1 (0.4)	2 (0.5)
Other	4 (1.4)	4 (1.0)
Baseline demographic data		
Age, mean (SD), y	9.0 (1.8)	35.2 (10.3)
Sex, n (%)		
Female	88 (30.9)	190 (45.9)
Male	197 (69.1)	224 (54.1)
Age groups by sex, n (%)		
Female aged 6–9 years	53 (18.6)	
Female aged 10–12 years	35 (12.3)	
Male aged 6–9 years	119 (41.8)	
Male aged 10–12 years	78 (27.4)	
Female aged 18–39 years		109 (26.3)
Female aged 40–55 years		81 (19.6)
Male aged 18–39 years		153 (37.0)
Male 40–55 aged years		71 (17.1)
Race/ethnicity, n (%)		
African American	69 (24.2)	14 (3.4)
Asian	3 (1.1)	4 (1.0)
Caucasian	152 (53.3)	344 (83.1)
Hispanic	48 (16.8)	39 (9.4)
Native American	2 (0.7)	3 (0.7)
Other	11 (3.9)	10 (2.4)
Global severity (CGI-S), n (%)		
Mildly ill	1 (0.4)	0
Moderately ill	101 (35.4)	139 (33.6)
Markedly ill	134 (47.0)	218 (52.7)
Severely ill	45 (15.8)	56 (13.5)
Extremely ill	4 (1.4)	1 (0.2)

Abbreviations: CGI-S, Clinical Global Impressions-Severity scale; n, number; SD, standard deviation; y, year.

all items (Figure 2A, left panel). At baseline, for boys and girls aged 10 to 12 years, there were somewhat numerically higher IA (odd-numbered items) scores than H/I scores (even-numbered items) (Figure 2B, left panel). At endpoint, the mean item scores for all 18 items were numerically decreased in the active treatment groups among the boys and girls aged 6 to 9 years and 10 to 12 years (Figure 2A and B, right panels). Likely due to the small subgroup size, the mean item scores for the placebo group of girls aged 6

to 9 years were numerically variable, with greater breadth of SDs at both baseline and endpoint (Figure 2A, left and right panels).

For adults, as in the children aged 10 to 12 years, the IA mean item scores tended to be numerically higher than the H/I mean item scores; this was especially apparent among older (aged 40 to 55 years) men and women (Figure 3A and B, left panels). For the subgroup of men aged 40 to 55 years receiving placebo, the mean baseline item scores were somewhat more numerically variable, with a broader range of SDs, likely due to the relatively small subgroup size. At the endpoint, the mean item scores for all 18 items were numerically decreased in the active treatment groups among the men and women aged 18 to 39 years (Figure 3A, right panel). For the subgroups of men and women aged 40 to 55 years, the endpoint mean item scores were numerically decreased for participants in the active treatment groups and to some extent, for participants in the placebo groups (Figure 3B, right panel). In this older adult age group, there did not seem to be as much numerical variability in mean item scores at the endpoint for participants in the active treatment group vs the placebo group. Younger adults in the active treatment group had numerically decreased mean item scores compared with the placebo group; however, this group's overall population size was about two times larger than that of the older adult age group.

Safety

The details of the safety findings assessed in these trials have been previously described.^{30,31} In these two randomized, controlled trials, TEAEs were reported by 162 of 218 (74.3%) participants in all the LDX dose groups and 34 of 72 (47.2%) participants in the placebo group in the child study, and by 282 of 358 (78.8%) participants taking LDX (at all doses) and 36 of the 62 (58.1%) participants on placebo in the adult study. In the child study, the TEAEs with an incidence $\geq 5\%$ in the combined LDX group were decreased appetite, insomnia, headache, upper abdominal pain, irritability, weight loss, vomiting, nausea, dizziness, and nasopharyngitis, and in the placebo group were headache, cough, nasal congestion, nasopharyngitis, and upper abdominal pain.³⁰ In the randomized controlled trial in adults, the TEAEs with an incidence $\geq 5\%$ in the combined LDX group were decreased appetite, dry mouth, headache, insomnia, nausea, diarrhea, irritability, anxiety, upper respiratory tract infection, anorexia, and initial insomnia.³¹ In both studies, LDX demonstrated a safety profile consistent with long-acting stimulant use.

Discussion

In this set of post hoc analyses, we investigated the nature and severity of individual DSM-IV-TR ADHD symptoms in subgroups of children and adults, defined based on age and sex. In a previous post hoc analysis of data from a randomized, placebo-controlled, crossover study of LDX in children with ADHD, assessing behavior and performance using an analog classroom setting, minimal interaction effects were found for sex and age.³⁹ Rather than analyze these data sets with a comparative statistical approach, a descriptive presentation of the pattern of symptom involvement and change in these subgroups was chosen. In addition to the previous findings above, the rationale for not pursuing comparative statistical analysis involved a consideration of several factors, including: prior commentary^{40,41} recommending against comparative statistical analysis of post hoc subgroup data sets; the small number of participants in many of the subgroups in the current study; the large number of analyses that would be required; and the lack of statistical power in the current analyses. The value of the current analysis was judged to be derived from examining the sex and age patterns for the ADHD symptom item analysis; to illustrate IA and H/I symptoms, showing the “pattern” of symptom involvement; and the relative improvement across the items.

The symptom item profiles were assessed before and after treatment with the long-acting stimulant LDX, to assess the similarities and differences in the profile of treatment-related changes in symptom severity. The baseline pretreatment ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores were numerically similar, regardless of age-by-sex subgroup, with the IA mean item scores tending to be numerically higher (more severe) than the H/I mean item scores, particularly among older adult participants. Overall, the endpoint ADHD-RS-IV mean item scores were numerically decreased with active treatment in both children and adults. The age-by-sex subgroup analysis showed that both IA and H/I symptoms decreased with active treatment among all subgroups examined, albeit with considerable variability. The greater variability, as shown by wider SDs, for some age-by-sex subgroups at either baseline or endpoint, especially for some subgroups receiving placebo, is likely to have been related to the smaller subgroup sizes since all the placebo groups had smaller sample sizes than the active treatment groups; smaller sample sizes decrease the precision of data and the ability to determine statistical relevance. With regard to baseline pretreatment symptom presentation, all age-by-sex subgroups generally exhibited broadly similar patterns and levels of symptom severity: for most age-by-sex subgroups, at baseline, IA mean item

scores tended to be slightly numerically higher (ie, more severe) than were the H/I mean item scores, and this was more pronounced among older participants. It is unclear whether in the current post hoc analysis, the lack of definitive sex-related differences in symptom presentation in children was due to the exclusion from the present trial of individuals with the predominantly IA subtype, as this may be seen more often in females. Consequently, these findings may differ from previous research because those earlier efforts reflect a more symptomatically homogeneous sample that includes the predominantly IA subtype. Nevertheless, the current findings are in agreement with those of Sobanski et al,²³ who found the IA and H/I subtypes in roughly equal proportions of clinic-referred adult men and women with ADHD, which suggests that the present analysis may accurately reflect symptom presentation in men and women.

However, the current findings support prior research indicating age-related differences in symptom presentation at baseline, with older participants showing more pronounced IA symptoms relative to H/I symptoms. Our findings are in line with previous findings suggesting that H/I symptoms tend to decrease with increasing age while IA symptoms are more constant with increasing age.^{6–8,38} However, it is worth noting that while this and previous studies suggest differences in symptom presentation according to patient age, it is not clear whether these are related to real differences in the presence and severity of symptoms or are related to different forms of symptom expression between younger and older individuals.^{9,14} Some researchers have argued that reported decreases in H/I may reflect changing manifestations not captured by the DSM-IV-TR criteria, rather than the true resolution of H/I symptoms.^{9,13} With maturation, hyperactivity may begin to manifest as inner restlessness, feeling uncomfortable sitting for lengthy periods, or being unwilling to wait in line.¹³ Impulsivity may manifest as increased frustration or explosive emotional episodes.¹⁴ In line with these arguments, in a 5-year longitudinal study (mean baseline age of ~13 years), there was poor diagnostic stability for the major DSM-IV ADHD subtypes.⁸ The highest rates of stability were observed for the combined subtype (24%), while the lowest rate (11%) was observed for the predominantly H/I subtype. It seems possible that such instability may, at least in part, reflect an issue with the diagnostic criteria, rather than an actual change in ADHD subtype. Questions surrounding the changing profile of symptom manifestation during development are apparent from the lack of developmentally appropriate descriptions of the defining symptoms for

individuals who are in transition from early childhood to middle childhood, adolescence, and adulthood,⁹ in the DSM-IV-TR. The revised criteria for the DSM-5 (completed in 2013) may help to resolve these challenges in the diagnosis of ADHD in older patients. A recently published study¹² of large community-based (National Comorbidity Survey Replication) and managed health care populations has corroborated the previously mentioned finding of Millstein et al¹⁰ and also documented increased IA vs H/I symptom loading in adults with ADHD.

Limitations

Several important limitations of the present post hoc analyses warrant consideration. The studies were not prospectively powered to detect differences among the subgroups examined; some sample sizes, especially in the placebo subgroups, were small, resulting in substantial variability in some of the baseline ADHD-RS-IV item scores and in the difference scores for LDX vs placebo. This was generally manifested by larger SDs for item scores and may have accounted for some of the variability between participants in the LDX or placebo groups at baseline. No tests of internal consistency, reliability, or factor analyses were performed, as this post hoc analysis was not intended to validate the ADHD-RS scale. Caution should be considered in generalizing the results to the overall ADHD population in light of a potential selection bias due to exclusion of the IA subtype in the pediatric trial. As well, the baseline severity requirements of ADHD-RS-IV total score ≥ 28 may have masked differences that occur in the general population of ADHD patients; females, as well as older children and adults, have been noted to express more IA symptomatology vs that of H/I. Importantly, since the pediatric trials explicitly excluded participants diagnosed with the predominantly IA subtype, this potentially limits the ability to detect differential effects of participant variables and treatment on the IA symptom clusters. These were exploratory, post hoc analyses, so groups were not matched and data analysis was limited to descriptive statistical comparisons. Formal hypothesis testing was not performed. Certain aspects of the previous child and adult studies limit the ability to generalize the findings to clinical situations, including use of forced-dose titration designs, relatively short treatment duration (4 weeks), exclusion of adolescent participants (aged 13 to 17 years), and enrollment of clinic-referred participants with moderate to severe ADHD symptoms.

In conclusion, these post hoc subgroup analyses suggest that the presentation of individual DSM-IV-TR ADHD symptoms, for those with combined or H/I subtype ADHD,

was generally similar regardless of participants' sex, but with older children and adults tending to exhibit more severe IA than H/I symptoms. Moreover, the endpoint ADHD-RS-IV items mean scores were generally numerically lower after active treatment for most IA and H/I symptom items in most of the age-by-sex subgroups, suggesting that ADHD symptoms are broadly responsive to effective treatment. The current findings add to the growing literature surrounding age- and sex-related differences in ADHD symptom presentation and treatment response, and this continues to be an important area in need of further research.

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