

Social adjustment and family function after drug switch from IR-methylphenidate to OROS-methylphenidate in patients with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder

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Purpose: This prospective, single-arm, open-label, 8-week, multicenter study investigated the effectiveness of switching from immediate-release methylphenidate (IR-MPH) to osmotic controlled-release methylphenidate (OROS-MPH) in patients with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Patients and methods: Overall, 296 patients with ADHD (mean age: 9.5 years) already on IR-MPH treatment were enrolled. Upon enrollment, a flexible dose of OROS-MPH was administered, replacing IR-MPH. Patients were assessed at baseline and weeks 2, 4, and 8 using the Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham version IV scale (SNAP-IV) and the Clinical Global Impression for ADHD symptoms. The Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents assessed social functions, and the Chinese Health Questionnaire (CHQ) and Family Adaptation, Partnership, Growth, Affection, and Resolve evaluated parental and family functions.

Results: Switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH yielded significant improvements in all ADHD symptoms, as rated by parents, teachers (SNAP-IV), and study investigators (Clinical Global Impression). CHQ scores and all Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents subscores except spare time scores improved significantly. Patients with poor IR-MPH adherence had greater improvements in teacher-rated SNAP-IV and mothers' mental health (CHQ) after switching.

Conclusion: Switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH improved patients' behavioral ADHD symptoms and social adjustment, and mental health of patients' mothers. This was most evident in patients who previously exhibited poor IR-MPH adherence.

Keywords: ADHD, central nervous system stimulant, drug adherence, family, social adjustment

Introduction

Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is a common psychiatric disorder in children and adolescents. It occurs in 5.9%–7.1% of school-aged children worldwide,^{1,2} with a prevalence rate of 7.5% reported in a local Taiwan study.³ The core symptoms of ADHD are inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. These symptoms frequently result in a negative impact on patients' functional domains, including social adjustment, peer relationships, academic performance, and family function.^{4,5} Patients with ADHD commonly exhibit a pattern of behavioral difficulties, including noncompliance, increased demands on parents' time, and decreased adaptability to change, all of which challenge the discipline within the family system.^{6,7} Previous studies have

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shown that parents or caregivers of children with ADHD can suffer significantly from poor familial relationships and severe psychological stress, rendering them at high risk for psychopathology.^{8,9}

Pharmacotherapy is an effective therapeutic option, and the stimulant methylphenidate (MPH) has consistently been the first-line treatment for ADHD.¹⁰ Immediate-release MPH (IR-MPH) is a short-acting stimulant with a half-life of 2–3 hours, requiring multiple daily dosing to control symptoms throughout the day. In contrast, an osmotic controlled-release formulation of MPH (OROS-MPH) is an extended-release MPH HCl formulation. OROS-MPH facilitates easy administration to patients, with an added benefit of greater privacy, which helps avoid stigma and improves adherence to treatment.^{11,12} Compelling evidence indicates that OROS-MPH has clinical advantages and is cost-effective compared to IR-MPH.^{13–15} Among patients who had previously been treated with IR-MPH, the switch to OROS-MPH was associated with better symptom control in the after-school period,^{16,17} improved treatment adherence and effectiveness,^{18,19} better neurocognitive performance²⁰ and health-related quality of life,²¹ and increased rates of ADHD symptom remission.^{22,23}

However, there is a paucity of evidence regarding benefits related to the social adjustment and family function of patients with ADHD after switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH. Therefore, this study aimed to investigate the potential effects on clinical symptoms, social adjustment, and parents' mental health status for children and adolescents with ADHD after a switch in pharmacotherapy from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH.

Patients and methods

Study population

The research protocol was approved by the Research Ethics Committee of the National Taiwan University (approval number, 200709006M; [ClinicalTrials.gov](https://www.clinicaltrials.gov) number, NCT00758160). Eligible patients with a diagnosis of ADHD were recruited from the child psychiatry outpatient departments in ten Taiwanese hospitals.

The inclusion criteria were as follows: 1) clinical diagnosis of ADHD based on the criteria presented in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition;²⁴ 2) age between 6 and 18 years; 3) patients who had been treated with a daily dose of >10 mg IR-MPH for at least 4 weeks prior to enrollment, but for whom previous treatment was considered unsatisfactory due to one or more of the following reasons: lack of efficacy, lack of tolerability

or safety, lack of adherence, and/or other reasons; and 4) a signed and dated informed consent form provided before study entry (the written informed consent was signed by the patient or the patient's legally acceptable representative according to local requirements).

Patients were excluded if they 1) had any clinically significant abnormal physical or laboratory examination at baseline screening, such as significant gastrointestinal problems, glaucoma, or hypersensitivity to MPH; 2) were receiving concomitant medication that was likely, in the investigator's opinion, to interfere with safe administration of MPH (eg, theophylline, coumarin, or anticonvulsants); or 3) were pregnant or lactating women or women of child-bearing potential who were not practicing a reliable form of birth control. Patients taking concomitant psychotropic medications that did not interfere with MPH administration (eg, fluoxetine and imipramine) were few (n=5) and were not excluded from the study.

Outcome measures

The Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham version IV (SNAP-IV) rating scale is a 26-item investigatory tool that has frequently been used in studies related to ADHD. SNAP-IV employs a 4-point Likert scale where a scoring range of 0–3 represents the qualitative judgments “not at all”, “just a little”, “quite a lot”, and “very much”, respectively.²⁵ The SNAP-IV scale encompasses inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity, and oppositional symptoms (items 1–9, 10–18, and 19–26, respectively). The norm and psychometric properties of the Chinese SNAP-IV scale have been established in Taiwanese child and adolescent populations.^{26,27}

The Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents (SAICA) is a 77-item semi-structured interview scale designed for administration to school-aged children (6–18 years) or their parents in order to collect information about their children.²⁸ SAICA evaluates a child's current level of function in the domains of school, spare time, peer relations, and home behaviors. A higher mean score (items rated on 4-point Likert scale from 1 to 4) indicates either poorer social function or a more severe social problem. The Chinese version of SAICA has been reported to have satisfactory levels of reliability (intra-class correlations: 0.45–0.84) and concurrent validity (Cronbach's α : 0.71–0.76).^{29,30}

The Clinical Global Impression-Severity (CGI-S) and Clinical Global Impression-Improvement (CGI-I) are single-item assessments of the global severity and improvement of ADHD symptoms in relation to the clinician's total experience with other ADHD patients, after reviewing all

returned questionnaires and conducting a clinical assessment of patients' behavioral symptoms.³¹ Severity is rated on a 7-point scale with the extremes of 1 and 7 representing ratings ranging from normal to most extremely ill, respectively. The degree of improvement is also rated on a 7-point scale.

The Chinese Health Questionnaire (CHQ) is a 12-item self-reporting questionnaire that was derived from the General Health Questionnaire.³² The CHQ includes symptoms of anxiety, depression, and somatic complaints and has been widely used in primary care and community settings in Taiwan to screen for patients who have minor psychiatric disorders.³³

The Family Adaptation, Partnership, Growth, Affection, and Resolve (Family APGAR) is a 5-item measure designed to assess the five dimensions of perceived family support: adaptation, partnership, growth, affection, and resolve. Each item is rated on a 3-point scale, with higher scores indicating greater family support.³⁴ The Chinese Family APGAR has been used to assess family functioning in students with mental disabilities.³⁵

Study design

This was a prospective, single-arm, open-label, 8-week, multicenter study. A total of 296 patients with ADHD were enrolled. After obtaining informed consent, we obtained baseline characteristics of the patients. The psychological status of the patients' parents was assessed using the CHQ (by parents). Patients' familial relationships were evaluated using the Family APGAR (by parents), whereas school performance and social adjustment were assessed using the SAICA (by parents). ADHD symptoms were measured using the SNAP-IV (by parents and teachers) and CGI rating (by study investigators).

The treatment phase commenced with the administration of OROS-MPH in place of IR-MPH. The dosage of OROS-MPH was flexible (18, 36, or 54 mg). Clinicians adjusted each patient's dose according to the patient's clinical responses and/or side effects. During the OROS-MPH dosing regimen, SNAP-IV, CGI-S, and CGI-I were assessed at baseline and weeks 2, 4, and 8, while Family APGAR and SAICA were assessed at baseline and weeks 4 and 8.

Safety assessments involved the monitoring and recording of all adverse events (noting, in particular, any serious adverse events), vital signs, and routine physical examinations. The amount of drug returned to medical professionals was used to determine treatment adherence. Patients' administration of the medication once daily for >70% of the treatment days was recorded as good adherence. Patients were

allowed to withdraw from the study at any time; the reasons for withdrawal or any loss to follow-up were recorded. Discontinuation was defined as a patient who was enrolled in the study and discontinued OROS-MPH treatment before his/her medical chart was reviewed.

Statistical analysis

Data were analyzed using SPSS version 16.0 for Windows (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Variables were presented as either mean±SD or frequency (%). All statistical tests were two-tailed, and differences were considered significant at $P<0.05$.

Analyses were conducted in the intent-to-treat analysis set. All patients who received OROS-MPH at least once and who provided at least one post-baseline efficacy measurement were included in the efficacy data analyses. The last observation carried forward method was used to account for missing data. Longitudinal trends in outcome measures (SNAP-IV, CGI, SAICA, CHQ, and Family APGAR) were analyzed using a generalized linear model, followed by a least significant difference post hoc test. The relationship between caregivers' mental health status and their perception of their child's symptoms was examined using the Pearson's correlation. We calculated the changes in each outcome by documenting observations from baseline to the last visit. A multivariate linear regression model was used to identify the factors that predicted changes in outcomes of patients with ADHD.

Results

A total of 296 patients met the inclusion criteria and were enrolled in this study (mean age: 9.5 years, range: 6.0–17.0 years; Table 1). Of the study population, 247 (83.4%) were male and 49 (16.6%) were female. A majority of the patients were elementary school students ($n=241$, 81.4%). Most of the patients' parents held a high school diploma or higher degree (father, 80.4%; mother, 83.4%). The combined ADHD subtype was predominant among patients ($n=201$, 67.9%), followed by the inattentive subtype ($n=90$, 30.4%) and the hyperactive subtype ($n=3$, 1.0%); subtype information was missing for two patients. In total, 252 (85.1%) patients completed the study. A majority of patients (75.0%–94.3%) had an acceptable level of adherence to OROS-MPH treatment at different doses.

At baseline, a complete SNAP-IV assessment from parents and teachers was available for 293 (99.0%) and 281 (94.9%) patients, respectively. CHQ and Family APGAR scores were available for 275 (92.9%) mothers and 216

Table 1 Baseline patient characteristics

Characteristics	N=296
Age, years	
<9	86 (29.05)
9–12	129 (43.58)
>12	81 (27.36)
Sex	
Male	247 (83.45)
Female	49 (16.55)
Educational level of patient's father	
College or above	99 (33.45)
Senior high school	139 (46.96)
Junior high school or lower	48 (16.22)
Missing	10 (3.38)
Educational level of patient's mother	
College or above	77 (26.01)
Senior high school	170 (57.43)
Junior high school or lower	40 (13.51)
Missing	9 (3.04)
ADHD subtypes	
Hyperactive/impulsive or combined type	204 (68.91)
Predominantly inattentive type	90 (30.41)
Missing	2 (0.68)
Comorbidity	
Oppositional defiant disorder	15 (5.07)
Conduct disorder	3 (1.01)
Anxiety disorders	5 (1.69)
Depressive disorders	2 (0.68)
Tic disorders	6 (2.03)
Intellectual disability	13 (4.39)
Frequency of preceding administration of IR-MPH	
Once daily	61 (20.61)
Twice daily	191 (64.53)
Thrice daily	43 (14.53)
Other	1 (0.34)
Dose of the preceding IR-MPH treatment (mg/day), mean (SD)	
	19.8 (8.60)
Drug adherence with IR-MPH	
Good	157 (53.95)
Poor	132 (45.36)
Drug adherence with OROS-MPH	
Good	170 (58.42)
Poor	86 (29.55)

Note: Data are n (%) unless specified otherwise.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; IR-MPH, immediate-release methylphenidate; OROS-MPH, osmotic controlled-release formulation of methylphenidate.

(73.0%) fathers. CGI scores were available for 290 (98.0%) patients. SAICA subscales for school function, spare time function, peer relationships, and home behaviors were available for 291 (98.3%), 295 (99.7%), 293 (99.0%),

and 295 (99.7%) patients, respectively. At subsequent visits, the percentage of missing data was low (Table S1).

Measurements for patients with ADHD

After switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH, patients' ADHD behavioral symptoms were perceived by their parents to have significantly improved in all three dimensions of SNAP-IV (inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity, and oppositional symptoms) from baseline to the three follow-up visits ($P<0.001$; Table 2). All three dimensions of the SNAP-IV scores rated by patients' teachers also showed significant improvements between baseline and the three visits ($P<0.001$).

The SAICA assessment evaluated the change in patients' social adjustment after they switched from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH for at least 4 weeks. With regard to SAICA subscales, school function ($P<0.001$), peer relationships ($P<0.001$), and home behaviors ($P<0.001$) significantly improved, but the spare time function did not ($P=0.828$).

The severity of patients' overall ADHD symptoms (CGI-S) significantly improved after the medication switch, as assessed by the study investigator ($P<0.001$ for the differences between each of the three visits and baseline). Similarly, the CGI-I scores indicated significant improvement in ADHD symptoms ($P<0.001$).

Measurements for patients' caregivers

The results of the CHQ completed by patients' mothers indicated that the mothers' mental health status significantly improved from baseline at weeks 4 ($P<0.001$) and 8 ($P=0.003$). However, the mental health status of patients' fathers did not exhibit any significant changes during the study ($P=0.587$ and $P=0.581$ for the comparisons of weeks 4 and 8 to baseline, respectively). Family APGAR showed that, compared with the baseline period, there was no significant difference in familial support received by the caregivers (either father or mother) during the study ($P=0.534$ for father; $P=0.882$ for mother).

The Pearson's correlation coefficients between CHQ and SNAP-IV scores (rated by patients' caregivers) ranged from 0.22 to 0.38 (from baseline to week 8), which was statistically significant ($P<0.001$).

Factors associated with outcomes

We also examined the factors associated with changes in ADHD symptoms, social function, and mothers' psychological status after patients with ADHD switched from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH (Table 3). Patients with poor adherence to IR-MPH dosing regimens before the drug switch had greater

Table 2 Changes in clinical symptoms, social adjustment, and parents' mental health status for patients with ADHD during the 8-week treatment with osmotic controlled-release formulation of methylphenidate

	Visit 1 (baseline)	Visit 2 (week 2)	Visit 3 (week 4)	Visit 4 (week 8)	Statistics ^a		
	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	Mean±SD	B	P-value	Post hoc test
SNAP-IV parent form							
Inattention	15.3±5.5	11.5±5.3	10.7±4.9	10.3±4.8	-1.57	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2≈V3>V4
Hyperactivity/impulsivity	12.7±6.3	9.5±6.2	9.0±6.0	8.1±5.3	-1.40	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2≈V3>V4
Oppositional	10.6±5.9	8.0±5.5	7.4±5.3	6.9±4.7	-1.12	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2≈V3>V4
Total scores	38.5±15.2	29.0±15.0	27.1±14.3	25.3±13.1	-4.09	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2≈V3>V4
SNAP-IV teacher form							
Inattention	13.2±5.9	11.4±5.9	10.3±5.6	10.3±5.8	-1.02	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2>V3≈V4
Hyperactivity/impulsivity	9.7±6.7	8.1±6.6	7.6±6.8	7.2±6.3	-0.78	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2≈V3≈V4
Oppositional	7.0±6.0	5.8±5.9	5.1±5.5	5.1±5.4	-0.64	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2≈V3≈V4
Total scores	30.0±16.0	25.4±16.3	23.0±16.0	22.3±15.3	-2.55	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2>V3≈V4
CGI-Severity	4.3±0.9	3.4±1.0	3.0±1.0	3.0±1.1	-0.45	<0.001 ^b	V1>V2>V3≈V4
CGI-Improvement	-	3.0±1.0	2.7±1.0	2.7±1.1	-0.12	<0.001 ^b	V2>V3≈V4
SAICA							
School	43.3±10.6	-	38.4±9.3	37.9±9.8	-1.79	<0.001 ^b	V1>V3≈V4
Spare time	39.4±8.9	-	39.7±7.7	39.1±7.6	0.03	<0.001 ^b	-
Peer relationship	32.9±8.5	-	31.2±7.3	30.7±7.3	-0.71	<0.001 ^b	V1>V3≈V4
Home behavior	39.7±10.1	-	37.2±8.8	37.4±9.3	-0.71	<0.001 ^b	V1>V3≈V4
Total	156.6±28.8	-	146.1±23.8	144.7±23.9	-3.31	<0.001 ^b	V1>V3≈V4
CHQ-mother	22.7±6.9	-	20.8±4.9	21.1±5.3	-0.52	<0.001 ^b	V1>V3≈V4
APGAR-mother	6.5±2.9	-	6.8±2.8	6.6±3.0	0.04	0.693	-

Notes: ^aStatistical analyses used general linear model, followed by a post hoc least significant difference test. ^bValue meets the $P<0.05$ criterion.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; APGAR, Adaptation, Partnership, Growth, Affection, and Resolve; B, beta coefficient examined by multivariate linear regression model; CGI, Clinical Global Impression; CHQ, Chinese Health Questionnaire; SAICA, Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents; SNAP-IV, Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham version IV; V, visit.

Table 3 Factors associated with changes in ADHD symptoms, social function, and mothers' mental health status in patients with ADHD after switching from immediate-release to osmotic controlled-release formulation of methylphenidate

	SNAP-IV parent form (total scores)		SNAP-IV teacher form (total scores)		SAICA (total scores)		CHQ completed by mother	
	B	P-value	B	P-value	B	P-value	B	P-value
Age	-0.100	0.764	-0.511	0.151	-0.159	0.633	-0.182	0.192
Sex								
Male								
Female	-0.604	0.776	0.905	0.692	0.308	0.885	-0.735	0.399
ADHD subtypes								
Predominantly inattentive type								
H/C type	2.045	0.240	-0.269	0.884	-1.215	0.485	0.218	0.762
Intellectual disability								
Without								
With	6.468	0.078	3.666	0.377	-0.894	0.807	3.229	0.058
Adherence to previous IR-MPH treatment								
Good								
Poor	-1.249	0.424	-3.611	0.031 ^a	1.905	0.223	-1.419	0.030 ^a
Frequency of previous IR-MPH administration								
Once daily								
Twice daily	-0.989	0.610	-0.196	0.925	-2.563	0.185	0.418	0.607
Thrice daily	-0.498	0.854	-0.072	0.980	-5.064	0.061	0.540	0.630

Note: ^aValue meets the $P<0.05$ criterion.

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; B, examined by multivariate linear regression model; CHQ, Chinese Health Questionnaire; H/C type, hyperactive/impulsive or combined type; IR-MPH, immediate-release methylphenidate; SAICA, Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents; SNAP-IV, Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham, version IV.

improvement in SNAP-IV total scores rated by teachers ($P=0.031$) and in CHQ scores rated by mothers ($P=0.030$). With the exception of adherence to previous IR-MPH treatment, no other baseline characteristics were reliable predictors of changes in the outcome measures.

Safety

The most common adverse event that developed during the study was a decrease in appetite (27.0%–33.8%, reported during the three follow-up visits). Other adverse events included nausea, drowsiness, insomnia, headache, dizziness, stomachache, and abdominal pain. Patients' body weight was significantly decreased at weeks 4 (0.8 kg, $P=0.040$) and 8 (1.0 kg, $P=0.006$). No notable changes in vital signs were detected during the study.

Discussion

The results of this prospective, open-label study suggest that switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH improves the core symptoms of ADHD, as reflected in both parent and teacher ratings. Inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity, and oppositional symptom scores consistently declined from the second week after baseline through the duration of the study. These findings were generally comparable with previous research studies that investigated similar topics.³⁶ In one randomized controlled trial of once-daily dosing of OROS-MPH compared with thrice-daily dosing of IR-MPH in children with ADHD, investigators observed an improvement in symptoms and a decrease in parental stress when children were switched to OROS-MPH compared with children who continued on IR-MPH.³⁷ Among those patients who had been previously treated with IR-MPH, switching to OROS-MPH improved drug adherence and symptom control throughout the day.^{16–19} In addition, we found that three of the four dimensions of social function measured by the SAICA collectively improved after the switch. As ADHD symptoms frequently have a negative impact on patients' social adjustment, peer relationships, and family function,^{4,5} increased treatment adherence and reduction in the severity of ADHD symptoms may result in improvements in these functional impairments. Taken together, these findings suggest that switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH may provide improvement both in terms of patients' ADHD symptoms and their social function.

With regard to caregivers' mental health status (CHQ scores), we found that mothers' CHQ scores significantly improved, but fathers' CHQ scores did not. Mothers' mental health status was significantly correlated with the ADHD

symptoms (SNAP-IV scores) of their children. Patients with ADHD commonly exhibit a pattern of behavioral difficulties,⁷ and patients' parents may face challenging caregiving demands as they try to effectively manage their child's difficult behaviors.⁶ Compared with fathers, mothers usually take on more responsibility for supervising their children's school performance and taking care of their children at home. Therefore, mothers may more easily perceive their children's improvement in ADHD symptoms and social function. One would predict that improvements in patients' ADHD symptoms and social adjustment would reduce the psychological burden on patients' mothers. However, family relationship, as assessed by the Family APGAR, did not reveal any improvement for either mothers or fathers. This finding suggests that the quality of family support, adaptation, and partnership might not be improved solely through a medication switch.³⁸

We found that poor adherence to previous IR-MPH treatment was associated with greater improvements in teacher-rated ADHD symptoms and in mothers' mental health after switching to OROS-MPH. Approximately half of the study population (45.4%) had poor adherence to IR-MPH (patients accurately administered the medication once daily for <70% of treatment days) before the drug switch. Drug adherence improved in a majority of patients after the medication was switched to OROS-MPH (rate of poor adherence: 5.7%–25%). Common reasons for poor adherence to IR-MPH treatment are intolerable side effects, multi-dose administration, and social stigma.^{39,40} Poor adherence to medication is often a limiting factor that prevents optimal symptom control in the treatment of ADHD.¹¹ Therefore, it is critical for physicians to consider adherence to therapy while determining a treatment strategy for patients with ADHD. Switching from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH for the treatment of ADHD has been shown to provide better compliance and convenience.³⁶ In patients with poor adherence to IR-MPH, switching to OROS-MPH can improve patients' drug adherence, which can lead to better control of patients' behavioral symptoms and a decrease in mothers' stress and generally negative emotional state.

This study had several limitations. First, this was a prospective, open-label, non-randomized study, and therefore, there was no comparison group. Symptom improvements may easily have been inflated by the placebo effect and rater bias. Whether the improved ADHD symptoms and social adjustment were specifically derived from OROS-MPH administration requires further clarification. Second, the diagnosis of ADHD and its comorbidities was based primarily on a clinical

interview according to criteria described in the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition. However, without a structural diagnostic instrument or a standardized neuropsychological test, the psychiatric comorbidities in patients with ADHD might be underdiagnosed. Third, the measure of social adjustment (SAICA) relied solely on reports by patients' caregivers. Compared with teachers, caregivers have fewer opportunities to directly observe patients' performance in school, and this may reduce the reliability of measurements. Fourth, some crucial factors associated with social and family function, such as adverse life events and socioeconomic status, were not accounted for in this study. Whether changes in social function and parenting stress were moderated by this factor remains unknown. Finally, the treatment procedure for OROS-MPH was not standardized, and patients' treatment-seeking behaviors were not strictly controlled. Thus, the findings reported herein may have been influenced by variations in dosing strategy or additional non-pharmacological interventions.

Conclusion

Switching medication from IR-MPH to OROS-MPH improved patients' behavioral ADHD symptoms and their social adjustment at school and at home. In addition, patients' mothers (primary caregivers) reported significantly reduced mental stress. These results might be attributed to either improved drug adherence or more stable concentrations of medication. However, long-term randomized controlled trials are warranted to confirm the beneficial effects of medication switching on social adjustment and parental stress.

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Author contributions

All authors contributed toward data analysis, drafting and critically revising the paper and agree to be accountable for all aspects of the work.

Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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Supplementary material

Table S1 Number of available assessments at each visit

Assessments	Number of available assessments				% of available assessments			
	Visit 1 (baseline)	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4	Visit 1 (baseline)	Visit 2	Visit 3	Visit 4
SNAP-IV (parents)								
Inattention	293	296	296	296	99.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
Hyperactivity	293	295	295	295	99.0	99.7	99.7	99.7
Oppositional	296	296	296	296	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
SNAP-IV (teachers)								
Inattention	281	286	287	287	94.9	96.6	97.0	97.0
Hyperactivity	285	287	288	288	96.3	97.0	97.3	97.3
Oppositional	283	286	287	287	95.6	96.6	97.0	97.0
CHQ scores								
Mother	275	–	280	281	92.9	–	94.6	94.9
Father	216	–	222	225	73.0	–	75.0	76.0
APGAR-C scores								
Mother	275	–	280	281	92.9	–	94.6	94.9
Father	216	–	223	226	73.0	–	75.3	76.4
SAICA subscores								
School	291	–	293	293	98.3	–	99.0	99.0
Spare time	291	–	293	293	98.3	–	99.0	99.0
Peer relationships	293	–	294	294	99.0	–	99.3	99.3
Home behavior	295	–	295	295	99.7	–	99.7	99.7
CGI-S	290	291	291	292	98.0	98.3	98.3	98.6
CGI-I	–	292	262	282	–	98.6	88.5	95.3

Abbreviations: APGAR-C, Adaptation, Partnership, Growth, Affection, and Resolve-Chinese version; CGI-I, Clinical Global Impression-Improvement; CGI-S, Clinical Global Impression-Severity; CHQ, Chinese Health Questionnaire; SAICA, Social Adjustment Inventory for Children and Adolescents; SNAP-IV, Swanson, Nolan, and Pelham version IV.

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