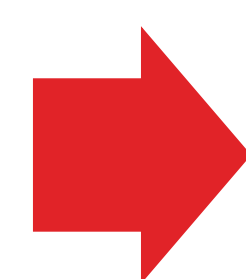


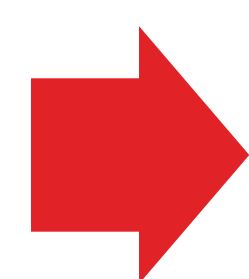
Core outcomes sets and core outcome measurement instruments are vital initiatives to inform research in this field

The Problem

Methylphenidate is the first-line treatment of adults diagnosed with ADHD



The most of available tools to diagnose and evaluate symptoms of ADHD were developed to be applied in children



It is not possible to precisely determine the benefits and harms associated with the use of methylphenidate in adults with ADHD

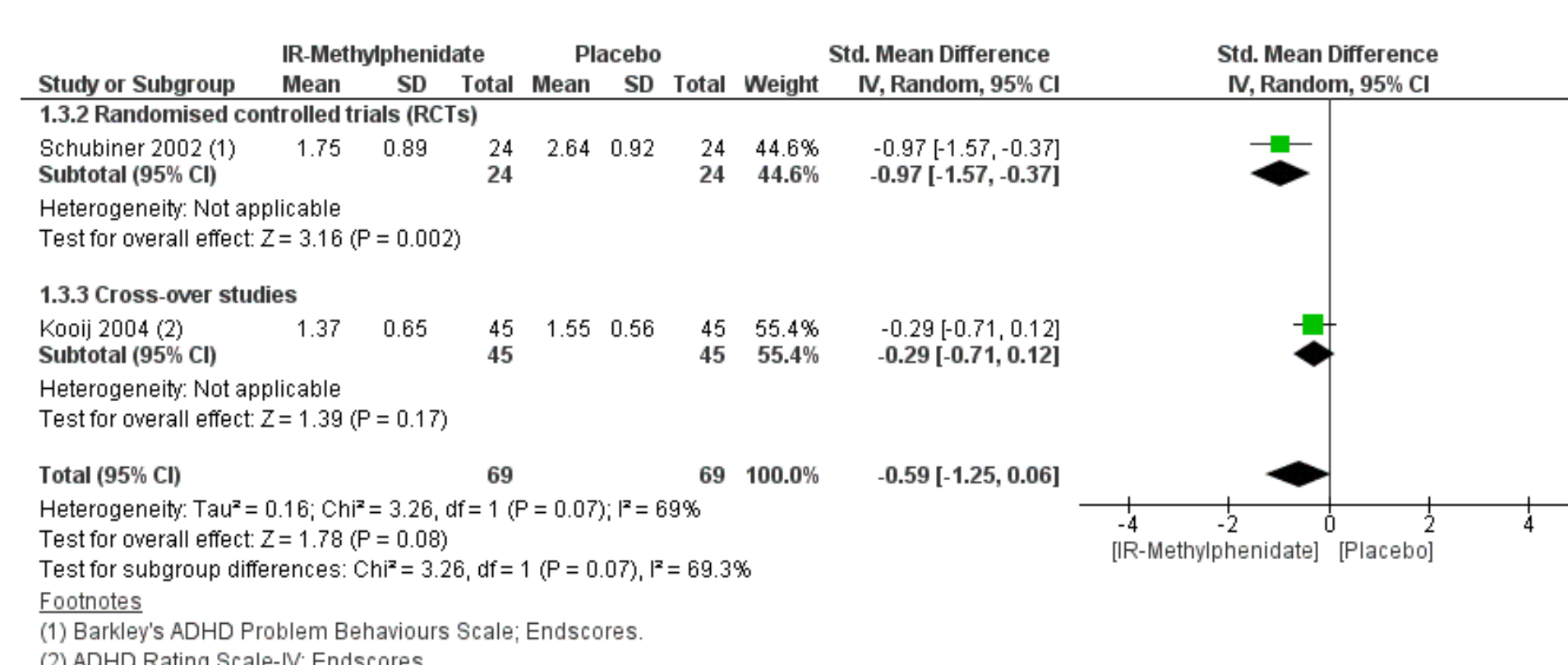
Methods

1. Systematic review of randomized controlled trials (RCTs)
2. Electronic searches: CENTRAL, MEDLINE, CINAHL, LILACS, EMBASE, PsycINFO, Web of Science, DARE and Clinical Trials Registry Platforms
3. We included RCTs evaluating immediate-release methylphenidate administered at any dosage as part of any treatment regimen, compared with placebo or other pharmacological intervention.
4. Primary outcomes: symptoms of ADHD and serious adverse effects



Key Results

- These studies applied 14 different clinical assessment scale - 4 of them specially adapted to adults
- Accounting for the heterogeneity on the rating scales, we were able to pool results of only two cross-over RCTs (83 participants).



EXTRA STUFF

- Contrary to the isolated conclusions from individual RCTs reports, a meta-analysis of the only comparable data available does not suggest benefits of methylphenidate when compared to placebo
- This review was submitted for Cochrane Developmental, Psychosocial and Learning Problems Group - CDPLPG (<https://dplp.cochrane.org/>) and will be published in Cochrane Library



Evidence synthesis involving a health condition with different clinical rating scales: the example of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults

Cândido RCF, Menezes de Pádua CA, Junqueira DR

Take a picture to get the protocol.