Overview of Mental Health Medications for Children and Adolescents

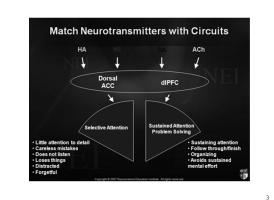
Module 5 ADHD and Disruptive Behavior Disorders

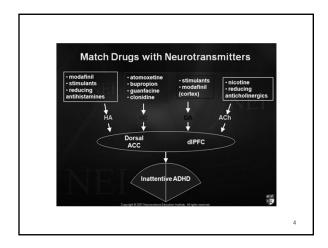
ADHD: Pharmacotherapy

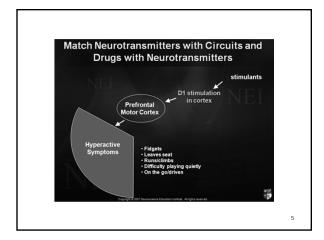
- * Stimulants
 - * Methylphenidate

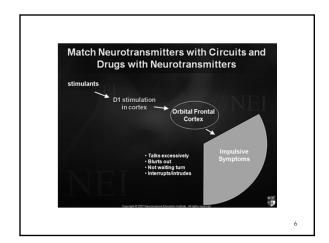
Vyvanse (lisdexamfetamine)

- * Amphetamines
- * Atomoxetine (Strattera)
- * Other
 - * TCAs
 - * Welbutrin
 - * SSRIs
 - * Modenifil









ADHD: Stimulants

- * Produce behavioral effects by increasing synaptic activity of monoamines (DA/NE)
- * "Excite inhibitory pathways" = greater control
- * Act as indirect agonists increase the ability of the transmitter to act without a direct action on postsynaptic receptors
- * All enhance executive functioning in the prefrontal cortex which corrects the deficits in inhibitory control and working memory

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ADHD: Stimulants

- * Advantages
 - * "Safest" of the available medications
 - * Considered to have a robust short term effect with > 80% benefit
 - * Wide therapeutic window in dosing schedules and doses
- * Disadvantages
 - * Schedule II
 - * Abuse and diversion

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Stimulants: Adverse Effects

- * Extensions of pharmacology
- * Common side effects
 - * Anxiety, irritability, insomnia dose related
 - * Anorexia worse with d-amphetamine and sustained release preparations
 - * Sympathomimetic effects BP, HR, headaches

Stimulants: Rx Interactions

- * Additive effects with other stimulants with increased occurrence of:
 - * Insomnia
 - * Sympathomimetic effects
 - * CNS -irritability, nervousness, seizure
- * Interaction with dietary supplements and herbs possible

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Choosing the right Medication

- * Most patients will benefit from stimulants that have been approved by the FDA
- * Most will respond to either methylphenidate or amphetamine but some will respond better to one than the other
- * No single drug preparation meets the needs of all

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Choosing the Right Medication

- * Not all patients need to be treated for 12 or more hrs each day
- * Medication after school may not be required if child can get homework done in quiet environment
- * Afterschool programs may require tweaking of extended release drugs

Choosing the Right Medication

- * Titration may be difficult
 - ★ No relationship between age or body weight and dose
 - * Marked individual variability in dose response relationship
- * Specific dose may improve symptoms but higher dose may be needed to improve function
- ★ Optimal dose improves symptoms and functionality with minimal adverse effects

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Concerta

- * Extended release methylphenidate
- * Tablet uses osmotic technology
- * Duration 12 hrs
- * Peak plasma levels 6-8 hrs



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Oppositional Defiant Disorder

- * Negative, hostile or defiant behavior
- * Symptoms emerge before 8 yrs of age
- * Can emerge to conduct disorder
 - * Repetitive, persistent pattern of conduct that violates rights of others
 - * Aggression, property destruction, lying, theft
 - * Poor interpersonal skills
 - * Peer rejection

Mental Health Medications for Conduct Disorders

- * Aggression stimulants
- ★ Rage, temper outbursts anticonvulsants
- * Aggression lithium
- * Over-arousal clonidine
- * Severe conduct disorder atypical antipsychotics, neuroleptics

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