

CADDRA Guide to ADHD Pharmacological Treatments in Canada - 2015

Medications available and illustrations	Characteristics	Duration of action ¹	Starting dose ²	Dose titration as per product monograph	Dose titration as per CADDRA www.caddra.ca
AMPHETAMINE-BASED PSYCHOSTIMULANTS					
Dexedrine® tablets 5 mg  Dexedrine® spansules 10, 15 mg 	Pill can be crushed easily ³ Spansule (not crushable)	~ 4 h ~ 6 - 8 h	Tablets = 2.5 to 5 mg BID Spansules = 10 mg q.d. a.m.	↑ 2.5 - 5 mg at weekly intervals; Max. dose/day: (q.d. or b.i.d.) All ages = 40 mg	↑ 2.5 - 5 mg/day at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: (q.d. or b.i.d.) Children and Adolescents = 20 - 30 mg Adults = 50 mg
Adderall XR® Capsules 5, 10, 15, 20, 25, 30 mg 	Sprinkable Granules	~ 12 h	5 - 10 mg q.d. a.m.	↑ 5 - 10 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children = 30 mg Adolescents and Adults = 20 - 30 mg	Children: ↑ 5 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day = 30 mg Adolescents and Adults: ↑ 5 mg at weekly intervals max. dose/day = 50 mg
Vyvanse® Capsules 10, 20, 30, 40 50, 60 mg 	Capsule content can be diluted in water, orange juice and yogurt	~ 13 - 14 h	20 - 30 mg q.d. a.m.	↑ by clinical discretion at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: All ages = 60 mg	↑ 10 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children = 60mg Adolescents and Adults = 70 mg
METHYLPHENIDATE-BASED PSYCHOSTIMULANTS					
Methylphenidate short acting, tablets 5 mg (generic) 10, 20 mg (Ritalin®) 	Pill can be crushed easily ³ Pill can be crushed easily ³	~ 3 - 4 h	5 mg b.i.d. to t.i.d. Adult = consider q.i.d.	↑ 5 - 10 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: All ages = 60 mg	↑ 5 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children and Adolescents = 60 mg Adults = 100 mg
Biphentin® Capsules 10, 15, 20, 30, 40, 50, 60, 80 mg 	Sprinkable Granules	~ 10 - 12 h	10 - 20 mg q.d. a.m.	↑ 10 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children and Adolescents = 60 mg Adults = 80 mg	↑ 5 - 10 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children = 60 mg Adolescents and Adults = 80 mg
Concerta® Extended Release Tabs 18, 27, 36, 54 mg 	Pill needs to be swallowed whole to keep delivery mechanism intact	~ 10 - 12 h	18 mg q.d. a.m.	↑ 18 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children = 54 mg Adolescents = 54 mg / Adults = 72 mg	↑ 9 - 18 mg at weekly intervals Max. dose/day: Children = 72 mg Adolescents = 90 mg / Adults = 108 mg
NON PSYCHOSTIMULANT - SELECTIVE NOREPINEPHRINE REUPTAKE INHIBITOR					
Strattera ^{MD} (Atomoxetine) Capsules 10, 18, 25, 40, 60, 80, 100 mg 	Capsule needs to be swallowed whole to reduce GI side effects	Up to 24 h	Children and Adolescents : 0.5 mg/kg/day Adults = 40 mg q.d. for 7-14 days	Maintain dose for a minimum of 7 - 14 days before adjusting: Children = 0.8 then 1.2 mg/kg/day 70 kg or Adults = 60 then 80 mg/day Max. dose/day : 1.4 mg/kg/day or 100 mg	Maintain dose for a minimum of 7 - 14 days before adjusting: Children = 0.8 then 1.2 mg/kg/day 70 kg or Adults = 60 then 80 mg/day Max. dose/day: 1.4 mg/kg/day or 100 mg
NON PSYCHOSTIMULANT - SELECTIVE ALPHA-2A ADRENERGIC RECEPTOR AGONIST					
Intuniv XR® (Guanfacine XR) Extended release tabs 1, 2, 3, 4 mg 	Pills need to be swallowed whole to keep delivery mechanism intact	Up to 24 h	1 mg q.d. (morning or evening)	Maintain dose for a minimum of 7 days before adjusting by no more than 1mg increment weekly Max. dose/day: Monotherapy: 6-12 years = 4mg, 13-17 years = 7mg As adjunctive therapy to psychostimulants 6-17 years = 4mg	Maintain dose for a minimum of 7 days before adjusting by no more than 1mg increment weekly Max. dose/day: Monotherapy: 6-12 years = 4mg, 13-17 years = 7mg As adjunctive therapy to psychostimulants 6-17 years = 4mg

Note: Illustrations do not reflect real size of pills/capsules. For specific details on how to start, adjust and switch ADHD medications, clinicians are invited to refer to the Canadian ADHD Practice Guidelines (www.caddra.ca)

¹ Pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamic response vary from individual to individual. The clinician must use clinical judgement as to the duration of efficacy and not solely rely on reported values for PK and duration of effect.

² Starting doses are from product monographs. CADDRA recommends generally starting with the lowest dose available. ³ Higher abuse potential.

Document developed by Annick Vincent MD (www.attentiondeficit-info.com) and Direction des communications et de la philanthropie, Laval University, with the special collaboration of CADDRA.

Pharmacological treatment for ADHD must be integrated in a multimodal approach and needs to include medical evaluation and follow-up. Comorbid disorders and co-administration of other medications must be taken into account. Here is a brief summary of contraindications and possible drug interactions.

CONTRAINDICATIONS TO PSYCHOSTIMULANTS*

- Treatment with MAO inhibitors and for up to 14 days after discontinuation
- Glaucoma
- Untreated hyperthyroidism
- Moderate to severe hypertension
- Pre-existing severe gastrointestinal narrowing
- Advanced arteriosclerosis
- Known hypersensitivity or allergy to the products

*Contraindications to guanfacine XR and atomoxetine hydrochloride: see chapter 7, Canadian ADHD Practice Guidelines, www.caddra.ca

POSSIBLE DRUG INTERACTIONS

Psychostimulants

- Psychostimulants may increase the level of phenytoin, carbamazepine, and phenobarbital.
- At the same time, these antiepileptics may lower the psychostimulant level as they act as universal enzyme inducers.
- Psychostimulants increase the level of MAO inhibitor and TCAs. Possible increase in SSRI level.
- Psychostimulants may increase the effect of warfarin.
- Valproic acid – increased concentrations of valproic acid: consider monitoring serum valproic acid concentrations.
- Heart rate-lowering drugs: concomitant use not recommended.

Atomoxetine hydrochloride (Strattera)

- Monoamine oxidase inhibitors are contraindicated.
- Inhibitors of CYP2D6 (e.g., paroxetine, fluoxetine, quinidine) increase atomoxetine steady-state plasma concentrations.
- Antihypertensive drugs and pressor agents - possible effects on blood pressure.

Guanfacine XR (Intuniv XR)

- QT prolonging drugs – since Guanfacine XR may cause a decrease in heart rate, concomitant use with QT prolonging drugs is not recommended.
- Anti-hypertensive drugs – potential for additive pharmacodynamics effects (e.g. hypotension, syncope.).

Additional information: Chapter 7, Canadian ADHD Practice Guidelines, www.caddra.ca

How can CADDRA help you in your practice?

- **The Canadian ADHD Practice Guidelines:** Written and reviewed by a multidisciplinary team of medical experts, the Guidelines provide practical information on how to screen, assess and treat ADHD in children, adolescents and adults.
- **ADHD Assessment Toolkit:** This is a step-by-step guide to ADHD assessment, provides information on differential diagnosis and comorbid disorders, and includes all required forms and handouts.
- **CADDRA eLearning Portal:** www.adhdlearning.caddra.ca is a virtual library of resources, including video presentations, podcasts, ePosters and documents on ADHD.
- **Education and Training programs:** Training on ADHD and comorbid disorders across the lifespan.
- **Benefits of becoming a Member:** Join a network of health professionals working in the field of ADHD, receive newsletters, updates and notifications, obtain a discount of 20% on the cost of our annual conference; get premium access to our ADHD Learning and receive a printed copy of the Canadian ADHD Practice Guidelines in French or English.
- **During our annual conferences,** you have an opportunity to hear the top international experts in the field of ADHD speaking on topical subjects, to participate in practical and interactive workshops on ADHD and take part in networking sessions.

www.caddra.ca



Clinicians are invited to refer to the Canadian ADHD Practice Guidelines, www.caddra.ca for more information on ADHD diagnosis and treatments.

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