What is your favorite book?

1)The Hunger Games2)"I don't like to read"

Medical Treatment for Tics/ Tourette's Disorder and AD/HD

Montclair Child Study Group April 17, 2015

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Disclosures

Sunshine Act ProPublica.org

Not a K.O.L.

 Monthly Tall Starbucks from Steve, Quillivant XR represntative

Tourette's and Tics

- Tic: A sudden, rapid, recurrent, nonrhythmic motor movement or vocalization (DSM5)
- Provisional Tic Disorder: single or multiple motor or vocal tics for LESS THAN 1 year
- Persistent Motor or Vocal Tic Disorder: either single or multiple motor or vocal, but NOT BOTH, for MORE THAN 1 year
- Tourette's: Multiple motor AND at least one vocal tic for MORE THAN 1 year (not necessarily concurrent)

Tics and Tourette's

20% of children will have tics

Start: 5-7 years old

Peak: 11 years old

Resolution: 14 years old

• Tourette's resolution: 50% at 18 years old

Comorbidity: OCD, ADHD

Tics and Tourette's

- 1) do nothing
- 2) Habit Reversal Therapy

Awareness Training

Competing Response Training

Social Support

Result: 52.5% were responders after 10 weeks compared to supportive therapy 18.5% responders

Tourette's and Tics

- Medications:
 - Alpha-2 agonists: guanfacine and clonidine
 - Sedation is main side effect, may also reduce blood pressure
 - Antipsychotics: pimozide, haloperidol, aripiprazole, risperidone
 - Sedation, metabolic changes, movement disorders

BOTOX injection, rTMS, Deep Brain Stimulation



AD/HD

 fMRI indicates stimulants act in bilateral frontal inferior cortex/insula –areas of inhibition and time discrimination, key areas of cognitive control

 In 2011: 11% prevalence of school age kids, median age of diagnosis: 6.

Only 6.1% of kids taking med for AD/HD.

ADHD: stimulant meds

- 90% of children benefit, but that drops to 45% by 6 years of treatment (MTA study)
- Well-tolerated: common side effects include HA, stomach ache, suppressed mid-day appetite, afternoon rebound, benign BP elevation.
- Safe: since 1954. No cancer, no addiction, no birth defects, no lab monitoring
- Withdrawal effect (rebound) for 2-3 days upon stopping

AD/HD: stimulants

- Methylphenidate or amphetamines
- Goal: 65-75% occupancy of Dopamine Transporter. Over 75% = euphoria!
- Abuse potential in IR preparations
- 20% diversion rate ("study buddy")
- Dose: methylphenidate can go to 2mg/kg/day,
 i.e. 75 lb kid could be on 68mg

AD/HD: stimulants

Caution: cardiac issues, worsening psych comorbidities

 STUNTED GROWTH: potential loss of 0.5 inch of final height at 18 years old. THAT IS NOT STUNTED GROWTH.

AD/HD: stimulant side effects



AD/HD: % mph IR/ER

Quillivant XR: 20/80

Concerta: 22/78

Metadate CD: 30/70

Daytrana: topical patch—olive oil removal

Focalin XR: 50/50

Ritalin LA/SR: 50/50

Ritalin/focalin: 100/0

AD/HD: % amph IR/ER

Vyvanse: 0/100 (prodrug becomes activated)

Adderall XR: 50/50

• Adderall: 100/0

Dextrostat: 100/0

Procentra: 100/0

AD/HD: Atomoxetine

- Effect size: 0.64
- Uses: uncomplicated ADHD, refractory ADHD, Comorbid ADHD: anxiety, tics, depression, substance abuse
- Safety: rare hepatitis. HA and stomach ache.

40% on atomoxetine require add'l treatment

Alpha-2 agonists

- Guanfacine or clonidine (Kapvay/Intuniv)
- Effect size: AD/HD 0.59 ODD 0.44
- Safety: bradycardia, 7mm decrease in systolic BP. For stimulant + alpha-2 agonist: get cardiology eval and clearance
- Side effects: irritability, sedation, stomach ache
- Uses: comorbid tic/anxiety/ODD/insomnia or unable to tolerate stimulant

AD/HD: modafinil

• 2 adult RCT: negative

4 pediatric RCT: effect size 0.6

• Risks: rash. Side effects: see stimulants

AD/HD: Omega-3/Omega-6

- 10 study meta-analysis, n=699
- Effect size: 0.28 monotherapy

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