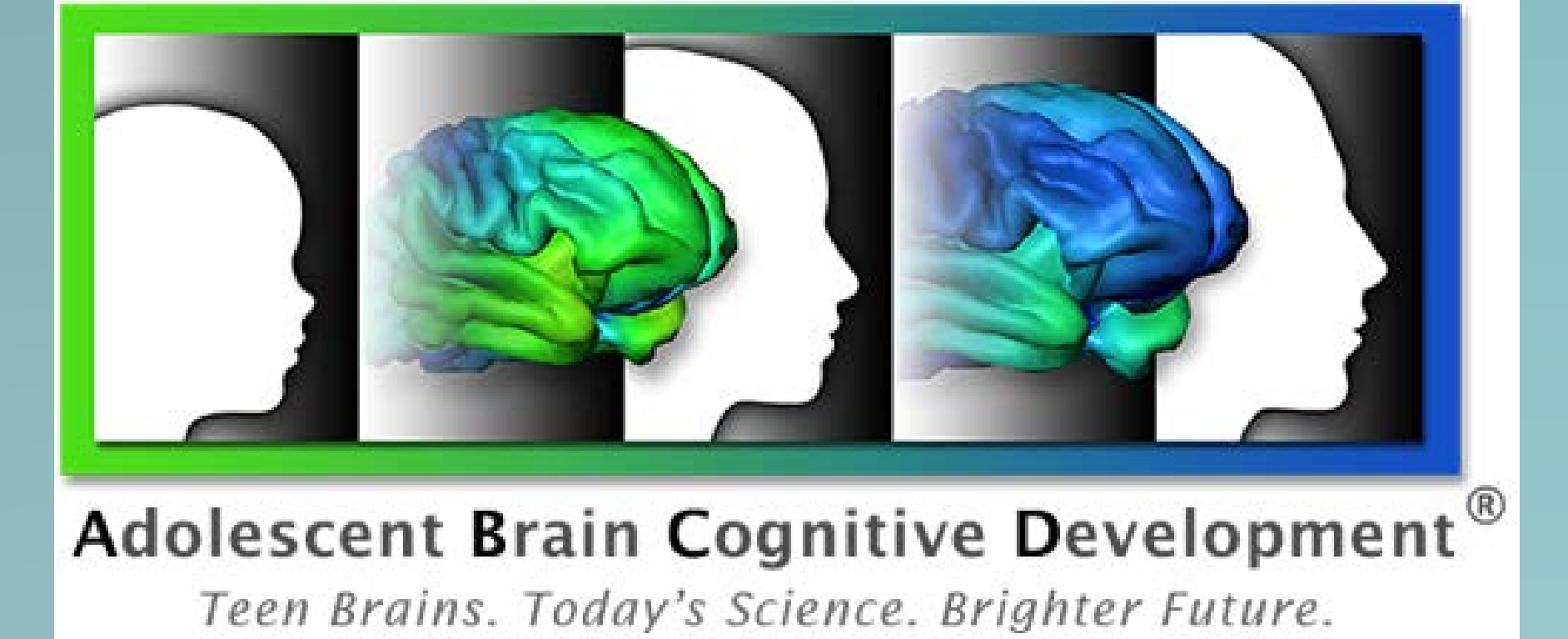


Does Medication Reduce Alcohol Experimentation in Preadolescents with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder?

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Background

- Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the most common neurodevelopmental disorder in youth.
- Recommended treatment for ADHD in preadolescents include medication and/or evidence-based behavioral treatment.
- Untreated ADHD increases the likelihood of externalizing behaviors, such as substance use.
- Alcohol sipping is a precursor to heavier alcohol use during adolescence.

Aims

The aim of this study was to examine the differences in early alcohol experimentation (sipping) in preadolescents who are medicated versus non-medicated for ADHD.

Methods

- Baseline data from the Adolescent Brain Cognitive Development (ABCD) Study, the largest long-term study of brain development in the US consisting of 21 sites and 11,872 youth, were used for analyses.
- Youth (ages 9-10) met criteria for ADHD if the child currently met criteria (parent report on structured interview) OR child had a previous diagnosis.

Parent-reported	Youth-reported
ADHD symptoms through Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (K-SADS)	Non-religious alcohol sipping
Previous ADHD diagnosis	
Child's current medications	

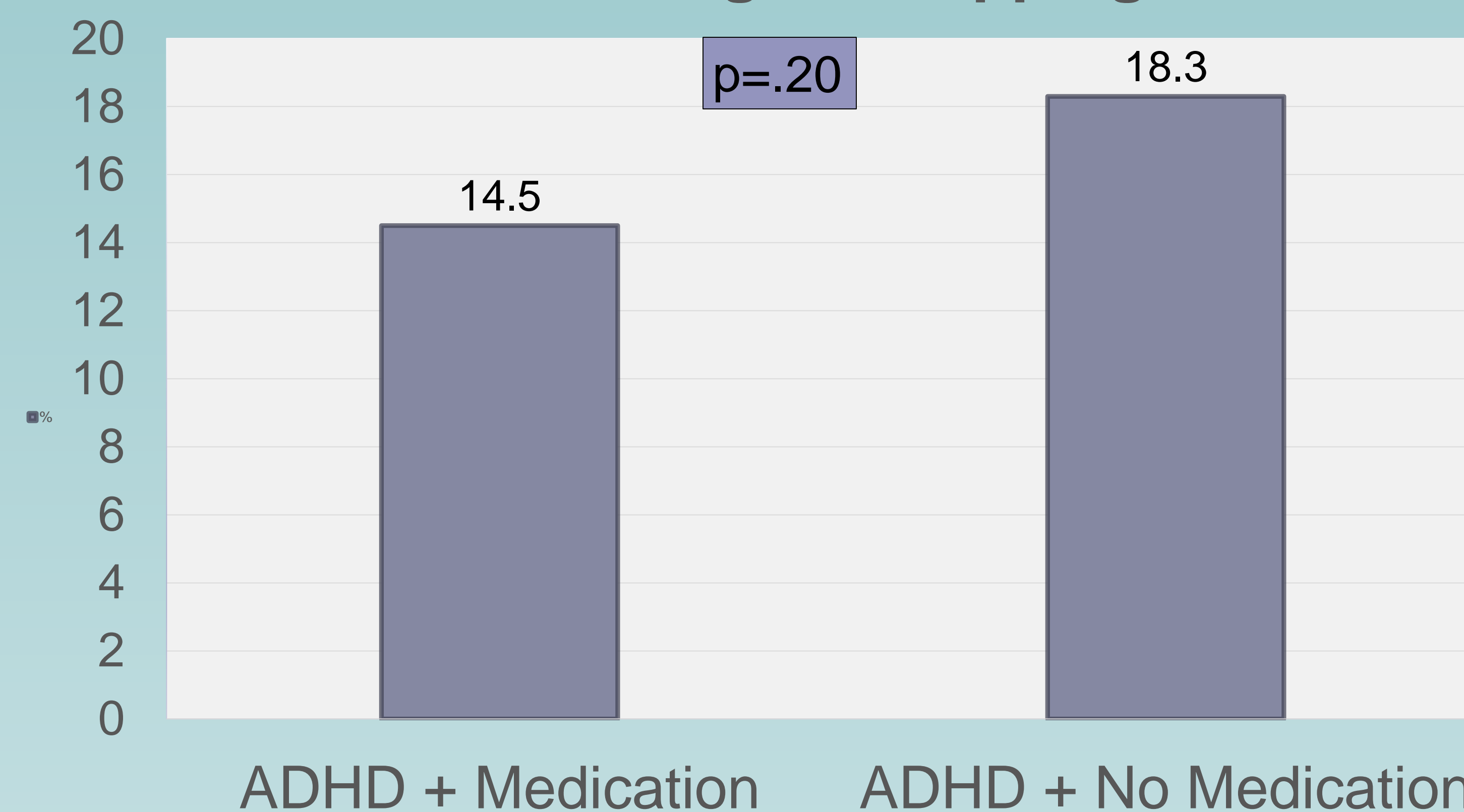
Participants (N = 2551, 21.5% of total sample)

ADHD + Medication: n= 221 (8.6%)

ADHD + No Medication: n= 2330 (91.4%)

Results

% Non-Religious Sipping



Sample Demographics

	ADHD + Meds (n=221)	ADHD - Meds (n = 2330)
Age	9.5	9.5
Male (%)	48.9%	51.5%
Race/Ethnicity		
White	78.7%	73.8%
Black	19.9%	21.5%
Asian	7.7%	7.4%
Other	5.9%	7.3%
Hispanic	20.8%	21.2%
Parent Education		
< High School Diploma	7.7%	6.8%
High School Diploma/GED	12.2%	11.2%
Some College	31.6%	28.1%
Bachelor's	27.6%	27.3%
Post Graduate Degree	20.8%	26.5%
Household Income		
< 50K	31.1%	31.0%
50K-100K	57.1%	57.0%
>100K	12.8%	12.0%

List of ADHD Medications

Stimulants	Non-stimulants
Adderall (B)	Strattera (B)
Concerta (B)	Kapvay (B)
Dyanavel (B)	Intuniv (B)
Focalin (B)	Guanfacine (G)
Quillivant (B)	Atomoxetine (G)
Ritalin (B)	Clonidine (G)
Vyvanse (B)	
Daytrana (B)	
	Dexmethylphenidate (G)
	Methylphenidate (G)
	Amphetamine Sulfate (G)
	Dextroamphetamine (G)
	Metadate (G)

Note. B = Brand name, G = Generic name

Conclusions

- No significant difference in early alcohol experimentation between medicated and non-medicated youth with ADHD.
- Findings may differ as children get older.
- Behavioral treatment for ADHD may be more helpful in reducing early alcohol use at this age.

Acknowledgements

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