P01-166 - **TRANSITIONING ONTO OROS MPH IS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROVED FUNCTIONING AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS WITH ADHD**

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Objective: To explore functionality and quality of life outcomes in adolescents with ADHD transitioning from IR MPH, ER MPH or ATX onto PR OROS MPH.

Methods: Pooled analyses of two similar 12 week open label, flexible dose, non-interventional trials exploring outcomes in adolescents with ADHD (ICD-10) transitioning from either IR / ER MPH, or Atomoxetine onto PR OROS MPH. Connor´s parents rating scale (CPRS), children´s global assessment scale (CGAS) and quality of life (ILC) were measured.

Results: 186 adolescents (84.4% boys; median age 14yrs) were analyzed. Starting dose of OROS MPH was based on clinical judgment. Median dose of PR OROS MPH at baseline and endpoint was 36mg/day. Functionality based on C-GAS as well as burden of disease scores measured in parents and adolescents improved at endpoint ($p < 0.001$). 80% girls and 67% of boys achieved an at least 30% reduction on CPRS. ILC-LQ0-28 in adolescents and their care givers improved ($p < 0.05$). 56 adolescents (30,1%) experienced at least one treatment emergent adverse event (AEs≥4% were insomnia (4,8%), headache (3,7%), muscle twitches (3,2%).

Conclusion: Adolescents with ADHD transitioning onto PR OROS MPH showed clinically relevant improvement in daily functioning and quality of life aspects. Burden of disease in patients and their care givers was lowered.

https://doi.org/10.1016/S0924-9338(10)70372-2 Published online by Cambridge University Press