Option: Oral nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide

One small RCT found evidence of limited benefit from oral nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide.

Benefits

We found no systematic review. We found one RCT using a crossover design, which compared nicotinamide adenine dinucleotide (NADH) 10 mg a day and placebo over four weeks.37 Of the 35 people with chronic fatigue syndrome who completed the study, 26 were included in the analysis. On a symptom rating scale, 8/26 receiving the study drug attained a 10% improvement, compared with 2/26 receiving placebo.

Harms

Minor adverse effects (loss of appetite, dyspepsia, flatulence) were reported with the study drug but did not lead to stopping treatment.

Comment

The rationale for this treatment is that NADH facilitates generation of ATP, which may be depleted in chronic fatigue syndrome. The authors plan to conduct a further study using greater numbers.

We thank Clinical Evidence musculoskeletal disorders advisers: Troels Mork Hansen, Herlev, Denmark, and John Stothard, Middlesbrough, UK.

Competing interests: None declared.

References


Corrections and clarifications

ABC of complementary medicine: Unconventional approaches to nutritional medicine

In this article by Andrew Vickers and Catherine Zollman (27 November, pp 1419-22) the box “Examples of dietary interventions claimed to help in specific conditions” (p 1420) should have stated that the Gerson diet for cancer consisted of a vegetarian diet with “coffee enemas and various supplements” (not “coffee, enemas, and various supplements”).

National electronic Library for Health (NeLi)

In this article by J A Muir Gray and Simon de Lusignan (4 December, pp 1476-9) Sir Edward Wayne’s name was misspelt (p 1476).