This large randomized controlled trial in adult patients with childhood-onset attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is the first to examine outcomes reported by clinicians, patients, and family members in the same population using a novel study design using co-primary endpoints.

The three phases of the study were conducted to confirm the safe and effective dose range of methylphenidate hydrochloride modified release (MPH-LA), optimize the dose of MPH-LA for each subject in a real life setting, and examine the long-term maintenance of effect of MPH-LA.

In adults with childhood-onset ADHD, MPH-LA (40-80 mg/day) led to significant overall improvement in:

- ADHD symptom control as measured on the DSM-IV ADHD Rating Scale (DSM-IV ADHD RS) total score at the end of the 9-week double-blind dose confirmation phase
- Functional impairment in family life, work life and social life as shown by Sheehan Disability Scale (SDS) total score at the end of the 9-week double-blind dose confirmation phase
• Consistent clinical improvements were reported across physician-rated, patient self-rated and observer-related scales.

• The benefits observed with MPH-LA in the short term period of the study were maintained when dose-optimized treatment was continued for 6 months:
  – Patients treated with MPH-LA in the maintenance phase had a significantly lower treatment failure rate (21.3%) compared with those treated with placebo (49.6%).

• The overall safety profile of MPH-LA observed in adults with ADHD was similar to that seen in the pediatric population.