

# Alcohol Tied to Worse PTSD in Assault Victims

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NEW ORLEANS — Female victims of sexual and physical assault show a high rate of postassault alcohol abuse, which is associated with a more severe course of posttraumatic stress disorder.

Compared with nondrinking women, those with alcohol use disorders (AUD) were significantly more likely to have severe PTSD symptoms, especially intru-

sion symptoms. Even past alcohol users showed more severe symptoms than did nonusers, Debra Kaysen, Ph.D., said at the annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Behavioral Therapy.

Her findings suggest that all assault victims should be carefully screened for both past and present AUD.

“My experience is that this is not necessarily done in all cases,” said Dr. Kaysen, of the University of Washington, Seattle. “It’s not enough just to ask about current

use, because past use is apparently also a risk factor.”

Dr. Kaysen saw 189 women within 2 weeks of either a sexual or physical assault, and 66% (124) of them returned for a 3-month follow-up. The women were young (mean 31 years), and most were black, single, and poor, with 50% making less than \$5,000 a year. The women were recruited through local emergency departments, police departments, and community victim services agencies.

Alcohol use and abuse were assessed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-III-R, and PTSD was assessed with the Clinician-Administered PTSD Scale (CAPS)

No symptoms of PTSD were present in 22% of the group. Thirty-five percent of the group showed acute PTSD symptoms 2 weeks after the assault but not at follow-up. Thirty-eight percent showed a chronic course; they were symptomatic at both 2 weeks and 3 months. Delayed onset occurred in 5% of the women; they showed no symptoms at 2 weeks but were symptomatic by the 3-month follow-up.

Most of the women (71%) had no AUD, either current or past. A past history but no acute drinking was found in 17%. Acute AUD occurred in 3%. These women, previously nondrinkers, began



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drinking at 2 weeks but had stopped by 3 months. Two percent of the group experienced a delayed onset of AUD, 4% had quit drinking in the past but experienced a relapse after the assault, and 2% had a chronic course of AUD.

At the initial visit, women with AUD had the most severe intrusive symptoms—indicated by an average CAPS score of about 26. Women with a past history had a CAPS score of about 22, whereas nondrinkers had a score of about 18.

Symptoms improved at almost the same rate in all of the women over the study period. By 3 months, however, women with current AUD still had more severe intrusive symptoms (CAPS score of 18) than those with a past history of AUD (CAPS score of 15) and those without AUD (CAPS score of 12).

“The women who were drinking got better but never made up the ground they had lost at the very beginning,” Dr. Kaysen said.

She saw a trend toward even worse results in avoidance symptoms among current drinkers. Their average CAPS score fell from about 27 to only 25 by 3 months, compared with a fall from 29 to 23 for those with a past history. The score for nondrinkers fell from 23 to 15.

Because the number of women with current AUD was small, Dr. Kaysen said her results must be interpreted with caution. The combination of PTSD and alcohol use, however, is “clearly potentially devastating” and should spark proactive intervention.

It’s important to protect women with acute posttraumatic alcohol use from developing a full-blown alcohol use disorder. “We might think about teaching relapse-prevention skills or using motivational enhancement therapy to prevent the development of alcohol use disorders in those with high-risk drinking” she said. ■

References: 1. Ambrosini PJ, Lopez FA, Chandler MC, et al. Safety and efficacy of ADDERALL XR in pediatric ADHD: results of an open-label community assessment trial. Poster presented at: 14th Annual CHADD International Conference; October 17, 2002; Miami Beach, Fla. 2. Spencer T, Biederman J, Wilens T, et al. Pharmacotherapy of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder across the life cycle. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry*. 1996;35:409-432. 3. Lopez FA, Ambrosini PJ, Chandler MC, et al. ADDERALL XR in pediatric ADHD: quality of life measures from an open-label community assessment trial. Poster presented at: 14th Annual CHADD International Conference; October 17, 2002; Miami Beach, Fla. 4. Lopez FA, Chandler MC, Biederman J, et al. Long-term Adderall XR treatment improves quality of life in ADHD children. Poster presented at: 156th Annual Meeting of the American Psychiatric Association; May 21, 2003; San Francisco, Calif.

BRIEF SUMMARY: Consult the full prescribing information for complete product information.

## ADDERALL XR® CAPSULES

Cl Rx Only

AMPHETAMINES HAVE A HIGH POTENTIAL FOR ABUSE. ADMINISTRATION OF AMPHETAMINES FOR PROLONGED PERIODS OF TIME MAY LEAD TO DRUG DEPENDENCE. PARTICULAR ATTENTION SHOULD BE PAID TO THE POSSIBILITY OF SUBJECTS OBTAINING AMPHETAMINES FOR NON-THERAPEUTIC USE OR DISTRIBUTION TO OTHERS AND THE DRUG SHOULD BE PRESCRIBED OR DISPENSED SPARINGLY. MISUSE OF AMPHETAMINE MAY CAUSE SUDDEN DEATH AND SERIOUS CARDIOVASCULAR ADVERSE EVENTS.

## INDICATIONS

ADDERALL XR® is indicated for the treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). The efficacy of ADDERALL XR® in the treatment of ADHD was established on the basis of two controlled trials in children aged 6 to 12, and one controlled trial in adults who met DSM-IV criteria for ADHD (see CLINICAL PHARMACOLOGY), along with extrapolation from the known efficacy of ADDERALL®, the immediate-release formulation of this substance.

## CONTRAINDICATIONS

Advanced arteriosclerosis, symptomatic cardiovascular disease, moderate to severe hypertension, hyperthyroidism, known hypersensitivity or idiosyncrasy to the sympathomimetic amines, glaucoma. Agitated states. Patients with a history of drug abuse. During or within 14 days following the administration of monoamine oxidase inhibitors (hypertensive crises may result).

## WARNINGS

**Psychosis:** Clinical experience suggests that, in psychotic patients, administration of amphetamine may exacerbate symptoms of behavior disturbance and thought disorder. **Long-Term Suppression of Growth:** Data are inadequate to determine whether chronic use of stimulants in children, including amphetamines, may be causally associated with suppression of growth. Therefore, growth should be monitored during treatment, and patients who are not growing or gaining weight as expected should have their treatment interrupted. **Sudden Death and Pre-existing Structural Cardiac Abnormalities:** Sudden death has been reported in association with amphetamine treatment at usual doses in children with structural cardiac abnormalities. Adderall XR® generally should not be used in children or adults with structural cardiac abnormalities.

## PRECAUTIONS

**General:** The least amount of amphetamine feasible should be prescribed or dispensed at one time in order to minimize the possibility of overdose. **Hypertension:** Caution is to be exercised in prescribing amphetamines for patients with even mild hypertension (see CONTRAINDICATIONS). Blood pressure and pulse should be monitored at appropriate intervals in patients taking ADDERALL XR®, especially patients with hypertension. **Tics:** Amphetamines have been reported to exacerbate motor and phonic tics and Tourette's syndrome. Therefore, clinical evaluation for tics and Tourette's syndrome in children and their families should precede use of stimulant medications.

**Information for Patients:** Amphetamines may impair the ability of the patient to engage in potentially hazardous activities such as operating machinery or vehicles; the patient should therefore be cautioned accordingly. **Drug Interactions:** Acidifying agents—Gastrointestinal acidifying agents (guanethidine, reserpine, glutamic acid HCl, ascorbic acid, etc.) lower absorption of amphetamines. **Urinary acidifying agents—**These agents (ammonium chloride, sodium acid phosphate, etc.) increase the concentration of the ionized species of the amphetamine molecule, thereby increasing urinary excretion. Both groups of agents lower blood levels and efficacy of amphetamines. **Adrenergic blockers—**Adrenergic blockers are inhibited by amphetamines. **Alkalinizing agents—**Gastrointestinal alkalinizing agents (sodium bicarbonate, etc.) increase absorption of amphetamines. Co-administration of ADDERALL XR® and gastrointestinal alkalinizing agents, such as antacids, should be avoided. Urinary alkalinizing agents (acetazolamide, some thiazides) increase the concentration of the non-ionized species of the amphetamine molecule, thereby decreasing urinary excretion. Both groups of agents increase blood levels and therefore potentiate the actions of amphetamines. **Antidepressants, tricyclic—**Amphetamines may enhance the activity of tricyclic antidepressants or sympathomimetic agents: d-amphetamine with desipramine or protriptyline and possibly other tricyclics cause striking and sustained increases in the concentration of d-amphetamine in the brain; cardiovascular effects can be potentiated. **MAO inhibitors—**MAOI antidepressants, as well as a metabolite of furazolidone, slow amphetamine metabolism. This slowing potentiates amphetamines, increasing their effect on the release of norepinephrine and other monoamines from adrenergic nerve endings; this can cause headaches and other signs of hypertensive crisis. A variety of toxic neurological effects and malignant hyperpyrexia can occur, sometimes with fatal results. **Antihistamines—**Amphetamines may counteract the sedative effect of antihistamines.

**Antihypertensives—**Amphetamines may antagonize the hypotensive effects of antihypertensives. **Chlorpromazine—**Chlorpromazine blocks dopamine and norepinephrine receptors, thus inhibiting the central stimulant effects of amphetamines, and can be used to treat amphetamine poisoning. **Ethosuximide—**Amphetamines may delay intestinal absorption of ethosuximide. **Haloperidol—**Haloperidol blocks dopamine receptors, thus inhibiting the central stimulant effects of amphetamines. **Lithium carbonate—**The anorectic and stimulatory effects of amphetamines may be inhibited by lithium carbonate. **Meperidine—**Amphetamines potentiate the analgesic effect of meperidine. **Methamphetamine—**Urinary excretion of amphetamines is increased, and efficacy is reduced, by acidifying agents used in methamphetamine therapy. **Norepinephrine—**Amphetamines enhance the adrenergic effect of norepinephrine. **Phenobarbital—**Amphetamines may delay intestinal absorption of phenobarbital; co-administration of phenobarbital may produce a synergistic anticonvulsant action. **Phenylethylamine—**Amphetamines may delay intestinal absorption of phenylethylamine; co-administration of phenylethylamine may produce a synergistic anticonvulsant action. **Propoxyphene—**In cases of propoxyphene overdose, amphetamine CNS stimulation is potentiated and fatal convulsions can occur. **Veratrum alkaloids—**Amphetamines inhibit the hypotensive effect of veratrum alkaloids. **Drug/Laboratory Test Interactions:** Amphetamines can cause a significant elevation in plasma corticosteroid levels. This increase is greatest in the evening. Amphetamines may interfere with urinary steroid determinations. **Carcinogenesis/Mutagenesis and Impairment of Fertility:** No evidence of carcinogenicity was found in studies in which d,l-amphetamine (enantiomer ratio of 1:1) was administered to mice and rats in the diet for 2 years at doses of up to 30 mg/kg/day in male mice, 19 mg/kg/day in female mice, and 5 mg/kg/day in male and female rats. These doses are approximately 2.4, 1.5, and 0.8 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose of 30 mg/day [child] on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> body surface area basis. Amphetamine, in the enantiomer ratio present in ADDERALL® (immediate-release) (d- to l- ratio of 3:1), was not clastogenic in the mouse bone marrow micronucleus test *in vivo* and was negative when tested in the *E. coli* component of the Ames test *in vitro*. d,l-Amphetamine (1:1 enantiomer ratio) has been reported to produce a positive response in the mouse bone marrow micronucleus test, an equivocal response in the Ames test, and negative responses in the *in vitro* sister chromatid exchange and chromosomal aberration assays. Amphetamine, in the enantiomer ratio present in ADDERALL® (immediate-release) (d- to l- ratio of 3:1), did not adversely affect fertility or early embryonic development in the rat at doses of up to 20 mg/kg/day (approximately 5 times the maximum recommended human dose of 30 mg/day on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> body surface area basis). **Pregnancy:** Pregnancy Category C. Amphetamine, in the enantiomer ratio present in ADDERALL® (d- to l- ratio of 3:1), had no apparent effects on embryofetal morphological development or survival when orally administered to pregnant rats and rabbits throughout the period of organogenesis at doses of up to 6 and 16 mg/kg/day, respectively. These doses are approximately 1.5 and 8 times, respectively, the maximum recommended human dose of 30 mg/day [child] on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> body surface area basis. Fetal malformations and death have been reported in mice following parenteral administration of d-amphetamine doses of 50 mg/kg/day (approximately 6 times that of a human dose of 30 mg/day [child] on a mg/m<sup>2</sup> basis) or greater to pregnant animals. Administration of these doses was also associated with severe maternal toxicity. A number of studies in rodents indicate that prenatal or early postnatal exposure to amphetamine (d- or l-) at doses similar to those used clinically, can result in long-term neurochemical and behavioral alterations. Reported behavioral effects include learning and memory deficits, altered locomotor activity, and changes in sexual function. There are no adequate and well-controlled studies in pregnant women. There has been one report of severe congenital bony deformity, tracheo-esophageal fistula, and anal atresia (vater association) in a baby born to a woman who took dextroamphetamine sulfate with levostatin during the first trimester of pregnancy. Amphetamines should be used during pregnancy only if the potential benefit justifies the potential risk to the fetus. **Nonteratogenic Effects:** Infants born to mothers dependent on amphetamines have an increased risk of premature delivery and low birth weight. Also, these infants may experience symptoms of withdrawal as demonstrated by dysphoria, including agitation, and significant lassitude. **Usage in Nursing Mothers:** Amphetamines are excreted in human milk. Mothers taking amphetamines should be advised to refrain from nursing. **Pediatric Use:** ADDERALL XR® is indicated for use in children 6 years of age and older. **Use in Children Under Six Years of Age:** Effects of ADDERALL XR® in 3-5 year olds have not been studied. Long-term effects of amphetamines in children have not been well established. Amphetamines are not recommended for use in children under 3 years of age. **Geriatric Use:** ADDERALL XR® has not been studied in the geriatric population.

## ADVERSE EVENTS

The premarketing development program for ADDERALL XR® included exposures in a total of 965 participants in clinical trials (635 pediatric patients, 248 adult patients, 82 healthy adult subjects). Of these, 635 patients (ages 6 to 12) were evaluated in two controlled clinical studies, one open-label clinical study, and two single-dose clinical pharmacology studies (N=40). Safety data on all patients are included in the discussion that follows. Adverse reactions were assessed by collecting adverse events, results of physical examinations, vital signs, weights, laboratory analyses, and ECGs. Adverse events during exposure were obtained primarily by general inquiry and recorded by clinical investigators using terminology of their own choosing. Consequently, it is not possible to provide a meaningful estimate of the proportion of individuals experiencing adverse events without first grouping similar types of events into a smaller number of standardized event categories. In the tables and listings that follow, COSTART terminology has been used to classify reported adverse events. The stated frequencies of adverse events represent the proportion of individuals who experienced, at least once, a treatment-emergent adverse event of the type listed. **Adverse events associated with discontinuation of treatment:** In two placebo-controlled studies of up to 5 weeks duration among children with ADHD, 2.4% (10/425) of ADDERALL XR® treated patients discontinued due to adverse events (including 3 patients with loss of appetite, one of whom also reported insomnia) compared to 2.7% (7/259) receiving placebo. The most frequent adverse events associated with discontinuation of ADDERALL XR® in controlled and uncontrolled, multiple-dose clinical trials of pediatric patients (N=595) are presented below. Over half of these patients were exposed to ADDERALL XR® for 12 months or more.

Adverse event	% of pediatric patients discontinuing (n=595)
Anorexia (loss of appetite)	2.9
Insomnia	1.5
Weight loss	1.2
Emotional lability	1.0
Depression	0.7

In one placebo-controlled 4-week study among adults with ADHD, patients who discontinued treatment due to adverse events among ADDERALL XR®-treated patients (N=191) were 3.1% (n=6) for nervousness including anxiety and irritability, 2.6% (n=5) for insomnia, 1% (n=2) each for headache, palpitation, and somnolence; and 0.5% (n=1) each for ALT increase, agitation, chest pain, cocaine craving, elevated blood pressure, and weight loss.

**Adverse events occurring in a controlled trial:** Adverse events reported in a 3-week clinical trial of pediatric patients and a 4-week clinical trial in adults treated with ADDERALL XR® or placebo are presented in the tables below. The prescriber should be aware that these figures cannot be used to predict the incidence of adverse events in the course of usual medical practice where patient characteristics and other factors differ from those which prevailed in the clinical trials. Similarly, the cited frequencies cannot be compared with figures obtained from other clinical investigations involving different treatments, uses, and investigators. The cited figures, however, do provide the prescribing physician with some basis for estimating the relative contribution of drug and non-drug factors to the adverse event incidence rate in the population studied.

Table 1. Adverse Events Reported by More Than 1% of Pediatric Patients Receiving ADDERALL XR® with Higher Incidence Than on Placebo in a 584 Patient Clinical Study

Body System	Preferred Term	ADDERALL XR® (n=374)	Placebo (n=210)
General	Abdominal Pain (stomachache)	14%	10%
	Accidental Injury	3%	2%
	Asthenia (fatigue)	2%	0%
	Fever	5%	2%
	Infection	4%	2%
	Viral Infection	2%	0%
Digestive System	Loss of Appetite	22%	2%
	Diarrhea	2%	1%
	Dyspepsia	2%	1%
	Nausea	5%	3%
	Vomiting	7%	4%
Nervous System	Dizziness	2%	0%
	Emotional Lability	9%	2%
	Insomnia	17%	2%
	Nervousness	6%	2%
Metabolic/Nutritional	Weight Loss	4%	0%

Table 2. Adverse Events Reported by 5% or More of Adults Receiving ADDERALL XR® with Higher Incidence Than on Placebo in a 255 Patient Clinical Forced Weekly-Dose Titration Study\*

Body System	Preferred Term	ADDERALL XR® (n=191)	Placebo (n=64)
General	Asthenia	6%	5%
	Headache	26%	13%
Digestive System	Loss of Appetite	33%	3%
	Diarrhea	6%	0%
	Dry Mouth	35%	5%
	Nausea	8%	3%
Nervous System	Agitation	8%	5%
	Anxiety	8%	5%
	Dizziness	7%	0%
	Insomnia	27%	13%
Cardiovascular System	Tachycardia	6%	3%
Metabolic/Nutritional	Weight Loss	11%	0%
Urogenital System	Urinary Tract Infection	5%	0%

Note: The following events did not meet the criterion for inclusion in Table 2 but were reported by 2% to 4% of adult patients receiving ADDERALL XR® with a higher incidence than patients receiving placebo in this study: infection, photosensitivity reaction, constipation, tooth disorder, emotional lability, libido decrease, somnolence, speech disorder, palpitation, twitching, dyspnea, sweating, dysmenorrhea, and impotence.

\*Includes doses up to 60 mg.

The following adverse reactions have been associated with amphetamine use: Cardiovascular: Palpitations, tachycardia, elevation of blood pressure, sudden death, myocardial infarction. There have been isolated reports of cardiomyopathy associated with chronic amphetamine use. Central Nervous System: Psychotic episodes at recommended doses, overstimulation, restlessness, dizziness, insomnia, euphoria, dyskinesia, dysphoria, depression, tremor, headache, exacerbation of motor and phonic tics and Tourette's syndrome, seizures, stroke. Gastrointestinal: Dryness of the mouth, unpleasant taste, diarrhea, constipation, other gastrointestinal disturbances. Anorexia and weight loss may occur as undesirable effects. Allergic: Urinary. Endocrine: Impotence, changes in libido.

## DRUG ABUSE AND DEPENDENCE

ADDERALL XR® is a Schedule II controlled substance. Individual patient response to amphetamines varies widely. Toxic symptoms may occur idiosyncratically at low doses. Symptoms: Manifestations of acute overdose with amphetamines include restlessness, tremor, hyperreflexia, rapid respiration, confusion, assaultiveness, hallucinations, panic states, hyperpyrexia and rhabdomyolysis. Fatigue and depression usually follow the central nervous system stimulation. Cardiovascular effects include arrhythmias, hypertension or hypotension and circulatory collapse. Gastrointestinal symptoms include nausea, vomiting, diarrhea, and abdominal cramps. Fatal poisoning is usually preceded by convulsions and coma. Treatment: Consult with a Certified Poison Control Center for up to date guidance and advice. Management of acute amphetamine intoxication is largely symptomatic and includes gastric lavage, administration of activated charcoal, administration of a cathartic and sedation. Experience with hemodialysis or peritoneal dialysis is inadequate to permit recommendation in this regard. Acidification of the urine increases amphetamine excretion, but is believed to increase risk of acute renal failure if myoglobinuria is present. If acute severe hypertension complicates amphetamine overdose, administration of intravenous phentolamine has been suggested. However, a gradual drop in blood pressure will usually result when sufficient sedation has been achieved. Chlorpromazine antagonizes the central stimulant effects of amphetamines and can be used to treat amphetamine intoxication. The prolonged release of mixed amphetamine salts from ADDERALL XR® should be considered when treating patients with overdose. Dispense in a tight, light-resistant container as defined in the USP. Store at 25° C (77° F). Excursions permitted to 15-30° C (59-86° F) [see USP Controlled Room Temperature].

## OVERDOSAGE

Manufactured for: **Shire US Inc.**, Newport, KY 41071 Made in USA For more information call 1-800-828-2088, or visit [www.adderall.com](http://www.adderall.com). ADDERALL® and ADDERALL XR® are registered in the US Patent and Trademark Office. Copyright ©2004 Shire US Inc. 403980 381 0107 004 Rev. 9/04

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