Extended-Release Mixed Amphetamine Salts vs Placebo for Comorbid Adult Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder and Cocaine Use Disorder: A Randomized Clinical Trial

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**IMPORTANCE**
Adult attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is prevalent but often unrecognized, in part because it tends to co-occur with other disorders such as substance use disorders. Cocaine use disorder is one such disorder with high co-occurrence of ADHD.

**OBJECTIVE**
To examine whether treatment of co-occurring ADHD and cocaine use disorder with extended-release mixed amphetamine salts is effective at both improving ADHD symptoms and reducing cocaine use.

**DESIGN, SETTING, AND PARTICIPANTS**
Thirteen-week, randomized, double-blind, 3-arm, placebo-controlled trial of participants meeting DSM-IV-TR criteria for both ADHD and cocaine use disorder conducted between December 1, 2007, and April 15, 2013, at 2 academic health center substance abuse treatment research sites. One hundred twenty-six adults diagnosed as having comorbid ADHD and cocaine use disorder were randomized to extended-release mixed amphetamine salts or placebo. Analysis was by intent-to-treat population.

**INTERVENTIONS**
Participants received extended-release mixed amphetamine salts (60 or 80 mg) or placebo daily for 13 weeks and participated in weekly individual cognitive behavioral therapy.

**MAIN OUTCOMES AND MEASURES**
For ADHD, percentage of participants achieving at least a 30% reduction in ADHD symptom severity, measured by the Adult ADHD Investigator Symptom Rating Scale; for cocaine use, cocaine-negative weeks (by self-report of no cocaine use and weekly benzoylecgonine urine screens) during maintenance medication (weeks 2-13) and percentage of participants achieving abstinence for the last 3 weeks.

**RESULTS**
More patients achieved at least a 30% reduction in ADHD symptom severity in the medication groups (60 mg: 30 of 40 participants [75.0%]; odds ratio [OR] = 5.23; 95% CI, 1.98-13.85; \( P < .001 \); and 80 mg: 25 of 43 participants [58.1%]; OR = 2.27; 95% CI, 0.94-5.49; \( P = .07 \)) compared with placebo (17 of 43 participants [39.5%]). The odds of a cocaine-negative week were higher in the 80-mg group (OR = 5.46; 95% CI, 2.25-13.27; \( P < .001 \)) and 60-mg group (OR = 2.92; 95% CI, 1.15-7.42; \( P = .02 \)) compared with placebo. Rates of continuous abstinence in the last 3 weeks were greater for the medication groups than the placebo group: 30.2% for the 80-mg group (OR = 11.87; 95% CI, 2.25-62.62; \( P = .004 \)) and 17.5% for the 60-mg group (OR = 5.85; 95% CI, 1.04-33.04; \( P = .04 \)) vs 7.0% for placebo.

**CONCLUSIONS AND RELEVANCE**
Extended-release mixed amphetamine salts in robust doses along with cognitive behavioral therapy are effective for treatment of co-occurring ADHD and cocaine use disorder, both improving ADHD symptoms and reducing cocaine use. The data suggest the importance of screening and treatment of ADHD in adults presenting with cocaine use disorder.

**TRIAL REGISTRATION**
clinicaltrials.gov Identifier: NCT00553319

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Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) often goes unrecognized and untreated and is associated with increased risk for cocaine use disorder (CUD) and other substance use disorders. It is observed in 2.5% to 4.0% of the general adult population and 10% to 24% of those seeking treatment for substance use disorders. The combination of ADHD and CUD is associated with poor outcome. While there are several agents for treatment of ADHD, there are no US Food and Drug Administration–approved medications for treatment of cocaine dependence.

Stimulant medications are effective for treatment of adult ADHD. However, previous studies on stimulant treatment for combined ADHD and CUD have been inconclusive. One factor may be inadequate dosage. It has been clinically observed that heavy cocaine users might require higher doses of stimulants to achieve a therapeutic effect. Amphetamines have shown promise in preliminary trials for treatment of cocaine dependence without co-occurring disorders. The abuse potential of a stimulant medication is of concern when considering treatment for cocaine dependence, but long-acting formulations with slow absorption and elimination mitigate this concern.

We therefore conducted a randomized, placebo-controlled trial to determine the efficacy of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts in adults with ADHD and CUD. Two dosages of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts were tested: 60 mg/d because it has been the typical maximum dosage in trials of adults with ADHD, and 80 mg/d because it was hypothesized that a higher dosage might be needed in adults with ADHD and comorbid CUD owing to greater underlying dysregulation of dopamine transmission. It was hypothesized that extended-release mixed amphetamine salts would decrease ADHD symptoms and cocaine use in a dose-related fashion with greatest to least reductions with decreasing dose (80 mg > 60 mg > placebo).

Methods

Participants

Patients seeking treatment for CUD were recruited by local advertising for treatment research or clinical referrals. Advertisements mentioned reimbursement was provided for travel but did not mention other possible payments. Participants were enrolled at the Substance Treatment and Research Service of Columbia University/New York State Psychiatric Institute or at the Ambulatory Research Center, Department of Psychiatry, University of Minnesota.

Study inclusion criteria required the following: age 18 to 60 years, medically and psychiatrically stable, and meeting DSM-IV-TR diagnosis for current cocaine dependence and adult ADHD. Exclusion criteria were the following: past mania, schizophrenia, or any psychotic disorder other than transient psychosis due to drug abuse; current treatment, an unstable psychiatric or medical condition such as uncontrolled hypertension, or coronary vascular disease as indicated by history or suspected by abnormal electrocardiographic results, cardiac symptoms, fainting, open-heart surgery, and/or arrhythmia; and legally mandated to substance abuse treatment (eAppendix in Supplement 1 lists all inclusion and exclusion criteria).

Procedures

The study was approved by the institutional review boards of the New York State Psychiatric Institute and the University of Minnesota Academic Health Center. A data and safety monitoring board met yearly to review progress and safety. All participants provided written informed consent. Study enrollment occurred from December 1, 2007, through February 1, 2013, with study completion on June 28, 2013. The trial protocol is available in Supplement 2.

The study was a 3-arm, randomized, double-blind, parallel-group, 14-week trial comparing daily doses of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts (80 mg and 60 mg) and placebo (Figure 1; study timeline provided in the eFigure in Supplement 1). Randomization occurred at the end of a placebo lead-in phase (week 1) using a computer-generated fixed block size of 4, with a 1:1:1 allocation ratio, stratified by baseline cocaine use (self-report and/or positive urine screen for cocaine metabolite benzoylcegonine during week 1 [n = 109] vs no use [n = 17]). A PhD-level statistician at Columbia University maintained the allocation sequence and a PhD-level researcher at Columbia University and a pharmacist at the University of Minnesota conducted the randomizations independent of the research team. Participants, investigators, and study staff were blind to allocation.

Individuals were reimbursed for travel and given progressive vouchers for attendance at the clinic and following study procedures (eAppendix in Supplement 1).

Measures

Screening (prior to week 0) included a comprehensive psychiatric and medical evaluation, the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV Axis I Disorders, and Conners’ Adult ADHD Diagnostic Interview for DSM-IV. The ADHD measures included the Adult ADHD Investigator Symptom Rating Scale (AISRS), collected biweekly, and Conners’ Adult ADHD Rating Scale–Investigator Rated, Screening Version (CAARS), collected every 4 weeks. Additional ADHD measures included a weekly Clinical Global Impression improvement scale for ADHD.

The timeline follow-back method at week 0 provided self-reported substance use 28 days prior and weekly throughout the study. Patients were scheduled to attend the clinic 3 times a week. Urine samples were obtained at each visit and tested for cocaine. Determinations of ADHD symptoms, medication adverse effects, clinical status, and medication adherence were made weekly (eTable 1 in Supplement 1 contains a schedule of assessments and procedures).

Interventions

A placebo lead-in period (week 1) preceded randomization followed by a 13-week trial with dose titrated in the first week and tapered down in the last week. Extended-release mixed amphetamine salts and placebo were packaged in identical capsules with approximately 100 mg of riboflavin. Adherence was...
measured from urine quantification of amphetamines (not available to study staff) and urine riboflavin fluorescence (available to study staff). Each week, all participants were provided with medication bottles under double-blind conditions. Participants unable to tolerate the maximum doses had their doses reduced based on clinical assessment. For example, if a participant noted insomnia or jitteriness, doses were reduced or suspended temporarily. Regular meetings were conducted with the physicians to discuss their approach to their clinical dosing decisions to ensure they were modifying doses in a consistent fashion.

All participants received cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT)/relapse prevention treatment32 weekly from experienced MA- or PhD-level therapists.

Safety Definitions and Analyses
Physical examinations including laboratory blood work were conducted at intake and week 14. Electrocardiograms were performed at screening and weeks 4, 8, and 14. Female participants had pregnancy tests performed at baseline and monthly during the study. Adverse effects were assessed weekly using the modified Systematic Assessment for Treatment Emergent Events.33 Vital signs were obtained at each study visit. Participants with blood pressure higher than 140/90 mm Hg or heart rate higher than 100 beats/min for 2 weeks or with single readings of blood pressure higher than 160/110 mm Hg or heart rate higher than 110 beats/min were discontinued from study medication. Adverse effects and adverse events were compared between groups using Fisher exact test.

Efficacy Definitions and Analyses
Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder
Percentage of participants achieving at least a 30% reduction in AISRS score from week 0 to week 12 (or last observation) was the primary outcome for ADHD.34,35 A secondary outcome was ADHD symptom improvement from week 0 to 14 (or last observation) assessed using the Clinical Global Impressionscale (score of 1 [very much improved] or 2 [much improved]). If missing, these were imputed as not meeting the improvement threshold (n = 6). Other outcomes included Clinical

ADHD indicates attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; AISRS, Adult ADHD Investigator Symptom Rating Scale.
Global Impression, AISRS, and CAARS rating changes from week 0 to the last observed measure. For 2 individuals missing the baseline CAARS rating, CAARS values were imputed as a random draw from the predicted distribution of week 0 CAARS values based on all participants’ baseline characteristics. These ADHD outcomes were analyzed with logistic regression (primary and secondary outcomes) or linear regression (other ADHD measures), adjusting for week 0 cocaine use and AISRS score.

Cocaine Use Disorder
Each week after randomization was scored as cocaine positive, negative, or missing. A cocaine-abstinent week was defined as the following: (1) at least 2 urine drug screens collected and all collected urine samples (either 2 or 3) were cocaine negative; and (2) all self-reported cocaine use for the week was negative. A cocaine-positive week was defined as at least 1 positive result on the urine screen or positive self-report. For any day with both a qualitative urine screen or quantitative laboratory assessment collected, the quantitative assessment was used, with a benzylecgonine level of 300 ng/mL or less considered negative. Weeks with insufficient data to determine use were designated as missing. The primary cocaine use outcome was the per-week designation of cocaine positive, negative, or missing. Proportion of participants with a cocaine-positive week was calculated per treatment group per week before and after imputing a cocaine-positive week for any individual with insufficient data in that particular week. Cocaine-positive weeks (without imputation) were analyzed using generalized estimating equations with a logistic link function, modeling use as a function of treatment (80 mg of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts vs placebo), time (trial week), and treatment-by-time interaction, with week 0 self-reported cocaine use for the past 28 days, week 1 cocaine-positive urine, and week 0 level of ADHD symptoms (AISRS score) as covariates. A second dichotomous outcome measure was cocaine abstinence for weeks 11 through 13. Individuals with insufficient data in these weeks were imputed as not abstinent. These data were analyzed using logistic regression as a function of treatment, adjusting for the same covariates.

Statistical Analysis
Baseline characteristics were summarized by treatment group using means, standard deviations, counts, and percentages as appropriate. Nonefficacy outcomes were retention, medication adherence (self-reported proportion of pills taken, staff-recorded urine qualitative riboflavin fluorescence, and laboratory-determined urine amphetamine level), and tolerability. Retention rates were compared across treatment groups using Kaplan-Meier curves and log-rank statistics. Nonparametric tests were used to compare measures of adherence across treatment groups.

All evaluations described in the preceding sections were conducted on the intent-to-treat sample of all randomized participants with missing data imputation as noted earlier and were 2-tailed with a significance level of 5%. We used PROCs GENMOD, LOGISTIC, and GLM in SAS statistical software (SAS Institute, Inc.).

Sufficient power (>80%) for a 2-sided test with α = .05 for detecting differences between the 3 treatment arms for the primary ADHD and CUD outcome measures was predicated on 50 participants/treatment arm and 55% retention to maintenance phase end. While slightly fewer participants were randomized (40 in the 60-mg arm and 43 in the 80-mg and placebo arms), the retention rate of 73.8% was substantially higher than predicted.

Results
Participants
Screening of 1614 individuals yielded 126 participants meeting eligibility criteria who were randomized (Figure 1). Common reasons for nonrandomization included dropout prior to study entry or medical exclusions. The sample was predominantly male, unmarried, and unemployed. Approximately half of the participants were white and half were African American or Hispanic (eAppendix in Supplement 1). Baseline ADHD scores reflected moderate ADHD symptoms and the mean (SD) cocaine use at baseline was 11.65 (7.35) days/month (Table 1). Thirty-three participants (26.2%) dropped out prior to maintenance phase completion (end of week 13). Retention to week 13 was not significantly different among groups (80-mg group: 34 of 43 participants [79.1%]; 60-mg group: 30 of 40 participants [75.0%]; and placebo group: 29 of 43 participants [67.4%]; P = .51).

Treatment Adherence
Medication
Of those receiving extended-release mixed amphetamine salts, the mean (SD) tolerated dose was 53.3 (13.8) mg/d for the 60-mg group and 70.8 (18.3) mg/d for the 80-mg group. For the 121 participants completing induction, 65.9% of the 80-mg/d group, 65.0% of the 60-mg/d group, and 87.5% of the placebo group tolerated the assigned dose (χ² = 6.582; P = .04). Participant medication discontinuation rates were 12.2%, 17.5%, and 10.0% for the 80-mg, 60-mg, and placebo groups, respectively (χ² = 1.038; P = .60) due to intolerable adverse effects or to blood pressure or heart rate above strict study parameters. Mean medication adherence as determined by self-reported pills taken was 98.8%, while median rates were not significantly different across groups (Kruskal-Wallis test, df = 2; P = .63). Median (interquartile range) percentages of samples that fluoresced for riboflavin were 100% (89.7%-100%) for the 80-mg group, 100% (95.4%-100%) for the 60-mg group, and 100% (92.9%-100%) for the placebo group (Kruskal-Wallis test, df = 2; P = .57). Median percentage of participants positive for amphetamine in the 60-mg and 80-mg groups was 90% (interquartile range, 70%-97%).

Cognitive Behavioral Therapy
Participants completed a mean (SD) of 8.9 (4.1) of 12 CBT sessions with no differences across groups. The mean (SD) number of CBT sessions per group were 9.1 (3.8) for the 80-mg
ADHD Outcome

All ADHD measures indicated greater improvement for active treatment (extended-release mixed amphetamine salts) compared with placebo (Table 2). The proportions of participants exhibiting at least a 30% reduction in AISRS score at the last enrollment week compared with week 0 were 58.1% (25 of 43) for the 80-mg group, 75.0% (30 of 40) for the 60-mg group, and 39.5% (17 of 43) for the placebo group, with odds ratios (ORs) of 2.27 (95% CI, 0.94-5.49; P = .07) for the 80-mg group vs placebo and 5.23 (95% CI, 1.98-13.85; P < .001) for the 60-mg group vs placebo. Similarly, the mean changes in ADHD ratings using the AISRS from week 0 to the last week of enrollment were clinically meaningful and significantly different for the 80-mg group compared with placebo as well as for the 60-mg group compared with placebo.

Cocaine Use Outcome

The highest dose of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts (80 mg) produced the greatest reduction in proportion of cocaine-positive weeks (determined through urine screens) throughout the study (Figure 2), regardless of whether missing weeks were coded positive or missing. There was a significant main effect of treatment, with higher cocaine abstinence in the 80-mg group over placebo (OR = 5.46; 95% CI, 2.25-13.27; P < .001) and in the 60-mg group over placebo (OR = 2.92; 95% CI, 1.15-7.42; P = .02). This was not different between the 80-mg and 60-mg groups (OR = 1.87; 95% CI, 0.86-4.05; P = .11). There was also a main effect of study week (P = .01) but no treatment-by-week interaction (P = .35), consistent with the similar spacing between groups across weeks in Figure 2. Pooled 60-mg and 80-mg groups vs placebo showed an OR of 4.08 (95% CI, 1.79-9.32; P < .001).

The proportions with abstinence in the last 3 weeks were 30.2% (13 of 43) for the 80-mg group, 17.5% (7 of 40) for the 60-mg group, and 7.0% (3 of 43) for the placebo group, with ORs of 11.87 (95% CI, 2.25-62.62; P = .004) for the 80-mg group vs placebo and 5.85 (95% CI, 1.04-33.04; P = .04) for the 60-mg group vs placebo. Abstinence in the last 3 weeks was no different between the 80-mg and 60-mg groups (OR = 0.49; 95% CI, 0.16-1.53; P = .22). Pooled 60-mg and 80-mg groups vs placebo showed an OR of 8.74 (95% CI, 1.78-42.97; P = .008).

Table 1. Baseline Characteristics by Treatment Group

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Characteristic</th>
<th>Placebo (n = 43)</th>
<th>Extended-Release Mixed Amphetamine Salts</th>
<th>P Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Female, No. (%)</td>
<td>5 (11.6)</td>
<td>7 (17.5)</td>
<td>8 (18.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Age, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>39.26 (7.42)</td>
<td>43.90 (7.45)</td>
<td>38.37 (8.56)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Education, mean (SD), y</td>
<td>13.49 (2.26)</td>
<td>13.92 (2.46)</td>
<td>13.67 (2.81)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Race/ethnicity, No. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hispanic</td>
<td>10 (23.3)</td>
<td>6 (15.0)</td>
<td>6 (14.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Black</td>
<td>7 (16.3)</td>
<td>9 (22.5)</td>
<td>6 (14.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>White</td>
<td>24 (55.8)</td>
<td>21 (52.5)</td>
<td>27 (62.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Asian, Native American, and other</td>
<td>2 (4.7)</td>
<td>4 (10.0)</td>
<td>4 (9.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marital status, No. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Currently married</td>
<td>5 (12.2)</td>
<td>9 (22.5)</td>
<td>7 (16.3)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not currently married</td>
<td>36 (87.8)</td>
<td>31 (77.5)</td>
<td>36 (83.7)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current employment, No. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Full-time</td>
<td>14 (34.1)</td>
<td>10 (25.6)</td>
<td>17 (39.5)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Part-time</td>
<td>4 (9.8)</td>
<td>4 (10.3)</td>
<td>5 (11.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Unemployed</td>
<td>23 (56.1)</td>
<td>25 (64.1)</td>
<td>21 (48.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline cocaine use through TLFB for 28 d up to wk 0, mean (SD), d/28 d</td>
<td>11.28 (7.47)</td>
<td>12.40 (7.76)</td>
<td>11.33 (6.96)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cocaine-positive urine screen at wk 1</td>
<td>39 (92.9)</td>
<td>35 (87.5)</td>
<td>37 (86.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alcohol dependence, No. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>12 (27.9)</td>
<td>8 (20.0)</td>
<td>8 (18.6)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>23 (53.5)</td>
<td>21 (52.5)</td>
<td>21 (48.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cannabis dependence, No. (%)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current</td>
<td>6 (14.0)</td>
<td>4 (10.0)</td>
<td>3 (7.0)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lifetime</td>
<td>14 (32.6)</td>
<td>12 (30.0)</td>
<td>12 (27.9)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Current daily nicotine user, No. (%)</td>
<td>28 (65.1)</td>
<td>18 (45.0)</td>
<td>21 (48.8)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Baseline AISRS score at wk 0, mean (SD)</td>
<td>34.67 (9.83)</td>
<td>35.85 (11.65)</td>
<td>36.09 (11.04)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAARS observer T-score, mean (SD)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADHD total</td>
<td>69.19 (13.83)</td>
<td>74.60 (13.37)</td>
<td>71.06 (13.15)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hyperactive</td>
<td>68.72 (14.43)</td>
<td>73.26 (14.01)</td>
<td>70.40 (14.36)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inattentive</td>
<td>65.84 (13.43)</td>
<td>70.64 (12.44)</td>
<td>67.58 (13.79)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Abbreviations: ADHD, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder; AISRS, Adult ADHD Investigator Symptom Rating Scale; CAARS, Conners’ Adult ADHD Rating Scale; TLFB, timeline follow-back.

a Based on n = 39 owing to missing data.
b Based on n = 41 owing to missing data.
c Based on n = 42 owing to missing data.
Adverse Effects and Adverse Events

Moderate to severe adverse events include insomnia and anxiety (eTable 2 in Supplement 1). Dry mouth was the only adverse event that occurred significantly more frequently in the groups receiving extended-release mixed amphetamine salts \( (P = .01) \). Two participants had serious adverse events requiring hospitalization: rape and pneumothorax. Both participants were receiving placebo and neither serious adverse event was deemed study related.

Discussion

In this trial, extended-release mixed amphetamine salts administered at robust doses along with CBT improved outcome in both ADHD symptoms and cocaine abstinence. As hypothesized, efficacy for CUD was dose related, with greatest abstinence for the group with the highest dosage \( (80 \text{ mg/d}) \). While both 80 and 60 mg/d of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts compared with placebo produced substantial improvement in ADHD symptoms, the effect appeared somewhat greater at 60 mg. Consonant with the extensive ADHD literature and the smaller literature examining amphetamine analogues for stimulant dependence, the medication was well tolerated.\(^\text{17,22,37}\)

Several reviews have examined whether psychostimulants reduce stimulant and other substance use in substance-dependent individuals. In a review of 16 studies targeting adults with cocaine dependence, Castells et al\(^\text{38}\) found that various types of psychostimulants (eg, mazindol, selegiline) did not reduce cocaine use but dextroamphetamine and bupropion might reduce cocaine use. Additionally, there have been 2 recent meta-analyses, one that evaluated stimulants and nonstimulant medications in substance-dependent individuals with ADHD\(^\text{39}\) and another that evaluated the efficacy of various psychostimulants in adults with amphetamine dependence.\(^\text{40}\) Neither found that psychostimulants reduced stimulant use among stimulant-dependent individuals with and without ADHD. However, only 4 of the 13 studies assessed in the review by Cunill et al\(^\text{39}\) evaluated stimulant-dependent individuals with ADHD with an amphetamine or methylphenidate product and only 4 of the 11 studies in the review by Pérez-Mañá et al\(^\text{40}\) evaluated amphetamine-dependent individuals with an amphetamine or methylphe-
Amphetamines have additional effects, including inhibition of the vesicular monoamine transporter and direct dopamine release into the synapse, perhaps enhancing potency.43-45 The dose-effect finding for the cocaine use outcomes is consistent with other agonist replacement strategies (eg, methadone and buprenorphine for opioid dependence).43,44 For ADHD, the outcome was better for the medication arms than for placebo, with benefit possibly greater at the 60-mg dose rather than the 80-mg dose for some ADHD outcomes. This may be due to the sample size or could be because higher doses of amphetamine produced agitation or other ADHD-like symptoms, thereby obscuring its clinical benefit. Given that the higher dose is superior in promoting cocaine abstinence, in clinical practice it might be best to increase extended-release mixed amphetamine salts to the maximum tolerated dose and simultaneously assess ADHD symptoms and cocaine use to ensure maximum therapeutic benefit for both conditions.

Dosing is also germane to safety and clinical characteristics of active CUD prior to abstinence. Although we compared the maximum dosages of extended-release mixed amphetamine salts (80 mg/d and 60 mg/d) with placebo, dose reduc-

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**Figure 2. Proportion of Participants With Cocaine Use by Randomized Treatment Group From Randomization (Week 2) Through End of Treatment Maintenance (Week 13)**

A, Cocaine use was defined as positive if any urine screen or self-report in that week was positive. Cocaine use was defined as negative only if all urine screens and all self-reports in that week were negative for use; at least 2 urine screens were required. Otherwise, weeks with no or only 1 urine screen or no self-report data were left as missing. B, Cocaine use was defined as positive if any urine screen or self-report in that week was positive. Cocaine use was defined as negative if all urine screens and all self-reports in that week were negative for use; at least 2 urine screens were required. Otherwise, weeks with no or only 1 urine screen or no self-report data were imputed as positive.
tions due to adverse effects or protocol-driven requirements to maintain systolic blood pressure, diastolic blood pressure, or heart rate below safety parameters resulted in lower mean tolerated doses: 53.3 mg for the 60-mg group and 70.8 mg for the 80-mg group. While there were no serious adverse cardiac or psychiatric effects in this trial or other trials examining amphetamine analogues for CUD, close monitoring of blood pressure, heart rate, cardiac symptoms, and psychiatric symptoms is prudent.

An important concern regarding agonist-like therapies in substance use disorders is potential misuse or diversion.16 This risk of abuse or diversion may be mitigated by using long-acting formulations lacking rapid absorption and elimination typical of the abused forms of addictive substances.42-45,46 Similarly to other clinical trials of extended-release formulations of stimulants, there was no reported medication diversion or abuse.47,48 While self-report and biological measures indicated high levels of adherence to study medication dosing, we cannot assume that all participants were taking their medication as instructed.

A recent laboratory study of individuals who regularly used cocaine reported dose-related increases of liking for higher cocaine doses, but low and high doses of amphetamine produced only minimal drug liking.49 This critical finding suggests that oral amphetamine doses in the therapeutic range have lower reinforcing efficacy in individuals with stimulant use disorders, plausibly due to history, tolerance, or lower abuse potential of oral doses.

In addition to the risk of abuse or diversion, stimulant medications may worsen certain psychiatric conditions, such as bipolar disorder or schizophrenia. Clearly, any potential benefits need to be weighed against possible risks. However, as evidenced by this study, these risks can be managed in clinical practice by careful patient selection and setting.

High dropout is characteristic of clinical trials with cocaine-dependent patients. The dropout rate in the present trial was relatively low, perhaps owing to methodological features (eg, providing individual CBT and payments for attendance and for returning medication packaging) designed to improve adherence and retention.30,51 However, there were dropouts, and this does introduce uncertainty into the outcome assessment. Since all patients received CBT, we cannot conclude whether CBT is necessary to derive benefit from the medication. Because individuals with ADHD are a minority subgroup of cocaine users, and conversely only a fraction of patients with ADHD are cocaine dependent, it might seem that the generalizability is limited. However, many adults with ADHD have a history of substance abuse more generally, including nicotine, alcohol, or cannabis dependence,4,6,52 warranting further research in treating ADHD co-occurring with other substances. Moreover, since there remain no clearly effective medications for CUD53,54 and individuals with CUD are a heterogeneous population, an effective treatment among the subgroup with ADHD represents a substantial advance. Another future area of investigation would be to explore mediation models to understand how improvements of ADHD and CUD interact with each other (ie, whether there is greater CUD improvement with greater ADHD improvement).

Conclusions

In summary, this trial finds that (1) patients with ADHD and CUD benefit from treatment with extended-release mixed amphetamine salts combined with CBT; (2) exposure to extended-release mixed amphetamine salts produces a reduction in cocaine use; and (3) extended-release mixed amphetamine salts can be given safely to patients with CUD. Often, stimulants are withheld from individuals with co-occurring substance use disorders because of concern of diversion and clinical worsening. Instead, this study found the opposite—patients benefited from treatment. Thus, under closely monitored conditions, pharmacotherapy should be promoted, not barred. These data emphasize the importance of screening adults with CUD for ADHD. Future research might test long-acting stimulant formulations for other substance-abusing adult populations with ADHD, such as those with alcohol or cannabis use disorders.

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Conflict of Interest Disclosures: Dr Levin reported receiving medication from US WorldMed for an ongoing study that is sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse; serving as a consultant to GW Pharmaceuticals and Eli Lilly and Co from 2005 to 2007; serving on an advisory board to Shire in 2006 to 2007; and serving as a consultant to Major League Baseball regarding the diagnosis and treatment of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. Dr Nunes reported serving on an advisory board for Eli Lilly and Co in January 2012 and receiving medication from Alkermes for ongoing studies that are sponsored by the National Institute on Drug Abuse. Dr Grabowski served on an advisory board to Shire in 2005 to 2007. No other disclosures were reported.
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