

Vitamin–mineral treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder in adults: double-blind randomised placebo-controlled trial

Julia J. Rucklidge, Chris M. Frampton, Brigette Gorman and Anna Boggis

Background

The role of nutrition in the treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is gaining international attention; however, treatments have generally focused only on diet restriction or supplementing with one nutrient at a time.

Aims

To investigate the efficacy and safety of a broad-based micronutrient formula consisting mainly of vitamins and minerals, without omega fatty acids, in the treatment of ADHD in adults.

Method

This double-blind randomised controlled trial assigned 80 adults with ADHD in a 1:1 ratio to either micronutrients ($n=42$) or placebo ($n=38$) for 8 weeks (trial registered with the Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry: ACTRN12609000308291).

Results

Intent-to-treat analyses showed significant between-group differences favouring active treatment on self- and observer- but not clinician-ADHD rating scales. However, clinicians rated those receiving micronutrients as more improved than those on placebo both globally and on ADHD symptoms. *Post hoc* analyses showed that for those with moderate/severe depression at baseline, there was a greater change in mood favouring active treatment over placebo. There were no group differences in adverse events.

Conclusions

This study provides preliminary evidence of efficacy for micronutrients in the treatment of ADHD symptoms in adults, with a reassuring safety profile.

Declaration of interest

None.

Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is one of the most common psychiatric disorders characterised by impairments in inattention, hyperactivity and impulsivity¹ and the prevalence in adults has been estimated between 4 and 5%.² Poor long-term outcomes of children followed to adulthood have been documented in both treated and untreated samples.^{3,4} Response to medications is lower in adults with ADHD compared with those in children, and comorbid conditions alongside ADHD in adults appear to lower the response further.⁵ Concerns over adverse effects of medications, limited accessibility to psychotherapy, reduced responses because of comorbidities and disappointing long-term outcomes have resulted in many individuals with ADHD seeking alternative treatments.^{6,7} Notwithstanding some negative studies in the 1970s and 1980s,^{8,9} there has been a recent resurgence in interest regarding the effects of diet and nutrient interventions on ADHD symptoms.¹⁰ Topics investigated include the impact of processed foods,¹¹ elimination diets,¹² food dyes,¹³ essential fatty acids¹⁴ and early malnutrition.¹⁵ Despite this growing interest, the number of robust randomised controlled trials (RCTs) testing nutrient interventions is few in comparison with the numerous studies of psychopharmacological treatments.¹⁶

There is an expanding evidence base concerning the role of micronutrients (vitamins and minerals) in the pathophysiology and management of psychiatric symptoms including mood, stress and autism.^{17–19} Proposed mechanisms by which micronutrients could be beneficial for mental illness include functioning as cofactors for various metabolic pathways in the brain,²⁰ correcting inborn errors of metabolism,²¹ improving mitochondrial function and membrane functioning,²² and promoting healthy gastrointestinal functioning and improved absorption of nutrients.²³ All these proposed mechanisms support a broad-based nutrient approach rather than an individual nutrient (for example zinc, iron), the more typical method studied in the treatment of ADHD^{24–26} but an approach that has yielded modest and often

inconsistent findings.¹⁶ Only one masked RCT has assessed the effects of broad-spectrum nutrients in ADHD.²⁷ Children taking an herbal supplement for 4 months showed greater improvements on the Test of Variables of Attention (TOVA), but the doses and type of individual nutrients were not quantified. Other studies assessing micronutrient combinations for the treatment of ADHD have reported positive benefits but have been open-label,^{28–30} retrospective database analyses,³¹ case reports³² or patient-preference studies.³³ This paper presents the first double-blind, parallel-group RCT designed to assess the efficacy and safety of a broad-spectrum micronutrient formula, EMPOWERplus, compared with placebo in medication-free adults with ADHD. This micronutrient formula has been examined in over 20 published studies for treating various mental conditions, has documented evidence of both short- and long-term safety data³⁴ and has been more extensively examined in psychiatric conditions than any other multivitamin/multimineral formula;³⁵ however, as of yet, no masked trials have been conducted on it. Efficacy measures included standardised self-report, observer-rated and clinician-rated scales capturing attention, hyperactivity/impulsivity, mood, quality of life and overall psychiatric functioning.

Method

Participants and entry criteria

Participants were recruited in Canterbury, New Zealand, from May 2009 to May 2012 via referrals from public services, private clinicians, and self-referrals based on advertisements. From 136 referrals, 80 adults (age ≥ 16 years) with ADHD were assigned in a 1:1 ratio to 8 weeks of treatment with either micronutrients or placebo (Fig. 1). Of the final sample, 44 (55%) were self-referred and the remainder were referred by mental health professionals in the community (with no group differences

observed between the two groups). The study was approved by both the National Upper South A Health and Disability Ethics Committee and the Human Ethics Committee at the University of Canterbury. After a complete description of the experimental nature of the trial as well as a review of conventional treatments available, written informed consent was obtained from all participants. The trial was prospectively registered (Australian New Zealand Clinical Trials Registry: ACTRN12609000308291).

Only individuals not taking psychiatric medications were considered (that is, who were medication-free for at least 4 weeks). Participants were allowed to continue psychological therapies ($n=3$) and supplements such as essential fatty acids if dose and intensity did not change throughout the duration of the study ($n=0$). Participants with any of the following were excluded: (a) neurological disorder involving brain or other central nervous system function (such as epilepsy); (b) pregnant or breastfeeding; (c) evidence of untreated or unstable thyroid disease; (d) any known abnormality of mineral metabolism (such as Wilson's disease, haemochromatosis); (e) abnormal baseline biochemistry or haematology laboratory values as assessed by the study physician (A.B.); or (f) judged clinically to be at serious risk of suicide or violence. These criteria resulted in three participants being excluded, all due to abnormal blood work at baseline. Medications for physical conditions were considered individually but generally were allowed; two were taking birth control pills, one was taking thyroxine and one was taking a statin.

Participants had to meet criteria for ADHD based on the Conners Adult ADHD Diagnostic Interview for DSM-IV (CAADID)³⁶ or, for those under 18 years ($n=7$), the Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Aged Children – Present and Lifetime version (Kiddie-SADS-PL).³⁷ Information on historical symptoms was obtained for all participants either directly from the participants if possible or from reviewing past report cards or psychological assessments (if available) or interviewing family members for supporting information. In addition, participants had to have an elevated level (T -score > 65) on one or

more of the three DSM-IV subscales of the Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS)³⁸ on either the self or the observer versions. For participants under 18 years, the Conners Rating Scales for youth and parents were completed.³⁹ Thirty-four (42.5%) of the participants had already received a diagnosis of ADHD from other mental health professionals.

The Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders (SCID-I)⁴⁰ was also administered to assess co-occurring disorders and to determine whether another psychiatric disorder could better account for the ADHD symptoms. We purposefully included participants with other Axis I disorders, acknowledging the limitations but also appreciating that the clinical utility of the results would be more meaningful if the sample was representative of individuals affected by ADHD. Clinical interviews were conducted by clinical psychologists or senior clinical psychology graduate students. All the participants were discussed by a team with a senior clinician; 10% of interviews were independently rated, with 100% agreement in diagnosis.

Efficacy and safety assessments

All participants were monitored by a clinical psychologist or senior clinical psychology graduate student under a psychologist's supervision with face-to-face meetings or telephone contact at the screening visit, baseline, and weeks 1, 2, 4, 6 and 8 (or end of study). At each post-screening visit, the following measures were completed: (a) the Clinical Global Impression – Improvement (CGI-I) Scale,⁴¹ producing two scores: CGI-I-ADHD (reflecting change in ADHD symptoms) and CGI-I – Overall Impression (capturing global change in functioning from baseline, acknowledging that individuals with ADHD typically present with many psychiatric symptoms beyond ADHD); (b) the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS),⁴² a 10-item scale administered by a trained clinician who assigns a severity rating for each symptom of depression based on a personal interview. Interrater reliability on a subset of these

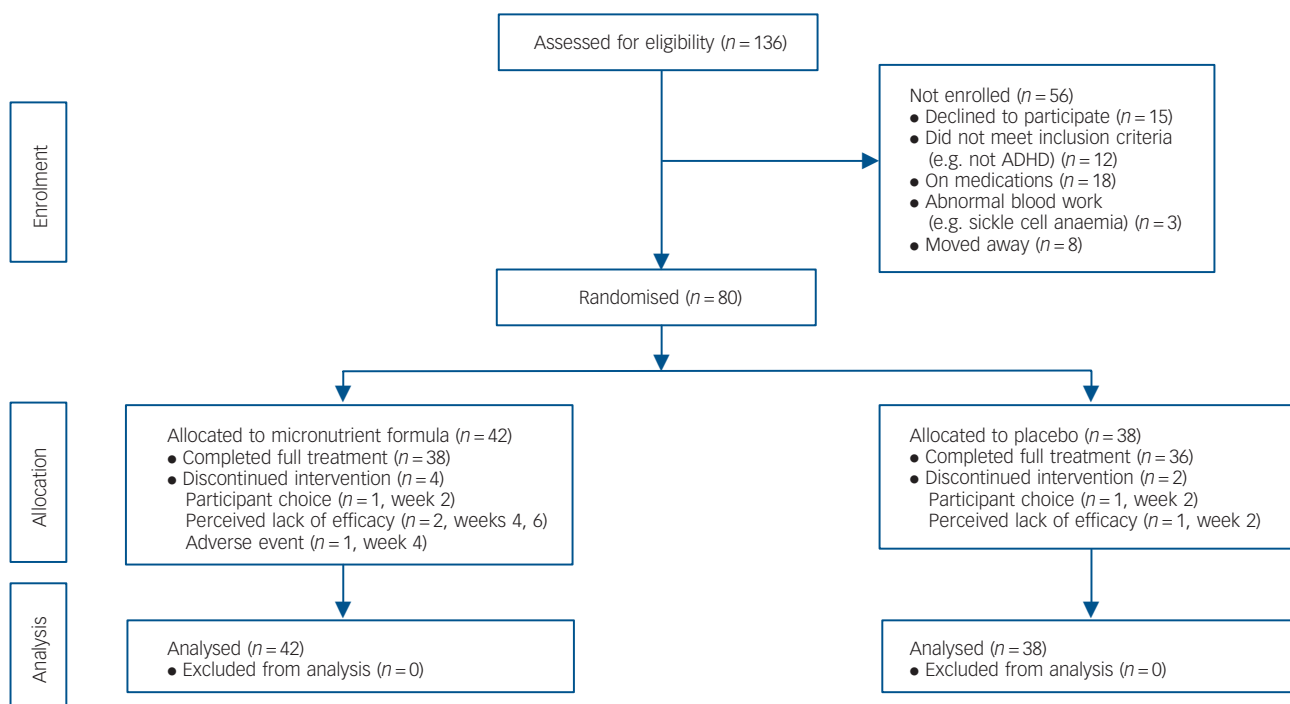


Fig. 1 CONSORT flow diagram.

ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.

interviews (intraclass correlation coefficient) was estimated at 0.98; and (c) the Global Assessment of Functioning (GAF),¹ a numeric scale (1 through 100) used by mental health clinicians to rate the general functioning of adults.

At baseline and at 8 weeks, the clinician also completed:

- (a) the CAARS – Observer: Screening Version (CAARS-O:SV)⁴³ based on the clinician's impression of functioning on the items over the previous 8 weeks. This scale provides four subscales including DSM-IV inattention, DSM-IV hyperactivity/impulsivity and DSM-IV ADHD symptoms total. All raw scores are converted to *T*-scores based on age and gender. The use of *T*-scores makes interpretations of change more clinically relevant.
- (b) The Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation – Range Impaired Functioning Tool (LIFE-RIFT),⁴⁴ which explores psychosocial functioning over the previous week in four domains: work, interpersonal relations, recreation and global satisfaction. It also evaluates how impairing the psychiatric symptoms are across these domains.

At baseline and 8 weeks (or end of study visit), each participant completed the CAARS-Self-Report: Long version (CAARS-S:L),⁴³ which includes three DSM-IV subscales for inattention, hyperactivity/impulsivity and combined inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity. Finally, participants asked someone they knew well, typically a spouse, friend or a parent, to act as an observer and complete a CAARS – Observer Scale: Long Version (CAARS-O:L).⁴³ Twenty (25%) of our participants did not have anyone close to them who could complete the scale.

Other areas assessed included participant's expectancy of benefit measured by asking how much the participant expected to improve from 0 ('not at all') to 3 ('very much'), a brief diet intake questionnaire (modified from Baker *et al*⁴⁵ to assess dietary patterns including consumption of fruit and vegetables, breakfast, consumption of fast foods and eating when full), fortnightly consumption of alcohol, cigarettes, caffeine and illicit drugs, and therapeutic alliance assessed by participants at the end of the RCT phase using a modified version of the Helping Alliance Questionnaire (HAQ),⁴⁶ which consisted of five items assessing the therapeutic relationship developed between the participant and the clinician monitoring them.

Treatment response was defined *a priori* in two ways: (a) $\geq 30\%$ decrease, which is a standard percentage change in ADHD ratings used in the ADHD literature,⁴⁷ on any of the self-report CAARS DSM-IV subscales; and (b) a final CGI-I – Overall Impression of either 'much' or 'very much' improved in order to assess improvement globally across all areas of functioning.

Procedures

At baseline and trial completion, there were laboratory tests for thyroid function, serum lipids, prolactin, fasting glucose, blood clotting, iron, zinc, vitamin D, vitamin B₁₂ and copper levels, urinalysis and urine drug screen. Participants were randomly assigned to treatment using a computer-generated randomisation sequence. Medication kits containing all required study medication for the 8-week intervention were prepared by the pharmacist in advance. Only the pharmacist had access to the randomisation list until all study data had been adjudicated and the study database was completed and locked. This process ensured participants, investigators and clinicians were unaware of the participant's treatment allocation.

Once eligibility was confirmed and baseline assessment completed, participants were allocated to the next sequentially numbered kit. Participants titrated up their dose over a week to

15 capsules per day, in three doses of 5 capsules, taken with food and water. The micronutrient formula and placebo (see online Tables DS1 and DS2 for ingredients) were identical in appearance. The placebo included a small amount of riboflavin to mimic the smell and urine colour associated with taking vitamins. Unused pills were collected at each assessment to obtain an estimate of adherence. At each visit, participants received a NZ\$10 petrol voucher to cover travel costs. No other compensation was provided. Participants were offered daily text messages to remind them to take their pills (36 (45%) participants opted for these). Procedures deviated slightly during the Christchurch earthquakes (4 September 2010 and February 22 2011) for 11 (14%) participants, whose pills were delivered in person or mailed and followed with telephone interviews.

Sample size

An open-label single-arm pilot study using the micronutrient formula provided the basis for the sample size estimation.³⁰ Based on within-group effect sizes from this pilot study ranging between 0.90 and 1.70, a sample size of 36 participants per group was required to detect statistically significant (2-tailed $\alpha=0.05$) between-group effect sizes of 0.67 or greater with 80% power. These effect sizes approximate minimum clinically significant differences for the primary outcome measures. To allow for an anticipated 10% attrition rate, 80 participants were recruited.

Statistical analyses

The three primary outcome measures defined *a priori* and reflecting the broad spectrum of ADHD symptoms were the CAARS (self, observer and clinician DSM scales), CGI and MADRS. The changes from baseline to the end of treatment were compared between randomised groups using a repeated-measures ANCOVA, with the baseline level as the covariate. Change measures (CGI-I ratings) assessed at the end of treatment were compared using one-way ANOVA. The treatment effects were summarised by mean differences and 95% confidence intervals generated from the ANCOVA/ANOVA models. Categorical outcomes were compared between groups using chi-squared tests with odds ratios (ORs) and 95% confidence intervals. Adverse event rates were compared between treatment groups using Fisher's exact tests. All analyses were undertaken on an intention-to-treat (ITT) basis. For those participants not completing the trial, data from their final assessment were used (which may have been baseline). Secondary analyses were undertaken on all outcomes using the per-protocol analysis set. All tests were two-tailed, and *P*-values less than 0.05 were considered statistically significant.

Results

In total, 80 participants gave informed consent and were randomised, 42 to the micronutrient group and 38 to placebo group. Apart from a significant imbalance in gender ratio ($\chi^2(1, n=80)=7.6, P=0.006$) and current anxiety disorder ($\chi^2(1, n=80)=4.5, P=0.03$), the two groups were well matched (Table 1). Just over half the sample had a history of taking psychiatric medications, of which 13 (16.3%) had only been prescribed a stimulant, 8 (10%) had been prescribed a stimulant and another psychiatric medication (such as antidepressant, anxiolytic), and 20 (25%) had been prescribed a psychiatric medication other than a stimulant. Fourteen (17.5%) of the participants had received a medication as a child (under 16). Four participants in the micronutrient group did not complete the study; one developed sarcoidosis at week 4 and withdrew, and

the remaining three withdrew at weeks 2, 4 and 6. Two participants in the placebo group did not complete the study; both withdrew at week 2 (Fig. 1). The participant masking was successful, with no group differences in what participants thought they were receiving. More participants believed they were taking placebo (64.3% in the micronutrient group, 65.8% in the placebo group).

Primary efficacy outcomes

Intent-to-treat analyses showed significant group differences favouring micronutrient treatment on the self and observer CAARS DSM ADHD symptoms total subscales, but not on the clinician CAARS ratings (Fig. 2). However, based on CGI-I ADHD (Fig. 3) and CGI-I – Overall Impression, clinicians rated ADHD symptoms and global change as more improved in participants taking the micronutrient formula compared with the placebo.

There were no group differences in MADRS scores (Table 2). Differences observed between the groups were not altered when gender and presence of an anxiety disorder were included as covariates. Effect sizes of significant differences fell within the medium to large range (0.46 to 0.67).

Other treatment-related outcomes

Consistent with these findings on ADHD Total Symptom scores, intent-to-treat analyses revealed significant group differences separately for both attention (based only on self-report) and hyperactivity/impulsivity (based on both self- and observer report but only a trend based on clinician ratings). The micronutrient group also showed greater overall improvement based on the GAF score, but not on the LIFE-RIFT (Table 2). In the per-protocol analyses, excluding participants who withdrew before 8 weeks

Table 1 Baseline demographic and clinical characteristics of study participants

Characteristic	Micronutrient formula group (n = 42)	Placebo group (n = 38)
<i>Demographics</i>		
Age, years: mean (s.d.)	36.39 (14.20)	33.95 (12.26)
Male, n (%)	22 (52.4)	31 (81.6)
Estimated IQ, ^a mean (s.d.)	111.02 (13.37)	114.66 (14.6)
Socioeconomic status, ^b mean (s.d.)	41.6 (16.3)	46.1 (19.3)
Education, n (%)		
No high school certificate	13 (31.0)	7 (18.4)
Completed high school	17 (40.5)	17 (44.7)
Post secondary (e.g. trade certificate)	3 (7.1)	5 (13.2)
University degree	9 (21.4)	9 (23.7)
Ethnic origin, n (%)		
New Zealanders of European descent	33 (78.6)	31 (81.6)
Māori (indigenous people of New Zealand)	1 (2.4)	2 (5.3)
Other	8 (19.0)	5 (13.2)
Married/common-law, n (%)	18 (42.9)	20 (52.6)
<i>Clinical</i>		
ADHD type, n (%)		
Inattentive	14 (33.3)	15 (39.5)
Hyperactive/impulsive	3 (7.1)	3 (7.9)
Combined	25 (59.5)	20 (52.7)
Mood disorder (major depressive disorder, dysthymia or bipolar disorder), n (%)		
Current	9 (21.4)	9 (23.7)
Past	24 (57.1)	23 (60.5)
At least one anxiety disorder, n (%)		
Current	22 (52.4)	11 (28.9)
Past	21 (50.0)	11 (28.9)
Multiple anxiety disorders (>2), n (%)		
Current	9 (21.4)	3 (7.9)
Past	9 (21.4)	5 (13.2)
Alcohol/substance misuse or dependence, n (%)		
Current	6 (14.3)	5 (13.2)
Past	19 (45.2)	16 (42.1)
Reading disability, ^c n (%)	8 (19.0)	7 (18.4)
Any co-occurring disorder, n (%)		
Current	27 (64.3)	18 (47.4)
Past	32 (76.2)	27 (71.1)
History of psychiatric medications, n (%)	20 (47.6)	21 (55.3)
Expectancy of treatment effect, ^d mean (s.d.)	1.64 (0.77)	1.71 (0.84)

ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder.
 a. Assessed using block design and vocabulary subtests of the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale (WAIS-III).⁴⁸
 b. Based on the New Zealand Socio-Economic Index (NZSEI-96), which ranks occupations from 10 to 90.⁴⁹
 c. Defined as having at least one standard score below 85 on either reading or spelling of the Wide Range Achievement Test (WRAT3).⁵⁰
 d. Measured from 0 (not at all) to 3 (very much).

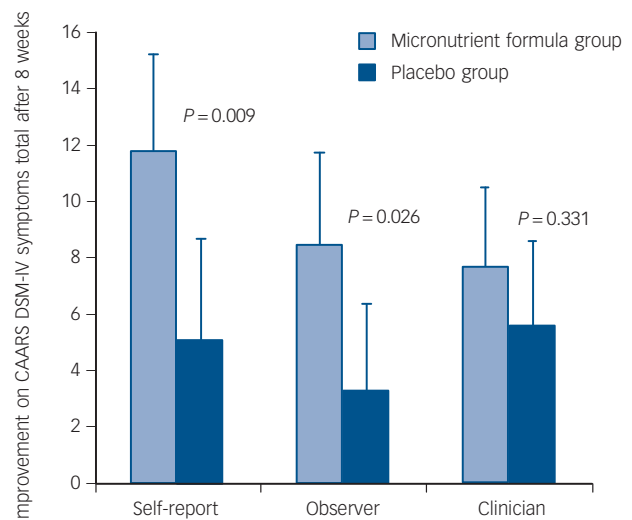


Fig. 2 Improvement on the Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scale (CAARS) DSM-IV symptoms total subscale across the three reporters (self, observer and clinician) and groups.

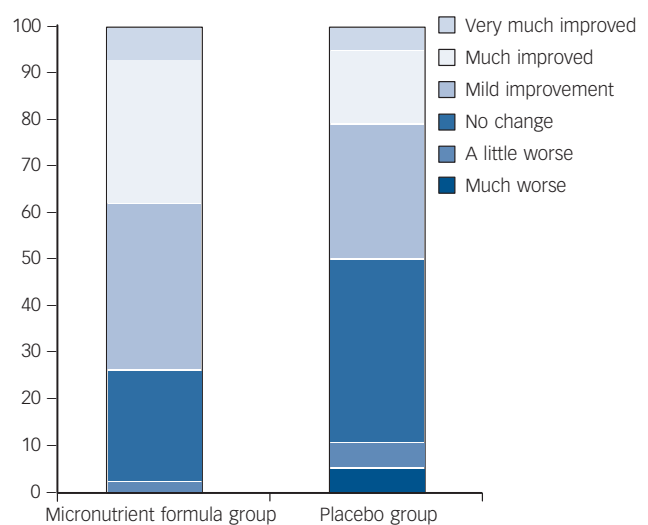


Fig. 3 Per cent within each group falling in the different categories identifying extent of change pre- to post-trial for the micronutrient formula group v. placebo group based on Clinical Global Impressions – Improvement in attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder symptoms (CGI-I-ADHD) scores.

Table 2 Baseline and post 8-week data on primary and secondary outcome measures^a

Variable	Micronutrient formula group (n = 42)			Placebo group (n = 38)			Difference (95% CI)	P	Effect size ^c
	Baseline Mean (s.e.)	Post Mean (s.e.)	Change from baseline ^b	Baseline Mean (s.e.)	Post Mean (s.e.)	Change from baseline ^b			
<i>Primary outcomes</i>									
CAARS DSM-IV ADHD symptoms total									
Self-report	79.4 (1.5)	67.3 (2.2)	-11.81	75.3 (1.9)	70.5 (2.3)	-5.10	-6.71 (-11.72 to -1.70)	0.009	0.61
Observer	69.5 (2.0)	61.4 (2.3)	-8.44	70.5 (2.0)	66.9 (2.1)	-3.30	-5.14 (-9.65 to -0.63)	0.026	0.59
Clinician	73.4 (1.4)	65.0 (1.7)	-7.69	69.0 (1.4)	64.1 (1.7)	-5.64	-2.05 (-6.21 to 2.12)	0.331	0.23
CGI-I-ADHD ^c		2.8 (0.2)	2.83		3.4 (0.2)	3.40	-0.56 (-1.03 to -0.09)	0.020	0.53
CGI-I – Overall Impression ^d		2.8 (0.2)	2.79		3.5 (0.2)	3.50	-0.71 (-0.16 to -1.27)	0.012	0.57
MADRS, total	17.2 (1.1)	11.5 (1.3)	-5.32	14.2 (1.1)	12.0 (1.3)	-2.65	-2.66 (-5.64 to 0.31)	0.078	0.41
<i>Secondary outcomes</i>									
Self-report: CAARS, T-scores									
DSM-IV inattention	80.6 (1.3)	71.2 (2.1)	-9.16	77.7 (1.9)	75.2 (2.2)	-2.61	-6.54 (-11.29 to -1.80)	0.007	0.62
DSM-IV hyperactivity/impulsivity	70.1 (2.0)	58.2 (2.3)	-11.35	65.6 (2.2)	59.6 (2.1)	-6.64	-4.71 (-9.22 to -0.19)	0.041	0.47
Observer: CAARS, T-scores									
DSM-IV inattention	67.5 (1.9)	61.0 (2.3)	-7.48	70.7 (1.9)	65.9 (2.2)	-4.61	-2.86 (-7.44 to 1.71)	0.215	0.33
DSM-IV hyperactivity/impulsivity	66.5 (2.1)	58.7 (2.3)	-7.32	65.8 (2.2)	64.3 (1.9)	-0.94	-6.39 (-11.35 to -1.43)	0.013	0.67
Clinician: CAARS, T-scores									
DSM-IV inattention	73.8 (1.2)	67.6 (1.7)	-5.70	70.4 (1.4)	65.5 (1.8)	-5.47	-0.23 (-4.66 to 4.21)	0.919	0.02
DSM-IV hyperactivity/impulsivity	67.1 (2.0)	58.2 (1.8)	-8.18	63.0 (1.7)	59.0 (1.8)	-4.78	-3.40 (-7.23 to 0.43)	0.081	0.40
GAF	58.7 (1.0)	64.5 (1.4)	5.58	61.5 (1.2)	63.6 (1.5)	2.33	3.25 (0.07 to 6.44)	0.045	0.46
LIFE-RIFT, total	10.5 (0.5)	11.6 (0.3)	-1.04	10.8 (0.4)	11.3 (0.4)	-0.49	-0.54 (-1.57 to 0.48)	0.292	0.25
<p>ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; CAARS, Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scale (all raw scores are converted to T-scores based on age and gender; CGI-I, Clinical Global Impressions – Improvement (the score for the CGI-I ranges from 1 (very much improved) to 7 (very much worse) as compared with baseline functioning); MADRS, Montgomery–Åsberg Depression Rating Scale; GAF, Global Assessment of Functioning (rated 1–100); LIFE-RIFT, Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation – Range Impaired Functioning Tool.</p> <p>a. Results in bold are significant. b. Adjusted for baseline. c. Cohen's <i>d</i> (effect size) measured as the mean difference in the change divided by the within-group standard deviation of the difference in the change. d. Assesses change not measured at baseline.</p>									

($n=6$), the statistical interpretations did not change for any outcome. A further exploration of the MADRS scores revealed a significant difference favouring the micronutrient group when a subsample of those with moderate or severe depression at baseline (MADRS score ≥ 20)⁵¹ was examined (micronutrient group: $n=11$, $\Delta=9.5$ s.e.=2.7; placebo group: $n=10$, $\Delta=5.1$ s.e.=2.0, $P=0.039$, effect size (ES)=0.64; Fig. 4).

Treatment response

At end-point, 27 (64.3%) of those in the micronutrient group *v.* 14 (36.8%) in the placebo group showed a $\geq 30\%$ drop from baseline ($\chi^2(1, n=80)=6.014, P=0.014$) on at least one subscale of the CAARS (OR=3.1, 95% CI 1.2–7.7). Further, 20 (47.6%) of those in the micronutrient group *v.* 8 (21.1%) in the placebo group ($\chi^2(1, n=80)=6.189, P<0.013$) were 'much' to 'very much' improved on the CGI-I – Overall Impression (OR=3.4, 95% CI 1.3–9.2).

Safety and adherence

The rates of the most common adverse events did not differ between the micronutrient and placebo groups (Table 3). Prolactin levels were trending higher in the micronutrient group ($P=0.006$), rising from a mean of 191 to 222, but still within the normal clinical range of 50–350 mIU/l (females) and 50–550 mIU/l (males). No other group differences were found in the chemistry and haematology safety screens (Table 4), and no individual's changes in these measures were considered clinically significant.

The overall adherence rate (that is taking all required doses) was 94.6% (s.d.=6.9) for the micronutrient group and 95.8%

(s.d.=10.1) for the placebo group based on self-report and 96.4% (s.d.=8.9) for the micronutrient group and 92.1% (s.d.=18.6) for the placebo group based on pill counts. Nutrient assays showed significant group differences in the changes for vitamin D ($P=0.002$), B₁₂ ($P<0.001$) and folate ($P<0.001$) levels in those taking the micronutrient formula having higher levels at study end (Table 4). Only B₁₂ levels increased beyond the reference range in the micronutrient group.

Other variables

There were no group differences in alcohol misusers ($n=7$ (16.7%) micronutrient group, $n=5$ (13.2%) placebo group), cannabis users ($n=6$ (14.3%) micronutrient group, $n=3$ (7.9%) placebo group), rates of smokers ($n=9$ (21.4%) micronutrient group, $n=4$ (10.5%) placebo group), diet and participant-assessed therapeutic alliance and expectancies between the two groups.

Discussion

This study is the first double-blind RCT to investigate the efficacy and safety of a broad-based vitamin/mineral formula in the treatment of ADHD in adults. We demonstrated that micronutrient treatment induced statistically robust improvements in several indices, from ADHD symptoms to global assessment of functioning, compared with placebo, with effect sizes ranging from 0.46 to 0.67. Specifically, participants taking the micronutrient formula reported greater improvement in both inattention and hyperactivity/impulsivity compared with those taking a placebo. Improvement in hyperactivity/impulsivity was also noted by the observers.

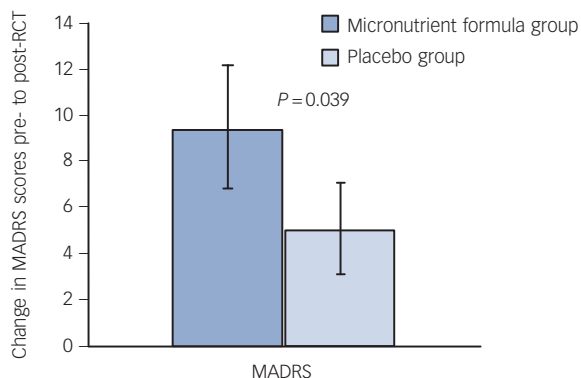


Fig. 4 Change in Montgomery-Åsberg Depression Rating Scale (MADRS) scores pre- to post-randomised controlled trial (RCT) for those who entered the trial moderately depressed across groups.

Clinicians did not observe group differences on the ADHD rating scales or the LIFE-RIFT scale, but reported greater global functioning improvements based on the GAF, CGI-I-ADHD and CGI-I – Overall Impression.

The varied findings across reporters on attention highlight the difficulties in reliably measuring attention, which is generally more difficult to observe than behavioural changes. Further, elsewhere we have documented that it may take more than 8 weeks for attention scores to drop into the non-clinical range when it might have been more noticeable to others.³⁰ Although there was a significant group difference on self-report of attention, the fact that the scores in the micronutrient group remained elevated questions the clinical significance of the findings. In contrast to inattention, based on an average across raters, hyperactivity/impulsivity scores were reduced into the normal non-clinical range with micronutrient administration but not placebo. The

Table 3 Treatment-emergent adverse effects reported by at least 5% of participants by treatment group during trial

	n		P
	Micronutrient formula group (n = 42)	Placebo group (n = 38)	
Headache	16	15	1.00
Dry mouth	13	15	0.49
Sleep disruptions	16	8	0.14
Gastrointestinal disturbances/diarrhoea	13	9	0.62
Nausea	12	8	0.61
Constipation	5	8	0.37
Agitation	8	5	0.55
Sedation	4	7	0.33
Anxiety	5	8	0.37
Abdominal pain	3	5	0.47
Weight gain	2	4	0.42
Blurred vision	2	3	0.66

lack of a group difference in clinician ratings on hyperactivity/impulsivity was in contrast to self and observer ratings of change; this difference may in part reflect low power to detect a more modest effect size (0.40). Further, clinicians have less data available to them to make ratings given the relative lack of time spent with the individual (an hour every 2 weeks), perhaps resulting in more conservative estimates of change. Although clinicians are often viewed as having the greatest objectivity and therefore their ratings are often perceived as more reliable and valuable than self- and observer reports, it is only the participant and/or observer who are experiencing and observing the symptoms on a daily basis. Further, a recent meta-analysis challenged the view that self-ratings are not as useful as physician ratings in ADHD research, finding that self-ratings were more consistent

Table 4 Baseline and post 8-week data on blood results^a

Variable	Micronutrient formula group (n = 34)		Placebo group (n = 35)		P
	Baseline, mean (s.e.)	Change, mean (s.e.)	Baseline, mean (s.e.)	Change, mean (s.e.)	
Safety markers					
Prolactin, mIU/l	190.9 (14.3)	31.1 (14.2)	204.8 (20.6)	-27.3 (14.5)	0.006
Creatinine, µmol/l	82.6 (1.6)	0.02 (0.93)	90.5 (1.5)	1.87 (0.91)	0.179
Fasting glucose, mmol/l	4.99 (0.08)	0.02 (0.06)	5.12 (0.07)	0.05 (0.06)	0.738
Activated partial thromboplastin time, s	29.1 (0.5)	-0.1 (0.3)	29.8 (0.7)	0.2 (0.3)	0.466
Platelets, × 10 ⁹ /l	264.0 (8.0)	8.76 (4.85)	237.3 (6.5)	7.35 (4.78)	0.840
White blood cells, × 10 ⁹ /l	6.1 (0.2)	0.49 (0.20)	5.5 (0.2)	0.08 (4.78)	0.171
Lymphocytes, × 10 ⁹ /l	2.06 (0.06)	0.11 (0.07)	1.78 (0.06)	0.03 (0.06)	0.365
Neutrophils, × 10 ⁹ /l	3.3 (0.1)	0.30 (0.15)	3.0 (0.1)	0.08 (0.15)	0.302
Gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase, U/l	30.1 (4.6)	3.3 (2.7)	22.9 (1.8)	1.6 (2.7)	0.659
Aspartate aminotransferase, U/l	21.7 (0.8)	1.4 (1.4)	21.3 (1.1)	1.3 (1.3)	0.955
Alanine aminotransferase, U/l	25.5 (2.3)	0.8 (1.4)	21.8 (1.8)	-0.4 (1.3)	0.528
Triglyceride, mmol/l	1.1 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	1.2 (0.1)	0.1 (0.1)	0.530
Cholesterol/high-density lipoprotein cholesterol	3.9 (0.2)	-0.1 (0.1)	4.1 (0.2)	-0.2 (0.1)	0.248
Thyroid stimulating hormone, mIU/l	1.21 (0.09)	-0.03 (0.08)	1.42 (0.12)	0.02 (0.08)	0.693
Nutrient levels					
Vitamin D, nmol/l	62.4 (4.4)	15.6 (3.1)	68.5 (3.8)	0.4 (3.4)	0.002
Vitamin B ₁₂ , pmol/l	353.3 (18.3)	383.1 (30.2)	374.9 (22.7)	1.1 (31.3)	<0.001
Folate, nmol/l	21.1 (1.5)	24.3 (2.2)	22.4 (1.4)	-1.6 (31.3)	<0.001
Magnesium, mmol/l	0.89 (0.01)	-0.00 (0.01)	0.92 (0.01)	-0.01 (0.01)	0.724
Ferritin, µg/l	116.9 (13.1)	-2.44 (5.57)	105.6 (11.8)	-6.83 (5.49)	0.577
Iron, µmol/l	18.3 (0.9)	-0.4 (1.0)	19.3 (1.2)	0.4 (1.0)	0.568
Calcium, mmol/l	2.39 (0.02)	0.03 (0.02)	2.39 (0.02)	0.01 (0.02)	0.286
Zinc, µmol/l	12.1 (0.2)	0.4 (0.3)	12.5 (0.2)	0.1 (0.3)	0.423
Copper, µmol/l	15.4 (0.6)	0.4 (0.4)	13.5 (0.4)	-0.4 (0.4)	0.171

a. Results in bold are significant.

across studies than observer ratings and therefore, we should not be over-reliant on observer ratings to assess change associated with ADHD treatments.⁵²

The improvements in global measures of functioning suggest that, whereas ADHD symptoms persist to some degree, micronutrient treatment appears to benefit a variety of areas of psychological functioning. This result may seem surprising, but is consistent with the hypothesised mechanisms of action^{20,21,35} as well as international studies showing the benefit of the micronutrient formula in the treatment of a wide range of mental disorders.^{29,53–57} Further, in this study, micronutrient treatment was found to be superior to placebo in ADHD adults with a high rate of comorbid disorders (56%), a population that has been documented to have lower rates of response to treatment than adults with only ADHD.⁵

We also note that an equal number of participants in both groups thought they were receiving placebo, so the observed changes were unlikely to have been driven by expectancy effects. Indeed, the relative absence of side-effects may have played a role in these perceptions. As a result of the relatively slow change observed with micronutrients compared with standard medications used to treat ADHD (i.e. stimulants), it is also possible that although change was occurring, participants were not aware of the change and hence thought they were on the placebo. However, we also observed that some participants who reported great improvements in their functioning still thought they had taken the placebo, stating that vitamins and minerals on their own could not achieve such large effects. Further, guessing at group allocation may confound ‘true efficacy’,⁵⁸ in that individuals who think they are getting a placebo tend to show lowered response rates.

A trend towards improvement in MADRS depression scores was noted with micronutrient treatment ($P = 0.078$, $ES = 0.41$); however, the baseline level of depression in the overall sample was relatively low (mean 15.8). *Post hoc* analyses revealed a benefit of micronutrients for adults with moderate to severe depression, a finding consistent with other RCTs that show benefit of micronutrients in improving mood.^{59,60}

The Canterbury earthquakes, which directly affected many participants in this study, may have dampened response rates and affected life satisfaction, as these major earthquakes had a wide impact on wellbeing in the community,⁶¹ as well as cognitive functions including attention.⁶² Nevertheless, our drop-out rate was low at 7.5% ($n = 6$) and adherence was satisfactory (95%).

Many are inclined to ask which are the psychologically active ingredients in a complex formula. This multi-ingredient approach challenges conventional understanding in that medical treatments tend to manipulate one variable (medication) at a time; however, a single-ingredient strategy for nutritional treatments is at odds with human physiology as optimal functioning requires the presence of all nutrients in balance rather than one nutrient provided in high doses.⁶³ Indeed, single-nutrient studies have yielded only modest findings,¹⁶ whereas broader interventions may be more promising.^{29–33} The one-disease, one-nutrient solution to illness is likely outdated, and may need to be replaced by a model that is responsive to the broad spectrum of human nutritional needs.⁶⁴ The formula used in this study had all the vitamins (except vitamin K) and 16 minerals. A consideration of some of the ingredients and the role they play in brain metabolism highlights the importance of the broad array of nutrients and may help explain the non-specific effects the nutrients appear to have on psychiatric symptoms. For example, pyridoxal 5'-phosphate (vitamin B₆) acts as a cofactor for the synthesis of gamma-aminobutyric acid, serotonin and dopamine; 5-methyltetrahydrofolate

(vitamin B₉) regenerates tetrahydrobiopterin, which is essential for neurotransmitter formation; iron functions in the enzyme system involved in the production of serotonin, noradrenaline, adrenaline and dopamine, and is a cofactor in the metabolism of tyrosine to dopamine; and niacinamide (vitamin B₃) shunts tryptophan to serotonin.^{21,65}

There were no group differences on any adverse events. We found no changes in creatinine, fasting sugar, haematological indices, liver functions, lipid profile, thyroid-stimulating hormone, ferritin, iron, magnesium, calcium, zinc or copper. These results are consistent with a review of over 140 patients treated with this micronutrient formula, which did not identify any significant adverse effects or safety concerns.³⁴ We are unsure whether the treatment caused sarcoidosis in one participant and therefore this potential adverse effect needs to be monitored in future research.

A statistically significant increase in prolactin with micronutrient treatment was found in this study, but it was small and unlikely to be clinically significant. No prolactin-related adverse effects have been previously reported in the clinical trials on broad-spectrum micronutrient treatment.³⁴ Increased prolactin might be caused by dopamine receptor blockade in the tuberoinfundibular pathway,⁶⁶ consistent with research on zinc and B vitamins, suggesting that micronutrients can affect the dopamine inhibitory system,^{67,68} which influences prolactin levels. Nevertheless, given the raised prolactin, future studies should assess blood changes over a longer period of time. Also, interactions with medications would need to be carefully considered when using micronutrients given some concerns raised about drug interactions.⁵³ This sample was largely unmedicated (with no participants taking psychotropic medications during the trial) and therefore these results may not be applicable to a medicated population.

Blood nutrient levels of vitamins D, B₁₂ and folic acid increased more in the micronutrient group but only B₁₂ levels rose beyond reference levels, and no adverse effects are associated with high B₁₂ intake.⁶⁹ Increased levels of these and other key vitamins might contribute to the positive effects seen with micronutrient administration, given their role in the regulation of homocysteine metabolism,⁷⁰ mood^{71,72} and neurotransmitter synthesis.⁷³ These levels also provide further evidence of good adherence in the active group.

Limitations and future directions

Our trial relied predominantly on clinical interviews and self-reports, since we were initially concerned with determining the potential benefit of micronutrients for ADHD. Tools used in future research might usefully include neurocognitive measures, functional magnetic resonance imaging, as well as metabolomic methods to provide detailed metabolic information at the cellular level. Generalisability of the results is limited by geographical sampling and the need for individuals who were willing to participate in an RCT and be adherent with the consumption of a large number of pills. These factors may explain the higher than expected IQ of the sample. Generalisability to individuals with uncomplicated ADHD (free of other Axis I disorders) is also limited by the high rate of comorbidity. Studying a ‘cleaner’ group (that is, without comorbidity) might reveal specific effects on individuals with ADHD; however, such a trial would have limited generalisability to the majority of clinically referred adults with ADHD where comorbidity is the rule rather than the exception.⁷⁴ Long-term *v.* acute exposure to micronutrients also needs to be investigated as longer exposure appears to be associated with greater benefit, especially for inattention.³⁰ Larger trials could

determine whether the trends noted on some measures can be confirmed.

The consumption of large numbers of pills was tedious for some participants and likely the reason some people stopped taking them at the end of the trial and this may make the treatment less amenable to some people. It is expected that if further studies replicate these results, manufacturing techniques (that target improving the absorption of the minerals) may be developed to reduce the number of pills. It is also worth researching whether a similar benefit can be achieved through consuming fewer pills with simultaneous changes in diet and lifestyle.

We purposefully chose three primary outcomes to cover the range of ADHD symptoms, to include multiple raters, and to investigate more globally the impact of nutrients on mental health. By separating out inattention from hyperactivity/impulsivity and providing *T*-scores, we hope to assist the reader in interpreting where clinically significant change may be occurring. Most studies of pharmacological and psychological interventions for ADHD in adults employ self-report⁷⁵ and/or clinician assessment,^{76,77} so it is a strength of the current study that data were also provided by non-clinician observers (somewhat comparable to the use of teacher ratings in child studies). Using multiple measures increases the risk of type I errors, but most of the primary measures were found to favour the active intervention over placebo, so it is unlikely that our findings are a consequence of type I errors.

The findings reported here need to be interpreted cautiously given the inconsistencies noted across raters; larger trials are required to determine how robust these preliminary findings are. Despite the modest changes, nutrients may turn out to be a viable alternative to other treatments for some individuals. A proportion of individuals taking the micronutrients in the trial obtained scores on ADHD ratings after 8 weeks that were in the normal non-clinical range, suggesting that it may be an effective treatment for some, particularly those who do not tolerate or choose not to take medications. Although most studies using alternative treatments for ADHD have been done on children, the effect sizes reported here are comparable if not better than other non-pharmacological treatments for ADHD, including omega-3s (ES = 0.16)⁷⁸ and food restriction diets (ES = 0.51).⁷⁸

There is often scepticism associated with using vitamins and minerals for the treatment of psychiatric symptoms, despite a long history of their use.²¹ The field is plagued with poorly designed and controlled studies, often leading to erroneous conclusions. However, with a growing number of well-controlled studies supporting their use across a wide variety of psychiatric symptoms,^{18,79} perceptions are changing and some are publicly calling for investigations of dietary treatments for ADHD.⁷

Although the results of nutrient treatments in short-term trials for ADHD may be more modest compared with medication trials, there are many reasons for urging further research on this topic: (a) there is a growing body of literature documenting the disappointing long-term outcomes of medications^{3,80–83} as a primary treatment for some mental disorders; (b) there are concerns being voiced from psychiatry⁸⁴ about the outcomes of some pharmaceutical treatments; and (c) medication side-effects can be problematic for some patients. The current study, alongside others, should provide a stimulus for further trials on nutrient treatment for a variety of psychiatric symptoms.

Funding

Funding and thanks to the Vic Davis Memorial Trust (E5672), Marie Lockie for her private donation, the Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury for ongoing research support, and three summer studentships awarded by the University of Canterbury.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Andrew Gormley for programming assistance; David Pugh-Williams for assistance with randomisation; Jeni Johnstone, Nic Ward, Rachel Harrison, Heather Gordon, Ellen Sole, Sarah Anticich, Sarah Dymond and Petra Hoggarth for assistance with data collection and entry; the CDHB, Pegasus Health and other private referrers and all the families who participated. We thank Truehope for providing the micronutrient formula and matching placebo. The 36-ingredient formula has been modified slightly on several occasions, with each change resulting in a new name. Sold variously as EMPower, EMPowerplus and Daily Essential Nutrients, manufacturer information can be found at www.truehope.com and www.hardynutritionals.com.

Julia J. Rucklidge, PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch; **Chris M. Frampton**, PhD, Department of Psychological Medicine, University of Otago, Christchurch; **Brigette Gorman**, PhD, Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Christchurch; **Anna Boggis**, MD, Canterbury District Health Board, Christchurch, New Zealand

Correspondence: Julia Rucklidge, Department of Psychology, University of Canterbury, Private Bag 4800, Christchurch 8140, New Zealand. Email: julia.rucklidge@canterbury.ac.nz

First received 9 May 2013, final revision 25 Jul 2013, accepted 10 Oct 2013

References

- American Psychiatric Association. *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4th edn, text revision) (DSM-IV-TR)*. APA, 2000.
- Kessler RC, Adler L, Barkley R, Biederman J, Conners CK, Demler O, et al. The prevalence and correlates of adult ADHD in the United States: results from the National Comorbidity Survey Replication. *Am J Psychiatry* 2006; **163**: 716–23.
- Molina BSG, Hinshaw SP, Swanson JM, Arnold LE, Vitiello B, Jensen PS, et al. The MTA at 8 years: prospective follow-up of children treated for combined-type ADHD in a multisite study. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2009; **48**: 484–500.
- Klein RG, Mannuzza S, Olazagasti MA, Roizen E, Hutchison JA, Lashau EC, et al. Clinical and functional outcome of childhood attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder 33 years later. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2012; **69**: 1295–303.
- Torgersen T, Gjervan B, Rasmussen K. Treatment of adult ADHD: is current knowledge useful for clinicians? *J Neuropsychiatric Dis Treat* 2008; **4**: 177–86.
- Baumgaertel A. Alternative and controversial treatments for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *Pediatr Clin North Am* 1999; **46**: 977–92.
- Nigg JT. Where to with treatment for ADHD? *Curr Med Res Opin* 2011; **27** (suppl 2): 1–3.
- Mattes JA, Gittelman R. Effects of artificial food colorings in children with hyperactive symptoms: a critical review and results of a controlled study. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 1981; **38**: 714–8.
- Arnold LE, Christopher J, Huestis RD, Smeltzer DJ. Megavitamins for minimal brain dysfunction: a placebo-controlled study. *JAMA* 1978; **240**: 2642–3.
- Nigg JT, Lewis K, Edinger T, Falk M. Meta-analysis of attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder symptoms, restriction diet, and synthetic food color additives. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 2012; **51**: 86–97.e8.
- Howard AL, Robinson M, Smith GJ, Ambrosini GL, Piek JP, Oddy WH. ADHD is associated with a 'Western' dietary pattern in adolescents. *J Atten Disord* 2011; **15**: 403–11.
- Pelsler LM, Frankena K, Toorman J, Savelkoul HF, Dubois AE, Pereira RR, et al. Effects of a restricted elimination diet on the behaviour of children with attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder (INCA study): a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet* 2011; **377**: 494–503.
- Arnold LE, Lofthouse N, Hurt E. Artificial food colors and attention-deficit/hyperactivity symptoms: conclusions to dye for. *Neurotherapeutics* 2012; **9**: 599–609.
- Milte CM, Parletta N, Buckley JD, Coates AM, Young RM, Howe PRC. Eicosapentaenoic and docosahexaenoic acids, cognition, and behavior in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a randomized controlled trial. *Nutrition* 2012; **28**: 670–7.
- Galler JR, Bryce CP, Zichlin ML, Fitzmaurice G, Eaglesfield GD, Waber DP. Infant malnutrition is associated with persisting attention deficits in middle adulthood. *J Nutr* 2012; **142**: 788–94.
- Rucklidge JJ, Johnstone J, Kaplan BJ. Nutrient supplementation approaches in the treatment of ADHD. *Expert Rev Neurother* 2009; **9**: 461–76.

- 17 Gately D, Kaplan BJ. Database analysis of adults with bipolar disorder consuming a multinutrient formula. *Clin Med Psychiatry* 2009; **4**: 3–16.
- 18 Kennedy DO, Veasey R, Watson A, Dodd F, Jones E, Maggini S, et al. Effects of high-dose B vitamin complex with vitamin C and minerals on subjective mood and performance in healthy males. *Psychopharmacology (Berl)* 2010; **211**: 55–68.
- 19 Adams J, Audhya T, McDonough-Means S, Rubin R, Quig D, Geis E, et al. Effect of a vitamin/mineral supplement on children and adults with autism. *BMC Pediatr* 2011; **11**: 111.
- 20 Ames BN, Elson-Schwab I, Silver E. High-dose vitamin therapy stimulates variant enzymes with decreased coenzyme binding affinity (increased Km): relevance to genetic disease and polymorphisms. *Am J Clin Nutr* 2002; **75**: 616–58.
- 21 Kaplan BJ, Crawford SG, Field CJ, Simpson JS. Vitamins, minerals, and mood. *Psychol Bull* 2007; **133**: 747–60.
- 22 Gardner A, Boles RG. Is a “Mitochondrial Psychiatry” in the future? A review. *Cur Psychiatry Rev* 2005; **1**: 255–71.
- 23 Jackson J, Eaton W, Cascella N, Fasano A, Kelly D. Neurologic and psychiatric manifestations of Celiac disease and gluten sensitivity. *Psychiatr Q* 2012; **83**: 91–102.
- 24 Bilici M, Yildirim F, Kandil S, Bekaroglu M, Yildirmis S, Deger O, et al. Double-blind, placebo-controlled study of zinc sulfate in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Prog Neuropsychopharmacol Biol Psychiatry* 2004; **28**: 181–90.
- 25 Konofal E, Lecendreux M, Deron J, Marchand M, Cortese S, Zaim M, et al. Effects of iron supplementation on attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in children. *Pediatr Neurol* 2008; **38**: 20–6.
- 26 Arnold LE, Disilvestro RA, Bozzolo D, Bozzolo H, Crowl L, Fernandez S, et al. Zinc for attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: placebo-controlled double-blind pilot trial alone and combined with amphetamine. *J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol* 2011; **21**: 1–19.
- 27 Katz M, Adar Levine A, Kol-Degani H, Kav-Venaki L. A compound herbal preparation (CHP) in the treatment of children with ADHD: a randomized controlled trial. *J Atten Disord* 2010; **14**: 281–91.
- 28 Patel K, Curtis LT. Comprehensive approach to treating autism and attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: a pilot study. *J Altern Complement Med* 2007; **13**: 1091–7.
- 29 Kaplan BJ, Fisher JE, Crawford SG, Field CJ, Kolb B. Improved mood and behavior during treatment with a mineral-vitamin supplement: an open-label case series of children. *J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol* 2004; **14**: 115–22.
- 30 Rucklidge JJ, Taylor M, Whitehead K. Effect of micronutrients on behavior and mood in adults with ADHD: evidence from an 8-week open label trial with natural extension. *J Atten Disord* 2011; **15**: 79–91.
- 31 Rucklidge JJ, Gately D, Kaplan BJ. Database analysis of children and adolescents with bipolar disorder consuming a multinutrient formula. *BMC Psychiatry* 2010; **10**: 74.
- 32 Rucklidge JJ, Harrison R. Successful treatment of bipolar disorder II and ADHD with a micronutrient formula: a case study. *CNS Spectrums* 2010; **15**: 289–95.
- 33 Harding KL, Judah RD, Gant C. Outcome-based comparison of Ritalin versus food-supplement treated children with AD/HD. *Altern Med Rev* 2003; **8**: 319–30.
- 34 Simpson JSA, Crawford SG, Goldstein ET, Field C, Burgess E, Kaplan BJ. Systematic review of safety and tolerability of a complex micronutrient formula used in mental health. *BMC Psychiatry* 2011; **11**: 62.
- 35 Rucklidge JJ, Kaplan BJ. Broad spectrum micronutrient formulas for the treatment of psychiatric symptoms: a systematic review. *Expert Rev Neurother* 2013; **13**: 49–73.
- 36 Epstein J, Johnson D, Conners C. *Conners' Adult ADHD Diagnostic Interview for DSM-IV (CAADID): Technical Manual*. MHS, 2002.
- 37 Kaufman J, Birmaher B, Brent D, Rao U, Flynn C, Moreci P, et al. Schedule for affective disorders and schizophrenia for school-age children-present and lifetime version (K-SADS-PL): initial reliability and validity data. *J Am Acad Child Adolesc Psychiatry* 1997; **36**: 980–7.
- 38 Conners CK, Erhardt D, Sparrow MA. *Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS)*. *Arch Clin Neuropsychol* 2003; **18**: 431–7.
- 39 Conners CK. *Conners' Rating Scales – Revised: Technical Manual*. Multi-Health Systems, 1997.
- 40 First MB, Spitzer RL, Gibbon M, Williams JBW. *Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV-TR Axis I Disorders: Research Version, Patient Edition (SCID-I/P)*. Biometrics Research Department, New York State Psychiatric Institute, 2002.
- 41 Guy W. *ECDEU Assessment Manual for Psychopharmacology*. Revised DHEW Pub. (ADM). National Institute for Mental Health, 1976.
- 42 Montgomery SA, Åsberg M. A new depression scale designed to be sensitive to change. *Br J Psychiatry* 1979; **134**: 382–9.
- 43 Conners CK, Erhardt D, Sparrow E. *Conners Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS)*. *Technical Manual*. Multi-Health Systems, 1999.
- 44 Leon AC, Solomon DA, Mueller TI, Endicott J, Posternak M, Judd LL, et al. A brief assessment of psychosocial functioning of subjects with bipolar I disorder: the LIFE-RIFT. Longitudinal Interval Follow-up Evaluation-Range Impaired Functioning Tool. *J Nerv Ment Dis* 2000; **188**: 805–12.
- 45 Baker CW, Little TD, Brownell KD. Predicting adolescent eating and activity behaviors. The role of social norms and personal agency. *Health Psychol* 2003; **22**: 189–98.
- 46 Alexander LB, Luborsky L. The Penn Helping Alliance Scales. In *The Psychotherapeutic Process: A Research Handbook* (eds LS Greenberg, WM Pinsof): 325–66. Guilford Press, 1986.
- 47 Wilens TE, Haight BR, Horrigan JP, Hudziak JJ, Rosenthal NE, Connor DF, et al. Bupropion XL in adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder: a randomized, placebo-controlled study. *Biol Psychiatry* 2005; **57**: 793–801.
- 48 Wechsler D. *Manual for the WAIS-III*. Psychological Corporation, 1997.
- 49 Davis P, McLeod K, Ransom M, Ongley P. *The New Zealand Socioeconomic Index of Occupational Status (NZSEI)*. Statistics New Zealand, 1997.
- 50 Wilkinson GS. *WRAT3 Administration Manual*. Wide Range, 1993.
- 51 Snaith RP, Harrop FM, Newby DA, Teale C. Grade scores of the Montgomery-Åsberg Depression and the Clinical Anxiety Scales. *Br J Psychiatry* 1986; **148**: 599–601.
- 52 Koesters M, Becker T, Kilian R, Fegert JM, Weinmann S. Limits of meta-analysis: Methylphenidate in the treatment of adult attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. *J Psychopharmacol (Oxf)* 2009; **23**: 733–44.
- 53 Popper CW. Do vitamins or minerals (apart from lithium) have mood-stabilising effects? *J Clin Psychiatry* 2001; **62**: 933–5.
- 54 Kaplan BJ, Simpson JSA, Ferre RC, Gorman CP, McMullen DM, Crawford SG. Effective mood stabilization with a chelated mineral supplement: an open-label trial in bipolar disorder. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2001; **62**: 936–44.
- 55 Mehl-Madrona L, Leung B, Kennedy C, Paul S, Kaplan BJ. A naturalistic case-control study of micronutrients versus standard medication management in autism. *J Child Adolesc Psychopharmacol* 2010; **20**: 95–103.
- 56 Frazier EA, Fristad MA, Arnold LE. Feasibility of a nutritional supplement as treatment for pediatric bipolar spectrum disorders. *J Altern Complement Med* 2012; **18**: 678–85.
- 57 Rucklidge JJ, Andridge R, Gorman B, Blampied N, Gordon H, Boggis A. Shaken but unstirred? Effects of micronutrients on stress and trauma after an earthquake: RCT evidence comparing formulas and doses. *Hum Psychopharmacol Clin Exp* 2012; **27**: 440–54.
- 58 Perlis RH, Ostacher M, Fava M, Nierenberg AA, Sachs GS, Rosenbaum JF. Assuring that double-blind is blind. *Am J Psychiatry* 2010; **167**: 250–2.
- 59 Harris E, Kirk J, Rowsell R, Vitetta L, Sali A, Scholey AB, et al. The effect of multivitamin supplementation on mood and stress in healthy older men. *Hum Psychopharmacol* 2011; **26**: 560–7.
- 60 Gosney MA, Hammond MF, Shenkin A, Allsup S. Effect of micronutrient supplementation on mood in nursing home residents. *Gerontology* 2008; **54**: 292–9.
- 61 Ardagh MW, Richardson SK, Robinson V, Than M, Gee P, Henderson S, et al. The initial health-system response to the earthquake in Christchurch, New Zealand, in February, 2011. *Lancet* 2012; **379**: 2109–15.
- 62 Helton WS, Head J. Earthquakes on the mind. *Hum Factors* 2012; **54**: 189–94.
- 63 Mertz W. A balanced approach to nutrition for health: the need for biologically essential minerals and vitamins. *J Am Diet Assoc* 1994; **94**: 1259–62.
- 64 Rucklidge JJ, Johnstone J, Kaplan BJ. Single bullet madness – why do we continue to perpetuate this fallacy? *Br J Psychiatry* 2013; **203**: 154–5.
- 65 Head KA, Kelly GS. Nutrients and botanicals for treatment of stress: adrenal fatigue, neurotransmitter imbalance, anxiety, and restless sleep. *Altern Med Rev* 2009; **14**: 114–40.
- 66 Maguire GA. Prolactin elevation with antipsychotic medications: mechanisms of action and clinical consequences. *J Clin Psychiatry* 2002; **63** (suppl 4): 56–62.
- 67 Shaw I, Rucklidge JJ, Hughes RN. A possible biological mechanism for the B Vitamins altering behaviour in ADHD. *Pharm Med* 2010; **24**: 1–6.
- 68 Oner O, Oner P, Bozkurt OH, Odabas E, Keser N, Karadag H, et al. Effects of zinc and ferritin levels on parent and teacher reported symptom scores in attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Child Psychiatry Hum Dev* 2010; **41**: 441–7.
- 69 Australian Government. *Nutrient Reference Values for Australia and New Zealand: Including Recommended Dietary Intakes*. National Health and Medical Research Council, 2006.

- 70 Huskisson E, Maggini S, Ruf M. The influence of micronutrients on cognitive function and performance. *J Int Med Res* 2007; **35**: 1–19.
- 71 Wilkins CH, Sheline YI, Roe CM, Birge SJ, Morris JC. Vitamin D deficiency is associated with low mood and worse cognitive performance in older adults. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 2006; **14**: 1032–40.
- 72 Taylor MJ, Carney SM, Goodwin GM, Geddes JR. Folate for depressive disorders: systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials. *J Psychopharmacol* 2004; **18**: 251–6.
- 73 Bottiglieri T, Laundry M, Crellin R, Toone BK, Carney MWP, Reynolds EH. Homocysteine, folate, methylation, and monoamine metabolism in depression. *J Neurol Neurosurg Psychiatry* 2000; **69**: 228–32.
- 74 Sobanski E, Bruggemann D, Alm B, Kern S, Deschner M, Schubert T, et al. Psychiatric comorbidity and functional impairment in a clinically referred sample of adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). *Eur Arch Psychiatry Clin Neurosci* 2007; **257**: 371–7.
- 75 Amiri S, Farhang S, Ghoreishizadeh MA, Malek A, Mohammadzadeh S. Double-blind controlled trial of venlafaxine for treatment of adults with attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *Hum Psychopharmacol Clin Exp* 2012; **27**: 76–81.
- 76 Spencer T, Biederman J, Wilens T, Faraone S, Prince J, Gerard K, et al. Efficacy of a mixed amphetamine salts compound in adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder. *Arch Gen Psychiatry* 2001; **58**: 775–82.
- 77 Emilsson B, Gudjonsson G, Sigurdsson JF, Baldursson G, Einarsson E, Olafsdottir H, et al. Cognitive behaviour therapy in medication-treated adults with ADHD and persistent symptoms: a randomized controlled trial. *BMC Psychiatry* 2011; **11**: 116.
- 78 Sonuga-Barke EJ, Brandeis D, Cortese S, Daley D, Ferrin M, Holtmann M, et al. Nonpharmacological interventions for ADHD: systematic review and meta-analyses of randomized controlled trials of dietary and psychological treatments. *Am J Psychiatry* 2013; **170**: 275–89.
- 79 Gesch CB, Hammond SM, Hampson SE, Eves A, Crowder MJ. Influence of supplementary vitamins, minerals and essential fatty acids on the antisocial behaviour of young adult prisoners. Randomised, placebo-controlled trial. *Br J Psychiatry* 2002; **181**: 22–8.
- 80 Whitaker R. The case against antipsychotic drugs: a 50-year record of doing more harm than good. *Med Hypotheses* 2004; **62**: 5–13.
- 81 Fava GA. Long-term treatment with antidepressant drugs: the spectacular achievements of propaganda. *Psychother Psychosom* 2002; **71**: 127–32.
- 82 Offidani E, Fava GA, Tomba E, Baldessarini RJ. Excessive mood elevation and behavioral activation with antidepressant treatment of juvenile depressive and anxiety disorders: a systematic review. *Psychother Psychosom* 2013; **82**: 132–41.
- 83 Advokat C. What are the cognitive effects of stimulant medications? Emphasis on adults with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). *Neurosci Biobehav Rev* 2010; **34**: 1256–66.
- 84 Kleinman A. Rebalancing academic psychiatry: why it needs to happen – and soon. *Br J Psychiatry* 2012; **201**: 421–2.



poems
by
doctors

Demonstration

Richard E. Kravitz

What if I wanted to write a poem
To write a poem
A poem
That would demonstrate a definition
Demonstrate a definition
A definition
In a way that made it clear
That made it clear
Clear
That palilalia is not the same as
Not the same as
The same as
Echolalia
Echolalia
Echolalia