

IMPACT OF ATTENTION DEFICIT HYPERACTIVITY DISORDER THERAPY ON FRACTURE RISK IN CHILDREN TREATED IN GERMAN PEDIATRIC PRACTICES

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INTRODUCTION

The aim of this study was to analyze the impact of ADHD therapy on fracture risk in children treated by German pediatricians.

METHODS

Children and adolescents initially diagnosed with ADHD and fractures between 2010 and 2015 were identified by 243 pediatricians. In this nested case-control study, each ADHD case with a fracture was matched (1:1) to an ADHD control without a fracture for age, gender, index year, and physician. In total, 2894 individuals were available for analysis. The main outcome of the study was the risk of fracture as a function of ADHD therapy. Multivariate logistic regression models were created to determine the effect of ADHD therapy on the risk of fracture in the entire population and in three age-specific subgroups.

RESULTS

Patients receiving ADHD medications were at a lower risk of fracture than patients without ADHD medications (OR=0.61). The impact of ADHD therapy on the risk of fracture was stronger in the age group of 6-9 years (OR=0.41) than in the age groups of 10-13 years (OR=0.68) and 14-17 years (OR=0.74).

Finally, a significant correlation was found between therapy duration and fracture risk (OR=0.71 per month).

CONCLUSION

ADHD therapy was associated with a decrease in the risk of fracture in children and adolescents treated by German pediatricians.

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If you would like to read any of the studies in its entirety, please, contact us to obtain the full version of a publication. Also, our research director is at your disposal if you have any further questions.

Thank you for your interest!