

A Dose-Ranging Study of Behavioral and Pharmacological Treatment in Social Settings for Children with ADHD

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Abstract Placebo and three doses of methylphenidate (MPH) were crossed with 3 levels of behavioral modification (no behavioral modification, NBM; low-intensity behavioral modification, LBM; and high-intensity behavior modification, HBM) in the context of a summer treatment program (STP). Participants were 48 children with ADHD, aged 5–12. Behavior was examined in a variety of social settings (sports activities, art class, lunch) that are typical of elementary school, neighborhood, and after-school settings. Children received each behavioral condition for 3 weeks, order counterbalanced across groups. Children concurrently

received in random order placebo, 0.15 mg/kg/dose, 0.3 mg/kg/dose, or 0.6 mg/kg/dose MPH, 3 times daily with dose manipulated on a daily basis in random order for each child. Both behavioral and medication treatments produced highly significant and positive effects on children's behavior. The treatment modalities also interacted significantly. Whereas there was a linear dose–response curve for medication in NBM, the dose–response curves flattened considerably in LBM and HBM. Behavior modification produced effects as large as moderate doses, and on some measures, high doses of medication. These results replicate and extend to social-recreational settings previously reported results in a classroom setting from the same sample (Fabiano et al., *School Psychology Review*, 36, 195–216, 2007). Results illustrate the importance of taking dosage/intensity into account when evaluating combined treatments; there were no benefits of combined treatments when the dosage of either treatment was high but combination of the low-dose treatments produced substantial incremental improvement over unimodal treatment.

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Behavioral treatments, psychostimulant medication, and their combination are the most widely studied and accepted treatments for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD). A number of studies, reviewed below, suggest that the most effective short-term treatment for ADHD appears to be a combination of pharmacologic and behavioral treatment (Subcommittee on ADHD, Steering Committee on Quality Improvement and Management 2011).

Reviews of behavior therapy for ADHD have come to differing conclusions regarding its effectiveness. For example, several reviewers (DuPaul and Eckert 1997; Pelham and

Fabiano 2008; Stage and Quiroz 1997) have concluded that behavior therapy (BT) is effective for children with ADHD. A meta-analysis conducted by Fabiano et al. (2009) produced a between group effect size of 0.74 for behavioral interventions. In contrast, earlier reviews (e.g., Jadad et al. 1999) and at least one recent review paper (Van der Oord et al. 2008) concluded that BT is less effective than medication treatment.

This discrepancy is attributable in large part to the nature of the research studies that have been carried out. Most studies of BT effects on children with ADHD have utilized crossover or single-subject designs, typically with few subjects and conducted in classroom settings. The effects of such studies are quite large (DuPaul and Eckert 1997; Fabiano et al. 2009; Stage and Quiroz 1997), yet they are routinely excluded from consideration in reviews that focus on clinical trials with larger sample sizes and between-group designs (e.g., Van der Oord et al. 2008). Finally, as we discuss below, reviews have not taken into account the relative intensities of the behavioral and pharmacological treatments that are being compared.

Reviews of studies involving a combination of behavioral and stimulant treatments, typically methylphenidate (MPH; Pelham and Waschbusch 1999) have shown that a combined intervention typically resulted in greater improvement than did either treatment alone. The largest study of comparative and combined treatments for ADHD is the Multimodal Treatment Study of ADHD (MTA; MTA Cooperative Group 1999a, b, 2004; Jensen et al. 2007). MTA results differ depending on the outcome measure, informant, assessment point, and individual difference factors, illustrating that the results of combined treatments are complex and require further examination.

Notably, the MTA emphasized optimal doses of both modalities of intervention, and it did not systematically address questions regarding the respective doses of the treatments and how they interact. For example, might the MTA results have been different if lower doses of medication had been used and if lower doses of behavioral treatment had been utilized (e.g., no classroom aide, a brief course of parent training, less intensive summer program)? Under those conditions, might the combined treatment have produced similar results with less stimulant-induced growth suppression and less complex, less costly behavioral intervention? With the exception of a few case studies (Abramowitz et al. 1992, Hoza et al. 1992; Hupp et al. 2002; Northup et al. 1999), previous investigations have not manipulated the intensity of both behavioral interventions and medication in the same study. The limited range of treatments studied can lead researchers to make conclusions that may not hold true if a wider range of treatment intensities were studied. For example, contrast Abikoff et al. (2004), which used a high dose of stimulant medication and a low-intensity clinical behavioral treatment, with Pelham et al. (2000) who used lower doses of stimulant medication and a high-intensity behavioral treatment: both studies show few differences between combined and unimodal treatments, but in the Abikoff

study the combination adds little to a high dose of medication; whereas in the Pelham study, the combination adds little to a highly intensive behavioral treatment.

Several studies of combined treatments have been carried out in the context of a summer treatment program (STP) classroom (Pelham et al. 2010). Carlson et al. (1992) found that effects of a behavioral intervention and 0.3 mg/kg MPH were equivalent and additive; their combination was equivalent to a 0.6 mg/kg dose of MPH. There was no incremental benefit from the combined intervention at the 0.6 mg/kg dose. In a second study (Pelham et al. 1993), both treatments were effective and the effect size of the combination of 0.3 mg/kg MPH and BT was larger than 0.6 mg/kg alone. Fabiano et al. (2007) crossed multiple doses of behavioral treatment and stimulant medication treatments. Results indicated that the highest dose of medication was roughly equivalent to low or high intensity behavioral interventions alone. Further, a low dose of behavioral intervention combined with a very low dose of medication (0.15 mg/kg of MPH) approximated the high dose of either treatment alone. A limitation of these studies is that they occurred only in a classroom setting.

Only a handful of investigations have examined treatment effects in recreational settings. Pelham et al. (1990b) found that MPH alone had positive effects on children's behavior during baseball games. O'Connor et al. (2013) showed that the STP package alone produced improvements in sports knowledge, motor proficiency, sport skills, and sportsmanship. Pelham and colleagues used a withdrawal design to demonstrate that the STP package (the high behavior modification condition studied in the current investigation) had large effects on children's behavior regardless of their medication status (Chronis et al. 2004). In a subsequent study, the STP package was withdrawn for two, 5-day periods during a 6-week trial (Pelham et al. 2005) in which children received a simultaneous investigation of placebo vs. three doses of MPH. Results showed large effects of both behavioral treatment and medication. In the presence of the STP package, equivalent to the high dose in the current study, medication effects at the lowest dose studied were similar to the largest dose of medication alone. In contrast to these studies, Kolko et al. (1999) crossed behavioral treatment (none vs. high) with medication (placebo vs. low dose vs. high dose) in a sample of children with ADHD and conduct problems. Results from recreational settings showed moderate to large effects of medication alone, small to moderate effects of behavioral treatment alone, and little incremental benefit of combined treatment. Additional research is needed to clarify these discrepant results.

It is noteworthy that Pelham et al. (2005) employed a very low dose of medication—lower than all but a handful of studies in the previous several decades (cf. Pelham et al. 1985; Werry and Sprague 1974). Most studies of ADHD have used a dose range equivalent to 0.3 to 0.6 mg/kg of MPH (10–20 mg per dose for a typical third grader). The effects of 0.15 mg/kg in

Pelham et al. (2005)—equivalent to 5 mg of MPH for a typical child—were substantial and raised the possibility that combining very low doses of stimulant with behavioral treatment might produce beneficial treatment with low rates of side effects. However, the dose of behavioral treatment in that study was the standard STP package. We are not aware of any comparable dose–response studies of behavioral treatments in recreational settings.

The current study extends the previous literature in two important ways. First, it extends research conducted in the classroom setting to the social settings common to elementary students, such as sports leagues, supervised neighborhood play, and unstructured transitions. This extension is critical because peer interactions that occur primarily in these settings are important mediators of adolescent and adult outcomes in children with ADHD and other disruptive behavior problems. Second, this study extends previous studies conducted in the STP setting to include multiple doses of both medication and behavioral treatment. Findings of studies using low treatment doses of are important because they may yield clear treatment benefits without the most problematic side effect of stimulants (growth suppression) and the most problematic issues facing behavioral treatments (cost and feasibility). We hypothesized that both treatments would produce significant improvements and that combinations of low-dose treatments would approximate those of higher-dose unimodal treatments.

Methods

Design

The current investigation consisted of 2 within-subjects factors: medication (placebo, 0.15 mg/kg/dose MPH t.i.d., 0.3 mg/kg/dose MPH t.i.d., and 0.6 mg/kg/dose MPH t.i.d.) and behavior modification (no behavior modification, NBM; low-intensity behavior modification, LBM; and high-intensity behavior modification, HBM; see Table 4). Medication was randomly assigned within each child and varied daily. Behavioral treatment was varied in 3-week blocks with order of the 3 conditions counterbalanced. Thus, over the course of the study each participant had 3–4 days in each medication X behavioral treatment condition.

Participants

Forty-four boys and four girls between the ages of 5 and 12 entered the investigation (see Table 1). Participants were required to meet DSM-IV diagnostic criteria for ADHD, to have an estimated full-scale IQ of at least 80, and to have no documented adverse response to or medical conditions that would contraindicate use of MPH. Parents and children provided informed consent/assent and the University at Buffalo

Table 1 Means and standard deviations for participant characteristics

Item	M	SD
Age in years	9.35	1.98
Estimated Full Scale IQ ^a	106.33	14.61
DSM IV items endorsed by parents or teachers ^b :		
Inattention	8.5	0.9
Hyperactivity/impulsivity	7.5	2.0
Oppositional/defiant	5.2	2.4
Conduct disorder	1.6	1.6
Disruptive behavior disorders parent rating scale ^c		
ADHD	2.05	0.59
Oppositional/defiant	1.28	0.61
Conduct disorder	0.28	0.24
Disruptive behavior disorders teacher rating scale ^c		
ADHD	1.87	0.65
Oppositional/defiant	0.96	0.69

^a IQ scores were estimated from vocabulary and block design subtests of the Wechsler Intelligence Scale for Children—3rd Ed. (1991)

^b Number of symptoms endorsed *pretty much* or *very much*

^c Scores on the DBD Rating Scale (Pelham et al. 1992)

Health Sciences IRB approved the protocol. The sample was 79 % Caucasian and 12.5 % African American; one boy was Native American and the remaining participants were of mixed race. One child's parents withdrew from the study after 2 days because of their concerns about possible side effects of the medication. A second boy's late-afternoon dose was reduced in the 0.6 mg/kg condition to the 0.3 mg/kg dose because of evening side effects. The remainder of the participants completed the study.

Setting

The investigation took place in the context of the STP (Pelham et al. 1997, 2010). Children were placed in groups of 12 according to age, and supervised by five students who were trained and supervised by permanent staff members. The STP lasted 9 h per day on weekdays, and ran for 9 weeks. Children spent 2 h in academic settings (results from the classroom setting for this sample are presented in Fabiano et al. 2007) and the remainder of the day in group recreational activities (skill drills, games, swimming, and art). The behavioral conditions outlined below were implemented for 3 weeks each. In all behavioral conditions, children were suspended or sent home for severely aggressive or disruptive behavior that would endanger any child or adult.

High-Intensity Behavior Modification (HBM)

In the HBM condition, all standard STP behavioral treatments were implemented. When standard procedures were not

sufficient to produce behavioral changes, individualized programs were developed in which behavioral consequences were modified or increased in intensity.

Point System One of the primary behavioral interventions for the STP consists of a comprehensive point system with both reward and cost components, which was in place throughout the day.

Activity Rules There were standard activity rules and structure for each activity. Rules were reviewed at the beginning of the activity, and children lost points for breaking rules.

Social Skills and Problem Solving Counselors conducted daily social skills training sessions and incorporated social skills feedback into all daily activities and the point system. Groups conducted structured problem-solving, group contracting sessions as necessary.

Sports Skills Counselors provided intensive daily sports skills training. In addition, counselors gave immediate feedback regarding skills, sportsmanship, and sport rule violations during games, and asked game-awareness questions for which children could earn points.

Time Out Time-out procedures with escalation for inappropriate behavior, time reductions for appropriate behavior, and contingent release components were used when children exhibited aggressive, destructive, or defiant behavior.

Social Reinforcement and Social Honors Praise and social reinforcement were provided liberally to children who behaved appropriately. Children earned daily social rewards (buttons and accompanying privileges) for high point totals and improvements.

Daily and Weekly Rewards Children received daily report cards (DRC) evaluating their performance on individualized target behaviors. DRCs were reviewed with parents at the end of the day. Children received daily and weekly rewards in the STP setting and at home for positive DRC performance. Children earned two free-play recess periods based on their DRC performance, and earned weekly field trips for meeting both individualized point goals and DRC performance goals.

Low-Intensity Behavior Modification (LBM)

In the low-intensity condition, the basic structure and treatment components remained similar to the HBM condition but they were modified to reduce their scope and frequency.

Point System Although the same behaviors and rules applied, children received feedback about their behavior only, without earning or losing points.

Activity Rules Activity rules were reviewed at the beginning of the activity, but children received feedback without losing points for breaking activity rules.

Social Skills and Problem Solving Counselors conducted 60-min weekly social skills training sessions. Counselors did not incorporate social skills feedback into daily activities and groups did not conduct problem-solving training.

Sports Skills Counselors provided intensive coaching and instruction, and asked game-awareness questions without the accompanying points.

Time Out Fixed-length sit-outs (5, 10, or 15 min, based on age), without a contingent release component, were used rather than the time-out procedure described above.

Social Reinforcement and Social Honors Praise and social reinforcement were provided liberally to children who behaved appropriately. Children earned daily social rewards (buttons, but without accompanying privileges) for appropriate behavior.

Daily and Weekly Rewards Children received DRCs, but parents provided rewards weekly rather than daily. Children earned two free-play recess periods based on their DRC performance, and earned weekly field trips for meeting DRC performance goals.

No Behavior Modification (NBM)

In the NBM condition, the behavior modification system was suspended. The staffing, structure and content of the activities remained the same. Staff members recorded all point system behaviors and rule violations that children exhibited, but provided feedback to children without awarding or taking away points. Children did not receive DRCs, and social skills training, intensive sports-related instruction, problem-solving discussions, and time-out procedures were not used. Social reinforcement was given less frequently, and children earned recess and field trips noncontingently.

Medication Assessment

The medication assessment procedure was a double-blind, within-subject evaluation of placebo and three doses of MPH: 0.15 mg/kg/dose, 0.3 mg/kg/dose, and 0.6 mg/kg/dose. Average doses were 5.4 mg (range=2.5–10), 11 mg (range=6.25–20), and 21 mg (range=11.25–30), respectively. Medication was administered on a three-times-daily (t.i.d.) schedule. Conditions varied daily, and were randomized so that each child received each condition at least once each week. Because there were 15 days within each behavioral treatment condition, the

placebo, 0.15, and 0.3 conditions were repeated 4 times within each behavioral condition and the 0.6 condition was repeated 3 times. The highest dose was repeated fewer times because previous studies have found less variability between days in the higher-dose condition (e.g., Carlson et al. 1992; Pelham et al. 1993, 1999). Medication was administered by study staff at 7:45 AM, at 11:45 AM, and 3:45 PM. The children, their parents, and clinical staff members were uninformed of medication condition and only the research coordinator, pharmacist and medical director had access to the medication order. The medical director could reveal medication conditions in cases of severe side-effect reports.

Dependent Measures

Counselor-Recorded Measures Indices of peer- and staff-directed social behavior were frequency counts derived from the STP point system observation code. Consistent with many previous studies (e.g., Pelham et al. 2000, 2005), the following behavioral categories were derived from this system: (1) activity rule violations; (2) noncompliance; (3) interrupting; (4) complaining; (5) conduct problems (lying, stealing, intentional destruction of property, and intentional aggression); and (6) negative verbalizations (verbal abuse to staff, teasing peers, and swearing). As with previous studies (e.g., Pelham et al. 2001, 2005), independent observers watched 25 % of the children in a group, independently classifying and recording behaviors. These records served as both measures of validity and reliability because the observers were independent staff members who were not involved in the children's treatment. Observations were sampled across groups and days, for approximately 20 % of the available observations. Reliabilities were determined by computing correlations and mean differences. Correlations averaged 0.87 across measures (range=0.6–1.0); mean differences ranged from 0 to 6.87 across categories.

Ratings Each day, counselors completed the IOWA Conners Rating Scale (Loney and Milich 1982). Counselors also completed a modified version of the Impairment Rating Scale (IRS; Fabiano et al. 2006) on which they were instructed to rate the child's level of impairment and need for additional treatment given the treatment conditions that had been in place that day. Counselors also completed daily ratings of the stress of interacting with the children and their overall effectiveness in the treatment role. These ratings ranged from 0 (*not at all, very pleasant*) to 6 (*very much, very unpleasant*). Similar questions have been shown to discriminate between parental interactions with normal and deviant children (Pelham et al. 1998) and to detect effects of medication (Chronis et al. 2003) and behavior modification (Chronis et al. 2004).

Side Effects Counselors completed the Pittsburgh Side Effects Rating Scale (Pelham 1993) daily, and study staff monitored

the ratings for clinically significant adverse events. The average report of moderate or severe side effects over days in each medication condition (regardless of behavior modification condition) served as a dependent measure.

Results

For the point system measures and ratings, 2 separate 4 (medication: placebo, 0.15 mg/kg, 0.3 mg/kg, 0.6 mg/kg) × 3 (BMOD: NBM, LBM, HBM) repeated-measures multivariate analyses of variance were performed in SPSS GLM. Linear and quadratic effects were tested to determine the dose–response effect of increasing levels of treatment. Pairwise follow-up contrasts were used to detect differences among increasing dosages of both BMOD and medication. Where significant interactions were found, simple effects tests were performed within each level of each treatment. For example, main effects of BMOD were tested at each dose of medication, and main effects of medication were tested at each level of BMOD.

Counselor-Recorded Measures

Because data were nonnormally distributed, fourth-root transformations were used on the frequency categories. There were significant multivariate main effects of BMOD, $F(12, 172)=4.86$, $p<0.001$, $\eta^2=0.25$. The linear component tests were significant ($p<0.01$) for all measures except conduct problems ($p=0.07$); quadratic components of the orthogonal contrasts were significant ($p<0.05$) for noncompliance and negative verbalizations and approached significance for conduct problems ($p=0.06$). There was also a significant multivariate main effect of medication, $F(18, 395)=7.00$, $p<0.001$, $\eta^2=0.24$. Orthogonal tests showed both linear and quadratic effects ($p<0.05$) for all measures.

There was also a significant interaction between the two factors, $F(42, 1610)=1.94$, $p<0.001$, $\eta^2=0.05$; see Table 2. Results were similar across measures; the means for Noncompliance with adult commands is displayed in Fig. 1 to illustrate the dose–response effects. Simple effects tests showed that BMOD had significant effects at all levels of drug and that drug had significant effects at all levels of BMOD. To further examine the interaction, pairwise tests of all combinations were examined. These comparisons showed that, in general, as dose of medication increased there were fewer differences among the LBM and HBM conditions (both conditions remained significantly different from NBM, however). Conversely, differences between the active medication conditions decreased in the presence of behavior modification, although they remained significantly different from placebo.

Table 2 Medication and BMOD effects on behavioral measures in the STP

	0.15 mg/kg MPH						0.3 mg/kg MPH			0.6 mg/kg MPH		
	Placebo		0.15 mg/kg MPH		0.3 mg/kg MPH		0.3 mg/kg MPH		0.6 mg/kg MPH		0.6 mg/kg MPH	
	NBM	LBM	HBM	NBM	LBM	HBM	NBM	LBM	HBM	NBM	LBM	HBM
Rule violations	48.7 (41.2)	35.8 (44.8) ^a	28.4 (36.2) ^{ab}	29.4 (31.5)	18.6 (23.6) ^a	12.2 (12.2) ^{ab}	20.1 (15.8)	14.2 (29.5) ^a	11.0 (14.6) ^a	14.4 (13.0)	7.5 (6.3) ^a	7.0 (6.3) ^a
Interruption	18.4 (25.5)	12.9 (16.3) ^a	8.1 (9.4) ^{ab}	11.9 (15.8)	6.3 (7.9) ^a	3.9 (4.3) ^{ab}	6.0 (10.6)	4.0 (6.1)	2.9 (3.7) ^a	4.0 (5.8)	2.4 (3.7) ^a	1.1 (1.3) ^{ab}
Noncompliance	18.3 (30.4)	6.3 (8.8) ^a	3.5 (5.0) ^{ab}	9.9 (18.3)	3.0 (6.4) ^a	1.5 (2.1) ^a	5.7 (12.8)	1.9 (3.7) ^a	0.9 (1.3) ^{ab}	2.7 (4.2)	0.8 (1.3) ^a	0.6 (1.1) ^a
Complaining	21.0 (31.5)	13.4 (25.7) ^a	6.9 (13.5) ^{ab}	11.8 (18.4)	5.3 (8.7) ^a	3.5 (4.6) ^a	6.5 (9.7)	2.7 (5.3) ^a	2.5 (4.1) ^a	3.8 (5.5)	1.7 (2.8) ^a	0.9 (1.3) ^a
Negative verbalizations	37.3 (68.8)	13.5 (22.6) ^a	7.7 (13.5) ^{ab}	20.9 (51.8)	6.1 (13.5) ^a	3.2 (6.3) ^a	14.4 (39.5)	4.3 (12.3) ^a	1.7 (5.8) ^a	5.8 (13.5)	1.7 (4.6) ^a	0.8 (1.7) ^a
Conduct problems	7.4 (25.2)	1.8 (5.0) ^a	1.0 (2.5) ^a	4.4 (17.0)	0.7 (2.5) ^a	0.3 (0.9) ^a	1.8 (4.3)	0.6 (2.8) ^a	0.3 (1.0) ^a	1.2 (3.7)	0.1 (0.2) ^b	0.1 (0.2) ^b

Dependent measures were analyzed using fourth-root transformations to address skewness, but raw data in the form of means (standard deviations in parentheses) are presented herein for ease of interpretation. Rates are average daily frequency counts

NBM no behavior modification, LBM low-intensity behavior modification, HBM high-intensity behavior modification

^a Mean is different from NBM at this drug level

^b Mean is different from LBM at this drug level

Individual Effect Size

Comparisons to No-Treatment To examine the magnitude of treatment effects, effect sizes (ES) were computed for each child for a representative measure, activity rule violations. ES were computed between each of the 11 treatment combinations and the NBM-Placebo (no treatment) condition. ES were computed by taking the within-child mean difference between the two conditions and dividing by the child's no-treatment standard deviation (Pelham et al. 1993). As Fig. 2 shows, all ES were in the moderate to very large range, and ES for the HBM condition are comparable to those we have previously reported in the STP classroom setting (Pelham et al. 1993). *T*-test comparisons were performed among pairs of ES to test differences among conditions. Most differences were significantly different ($p < 0.01$); exceptions are depicted in the Figure. Notably, LBM and 0.15 mg/kg were equivalent, as were HBM-only and 0.3 mg/kg; and 0.6 mg/kg was equivalent to the LBM+0.15 mg/kg condition.

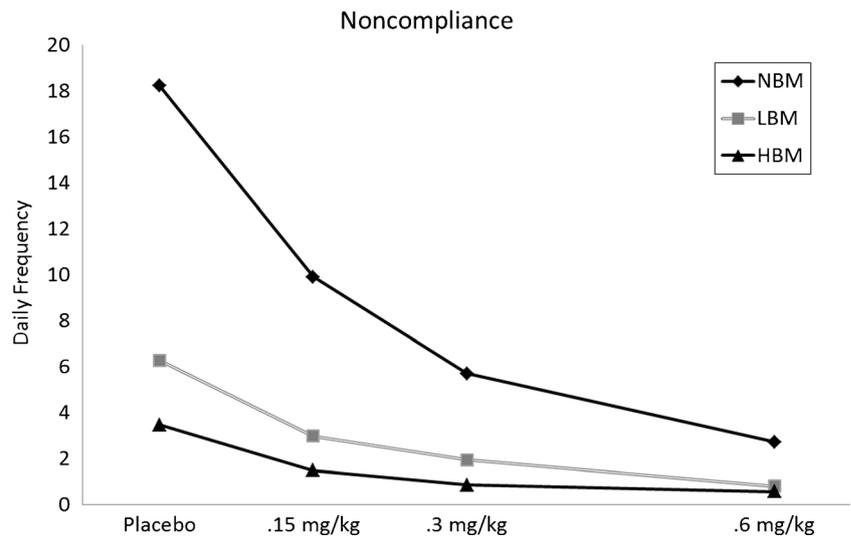
Combined Relative to Unimodal Treatments Figure 3 illustrates ES computed for each treatment combination relative to a baseline of one of the unimodal treatments, rather than the no-treatment baseline used above. Pairwise tests showed that at the 0.15 mg/kg medication dose, adding HBM produced a significantly larger ES than adding LBM; there were no differences between LBM and HBM at the other doses. Adding larger doses of medication produced significantly larger ES in the LBM condition; in the HBM condition the 0.15 and 0.3 doses did not add significantly different effects but 0.6 mg/kg produced a larger ES than adding 0.3 mg/kg.

Individual Differences To examine individual differences in response to the treatments, the proportion of the sample that had negative, small, medium and large effect sizes was computed for each treatment combination (Fig. 4). As shown, all treatments produced a large ES for the majority of the sample, with the lower-intensity unimodal treatments showing the most variability. In the LBM-only condition, 19 % of the children had negative ES; that is, their behavior was worse in LBM than in NBM when they were unmedicated (average ES for LBM without these children=1.57, equivalent to the 0.3 mg/kg—only condition). Six percent had negative ES in the HBM condition, 11 % in the 0.15-only condition, and 4 % in the 0.3 and 0.6 conditions, and 2 % in the LBM+0.15 condition. In all these cases, increasing the intensity of the treatment produced positive treatment effects.

Ratings

On counselor ratings, there were significant main effects of medication, $F(21, 402)=6.14$, $p < 0.001$; BMOD, $F(14, 174)=9.08$, $p < 0.001$, and the interaction, $F(42, 1650)=1.45$, $p < 0.05$ (see Table 3). The linear and quadratic components of medication were significant for all measures ($p < 0.01$); linear components of

Fig. 1 Daily rates of noncompliance as a function of medication dose and behavior modification intensity



BMOD were significant ($p < 0.01$) for all measures, with quadratic effects ($p > 0.05$) for counselor ratings of effectiveness and overall child impairment. Simple effects tests showed that all BMOD had significant effects at all levels of drug and that drug had significant effects at all levels of BMOD. Counselors rated children’s behavior as improved, and their own effectiveness as increased, when children received either treatment.

Side Effects

Ratings were averaged across days within drug condition (regardless of BMOD) for the 47 children with complete data. The only side effect reported at a moderate or severe level on the average was appetite loss as measured by the amount of

lunch eaten. Children were less likely to eat their lunches with increasing dose of medication: on placebo, children ate 81 % of their lunches, compared with 73 %, 59 %, and 45 % on the 0.15, 0.3 and 0.6 mg/kg doses, respectively.

Discussion

This study was conducted in an effort to explore more fully the efficacy of different doses of behavioral and pharmacological treatments for ADHD. This is the first controlled, large study that has manipulated the dosages of both medication and behavioral treatment in social-recreational settings. Results replicate previous studies conducted in the STP setting

Fig. 2 Mean (+SD) standard effect sizes for each treatment compared with no-treatment (no behavior modification/placebo) on activity rule violations. ES were significantly different in pairwise tests with the exception of those connected by arrows

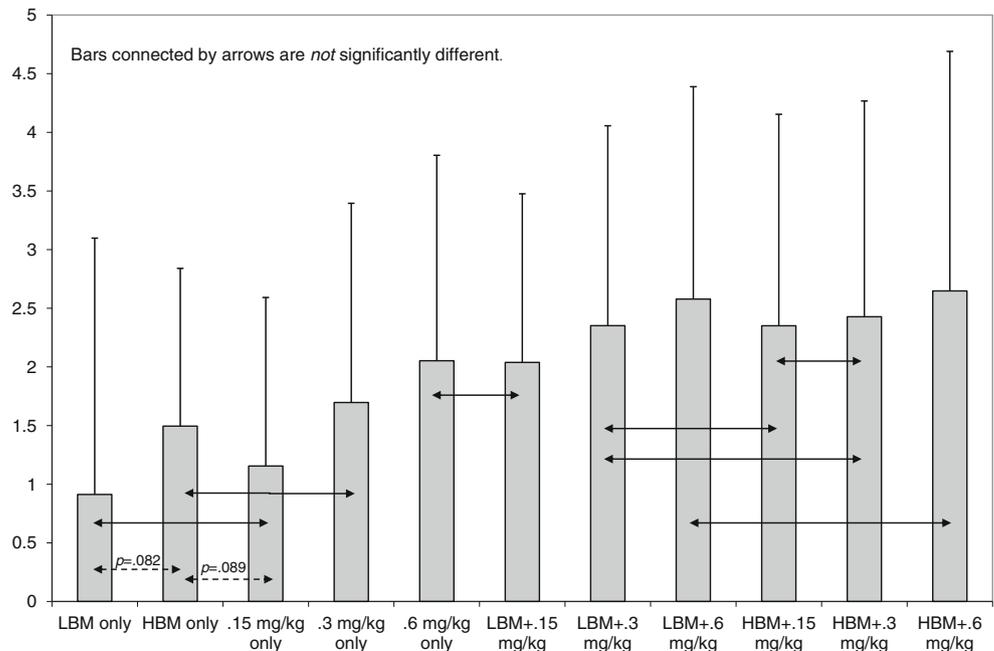
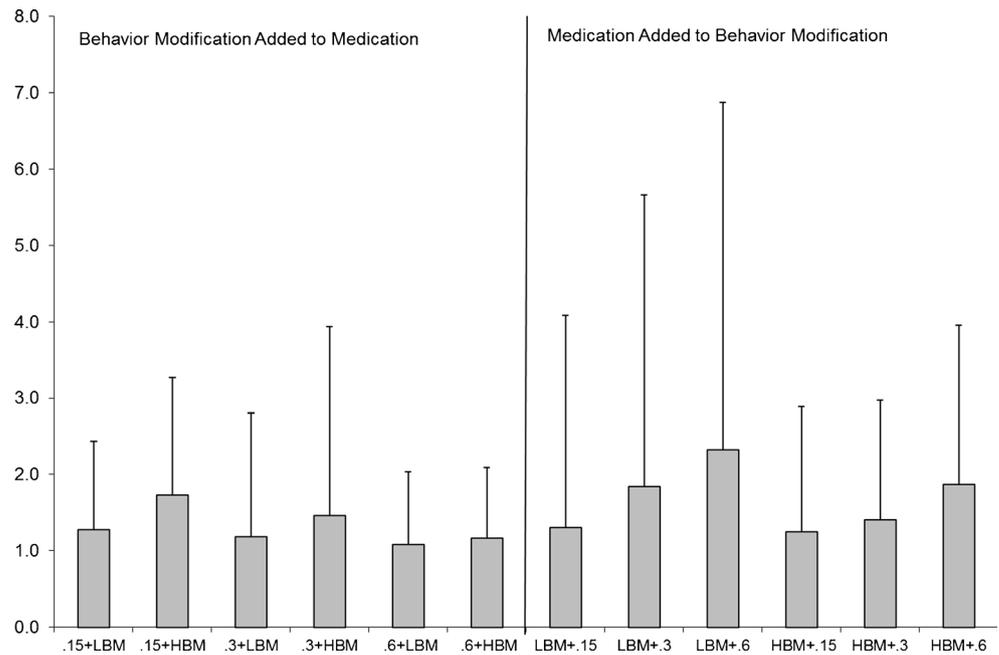


Fig. 3 Mean (+SD) effect sizes for each combined treatment compared with baseline of the other modality (e.g., behavior modification + medication compared with behavior modification alone) on activity rule violations



(Pelham et al. 2005) with the addition of a lower-intensity behavioral treatment. The results show that (1) both behavioral treatment and MPH have large effects on the social behavior of children with ADHD, (2) the combination of the low doses of the two modalities has substantial beneficial effects, and (3) the presence and dose of either treatment influences the efficacy of the other treatment in several important ways. We will discuss each of these findings below.

The current results show large effects of BMOD on child behavior in a social-recreational setting. As with the

classroom setting results reported previously (Fabiano et al. 2007), the means in Tables 2 and 3 (see also Table 4) show substantial reductions in problematic behavior in social settings with increases in the intensity of behavior modification—even when children are taking moderate to large doses of medication (e.g., Fig. 3). In the absence of medication, BMOD produced reductions in negative social behaviors (e.g., noncompliance) of up to five-fold relative to NBM, with both LBM and HBM conditions producing significant improvements.

Fig. 4 Proportion of sample experiencing low, moderate or high effects sizes by treatment condition on activity rule violations

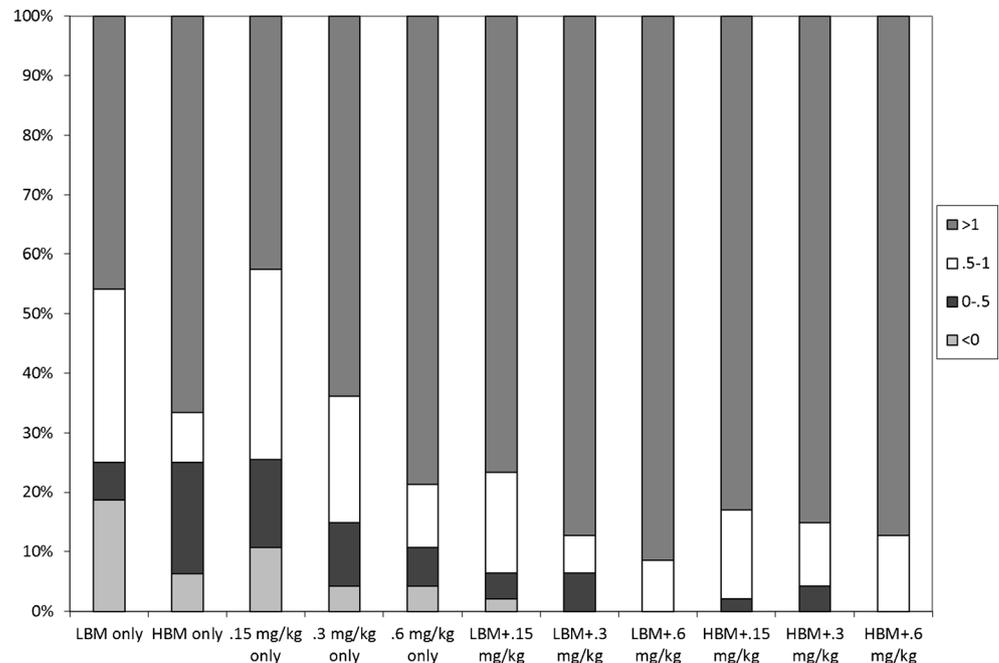


Table 3 Medication and BMOD effects on counselor ratings in the STP

	Placebo			0.15 mg/kg MPH			0.3 mg/kg MPH			0.6 mg/kg MPH		
	NBM	LBM	HBM	NBM	LBM	HBM	NBM	LBM	HBM	NBM	LBM	HBM
IOWA comers inattention/overactivity ^a	6.0 (3.6)	5.3 (3.7) ^c	4.5 (3.1) ^{cd}	4.0 (2.7)	3.5 (2.6) ^c	2.8 (2.0) ^{cd}	3.1 (2.5)	2.7 (2.5)	2.2 (1.7) ^{cd}	2.3 (1.5)	1.9 (2.0)	1.7 (1.4) ^c
IOWA comers oppositional/defiant ^a	3.3 (3.3)	2.8 (3.0)	1.9 (2.4) ^{cd}	2.1 (2.4)	1.6 (2.1) ^c	1.0 (1.4) ^{cd}	1.7 (2.5)	1.4 (2.2)	0.8 (1.4) ^{cd}	1.1 (1.5)	0.9 (2.0)	0.5 (1.0) ^{cd}
Overall impairment ^b	2.3 (1.6)	2.2 (1.4)	1.6 (1.3) ^{cd}	1.7 (1.3)	1.5 (1.2) ^c	1.1 (0.9) ^{cd}	1.4 (1.2)	1.3 (1.1)	0.9 (0.8) ^{cd}	1.2 (0.9)	1.0 (0.9)	0.8 (0.7) ^{cd}
Pleasant interactions ^b	2.2 (1.4)	2.0 (1.2)	1.7 (1.1) ^{cd}	1.6 (1.0)	1.4 (0.9) ^c	1.1 (0.7) ^{cd}	1.2 (0.9)	1.2 (0.9)	1.0 (0.7) ^{cd}	1.0 (0.6)	0.9 (0.7)	0.8 (0.5) ^c
Stressful interactions ^b	1.9 (1.3)	1.7 (1.2)	1.5 (1.1) ^c	1.3 (0.9)	1.1 (0.8) ^c	0.9 (0.6) ^{cb}	1.0 (0.9)	1.0 (0.8)	0.8 (0.5) ^c	0.8 (0.5) ^c	0.7 (0.6)	0.6 (0.4) ^c
Counselor effectiveness ^b	2.6 (1.2)	1.8 (1.0) ^c	1.6 (1.0) ^{cd}	2.1 (0.9)	1.3 (0.7) ^c	1.0 (0.6) ^{cd}	1.8 (0.9)	1.3 (0.8) ^c	0.9 (0.5) ^{cd}	1.7 (0.7)	1.0 (0.6) ^c	0.8 (0.4) ^{cd}

NBM no behavior modification, LBM low-intensity behavior modification, HBM high-intensity behavior modification

^a Scores on a scale from 0 (best) to 15 (worst)

^b Ratings on a scale from 0 (best) to 6 (worst)

^c Different from NBM at this drug level

^d Different from LBM at this drug level

Table 4 Study design

Week 1	Week 2	Week 3	Week 4	Week 5	Week 6	Week 7	Week 8	Week 9
BMOD 1			BMOD 2			BMOD 3		
Daily medication changes								

Each child experienced 3 weeks of each behavioral condition, in counterbalanced order. Within each week, each child received 4 different doses of medication with order randomized such that each condition occurred at least once during each week

When provided as the sole treatment, higher intensity BMOD produced greater improvement than lower intensity BMOD. These results echo single-case studies that demonstrate standard behavioral treatments are sufficient for many problems, but more intensive contingency management procedures are needed for more recalcitrant problems (see Pelham and Waschbusch 1999 and Fabiano et al. 2009 for reviews). In the presence of a very low dose of medication, the two intensities of behavior modification continued to differ for two dependent measures (rule violations and interruptions); for the other four, LBM added to the low dose of medication produced such large improvements such that further increasing the BMOD intensity did not produce incremental improvement. At the 0.3 and 0.6 doses of medication, both LBM and HBM conditions continued to be significantly superior to NBM, demonstrating additive benefit of BMOD at these doses, but there were minimal differences between the lower and higher intensity conditions. These results clearly demonstrate the interactive nature of BMOD and medication. Clinicians or researchers who fail to adequately account for the presence of BMOD when evaluating medication, or medication when evaluating BMOD, risk drawing incorrect conclusions about the utility of multimodal treatments. These results replicate previous findings in the social-recreational setting (Pelham et al. 2005) and in the STP classroom setting (Fabiano et al. 2007) with the HBM condition. The current results extend the previous findings by showing that the flattening of the medication dose–response curve occurs even in the presence of a lower-intensity behavioral treatment condition (Table 4). The fact that side effects were minimal at the very low dose relative to the two higher doses highlights the potential benefits of combining the two low dose interventions.

Although many pairwise comparisons among increasing doses are statistically significant, the relative sizes of the differences in Tables 2 and 3 decrease as (a) medication dose increases or (b) intensity of BMOD increases. We have previously argued that medication effects may be enhanced by the presence of behavioral treatment (Pelham et al. 2001), particularly with regard to the effects of low doses. The current results show this empirically. For example, Table 4 illustrates that children's rates of noncompliance on the lowest dose of medication and in the presence of behavior modification is the same as the rate on the highest dose alone. It should be noted that the background behavioral treatment in all our previous medication trials in the STP setting were comparable to the HBM condition in this study. Thus, our previously reported medication effects (e.g., Pelham et al. 1990a, 1999), particularly at lower doses, may overstate the magnitude of the medication effect.

The effect size findings shown in Fig. 1 illustrate a number of interesting results. First, the effect of all treatments is in the moderate to very large range. Furthermore, the pairwise comparisons demonstrate several points about combined

treatments. For example, the ES of all combined treatments (relative to no treatment) are greater than all unimodal treatments, with the exception that 0.6 mg/kg-alone is equivalent to the combination of LBM+0.15 mg/kg. We have previously shown similar results of combining very low medication doses with HBM (Pelham et al. 2005); this study expands on previous research by demonstrating a similar effect with lower-intensity behavior modification. When the additive effect sizes are examined, adding behavior modification to medication produces large ES (>1); these ES are equivalent to adding a low-to-moderate dose of medication to behavior modification.

These results stand in contrast with some previous studies, which have generally shown small differences between medication-alone compared to combined treatment, and larger effects of the addition of medication to behavior modification (e.g., Klein and Abikoff 1997; MTA Cooperative Group 1999a; Pelham et al. 1993). As the Figures show, this discrepancy can be illustrated by examining the different treatment dose combinations (see Fig. 3). For example, adding a higher dose of medication to a low-intensity behavioral program (as many previous combined treatment studies have done) produces an increase in ES that is nearly double that of adding low-intensity behavior modification to the high dose of medication. On the other hand, adding high-intensity behavior modification to a low dose of medication produces an increase in ES that is larger than adding a low or moderate dose of medication to HBM, and equivalent to adding a high dose of medication to HBM. Had previous studies examined combinations of low-dose treatments, our results suggest that they would have found a substantial benefit to combined interventions. These findings suggest that any evaluations of combined treatments should take relative doses into account at the design and evaluation phase to make accurate conclusions.

Limitations

This study was conceptualized as a well-controlled, laboratory analogue-based efficacy study, because no previous studies of this type have been conducted. Therefore, results may be limited by the controlled treatment setting. Additional research in real-world home and school settings will be necessary to extend these findings. Additionally, the treatment period in this study was only 9 weeks, further broken down by treatment conditions. It will be necessary to study longer-term intervention to determine if these acute effects will maintain.

Although medication conditions were unknown, staff members were necessarily aware of behavior modification conditions. It is possible that this knowledge influenced results. However, the long history of the measures of staff frequency counts of observed behaviors, intensive training, and reliability procedures should have minimized possible bias; the convergent validity data provided by the independent reliability observer (who was not involved in treatment)

suggest that this is the case. In addition, it cannot be determined whether the order in which behavioral treatments are administered impacted response to the behavioral or combined treatments. Further examination of individual difference factors will be necessary to determine whether specific dose combinations can be matched to individual children.

The behavioral conditions included *packages* of multiple components designed to vary in relative intensity. Thus, the time-out programs, the point system, the frequency of rewards, and the frequency of social skills training all varied between the three conditions. We cannot say with confidence which of these components produced the obtained results, and dismantling studies would be needed to disentangle the effects of components. Finally, our sample was reflective ethnically of the population of Erie County, New York, where the study was conducted, but it was nonetheless a predominantly white, middle class sample, and generalizability to samples with other demographic and ethnic characteristics remain to be demonstrated.

Clinical Implications

These results, coupled with similar findings in classroom and home settings (Fabiano et al. 2007; Pelham et al. 2013a) imply that the prototypic child with ADHD could be treated with the equivalent of 0.15 mg/kg MPH (5 mg per dose in the current sample) twice-daily—a dose lower than that used in studies of stimulant treatment in the past 30 years—if he or she is receiving a moderate to high intensity behavioral treatment. Without any concurrent behavioral intervention, the same child would need 0.6 mg/kg (20 mg per dose) twice daily to cover school hours (the equivalent dose of Concerta would be 72 mg). Thus, our data show that stimulant doses can be reduced dramatically if a child is treated with behavior modification. Given concerns about long-term side effects such as growth reduction (Poulton 2005; Swanson et al. 2007), providing behavioral interventions would appear to minimize the need for medication and maximize response to very low doses for the majority of children with ADHD. This is important because there has been a significant increase in stimulant medication use among elementary school age children over the last decade (Scheffler et al. 2007), despite the fact that a majority of parents of children with ADHD strongly favor (at least initially) non-medication treatments and family preference is an important factor in sustainability of the intervention and therefore benefits (Waschbusch et al. 2011). Finally, the individual effect size data show that all children responded to at least one treatment combination, and that either increasing the intensity of behavioral intervention, increasing the dose of medication, or combining treatment modalities resulted in improved treatment effects.

Additional research should investigate a number of questions. As mentioned above, additional investigations should

evaluate what are the active components of our LBM and HBM behavioral treatment strategies. Pelham and colleagues have begun to investigate which is the best *sequence* in which to introduce interventions (behavioral, pharmacological, or combined) and which is the best way to enhance initial treatment for nonresponders to low-dose treatments (Pelham et al. 2013b), as well as the cost effectiveness of combined treatment relative to higher doses of unimodal treatment (Page et al. 2013), and what child and family characteristics influence response. Finally, will these effects be replicable in home and school settings, and can the combined low dose intervention be shown to have long-term benefits?

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