Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate has early benefit in binge eating

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(HealthDay)—Lisdexamfetamine dimesylate (LDX) is associated with

early improvement in efficacy measures in adults with binge-eating disorder (BED), according to research published in the August issue of the *International Journal of Eating Disorders*.

Susan L. McElroy, M.D., from the Linder Center of HOPE in Mason, Ohio, and colleagues randomized adults meeting the *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition, Text Revision* BED criteria in two 12-week studies in a 1:1 ratio to receive placebo or dose-optimized LDX.

The researchers found that in both studies the least squares mean treatment differences for change from baseline favored LDX over placebo for binge eating days/week, binge eating episodes/week, and percentage weight change starting at week one, and for the first post-treatment assessment (week four) for Yale-Brown Obsessive Compulsive Scale modified for Binge Eating total and domain scores. In both studies, more participants on LDX versus placebo were categorized as improved on the Clinical Global Impressions-Improvement starting at week one. In both studies, the superiority of LDX over placebo was maintained at each post-treatment assessment across these efficacy end points.

"In adults with BED, LDX treatment appeared to be associated with improvement on efficacy measures as early as one week, which was maintained throughout the 12-week studies," the authors write.

Several authors disclosed financial ties to biopharmaceutical companies, including Shire, which manufactures LDX and funded the study.

More information: Abstract
Full Text (subscription or payment may be required)

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