

**South East London Integrated Medicines Optimisation Committee
Formulary recommendation**

Reference	040
Intervention:	Dexamfetamine tablets for attention deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in ADULTS (Dexamfetamine is an amphetamine based medicine which increases dopamine and noradrenaline concentration in the synapse)
Date of Decision	November 2015. Updated December 2022
Date of Issue:	December 2015. Re-issued December 2022
Recommendation:	Amber 3 – Specialist mental health team initiation and supply. GPs may be asked to take on prescribing under a full shared care agreement.
Further Information	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Dexamfetamine is supported for use within South East London for the treatment of adult ADHD in line with NICE guidance as a second line option for adults whose ADHD symptoms are responding to lisdexamfetamine but cannot tolerate the longer effect profile. Dexamfetamine may also be considered for continuation in patients already stabilised on existing amphetamine based therapy, for example patients transitioning from child to adult ADHD services. Dexamfetamine is not supported for use as a first line agent in the management of adult ADHD. There is less robust evidence for use of dexamfetamine in adult ADHD compared to other licensed treatments and it is not likely to be cost effective compared to those treatments. Dexamfetamine has a high risk of diversion and is a Schedule 2 controlled drug. The potential for abuse, misuse or diversion should be considered prior to prescribing. Note: Dexamfetamine is not licensed in the UK for the treatment of adult ADHD but use is supported by NICE as outlined above. It is licensed in the UK for the treatment of ADHD in children (Amfexa®). Refer to the SEL shared care prescribing guideline for complex ADHD in adults and SEL IMOC recommendation 041 – lisdexamfetamine for adult ADHD for further information.
Shared Care/ Transfer of care required:	Yes
Cost Impact for agreed patient group	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> NICE estimates that 11.24% of adults with ADHD would be prescribed pharmacotherapy. If the prevalence of adult ADHD is 2% and 25% of these patients were prescribed dexamfetamine at an average dose, this would equate to a spend of approximately £8,250 per 100,000 population per year.
Usage Monitoring & Impact Assessment	Mental Health Trusts and teams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor and submit usage and audit data on request to the Committee. Ensure shared care guideline is implemented and adhered to.
	SEL Borough Medicines Teams: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Monitor ePACT2 data and exception reports from GPs if inappropriate prescribing requests are made to primary care

<p>Evidence reviewed</p>	<p>References (from evidence review):</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: diagnosis and management. NICE Clinical Guideline 72, 2008 2. Faraone, S.V., Biederman, K. Mick, E. The age-dependent decline of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: a meta-analysis of follow-up studies. Psychological Medicine 2006 36(2), 159-165. 3. Punja S, Shamseer L, Hartling L et al. (2012) Amphetamines for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews 4. Castells X, Ramos-Quiroga J, Bosch R et al. Amfetamines for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in adults. The Cochrane Library 2011 5. Paterson R, Douglas C, Hallmayer J et al. A randomised, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial of dexamphetamine in adults with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder. Australia and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry 1999 33 p494-502. 6. Summary of Product Characteristics, Amfexa (dexamfetamine) 5mg tablets. Available at: http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/31119 <accessed on 03.11.2015> 7. Summary of Product Characteristics, Elvanse Adult (lisdexafetamine). Available online at: http://www.medicines.org.uk/emc/medicine/30377 <accessed 03/11/2015> 8. The Drug Tariff, October 2015 9. NICE Costing report for Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (CG72). Available online at: http://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg72/resources <accessed: 04.11.2015> 10. Methylphenidate, atomoxetine and dexamfetamine for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in children and adolescents. NICE TA 98 March 2006
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NOTES:

- a) SEL IMOC recommendations and minutes are available publicly via the [website](#).
- b) This SEL IMOC recommendation has been made on the cost effectiveness, patient outcome and safety data available at the time. The recommendation will be subject to review if new data becomes available, costs are higher than expected or new NICE guidelines or technology appraisals are issued.
- c) **Not to be used for commercial or marketing purposes. Strictly for use within the NHS**