

Vyvanse For Attention Deficit Disorder

== Biography == 40192129e5

List of psychotropic medications – a pro-drug stimulant used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder and binge eating disorder; Vyvanse is converted into Dexedrine in vivo Viibryd This is a list of psychotropic medications that are currently being marketed, alphabetized by brand name 40192129e5

Binge eating disorder PMID 29144185. eating disorder". 2017. "DailyMed VYVANSE- lisdexamfetamine - Binge eating disorder (BED) is an eating disorder characterized by frequent and recurrent binge eating episodes with associated psychological and social dysfunction, but without the compensatory behaviors common to bulimia nervosa, OSFED, or the binge-purge subtype of anorexia nervosa. doi:10. S2CID 205581675. 1080/07420528. 35 (2): 198-207. 1392549. Chronobiology International 40192129e5

ADHD-PI is a presentation of ADHD in which symptoms of inattention predominate, while symptoms of hyperactivity or impulsivity are less prominent or absent... 40192129e5 == Under development == 40192129e5 If a substance is used over a long period of time and the user becomes dependent upon it, a substance... 40192129e5 Lisdexamfetamine is an inactive prodrug that is formed by the condensation of L-lysine, a naturally occurring amino acid, and dextroamphetamine. In the blood, peptidase enzymes reverse this process to release the... 40192129e5 A psychoactive drug, such as a stimulant, is a substance that affects one's behavior, mind, and body. Stimulant are psychoactive drugs that cause arousal. Routes of administration for stimulants include inhalation, insufflation, oral, and intravenous. Stimulants may be subject to regulation depending on jurisdiction. Some stimulants are used to treat attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, obesity, narcolepsy, and depression, as well as other conditions. Designer drugs are becoming increasingly popular as manufacture attempt to alter the chemical properties of drugs, and avoid jail time, legal penalties, and detection in drug screening efforts.

The amphetamine molecule exists as two enantiomers, levoamphetamine and dextroamphetamine. Dextroamphetamine is the dextrorotatory, or 'right-handed', enantiomer and exhibits more pronounced effects on the central nervous system than levoamphetamine. Pharmaceutical dextroamphetamine sulfate is available as both a brand name and generic drug in a variety of dosage forms. Dextroamphetamine is sometimes prescribed as the inactive prodrug lisdexamfetamine. Common side effects of lisdexamfetamine include loss of appetite, anxiety, diarrhea, trouble sleeping, irritability, and nausea. Rare but serious side effects include mania, sudden cardiac death in those with underlying heart problems, and psychosis. It has a high potential for substance abuse. Serotonin syndrome may occur if used with certain other medications. Its use during pregnancy may result in harm to the fetus, and use during breastfeeding is not recommended by the manufacturer as dextroamphetamine (its metabolite) can pass through the breastmilk.

Binge eating is the core symptom of BED; however, not everyone who binge eats meets qualifications for BED. An individual may occasionally binge eat without...

This list was last comprehensively updated in September 2021. It is likely to become outdated with time.

Binge eating is one of the most prevalent eating disorders among adults, though it receives less media coverage and research attention than anorexia nervosa and bulimia nervosa.

Side effects of dextroamphetamine at therapeutic doses include elevated mood, decreased appetite, dry mouth, bruxism, headache, increased heart rate, insomnia, anxiety, and irritability, among others. At excessive doses, psychosis (i.e., hallucinations, delusions), addiction, and rapid muscle breakdown may occur. However, for individuals with pre-existing...

Oberlander attended the pharmacy school of Temple University in his hometown of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, receiving a bachelor's degree, and worked for two years as a pharmacist. Then, he started a Ph.D. program in medicinal chemistry at Purdue University in 1981. He worked in the lab of psychedelic chemist David E. Nichols studying psychedelics, entactogens, and related drugs, first completing his Ph.D. and then continuing in the lab as a postdoc. His first publication with the lab was in 1984 and his last publication with the group was in 1995, a period spanning more than 10 years. His Ph.D. thesis, published in 1989, was on stereoselective actions of psychedelics, including...

Anafranil (clomipramine) – a tricyclic antidepressant; mostly used to treat OCD

Abilify (aripiprazole) – atypical antipsychotic used

to treat schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and irritability associated with autism 40192129e5

Lisdexamfetamine A prodrug of dextroamphetamine, lisdexamfetamine is taken by mouth. væns/, VY-vans) and Elvanse among others, is a stimulant medication that is used as a treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity Lisdexamfetamine, sold under the brand names Vyvanse (, VY-vans) and Elvanse among others, is a stimulant medication that is used as a treatment for attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) in both children and adults, and for moderate-to-severe binge eating disorder in adults. brand names Vyvanse (/ˈvaɪ. Its effects generally begin within 90 minutes and last for up to 14 hours 40192129e5

Ambien (zolpidem) – nonbenzodiazepine used as a sleep aid 40192129e5 Anquil (benperidol) – an antipsychotic primarily used to control antisocial hypersexual behaviour 40192129e5

Stimulant use disorder It is defined in the DSM-5 as "the continued use of amphetamine-type substances, cocaine, or other stimulants leading to clinically significant impairment or distress, from mild to severe". These psychoactive drugs, known as stimulants, are among the most widely used drugs in the world today. Recreational Stimulant use disorder is a type of substance use disorder where the use of stimulants caused clinically significant impairment or distress. Ritalin, and Vyvanse (lisdexamfetamine) are prescribed for both children and adults diagnosed with attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) 40192129e5

Asendin (amoxapine) – an dibenzoxazepine antidepressant 40192129e5 Antabuse (disulfiram) – inhibits the enzyme acetaldehyde dehydrogenase, causing acetaldehyde poisoning when ethanol is consumed; used to cause severe hangover when drinking; increases liver, kidney, and brain damage from drinking 40192129e5

Robert Oberlender He is most well known for his discovery and development of lisdexamfetamine (lysine-dextroamphetamine), which is now marketed as a pharmaceutical drug under the brand name Vyvanse and is prescribed as a misuse-resistant stimulant in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and other conditions. the brand name Vyvanse and is prescribed as a misuse-resistant stimulant in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and other Robert Arthur Oberlender (born July 25, 1956) is an American

medicinal chemist known for his work in the areas of serotonergic and dopaminergic drugs as well as drug discrimination 40192129e5

Historically, ADHD was not divided into presentations. Between 1987 and 1994, during the publication of the DSM-III-R, the disorder was classified as a single entity without subtypes. In the DSM-5, these subtypes were replaced with "presentations", reflecting that an individual's symptom profile can change over time. 40192129e5

List of investigational attention deficit hyperactivity disorder drugs
attention deficit hyperactivity disorder drugs, or drugs that are currently under development for clinical use in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity This is a list of investigational attention deficit hyperactivity disorder drugs, or drugs that are currently under development for clinical use in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) but are not yet approved 40192129e5

The American Academy of Pediatrics (AAP) recommends different treatment paradigms depending on the age of the person being treated. For those aged 4–5, the AAP recommends evidence-based parent- and/or teacher-administered behavioral interventions as first-line treatment, with the addition of methylphenidate if there is continuing moderate-to-severe functional disturbances. For those aged 6–11, the use of medication in combination with behavioral... 40192129e5 Azstarys (Serdexmethylphenidate/Dexmethylphenidate) - a long-acting... 40192129e5

Dextroamphetamine It is also used illicitly to enhance
Dextroamphetamine is a central nervous system (CNS) stimulant and enantiomer of amphetamine that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. enantiomer of amphetamine that is used in the treatment of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and narcolepsy. It is also used illicitly to enhance cognitive and athletic performance, and recreationally as an aphrodisiac and euphoriant. Dextroamphetamine is generally regarded as the prototypical stimulant 40192129e5

Chemical/generic names are listed first, with developmental code names, synonyms, and brand names in parentheses. 40192129e5 Ativan (lorazepam) - a benzodiazepine, used to treat anxiety 40192129e5
Updated May 2026 (List is Complete) 40192129e5

Eating disorder Anxiety disorders, depression and substance abuse are common among people with eating disorders. "Bulimia nervosa and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder: a possible role for stimulant medication". People often. These behaviors may include eating too much food or too little food, as well as body image issues. Dukarm CP (May 2005). These disorders do not include obesity. Journal of Women's Health An eating disorder (ED) is a mental disorder defined by abnormal eating behaviors that adversely affect a person's physical or mental health. Types of eating disorders include anorexia, where the person has an intense fear of gaining weight, thus restricts food and/or over exercises to manage this fear; bulimia, where individuals eat a large quantity (binging) then try to rid themselves of the food (purging), in an attempt to not gain any weight; binge eating disorder, where the person suffering keeps eating large amounts in a short period of time typically while not being hungry, often leading to weight gain; pica, where the patient eats non-food items; rumination syndrome, where the patient regurgitates undigested or minimally digested food; avoidant/restrictive food intake disorder (ARFID), where people have a reduced or selective food intake due to some psychological reasons; and a group of other specified feeding or eating disorders

The predominantly inattentive presentation is characterized by symptoms such as difficulty sustaining attention, procrastination, hesitation in task initiation, and frequent forgetfulness. Unlike the hyperactive-impulsive and combined presentations, individuals with ADHD-PI exhibit fewer or no symptoms of hyperactivity and impulsivity. Lethargy and fatigue may be reported, but ADHD-PI is distinct from cognitive disengagement syndrome (CDS), a separate construct characterized by sluggish cognitive tempo.

Aponal, Quitaxon, Sinequan (doxepin) – a tricyclic antidepressant used to treat nerve pain, insomnia; similar to imipramine

== Signs and symptoms ==

BED is a recently identified condition, distinguished nosologically to separate the binge eating that defines it from the binge eating seen in bulimia nervosa, which involves post-binge purging. Individuals diagnosed with bulimia nervosa or binge eating disorder show similar patterns of compulsive overeating, neurobiological features such as impaired cognitive control and food addiction, as well as biological and environmental risk factors. Some professionals consider BED to be a milder form of bulimia, with the two conditions on the same spectrum.

Adderall (mixed amphetamine salts) – a

stimulant used to treat ADHD 40192129e5 Aricept (donepezil) – used to slow the progression of Alzheimer's disease 40192129e5 == Definition == 40192129e5 == Classification == 40192129e5 == A == 40192129e5

Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder predominantly inattentive
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, predominantly inattentive presentation (ADHD-PI or ADHD-I), is one of the three recognized presentations of attention Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder, predominantly inattentive presentation (ADHD-PI or ADHD-I), is one of the three recognized presentations of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) 40192129e5

Management of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder , placebo).
Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder management options are evidence-based practices with established treatment efficacy for ADHD. g. Approaches that Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder management options are evidence-based practices with established treatment efficacy for ADHD. Approaches that have been evaluated in the management of ADHD symptoms include FDA-approved pharmacologic treatment and other pharmaceutical agents, psychological or behavioral approaches, combined pharmacological and behavioral approaches, cognitive training, neurofeedback, neurostimulation, physical exercise, nutrition and supplements, integrative medicine, parent support, and school interventions. Based on two 2024 systematic reviews of the literature, FDA-approved medications and to a lesser extent psychosocial interventions have been shown to improve core ADHD symptoms compared to control groups (e 40192129e5

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