

Results

with reading disorder (RD), children with ADHD and RD, and normal controls. Children in the ADHD, ADHD + RD and RD groups were randomized as to whether they received either atomoxetine treatment or placebo first and each treatment lasted 28 days and was followed by a washout period of 14 days.

The lexical decision task required children to discriminate between valid words and pseudowords that were presented on a computer screen and their performance was measured by accuracy and mean reaction time (MRT). Appropriate statistical analyses (ANOVAs) failed to find any significant effects of atomoxetine treatment relative to that of the placebo condition on lexical decision, indicating that accuracy and speed of lexical decision were not influenced by atomoxetine.

One limitation to the current study is that the measures employed were necessarily influenced by the children's reading ability, as participants were required to make decisions based on visually-presented words. Another limitation is that lexical decision is not a commonly used measure of language performance in the school-aged population. Based on the above limitations, the current study provides equivocal evidence on the impact of non non-stimulant medication (specifically atomoxetine) on language performance in children with ADHD.

Non-randomized clinical trial # 3. Zoega et al. (2012) evaluated the effect of starting times of stimulant medication treatment on academic performance in

