

STUDY IDENTIFIES THREE EFFECTIVE TREATMENTS FOR CHILDHOOD ANXIETY DISORDERS



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AHA Association encourages their member families and individuals on the autism spectrum to participate in research studies. To that aim its e-list, available to anyone at sign up on the main page of our website, www.ahaNY.org, often publishes reports of research studies or requests for participation in research studies. The NIH, National Institute of Health, recently sent out the following information about childhood anxiety disorders. Autism is a disorder associated with the areas of communication and anxiety. The following should be of interest to anyone, child or adult, who has dealt with some form of anxiety. It focuses on a three tiered approach using Cognitive Behavior Therapy alone or with medication to alleviate the systems and assist the individual.

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Treatment that combines a certain type of psychotherapy with an antidepressant medication is most likely to help children with anxiety disorders <http://www.nimh.nih.gov/health/topics/anx>

[iety-disorders/index.shtml](#)>, but each of the treatments alone are also effective, according to a new study funded by the National Institutes of Health's National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) The study was published online Oct. 30, in the "New England Journal of Medicine."

"Anxiety disorders are among the most common mental disorders affecting children and adolescents. Untreated anxiety can undermine a child's success in school, jeopardize his or her relationships with family, and inhibit social functioning," said NIMH Director Thomas R. Insel, M.D. "This study provides strong evidence and reassurance to parents that a well-designed, two-pronged treatment approach is the gold standard, while a single line of treatment is still effective."

The Child/Adolescent Anxiety Multimodal Study (CAMS) randomly assigned 488 children ages 7 years to 17 years to one of four treatment options for a 12-week period:

- Cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT), a specific type of therapy that, for this study, taught children about anxiety and helped them face and master their fears by guiding them through structured tasks;
- The antidepressant sertraline (Zoloft), a selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor (SSRI);
- CBT combined with sertraline;
- pill placebo (sugar pill).

The children, recruited from six regionally dispersed sites throughout the United States, all had moderate to severe separation anxiety disorder, generalized anxiety disorder or social phobia. Many also had coexisting disorders, including other anxiety disorders, attention deficit

hyperactivity disorder, and behavior problems.

John Walkup, M.D., of Johns Hopkins Medical Institutions, and colleagues found that among those in combination treatment, 81 percent improved. Sixty percent in the CBT-only group improved, and 55 percent in the sertraline-only group improved. Among those on placebo, 24 percent improved. A second phase of the study will monitor the children for an additional six months.

"CAMS clearly showed that combination treatment is the most effective for these children. But sertraline alone or CBT alone showed a good response rate as well. This suggests that clinicians and families have three good options to consider for young people with anxiety disorders, depending on treatment availability and costs," said Walkup.

Results also showed that the treatments were safe. Children taking sertraline alone showed no more side effects than the children taking the placebo and few children discontinued the trial due to side effects. In addition, no child attempted suicide, a rare side effect sometimes associated with antidepressant medications in children.

CAMS findings echo previous studies in which sertraline and other SSRIs were found to be effective in treating childhood anxiety disorder. The study's results also add more evidence that high-quality CBT, with or without medication, can effectively treat anxiety disorders in children, according to the researchers.

"Further analyses of the CAMS data may help us predict who is most likely to respond to which treatment, and develop more personalized treatment approaches for children with anxiety disorders," concluded Philip C. Kendall, Ph.D., of Temple University, a senior investigator of the study. "But in the meantime, we can be

assured that we already have good treatments at our disposal."

The six CAMS sites were Duke University; Columbia University/New York University; Johns Hopkins University; Temple University/University of Pennsylvania; University of California, Los Angeles; and the Western Psychiatric Institute and Clinic/University of Pittsburgh Medical Center.

The National Institute of Mental Health (NIMH) mission is to reduce the burden of mental and behavioral disorders through research on mind, brain, and behavior. More information is available at the NIMH website, <www.nimh.nih.gov>.

The National Institutes of Health (NIH) -- The Nation's Medical Research Agency -- includes 27 Institutes and Centers and is a component of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. It is the primary federal agency for conducting and supporting basic, clinical and translational medical research, and it investigates the causes, treatments, and cures for both common and rare diseases. For more information about NIH and its programs, visit <www.nih.gov>.

Reference: Walkup JT, Albano AM, Piacentini J, Birmaher B, Compton SN, Sherrill J, Ginsburg GS, Rynn MA, McCracken J, Waslick B, Iyengar S, March JS, Kendall PC. Cognitive-behavioral therapy, sertraline and their combination for children and adolescents with anxiety disorders: acute phase efficacy and safety. "New England Journal of Medicine." Online ahead of print 30 Oct 2008: 359(17).

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