

25. Johnston JA: *Nutritional Studies in Adolescent Girls*. Springfield, Ill, Charles C Thomas Publisher, 1953.
  26. Schofield FA, Morrell E: Calcium, phosphorus and magnesium. *Fed Proc* 19:1014, 1960.
  27. Malm OJ: Calcium requirement and adaptation in adult men. *Scand J Clin Lab Invest* 10 (suppl 36):1, 1958.
  28. Adelman RD, Abern SB, Merten D, et al: Hypercalciuria with nephrolithiasis: A complication of total parenteral nutrition. *Pediatrics* 59:473, 1977.
  29. Anderson MP, Hunt RD, Griffiths HJ, et al: Long-term effect of low dietary calcium: phosphate ratio on the skeleton of *Cebus albifrons* monkeys. *J Nutr* 107:834, 1977.
  30. Bell RR, Draper HH, Tzeng DYM, et al: Physiological responses of human adults to foods containing phosphate additives. *J Nutr* 107:42, 1977.
  31. Walker AR: The human requirement of calcium: Should low intakes be supplemented? *Am J Clin Nutr* 25:518, 1972.
  32. *Calcium Requirements: Report of an FAO/WHO Expert Group*. Geneva, World Health Organization, 1962.
  33. *Recommended Dietary Allowances*. Washington, DC, National Academy of Sciences, 1974.
  34. Committee on Nutrition: Commentary on breast-feeding and infant formulas, including proposed standards for formulas. *Pediatrics* 57:278, 1976.
  35. ESPGAN Committee on Nutrition: Guidelines on infant nutrition. *Acta Paediatr Scand*, suppl 262, 1977.
  36. Committee on Nutrition: The practical significance of lactose intolerance in children. *Pediatrics* 62:240, 1978.
- 

## ABSTRACT

**The Effects of Caffeine and Methylphenidate on Hyperactive Children**, by Philip Firestone, Ph.D., Jean Davey, M.D., John T. Goodman, Ph.D., and Susan Peters, B.A.

Twenty-one hyperactive children received in turn 500 mg. caffeine, 300 mg. caffeine, and 20 mg. methylphenidate per day in a double-blind crossover design investigation. Each drug was given for three weeks. Methylphenidate resulted in significantly improved behavior in the children as rated by mothers and teachers, and on tests of impulsivity and motor control. There were no significant improvements in either of the caffeine conditions, although some children showed some slight improvements with caffeine. The negative side effects with both caffeine and methylphenidate were minimal. *J Am Acad Child Psychiatry* 17:401, 1978.

**The Effects of Caffeine and Methylphenidate on Hyperactive Children by Philip Firestone, Ph.D., Jean Davey, M.D., John T. Goodman, Ph.D., and Susan Peters, B.A**  
*Pediatrics* 1978;62;834

**Updated Information & Services**

including high resolution figures, can be found at:  
<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/62/5/834>

**Permissions & Licensing**

Information about reproducing this article in parts (figures, tables) or in its entirety can be found online at:  
<http://www.aappublications.org/site/misc/Permissions.xhtml>

**Reprints**

Information about ordering reprints can be found online:  
<http://www.aappublications.org/site/misc/reprints.xhtml>

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®



# PEDIATRICS®

OFFICIAL JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN ACADEMY OF PEDIATRICS

**The Effects of Caffeine and Methylphenidate on Hyperactive Children by Philip Firestone, Ph.D., Jean Davey, M.D., John T. Goodman, Ph.D., and Susan Peters, B.A**  
*Pediatrics* 1978;62;834

The online version of this article, along with updated information and services, is located on the World Wide Web at:

<http://pediatrics.aappublications.org/content/62/5/834>

Pediatrics is the official journal of the American Academy of Pediatrics. A monthly publication, it has been published continuously since 1948. Pediatrics is owned, published, and trademarked by the American Academy of Pediatrics, 345 Park Avenue, Itasca, Illinois, 60143. Copyright © 1978 by the American Academy of Pediatrics. All rights reserved. Print ISSN: 1073-0397.

American Academy of Pediatrics

DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN®

