

# Primary Literature Full-Text Screening Form

First Author, Year: _____ Endnote Reference ID #: _____ Abstractor Initials: _____			
If response to item #1-6 is "No" the form is complete. Consider whether the reference should be retained for background, review of references, team review, harms, or other reason, and then submit the form to move to the next reference.			
X-1	1. Reports original research (i.e., not commentaries, literature reviews, or systematic reviews) <i>NOTE: If the publication appears relevant to the topic, consider whether it should be retained for "review for references" (see check boxes below the form). These publications will be flagged for review, but not promoted for full text screening.</i>	Yes	No
X-2	2. The study measures the relationship between a psychosocial or pharmacologic intervention and an outcome (i.e., not a descriptive study). If "Yes", check one: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Randomized controlled trial</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Nonrandomized controlled trial</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Prospective cohort with concurrent control group</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Retrospective cohort (groups NOT defined by outcome)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Other _____</li> </ul>	Yes	No
X-3	3. The study population is children (youth). <i>NOTE: If the intervention targets parent/caregiver, the study must report at least one child outcome.</i>	Yes	No
X-4	4. The study population has a disruptive behavior disorder which: a) meets standardized disease classification or criteria for diagnosis of a disruptive behavior disorder (includes oppositional-defiant disorder and conduct disorder); <b>OR</b> b) is characterized by maladaptive behavior(s) assessed using a standardized behavior checklist, tool or measure. If "No", target population described as children with ADHD? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Yes</li> <li><input type="radio"/> No</li> </ul>	Yes	No
X-5	5. The study is conducted in a healthcare setting. <i>NOTE: Do not include studies conducted exclusively in the juvenile justice system or school setting; do not include systems-level, or universal interventions; do not include studies conducted exclusively in hospitalized (i.e. inpatient) participants.</i>	Yes	No
X-6	6. The study includes an alternate treatment or intervention for comparison to measure effectiveness. If "Yes", check one: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares two or more psychosocial interventions</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares two or more pharmacologic interventions</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares one or more psychosocial interventions with one or more pharmacologic interventions</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares one or more combined psychosocial and pharmacologic interventions with another intervention</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares one or more psychosocial interventions with an inactive control (e.g., waitlist)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares one or more psychosocial interventions with usual care</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares one or more pharmacologic interventions with a control (e.g., placebo, untreated)</li> <li><input type="radio"/> Compares one or more combined psychosocial and pharmacologic interventions with a control</li> </ul>	Yes	No
X-7	7. The study reports an outcome of interest for the population (youth) with disruptive behavior.	Yes	No
X-8	8. Addresses Key Question (s)	Yes	No
	In children under 18 years of age treated for disruptive behaviors:  ____ (KQ1) are any psychosocial interventions more effective for improving short-term and long-term psychosocial outcomes than no treatment or other psychosocial interventions? ____ (KQ2) are alpha-agonists, anticonvulsants, beta-blockers, central nervous system stimulants, first-generation antipsychotics, second-generation (atypical) antipsychotics, and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors more effective for improving short-term and long-term psychosocial outcomes than placebo or other pharmacologic interventions? ____ (KQ3) what is the relative effectiveness of psychosocial interventions compared with the pharmacologic interventions listed in Key Question 2 for improving short-term and long-term psychosocial outcomes? ____ (KQ4) are combined psychosocial and pharmacologic interventions more effective for improving short-term and long-term psychosocial outcomes than individual interventions? ____ (KQ5) what are the harms of treatment associated with either psychosocial or pharmacologic interventions? Do interventions intended to address disruptive behaviors and identified in Key Questions 1-4 vary in		

	<p>effectiveness based on:</p> <p>____ (KQ6a) patient characteristics, including gender, age, race/ethnic minority, family history of disruptive behavior disorders, family history of mental health disorders, history of trauma, and socioeconomic status?</p> <p>____ (KQ6b) characteristics of the disorder, including specific disruptive behavior or disruptive behavior disorder (e.g., oppositional defiant disorder, conduct disorder, aggression), concomitant psychopathology (e.g., attention deficit hyperactivity disorder or substance abuse), related personality traits and symptom clusters, presence of co-morbidities, age of onset, and duration?</p> <p>____ (KQ6c) treatment history of the patient?</p> <p>____ (KQ6d) characteristics of the treatment, including duration, delivery, timing, and dose?</p>		
<p><b>Retain for:</b></p> <p><input type="checkbox"/> Background/Discussion      <input type="checkbox"/> Review of references      <input type="checkbox"/> Team Review      <input type="checkbox"/> Harms      <input type="checkbox"/> Other</p> <p><b>COMMENTS:</b></p>			