**Table 6: Summary of studies assessing effectiveness of pharmacological interventions**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Study,****country** | **Total N =**  | **Intervention participant characteristics** | **Control participant characteristics** | **Intervention vs. control** | **Result of intervention on primary outcome** | **Overall Attrition** | **SIGN internal validity *bias* rating** |
| 40,Czechoslovakia | 17 | N = 9Mean age 41%male 33 | N = 8Mean age 28 %male 63 | 4 days of 1-Desamino-8-D-Arginine-Vasopression (DDAVP) 20 mcg twice a day nasal drops vs vehiculum twice a day without active DDAVP | Intervention arm significantly improved on PASAT and story memory tests cf. controls at 4 days. | 0% | Moderate risk |
| 41,USA | 27 | N = 13\*Mean age 27.2%male 58 | N = 13Mean age 27.2 %male 58 | One off administration of 2mg guanfacine vs placebo, in cross-over randomisation. | Intervention arm significantly improved working memory cf. placebo on N-back task | 0% | Low risk |
| 42,USA | 57 | N = 26\*\*Mean age 28.3%male 54 | N = 26Mean age 28.3%male 54 | One off administration of 2mg bromocriptine vs placebo, in cross-over randomisation. | Intervention arm not significantly improved working memory cf. placebo on N-back task | 0% | Low risk |
| 43,USA | 50 | N = 27Mean age 42.7%male 41 | N = 23Mean age 43.5%male 56 | Eighteen different homeopathic treatments vs placebo | Intervention arm significantly improved cf. placebo on DSS, and ten most common symptoms, but not the symptom rating scale, at between 4 months and 16 years.  | 11% | Very High risk |

Legend: \*and \*\* In (41, and 42) the patients acted as their own controls therefore the intervention and control participants share the same characteristics. PASAT Paced Auditory Serial Addition Test (as cited in 40); DSS Difficulty in Situations Scale (43).