BIBLIOGRAPHY

All References Related to Overview Assessment of Artificial Food Colors/Additives and Hyperactivity (ADHD) and Problem Behaviors in Children

(I) Clinical Trials
   (Ia) Reviewed Clinical Trials Prior to 1982 (n=16)
   (Ib) Reviewed Clinical Trials From 1982 to Present (n=17)
   (Ic) References Excluded from Overview (n=2)

(II) Animal/Laboratory Studies and Background Information
   (IIa) Animal/Laboratory Studies (n=17 referenced in review)
   (IIb) Background Information (n=51)

I CLINICAL TRIALS

Ia. Reviewed Clinical Trials Published Prior To 1982 (n=16)


**Ib. Reviewed Clinical Trials Published From 1982 to Present (n=17)**


Ic. References Originally Listed but Excluded from Overview (n=2)

34. Harley JP, Tomasi L, Ray R, Eichman P, Matthews C, Chun R, Traisman E and Cleeland C. An experimental evaluation of hyperactivity and food additives – Phase I. Univ Wisconsin Madison Rep, 207, 1977. *REASON NOT USED*: this reference was included in the original list of clinical study references but was excluded from the overview since it was only an early outline of the fully published study (Harley et al, 1978) which was reviewed.

35. Silfverdal SA, Hernell O. Food additives can increase hyperactivity in children. Results from a British study confirm the connection. Lakartidningen. 2008 Feb 6-12; 105(6):354-5. *REASON NOT USED*: this is a commentary and not a clinical study.
II ANIMAL LABORATORY STUDIES and BACKGROUND INFORMATION

IIa. Animal Laboratory Studies (n=17 referenced in review)

36. Chambille I. Retinal ganglion cells expressing the FOS protein after light stimulation in the Syrian hamster are relatively insensitive to neonatal treatment with monosodium glutamate. J Comp Neurol. 1998, Mar 23; 392(4):458-67. (Study not relevant to this overview – study does not include food colors and dose of MSG is clearly neurotoxic/neuropathologic at 400 g/kg)

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43. Kiss A, Skultetyova I, Jezova D. Corticotropin-releasing hormone synthesizing neurons in the hypothalamic paraventricular nucleus of rats neonatally treated with monosodium glutamate can respond to different stress paradigms. Neurol Res. 1999, Dec; 21(8):775-80. (Study not relevant to this overview – study does not include food colors and dose of MSG is clearly neurotoxic/neuropathologic at 400 g/kg)

44. Kiss P Hauser D Tamas A Lubics A Racz B Horvath ZS Farkas J Zimmermann F Stepien A Lengvari I Reglodi D. Changes in open-field activity and novelty-seeking behavior in periadolescent rats neonatally treated with monosodium glutamate. Neurotox Res. 2007, Sep; 12(2):85-93. (Study not relevant to this overview – study does not include food colors and dose of MSG is clearly neurotoxic/neuropathologic at 400 g/kg)

45. Kluwe WM Montgomery CA Giles HD Prejean JD. Encephalopathy In Rats And Nephropathy In Rats And Mice After Subchronic Oral Exposure To Benzaldehyde. Food and Chemical Toxicology, 1983, 21(No. 3): 245-250.


49. Maher TJ, Wurtman RJ. Possible neurologic effects of aspartame, a widely used food additive. Environ Health Perspect. 1987, Nov; 75:53-7. (Study not relevant to this overview – study does not include food colors)


52. Sun YM, Ho ML, Hsu HK and Peng MT. The effects of neonatal monosodium glutamate treatment on sex-odor attractivity and approach behavior in rats. KAOHSIUNG J MED SCI; 9 (4). 1993. 232-242 (Study not relevant to this overview – study does not include food colors and dose of MSG is clearly neurotoxic/neuropathologic at 400 g/kg)


IIb. Background Information (n=51)


87. Rapp DJ. Food additives and hyperactivity : Letter. LANCET 1982, 1(8281) 1128


100. Stevenson J, Sonuga-Barke E and Warner J. Chronic and acute effects of artificial colourings and preservatives on children’s behaviour. Study Report: School of Psychology, University of Southampton (England). 2007 (b)


104. Watson R European agency rejects links between hyperactivity and food additives. BMJ. 2008, Mar 29; 336(7646):687


