

BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

I CLINICAL TRIALS

Adams W. Lack of behavioral effects from Feingold diet violations. *Perceptual and Motor Skills*, 1981, 52: 307-313.

Bateman B, Warner JO, Hutchinson E, Dean T, Rowlandson P, Gant C, Grundy J, Fitzgerald C and Stevenson J. The effects of a double blind, placebo controlled, artificial food colourings and benzoate preservative challenge on hyperactivity in a general population sample of preschool children. *Arch Dis Child*. 2004, Jun; 89(6):506-11.

Boris M and Mandel FS. Foods and additives are common causes of the attention deficit hyperactive disorder in children. *Ann Allergy*. 1994, May; 72(5):462-8.

Carter CM, Urbanowicz M, Hemsley R, Mantilla L, Strobel S, Graham PJ, Taylor E. Effects of a few food diet in attention deficit disorder. *Arch Dis Child*. 1993, Nov; 69(5):564-8.

Connors CK, Goyette CH and Newman EB. Dose-Time Effect of Artificial Colors. *Journal of Learning Disabilities*, 1980 (November),13 (No.9):48-52.

Connors CK, Goyette CH, Southwick DA, Lees JM, and Andrulonis PA. Food additives and hyperkinesis: A controlled double-blind experiment. *Pediatrics*, 58 (August, No.2), 1976: 154-166.

Connors CK. Artificial colors in the diet and disruptive behavior. In R Knights and D Bakker (Eds.) *Treatment of Hyperactive and Learning Disordered Children: Current Research*. Baltimore, University Park Press, 1980: 113-120.

David TJ. Reactions to dietary tartrazine. *Archives of Disease in Childhood*,62,1987:119-122.

Egger J, Carter CM, Graham PJ, Gumley D and Soothill JF. Controlled trial of oligoantigenic treatment in the hyperkinetic syndrome. *Lancet*. 1985, Mar 9; 1(8428):540-5

Egger J, Stolla A and McEwen LM. Controlled trial of hyposensitization in children with food-induced hyperkinetic syndrome. *The Lancet*, 339 (May), 1992: 1150-1153.

Goyette CH, Connors CK, Petti TA and Curtis LE. Effects of Artificial Colors on Hyperkinetic Children: A Double-Blind Challenge Study. *Psychopharmacology Bulletin*, 14 (No.2), 1978: 39-40.

Harley JP, Ray RS, Tomasi L, Eichman PL, Matthews CG, Chun R, Cleeland CS and Traisman E. Hyperkinesis and food additives: testing the Feingold hypothesis. *Pediatrics*. 1978, Jun; 61(6):818-28

Harley P, Matthews CG and Eichman P. Synthetic Food Colors and Hyperactivity in Children: Double-Blind Challenge Experiment. *Pediatrics*, 62, 1978: 975-983.

Kaplan BJ, McNicol J, Conte RA and Moghadam HK. Dietary replacement in preschool-aged hyperactive boys. *Pediatrics*, 83 (No.1, January), 1989: 7-17.

Levy F and Hobbes G. Hyperkinesis and Diet: A Replication Study in Hyperactive Children. *American Journal of Psychiatry*. 1978:135: 1559-1560.

Levy F, Dumbrell S, Hobbes G, Ryan M, Wilton N and Woodhill JM. Hyperkinesis and Diet: A Double-Blind Crossover Trial With A Tartrazine Challenge. *Medical Journal of Australia*, 1 (No.2, January), 1978: 61-64.

Mattes J and Gittelman R. Effects of Artificial Food Colorings In Children With Hyperactive Symptoms: A Critical Review and Results of a Controlled Study. *Archives of General Psychiatry*, 38, 1981:714-718.

Mattes J and Gittelman-Klein R. A Crossover Study of Artificial Food Colorings in a Hyperkinetic Child. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, 135 (No.8), 1978: 987-988.

McCann D, Barrett A, Cooper A, Crumpler D, Dalen L, Grimshaw K, Kitchin E, Lok K, Porteous L, Prince E, Sonuga-Barke E, Warner JO, Stevenson J. Food additives and hyperactive behaviour in 3-year-old and 8/9-year-old children in the community: a randomised, double-blinded, placebo-controlled trial. *Lancet*. 2007, Nov 3; 370(9598):1560-7.

Pollock I, Warner JO. Effects of artificial food colours on childhood behaviour. *Arch Dis Child*. 1990, Jan; 65(1):74-7.

Rose TL. The Functional Relationship Between Artificial Food Colors and Hyperactivity. *Journal of Applied Behavior Analysis*, 115 (No.4, Winter), 1978: 439-446.

Rowe KS, Rowe KJ. Synthetic food coloring and behavior: a dose response effect in a double-blind, placebo-controlled, repeated-measures study. *J Pediatr*. 1994, Nov; 125(5 Pt 1):691-8

Rowe KS. Synthetic food colourings and 'hyperactivity': a double-blind crossover study. *Aust Paediatr J*. 1988, Apr; 24(2):143-7.

Salamy J, Shucard D, Alexander H, Peterson D, Braud L. Physiological changes in hyperactive children following the ingestion of food additives. *Int J Neurosci*. 1982, May; 16(3-4):241-6.

Sarantinos J, Rowe KS and Briggs DR. Synthetic Food Colouring and Behavioral Change In Children With Attention Deficit Disorder: A Double-Blind, Placebo Controlled (Challenge Study). *Proc. Nutr. Aust.*, 15, 1990: 233.

Schmidt MH, Mocks P, Lay B, Eisert HG, Fojkar R, Fritz-Sigmund D, Marcus A and Musaeus B. Does oligoantigenic diet influence hyperactive/conduct-disordered children - a controlled trial. *European Child & Adolescent Psychiatry*, 6, 1997: 88-95.

Spring C, Vermeersch J, Blunden D and Sterling H. Case Studies of Effects of Artificial Food Colors on Hyperactivity. *The Journal of Special Education*, 1981, 15 (Number 3): 361-372.

Swanson JM and Kinsbourne M. Food dyes impair performance of hyperactive children on a laboratory learning test. *Science*, 1980, 207 (March 28): 1485-1487.

Thorley G. Pilot study to assess behavioural and cognitive effects of artificial food colours in a group of retarded children. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 1984, Feb; 26(1):56-61.

Uhlig T Merkenschlager A Brandmaier R Egger J. Topographic mapping of brain electrical activity in children with food-induced attention deficit hyperkinetic disorder. *Eur J Pediatr*. 1997, Jul; 156(7):557-61.

Weiss B, Hicks William J, Margen S, Abrams B, Caan B, Citron LJ, Cox C, McKibben J, Ogan D and Schultz S. Behavioral Responses to Artificial Food Colors. *Science*, 207 (March), 1980: 1487-1489.

Williams JI, Cram DM, Tausig FT and Webster E. Relative Effects of Drugs and Diet on Hyperactive Behaviors: An Experimental Study. *Pediatrics*, 61, 1978: 811-817.

Wilson N and Scott A. A double-blind assessment of additive intolerance in children using a 12 day challenge period at home. *Clinical and Experimental Allergy*, 19, 1989: 267-272.

II ANIMAL LABORATORY STUDIES and BACKGROUND INFORMATION

Arnold LE Treatment alternatives for Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD). *Journal of Attention Disorders*, 3 (No.1/April). 1999: 30-48.

Banerjee TD Middleton F Faraone SV Environmental risk factors for attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder. *Acta Paediatr*. 2007, Sep; 96(9):1269-74.

Bishop CL Attention deficit disorder and the Feingold diet *Can. J. Hosp. Pharm.*; VOL 36 ISS Fall 1983, P71-74(REF 17).

Brenner A Food additives and behavior. *Md Med J*.1986,May; 35(5):344-5.

Center for Science in the Public Interest. Diet, ADHD & Behavior/A Quarter-Century Review: 2008 Update on Food Dyes and Behavior. Center for Science in the Public Interest. Washington, DC 20009.

Conners CK (b). Symptom patterns in hyperkinetic, neurotic, and normal children. *Child Development*, 1970, 41:667-682.

Cormier E Elder JH. Diet and child behavior problems: fact or fiction? *Pediatr Nurs*. 2007 Mar-Apr; 33(2):138-43

- Cruz NV Bahna SL Do food or additives cause behavior disorders? *Pediatr Ann.* 2006, Oct; 35(10):744-5, 748-54.
- Edwards AM. Food-allergic disease. *Clinical and Experimental Allergy*, 1995, 25 (Suppl. 1): 16-19.
- Ford GP, Stevenson BI and Evans JG. Long-term toxicity study of carmoisine in rats using animals exposed in utero. *Food Chem Toxicol.* 1987, Dec; 25(12):919-25.
- Galloway WD, Olvey KM and Brown NT. Behavioral effects of erythrosine following light exposure. *Neurobehav Toxicol Teratol.* 1986 Sep-Oct; 8(5):493-7.
- Goldenring JR, Batter DK and Shaywitz BA Effect of chronic Erythrosin B administration on developing rats. *Neurobehav Toxicol Teratol.* 1981 Jan-Feb; 3: 57-58.
- Goldenring JR, Batter DK and Shaywitz BA. Sulfanilic acid: behavioral change related to azo food dyes in developing rats. *Neurobehav Toxicol Teratol.* 1982 Jan-Feb; 4(1):43-9.
- Kavale KA, Forness SR. Hyperactivity and diet treatment: a meta-analysis of the Feingold hypothesis. *J Learn Disabil.* 1983 Jun-Jul; 16(6):324-30.
- Kidd PM Autism, an extreme challenge to integrative medicine. Part 2: medical management. *Altern Med Rev.* 2002, Dec; 7(6):472-99.
- King DS Psychological and behavioral effects of food and chemical exposure in sensitive individuals. *Nutr Health.* 1984; 3(3):137-51.
- 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.
- Krummel DA Seligson FH Guthrie HA Hyperactivity: is candy causal? *Crit Rev Food Sci Nutr.* 1996, Jan; 36(1-2):31-47.
- Lafferman JA and Silbergeld EK. Erythrosine B inhibits dopamine transport in rat caudate synaptosomes. *Science*, 1979 (July), 205: 410-412. (Reviewed in MacGibbon, 1983; Mailman and Lewis, 1983; Silbergeld and Anderson, 1981.)
- Lau K McLean WG Williams DP Howard CV. Synergistic interactions between commonly used food additives in a developmental neurotoxicity test. *Toxicol Sci.* 2006, Mar; 90(1):178-87.
- Levitan H, Ziylan YZ and Rapoport SI. Brain uptake of the food dye erythrosine B. *Int Res Commun Syst Med Sci*, 13 (No.1), 1985: 64.65.
- Lipton MA Mayo JP Diet and hyperkinesis--an update. *J Am Diet Assoc.* 1983, Aug; 83(2):132-4.
- *Lucarelli S, Frediani T, Zingoni AM, Ferruzzi F, Giardino O, Qunitieri F, Barbato M, D'Eufemia P, and Cardi E. Food allergy and infantile autism. *PANMINERVA MEDICA*; 37 (3). 1995. 137-141.

MacGibbon B Adverse reactions to food additives. Proc Nutr Soc. 1983, Jun; 42(2): 233-240.

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)

Mailman, RB, Ferris RN, Tang GLM, et al. Erythrosine (Red No. 3) and its nonspecific biochemical actions: what relation to behavioral changes? Science, 1980, 207 : 535-557.

*Mailman RB Lewis MH Food additives and childhood hyperactivity. ASDC J Dent Child. 1983 Jul-Aug; 50(4):283-6.

Mattes JA The Feingold diet: a current reappraisal. J Learn Disabil. 1983 Jun-Jul; 16(6):319-23.

National Institutes of Health. Diagnosis and Treatment of Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder: NIH Consensus Statement. 1998 (November 16-18).

National Institutes of Health. Defined Diets and Childhood Hyperactivity: NIH Consensus Statement. 1982 (January 13-15).

Pollock I Hyperactivity and food additives. Bibl Nutr Dieta. 1991(48):81-9.

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

Ribon A, Joshi S Is there any relationship between food additives and hyperkinesis? Ann Allergy. 1982, May; 48(5):275-8.

Rimland B The Feingold diet: an assessment of the reviews by Mattes, by Kavale and Forness and others. J Learn Disabil. 1983 Jun-Jul; 16(6):331-3

Rippere V Food additives and hyperactive children: a critique of Conners. Br J Clin Psychol. 1983, Feb; 22 Pt 1:19-32.

Robinson J and Ferguson A. Food sensitivity and the nervous system. Nutr Res Rev, 1992, 5: 203. (Reviewed in Young, 1997)

Schauss AG. Nutrition and behavior: Complex interdisciplinary research. Nutrition and Health. 1984, 3: 9-37.

Schab DW Trinh NT Do artificial food colors promote hyperactivity in children with hyperactive syndromes? A meta-analysis of double-blind placebo-controlled trials. J Dev Behav Pediatr. 2004 (December), 25(6):423-34.

Schnoll R, Burshteyn D, Cea-Aravena J. Nutrition in the treatment of attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder: a neglected but important aspect. Appl Psychophysiol Biofeedback. 2003, Mar; 28(1):63-75.

Shaywitz BA Sullivan CM Anderson GM Gillespie SM Sullivan B Shaywitz SE Aspartame does not affect behavior and cognitive function in children with Attention-Deficit Disorder (ADD).

103rd Annual Meeting of the American Pediatric Society and 62nd Annual Meeting of the American Society for Pediatric Research. Washington, D.C. May 3-6, 1993. *Pediatric Research*, 1993, 33 (4 Part 2): 17A.

*Silbergeld EK Anderson SM Artificial food colors and childhood behavior disorders. *Bull N Y Acad Med*. 1982, Apr; 58(3):275-95.

Sobotka TJ, Brodie RE and Spaid SL. Tartrazine and the developing nervous system of rats. *J Toxicol Environ Hlth*, 1977, 2 : 1211-1220.

Stevenson J Dietary influences on cognitive development and behaviour in children. *Proc Nutr Soc*. 2006, Nov; 65(4):361-5.

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)

Story M Neumark-Sztainer D Diet and adolescent behavior: is there a relationship? *Adolesc Med*. 1998, Jun; 9(2):283-98, vi.

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)

Tanaka T. Effects of amaranth on F1 generation mice. *Toxicol Lett*. 1992, May; 60(3):315-24.

Tanaka T. Reproductive and neurobehavioral effects of Allura Red AC administered to mice in the diet. *Toxicology*. 1994, Sep 6; 92(1-3):169-77.

Tanaka T. Reproductive and neurobehavioural effects of lac dye administered in the diet to mice. *Food Addit Contam*. 1997 May-Jun; 14(4):373-80.

Tanaka T. Reproductive and neurobehavioural toxicity study of erythrosine administered to mice in the diet. *Food Chem Toxicol*. 2001, May; 39(5):447-54.

Tanaka T. Reproductive and neurobehavioural toxicity study of tartrazine administered to mice in the diet. *Food Chem Toxicol*. 2006, Feb; 44(2):179-87.

Taylor EA Attention deficit disorder and hyperkinesis. *Indian J Pediatr*. 1984 Mar-Apr; 51(409):193-204.

Thorley G Childhood hyperactivity and food additives. *Dev Med Child Neurol*. 1983, Aug; 25(4):531-4.

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

Weber RW Food additives and allergy. *Ann Allergy*. 1993, Mar; 70(3):183-90.

Weiss B Food additives as a source of behavioral disturbances in children. *Neurotoxicology*. 1986 (Summer); 7(2):197-208.

Wender EH The food additive-free diet in the treatment of behavior disorders: a review. *J Dev Behav Pediatr*. 1986, Feb; 7(1):35-42.

Wolraich ML, Lingren SD, Stumbo PJ, Stegink PJ, Appelbaum MI and Kiritsy MC. Effects of diets high in sucrose or aspartame on the behavior and cognitive performance of children. *New England Journal of Medicine*, 330 (No. 5), 1994: 301-307.

Wolraich ML, Wilson DB, White W. The effect of sugar on the behavior or cognition of children: A meta-analysis. *JAMA*. 1995, 274: 1617.

Vorhees CV Butcher RE Brunner RL Wootten V Sobotka TJ. Developmental toxicity and psychotoxicity of FD and C red dye No. 40(allura red AC) in rats. *Toxicology*. 1983; 28(3):207-17.

Vorhees CV Butcher RE Brunner RL Wootten V Sobotka TJ. A developmental toxicity and psychotoxicity evaluation of FD and C red dye #3 (erythrosine) in rats. *Arch Toxicol*. 1983, Aug; 53(4):253-64.

Young E Prevalence of intolerance to food additives. *Environmental Toxicology and Pharmacology*, 1997, 4 (1-2). 111-114.

Additional Articles Not Reviewed by FDA

Stevenson, J Sonuga-Barke E McCann D Grimshaw K Parker K Rose-Zerilli M Holloway J Warner J. The role of histamine degradation gene polymorphisms in moderating the effects of food additives on children's ADHD symptoms. *Am J Psychiatry*. 2010, 167(9). 1108-1115.

Stevens L Kuczek T Burgess J Hurt E Arnold LE. Dietary sensitivities and ADHD symptoms: thirty-five years of research. *Clinical pediatrics*. 2010.

* Photocopy permissions were not received for these articles.