Binge-eating Disorder (BED) is a psychiatric condition characterised by recurring bouts of intense hyperphagia, usually of highly palatable ‘junk food’.

Lisdexamfetamine (LDX, Vyvanse®), a novel d-amphetamine prodrug, is approved in the USA for the treatment of BED.


We have extended the model to evaluate the long-term benefits of novel treatments for BED.

LDX given once daily markedly reduced chocolate bingeing on Days 1, 6 and 10.

LDX had no effect on consumption of normal chow on non-binge-days.

LDX returned food intake to the level of normal rats even in the presence of chocolate.

LDX had no overall effect on body weight.

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**Female Wistar rats (n=8)** were trained to binge-eat by giving them limited (2 h), irregular access to powdered chocolate over a 28 day training period and were then dosed with either vehicle or LDX once daily for 10 days. Significant differences versus the vehicle-treated binge-eating controls are denoted by **p<0.01** and ***p<0.001.