Citation that appeared on the MAHA report	Error	Line/s that used citation as basis	Page on report	New version (May 29)	Citation
370 Keyes, K. M., Kreski, N. T., & Li, G. (2022). Changes in mental health and substance use among US adolescents during the COVID-19 pandemic. JAMA Pediatrics, 176(12), 1226–1234. https://doi.org/10.1001/jamapediatrics.2022.3737.	Article is nonexistent	Approximately 20–25% of adolescents reported anxiety symptoms and 15–20% reported depressive symptoms, with girls showing significantly higher rates. 370	52	Approximately 20% of adolescents reported anxiety symptoms and over 15% reported depressive symptoms, with girls showing significantly higher rates.370	370 Panchal, N. (2024, February 6). Recent trends in mental health and substance use concerns among adolescents. Kaiser Family Foundation. https://www.kff.org/mental-health/issue-brief/recent-trends-in-mental-health-and-substance-use-concerns-among-adolescents/
521 Shah, M. B., et al. (2008). Direct-to-consumer advertising and the rise in ADHD medication use among children. Pediatrics, 122(5), e1055-e1060.	Article is nonexistent	Direct to Consumer (DTC) advertising for ADHD drugs in children were found to use vague symptom lists including typical childhood behaviors; the ads led parents to overestimate ADHD prevalence and to request ADHD drugs inappropriately.521	71	DTC advertising for ADHD drugs in children have been suggested to use vague symptom lists including typical childhood behaviors, potentially leading parents to overestimate ADHD prevalence and to request ADHD drugs inappropriately.521	521 Schwarz, A. (2013, December 14). The Selling of Attention Deficit Disorder. The New York Times. https://www.nytimes.com/2013/12/15/health/the-selling-of-attention-deficit-disorder.html
522 Findling, R. L., et al. (2009). Direct-to-consumer advertising of psychotropic medications for youth: A growing concern. Journal of Child and Adolescent Psychopharmacology, 19(5), 487-492.	Article is nonexistent	Similarly, DTC advertising for antidepressants in teenagers were found to employ vague symptom lists that overlap with typical adolescent behaviors; this was also associated with inappropriate parental requests for antidepressants.522	71	Similarly, DTC advertising is believed to encourage greater use of psychotropic medications in adolescents, including antianxiety, antipsychotic, and antidepressant classes.522	522 Thomas, C. P., Conrad, P., Casler, R., & Goodman, E. (2006). Trends in the Use of Psychotropic Medications Among Adolescents, 1994 to 2001. Psychiatric Services, 57(1), 63–69. https://doi.org/10.1176/appi.ps.57.1.63
420 Farber, H. J., Wang, G., Guerra, J., & Tsao, K. (2017). Overprescribing of Oral Corticosteroids for Children With Asthma. Pediatrics, 139 (Supplement 1), S58–S59.	Article is nonexistent	Asthma drug prescriptions increased 30% 1999-2008;419 an estimated 25-40% of mild cases are overprescribed.420	59	Asthma controller prescriptions increased 30% from 1999-2008.419 There is evidence of overprescription of oral corticosteroids for mild cases of asthma.420	420 Farber, H. J., Silveira, E. A., Vicere, D. R., Kothari, V. D., & Giardino, A. P. (2017). Oral Corticosteroid Prescribing for Children With Asthma in a Medicaid Managed Care Program. Pediatrics, 139(5), e20164146. https://doi.org/10.1542/peds.2016-4146
66 Hetrick, S. E., McKenzie, J. E., Bailey, A. P., Sharma, V., Moller, C. I., Badcock, P. B., ... & Meader, N. (2021). New generation antidepressants for depression in children and adolescents: a network meta-analysis. Cochrane Database of Systematic Reviews, (5).	Article is mischaracterized	even though a systematic overview shows that psychotherapy is just as effective as drugs in the short term, and potentially more effective in the long term.66	18	even though a systematic overview shows that psychotherapy is just as effective as drugs in the short term, and potentially more effective in the long term.66	66 Cuijpers, P., Miguel, C., Harrer, M., Plessen, C. Y., Ciharova, M., Papola, D., Ebert, D., & Karyotaki, E. (2023). Psychological treatment of depression: A systematic overview of a 'Meta-Analytic Research Domain'. Journal of affective disorders, 335, 141–151. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jad.2023.05.011
67 Alexander, G. C., Gallagher, S. A., Mascola, A., Moloney, R. M., & Stafford, R. S. (2011). Increasing off-label use of antipsychotic medications in the United States, 1995–2008. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety, 20(2), 177–184.	Article is mischaracterized	Antipsychotic prescriptions for children increased by 800% between 1993 and 2009, with most of these medications prescribed for conditions not approved by the FDA for use in children.67	18	Antipsychotic prescriptions for children increased eight-fold between 1995 and 2005, with most of these medications prescribed for conditions not approved by the FDA for use in children.67	67 Alexander, G. C., Gallagher, S. A., Mascola, A., Moloney, R. M., & Stafford, R. S. (2011). Increasing off-label use of antipsychotic medications in the United States, 1995–2008. Pharmacoepidemiology and Drug Safety, 20(2), 177–184.
362 Figueiro, M. G., Wood, B., Plitnick, B., & Rea, M. S. (2015). The impact of light from computer monitors on melatonin levels in college students and children. Pediatrics, 136(4), e916–e923.	Article is mischaracterized	Screen Time: Evening screen time from electronic devices in children's bedrooms delays melatonin production by up to 1.5 hours in children, disrupting sleep onset.362 363 364	52	Screen Time: Evening screen time from electronic devices in children's bedrooms delays melatonin production, disrupting sleep onset.362 363 364	362 Lund, L., Sølvhøj, I. N., Danielsen, D., & Andersen, S. (2021). Electronic media use and sleep in children and adolescents in western countries: a systematic review. BMC public health, 21, 1-14.