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Diagnostic patterns across the lifespan

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Diagnostic patterns among people with intellectual disabilities compared to the general population (IDcare)

The presentation will be available at
<http://www.lupop.lu.se/IDcare>

Background

It is well known that people with ID have higher prevalence of somatic and psychiatric diseases compared with the general population

People with ID have shorter life expectancy and are believed to have an earlier onset of aging

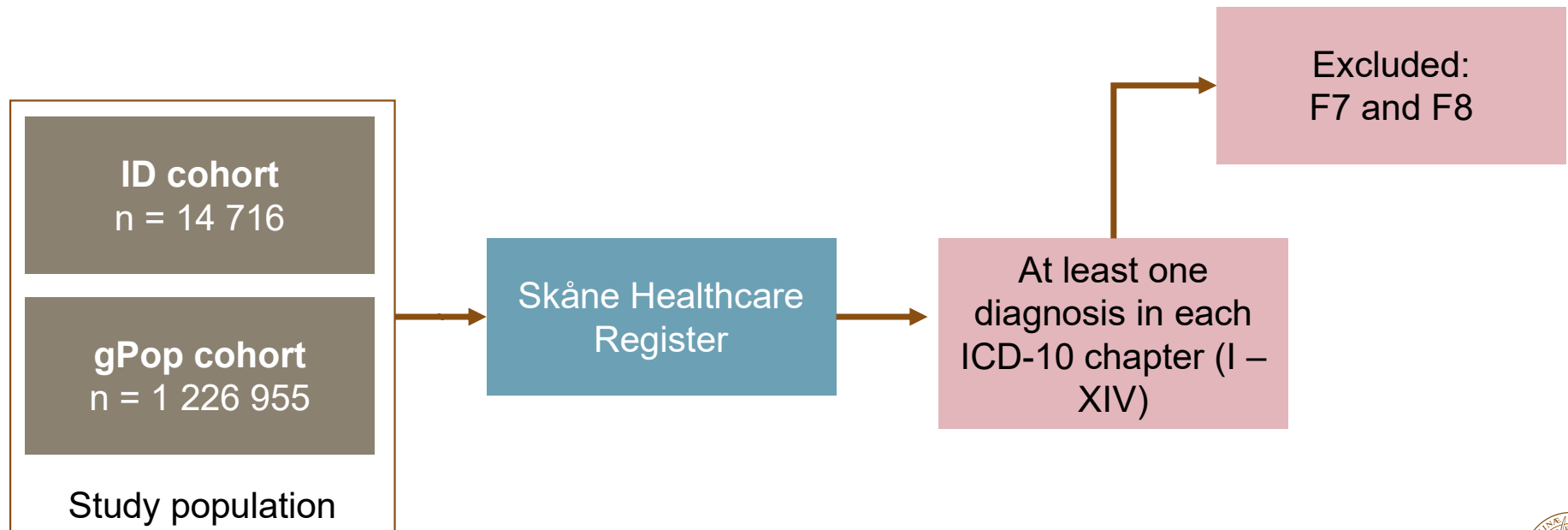
Few studies are based on large cohorts and often focusing on specific conditions or age groups

Objectives

The aim was to describe diagnostic patterns among people with ID compared to the general population across age groups



Data collection



Results

1

Most common
diagnostic blocks

2

Highest
relative risks

3

A selection of the
most common
diagnostic chapters



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1

Most common diagnostic blocks

Children (n=3565)

1. Acute upper respiratory infections (60%)
2. Behavioral and emotional disorders with onset usually occurring in childhood or adolescence (52%)
3. Disorders of ocular muscles, binocular movement, accommodation and refraction (41%)
4. Disorders of middle ear and mastoids (31%)

Adolescents (n=2072)

1. Acute upper respiratory infections (42%)
2. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (38%)
3. Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (27%)
4. Diseases of the external ear (26%)

Young adults (n=2380)

1. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (44%)
2. Acute upper respiratory infections (40%)
3. Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (27%)
4. Diseases of the external ear (27%)



Adults (n=3902)

1. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (43%)
2. Acute upper respiratory infections (37%)
3. Other soft tissue disorders (35%)
4. Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (31%)

Lower middle age (n=1147)

1. Neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders (43%)
2. Other soft tissue disorders (40%)
3. Episodic and paroxysmal disorders (39%)
4. Diseases of the external ear (38%)

Upper middle age (n=884)

1. Other diseases of the urinary system (46%)
2. Hypertensive disease (43%)
3. Other diseases of the intestines (42%)
4. Influenza and pneumonia (39%)



Older (n=659)

1. Other diseases of the urinary system (53%)
2. Hypertensive disease (49%)
3. Other diseases of the intestines (44%)
4. Diseases of the external ear (42%)

Oldest old (n=107)

1. Hypertensive disease (54%)
2. Other diseases of the urinary system (52%)
3. Other diseases of the intestines (45%)
4. Influenza and pneumonia (43%)

2

Highest relative risks (diagnostic blocks)

Children (n=3365)

1. Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system (135.69)
2. Disorders of optic nerv and visual pathway (23.9)
3. Malnutrition (19.57)
4. Lung disease due to external agent (16.36)

Adolescents (n=2380)

1. Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system (32.10)
2. Disorders of optic nerv and visual pathway (16.6)
3. Lung disease due to external agent (13.08)
4. Organic including symptomatic mental disorders (11.35)

Young adults (n=2380)

1. Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system (31.51)
2. Organic including symptomatic mental disorders (10.94)
3. Other respiratory disease affecting the interstitium (9.2)
4. Disorders of the lens (8.07)



Adults (n=3902)

1. Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system (73.07)
2. Lung disease due to external agent (18.19)
3. Organic including symptomatic mental disorders (14.35)
4. Chronic reumatoid heart disease (8.80)

Lower middle age (n=1147)

1. Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system (51.04)
2. Organic including symptomatic mental disorders (14.29)
3. Lung disease due to external agent (10.64)
4. Other or unspecified disease of the circulatory system (5.23)

Upper middle age (n=884)

1. Lung disease due to external agent (15.7)
2. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (13.72)
3. Other degenerative diseases of the nervous system (10.41)
4. Other disorders of the glucose regulation and pancreatic internal secretion (5.55)



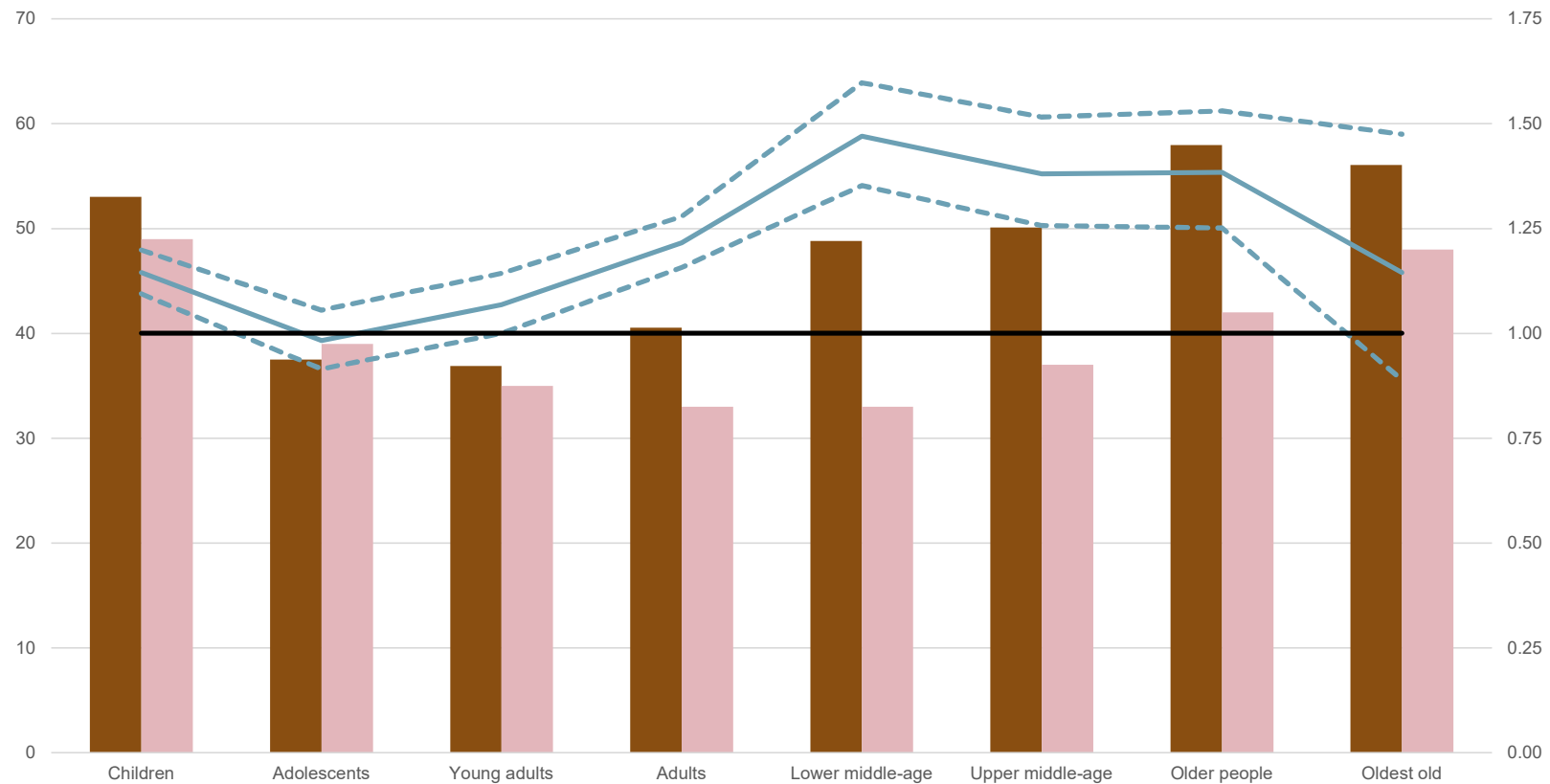
Older (n=659)

1. Schizophrenia, schizotypal and delusional disorders (13.97)
2. Lung disease due to external agent (7.51)
3. Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes (3.87)
4. Other infectious disease (3.12)

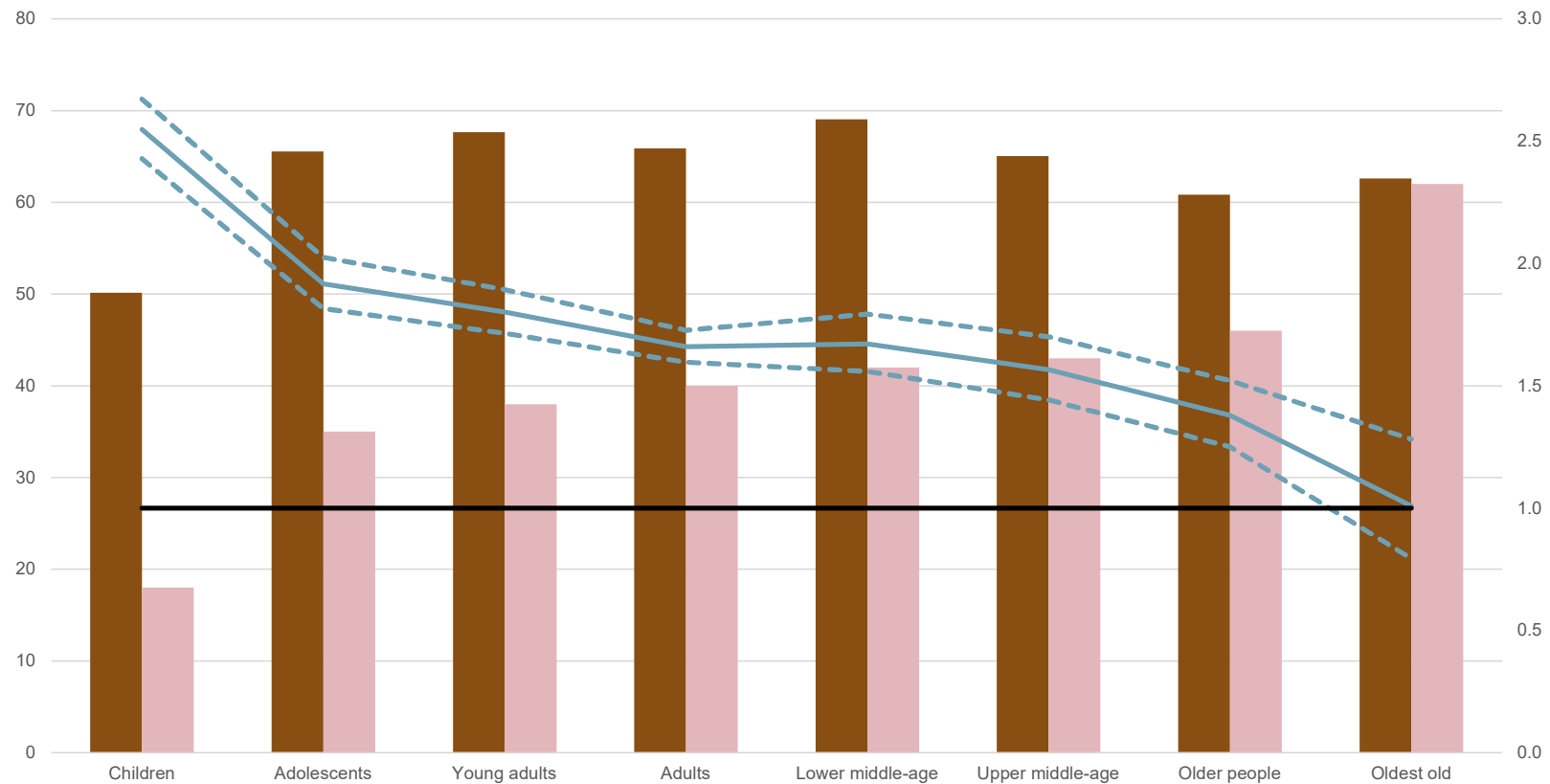
Oldest old (n=107)

1. Unspecified mental disorder (8.64)
2. Cerebral palsy and other paralytic syndromes (2.51)
3. Other infectious disease (1.81)
4. Disorders of conjunctiva (1.62)

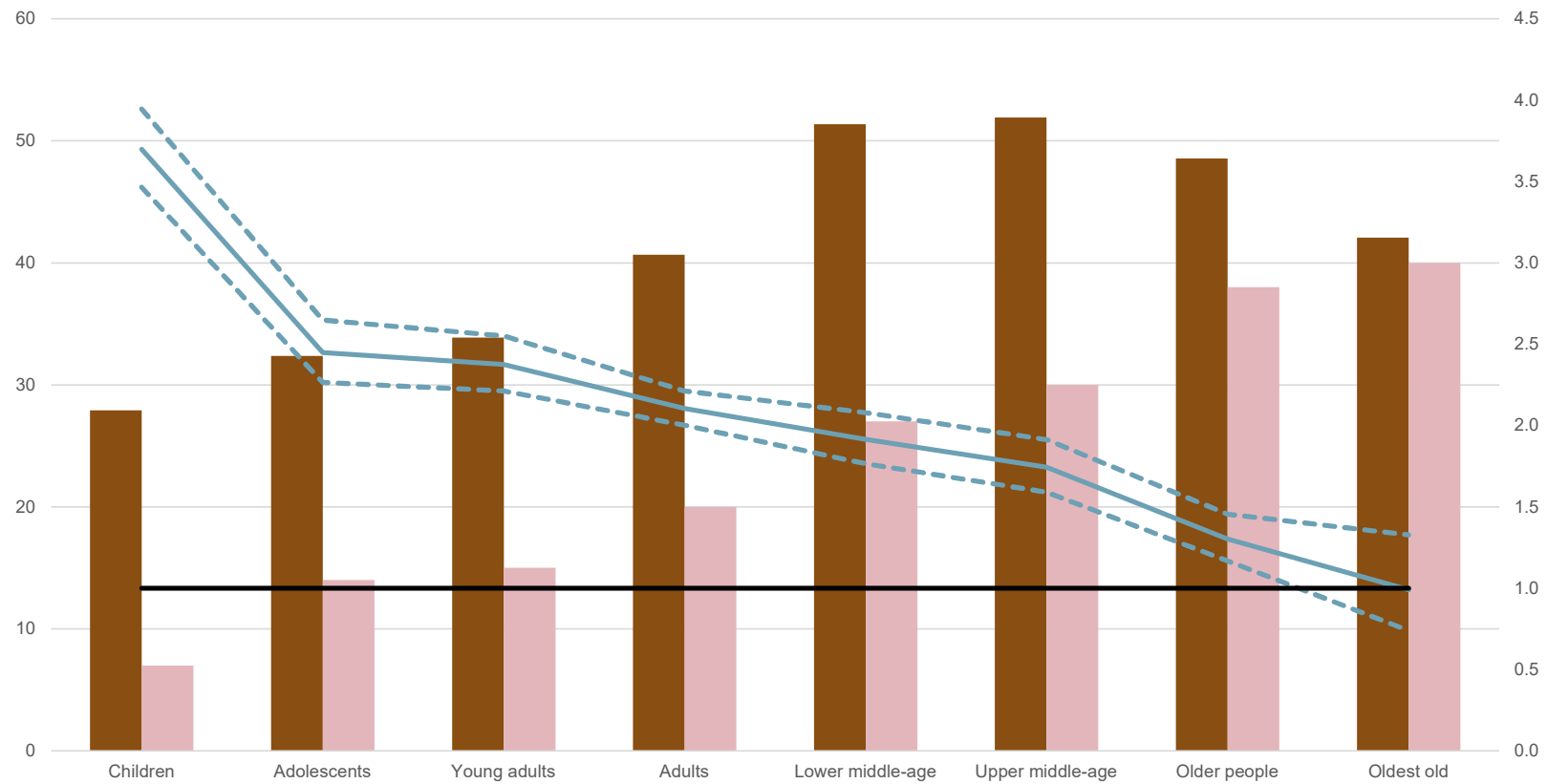
Infectious and parasitic diseases



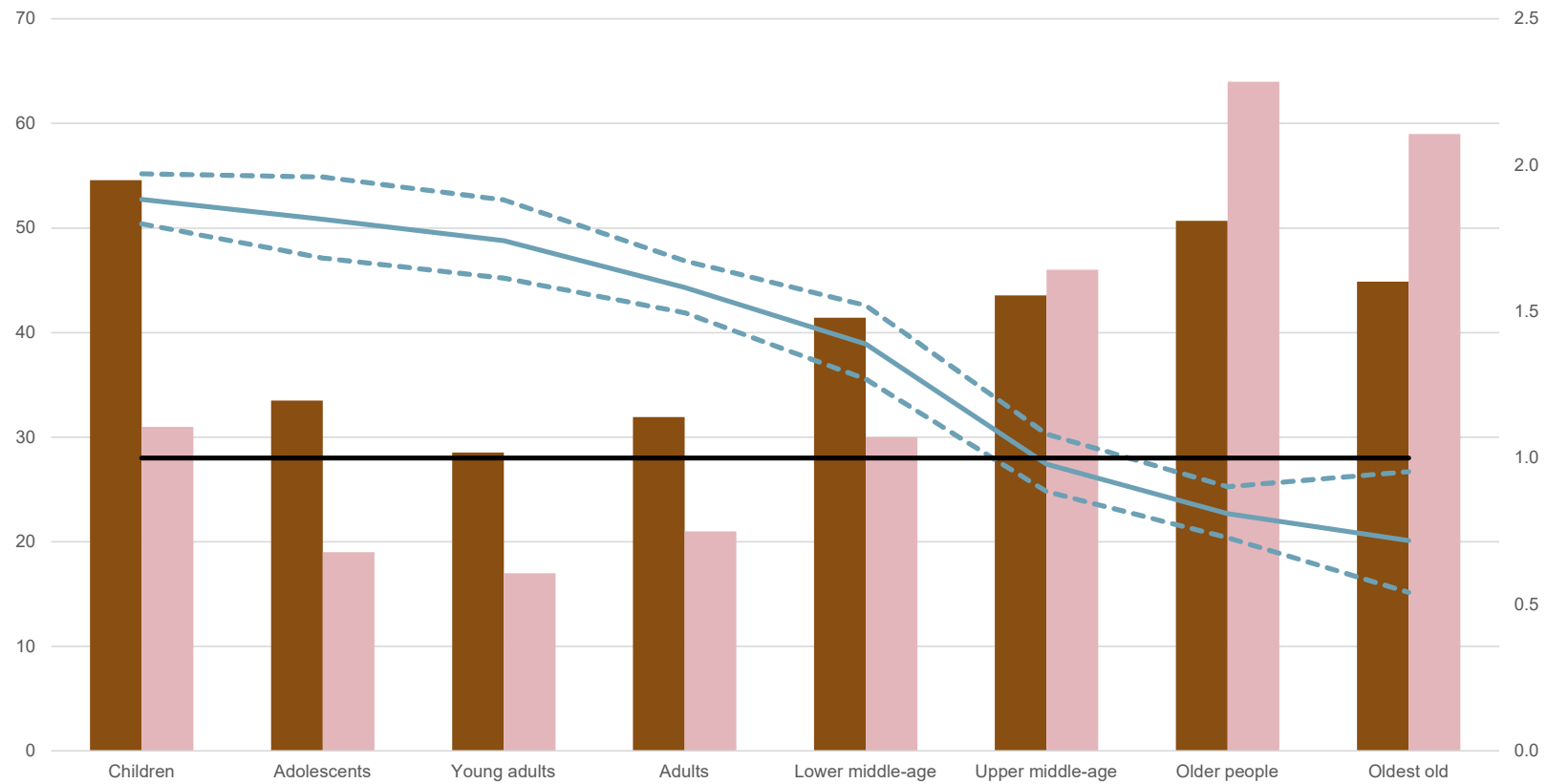
Mental and behavioral disorders



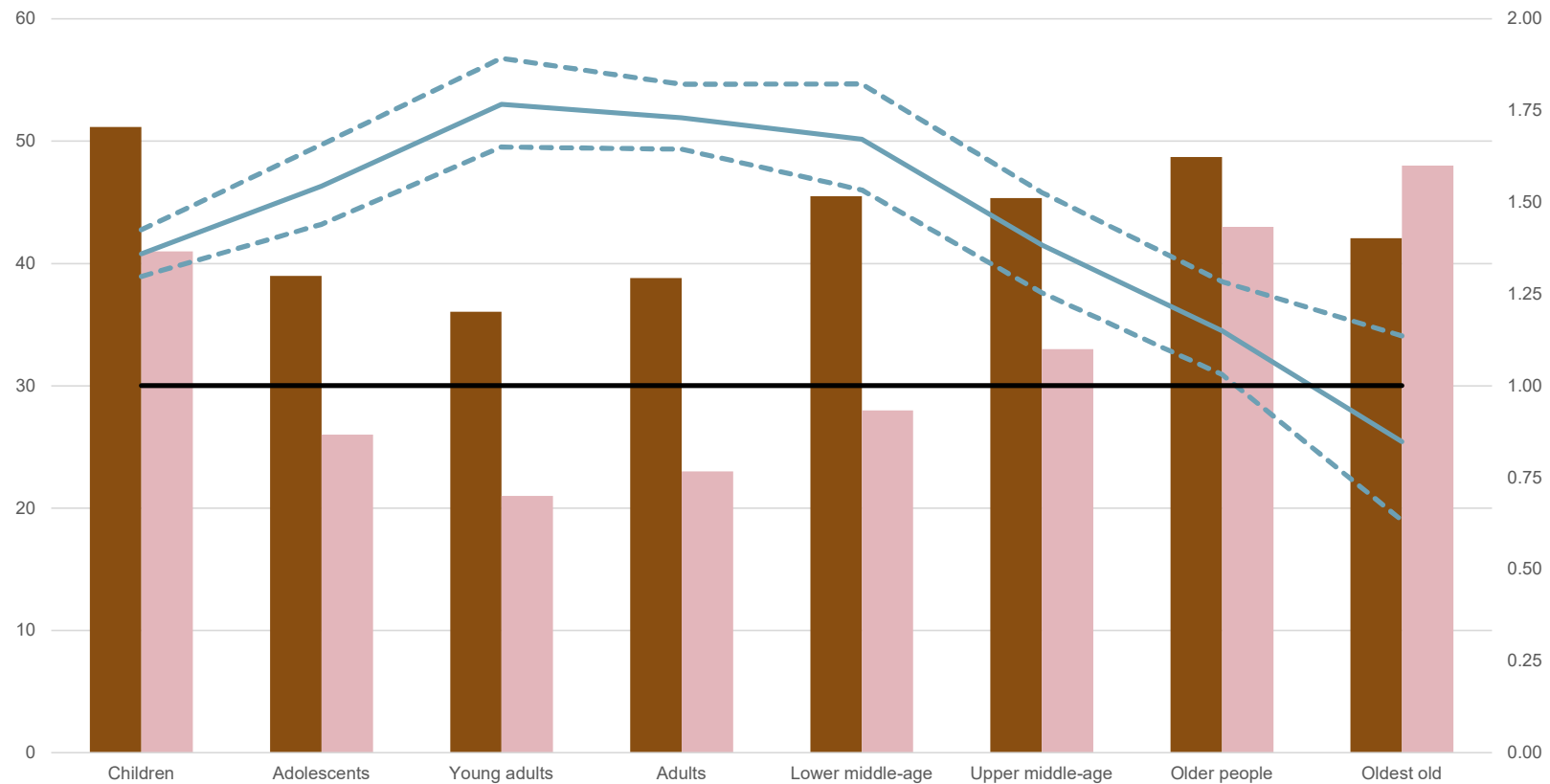
Nervous system



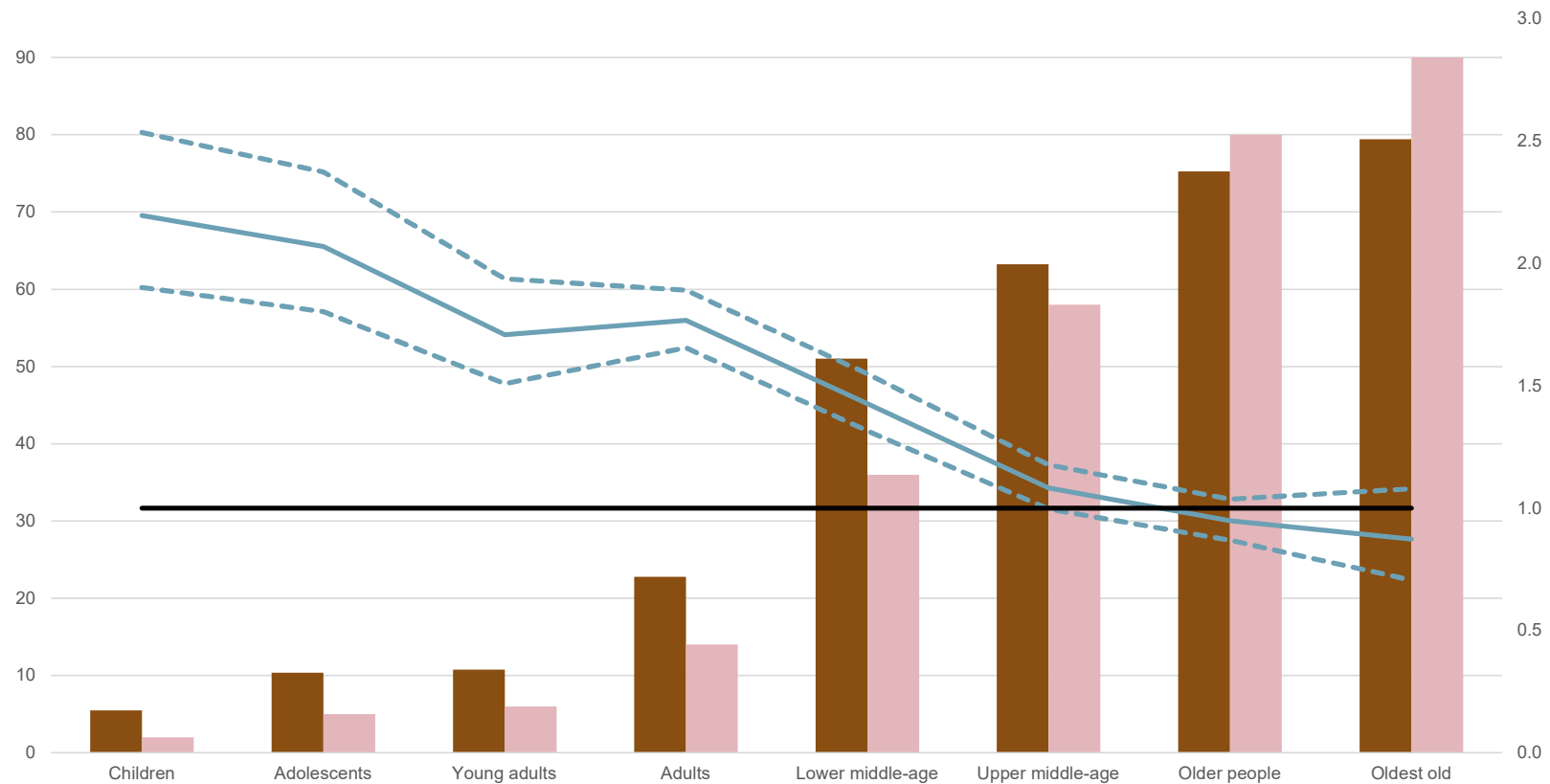
Eye and adnexa



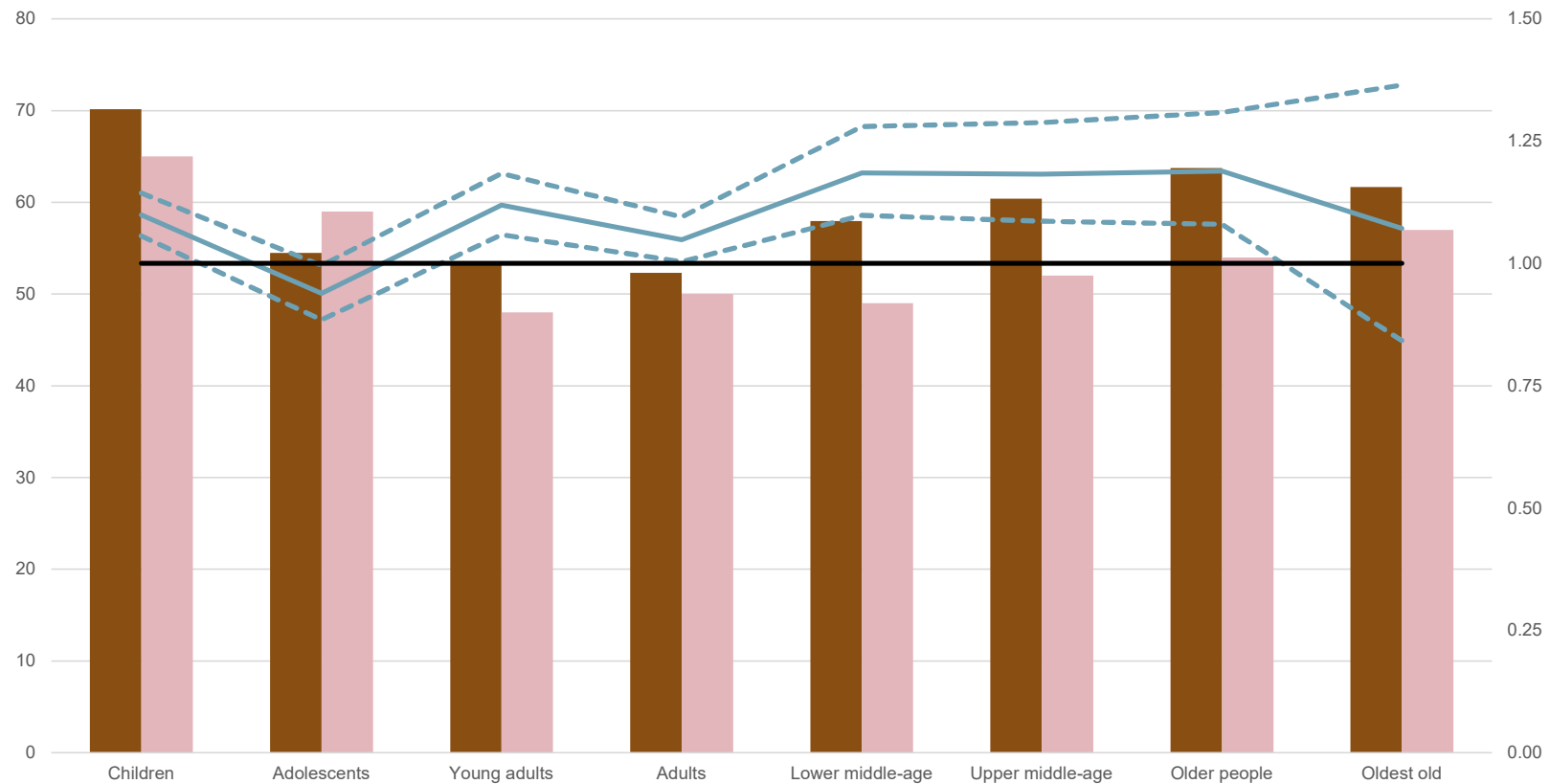
Ear and mastoid process



Circulatory system



Respiratory system



To conclude

In most chapters, the prevalence of disease increases with age in both cohorts

People with ID have in general an increased risk for diagnosis across chapters

The risk for diagnosis was in general higher in the younger age groups and decreased with age





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