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Associations between mental disorders and chronic physical conditions: Results from the WHO World Mental Health Surveys

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The WHO World Mental Health Survey Initiative

 A series of general population psychiatric epidemiological studies carried out in 29 developed and developing countries throughout the world

 Field work oversight by University of Michigan and data analysis conducted by Harvard Medical School

The World Mental Health Surveys

- Nationally representative household surveys (31 in 29 countries) of adults 18+ (n=178,000)
- Common survey sampling approach, interviewer training, and field quality control procedures
- Common diagnostic instrument, the WHO CIDI: fully standardized face-to-face interview. Mental disorders ascertained via endorsement of multiple symptom and impairment criteria and computerised diagnostic algorithm
- A wide range of other information collected (including chronic physical conditions)

Initial analyses on mental-physical comorbidity

- Significant associations between 12-month mental disorders (anxiety, mood and substance) and a range of chronic physical conditions in each country
- Mental-physical comorbidity can be due to:
 - mental disorders leading to increased risk of physical disease development/onset
 - Physical disease leading to mental disorder onset
- Sought to investigate this first pathway in more depth

Investigation of mental disorders predicting onset of physical conditions: research questions

- Are early onset mental disorders associated with the subsequent onset of a range of chronic physical health conditions in adulthood?
- Are childhood adversities associated with the subsequent onset of a range of chronic physical health conditions adulthood?
- Are early onset mental disorders and childhood adversities independently associated with physical condition onsets?

Methods

- Sample: 10 WMH surveys (n=18,303)
- Predictors: early onset (<21) depressive or anxiety disorders; childhood (<18) adversities (physical abuse, sexual abuse, parent death, parent divorce, parent mental disorder, parent substance abuse, parent criminal behaviour, family violence, family economic adversity
- Outcome variables: adult onset (21 years+) physical conditions Self report of doctor's diagnosis of: asthma; hypertension; heart disease; self report of arthritis, chronic headache, chronic spinal (back or neck) pain
- Analysis: Survival analysis based on retrospectively reported age of onset information about mental disorders and physical conditions. Cox models assessed risk of the physical condition onset as a function of predictors, adjusting for sex, age, smoking, education, country (and current mental disorder)

Associations of early-onset mental disorders and childhood adversities with adult-onset physical conditions (with mutual adj + adj. for age, sex, smoking, country): hazard ratios

	Asthma	Hypertension	Spinal pain	Heart disease	Arthritis	Headache	Diabetes
Depression or anxiety <21	1.5*	1.3*	1.6*	1.7*	1.4*	1.6*	1.2
1 childhood adversity	1.2	1.0	1.1*	1.2	1.0	1.4*	1.1
2 childhood adversities	1.4*	1.2	1.3*	1.6*	1.3*	1.4*	1.2
3+ childhood adversities	1.6*	1.2*	1.6*	2.2*	1.4*	1.6*	1.6*

Implications

- Early onset mental disorders and childhood adversities appear to have additive, broad spectrum effects in contributing to later poor physical health
- mental disorders and childhood adversities may contribute to the development of poor physical health through:
 - behavioural pathways
 - biological pathways (e.g., dysregulation of the neuroendocrine pathways involved in the stress response)

Key publications

- Scott KM et al. (2011). The association of childhood adversities and early onset mental disorders with adult onset chronic physical conditions. Archives of General Psychiatry, 2011, 68, 838-844.
- Von Korff M; Scott KM; Gureje O. (Eds). (2009). Global Perspectives on Mental-Physical Comorbidity in the WHO World Mental Health Surveys. Cambridge: Cambridge University Press