EFFORTS TO BETTER UNDERSTAND WHO HAS A DUAL DIAGNOSIS IN SOUTHEASTERN ONTARIO

THE BENEFITS OF A COMMON APPROACH

Presentation to the Community Networks of Specialized Care
Research to Practice Videoconference Series
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Adults with ID and Psychiatric or Behavioural Comorbidities: Understanding the Needs of a Subpopulation to Enhance Service Planning
ID and Psychiatric or Behavioural Comorbidities = DUAL DIAGNOSIS
In individuals with ID...

“emotional difficulties and acute or persistent mental disorder can present in both typical and atypical ways”  (IASSID MH SIRG, 2001)
Estimates of Prevalence

Psychiatric and Behavioral Conditions by Year of Publication

- Percentage of Individ
- Year of Publication
- Behavioral Conditions
- Psychiatric Conditions
How many adults with ID living in SE Ontario have a psychiatric or behavioural condition?

Geographic Registry in Intellectual Disabilities
Geographic Registry in Intellectual Disabilities

62% rural population - outside urban centers of Kingston, Belleville and Brockville
Collecting Data – The form

Initializing information
- Initials, date of birth, gender, health card

Demographic information
- County, division, postal code, language, living arrangement, conditions

- Psychiatric condition
- Problem behaviour
0.72% of the population in SE have ID and access DS

7247 entries received

1841 duplicate entries
198 suspected
1643 confirmed

5406 separate entries

1722 lost to follow-up
129 deceased
1593 discharged

3684 available to follow-up

70 Out of catchment

3614 separate individuals in 6 counties

1291 children
2323 adults

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1841 duplicate entries
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7247 entries received
2,323 adults with ID

886 adults with Dual Diagnosis

- Psychiatric Condition only (n=274)
- Behavioural Problem only (n=298)
- Both (n=314)
Male vs Female

34% of women have dual diagnosis

41% of men have dual diagnosis
Living arrangements

- **Correctional/Health facility**: 66%
- **Hostel/Room and Board**: 59%
- **Spouse/Children**: 46%
- **Group Home**: 37%
- **Alone**: 23%
Geography

Urban areas (Belleville, Kingston and Brockville): 41%

Rural areas (Everywhere else): 36%
Bi-County Areas

Hastings, Prince Edward: 30%

Frontenac, Lennox & Addington: 45%

Lanark, Leeds & Grenville: 38%
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Dual diagnosis</th>
<th>2,323 adults with ID</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>No 1437</td>
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<td></td>
<td>Yes 886</td>
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<tr>
<td>Score positive on</td>
<td>No ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>standardized assessment</td>
<td>Yes ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>of psychopathology/</td>
<td>Yes ?</td>
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<tr>
<td>maladaptive behaviours</td>
<td>No ?</td>
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SE Ontario Population–based Study
Standardized Measures

- validity and reliability as proxy completed tools
- length of time to complete
- cost to procure
- training require to administer/score
PAS-ADD Checklist

- Psychiatric Assessment Schedule for Adults with Developmental Disabilities Checklist
- To screen for mental ill-health
- 25 items
- Problems in the last 4 weeks that MAY be linked to a psychiatric condition
- Designed specifically for use by caregivers or family members
- 3 scores

Affective or Neurotic Disorder

Possible Organic Condition (incl. dementia)

Psychotic Disorder
- Reiss Screen for Maladaptive Behaviour
- To differentiate between maladaptive behaviours and psychiatric conditions
- 26 items
- Composite score and 8 subscale scores

Diagram:

- Aggressive beh
- Autism
- Psychosis
- Paranoia
- Depression (beh)
- Depression (phys)
- Dependent personality disorder
- Avoidant disorder
Anxiety Depression and Mood Screen
Disorders during the past 6 months
28 items
5 subscale scores
Gender

More women than men in sample: 47.9% vs. 52.1%

More men than women in GRID: 44.6% vs. 55.4%

Representativeness of Sample
n=192
Living Arrangement

Representativeness of Sample

n=192
Bi-County Areas

HPE = Hastings and Prince Edward Counties
FLA = Frontenac and Lennox & Addington Counties
LLG = Lanark and Leeds & Grenville Counties

Representativeness of Sample
n=192
 Estimates of Rates of “dual diagnosis” based on Different Approaches

- PAS-ADD Checklist: 12.6%
- ADAMS
- REISS
- One or more positive scores: 40.6%
## SIMPLE RESULTS that SAY A LOT

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Scored positive on at least one standardized tool</th>
<th>“Dual Diagnosis” Designation in GRID</th>
<th>Total</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>31</td>
<td>20</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>No</td>
<td>27</td>
<td>65</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>58</td>
<td>85</td>
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</table>

**Five ways to look at a table....**
Dual Diagnosis Profile based on GRID plus tools

Gender

54.4% (male)

54.7% (female)
Dual Diagnosis Profile based on GRID plus tools

Age Groups

- 18-24
- 25-34
- 35-44
- 45-54
- 55-64
- 65-85
Living arrangements

- Alone
- Group Home
- Parents/Siblings
- Host/Foster Family
Bi-County Areas

Hastings, Prince Edward:

Frontenac, Lennox & Addington

Lanark, Leeds & Grenville
Key Findings

• 54.5% of adults with ID may have a dual diagnosis
  – Rates vary depending on criteria/method for case identification

• GRID-type approach alone is ill-advised as greater potential for unmet needs
  – As many as 13.9% or 343 adults would be missed in SE Ontario
  – Limited information re: clinical presentation
  – Using tools increases detection of more subtle symptoms: physical depression, social avoidance
  – Tools minimize inconsistencies in documentation/communication within and across agencies

• Geographic disparity in identification of dual diagnosis
Recommendations

• Routine screening using a general tool such as the Reiss Screen for Maladaptive Behaviour at least every 3 to 5 years

• Review of screened cases by experienced clinicians/specialized assessment followed by provision of appropriate treatment and supports

• Review of previously diagnosed/labelled who score negative on screen
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Agency Directors and Staff</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Adult Protective Services – Lanark</td>
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<tr>
<td>2. Brockville &amp; Area Community Living Association</td>
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<td>3. Child Development Centre - Hotel Dieu Hospital</td>
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<td>4. Community Communication and Feeding Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>5. Community Living Lennox and Addington</td>
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<td>6. Community Living North Grenville</td>
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<td>7. Community Living Trenton</td>
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<td>8. Counselling Services of Belleville and District</td>
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<td>9. Extend-a-Family Kingston</td>
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<td>10. Impact Residential Services</td>
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<td>11. Kingston Community Counselling Centre</td>
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<td>12. Lanark Family Support Program</td>
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<tr>
<td>13. Lennox &amp; Addington Family &amp; Children's Services</td>
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<td>14. Mallorytown Residential Support Programs</td>
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<td>15. Mills Community Support Corporation</td>
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<td>16. Northern Frontenac Community Services</td>
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<td>17. Tayside Community Residential &amp; Support Options</td>
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<td>18. Quinte Vocational Support Services</td>
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<td>19. Career Services</td>
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<tr>
<td>20. Christian Horizons – East District</td>
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<tr>
<td>21. Community Living Kingston</td>
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<tr>
<td>22. Community Living North Frontenac</td>
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<tr>
<td>23. Community Living Prince Edward</td>
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<tr>
<td>24. Community Visions and Networking</td>
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<tr>
<td>25. Developmental Services of Leeds &amp; Grenville</td>
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<td>26. Kerry's Place Autism Services</td>
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<td>27. Lanark County Support Services</td>
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<td>28. Land O' Lakes Community Services</td>
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<td>29. Madoc COPE</td>
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<td>30. Mental Health Team in Developmental Disabilities</td>
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<td>31. North Hastings Community Integration</td>
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<td>32. Ongwanada</td>
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<td>33. Plainfield Community Homes</td>
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<tr>
<td>34. Pathways to Independence</td>
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<td>35. Providence Continuing Care Centre</td>
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Maureen McDonald, SEO CURA in ID Community Liaison
Rachel Koven, SEO CURA in ID Research Assistant
Many students, especially Iwona Bielska