

Intellectual disability

EW316

Intellectual disability among delusional disorder: A case series register

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Introduction The quoted prevalence of intellectual disability (ID) among adults with psychiatric illness varies widely. Some believe that these people are protected from certain intellectual and psychological stress by having ID, and therefore, are less prone to develop psychiatric illness. However, in the past decades, the more prevailing view is that people with ID are more vulnerable to psychosocial stress than people without ID, and therefore, are more likely to develop psychiatric symptomatology. According to various population surveys the probability of suffering a mental disability increase with age. Delusional disorder is as well a disease related to advanced stages of life.

Objectives/aims The aims of the present study is to establish the prevalence of functional intellectual disability among adults who fulfil DSM 5 delusional disorder criteria.

Methods Our data come from a case register study of delusional disorder in Andalucía (Spanish largest region). By accessing digital health data, we selected 1927 cases, which meet criteria DSM 5 for delusional disorder collecting whether in its history intellectual disability was registered by the referent psychiatrist.

Results Of our sample, 2.6% had reflected some kind of intellectual disability in their digital clinical record.

Conclusion These percentage has been found to concur with other epidemiological studies linking mental retardation and psychotic spectrum disease although there are no epidemiological data published to the best of our knowledge that correlate delusional disorder specifically and intellectual disability.

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The weight of borderline intellectual functioning on the capacity of integration and social adaptation of patients with borderline personality disorder

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From the analysis of current scientific literature are still few studies on the relationship between personality disorders and borderline intellectual functioning, since the latter, without its own specificity, has always been considered as a kind of undefined zone between intellectual functioning medium and intellectual disabilities. Several studies have shown the presence of comorbidity of the personality disorders with BIF, emphasizing a higher frequency of Borderline Personality Disorder. BIF is considered a significant risk factor for the development of a broad spectrum of neuropsychiatric disorders, in particular in our observations ongoing since 2003, it assumes an important weight on the global functioning of patients with personality disorder as we have stated in the intervention SOPSI 2012. In detail, this study focuses on the relationship between

BPD and BIF, noting the weight the latter on the social adaptability, job placement and creation of bonds of individuals with Borderline Personality Disorder. Patients included in this study were 52 (40 F and 12 M), of which 27 belonging to the first group had a borderline intellectual functioning in comorbidity with BPD and 25 individuals belonging to the second group with BPD without BIF. The results show that 33% of individuals included in the first group did not find a job working compared to 16% of the second group, showing further falls in attention and concentration, therefore, in the ability to anticipate and generalization, impacting strongly on the degree of adaptation to social life, while there are not significant differences in the ability to create emotional ties between the two groups.

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Family burden and quality of life of mothers of children and adolescents with mental retardation or borderline mental capacity

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Introduction Studies have found that the cognitive function levels of intellectually challenged children add a burden to the family and affect quality of life.

Objectives The purpose of this study was to determine the family burden felt by mothers of children, ages 6–16, whose mental capacity evaluation indicates an IQ of 35–79 to explore the mother's quality of life and discover the factors that yield an impact in this context.

Aims The main objective of this study therefore was to ascertain the family burden and quality of life experienced by the parents of children with mentally retarded or borderline mental capacity.

Methods The WISC-R test was used in the research to determine the intellectual capacity of children, 6–16 years of age. The sample comprised 131 children and adolescents between the ages 6–16 with IQs in the interval of 35–79 and their mothers. The parents accompanying their children were assessed using the Family Burden Assessment Scale, the World Health Organization Quality of Life instrument and a sociodemographic questionnaire that was filled out during face-to-face interviews.

Results The quality of life of the mothers was found to be average. At the same time, as the IQ level of the children went up, the less the mothers felt they were under a family burden. It was seen that the mothers experienced the most difficulty in the domains of “perception of inadequacy” and “emotional burden.”

Conclusion Mothers with intellectually disabled children need psychosocial support. Providing all members of the family with counseling services to help them cope with the issues and responsibilities involved in the care of disabled children may make a significant difference in quality of life.

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