A 22- to 25-year follow-up study of former child psychiatric patients: a register-based investigation of the course of psychiatric disorder and mortality in 546 Danish child psychiatric patients.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature34537

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Keywords: Adolescent
Adult
Cause of Death
Child
Child Behavior Disorders - mortality - therapy
Child, Preschool
Denmark - epidemiology
Female
Follow-Up Studies
Humans
Male
Mental Disorders - mortality - therapy
Patient Readmission - statistics & numerical data
Registries - statistics & numerical data
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Risk
Suicide - statistics & numerical data
Survival Rate

Abstract: A total of 546 children and adolescents, aged 5 to 15 years, who were admitted as in-patients to psychiatric hospitals throughout Denmark between 1970 and 1973, were followed up with regard to later readmissions and mortality. Approximately one-third of the sample had at least one readmission after the age of 18 years; there was no significant difference between male and female subjects. Probands with three selected diagnoses, namely childhood neurosis, conduct disorder and maladjustment reactions, did have a significantly greater general risk of readmission to psychiatric hospital in adulthood than the background population. In total, 24 probands (22 male, and 2 female subjects) died during the study period. Eight subjects had committed suicide. The standard mortality rate was significantly increased.

PubMed ID: 9020989 View in PubMed
Borderline conditions in childhood. A register-based follow-up study over a 22-year period.

The ICD-8 diagnosis applicable to borderline psychosis in children is psychosis limitaris infantilis (299.02). Results from a register-based study referring to all Danish children admitted between 1970 and 1992 and diagnosed borderline psychosis are presented here. A total of 415 children (332 boys and 83 girls) were admitted with a diagnosis of psychosis limitaris infantilis. At a follow-up examination in the Psychiatric Case Register 70% of those diagnosed with psychosis limitaris infantilis were found to have been re-admitted at least once to a psychiatric hospital. Thirteen percent of the boys and 19% of the girls, admitted more than once, had a diagnosis of schizophrenia after 5 years. This share increased after a 15-year period of observation to 24% in the group of boys, whereas the number of schizophrenic girls remained unchanged. One third of the boys and 17% of the girls were diagnosed with personality disorders, following a 15-year observation period.

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Date: 1994

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Case-Control Studies
Child
Child Behavior Disorders - diagnosis - epidemiology - psychology
Cross-Sectional Studies
Denmark - epidemiology
Divorce - psychology - statistics & numerical data
Family - psychology
Female
Humans
Incidence
Learning Disorders - diagnosis - epidemiology - psychology
Male
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder - diagnosis - epidemiology - psychology
Patient Admission - statistics & numerical data
Personality Assessment
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't
Social Class
Social Values
Socioeconomic Factors

Abstract: The present study is an analysis of the sociodemographic background of children and adolescents with OCD and child psychiatric control patients. The case records of 61 children and adolescents with OCD and of 117 control patients aged 8-17 years, admitted to a Danish child psychiatric hospital during a 17-year period, were analyzed with regard to sociodemographic data. The OCD patients differed in many ways from their controls, regarding problems at school and family background. Significantly more parents of OCD patients belonged to the highest social classes, and significantly fewer OCD patients came from broken homes. Parents of OCD patients had fewer admissions to psychiatric hospitals and fewer abuse problems than in the control groups.

PubMed ID: 7846255 View in PubMed
Children and adolescents with obsessive-compulsive disorder: the demographic and diagnostic characteristics of 61 Danish patients.

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Age Factors  
Ambulatory Care  
Child  
Child Psychiatry  
Denmark  
Depressive Disorder - diagnosis - therapy  
Diagnosis, Differential  
Female  
Hospitalization  
Hospitals, Psychiatric  
Humans  
Male  
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder - diagnosis - therapy  
Referral and Consultation  
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov't  
Retrospective Studies  
Sex Factors

Abstract: To find children and adolescents with obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), a review was made of all the charts of the 4594 nonretarded, nonpsychotic patients treated at the Children's Psychiatric Hospital in Risskov, Denmark, as in- or outpatients from 1970 to 1986. Sixty-one children and adolescents (37 boys and 24 girls) fulfilled the DSM-III criteria for OCD. The frequency of OCD in a child psychiatric clientele was 1.33%, which supports earlier findings. Only 8 of the 61 children were actually discharged with a diagnosis of OCD (ICD-8 diagnosis). Most children were diagnosed as neurosis infantilis and about one fifth received a diagnosis of maladjustment. The possible reasons for this are discussed. It is concluded that it is hardly a matter of underdiagnosing OCD, but more likely an attempt to look upon the obsessive-compulsive symptoms as transient phenomena and perhaps an unwillingness among clinicians to use the diagnosis of OCD, which is often connected with a bad prognosis. Boys and girls with OCD did not differ significantly on important demographic items.

PubMed ID: 2028802 View in PubMed
Consumption of psychopharmaceuticals, antiepileptics and central stimulants in a department of child psychiatry. Preparations prescribed for children referred to the Psychiatric Children’s Hospital in Risskov in 1983

Author: P H Thomsen
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Date: Jun-30-1986

Language: Danish

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Anticonvulsants - administration & dosage
Child
Child Psychiatry
Child, Preschool
Denmark
Drug Utilization
English Abstract
Female
Humans
Infant
Infant, Newborn
Male
Psychiatric Department, Hospital
Psychotropic Drugs - administration & dosage
Referral and Consultation
Retrospective Studies

PubMed ID: 3750461 View in PubMed
Course of obsessive-compulsive disorder in children and adolescents: a prospective follow-up study of 23 Danish cases.

https://arctichealth.org/en/permalink/ahliterature35112

Author: P H Thomsen
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Author Affiliation: Children’s Psychiatric Hospital, Riskov, Denmark.


Date: Nov-1995

Language: English

Publication Type: Article

Keywords: Adolescent
Adolescent Psychology
Child
Child Psychology
Child, Preschool
Clomipramine - therapeutic use
Combined Modality Therapy
Denmark - epidemiology
Female
Follow-Up Studies
Humans
Longitudinal Studies
Male
Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder - drug therapy - epidemiology - therapy
Prospective Studies
Psychotherapy
Research Support, Non-U.S. Gov’t
Serotonin Uptake Inhibitors - therapeutic use
Severity of Illness Index

Abstract: OBJECTIVE: The course of obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) in childhood and adolescence was analyzed. METHOD: Twenty-three (88%) of 26 children and adolescents with OCD, all referred to a county child psychiatric clinic as inpatients or outpatients, were longitudinally evaluated every 6 months for obsessive-compulsive symptomatology. At follow-up, 1 1/2 to 5 years after referral (mean follow-up time 3.2 years, SD 1.1), obsessive-compulsive as well as comorbid symptomatology was assessed and compared with that of an age- and sex-matched child psychiatric control group. RESULTS: Approximately one half of the children and adolescents retained an OCD diagnosis at follow-up. One third of these had an episodic course of the illness, and two thirds had chronic OCD. None in the control group had clinical OCD at follow-up, but three had subclinical obsessive-compulsive symptoms. Thirteen of the probands with OCD received medication (either clomipramine or citalopram) for a period of 1/2 to 2 years (mean 1.4 years). Medication seemed to reduce the severity of OCD in most cases. CONCLUSIONS: This short-term but intensive study supported theories of OCD as an illness with fluctuating severity. Previous findings, that OCD seems to be chronic in approximately half of the cases, were supported by this study.

PubMed ID: 8543510 View in PubMed
Limited-time admissions for observation at the Psychiatric Hospital for Children in Risskov during the period 1 January 1984-31 December 1986

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Date: Mar-26-1990

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         Child
         Child Psychiatry
         Child, Hospitalized
         Denmark
         English Abstract
         Hospitals, Psychiatric
         Humans
         Mental Disorders - diagnosis
         Psychotherapy, Brief
         Retrospective Studies
         Time Factors

Abstract: The present article describes experience with admissions for observation for limited periods in the Psychiatric Hospital for Children in Risskov. Admissions of this type were introduced in 1984 in Risskov and this is hitherto the only place in Denmark where this is done. The case records of 75 children admitted during the period 1.1.1984-31.12.1986 were reviewed as regards the pattern of referral, the problems on admission and placing on discharge. The durations of these admissions were 4-5 weeks and the structure of these admissions for limited periods is described in this article. The value of this form of hospitalization is emphasized. Maintenance of the child’s relationships to the home and school, efficiency of the working routine and improved sorting out of children for long-term hospitalization are emphasized as important arguments. Finally, it is recommended that all departments for child psychiatry with residential units should have the possibility of admitting children for limited periods as part of extended outpatient investigation.

PubMed ID: 2321310 View in PubMed
Abstract:
A total of 546 children and adolescents, aged 5 to 15 years, who were admitted as in-patients to psychiatric hospitals throughout Denmark between 1970 and 1973, were followed up regarding to later readmissions and mortality. Approximately one-third of the sample had at least one readmission after the age of 18 years: there was no significant difference between male and female subjects. Probands with three selected diagnoses, namely childhood neurosis, conduct disorder and maladjustment reactions, had a significantly greater general risk of readmission to psychiatric hospital in adulthood than the background population. In total, 24 probands (22 male, and 2 female subjects) died during the study period. Eight subjects had committed suicide. The standard mortality rate was significantly increased.