

Descriptive epidemiological study of
mental disability attributed to
dementia in the people aged 55 years
and over in China

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Background

- Dementia is growing up with population aging and change of life style in China.
- In 2006, The Second National Sample Survey on Disability was carried out.
- There were 2,526,145 respondents sampled in the survey in 31 provinces in China.

Objectives

- To describe the prevalence and characteristics of mental disability attributed to dementia in the people aged 55 years and over in China.
- To provide scientific evidences for prevention and rehabilitation of mental disability.

Methods

- There were two stages in the sampling survey:
 1. Screened out people with disabilities by lay people
 2. Diagnosed mental disorders by psychiatrists
- Secondary statistical analysis on the data of The Second National Sample Survey on Disability.

Methods

- Prevalence of disability attributed to mental disorders including dementia were calculated.
- Prevalence ratios (PR) were estimated from Poisson regression with robust variance for the independent effects of related factors on the prevalence of mental disability attributed to dementia.

Results

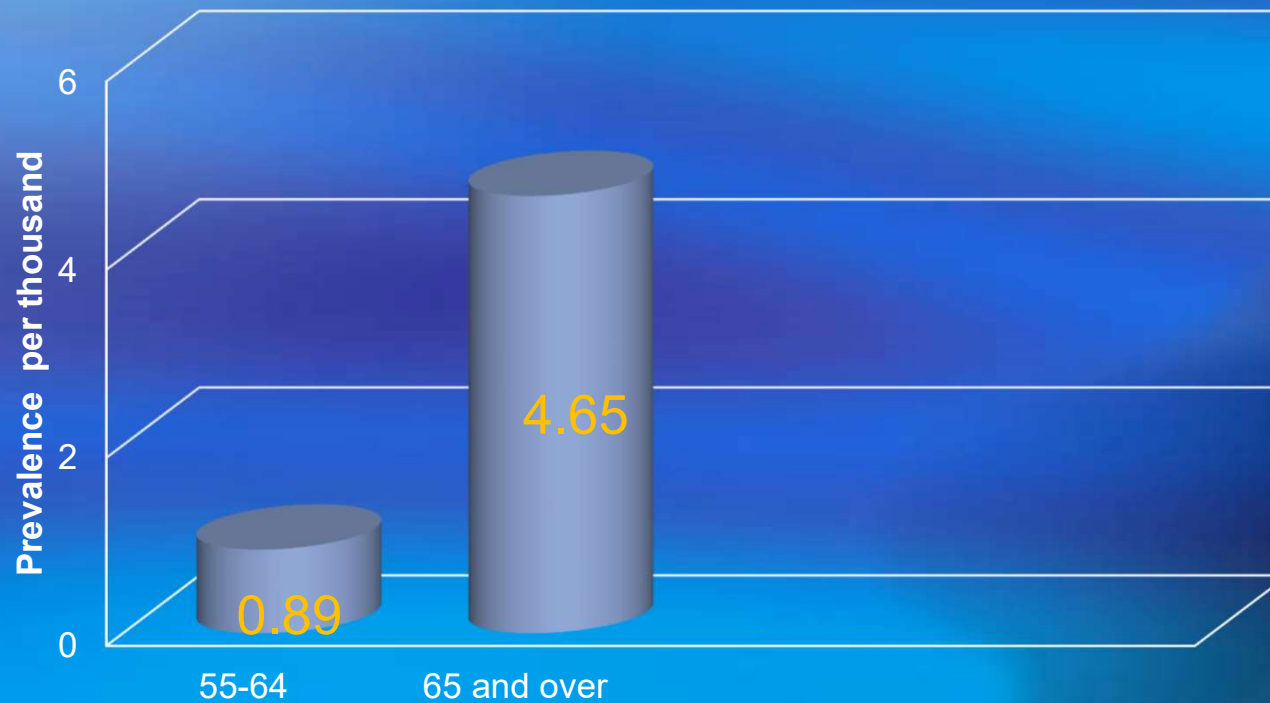
- The prevalence rate of disability attributed to mental disorders was 6.3‰.
- The mental disability attributed to early-onset dementia in the people aged 55-64 years was 0.89‰;
- The mental disability attributed to dementia in the people aged ≥ 65 was 4.65‰.

Results

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Results

Mental disability attributed to dementia



Results

- The severity of multiple disabilities was higher than that of single disability
 - In people aged 55-64 years: 0.59‰, 2 times higher than dementia disability only
 - In people aged ≥ 65 : 3.31‰, 3 times higher than dementia disability only
- Disability attributed to dementia in the people aged ≥ 65 was more severe than that of early-onset dementia.

Results

- In the people aged 55-64:
 - persons with older age (PR=1.47), high school education or above (PR=1.66) and unmarried (PR=6.09) had higher prevalence of mental disability attributed to early-onset dementia,
 - persons living in western area (PR=0.58) had lower prevalence.

Results

- In the people aged ≥ 65 :
 - female (PR=1.20), persons with older age (PR=2.71), high school education or above (PR=1.28) and with non-agriculture household registration (PR=1.26) had higher prevalence of mental disability attributed to dementia
 - persons living in central (PR=0.38) and western areas (PR=0.53) had lower prevalence.

Conclusions

- Attention should be paid to disability prevention and rehabilitation in the people aged 65 years and over with mental disability attributed to dementia and those with multiple disability causality.

Conclusions

- Women, elder persons, people with higher education level, unstable marriage status, non-agriculture household registration, and living in eastern area should be the key population for the prevention and treatment of mental disability attributable to dementia.

Thank you

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