

Synopsis for EU-GEI Publication

Synopsis no.: S2.51
Preliminary title: Incidence of Mania and Psychotic Depression in the multi-centre EU-GEI study
Contact info for the person(s) proposing the synopsis Name: Robin Murray Partner no: e-mail address: robin.murray@kcl.ac.uk
Publication category: Non-core paper
Working and writing group: Eduardo Spinoza, Victoria Rodriguez, Diego Quattrone, Craig Morgan, Hannah Jongsma, James Kirkbride, Marta Di Forti
Work Packages involved: WP2
Partners involved from whom candidate co-authors (additional to working and writing group) should be nominated: The main leader of each EU-GEI site
Objectives (scientific background, hypothesis, methods, and expected results): It has been shown that the incidence of psychotic disorders is not equally distributed across countries. This has been specifically replicated for Schizophrenia, but less is known about severe affective disorder, which includes Bipolar disorder, Mania and Psychotic Depression. Some of the explanations that have been suggested for the geographic variation in the incidence of schizophrenia (SZ) relate to the presence/absence of exposure to environmental risk factors such as urbanicity and migration. For instance, the higher incidence rates of SZ in urban centres could be partly explained by the higher risk for migrants than native born individuals and the tendency for migrants to settle in urban settings. Epidemiologic investigations of the incidence of bipolar disorder (BD) and psychotic depression (PD) are still scarce, and show conflicting results. Although BD seems to share some environmental risk factors with SZ, the literature doesn't appear to show the same gradient in incidence rates across places. One of the plausible explanations is that most of published studies concerning BD have focussed on populations similar in terms of the afore-mentioned factors, such as Denmark, UK, Iceland and Ireland. Naturally, the incidence of Mania (M) tends to follow that of BD. However it may be easier to estimate the incidence of first onset mania than BD because the latter may present initially with depression. Although previous studies reported an incidence of psychotic depression (PD) similar to that of SZ (Crebbin et al. 2008), the only published systematic review on epidemiology for PD compiled incident rates from 3.0 to 6.4 per 10 ⁵ , and from 3.9 to 9.3 per 10 ⁵ in a more recent meta-analysis covering the whole spectrum of psychotic disorders (Kirkbride, 2012). Again, the paucity of studies and the limited geographic disparity in the reported studies means that the PD incidence distribution is still unclear, as are the risk factors influencing PD (Jääskeläinen, 2017). Given the above, it is clear that there is still a gap in the literature on the extent to which incidence of affective psychosis disorders, both mania and depressive psychosis, track that for schizophrenia. The EUGEI multicentric study will allow us to explore how incidence of the different diagnoses (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder and psychotic depression) are distributed across 16 sites in Europe and one site in Brasil, covering both urban and rural settings.

Synopsis for EU-GEI Publication

Aims: To estimate the incidence across the various sites of mania and psychotic depression

Hypothesis: Unlike schizophrenia, the incidence of M and PD will not vary substantially by site

Data needed for the study:

The number of patients who meet criteria for schizophrenia, mania and depressive psychosis in the various sites together with the populations from which these cases are drawn

Plan for statistical analysis (overall strategy):

To calculate incidence of the 3 disorders in the different sites and establish whether any differences can be explained in terms of whether risk factors for schizophrenia also operate on Mania and depressive psychosis

Other analyses/methods:

Involvement of external Parties (non EU-GEI):

IPR check:

Timeframe:

One year from October 2019

Additional comments: