

Neuropsychiatric Inventory data in a Belgian sample of elderly persons with and without dementia

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Background/aims: This study assesses and compares prevalence of psychological and behavioral symptoms in a Belgian sample of people with and without dementia.

Methods: A total of 228 persons older than 65 years with dementia and a group of 64 non-demented persons were assessed using the Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) in 2004.

Results: Within the group without dementia, the most frequent symptoms were depression, agitation, and irritability. Within the group with dementia, the most common symptoms were depression, irritability, apathy, and agitation. Prevalence of delusions ($P < 0.05$), hallucinations ($P < 0.05$), anxiety ($P < 0.05$), agitation ($P < 0.05$), apathy ($P < 0.01$), aberrant motor behavior ($P < 0.01$), and eating disorders ($P < 0.05$) were significantly higher in the group with dementia.

Conclusion: Depression, elation, irritability, disinhibition, and sleeping disorders are not specific to dementia. Agitation, apathy, anxiety, and delusions are more frequent in dementia but were not specific to the dementia group because their prevalence rates were close to 10% in the group without dementia. Hallucinations, aberrant motor behavior, and eating disorders are specific to dementia. The distinction between specific and nonspecific symptoms may be useful for etiological research on biological, psychological, and environmental factors.

Keywords: behavior, behavior disorders, epidemiology, dementia, psychiatric symptoms, neuropsychiatry

Introduction

Noncognitive manifestations in dementia have been described in many studies.¹ Since the 1980s, systematic studies have revealed how important these manifestations are in dementia symptomatology; they have been shown to constitute early signs of dementia and may even precede the onset of cognitive deficits.^{2,3} They also have a considerable impact on the daily lives of patients⁴ and their caregivers.^{5,6} Numerous assessment tools have been developed to assess and analyze these noncognitive manifestations.⁷⁻⁹ In 1996, the International Psychogeriatric Association defined noncognitive manifestations of dementia as “signs and symptoms of disturbed perception, thought content, mood, or behavior that frequently occur in patients with dementia.”¹⁰ Furthermore, a distinction was made between behavioral and psychological signs and symptoms. Behavioral symptoms are identified by observing patients in their living environment. They include aberrant motor behavior, agitation/aggression, irritability, disinhibition, apathy, and sleeping and eating disorders. Psychological symptoms are mainly noticed during the clinical interview with the patient or by the caregivers. They consist of mood disorders

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(anxiety, depression, and euphoria) and psychotic signs (delusion, hallucination, and illusion).

Prevalence estimates for the presence of psychological or behavioral symptoms among demented patients (BPSD) range from 61% to 88%.^{11,12} This variability is often greater for specific symptoms. For example, the prevalence rates for agitation reportedly vary from 29% to 87% among patients with dementia.^{13,14} The variability between studies is likely related to methodological differences (eg, nature and characteristics of the sample, definitions of disorders, and assessment instruments) as well as to data collection modalities (eg, evaluator's status) and life conditions of the subjects (eg, home, institution, or hospital). Apathy and agitation constitute the most common behavioral symptoms,^{15–17} while psychological symptoms are particularly represented by depression, anxiety, and delusions.^{13,17,18} Only one study has examined prevalence rates of neuropsychiatric symptoms in Belgian patients.¹⁹ This study included patients with probable Alzheimer's disease, frontotemporal dementia, mixed dementia, and dementia with Lewy bodies. Patients were assessed using the Behavioral Pathology in Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale (Behave-AD),²⁰ with the Cohen-Mansfield Agitation Inventory (CMAI)⁷ and Middelheim Frontality Score (MFS).²¹ This study showed that aggressiveness and activity disturbances are the most common symptoms among people with dementia. Some studies compare these symptoms between people with and without dementia;^{12,15,18} however, at present, no comparative study of Belgian people with and without dementia has been carried out.

Studies on the nature and prevalence of behavioral and psychological symptoms observed among elderly non-demented subjects ("cognitively impaired non-demented" [CIND], "mild cognitive impairment" [MCI]), without characterized cerebral pathology would be interesting. These studies could be used to distinguish between symptoms appearing mainly in people without dementia and those that are shared by both populations (ie, people both with and without dementia). This distinction is likely to argue in favor of different etiological hypotheses. An examination of etiological factors is furthermore important for the selection and implementation of treatment.

This study had three aims: (1) to assess the nature and prevalence of psychological and behavioral symptoms in a Belgian sample of people with and without dementia; (2) to compare our data with that of previous studies; and (3) to compare the prevalence of behavioral and psychological symptoms between people with and without dementia.

Materials and methods

Population

A sample of 223 persons with dementia (D) and a group of 46 persons without dementia (ND) were selected in the context of the Qualidem study.²² Qualidem was a Belgian study examining dementia and had three aims: (1) to realize an inventory of existing information based on an exhaustive review of scientific and gray literature; (2) to develop recommendations for qualitative and humanitarian care; and (3) to assess tools and procedures selected during a field study. Qualidem protocol has been validated by Belgium's National Institute for Health and Disability Insurance (NIHDI), the financing body of the study. The current study explored secondary data from the Qualidem report. We analyzed data from subjects who took part in the Qualidem study and for whom we had sociodemographic, diagnostic, state of health, and Neuropsychiatric Inventory (NPI) data. Inclusion criteria for the Qualidem study were people older than 65 who were institutionalized or had been receiving home care for at least 1 month up to the time of the study and those with specific characteristics (brief hospitalization in a general or psychiatric hospital; consultations repeated by a doctor; demand of a particular financial intervention to the Belgian social security system; demand for home adjustments; complaint concerning cognitive capacities; suspicion of dementia formulated by the health care professional). A three-step diagnostic procedure was used for clinical diagnosis. In the first stage, as recommended in De Lepeleire,²³ subjects were assessed with both the Activities of Daily Living²⁴ and the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living²⁵ in order to detect those with high sensitivity cognitive losses. In the second and third stages, more specific diagnostic testing was performed, which included the Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE)²⁶ and CAMDEX-R²⁷ in order to select subjects with dementia (ie, those with an MMSE score < 24 and a CAMCOG score < 70). Identification of different types of dementia was not made. Establishment of these diagnostics requires additional clinical and paraclinical examination. The ND group was made up of subjects having some cognitive and/or functional disabilities without meeting the full DSM IV criteria²⁸ for dementia. Based on clinical assessment and the results from CAMDEX-R, subjects with delirium were excluded from the study. Informed consent was obtained from each subject or his/her representative.

Instruments

All subjects were assessed with the NPI.⁸ This instrument is specifically used to evaluate neuropsychiatric symptoms among persons with dementia. NPI is an informant-based

rating scale; an experienced professional completes the survey in conjunction with a formal or informal caregiver. NPI evaluates 12 common psychological and behavioral symptoms in dementia, including delusions, hallucinations, agitation/aggression, depression, anxiety, elation, apathy, disinhibition, irritability, aberrant motor behavior, and sleeping and eating disorders. For each neuropsychiatric symptom, there is a screening question to determine if the symptom has been present or absent within the past month. For positive responses, scripted questions are asked in order to confirm the presence of neuropsychiatric symptoms. If the presence is confirmed, further questions are then asked concerning the frequency (on a scale from 1 to 4) and severity (on a scale from 1 to 3) of the symptom. The reliability and validity of NPI were demonstrated by Cummings.²⁹ Interrater reliability ranged from 93.6% to 100%, depending on the subdomain. Test-retest reliability was also shown to be very high ($r[20] = 0.79$). In addition, content validity was shown to be high, as rated by 10 internationally known experts in geriatric psychiatry.

Data collection

The data were collected in the subject's place of residence (in their home or in one of 25 different institutions) by either the family caregiver (at home), or health centers (in the institution) in collaboration with the researchers.

Results

Data analysis

Data were analyzed using Statistica 7.0 (StatSoft, Tulsa, OK) and included the following techniques:

- Student's *t*-test (adjusted for unequal variances) to compare clinical and demographic characteristics between the two groups and to control the impact of health status and age on the presence of BPSD.
- Mann-Whitney *U* test to compare the frequency and severity criteria between the two groups for each NPI domain.
- Chi-square statistics (χ^2 tests) and contingency coefficient (CC) to compare prevalence of BPSD and sex repartition between the two groups.

Characteristics of the sample

Table 1 shows demographic and clinical characteristics of the study groups. Of the total patients, 81% were female, 83% lived in a long-term-care institution, and 17% lived at home. Significant group differences between the ND and D groups were found for age, health status, MMSE total score, and CAMCOG total score. The ND group was

Table 1 Demographic and clinical data

	Demented	Non-demented	Statistics
n	223	46	NA
Male/female	36/187	11/35	($\chi^2 = 1.60$; df = 1; $P > 0.05$)
Home/institution	34/189	14/32	($\chi^2 = 6.00$; df = 1; $P < 0.01$)
Age	83.33 \pm 7.23	79.32 \pm 7.93	$t = 3.37$; df = 267; $P < 0.001$
CAMCOG	30.9 \pm 22.69	80.48 \pm 15.17	$t = 14.2$; df = 264; $P < 0.01$
MMSE score (/30)	9.78 \pm 7.31	24.71 \pm 5.99	$t = 13.77$; df = 267; $P < 0.001$

Notes: Data are given as mean \pm SD. For comparison of male-female ratios, Chi-square statistics were used. For all other comparisons, Student's *t*-tests were used. **Abbreviations:** CAMCOG, cognitive scale of the Revised Cambridge Examination for Mental Disorders of the Elderly (CAMDEX-R); MMSE, Mini Mental State Examination; NA, not applicable.

younger and had higher total scores on both the MMSE and the CAMCOG. For each NPI domain, the effects of health and age on the presence of symptoms were controlled. No significant result emerged from these analyses.

NPI data

A total of 20.9% of subjects in the D group (53/223 subjects) and 56.5% (26/46 subjects) in the ND group did not present any symptoms.

Data from NPI domains are presented according to International Psychogeriatric Association classifications.¹⁰ Within the D group, the most frequent psychological symptom was depression (27.8%; $n = 62$), followed by anxiety (23.8%; $n = 53$) and delusions (22.9%; $n = 51$). A total of 16.1% ($n = 36$) of the D group exhibited hallucinations. Prevalence of elation was low (11.8%; $n = 26$). In the ND group, the most common disorder was depression (19.6%; $n = 9$). In contrast, prevalence rates of anxiety (8.7%; $n = 4$), delusions (6.5%; $n = 3$), and elation (8.7%; $n = 4$) were distinctly lower. Finally, hallucinations were reported in only two subjects (4.35%).

Prevalence of delusions, hallucinations, and anxiety were significantly higher in the D group than in the ND group (Table 2). There were no significant differences between the groups concerning depression and elation. Frequency and severity of depression were significantly higher in the D group than in the ND group. There were no differences in frequency and severity of other psychological symptoms.

Within the D group, the most frequent behavioral symptom was apathy (35%; $n = 78$), followed by agitation/aggression (34.1%; $n = 76$) and irritability (29.1%; $n = 65$).

Table 2 Prevalences of NPI symptoms in groups

NPI symptoms	D group	ND group	Comparative analysis
Delusions	22.87%	6.52%	$\chi^2 = 6.35$; $P < 0.05$ CC = 0.15
Hallucinations	16.14%	4.35%	$\chi^2 = 4.37$; $P < 0.05$ CC = 0.12
Depression	27.80%	19.57%	$\chi^2 = 1.33$; $P > 0.05$ CC = 0.07
Anxiety	23.77%	8.70%	$\chi^2 = 5.19$; $P < 0.05$ CC = 0.14
Euphoria	11.80%	8.70%	$\chi^2 = 0.33$; $P > 0.05$ CC = 0.03
Agitation	34.15%	17.39%	$\chi^2 = 5.18$; $P < 0.05$ CC = 0.14
Apathy	34.98%	10.97%	$\chi^2 = 10.4$; $P < 0.01$ CC = 0.19
Disinhibition	14.30%	8.70%	$\chi^2 = 1.05$; $P > 0.05$ CC = 0.06
Irritability	29.15%	17.39%	$\chi^2 = 2.66$; $P > 0.05$ CC = 0.10
Aberrant motor behavior	21.52%	4.35%	$\chi^2 = 7.43$; $P < 0.01$ CC = 0.16
Sleeping disorders	15.25%	6.52%	$\chi^2 = 2.44$; $P > 0.05$ CC = 0.09
Eating disorders	22.87%	6.52%	$\chi^2 = 6.35$; $P < 0.05$ CC = 0.15

Notes: For prevalence comparisons between groups with and without dementia, Chi-square statistics (χ^2) and contingency coefficient (CC) were used. Significant differences are in bold.

Abbreviations: D, demented; ND, non-demented; NPI, Neuropsychiatric Inventory.

Symptoms in aberrant motor behavior (21.5%; $n = 48$), disinhibition (14.3%; $n = 32$), eating disorders (22.9%; $n = 51$), and sleeping disorders (15.2%; $n = 35$) were also found often. In the ND group, there was a high prevalence of irritability (17.4%; $n = 8$) and agitation (17.4%; $n = 8$). Prevalence of apathy (11%; $n = 5$) and disinhibition (8.7%; $n = 4$) were lower. Finally, sleeping disorders (6.5%; $n = 3$), eating disorders (6.5%; $n = 4$), and aberrant motor behavior (4.3%; $n = 2$) were rarely reported in the ND group.

Prevalence of agitation, apathy, aberrant motor behavior, and eating disorders were significantly higher in the D group (Table 2). There were no significant differences between groups regarding disinhibition, sleeping disorders, and irritability. Frequency scores of apathy, irritability, and sleeping disorders were higher in the D group. There were no differences concerning the frequency of other behavioral symptoms. Severity scores of apathy and irritability were higher in the D group.

Discussion

The main goals of this study were to assess the nature and prevalence of psychological and behavioral symptoms in a

Belgian sample of people with and without dementia and to compare prevalence of behavioral and psychological symptoms between both populations. Within the dementia group, depression, anxiety, and delusions constituted the most frequent psychological symptoms (from 20% to 30%) (Table 2). Elation was less common (<12%). Regarding behavioral symptoms, agitation/aggression (34.1%), apathy (35%), and irritability (30%) were reported among a third of people with dementia. Prevalence rates for other NPI symptoms varied from 10% to 23%. Within the group without dementia, depression was the most common psychological symptom (19.5%) (Table 2). Prevalence rates of anxiety, delusions, and elation were between 6% and 9%. Hallucinations were infrequent (<5%). Regarding behavioral symptoms, irritability and agitation/aggression were the most common symptoms (15%). Prevalence rates for disinhibition and apathy were approximately 10%. Aberrant motor behavior and sleeping and eating disorders were rare (close to 5%). Comparative analysis showed that prevalence rates of depression, elation, irritability, disinhibition, and sleeping disorders did not differ significantly between groups. Delusions, hallucinations, anxiety, apathy, agitation/aggression, aberrant motor behavior, and eating disorders were significantly more frequent in the dementia group. In the dementia group, only the frequencies of apathy, irritability, and sleeping disorders were higher. Regarding severity criteria, the scores were higher in the dementia group for apathy and irritability.

Within the dementia group, data distribution is similar to that in previous studies^{15–18} (Figure 1). However, we observed quantitative differences between our data and those from Hollingworth et al¹⁷ and Peters et al,¹⁸ whose prevalence rates were much higher than ours (Figure 1). The sample included in the study by Hollingworth et al¹⁷ included 1120 individuals “diagnosed with late-onset probable AD [Alzheimer’s disease].” Their results are higher than those from other NPI studies.^{15–18} The group of persons with dementia in Peters et al¹⁸ included 576 subjects whose average MMSE score was clearly higher, and whose average age was lower, than our group of patients with dementia. This elicits a question of possible evaluator-related bias. Indeed, it is possible that some psychological symptoms are more easily detectable among people presenting with minor cognitive disorders than among those presenting with severe cognitive disorders. This hypothesis has not been investigated. Our high percentage of institutionalized dementia subjects could also explain these differences. Using the Behave-AD,²⁰ the MFS,²¹ and the CMAI,⁷ Engelborghs et al¹⁹ noted the importance of aggressiveness, activity disturbance, and disinhibition in

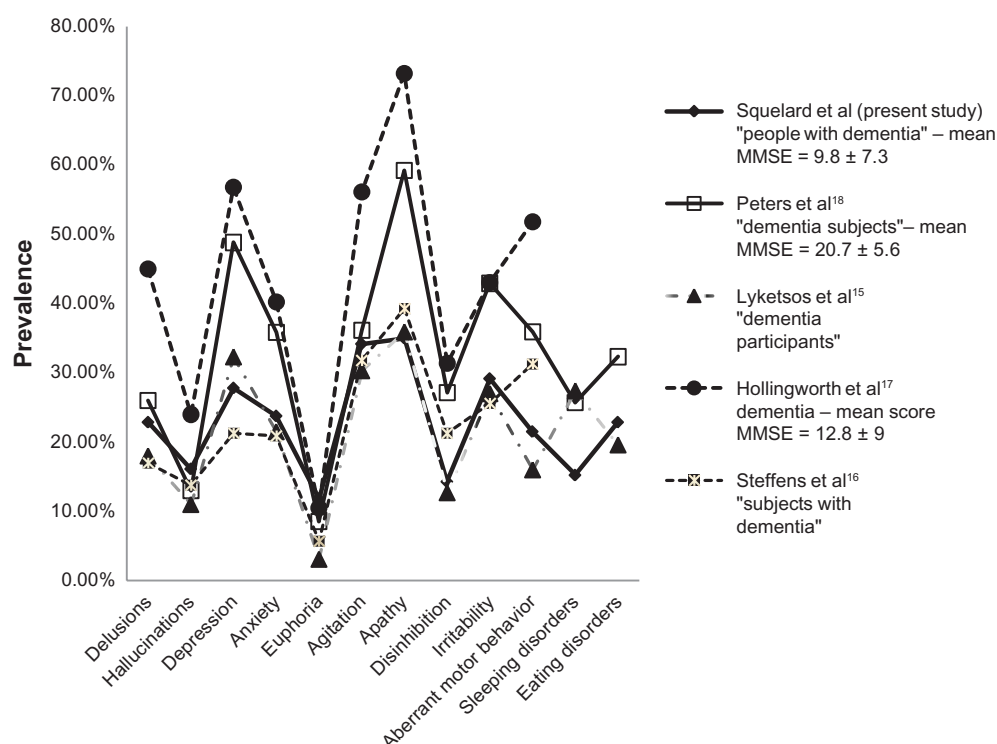


Figure 1 Prevalence of any behavioral symptoms in people with dementia.

dementia semiology. Their prevalence rates were also higher than those presented here. The variability between this study and our current investigation is likely related to methodological differences, as well as variation in life conditions, of the subjects (eg, home, institution, hospital).

Regarding the group without dementia, data distribution is similar to that in previous studies^{12,15,18} (Figure 2). However, Peters et al¹⁸ reported higher prevalence rates than those shown in previous studies, except for elation and delusions (Figure 2). Their sample contained 193 CIND subjects taken from “a Canadian cohort study of cognitive impairment and related dementias.”¹⁸ According to these authors, an explanation for these high rates may have emerged within their definition of CIND. In another study, Lyketsos et al¹² studied 673 elderly subjects without dementia who were living at home or in an institution. Their observed prevalence rates were much lower than those in our study (Figure 2). This variability is likely related to various factors, such as demographic and clinical characteristics and size, as well as life conditions of the evaluated populations. Moreover, the changing nature of the examined symptoms is likely to explain part of this variability.

Regarding comparative analysis, Lyketsos et al¹² showed that all NPI symptoms were significantly more frequent in their dementia group than in their non-dementia group, except

for sleeping and eating disorders, which were not assessed. The heterogeneity of reported data may be due to the use of distinct procedures for subject selection and to the nature of the assessed population. Despite the fact that our results are roughly similar to those of Lyketsos et al,¹⁵ this study also found that all NPI symptoms are significantly more frequent in their dementia group than in their MCI group, except for elation. This may be explained by the difference between the size of our group without dementia and their MCI group. Peters et al¹⁸ found similar results to ours except for anxiety (no significant difference) and disinhibition.

This comparative analysis suggests a categorization of NPI symptoms. Some disorder prevalence rates did not significantly differ between groups (ie, depression, elation, irritability, disinhibition, and sleeping disorders). This report suggests that these symptoms are nonspecific to dementia. Prevalence rates of others NPI symptoms (ie, delusions, hallucinations, anxiety, agitation/aggression, apathy, aberrant motor behavior, and eating disorders) are significantly higher in the dementia group. Among these symptoms, some are rarely reported in the group without dementia (ie, hallucinations, delusions, aberrant motor behavior, and sleeping and eating disorders), with prevalence rates close to 5%. As a result, these symptoms can be considered specific to dementia, with prevalence rates ranging between 15% and

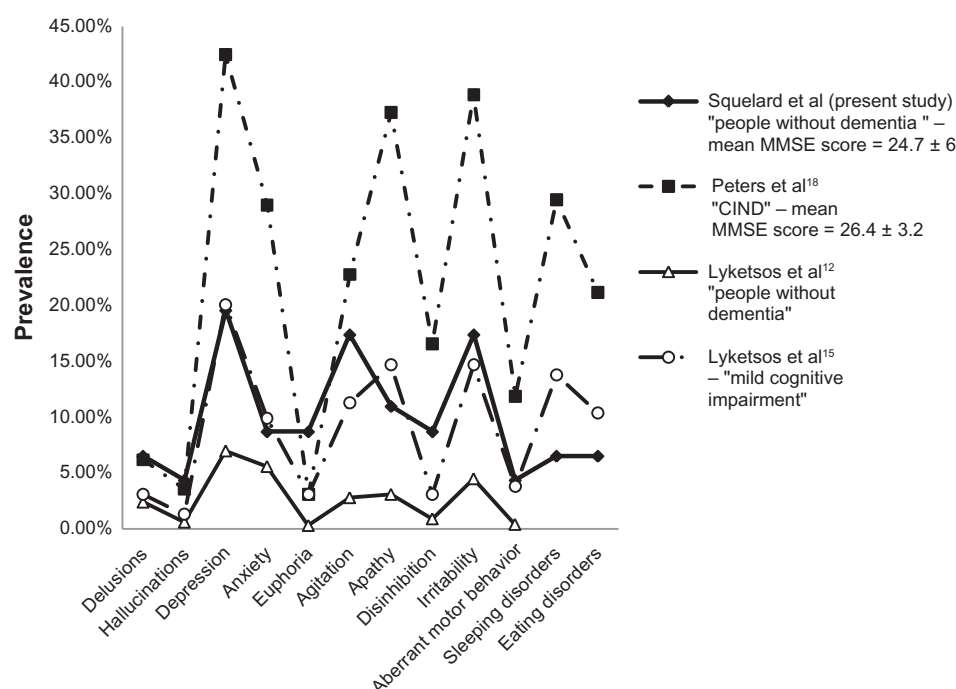


Figure 2 Prevalence of any behavioral symptoms in people without dementia.

25% of the subjects with dementia. The other symptoms are more frequent in the dementia group, but have been regularly reported in the group without dementia with prevalence rates close to 10%. These symptoms are not specific to the dementia group. Nevertheless, it is important to note that some studies have reported prevalence rates of hallucinations (Figure 2) and aberrant motor behavior (Figure 2) as being lower than 5% among persons without dementia. Data concerning eating disorders are more heterogeneous.

Comparative analysis allows us to suggest a distinction between three categories of symptoms: dementia-specific symptoms, symptoms more frequent in dementia, and symptoms nonspecific to dementia. This distinction may be useful when examining etiological factors. Indeed, it may be hypothesized that dementia-specific symptoms are very likely associated with neurobiological factors. However, symptoms that are more frequent in dementia and symptoms that are nonspecific to dementia may be related to a variety of environmental, psychological, neurobiological, and somatic factors, the respective weights of which may be variable from one disorder to another and from one subject to another. The multifactorial etiology of some psychological and behavioral symptoms should have a direct impact on the nature of the interventions on patients with dementia and their families.

Thus, based on these hypotheses, a neurobiological approach would be more appropriate when examining the etiological basis of delusions, hallucinations, aberrant motor

behavior, and sleeping and eating disorders. Conversely, a biopsychosocial approach would be more advisable to study depression, irritability, elation, sleeping disorders, anxiety, disinhibition, agitation/aggression, and apathy. The statement that these symptoms are often observed among subjects with other severe somatic pathology^{30–33} is consistent with the multifactor causality hypotheses. However, since these hypotheses are inconsistent with those of previous studies,^{34–36} they must be verified by further research. More precise comparison of the symptomatology of disorders between people with and without dementia should give some indication of whether our hypothesis is correct.

Limitations of the study

The small size of the non-dementia group constitutes a primary limitation of our study. Second, inclusion criteria in both groups were not sufficiently precise. Third, we did not differentiate dementia by type in D group. Fourth, neither group was homogeneous regarding age and sex; additional analyses have been conducted to control for the influence of these factors on the presence/absence of NPI symptoms; the results supported our hypothesis. Fifth, subjects' pharmacological treatment was not controlled: some substances could have induced psychological and behavioral disorders; other substances can reduce, alleviate, or eliminate some symptoms, and the influence of pharmacotherapy on psychological and behavioral symptoms should be the subject of

further studies. Sixth, information concerning the durations of dementia had not been collected.

The NPI assessment tools also had some limitations: information obtained from an informant may have been influenced by his/her expectations and by his/her capacity to deal with critical situations. Patient-proxy assessment is the subject of debate in the literature.^{37,38} Thus, the results must be interpreted according to the definition of symptoms induced by the NPI. Indeed, some NPI domains include either specific symptoms such as hallucinations or highly heterogeneous syndromes such as aberrant motor behavior. Aberrant motor behavior includes various symptoms, such as intrusive behavior,³⁹ vocally disruptive behavior,⁴⁰ dyskinesia,⁴¹ and ritualized behavior,⁴² all of which involve different etiological factors.

Conclusion

We assessed the nature and prevalence of psychological and behavioral symptoms in populations of demented and non-demented people. In both groups, depression was the most common psychological disorder. Among behavioral symptoms, irritability was most prevalent in the non-dementia group and agitation/aggression was the most common in the dementia group. Comparative analysis revealed a distribution of symptoms in three categories: (1) those specific to dementia; (2) those whose prevalence was higher in dementia; and (3) those nonspecific to dementia. This distinction may prove useful for etiological research and for identifying adequate treatments. In order to better identify etiological factors, future studies should define different symptoms included in certain NPI domains more accurately.

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Disclosure

The authors report no conflicts of interest in this work.

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