



Årsmøde 2022

Symposium:
Psykiatriske diagnoser og stress

Dorte Nordholm
Ulla Knorr
Hinuga Sandahl

Forskellige stress paradigmer

1. Fokus på stress-belastninger i omgivelserne.
2. Fokus på individets copingstrategier.
3. Fokus på personlighedens rolle.
4. Fokus på italesættelsen af stress – stress-diskursen.
5. **Fokus på psykofysiologi.**
6. Fokus på stress som udfordring og mulighed.

Ref: Naja Rod Nielsen og Tage Søndergård Kristensen, 2007, Sundhedsstyrelsen: Stress i Danmark

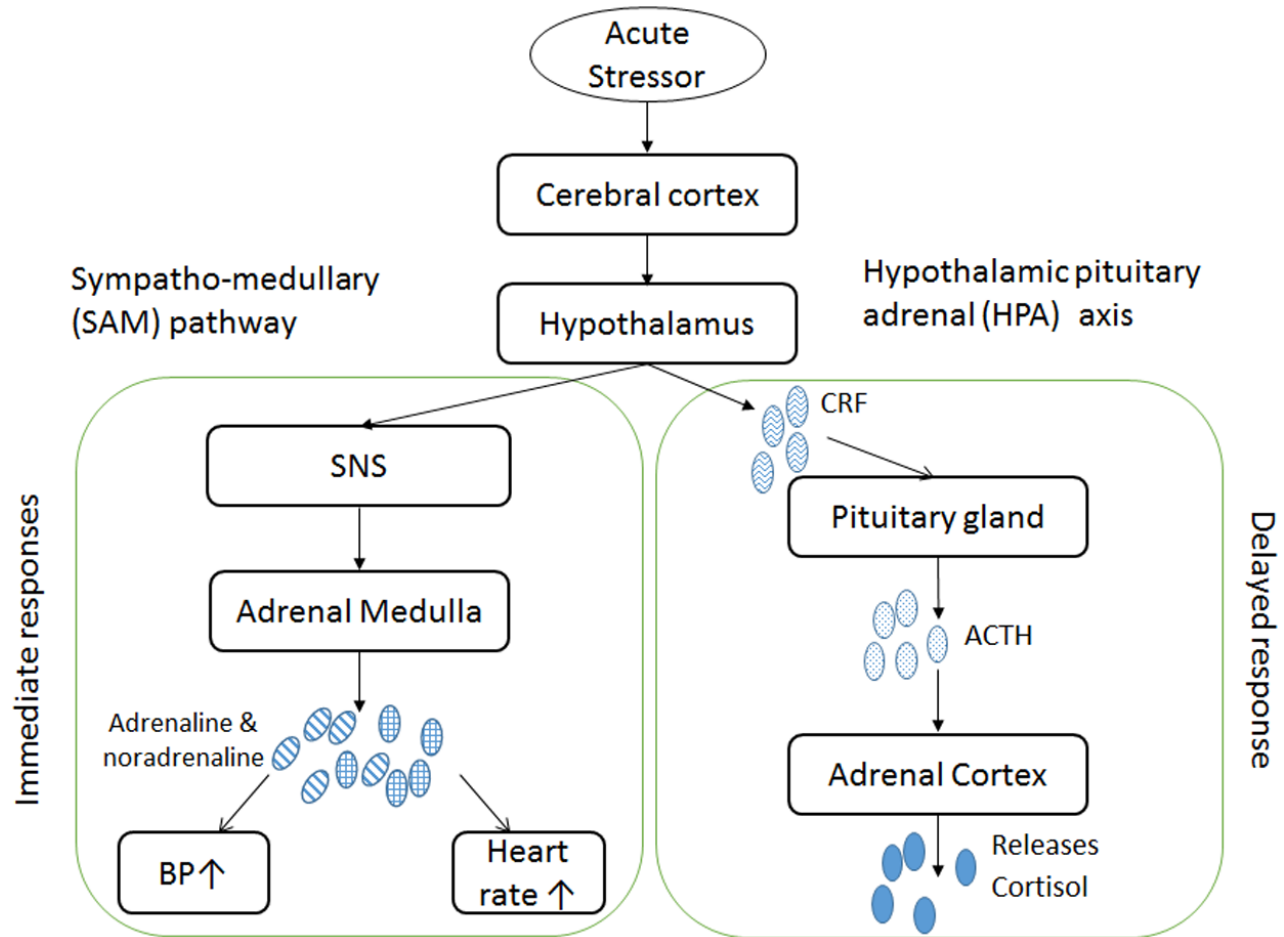
DPS Årsmøde 2022

Et longitudinelt studie af fysiologisk stress hos patienter i risiko for psykose (ultra high-risk individuals)

af Dorte Nordholm, phd.

Psykiatrisk Center København, Forskningsenheden CORE, Gentofte.
Psykiatrisk Center Nordsjælland, Akutmodtagelsen.

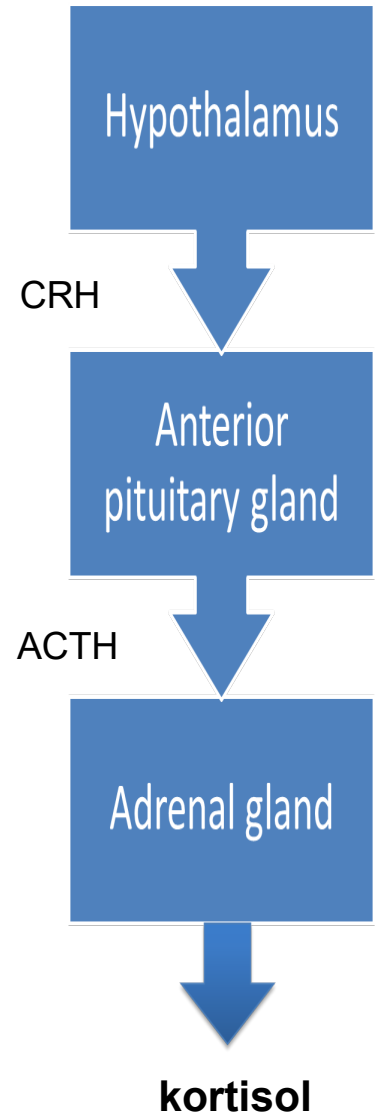
Baggrund: stress response



Stress, dopamin og glutamate

↑ Stress og kortisol → ↑ glutamat

↑ Glutamat → ↑ dopamin → psykose



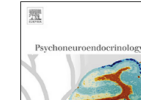
Baggrund



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Schizophrenia Research

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Multiple measures of attenuated positive symptoms in schizophrenia

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Are attenuated positive symptoms and cortisol levels associated?

Dorte Nordholm^{a, b, c, e, f}, Carsten Hjorthøj^{a, d}, Valeria Mondelli^{g, f}, Kristine Krakauer^{a, b}, Lasse Randersgaard^{a, b}, Paola

Psychiatry Research 241 (2016) 201–206

^a Cop
^b Cop
^c Lund
^d Res



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Psychiatry Research

journal homepage: www.elsevier.com/locate/psychres

Systemic oxidative DNA and RNA damage are not increased during early phases of psychosis: A case control study

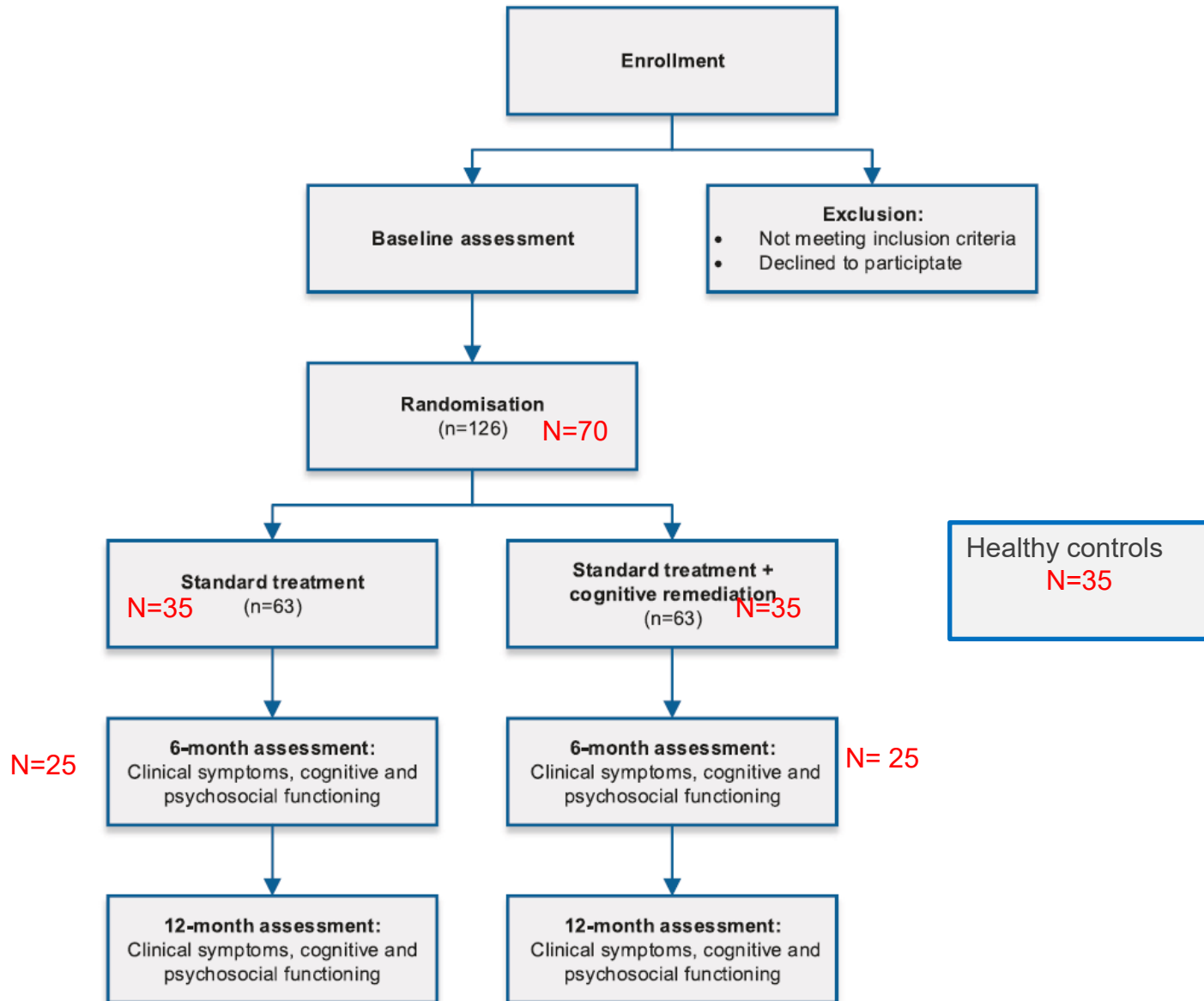
Dorte Nordholm^{a, b, *}, Henrik Enghusen Poulsen^c, Carsten Hjorthøj^a, Lasse Randersgaard^{a, b}, Mette Ø. Nielsen^{b, d}, Sanne Wulff^{b, d}, Kristine Krakauer^{a, b}, Henrik Nørbak-Emig^{b, d}, Trine Henriksen^c, Birte Glenthøj^{b, d}, Merete Nordentoft^a

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Hypoteser

- 1) Personer i risiko for at udvikle psykose (UHR individer) har højere fysiologisk stress niveau end raske.
- 2) *Psykosenære symptomer er associeret med højere niveau af fysiologisk stress- både ved baseline og ændring fra baseline til follow-up.*

Metode FOCUS-Trial



Metode

Ultra-high-risk (UHR)

- **Inklusion (CAARMS¹):**
 - Alder: 18-40 år
og
- **1: Attenuated psychotic symptoms /”afsvækkede psykotiske symptomer”**
eller
- **2: BLIPS/kortvarige psykotiske symptomer (< 1 uge)**
eller
- **3: Vulnerability group/skizotypi eller arvelighed.**
Funktionstab (>30%, minimum én måned), eller
Kronisk lavt funktionsniveau (SOFAS<50, > ét år)

¹Yung et al, 2005, Austr. and NZ Jr of Psychiatry

Stress i Focus-trial

Baseline og 6 måneders opfølgning:

- Stress spørgeskema
 - RLE, PSS, CTQ
- Spytprøver (vågen, + 30, + 60 min og aften)
 - Kortisol
 - Alfa-amylase
- Acti-heart
 - Heart-rate-variability (hjertervariabiliteten) et døgn

Resultater

Kliniske og sociodemografiske karakteristika af UHR individerne og raske kontroller ved baseline.

	Ultra high-risk individuals Mean (SD)	Healthy controls Mean (SD)	p-value
Age (N=72/36)	23.8 (2.6)	23.9 (4.5)	0.922
Males/females/total	42/30/72	17/19/36	0.310
Functioning			
PSP (N=72/36)	56.96 (10.5)	87.4 (5.8)	<0.001
SOFAS (N=72/36)	53.49 (9.7)	87.4 (6.7)	<0.001
CAARMS scores N=72/36			
Total-CAARMS	49.5 (15.7)	0.06 (1.4)	<0.001
Medication N=70/36			
Use of antipsychotics (yes/no)	23/47	0/36	<0.001
Use of antidepressants (yes/no)	20/50	0/36	<0.001
Use of antipsychotics and Antidepressants (yes/no)	11/59	0/36	0.015

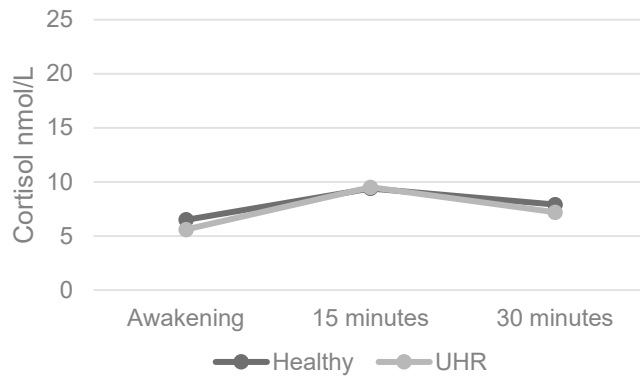
Resultater

Stress spørgeskemaer (baseline): UHR vs. raske

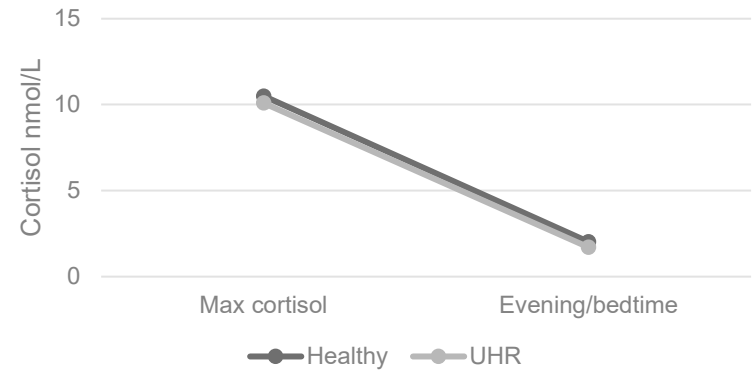
	Healthy (N=36)	UHR (N=67)	P<0.05	Range on scale
Perceived stress (PSS)	19.1 (SD 6.2)	32.4 (SD 6.2)	0.022	10 to 50
Life events (LE)	0.6 (SD 1.0)	1.3 (SD 1.5)	<0.001	0 to 12
Childhood Trauma (CTQ)	34.4 (SD 6.4)	50.2 (SD 15.8)	<0.001	28 to 140

Baseline resultater

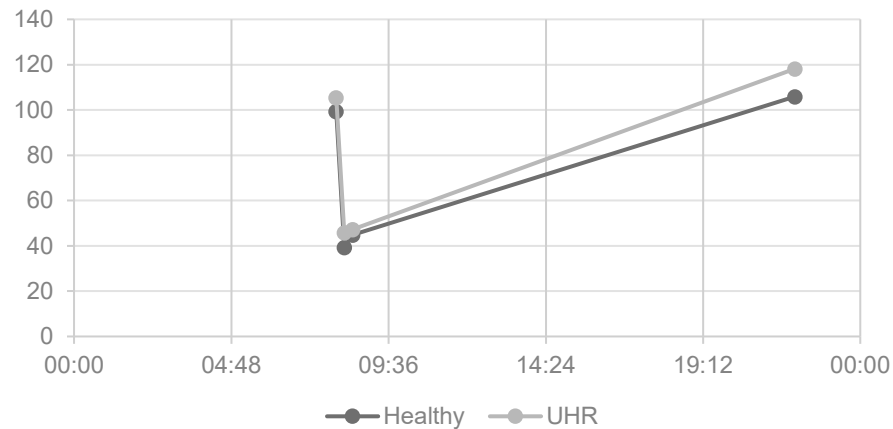
Cortisol awakening response



Cortisol recovery



Alfa-amylase



Resultater

Biologiske stress markører hos ultra high-risk individer og raske kontroller ved baseline.

	N= UHR/ controls	UHR Mean (SD)	Controls Mean (SD)	Estimate	95 % Confidence limits of the estimate (lower to upper)	p-value
Cortisol						
AUCi	61/33	156.8 (210.3)	122.3 (200.3)	34.4	-54.3 to 123.2	0.443
Cortisol evening	71/34	1.7 (1.1)	2.0 (1.5)	-0.32	-0.86 to 0.21	0.232
Cortisol recovery	71/34	8.6 (5.8)	8.5 (4.2)	0.18	-2.0 to 2.4	0.880
Alpha-amylase						
At awakening	63/34	106.8 (80.6)	101.0 (78.4)	5.8	-27.9 to 39.6	0.732
30 min after awakening	69/36	48.0 (31.2)	38.3 (25.2)	9.6	-2.3 to 21.6	0.113
60 min after awakening	70/35	45.6 (28.6)	45.2 (24.3)	0.40	-10.8 to 11.6	0.944
After 8 pm	71/35	116.5 (63.7)	105.9 (72.0)	10.6	-16.6 to 37.9	0.442
HRV during sleep						
RR mean	53/22	908.9 (125.9)	1019.0 (158.4)	-110.1	-178.9 to -41.4	0.002
LN mean p total	53/22	7.2 (0.87)	7.5 (0.72)	-0.31	-0.73 to 0.11	0.142
LN mean p LF	53/22	5.8(0.96)	6.0 (0.80)	-0.28	-0.74 to 0.19	0.242
LN mean p HF	53/22	5.6 (1.1)	6.2 (0.67)	-0.56	-1.1 to -0.07	0.025
HRV before awakening						
RR mean	37/17	1004.5 (162.4)	1103.9 (187.1)	-99.4	-199.6 to 0.74	0.052
LN mean p total	37/18	7.8 (0.98)	80.4 (306.8)	-72.5	-172.7 to 27.6	0.152
LN mean LF/HF	37/18	0.23 (1.3)	0.45 (2.1)	-0.22	-1.1 to 0.69	0.624
LN mean p LF	37/18	6.3 (1.0)	6.1 (1.9)	0.21	-0.56 to 0.98	0.584
LN mean p HF	37/18	6.3 (1.1)	6.5 (0.91)	-0.24	-0.85 to 0.38	0.442

Resultater

Heart-rate-variability under søvn blandt UHR individer, der ikke modtager/modtager medicin (antidepressiva/antipsykotika) og raske kontroller.

HRV		N	Mean (SD)	Estimate	95% Confidence limits (estimate)	p-value
HRV during sleep						
RR mean p	UHR-no med.	27	964.4 (105.5)	-54.6	-127.9 to 18.8	0.142
	UHR- med	26	851.2 (120.8)	-167.8	-241.8 to -93.9	<.0001
	HC	22	1019.0 (158.4)			
LN mean p total	UHR-no med.	27	7.5 (0.55)	0.02	-0.43 to 0.47	0.924
	UHR- med	26	6.9 (1.0)	-0.66	-1.1 to -0.21	0.005
	HC	22	7.5 (0.72)			
LN mean LF/HF	UHR-no med.	27	-0.05 (0.85)	0.09	-0.38 to 0.55	0.717
	UHR- med	26	0.37 (0.84)	0.50	0.04 to 0.97	0.035
	HC	22	-0.13 (0.72)			
LN mean p LF	UHR-no med.	27	6.0 (0.70)	-0.003	-0.52 to 0.51	0.990
	UHR- med	26	5.5 (1.1)	-0.56	-1.1 to -0.04	0.035
	HC	22	6.0 (0.80)			
LN mean p HF	UHR-no med.	27	6.1 (0.78)	-0.09	-0.60 to 0.42	0.734
	UHR- med	26	5.1 (1.1)	-1.1	-1.6 to -0.55	<0.001
	HC	22	6.2 (0.67)			

Resultater

Korrelation mellem ændring i total-CAARMS og ændringen i HRV (6 mdr minus baseline).

Change in the variable from baseline to six months HRV during sleep	Mean change (SD) N=26	Correlation coefficient	Significance P<0.05
Total-CAARMS	-16.21 (17.57)	1	-
RR mean p	-30.28 (150.83)	-0.48	0.039
LN mean p total	-0.24 (0.88)	-0.79	<0.001
LN mean p LF	-0.20 (1.03)	-0.78	<0.001
LN mean p HF	-0.20 (1.34)	-0.71	0.001

Baseline: Ingen association mellem CAARMS og HRV ved baseline

Justering for medicin ændrer det ikke.

Begrænsninger

Målinger over kun enkelt dag

Missing data for HRV

Længere follow-up, psykose eller ej?

Konklusion

- 1) *Personer i risiko for at udvikle psykose (UHR individer) har højere fysiologisk stress-niveau end raske.*
 - Der var ingen forskelle mellem UHR og raske for kortisol og alfa-amylase.
 - Der var nogle forskelle i HRV mellem raske og UHR, men dette skyldes formentlig medicin.
- 2) *Psykosnære symptomer er associeret med højere niveau af fysiologisk stress- både ved baseline og ændring fra baseline til follow-up.*
 - Der var ingen associationer ved baseline mellem psykosnære symptomer og fysiologisk stress niveau.
 - Der var association mellem stigende stress niveau (HRV faldt) og stigende psykosnære symptomer.



Psykatri

Tak!



Psykatri

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Det Nationale Forskningscenter
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Med støtte fra

TrygFonden

