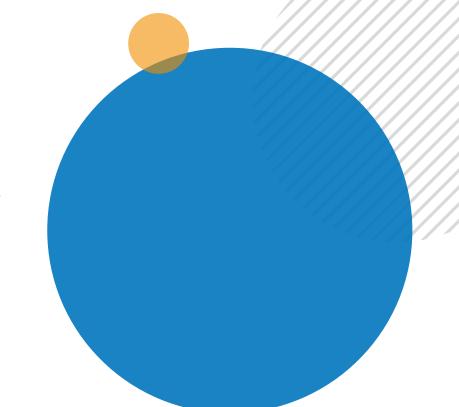
21-23 May 2024, Berlin, Germany

Understanding Behaviour: behavioural diagnostic methods for caregivers in the everyday care of people with PWS

Mental illness and PWS: recognition and differentiation



Tony Holland





21-23 May 2024, Berlin, Germany



Mental ill-health, mental disorder, mental illness:

definitions Mental ill-health a broad term covering mental disorders, psychosocial disabilities, and other mental states associated with significant distress etc

A **mental disorder** is characterized by a clinically significant disturbance in an individual's cognition, emotional regulation, or behaviour – developmental or acquired (DSM-V, ICD-10)

Mental illnesses are health conditions involving **change** in emotion, thinking, behaviour (or combination) associated with significant distress and/or problems in social, work, or family activities (DSM-V, ICD 10)







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What should alert you to the possibility of mental illness in a person with PWS?

Be aware of the possibility – age, sub-groups at risk (mUPD), +ve family history

Persistent or cyclical change in behaviour and/or mood

Onset of unusual and/or abnormal mental beliefs and/or experiences

(hallucinations, delusions)

Disordered thinking

Appears bewildered/confused,

Change in sleep, concentration, activity levels, appetite, general interests

Other (e.g. abnormal motor behaviours, fixed postures etc)

Lasts over days or weeks, may fluctuate over time

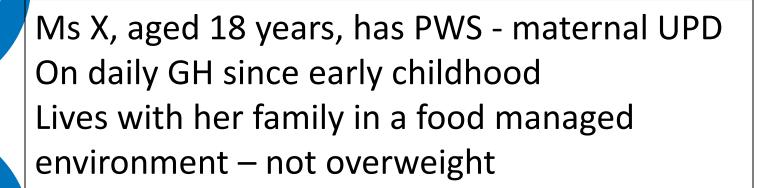
'They are different – not their normal self'







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Two week ago – sudden onset:

 Increased irritability, over-activity, talking excessively, markedly disturbed sleep, concerned school friends might harm her and are talking about her Mr Y, aged 17 years, has PWS - maternal UPD On daily GH since childhood Lives at home with family, occasional respite, mildly over-weight

Very sudden onset;

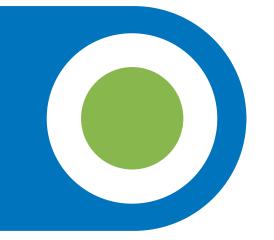
- Bizarre behaviour
- Appeared confused, talking incoherently,
- Grabbing 'butterflies' from the air
- Odd postures
- Not eating or drinking



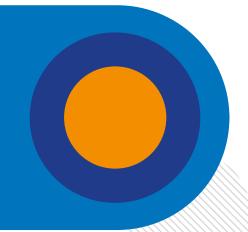




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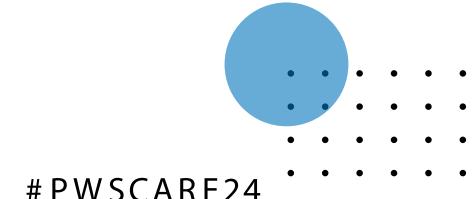
What to do if you suspect the person you support with PWS may have developed a mental illness



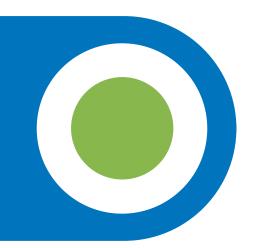
- Re-evaluate the person's care plan
- Manage risk to self and others (e.g. suicide)
- Monitor physical health (eating, drinking, presence of physical symptoms)
- Daily observations of mental state (phrases used, behaviour, mood)
- Seek urgent health advice psychiatric advice







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Some key messages

- Significant and persistent change in mood and/ or behaviour observed ask why?
- Keep records of mood etc and make a note of experiences the person with PWS reports
- Emotional outbursts or skin picking characteristic of PWS are NOT a mental illness but their frequency and severity may change in the context of the onset of a mental illness
- Anxiety or anxiousness in someone with PWS is generally not the same as a generalised anxiety disorder – may be more due to uncertainty and the environment
- Where the onset of a 'co-morbid' mental illness is suspected
 - Review care plan
 - Refer for advice
- Psychiatric medication justified and effective providing correct diagnosis
 - Monitor treatment outcomes
 - Be prepared to question and challenge



#PWSCARF2

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Physical illness and relationship to behaviour in people with PWS

Tony Holland







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Mr R aged 56 with PWS

Very sleepy and not eating following immunisation against flu the day before

Increasingly withdrawn, sleepy, agitated and distressed

See by GP and in A & E - post immunisation reaction- discharged home

One day later c/o abdominal pain for the first time

Blood observed at the corner of his mouth - ?vomited

Admitted to hospital

Died that night from aspiration after vomiting large amounts of fresh blood.

Duodenal ulcer identified at post-mortemwscare24

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Physical illness may present atypically in people with PWS

- Inability to describe symptoms an/or recognise their significance
- High pain threshold
- Abnormal temperature regulation

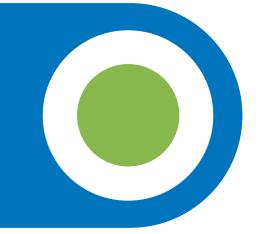
Certain physical illnesses are common in people with PWS

- Obesity related conditions: diabetes mellitus, sleep apnoea etc
- Gastrointestinal conditions: constipation, slow gastric emptying, gastric rupture
- Respiratory conditions: aspiration and its consequences
- People with PWS also get illnesses that may present later because of the above
 - Appendicitis

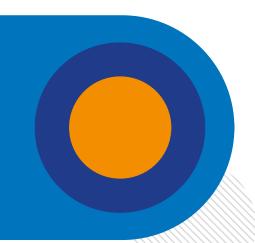




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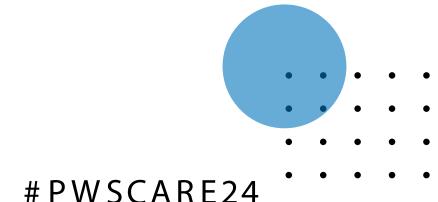
Some physical illnesses may be directly cause a change in mental state or behaviour



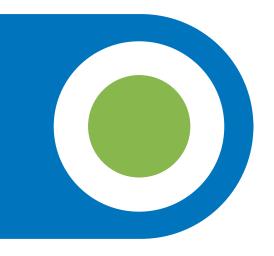
- Diabetes mellitus high or low blood sugar acute confusional state
- Sleep apnoea excessive daytime sleepiness and morning irritability
- Respiratory infection confusional state
- Post-operative confusion/?mental illness







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When an established behaviour changes in characteristics, severity or frequency, or a new behaviour develops, ask why? Always consider the possibility of a physical illness



If the following are present take it very seriously

- Vomiting
- Complaints of pain
- Loss of appetite and not eating
- Confusion, not knowing time or place
- Excessive and unusual levels of drowsiness
- 'Just doesn't look well and not themselves'







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Be informed, be prepared to explain to doctors and others, advocate for those you support, have information available.

- IPWSO Website
- IPWSO ECHO programme
- National PWS Associations
- Published papers, practice guidance etc









Thank you

Email: tonyipwso@gmail.com

6th International Prader-Willi Syndrome Caregivers' Conference





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