

What's bipolar about paediatric mood disorders?!

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Does bipolar occur in kids?

From: **National Trends in the Outpatient Diagnosis and Treatment of Bipolar Disorder in Youth**

Arch Gen Psychiatry. 2007;64(9):1032-1039. doi:10.1001/archpsyc.64.9.1032

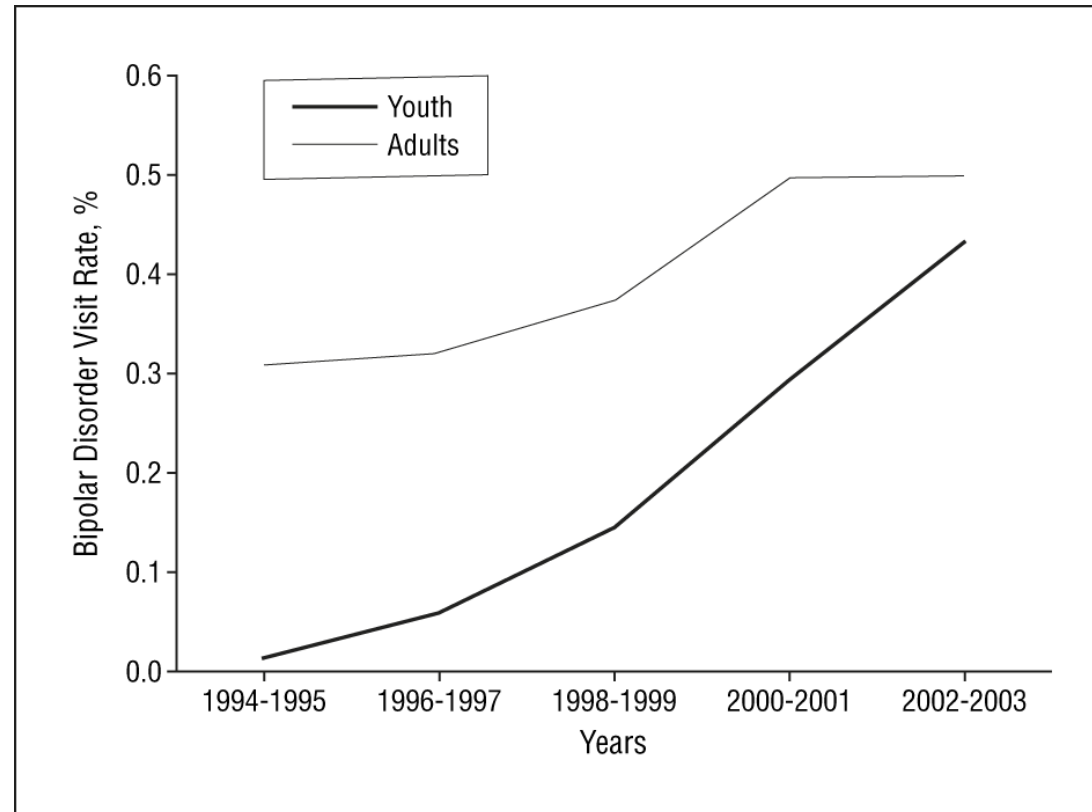


Figure Legend:

National trends in visits with a diagnosis of bipolar disorder as a percentage of total office-based visits by youth (aged 0-19 years) and adults (aged ≥ 20 years).

AUGUST 18, 2003

THE SKINNY ON THE
ANTI-FAT HORMONE

TIME

Inside the Volatile
World of the
**YOUNG
AND
BIPOLAR**

Why are so many kids
being diagnosed with the
disorder once known as

Earl Palmer, 9, is
being treated for
bipolar disorder



The peak age of onset is 15 to 19 years, and there is often a substantial delay between onset and first contact with mental health services.

Bipolar disorder: assessment and management

Clinical guideline | CG185 | Published: 24 September 2014 | Last updated: 21 December 2023

Paediatric bipolar disorder: international comparisons of hospital discharge rates 2000–2010

Joe Clacey, Michael Goldacre and Anthony James

Table 1 Discharge rates per 100 000 population for the USA, Australia, New Zealand, England and Germany for bipolar disorder and other psychiatric diagnoses, 2000–2010

Disorder	Age range, years	Rates per 100 000 population (95% CI)				
		USA	AUS	NZ	ENG	GER
All bipolar	Under 20	95.96 (93.36–98.62)	11.71 (11.43–12.00)	6.33 (5.91–6.77)	0.93 (0.89–0.97)	1.49 (1.44–1.55)
	20–64	150.63 (148.72–152.56)	135.50 (134.86–136.15)	75.97 (74.92–77.02)	29.77 (29.58–29.95)	136.05 (135.76–136.35)
Bipolar I disorder	Under 20	48.53 (46.66–50.46)	6.41 (6.20–6.63)	4.02 (3.69–4.37)	0.56 (0.53–0.60)	1.37 (1.32–1.42)
	20–64	100.57 (99.87–101.28)	98.29 (97.73–98.84)	54.14 (53.26–55.02)	19.07 (18.92–19.22)	24.33 (24.20–24.46)
Bipolar II disorder	Under 20	5.38 (4.79–6.02)	0.62 (0.55–0.69)	0.02 (0.01–0.06)	0.01 (0.00–0.01)	0.07 (0.06–0.09)
	20–64	11.31 (10.78–11.86)	6.28 (6.14–6.42)	0.05 (0.03–0.09)	0.25 (0.23–0.27)	0.44 (0.43–0.46)
Bipolar NOS	Under 20	42.05 (40.36–43.80)	4.68 (4.50–4.86)	2.29 (2.04–2.56)	0.36 (0.33–0.39)	0.05 (0.04–0.06)
	20–64	38.75 (37.76–39.75)	30.93 (30.62–31.24)	21.78 (21.22–22.35)	10.45 (10.34–10.56)	0.53 (0.51–0.55)
Cyclothymia	Under 20	0.73 (0.61–0.87)	0.05 (0.03–0.07)	0.05 (0.02–0.11)	0.02 (0.01–0.02)	0.07 (0.06–0.09)
	20–64	0.17 (0.12–0.23)	0.50 (0.46–0.54)	0.47 (0.39–0.55)	0.14 (0.13–0.16)	0.32 (0.30–0.33)
Single manic episode	Under 20	0.45 (0.26–0.70)	1.26 (1.16–1.35)	1.18 (1.01–1.38)	0.34 (0.32–0.37)	0.66 (0.63–0.70)
	20–64	1.38 (1.18–1.60)	7.35 (7.20–7.50)	5.44 (5.16–5.72)	3.59 (3.53–3.66)	2.75 (2.71–2.79)
Unipolar depression	Under 20	91.82 (89.41–94.28)	82.42 (81.66–83.19)	31.64 (30.69–32.62)	4.83 (4.73–4.93)	35.24 (34.97–35.50)
	20–64	186.36 (184.27–188.47)	472.35 (471.12–473.54)	138.56 (137.15–139.98)	54.72 (54.47–54.97)	216.75 (216.37–217.13)
ADHD	Under 20	15.82 (14.93–16.76)	11.11 (10.83–11.39)	10.45 (9.91–11.01)	0.84 (0.80–0.88)	3.52 (3.44–3.60)
	20–64	0.66 (0.50–0.84)	0.34 (0.31–0.37)	5.50 (5.23–5.79)	0.06 (0.05–0.07)	0.07 (0.06–0.07)
Borderline/emotionally unstable personality disorder	Under 20	0.44 (0.30–0.61)	13.38 (13.07–13.69)	6.62 (6.19–7.07)	1.76 (1.70–1.82)	0.96 (0.92–1.00)
	20–64	1.07 (0.90–1.26)	46.13 (45.75–46.51)	40.75 (39.99–41.52)	14.44 (14.31–14.57)	43.81 (43.64–43.98)
Other disorders	Under 20	249.29 (245.42–253.21)	386.92 (385.26–388.57)	299.95 (296.99–302.92)	44.99 (44.69–45.29)	423.52 (422.61–424.44)
	20–64	506.81 (503.28–510.35)	1317.64 (1315.59–1319.69)	892.61 (889.05–896.19)	218.75 (218.25–219.25)	712.06 (711.39–712.73)

ADHD, attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder; AUS, Australia; ENG, England; GER, Germany; NOS, nor otherwise specified; NZ, New Zealand.



CAPSS
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT
PSYCHIATRY SURVEILLANCE
SYSTEM

Bipolar disorder study

Aditya Sharma, Joanne Neely, Nigel Camilleri, Anthony James, Heinz Grunze, Ann Le Couteur

**Incidence, characteristics and course of narrow phenotype
paediatric bipolar I disorder in the British Isles**

A. Sharma , J. Neely, N. Camilleri, A. James, H. Grunze, A. Le Couteur

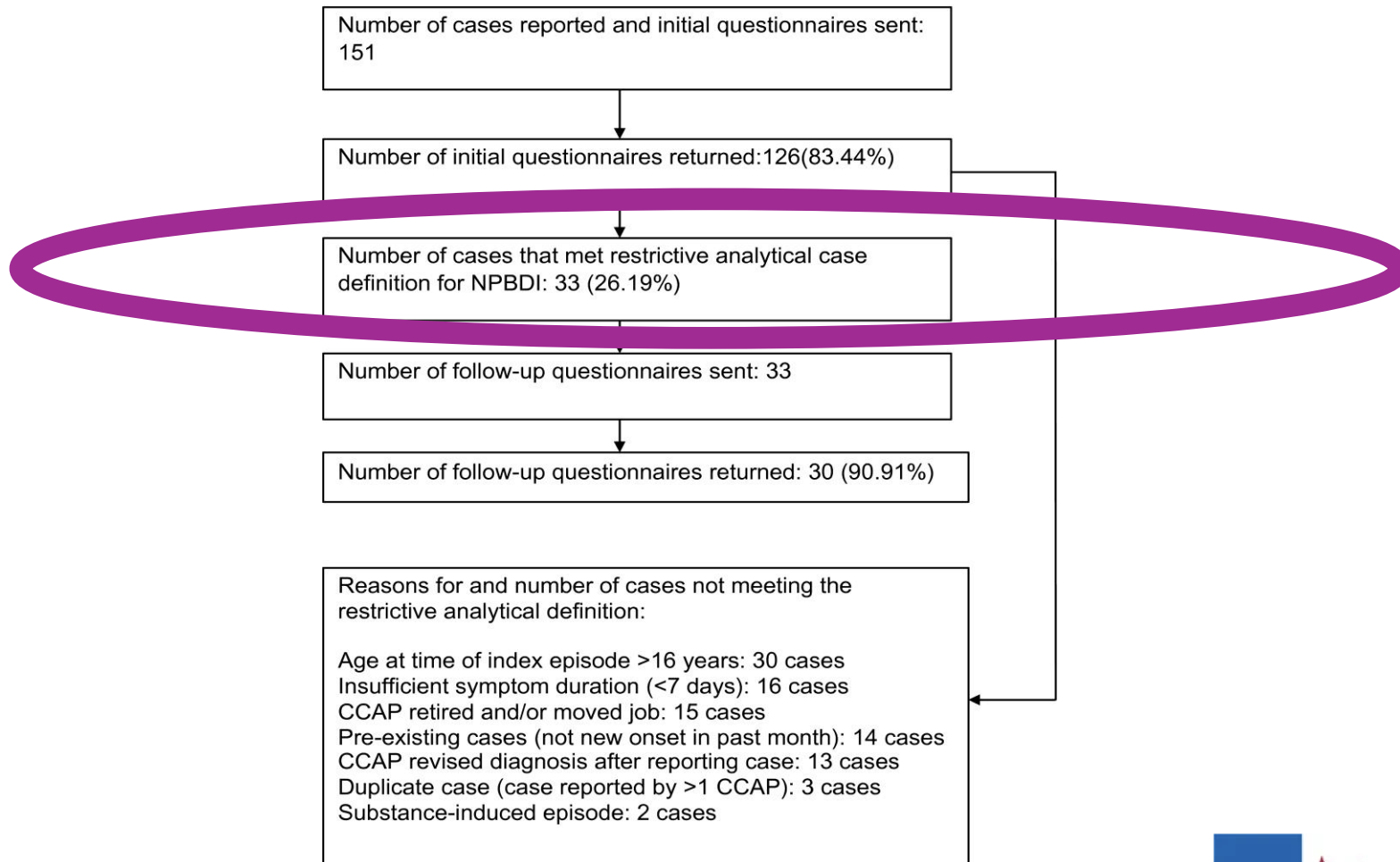
AIMS



To estimate the surveillance incidence of first-time diagnosis of narrow phenotype bipolar I disorder in young people under 16 years by consultants in child and adolescent psychiatry in the British Isles.

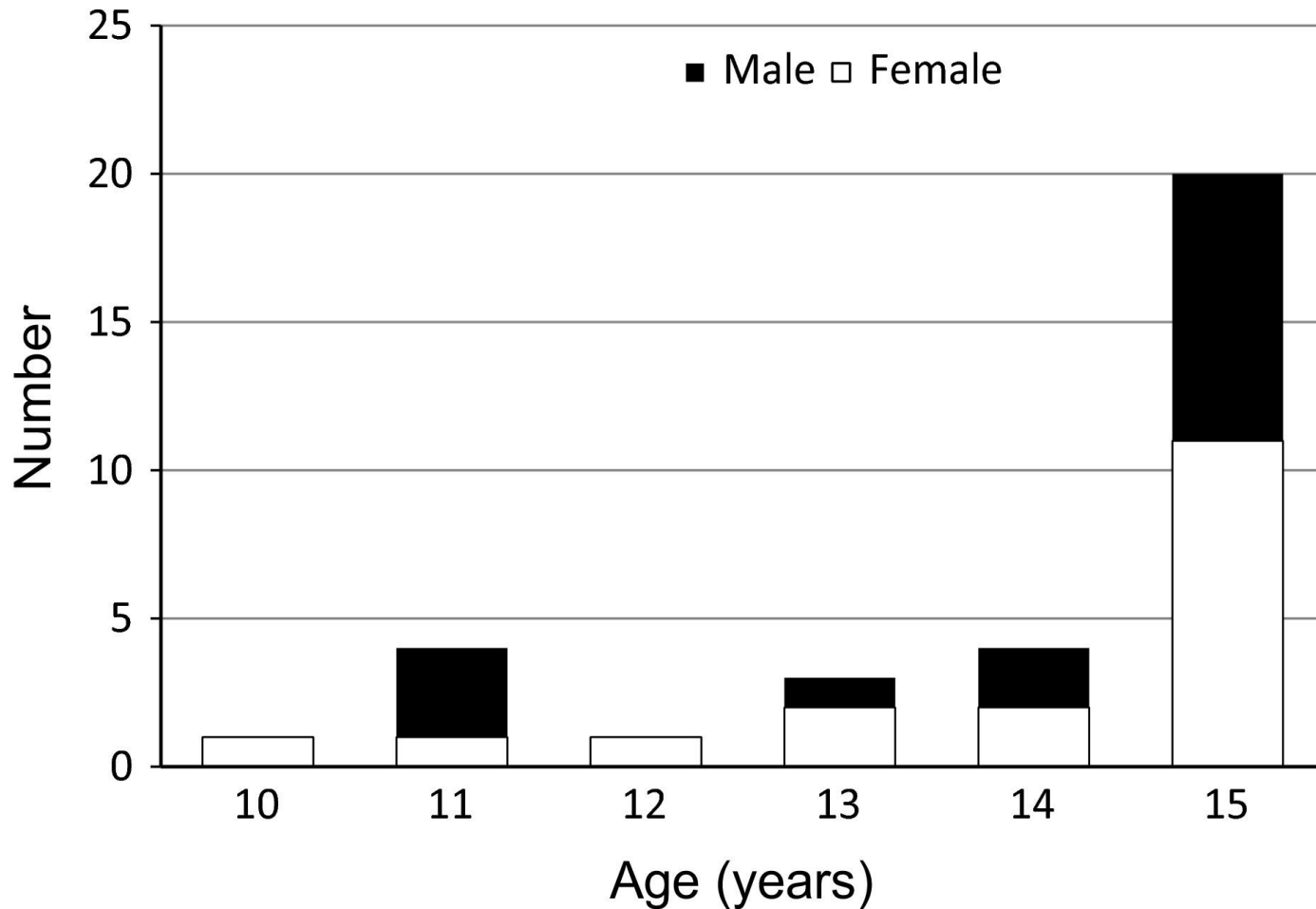


Describe symptoms, comorbidity, associated factors, management strategies and clinical outcomes at 1-year follow-up.



Incidence, characteristics and course of narrow phenotype paediatric bipolar I disorder in the British Isles

Age and gender distribution



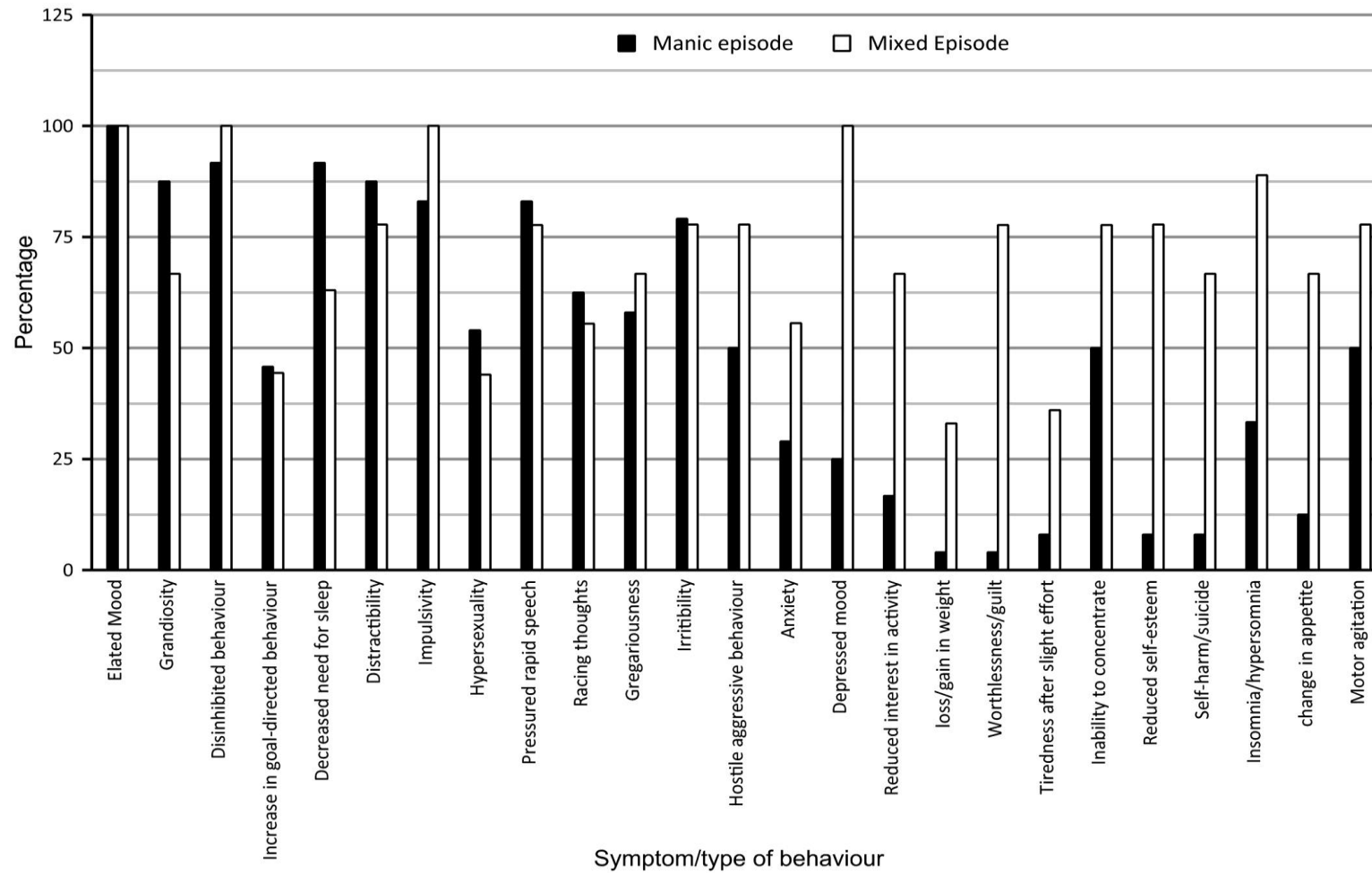
- Median duration between first onset of symptoms and diagnosis was 6 weeks (range 0–200 weeks).
- Median age at the time of first diagnosis: 15 years 2 months (range 10 years–15 years 11 months).

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A. Sharma , J. Neely, N. Camilleri, A. James, H. Grunze, A. Le Couteur



Incidence, characteristics and course of narrow phenotype paediatric bipolar I disorder in the British Isles

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Previous mood episodes

- 60% had had a previous mood episode
- 16 cases had previously had depressive episodes
- 5 cases had had a manic episode
- 2 cases had had a hypomanic episode
- 6 cases had had a mixed episode.
- 40% had had no history suggestive of previous mood episodes.



Episodes during 1 year follow up

- manic episode ($n = 1$)
- hypomanic episodes ($n = 9$)
- depressive episodes ($n = 8$) and
- mixed episodes ($n = 2$)



CAPSS
CHILD AND ADOLESCENT
PSYCHIATRY SURVEILLANCE
SYSTEM

Early onset depression study

Aditya Narain Sharma, Eleanor Smith, Bernadka Dubicka, Calum Harris, Priya Hodgins, Daphne Korczak, Richard Lynn, Mohamed Bahgaat Mohamed, Maryam Pervez, Tess Maria Rajan, Eesha Sharma, Megan Shepherd, Paul Wilkinson and Gonzalo Salazar de Pablo

(Unpublished data)



To summarise

Bipolar is infrequently diagnosed in UK and ROI

But not rare

Unsure why not diagnosed

Early onset depression may be a risk factor
