Longitudinal development of psychopathology & subjective health status in congenital heart disease adults: a 30-43 year follow-up in a unique cohort

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1990: Rotterdam cohort into Quality of Life

What is the long-term psychosocial and medical outcome after surgery for ConHD in childhood?

- consecutive patients, 1st heart o.k. 1968-1980, Rotterdam
- ok < 15 years

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>F-up</th>
<th>1990</th>
<th>2001</th>
<th>2011</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>After surgery</td>
<td>&gt;10-23 years</td>
<td>&gt;20-33 years</td>
<td>&gt;30-43 years</td>
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same cohort!
Rotterdam Quality of Life F-Up 1 and 2

Significant psychopathology/psychosocial problems in

1990: childhood, adolescence

2001: young adulthood

Expected: problems to worsen middle adulthood?
Aims Rotterdam Rotterdam QoL F-UP 3

1) development psychopathology over 30 year period (>10, >20, >30 yrs f-up)

2) compare 30-43 yrs outcomes on psychopathology/subjective health status
   normative groups cardiac diagnoses

3) identify predictors for longitudinal changes in psychopathology
Conclusion

Over time, % ConHD adults with psychopathology decreased.

At 30-43 yrs follow-up, psychopathology better, more favorable than norm!!

No differences cardiac diagnostic groups.

Predictors: scar, results 1st cardiac surgery, number hospitalizations over time.
Utens et al. Psychol Med 1993

Europ Heart J 1998


Int J Cardiol 2005

Cardiol Young 2005