



Actions Speak Louder Than Words:

Behavioral Manifestations of Common Medical Conditions in People with IDD

Presented by:

Craig Escudé, MD, FAAFP, FAADM
President, IntellectAbility

Craig Escudé, MD, FAAFP, FAADM

- Board-Certified Fellow of the American Academy of Family Physicians and the American Academy of Developmental Medicine
- Over 20 years of experience caring for people with mental illness and intellectual and developmental disabilities
- Medical Director of Hudspeth Regional Center in Whitfield, MS – Retired 2018
- Founder of DETECT
- President of IntellectAbility
- Author of *Clinical Pearls in IDD Healthcare* and the *Curriculum in IDD Healthcare*
- Host of the *IDD Health Matters Podcast*



Melissa

- 26-year-old female
- Ambulatory
- Independent with eating, dressing, grooming
- Feeds herself a regular diet
- Urinary incontinence
- BM every 1-2 days on the toilet
- Non-verbal with limited sign language and gesturing
- Oriented to person, place and time
- Pleasant and mostly cooperative



Melissa

- Diagnoses:
 - Moderate IDD
 - Anxiety

Melissa

- New onset of fecal incontinence

Differential

- Fecal incontinence with smearing
 - 1-2 times a month
- Behavior analyst monitored
 - Attention seeking behavior

Melissa

- Frequency of fecal incontinence increased
- Verbal and physical aggression noted
 - Making loud noises at staff
 - Threatening
 - Shaking fist
 - Invading other's space
 - Sexually acting out

Consultation

Melissa

- Psychiatric evaluation
 - Seroquel started
- Anger and aggressiveness improved
- Fecal incontinence continued

Other Information

Melissa

- Behavior noted to be worse preceding weekends she went home with her grandmother and for a couple of days after return
- Grandmother related she noted no similar behavior at home and there were no untoward events

Melissa

- Behaviors continued with addition of curling herself up in a recliner before grandmother picked her up to go home

Melissa

- Psychiatric follow up
 - Seroquel dose increased
- Further discussion with GM revealed that when Melissa's father visited at her grandmother's house, anger and physical aggression toward her grandmother occurred after his visits.
- Episodes were short-lived and GM did not think much about them

Melissa

- Further investigation revealed ...
- Sexual abuse by her father
- When father was no longer allowed to visit, all symptoms resolved
- Seroquel was discontinued

Melissa – Take Home Points

- Behavior is communication
- A change in behavior often indicates an underlying issue
- Knowing the baseline of a person is important
- Use caution when treating behaviors with anti-psychotics
- When behaviors do not resolve as expected or worsen, get more information

Behaviors Associated with Sexual Abuse

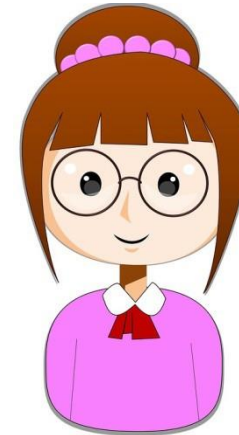
- New onset urinary or fecal incontinence
- Withdrawal
- Excessive masturbation
- Refusal to allow bathing or aggression during bathing
- Self restraint (wrapping self inside shirt, wrapping blanket or throw tightly around themselves, knees to chest and hugging)
- Sexual aggression toward others
- Agitation
- Verbal or physical aggression when approached by caregiver or others - especially if the person shares characteristics with abuser (male, female, tall, short hair, Caucasian, African American)
- Suicidal behavior/attempts
- Night terrors

Sexual Abuse Statistics

- A recent review of statistics by NPR and the US Department of Justice shows that people with IDD are sexually assaulted at a rate seven times higher than those of people without a disability.

Shari

- 45-year-old woman with mild ID
- Lives in a staffed apartment with 2 other women for the past 5 years
- Independently employed in a large department store where she has worked for 3 years as a stocking clerk



Shari

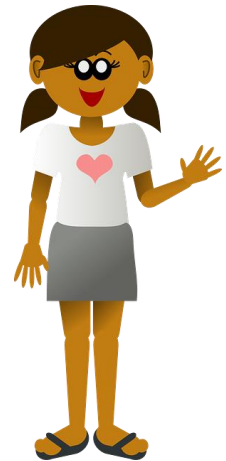
- Recent onset of epigastric pain, which is particularly intense in the middle of the night
- Consumes her meals in less than 5 minutes and will often raid the refrigerator in the middle of the night. She will strike out if anyone tries to interrupt this behavior
- Referred to a psychiatrist for her aggressive behavior. He placed her on Seroquel in the past 6 weeks
- Her support staff reports that her behavior is increasing, and she is also vomiting intermittently, usually after a meal

Shari

- Referred to a gastroenterologist. She discovered that Shari has Barrett's esophagus and chronic esophagitis
- Started on Proton Pump Inhibitor, which eased her symptoms within 2 weeks
- Her sleep patterns improved

Mary

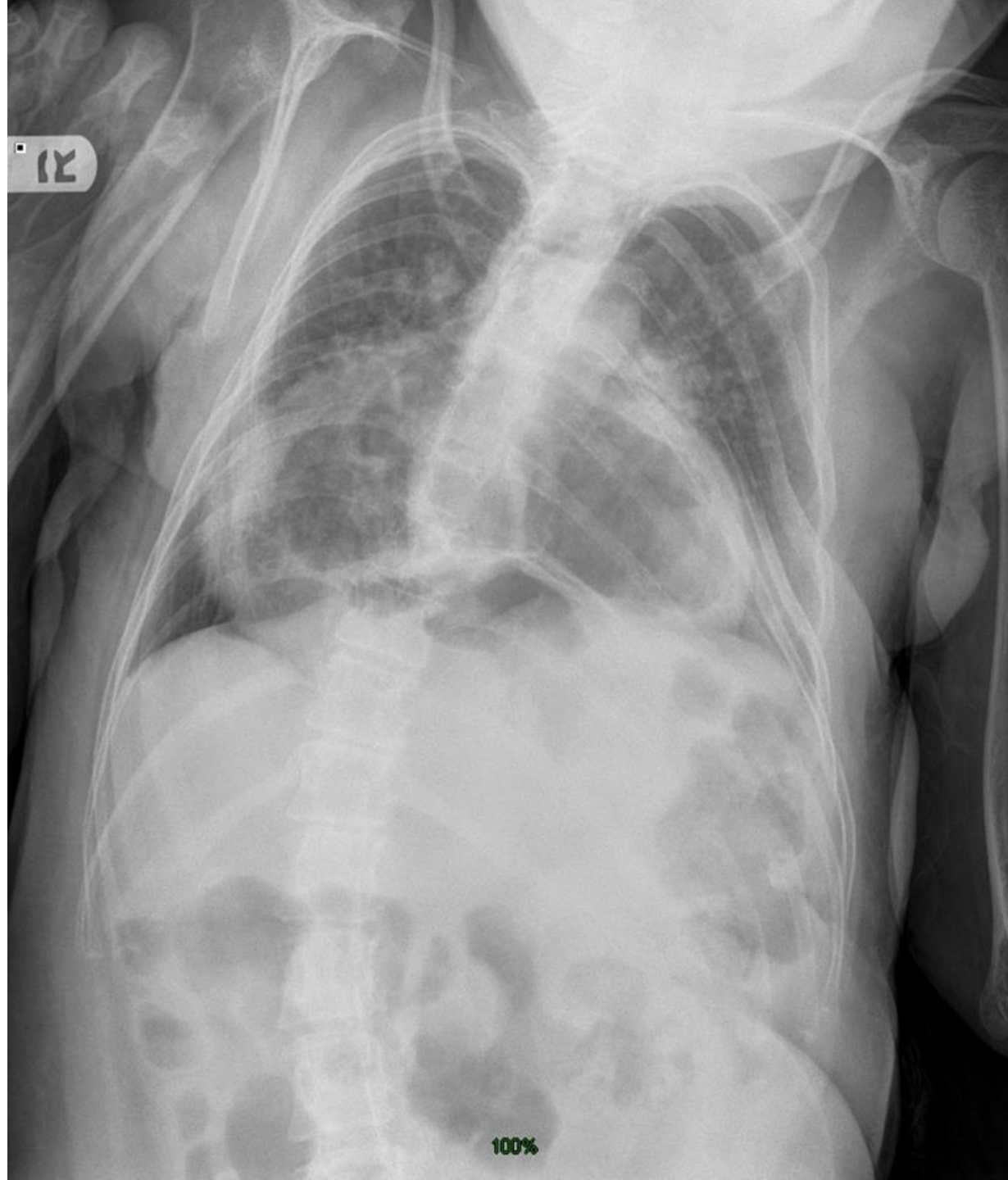
- 25-year-old female began showing resistance to going to the cafeteria
- Made a gagging sound when food presented to her
- Episodic crying mostly at night



Mary - Exam

- No acute findings

Mary



Behaviors Associated with GI Distress/Reflux

- Hand mouthing
- Pica
- Food refusal
- Coughing when lying down
- Physical or verbal aggression particularly around mealtimes

J.C.

- 53-year-old male
- Ambulatory
- Independent with eating, dressing, grooming and toileting
- Verbal
- Obsessed with horses
- Loves magazines of any kind
- Talks of flying to an Eastern state to see his sister
- Oriented to person, place and time
- No aggressive tendencies



J.C.

- Diagnoses
 - Moderate IDD
 - Chronic allergic rhinitis
 - Chronic sinusitis
 - Psychotic disorder
 - Anxiety disorder
 - GERD

J.C.

- New onset of physical aggression with staff
- Stealing magazines from everywhere he went
- Attacked staff if they tried to stop him
- Put his head down in magazines but didn't turn the pages

Differential

Audience Question...

What do you think JC might be telling us?

- A. He is tired
- B. He is hurting
- C. He does not like the staff
- D. He likes the smell of magazines



J.C.

- In a period of increased purulent nasal discharge
- Physician called and antibiotics and steroid dose pack were started



J.C.

- Behavior
 - Aggression continued but magazine stealing stopped
 - More obsessed with horses than ever
 - Aggression increased with noted property damage, hitting walls and head banging

Consultation

J.C.

- Psychiatrist
 - Haldol started
 - Behavior changes
 - Shaking
 - Drooling
 - Lethargy
 - Confusion

Next Step

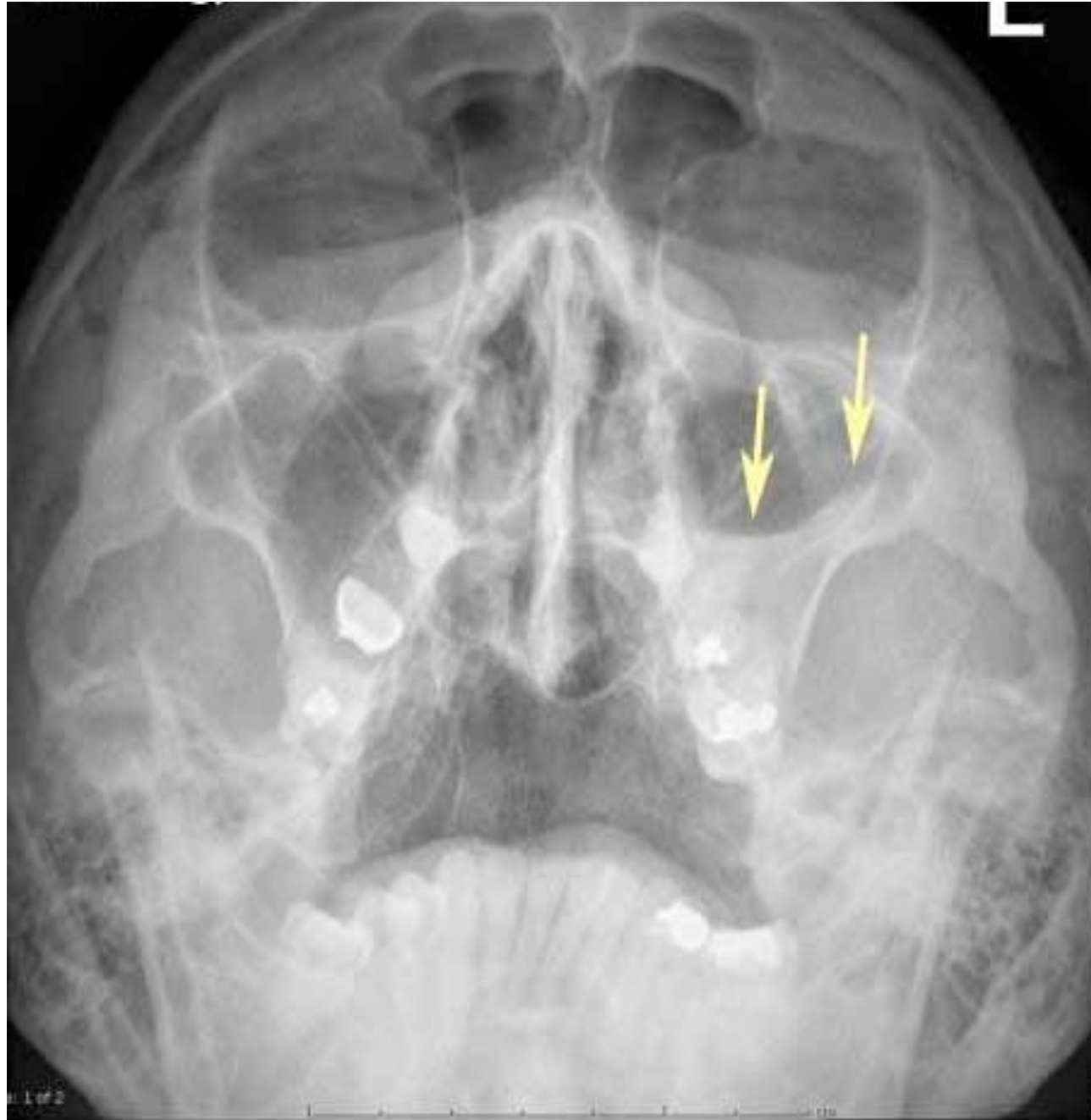


J.C.

- Local ER evaluation
- Sent to tertiary care center
 - Meningitis
 - Sepsis
 - Pneumonia
 - Bilateral sinusitis with complete opacity of maxillary sinuses
- Not able to breathe or eat well and had silent aspiration



J.C.



J.C. – Take Home Points

- New behaviors should be taken as a form of communication
- Just because someone has always had a particular condition does not mean that it could not lead to other complications
- Use caution when treating behaviors with medications
- Some side effects of medications can also be signs of a serious medical illness

Behaviors Associated with Head Pain

- Head banging
- Head butting
- Hitting or slapping self
- Inserting objects into ears or nose
- Crying
- Withdrawal from areas with light or noise
- Sitting with head in lap
- “Refusals” to listen or respond (loss or reduction in hearing)
- Hands over ears or face
- Tilting head to one side



Behaviors Associated with Medication Side Effects

- Blinking
- Medication refusal
- Refusal to eat
- Urinary or fecal incontinence
- Constipation
- Urinary retention
- Aggression
- Fatigue
- Weight gain or loss
- Agitation
- Scratching self
- Falls, change in cognitive status
- Tics, dystonic symptoms
- Muscle twitching



Dennis

- 32-year-old male with severe ID
- Could make guttural sounds but most of the time could make needs known
- “Coffee” was one word that was always understood and would drink multiple cups all day if allowed
- Always wanted to be around staff and peers and was friendly and outgoing
- Dependent on staff for all ADLs
- Could feed self but with significant spillage and great enjoyment of mealtimes
- Excessive oral secretions
- On mechanical soft diet due to poor dentition



Audience Question...

What condition is Dennis at most risk for?

- A. Abuse
- B. Dermatitis
- C. Dehydration
- D. Aspiration
- E. Falls

Dennis

- Diagnoses
 - Severe IDD
 - Severe DJD
 - HTN
 - Psychosis

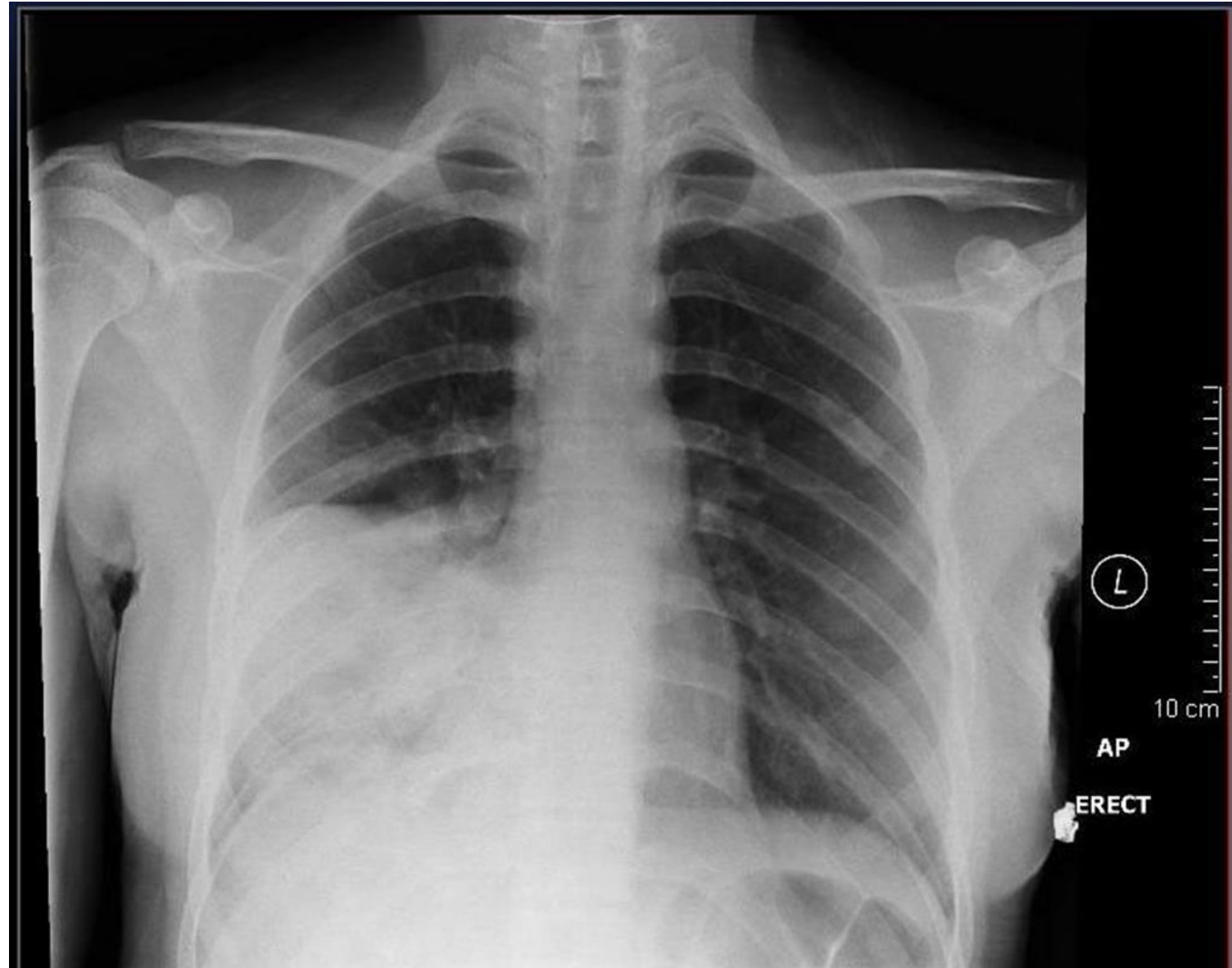
Dennis

- On a Sunday evening...
 - Sudden onset of fatigue and wanted only to go to bed immediately after eating normal dinner
 - Staff had him stay up awhile
 - Refused his HS snack and would not drink coffee
 - Would not interact with peers
 - Irritable
 - Vital signs within his baseline

Dennis

- Sent to ER per nurse's orders
- Diagnosed with pneumonia and admitted to ICU
- Ventilator dependent within 48 hours and never able to be weaned
- Died in 4 weeks due to pneumonia and sepsis

Dennis



Dennis – Take Home Points

- Always pay attention when someone says “He’s not acting right” or “She’s not eating”
- Aspiration can occur silently – without obvious coughing, choking or vomiting episodes

Behaviors associated with Pneumonia

- Fatigue
- Withdrawal
- Refusal to eat
- Falls
- Increased irritability
- Change in cognitive status
- Refusal to lie down to sleep



Sue

- 28 y/o female with new onset of repeated banging of her head
- Agitation worse around mealtime
- Not wanting to eat

Thoughts?



Sue



Patricia

- 49-year-old female
 - Ambulatory with a normal gait
 - Requires assistance with dressing
 - Feeds herself, but “picky” eater
 - Continent, normal B and B habits
 - Non-verbal
 - Aggressive at times
 - SIB-bites right arm frequently



Patricia

- Medical
 - Profound IDD
- Current Problem
 - Swelling of the right side of her mouth

Consultation

Patricia

- Dental exam
- Dental abscess
- Overall - chronically poor dentition
- Decision made to have a full mouth extraction



Patricia

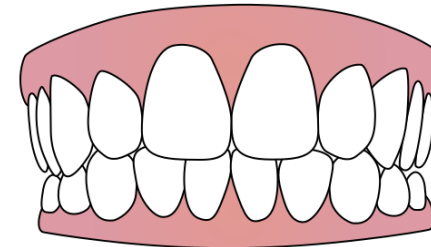
- After extraction done
 - NO MORE SIB
 - NO MORE AGGRESSION
 - EATING WELL
 - SMILING AND GENERALLY HAPPY



Audience Question...

Have you ever supported a person that had a better quality of life AFTER a full mouth extraction? (weight gain, eating better, less agitation, less pain)

- A. Yes
- B. No



Behaviors Associated with Dental Issues

- Hitting self
- Hands in mouth
- Refusal to eat
- Spitting out food
- Physical or verbal aggression particularly around mealtimes



Chris

- 28 y/o profound IDD with spastic quadriplegia
- Slow progression of lethargy, decreased level of alertness
- Not eating
- Becoming agitated and aggressive at times
- Vomiting



Chris



Behaviors Associated with Constipation

- Guarding abdomen
- Rocking
- Not able to sit still (up and down)
- Hitting self in abdomen
- Fetal position when lying
- Knees drawn up to chest when sitting
- Physical or verbal aggression without definite antecedent
- Refusal to eat

William

- 19-year-old male with Profound IDD, loves attention and interaction with others
- Dramatically falling to the ground
- Spells of not listening
- Episodes of talking very loudly for a several seconds
- Falling asleep very suddenly

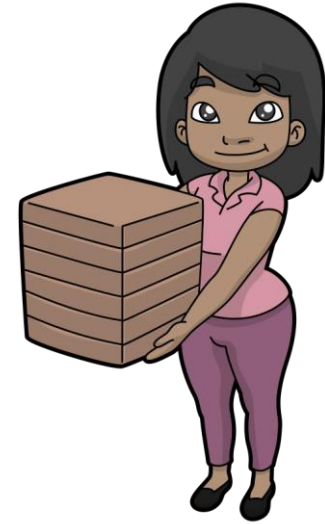


William

- Thought to be exhibiting attention seeking behavior
- Another staff saw it and felt a medical evaluation was indicated
- Diagnosed with a seizure disorder

Sally

- 16-year-old female
- High-Moderate ID
- Ambulatory
- Independent with self-help skills
- Pleasant and interactive most of the time
- Speaks in 3-4 word sentences
- Supported employment 3 days a week



Sally

- Tonic/Clonic seizure disorder (on medication)
- Usually has 3-4 seizures a year

Sally

- Began showing aggression toward housemates
- No obvious antecedents
- Staff did occasionally notice “staring spells” sometimes and a couple of times they progressed to a full-blown seizure

Sally

- Referred to an epileptologist
- Diagnosed with focal seizures sometimes becoming focal to bilateral seizures
- Medication added resulting in seizure control in 3 months!

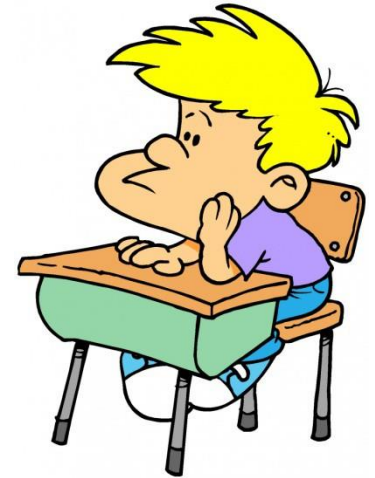


Sally – Take Home Points

- Focal seizures can be difficult to diagnosis
- Harder to diagnose if the person has limited ability to communicate “aura” symptoms
- Important to notice, document and communicate subtle symptoms to help have an accurate diagnosis
- Some behavioral drugs can lessen seizure control
- Todd’s paralysis is a temporary loss of function after a seizure
 - One-sided
 - Facial droop
 - Limping
 - One-sided extremity weakness

Behaviors associated with Seizures

- Disrobing
- Increased agitation
- Failure to “pay attention” in children or “daydreaming”
- Sexually acting out
- Physical or verbal aggression with no trigger
- Repetitive or ritualistic type behaviors that are short lived
- Rapid eye blinking
- Tantrums
- Falls
- Sudden “sleep”
- Random talking
- Hard to “reach”



Sheila

- 28 y/o female
- Becoming fidgety and could not seem to sit still even during her favorite TV show
- Putting her hands in her pants
- Become upset when assisted to the bathroom and would bite her arm



Audience Question...

Which of these is the least likely diagnosis?

- A. Abuse
- B. Urinary Tract infection
- C. Constipation
- D. Dental Abscess
- E. Yeast infection

Sheila

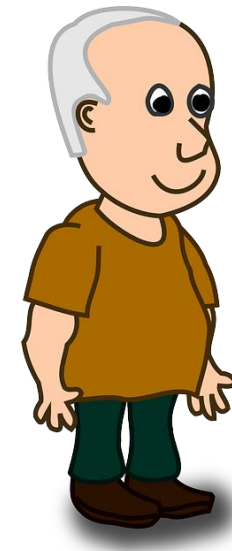
- Urinalysis
 - TNTC WBC
 - Culture positive for E.coli

Behaviors Associated with Urinary Tract Infections

- New onset urinary incontinence
- Agitation
- Not able to sit still (up and down)
- Repetitive trips to toilet
- Screaming when approaching toilet or with incontinence
- Grabbing genitals or rubbing with objects
- Hands in pants
- Physical or verbal aggression with no trigger
- Abdominal guarding
- Rocking
- Change in cognitive status
- Fatigue

Terry

- 69 y/o male usually pleasant, calm, cooperative, not verbal but understands many gestures, continent of bowel and bladder, feeds himself
- Has episodes of pacing the floor
- Nervous appearing
- Anxious
- Starts scratching at his neck and chest
- Starts yelling out with loud vocalizations



Audience Question...

What psychiatric diagnosis is most likely?

- A. Depression
- B. Schizophrenia
- C. Anxiety Disorder
- D. Obsessive Compulsive Disorder

Terry

- Appeared to have trouble catching his breath
- Appeared pale
- Seemed weak

Terry

- Taken to the ER
- Diagnosed with a Myocardial Infarction



Behaviors Associated with Chest Pain

- Scratching, hitting or rubbing chest
- Crying
- Yelling out
- Agitation
- Anxiety
- Shortness of breath
- Weakness

These behaviors might point to what?

- Head banging
- Not eating
- Lethargy
- Curling up in a corner
- Sticking a pencil in ear
- Biting arm
- Shoving a sock in mouth



These behaviors might point to what?

- Screaming every time a bald man walks into the room
- Becoming agitated when being taken to the bathroom
- Waking up at night crying
- Disrobing
- Frequent falling episodes
- Head tilting to one side



These behaviors might point to what?

- Rectal digging
- Not paying attention
- Increased aggression
- Resisting going to the cafeteria
- Refusing medications
- Coughing with drinking fluids
- Panic attacks



John

- 28-year-old male
- Non-verbal
- Ambulatory
- Requires help with all ADLs
- Eats independently



John

- Profound IDD
- Otherwise, healthy

John

- Was noted by the staff to have a limp one morning
- No report of injury or fall
- First noted when the staff got him up out of bed

Differential

John

- Foot – No redness swelling or tenderness, no pain with ROM
- Knee -normal
- Hip – normal

Consultation

- What else?

John's Shoe



John – Take Home Points

- Think Simple First!

Thank you!



Craig Escude, MD, FAAFP, FAADM

Craig@ReplacingRisk.com