

Screening Tests for Adults with Intellectual Disabilities

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Adults with intellectual disabilities need thoughtful, well-coordinated primary care from family physicians. However, evidence-based screening recommendations are lacking. We examined screening recommendations for common preventable conditions using the US Preventative Service Task Force guidelines. We also reviewed the literature about the prevalence of these conditions in adults with intellectual disabilities. Obesity, osteoporosis, and smoking are more prevalent in adults with intellectual disabilities, and enhanced screening for these conditions is recommended. Abnormal Papanicolaou smears and cervical cancer are less common in adults with intellectual disabilities and screening recommendations should be individualized. We also discussed strategies to make screening procedures less stressful for these patients. (J Am Board Fam Med 2007;20:399–407.)

The term “intellectual disabilities” (ID) refers to the condition of people with disabilities characterized by significant limitations both in cognitive functioning and adaptive behavior (conceptual, social, and practical adaptive skills) that originate before age 18 (Table 1). As used here, the term intellectual disabilities is synonymous with the term “mental retardation,” a term that many people with ID dislike because it is stigmatizing and is frequently used as a global summary about complex human beings with a wide range of gifts, abilities, and needs. Challenges or limitations may be partially determined by the requirements of the environment in which people with ID live; the degree of disability may vary over time depending on the skills and supports the patient needs to function in his or her current environment. Adults with ID are living longer because of improved medical care,

technology, and environmental conditions. They are also more likely to live in community-based settings instead of large institutions.¹ Adults with ID have expressed a preference to be treated by physicians like their nondisabled peers.² However, despite recent summaries of health disparities and health risks for people with ID,³ few guidelines exist in the literature to help practitioners make decisions about the health of their adult patients with ID, especially when screening for cardiovascular disease and cancer.

The screening guidelines of the US Preventive Services Task Force (USPSTF) have become the standard evidence-based source for preventive recommendations. To be appropriate for screening, a disease must (1) be serious and have important consequences; (2) be progressive, with early treatment more effective than later treatment; (3) possess a preclinical phase that can be easily identified by a screening test; and (4) have a preclinical phase with a relatively long duration that is prevalent in the screened population (see Table 2).⁴ For adults with ID, not all of these criteria are always met. For example, little is known about the prevalence of some diseases in people with ID in the United States; the data we have is often from other countries with a nationwide tracking system for people identified with ID in childhood. Further, barriers to screening may exist for some patients with ID, such as anxiety, lack of understanding of the test, transportation problems, and the need for extra

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Table 1. Diagnostic Criteria for Intellectual Disability (Formerly Mental Retardation)

1. Intellectual functioning significantly below the population mean (generally IQ score at least 2 standard deviations below the mean or <75)
2. Significant limitation in adaptive skill areas (such that the patient cannot function adequately in their environment)—on standardized testing, at least 2 standard deviations below the mean in one of these areas or on a combined score of all three:
 - Conceptual (receptive and expressive language, reading and writing, money concepts, self-direction)
 - Social (interpersonal, responsibility, self-esteem, gullibility, naivete, following rules, obeying laws, avoiding victimization)
 - Practical (eating, bathing, dressing, toileting, meal preparation, telephone use, taking medications, managing money, transportation, occupational skills, maintaining a safe environment)
3. Above limitations must be present and diagnosed before the age of eighteen

From the American Association of Intellectual and Developmental Disabilities (formerly American Association of Mental Retardation).

staff to accompany some patients from group homes to health care appointments.⁵

To date, few documents exist with recommendations for screening; one was published by the Massachusetts Department of Mental Retardation.⁶ These recommendations represent a consensus using standards from Massachusetts Health Quality Partners and a group of health professionals experienced in the care of adults with ID. However, there are no screening recommendations stemming directly from the evidence available in the medical literature. Here we attempt to review the USPSTF guidelines alongside the evidence available for people with ID and derive evidence-

based guidelines for the screening of people with ID that can be used alongside the existing recommendations.

Methods

For this review, we searched Ovid/Medline using several terms in combination (“mental retardation” OR “intellectual disability” plus [the name of the condition] OR [the name of the screening test]) to generate initial lists of articles. These abstracts were reviewed and articles were excluded if they were not available in English, pertained only to children and not adults, were case studies, or were descriptions of scientific research unrelated to clinical medicine. The remaining articles were reviewed in more detail; those focusing on prevalence, screening, and diagnosis in the clinical setting were included in this review (Table 3). Two of the authors (MC, JW) conducted independent reviews to determine which articles were appropriate for inclusion in this article. Of 910 articles identified, 96 met the initial criteria for detailed review and 70 were used in this article.

Fourteen common screening tests were identified and the recommendations for their application were downloaded from the USPSTF Web site.⁷ For each test, the available literature was reviewed for people with ID to determine whether the screening recommendations should be any different for these patients (Table 4). Based on the quality and number of studies available pertaining to people with ID, the new recommendation was assigned a SORT rating (A, B, C, or D). When possible, special issues in screening unique to people with ID are discussed.

Table 2. Screening Criteria Applied to Adults with Intellectual Disabilities

Screening Criterion	Potential Difference in Population of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities
Disease is serious and has important consequences.	Same.
Disease is progressive and early treatment is more effective than late treatment.	Depending on extent of cognitive impairment, treatment of disease might be logistically difficult or ineffective, if identified.
Disease progresses a preclinical phase easily identified by a screening test.	Adults with ID may have a longer detectable preclinical phase since limitations in cognitive functioning may preclude their accurately identifying and reporting symptoms.
Preclinical phase is of long duration and is prevalent enough in screened population to limit false positives/negatives.	Adults with ID may have different prevalence of certain diseases (ex. obesity, sexually transmitted diseases) compared with the general population.

Adapted from: Aschengrau and Seage, 2003.⁴

Table 3. Search Strategy and Selection of Articles Reviewed

Search Terms ("Intellectual Disability" OR "Mental Retardation" AND)	Articles Identified* (n)	Basic Science or Case Reports (n)	Other†	Final Articles Reviewed (n)	Final Articles Used (n)
"Obesity"	301	109	173	19	12
"Cholesterol/ lipoproteins, LDL cholesterol/ Lipoproteins, HDL cholesterol"	79	69	6	4	3
"Diabetes Mellitus, Type 1/ Diabetes Mellitus, Type 2"	28	16	11	1	0
"Hypertension"	100	43	48	9	6
"Smoking Cessation [Methods, Psychology, Statistics and Numerical Data]"	3	1	0	2	2
"Colonic Neoplasms" or "Colonoscopy"	20	17	1	2	2
"Breast cancer" or "Mammogram"	17	10	3	4	3
"Pap smear" or "Cervical Cancer"	2	0	0	2	2
"Prostate Cancer"	3	1	0	2	2
"Skin Neoplasms"	33	25	8	0	0
"Osteoporosis"	23	7	6	10	10
"Vision Screening" or "Vision" or "Vision Tests"	57	2	33	14	12
"Hearing Disorders" or "Hearing Tests"	116	23	86	7	5
"Mental Health" or "Depression"	88	9	57	20	11

* Via Ovid/Medline search and/or bibliographies of articles reviewed.

† Other reasons for elimination: pediatric subjects only, focused on a particular syndrome only (with the exception of Down syndrome), focused on treatment or intervention, not in English (or not translated), subject population included other types of cognitive impairment (such as dementia), or article did not address prevalence or screening.

Results

Cardiovascular Screening

Adults in general medical practices are routinely screened for obesity, hypertension, hypercholesterolemia, and diabetes and, depending on their risk factors, are counseled about smoking cessation (the USPSTF guidelines are summarized in Table 4). Adults with ID tend to be more sedentary than the general population⁸ and may have lower self-efficacy for behavior change, resulting in different rates of these conditions.⁹

The rates of overweight (body mass index 25.0–29.9) and obesity (body mass index >29.9) are higher in adults with ID, both in the United States^{10–14} and in other developed countries with lower overall rates of obesity.^{8,15–18} Adults with Down syndrome are particularly, although not exclusively, affected.¹⁹ In general, people with mild ID who lived in the community are most likely to be overweight or obese.^{14,16,20} Increased awareness and prevention of obesity in adults with ID is a major health goal.^{17,21,22} *Weight measurement at least yearly and a discussion of diet and exercise for adult patients with ID is recommended, along with counseling appropriate to their individual strengths and supports (SORT = B).*

Rates of hypercholesterolemia and dyslipidemia in adults with ID have not been reported as widely,

but the existing data suggest that they are comparable to the general population.²³ In people receiving atypical antipsychotics, cholesterol levels have been studied and found to be either slightly higher²⁴ or the same as²⁵ the rest of the intellectually disabled population. Further research is necessary on the impact of lifestyle, self-efficacy, and medications on cardiovascular risk factors in adults with ID. *When screening for hypercholesterolemia, remember that adults with ID may have risk factors (such as obesity, inactivity, hypertension, smoking) that would necessitate screening at a younger age (SORT = C).*

There are few data about diabetes in the population of adults with ID. Several articles discuss challenges in managing diabetes for patients with ID, especially those with Down syndrome or Prader-Willi syndrome. More recently, insulin resistance and metabolic syndrome in adults with ID have been studied,²⁶ although prevalence was not specifically addressed. Until more is known about the rates of diabetes in the intellectually disabled adult population, *our recommendation is to follow the USPSTF guidelines, remembering that patients with ID may have risk factors (see above) that would prompt earlier or more frequent screening (SORT = I).*

The existing data on rates of hypertension in adults with ID is also somewhat conflicting. Adults

Table 4. Screening Recommendations for Adults with ID Based on Current Evidence

Screening	USPSTF Guideline for All Adults in the US	USPTF SOR	Evidence-Based Recommendation for Adults with ID	SORT
Obesity/body mass index	Yearly body mass index measurement and counselling for obese patients	B	At least yearly measurement; individualized counselling	B
Cholesterol/lipid	Yearly screening for men over age 35 and women over age 45 if average risk (earlier if at risk)	A	Be alert to higher incidence of risk factors in this group*	C
Diabetes	Yearly glucose screening if hypertensive or has hyperlipidemia*	B	Same as for cholesterol/lipid ; note increased prevalence of risk	I
Hypertension	Yearly blood pressure measurement for adults ≥18 years of age	A	Same as for diabetes	C
Tobacco/smoking cessation	Regular counselling for all smokers (at least yearly)	A	Same as diabetes; individualized counselling	I
Colon cancer	Fecal occult blood screening ± scope yearly after age 50	A	Same as diabetes; may combine with other tests while patient is under sedation	B
Breast cancer (women)	Mammogram every 1–2 years after age 39	B	Same	C
Cervical cancer (women)	Pap smear yearly if sexually active	A	Pap individualized to patient's risk factors (generally can be done less often)	B
Prostate cancer	Insufficient evidence to recommend	I	Same as for cervical cancer	I
Skin cancer	Insufficient evidence to recommend	I	Same as for cervical cancer (probably less prevalent)	I
Osteoporosis	Bone densitometry	B	Yearly screening beginning at age 40 for institutionalized patients and age 45 for community-dwelling patients	B
Vision and hearing†	Yearly in all adults		At least yearly; modified/individualize methods	B
Mental health	Regular screening for depression/mood disorders	B	Yearly with attention to physical symptoms of mood disorders	C

* Risk factors for CAD that would prompt earlier lipid measurement: hypertension, obesity, inactivity, family history of CAD, known diabetes or lipid disorder, cigarette smoking.

† Vision and hearing SOR is being updated based on availability of new research (2 to 28 to 07).

USPSTF, United States Preventive Services Task Force; SOR, strength of recommendation (as designated by the USPSTF for the general population); ID, intellectual disabilities; SORT = strength of recommendation taxonomy.

with ID may have more risk factors for the development of hypertension (obesity, inactivity, smoking), and one large study showed an inverse correlation of intelligence quotient in childhood with blood pressure later in life, although the subjects were not limited to people with ID.²⁷ However, other studies noted lower rates of hypertension but similar death rates from cardiovascular disease in adults with ID compared with the general population.^{28–30} Still others commented on higher rates of hypertension as adults with ID age³¹ and noted that the overall risk profile for cardiovascular disease is worse in adults with ID.³² *Until more research is available, following the USPSTF guidelines for hypertension screening is recommended (SORT = C).*

Smoking

Smoking is a risk factor for both cardiovascular disease and lung cancer. Little data exists in the

United States on smoking rates among adults with ID. Lower smoking rates (compared with the general population) have been noted among adults with severe ID and equivalent or higher rates among community-dwellers and adults with mild ID.³³ This may be because of the intellectually disabled adult modeling of their caregiver's smoking behavior³⁴ or to limited success with smoking cessation. One study commented that people with ID were more likely to quit if encouraged to do so by their doctor.³⁴ *All patients with ID should be asked about smoking; the primary care physician should also provide smoking cessation counseling and treatment individualized to that person's cognitive strengths and limitations (SORT = I).*

Cancer Screening

Cancer screening tests are recommended for adults in the general population, but logistic issues in-

volved in testing may result in under-screening of adults with ID. It is biologically plausible that the risk for most types of cancer should be the same for people with and without ID.

In a large international study,³⁵ colon cancer was found to be slightly more prevalent in adults with ID, although rates of adenomatous polyps in institutionalized adults with ID approximated the general population in a smaller study.³⁶ Constipation is a common problem for adults with ID living in group homes, making the onset of colon cancer symptoms difficult to evaluate. *We recommend following the USPSTF guidelines for colon cancer screening for adults with ID (SORT = B).*

In a large retrospective cohort study,³⁵ the incidence of breast cancer in women with ID was only slightly lower than that of the general population. Studies have commented on the associations between parity and breastfeeding³⁷; women with ID are, in general, less likely to have children and to breastfeed, which may affect their risk. Researchers have commented on lower mammogram use in women with ID,^{38,39} noting the widespread lack of provider recommendation for the test.³⁹ As women with ID live longer, *primary care providers should make every effort to obtain a mammogram at regular intervals as recommended by the USPSTF (SORT = C).*

Cervical cancer screening for women with ID is a topic of controversy. Fewer women with ID are sexually active compared with their non-intellectually disabled peers, putting them in a much lower risk group for cervical cancer. Two studies showed that when large samples of institutionalized women with ID were screened, the incidence of abnormal cervical cytology was extremely low.^{40,41} Community-dwelling women were not screened in these studies, and they are the most likely to be sexually active. Women with ID can also have difficulty communicating and might not be able to accurately relate their sexual history. There also may be other indications to do periodic gynecologic examinations (to evaluate for fibroids, ovarian masses, or dysmenorrhea). At this point, the available data argues against routine yearly Papanicolaou tests in women with ID. The decision to conduct Papanicolaou tests should be based more on the woman's sexual history than on her cognitive ability. *Physicians should individualize the interval for cervical screening to the patient's risks (SORT = B).*

Prostate cancer screening and skin cancer screening are performed regularly by many primary care providers despite insufficient evidence to recommend regular screening (as suggested by the USPSTF). There are also insufficient data to evaluate the incidence of skin cancer in the population of adults with ID, although 2 large studies document lower rates of prostate cancer in men with ID compared with the general population.^{35,42} The detectable preclinical phase for both cancers may be altered in people with ID because symptom detection and reporting are important in the early evaluation of these cancers. *Physicians should screen their intellectually disabled adult patients as they would other adults in their patient panel until more data are available. Skin cancer prevention should be taught (SORT = I).*

Other Screening Tests

Several investigators have documented the increased prevalence of osteoporosis in adults with ID, even among premenopausal women and men.^{43–47} A 2006 review focusing on women with ID highlighted risk factors, including inactivity, long-term anticonvulsant use, and possible Down syndrome.⁴⁸ Multiple previous studies documented the high rates of osteopenia/osteoporosis in adults with ID and cited the same risk factors^{49,50} with the addition of low vitamin D levels.⁵¹ *Given the high rates of osteoporosis documented among adults with ID, earlier screening is recommended beginning at younger ages (40 if living in an institution, 45 if community-dwelling; SORT = B).*

Visual problems are more common in adults with ID than in their non-intellectually disabled peers in both domestic and international studies.^{52–59} In addition, people with ID may be less likely to report visual symptoms or to have regular ophthalmic care.^{60–62} The method of screening may need to be individualized for patients with communication and perception limitations.⁶³ Both vision and hearing problems can have a disproportionate impact on adults who rely on sensory input to compensate for some of their ID. Hearing problems have been found to be more prevalent in adults with ID compared with the general population, although all studies to date have been done in the Netherlands.^{64–68} These studies comment on the higher rates of hearing loss in older patients with ID and the contribution of cerumen impaction, an easily treated problem. *Vision and hearing*

screenings should be performed regularly for adults with ID because the consequences of not screening are potentially significant (SORT = B).

The majority of studies focusing on mental health discuss the prevalence of “mental problems” rather than on specific conditions such as depression. Current research suggests somewhat higher rates of mood/affective disorders in adults with ID compared with the general population.^{69,70} Several studies have addressed the issue of how best to screen patients who may not be able to express their feelings effectively.⁷¹⁻⁷³ There is an emerging consensus that, in adults with mild to moderate ID, self-report of symptoms is a reasonable way to screen,⁷⁴ and there have been recent efforts to develop and validate screening tools for depression for adults with ID.⁷⁵⁻⁷⁷ *Primary care physicians should screen for depression annually, looking for behaviors such as disturbances in sleep or eating, weight loss, and agitation and, when applicable, ask patients about symptoms of depression (SORT = C).*

Discussion

There are sometimes additional logistic considerations when attempting to screen patients with ID. When being weighed and measured, some patients with moderate to severe ID can be anxious or frightened of the type of scale typically used in medical offices because the base can feel somewhat unsteady. These patients can be weighed at home on a regular bathroom scale and in a more familiar environment. For patients who are unstable when standing or have comorbid physical disabilities, the scale may need to be larger with more supports (multiple caregivers to help, a walker, or a grab bar). A note to call the day before the appointment can remind the caregiver to record a current weight at home before the visit.

Blood pressure can be handled in a similar manner. “White-coat hypertension” might be more prevalent in people with ID who are anxious about the medical office environment. Portable electronic blood pressure monitors are relatively inexpensive and can be used at any time. Home monitors allow the patient to have their blood pressure measured in a relaxed, familiar environment. Staff can sometimes work with patients to “desensitize” them to the sights and sounds of the medical office experience. Health care staff can take steps to seem less frightening to patients, for example, to avoid wearing white coats.

Blood draws can also be done at home under certain circumstances, and this technique may be preferable to a laboratory visit if the patient is very fearful. For cholesterol and glucose testing, it is sometimes acceptable to use fingerstick measurements if that is easier. Studies have shown that fingerstick measurement is acceptable for screening purposes, especially in low- to moderate-risk patients younger than 65.⁷⁸ However, fingerstick values can overestimate high-density lipoproteins and underestimate low-density lipoproteins, so treatment decisions should ideally be based on venous samples.

Vision screening often requires adaptive methods in patients with moderate to severe ID, and should be done by specialists if it cannot be done reliably by the primary care provider. An initial otoscopy to look for cerumen is recommended as the first step in hearing screening; patients can then have basic hearing tests either in the primary care office or with an audiologist, if needed.

For some adults with ID, sedation is required for routine procedures like dental work, endoscopic procedures, or minor surgery. If feasible, other tests the patient fears might be performed while the patient is sedated. For example, before or after dental work, vaccines could be administered, blood could be drawn, and gynecologic or other physical exams could be done. This practice requires coordination and communication among providers.

It should be noted that any decision about screening, whether it pertains to a patient with ID or a patient with typical intelligence, should be informed by the patient’s comorbid medical conditions, life expectancy, and quality of life. These issues should be carefully considered in both populations with the caveat that many people with ID consider their quality of life to be good; the mere presence of ID should not be considered grounds to eschew screening.

Implications for Research and Practice

A major goal of Healthy People 2010 and Closing the Gap (the Surgeon General’s “national blueprint to improve the health of persons with mental retardation”) is the elimination of health disparities and improved delivery of primary care for people with disabilities.^{21,22} To provide appropriate care, physicians need updated, evidence-based recommendations specific to adults with ID. Adults with ID should be integrated into the fabric of society in

general, and this includes “normalizing” their medical care as much as possible. However, without specific evidence-supported recommendations geared toward these patients, their care is in danger of being influenced by providers’ assumptions about them, which may or may not be valid. More research is needed to gather data about adults with ID that can inform screening and other recommendations for their primary care. Most of the data informing the guidelines are from countries that may have rates of certain medical conditions that differ from those in the United States. It is important to collect data in the United States about the health status, exposures, and response to treatment for adults with ID so we can offer them evidence-based care. There is a real need for increased funding and research directed at this growing but neglected segment of our population.

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