



# AMERICAN ACADEMY OF FAMILY PHYSICIANS

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## F O U N D A T I O N

### **Abstract of Study Funded with a Research Stimulation Grant in 2010**

#### **Risk Factors Affecting Bone Mineral Density Screening in a Population of Adults with Intellectual Disabilities (G1006RS)**

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#### **Abstract**

Studies have shown that men and women with Intellectual Disabilities (ID) have higher rates of osteoporosis and osteopenia than people without ID. Researchers have found several likely explanations, including an increased use of antiepileptic medications and decreased ambulation and sun exposure. It also appears that men and women with ID have lower rates of bone density screening than those without ID. Guidelines established for bone density screening in people with ID are currently inconsistent. A first step in characterizing this disparity is identifying which people with ID are currently being screened. **Methods:** A secondary database analysis was performed studying men and women greater than 18 who receive services from the Department of Developmental Services from 2007-2009. We will analyze several social and disability-related variables, including known risk factors for osteoporosis, to see if these variables are associated with screening. We will initially use bivariate analyses for analysis then logistic regression. **Discussion:** This study will identify social and demographic factors associated with bone density screening in a population of adults with ID. These results may be helpful in developing realistic guidelines for bone density screening in this population. We anticipate publishing the results in a family medicine journal.