# Article information:

Stress related disorders and subsequent risk of life threatening infections: population based sibling controlled cohort study - PMC
<https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6812608/>

# Article summary:

1. A population-based sibling-controlled cohort study in Sweden found that individuals with stress-related disorders, including PTSD, acute stress reaction, adjustment disorder, and other stress reactions, had an increased risk of life-threatening infections compared to their unaffected siblings and matched individuals without such a diagnosis.

2. The study also found that younger age at diagnosis of a stress-related disorder and the presence of psychiatric comorbidity, especially substance use disorders, were associated with higher hazard ratios for life-threatening infections.

3. The use of selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors in the first year after diagnosis of a stress-related disorder was associated with attenuated hazard ratios for life-threatening infections.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article titled "Stress related disorders and subsequent risk of life threatening infections: population based sibling controlled cohort study" presents a study that explores the association between stress-related disorders and the risk of life-threatening infections. The study is based on a large sample size of Swedish residents, with complete information on medical diagnoses and family links.

The article provides a detailed description of the study design, including the identification of individuals with stress-related disorders from the Swedish National Patient Register, construction of sibling cohorts to control for familial confounding, and follow-up procedures. The results show that individuals with stress-related disorders are at an increased risk of life-threatening infections compared to their unaffected full siblings and matched individuals without such a diagnosis from the general population.

However, there are some potential biases in this study that need to be considered. Firstly, the study relies on self-reported diagnoses from medical records, which may not accurately reflect the true prevalence of stress-related disorders in the population. Secondly, there may be other confounding factors that were not accounted for in the analysis, such as lifestyle factors or environmental exposures.

Additionally, while the article acknowledges that disrupted immune profiles have been reported in populations with PTSD and other stress-related disorders, it does not explore potential mechanisms underlying this association. Furthermore, it does not consider alternative explanations for the observed association between stress-related disorders and life-threatening infections.

Overall, while this study provides important insights into the potential health risks associated with stress-related disorders, further research is needed to fully understand these associations and identify effective interventions to mitigate these risks.

# Topics for further research:

* Mechanisms underlying the association between stress-related disorders and immune function
* Lifestyle factors and environmental exposures that may confound the association between stress-related disorders and life-threatening infections
* Interventions to mitigate the increased risk of life-threatening infections in individuals with stress-related disorders
* Prevalence of stress-related disorders in the general population and potential biases in self-reported diagnoses
* Alternative explanations for the observed association between stress-related disorders and life-threatening infections
* Long-term health outcomes and comorbidities associated with stress-related disorders.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/80b078318bbc829005d4f8637b8804e3>