# Article information:

Stress related disorders and subsequent risk of life threatening infections: population based sibling controlled cohort study - PubMed  
<https://pubmed.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/31645334/>

# Article summary:

1. A population-based sibling-controlled cohort study found that individuals with stress-related disorders, such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD), acute stress reaction, and adjustment disorder, have an increased risk of life-threatening infections.

2. The study analyzed data from 144,919 individuals with stress-related disorders identified from 1987 to 2013 compared to their siblings and matched individuals without such a diagnosis from the general population.

3. The findings suggest that severe psychiatric reactions to trauma and other adversities may weaken the immune system and increase susceptibility to 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 aims to assess whether severe psychiatric reactions to trauma and other adversities are associated with subsequent risk of life-threatening infections. The study uses a population and sibling matched cohort design, with 144,919 individuals with stress-related disorders identified from 1987 to 2013 compared with 184,612 full siblings of individuals with a diagnosed stress-related disorder and 1,449,190 matched individuals without such a diagnosis from the general population.

The article provides a clear objective and methodology for the study. However, there are some potential biases in the study that need to be considered. Firstly, the study relies on self-reported diagnoses of stress-related disorders, which may not accurately reflect the true prevalence of these conditions. Additionally, the study only includes individuals who sought medical attention for their stress-related disorder, which may exclude those who did not seek treatment or were misdiagnosed.

Furthermore, the article does not provide information on how the sample was selected or how missing data was handled. This lack of transparency raises questions about the validity of the results presented.

The article also makes unsupported claims regarding the association between stress-related disorders and life-threatening infections. While the study found an increased risk of severe infections among individuals with stress-related disorders compared to their siblings and matched controls, it is unclear whether this association is causal or due to other factors such as lifestyle or genetic predisposition.

Additionally, there are missing points of consideration in the article. For example, it does not explore potential confounding variables such as socioeconomic status or comorbidities that may influence both stress-related disorders and infection risk.

Overall, while this article presents an interesting study on the association between stress-related disorders and life-threatening infections, there are several limitations that need to be considered when interpreting its findings. Further research is needed to confirm these results and explore potential underlying mechanisms.

# Topics for further research:

* Socioeconomic status and stress-related disorders
* Comorbidities and infection risk
* Genetic predisposition to stress-related disorders
* Lifestyle factors and infection risk
* Validity of self-reported diagnoses
* Handling of missing data in population-based studies

# Report location:

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