# Executive Dysfunction in Chronically & Formerly Homeless Adults in Ottawa

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# Retrospective Case-Control Study

- 31 cases
  - o OICHI affiliated shelters and housing facilities for chronically homeless
- 31 controls
  - Matched for age (+/- 10 years) & sex
- Adapted OICHI Intake Questionnaire collected:
  - Demographics
  - Medical History
  - Mental Health History
  - Substance Use History
- 2 screening tests of executive dysfunction administered
  - Colour Trails Test (CTT 1&2)
  - The Quick Exit
- Outcome: Chronic Homelessness

## **Preliminary Results**

Table 1.Baseline Characteristics of Chronically Homeless Participants and Formerly Homeless Controls

Baseline variable	Chronically Homeless (n=31)	Formerly Homeless (n=31)	P value
Education			
- finished highschool	12	20	0.042
Assistance for			
- personal care	14	1	0.0001
- medications	24	3	<.0001
Medication use			
- antidepressant	16	7	0.0287
<ul> <li>antipsychotic</li> </ul>	29	6	<.0001
- sleep aid	9	0	0.002
Medical condition			
- Cirrhosis	11	3	0.0175
- Tuberculosis	9	2	0.0231
- Epilepsy	5	0	0.0196
- Acquired Brain			
Injury	28	16	0.0008
Substance use			
- cocaine	4	13	0.0104

## **Preliminary Results**

#### Executive Function Tests

Table 2.Unadjusted Analysis of Executive Function Tests of Chronically Homeless Participants and Formerly Homeless Controls

Tests	Chronically Homeless (N=31)	Formerly Homeless (N=31)	P value
Colour Trails Test 1	69.5	48.5	0.0145
(CTT1) - time in seconds			
CTT 1 – impaired	8	2	0.0383
Colour Trails Test 2	131.2	101.4	0.0329
(CTT2) - time in seconds			
CTT 2 - impaired	6	2	0.2554
The Quick Exit	6.5	4.7	0.0497
- total score			
The Quick Exit - impaired	25	21	0.3844