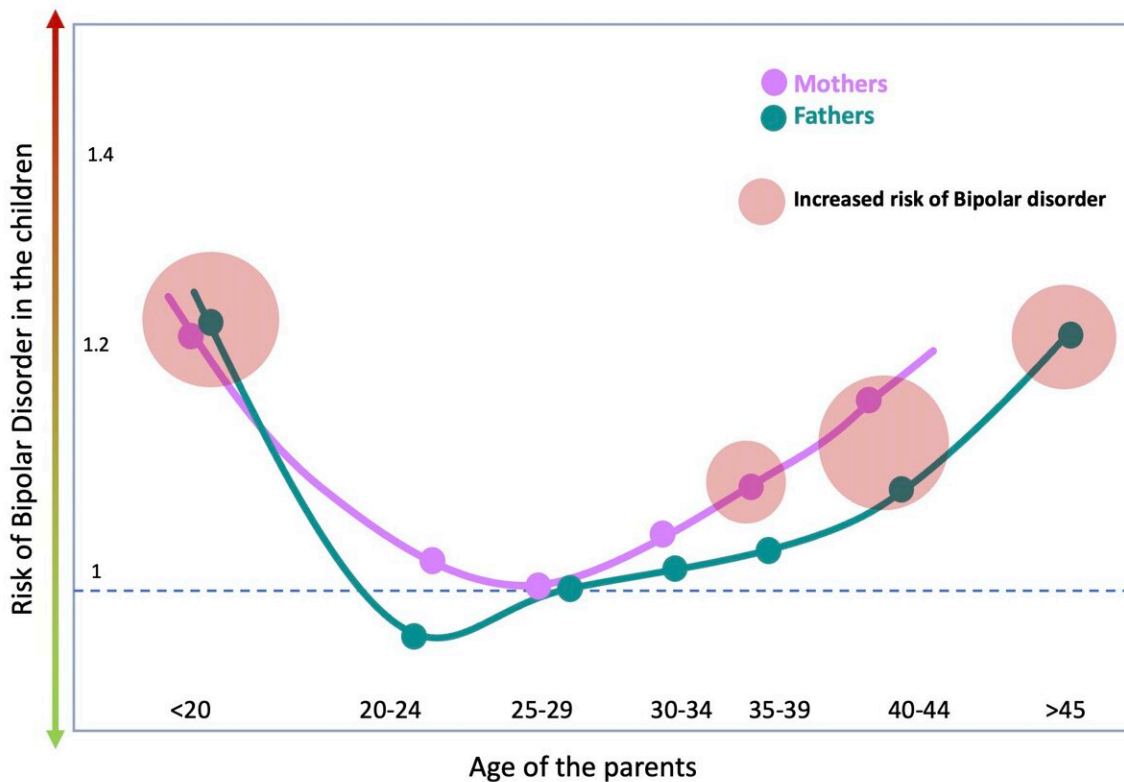


The U curve: Children born to younger or older parents have an increased risk of bipolar disorder

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Parental age and risk of bipolar disorder in children. This graph is adapted from the published original. Y-axis indicates odds ratio. Credit: Giovanna Fico

Children of either younger or older parents carry an increased risk of bipolar disorder. This risk is greater if you were born to a mother or father younger than 20 years old, if your mother was older than 35, or your father was older than 45. This tendency produces a U-shaped curve showing increased risks for younger and older parents. This work is presented at the ECNP Congress in Vienna, after recent publication in the journal *European Neuropsychopharmacology*.

Bipolar disorder, in which sufferers can swing from moods of elation to moods of extreme depression, is one of the most common serious mental illnesses, affecting around 2% of people, and carries a high risk of suicide and premature death. It is known to have high heritability; if one parent has bipolar disorder there's a 15% to 30% chance that this will be passed on to their children.

Study leader Dr. Giovanna Fico, of the University of Barcelona, said, "Parental age is a factor which affects many conditions, such as fertility and some [neuropsychiatric disorders](#). What we have found is slightly unusual because both younger and [older parents](#) carry an increased risk of having a child with bipolar disorder. The increased risk is moderate, but real.

"We can speculate that younger parents may be affected by environmental factors, such as socio-[economic problems](#), lack of support, but also stress or immunological factors, and that older parents may have [genetic factors](#) coming into play, but the truth is we don't really know."

The researchers, from Spain, Italy, Australia and the Netherlands, undertook a systematic review of studies from various countries which relate bipolar disorder to age. In total the studies included 13,424,760 participants, of whom 217,089 had bipolar disorder.

They found that older men were more at risk than other groups of having a child with bipolar disorder. These men had 29% higher odds of having a baby with bipolar disorder than fathers aged 25 to 29 while older women had 20% higher odds than mothers aged 25 to 29. In parents younger than 20 years the increased odds were 23% (for mothers) to 29% (for fathers). All analyses were corrected for biasing factors, like familial history for bipolar disorders and the age of the other parent.

Giovanna Fico said. "Again, we must stress that this risk is moderate, and it must be kept in perspective. However, for those already at risk, age is another factor that should be taken into consideration, and so it may be that doctors need to counsel both younger and older couples if they have a risk of bipolar disorder. We also see this U-shaped curve in some other conditions, such as autism and some cardiovascular diseases.

"We are planning to study several [environmental factors](#) which might be related to the risk of [bipolar disorder](#), but also to its course of illness. For example, we would like to explore how the exposure to pollution, climate changes, urbanization might affect the risk of some psychiatric disorders, and we want to try to understand if these factors help or worsen the course of the disorder."

Professor Maj Vinberg (University of Copenhagen), who was not involved in this research, said, "This interesting systematic review article shows that children of young parents (up to 20 years) have a greater risk of developing bipolar affective disorder. The same pattern is seen in older parents, defined as fathers over 45 and mothers over 35. The study raises several exciting research questions, including the possibility of early prevention and intervention. For example, in the daily clinical settings, it is crucial to be aware that [young individuals](#) with BD in their manic phases have more risky sexual behavior, which can associate with an increased pregnancy risk."

More information: Giovanna Fico et al, The U-shaped relationship between parental age and the risk of bipolar disorder in the offspring: A systematic review and meta-analysis, *European Neuropsychopharmacology* (2022). [DOI: 10.1016/j.euroneuro.2022.05.004](https://doi.org/10.1016/j.euroneuro.2022.05.004)

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