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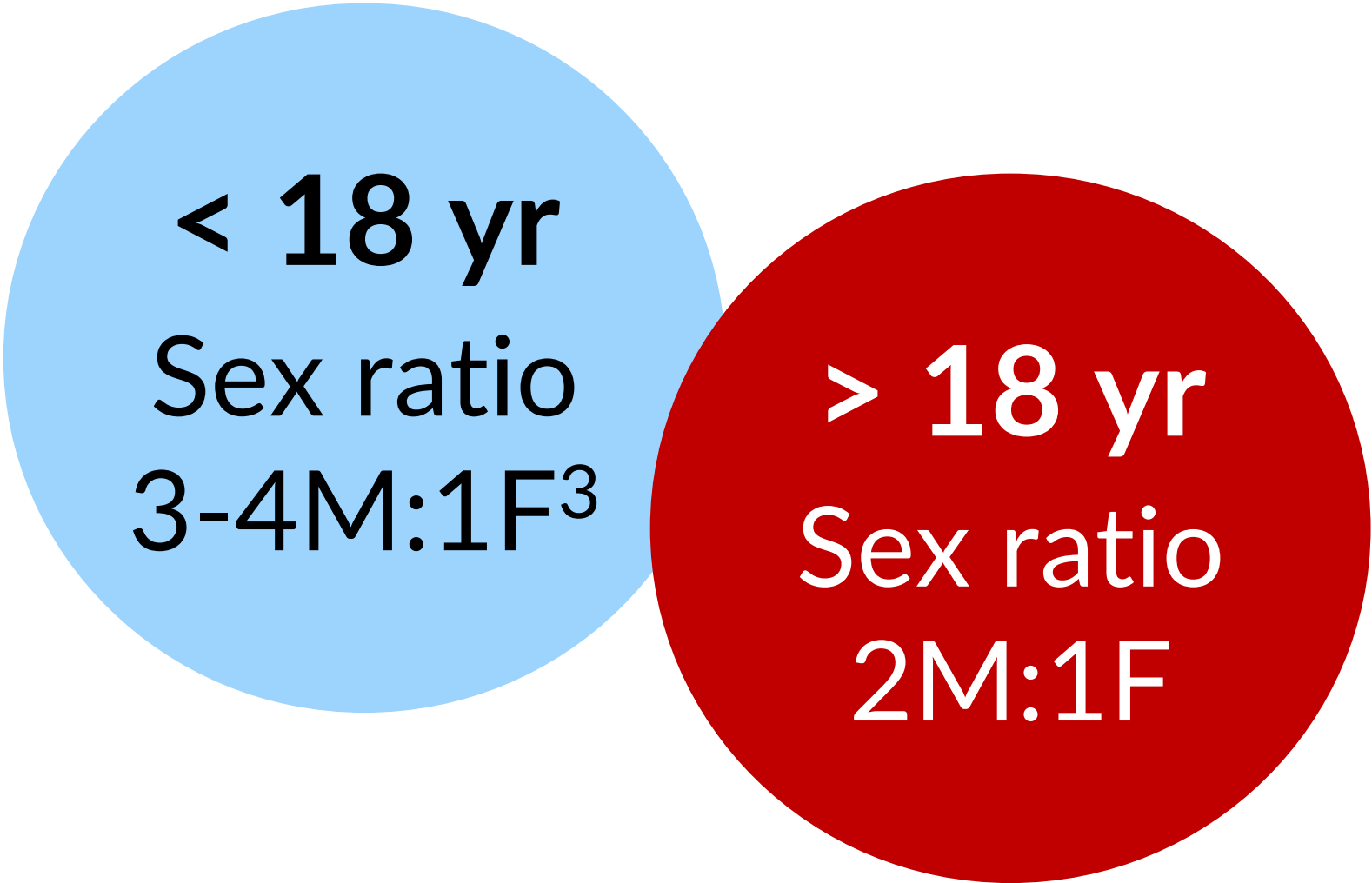
BACKGROUND

- Tic disorders are less common in adults than children, and sex distribution may be more even.^{1,2}
- There is comparatively less research on Tourette syndrome (TS) in adults.

AIMS

- To assess tic frequency and tic phenomenology in adults with TS.
- To investigate how sex influences tic phenomenology and comorbidity profile in adults.
- To present the objectives, design & methodology of the CAP Adult Tic Registry.

RESULTS



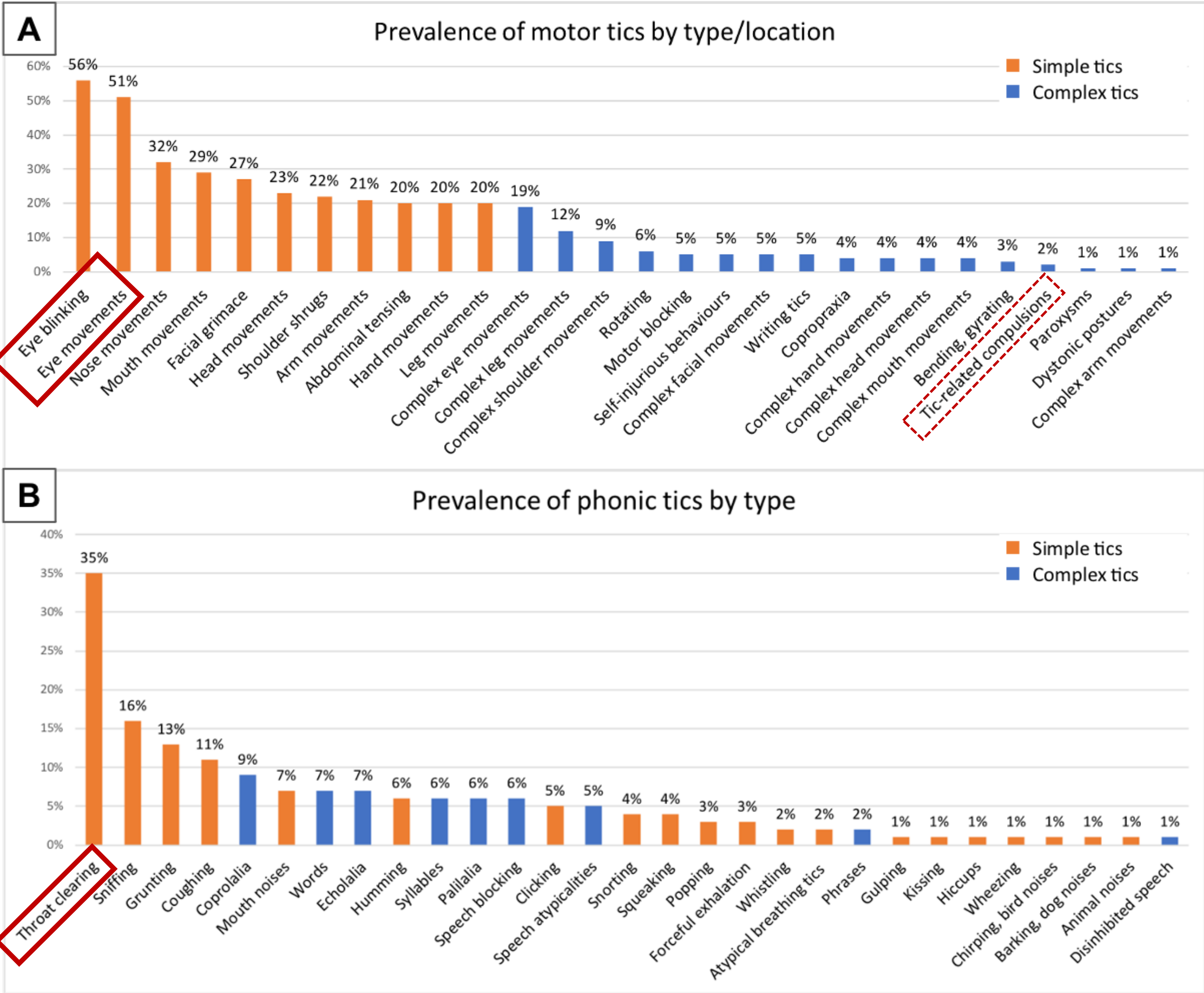
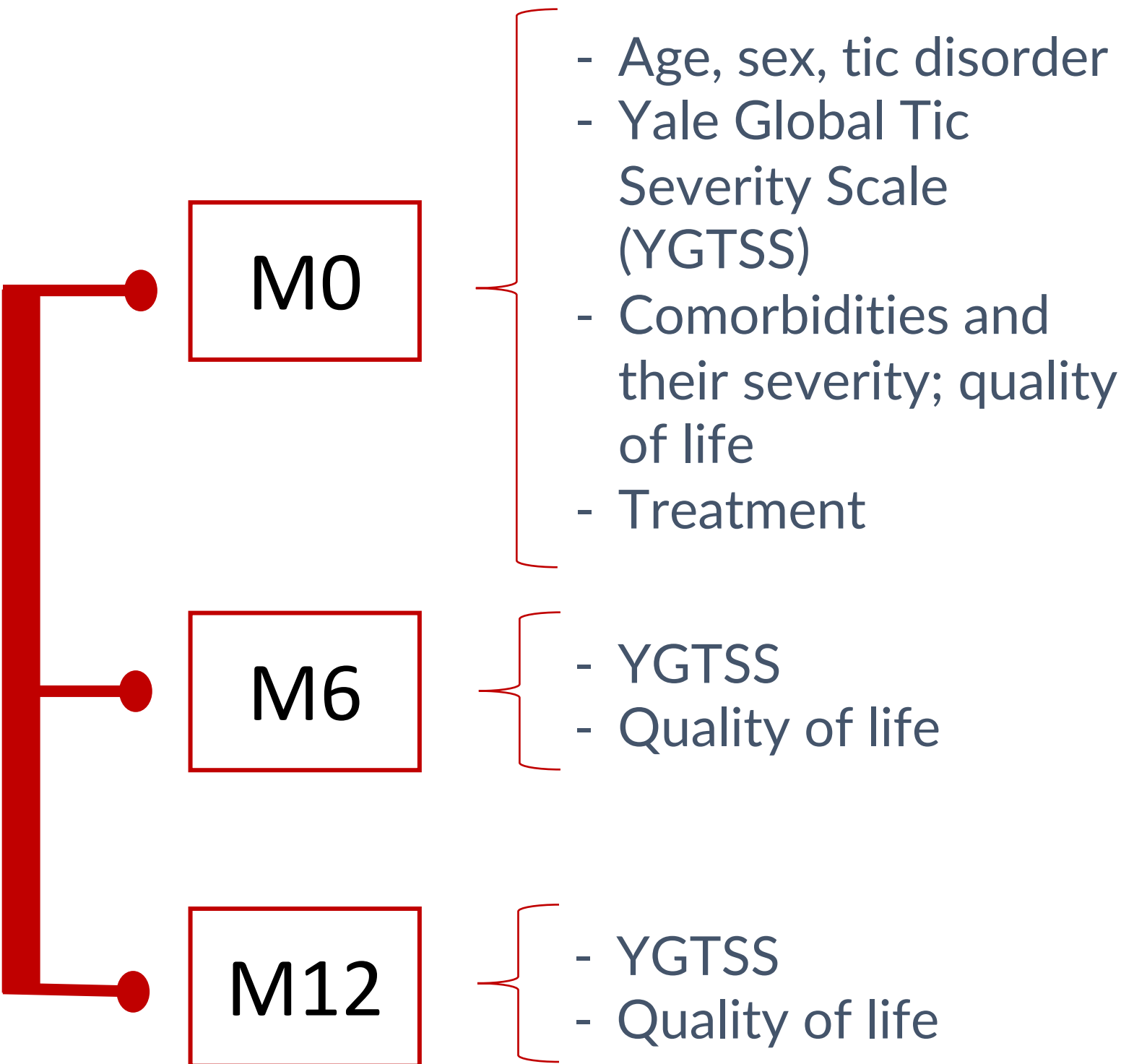
N=164 adults with tic disorders	
Sex	Women (n=57, 35%) Men (n=107, 65%)
Gender	100% cisgender
Nationality	87/164 (53%) Canadian 77/164 (47%) French
Diagnosis	145/164 (88%): TS 17/164 (10%): Persistent motor tics 1/164 (1%): Persistent vocal tics 1/164 (1%): Adult-onset tics
Mean age at assessment, y	Canadian: 32.9 (95%CI=29.7-36.1) French: 31.7 (95%CI=29.1-34.4) No difference between sexes.
Mean age at tic onset, y	Canadian: 9.9 (95%CI=8.2-11.5) French: 8.0 (95%CI=7.0-9.0) No difference between sexes.
ADHD	49/164 (30%)
OCD	34/164 (21%)
Depression	59/164 (36%)
Anxiety disorder	83/164 (51%)

Sex differences?

- Canadian **women** had slightly **more simple hand tics** than men (OR=3.0, 95%CI=1.2-7.6, p=0.03)
- Canadian **women** had a **greater complexity of motor tics** (p=0.048), a **greater motor tic score** (p=0.03), and a **greater tic-related impairment** (p=0.003) than men. There was no difference in the French subgroup.
- Canadian **women** had **more anxiety disorders than men** (OR=3.2, 95%CI=1.3-8.0, p=0.01). French **women** had **more OCD** than men (OR=4.8, 95%CI=1.3-18.0, p=0.02). There was no sex difference in ADHD and depression.

METHODS

Inclusion of adults with tic disorders from Calgary, Canada and Paris, France into the CAP Adult Tic Registry.



TAKE-HOME MESSAGES

- Simple head/face tics and throat clearing are the most common tics in adults.** The distribution of simple motor tics and phonic tics appears to be similar in adults to existing data in children, except for a few complex tics (e.g. tic-related compulsions 2% in adults vs 19% in children⁴).
- A **more even sex ratio** in the adult population than in the pediatric population suggests either that **TS tends to persist longer in females**, or that **women consult more often than males because of greater tic-related impairment**^{5,6} (linked to higher tic severity,⁶ or higher levels of distress/depression/anxiety?⁷).
- In the future, the CAP Registry will continue exploring the questions of sex differences in tic presentation and outcome, and:
 - Characterize the relationship between tic severity & tic-related impairment in women vs men
 - Standardize and evaluate screening methods for ADHD, OCD, depression and anxiety in adults.
 - Create a source of potential participants for research studies of adults with tic disorders.

REFERENCES

¹Schlander et al., 2011; ²Yang et al., 2016; ³Knight et al, 2012; ⁴Nilles et al, 2023; ⁵Lewin et al, 2012; ⁶Lichter et al, 2015 ; ⁷Hirschtritt et al, 2015