

Depression in Elderly People

Nannapas Tangtavornsirikul*

*Mahidol University International Demonstration School, Salaya, Phutthamonthon, Nakhon Pathom Thailand 73170

Email: nanapaswawa@gmail.com

Abstract:

Depression is one of the most widespread psychological disorders, with the total patients of 322 millions worldwide, among the elderly population which gives rise to several effects including mortality, albeit it is not a part of the normal process of aging. Levels of critical depression can be determined by numerous factors, such as age of the first on set, chronic illnesses, and stressful life events besides diagnosing depression in older individuals is more complicated due to the differences and variety in symptoms, and frequent comorbidity with other physical and mental ailments. Biological, physical, psychological, social, and socioeconomic are the major risk factors contributing to depression. Depression can be caused by genetics, cerebrovascular, cardiovascular, neurological diseases, anxiety disorder, and sleeping disorder. Forbye, Individuals who suffer from depressive disorders are more likely to have diabetes, dementia, stroke, Parkinson’s disease, Alzheimer’s disease, and suicidal behaviors. Variety of treatments for depression have been studied and modified to suit the elderly: psychotherapy and somatic, psychological treatment, therapy on behavior, cognition behavior, problem solving, brief psychodynamic, life review session, and bibliotherapy. Treatment for subsyndromal depressive symptoms arguably the most effective strategies preventing further depression followed by treatment for other comorbid illness, such as sleeping disorder, physical conditions, and chronic diseases.

Keywords —Depression, chronic diseases, neurological illness, Psychological risk factors

I. INTRODUCTION

Among elderly individuals around the world, psychological disorders are the foremost common chronic illnesses along with depression as one of the most widespread mental disorders (1, 2). Depression within the elderly is related to extreme hostile wellbeing as well as incapacity mortality and low life quality (3, 4). Subsequently, it can result in an increase of care burden for other family members and caregivers (5-7). Depression in older adults is a vital wellbeing issue due to its annihilating effects. Higher possibility of illness, higher possibility of being suicidal, the lower

function of physical, psychological, and communication, and higher self-neglect, each can result in higher mortality are all related to late-life depression (8). While, contrary to familiar understanding, older adults have less prevalence of major depression than younger adults (8). Depression in later life presents subtly and obviously different from depression in earlier life. Symptoms, cause, threat, encouragement, and future represent parts of the more established grown-up’s position in life expectancy. Information on how age can affect variables related to the beginning and preservation of depression is pivotal for treatment (3, 4). This paper will provide an

outline of an ongoing study of the epidemiology, threat, encouragement, and treatment for depression in elderly people with knowledge regarding aspects that abate treatment and possibility included.

II GENETIC RISKS

Genetic studies of the general population and genes which are possibly associated with late-life depression were both examined by the research on gene links to depression in elderly populations (9). The majority of articles in genetics of general people have concentrated on the process of insertion and deletion of polymorphism which can be found in the promoter region of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR) (9-11). Jansson and collaborators (2003) show a substantial effect on the 5-HTT2A gene promoter A/A genotype and the low mood of elderly men, however, nothing was found in older women (10). In this particular research, the 5-HTT serotonin transporter gene has no effect on low emotion (12, 13).

The search for genes responsible for depression in elderly populations has focused on genes that related to vascular threats, such as the 4 allele of apolipoprotein E (APOE4), which affects the metabolism of lipid; the insertion/deletion polymorphism in the gene encoding the angiotensin converter enzyme dipeptidyl carboxypeptidase-1 (DCP-1); and the five-repeat polymorphism (14). APOE4 is the most studied of these genes, as it is a well-established genetic risk factor for Alzheimer's disease (15). In spite of the credibility of the affiliation and one particular study of expanded APOE4 prevalence of depression in more aged populations, the majority of the following research did not found any relationship between APOE and depression in the elderly (16, 17). Several studies have discovered that depressed APOE4 carriers perform worse cognitively than depressed ones who are not carriers (18). However, others also clarify that APOE4 has no effect on the functioning of cognition among depressed seniors (18). The association between 4 alleles and the age that depression episodes first take place has been studied with conflicting evidence (14). Eventually, there is research discovered that APOE4 was associated with suicide attempts in depressed

seniors (14). In addition, the mutation of MTHFR is not differ from those who are depressed and those who are not, but it is more common among late-onset depression (those who experience depression from the age of 50 and up) than early-onset depression (those who first experience depression prior to the age of 50) (19, 20). There was a report that there was no relationship between depression in later life and VLDL-R or DCP-. There were no examinations of the age of onset (21-23).

III PSYCHOLOGICAL RISK FACTORS

Many of the factors involving psychology that elevate one's risk of being depressed in later life are also associated with the history of depression in earlier life (24, 25). Scoring high in personality tests assessing neuroticism are associated with late-life depression (26). In individuals who are 45 or older, it has been demonstrated that a large portion of the relationship between neuroticism and depression is a role of vulnerable genetic sharing (26). This suggests that neuroticism can be both psychological and genetic cause of depression. Throughout the lifespan, depression is influenced by both cogitation and anticipation. Cogitation is reflecting on one's distress repeatedly but passively, however, and is ineffective. Additionally a cogitate coping style has been linked to depression in later life (25). People who report using a cogitate style to cope with life are likely to gain advantage more from social support but will likely to obtain less of it because their social support network may be overburdened. Recent research has found that an anticipated coping style, which has primarily been examined in the context of anxiety, may also be present in depression. In a sample of older adults, individuals who have high scores in scale of experimental anticipation would also have a higher effect of health conditions on depression (26).

IV STRESSFUL LIFE EVENTS

Depression not only in late life but also in other ages has been linked to the amount of unpleasant events in life one has to encounter, despite the various kinds of events (27). Economically deprived, grief, physical changes, lifestyle changes, and any problems with others are all examples of

stressful events in late life (27). Retirement does not appear to be linked with depression in the majority of late adults, though the risk can possibly increase in men who retire early (27, 28). Recent papers indicate that the most significant effect happens within 6 months, implying that most people are relatively resilient. All things considered, indeed long-ago occasions, however, contribute to being a risk (29). Established vulnerabilities seem to mitigate the impacts of unpleasant occasions on depression. For instance, a variant in the promoter region of the serotonin transporter gene (5-HTTLPR s allele) is linked to a higher chance of depression following a hip fracture (30-33). Additionally, the way of thinking affects the reaction of individuals to unpleasant events, and the response seems to differentiate according to cognition and event type. Elderly people who have higher score of measuring autonomy (focusing on success and personal control) tend to be more sensitive to interpersonal stress, which results in depression, so although older individuals whose score on a scale of sociology is high (emphasis on intimate relationships hence the need for approval) are more sensitive to achievement-related stress, which results in depression (34, 35).

In elderly people, a relationship between unpleasant life occasions and depressed symptoms has been observed, supporting the idea that people with depression behave in ways that make widespread phenomenon occurrences more likely (36). So even though this has not been evaluated, late adults who are depressed are more likely than younger depressed individuals to create future interpersonal problems for themselves (e.g., alienating caregivers), as has been recognised with depressed individuals who are younger (37, 38). Rumination that has been associated with a decline in social support may contribute to this process. Bereavement is a distressing occurrence that occurs more frequently as one gets older (39, 40). However, symptoms which indicate depression are a natural consequence to loss, persistent symptoms which last more than 2 months can be diagnosed as depression (41, 42). Some researchers believe that bereavement-related depression is a unique condition known as complicated grieving, including

separation anxiety and traumatic disorder (43-45). On the other hand, others think that the parallels between difficult mourning and typical severe depression exceed the distinctions (43, 46-48).

V TREATMENTS

A significant research endorses a variety of psychotherapy and somatic being used as treatments for depression in elderly (49). In terms of pharmacological therapy, randomised clinical trials with depressed elderly people have shown that tricyclic antidepressants, monoamine oxidase inhibitors, and selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors all have equal effectiveness, with direct to expansive impacts (50). The likely cause for elderly people is the same as that for middle-aged adults in terms of health. In older adults with comorbid conditions, treatment efficacy has been noted in some cases. In the group of older adults, those who have cognitive impairment have been shown to be worse than those who are younger in various situations (51).

There are several effective psychological treatments for depression in elderly. The majority of these procedures include a behavioural activation component which straightforwardly acknowledges the issue of action confinement; a few center on significance of the activity, and the rest target the cognitions which can escalate and remain depressive episodes (52). Therapy on behaviour, cognition behavior, problem-solving, brief psychodynamic, life review session, and bibliotherapy on cognition are some of the interventions that have been studied (52, 53). All of these manualized treatments have been modified in some way to be more appropriate for elderly people. Life reviewing session, specially developed for use with late adults, is more broadly distinguished from reminiscent activities because it is an empirically assessed structured therapy. In randomised controlled trials, effect sizes ranging from moderate to large have been observed for all of these interventions. A treatment approach that combines empirically supported psychological elements focusing on gaining access to public resources to address issues may be more efficient than either approach alone (54). Promising therapies, such as

affirmation and engagement therapy, and therapy on conscientious cognition are not yet fully assessed in older children (55, 56). Rather than indulging in avoidance or rumination, mindfulness-based treatments encourage individuals to be more aware of and accept their feelings and thoughts (57, 58).

VI PREVENTION

Prevention measures can possibly prevent the first episode of depression, a late-life recurrence, or a relapse after therapy. Because more than 50 percent of old people who suffer from depression get the disease later in life, preventative programmes aimed at this age group are just as effective as those aimed at younger ages (59). Preventive measures are frequently directed at those who have greater risk of developing a condition. Treatment of older persons with subsyndromal depressive symptoms may be the most promising preventive strategy for preventing full-blown depression (60). Other preventions focus on elderly people who are vulnerable to depression due to physical disease, disability, deprivation and care (61). Therapy on individuals who are at risk of being bereaved, education for those who suffer from chronic conditions, cognitive behaviour to lessen negative thoughts, and life reviewing sessions are all interventions with the most empirical support (62). People who have had a stroke and are given antidepressant medication as a preventive measure have less possibility to develop depression than people who receive a placebo (63). Group support and skills training are both promising strategies for caretakers of disabled or sick people. Given the strong association between depression and restriction of activities in this group, behavioural activation may be an incredibly effective preventive intervention (63). Given the link between isolation and depression in late adults, social isolation programmes may be beneficial (63). Over ten years, telephone service and emergency response programme serving a huge amount of isolated elderly populations in Italy, many of them have poor health, discovered that rates of suicide were lower than estimated, implying that there are decrease in depression episodes (64).

Additionally, strategies used to prevent are also used to lower the risk of depression-related adverse results in elderly people. Suicide risk displaing in late adults along with depressive disorder, followed by efficacious treatment for depression, lessens of being and can possibly thus decrease the risk of having suicidal behaviours (64).

Untargeted interventions, such as programmes that have professional education and lay audiences concerning depression in elderly, emphasise that the normal process of ageing doesn't include having depressive disorder, may also be beneficial. All physical primary care on the Swedish island of Gotland were trained to recognise and acknowledge depression in a landmark study that has since been replicated in several other locations (64). Following that, although there are elevation in rates of depression being diagnosed, rates of suicide is decreased. The training could be especially beneficial for a long-term care center, where a high rate of depressive disorder may conceal that depressive disorder is not a given—or even the norm—for this particular age group. Rates of depression are also likely to be higher in skilled nursing facilities, indicating the need for environmental changes (63).

CONCLUSIONS

The empirical evidence supports the statement that a natural part of ageing is not including depression. Midlife depression is more prevalent than late-life depression, a more defined form is an exception. While depression in later life is frequently less aggressive than early-life depression, the consequences can be devastating. It is possible to understand depression in older adults from the perspective of a life expectancy formative diathesis-stress. As risk and protective factors change in frequency or importance throughout a person's life, they become more or less prominent in the aetiology of depression. Late-life has dramatically increased biological risks, and some life events have been occurring, with reduced mental vulnerability and increased psychological resilience. Given the physical and social challenges of older adulthood, depression becomes less prevalent than in this particular

Depression in late life has a complicated etiology. Heterogeneity characterizes late-life depression with the age of the first appearance, which is likely to indicate the difference in etiology. Early-onset depression is impacted by depression genes, though late-onset depression can display natural or emotional reactions to the occasions which are more frequent in later life or display an early symptom of dementia. Comorbidity of depression with other conditions is prevalent in older adults, most likely due to mechanisms of biology, psychology, and social.

The risk factors affecting depression in late life have been considerably categorized into mainly neurological, physical disease and dysfunction, and unpleasant life events such as sorrow and care. Only recently has research begun to investigate the interconnection among these risk factors. Since more evidence about protective and risk factors becomes available, the possibility of developing and testing novel preventive measures increases.

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