Anxiety and Depression in Older Adults

Gareth Holland Student Nurse September 2006 Group

Aims of Presentation

- To identify Doris's needs
- To suggest the most appropriate therapeutic interventions to meet Doris's needs and discuss the rationale for them
- To present evidence supporting these proposed interventions

Key issues identified from Doris's profile:

- Being treated for anxiety by her GP for the last 2 yrs taking Lorazepam 2mg 3 times per day
- Retired 5 years ago
- Two friends have died in the last year
- Breathless attacks (particularly at night)
- Feels tired all the time, and has difficulty sleeping
- Says things are getting on top of her, and she gets little pleasure out of life
- Rarely goes out of the house

Anxiety or Depression?

"All professionals working in the community have to decide whether anxiety symptoms are evidence of an anxiety state or symptoms of another disorder, like depression, that might require a different therapeutic approach" (Manthorpe & Illife, 2006)

ICD-10 Criteria for Depression

- 1. Depressed mood
- 2. Loss of interest and enjoyment
- 3. Reduced energy leading to increased fatigability and diminished activity
- 4. Reduced concentration and attention
- 5. Reduced self-esteem and self confidence
- 6. Ideas of guilt and unworthiness
- 7. Bleak and pessimistic views of the future
- 8. Ideas or acts of self-harm or suicide
- 9. Disturbed sleep
- 10. Diminished appetite

(WHO, 1992)

Treatment of Anxiety & Depression

- When depressive symptoms are accompanied by symptoms of anxiety, the first priority should usually be to treat the depression.
- Psychological treatments for depression often reduce anxiety
- Many anti-depressants have sedative/anxiolytic effects

(NICE Guidelines, 2004)

N.I.C.E. Guideline 23

- NICE guidelines recommend the following initial treatments for mild to moderate depression;
- 1. Exercise

- 2. Psychological treatments e.g. problem solving therapy, short-term cognitive behavioural therapy and guided self-help
- 3. Alternatively, counselling or computerised CBT may help *(Beating The Blues)*.

(NICE Guidelines, 2004)

Exercise 1

- Can improve your health
- Lift your mood
- Reduce anxiety
- Improve self-esteem and concentration (Mental Health Foundation, 2005)
- An exercise programme usually consists of 3 sessions per week (lasting for 45 minutes to an hour each)
- Should be continued for 10 to 12 weeks
- Can consist of any exercise appropriate to the individuals fitness level e.g. walking or swimming
- Recommend local services e.g. walking or exercise groups

Exercise 2

- If Doris does not wish to leave her home, discuss appropriate exercises e.g. exercise tapes OR discuss treating everyday activities as exercise
- Should be scheduled and recorded by Doris for reflection
- To try to involve her friends: take Doris shopping
- Should be a collaborative process determine what she wants to do, what she feels is appropriate (considering age, gender, physical condition)

Why is this intervention therapeutic for Doris?

- It could help Doris re-establish existing social contacts, and also create new ones – she feels she is not as sociable as she once was
- It could help promote her self-esteem and confidence through achieving goals and targets – something which has been lacking since leaving work
- Keeping a diary would enable Doris to reflect on her feelings show her how much she has actually achieved in a day
- Help with her negative feelings she may feel fitter and healthier, feel more positive about the way she looks
- Exercise may help her regulate her sleep pattern, which in turn could help her with task management during the day
- Could also be of benefit to her breathlessness

References

- 1. World Health Organisation (1996), International Classification of Diseases
- 2. NICE Clinical Guidance 23 (2004), Treatment of Depression in Adults
- 3. Hughes, C, Depression in older people in Redfern, S & Ross, F (2006) <u>Nursing</u> <u>Older People</u>, Elsevier, Edinburgh
- 4. Beech, I The person who experiences depression in Barker, P (ed) <u>Psychiatric and</u> <u>Mental Health Nursing: The craft of caring</u> (2003), Hodder Arnold, London
- 5. Manthorpe, J, Iliffe S (2006) Anxiety and depression, <u>Nursing Older People</u>, 18, 1, 24-29
- 6. Department of Health (2001) National Service Framework for Older People
- 7. British National Formulary 52 (2006) RPS Publishing London
- 8. Bryant, C et al (2008) The prevalence of anxiety in older adults: Methodological issues and a review of the literature, <u>Journal of Affective Disorders</u> 109, 233-250
- 9. Mental Health Foundation (2005), Up and running! How exercise can help beat depression, <u>http://www.mhf.org.uk/</u>

Thankyou

Any Questions?