

Psychiatric Illness in Older Adults

Along with weakening eyesight and hearing, a certain amount of mental deterioration (such as forgetfulness) is commonly associated with aging. However, these associations are often unfair and inaccurate stereotypes. Many older adults are able to maintain mental sharpness throughout their lives, as well as relatively good eyesight and hearing.

In fact, it is this kind of stereotyping that can make it difficult at times to identify psychiatric illness in ourselves

or our loved ones who are older.

Changes in mood or behavior may be the first sign that there is a problem. A physician can help you determine if the problems you or a loved one experience may require treatment.

An article in the June 7, 2000, issue of *JAMA* reports on an outreach program for individuals 60 years old and older living in public housing. The outreach program's goal was to identify older individuals with psychiatric illnesses and to provide treatment.

DEPRESSION:

Depression is a common mental disorder that can affect people of any age.

Some of the common symptoms of depression are:

- Feelings of hopelessness, helplessness, or worthlessness
- Persisting sadness
- Tiredness, lack of energy
- Loss of interest in or pleasure from everyday activities
- Sleeping problems
- Problems focusing and making decisions

DEMENTIA:

Dementia is the progressive loss of memory, awareness, judgment, and the ability to reason. Dementia has different causes. The most common cause is **Alzheimer disease**, a progressive brain disorder.

Some of the common symptoms of dementia are:

- Confusion not due to drugs or other illnesses
- Disorientation – such as not knowing the date or the place where one is located
- Memory loss – more severe than forgetting names

PSEUDODEMENTIAS (FALSE DEMENTIAS):

Some medical problems and drugs may cause symptoms similar to dementia, but are not true dementia. The dementia-like symptoms are reversible if treated. Rapid onset of confusion due to the effects of drugs or illness is called **delirium**. Evaluation by a physician is essential for persons experiencing symptoms of delirium or any of the conditions listed below.

Some of the causes of dementia-like symptoms:

- Some drugs like sleeping pills, tranquilizers, and certain pain medications
- Drug interactions or an overdose of a drug
- Malnutrition caused by a poor diet or problems absorbing nutrients
- Other mental problems, such as depression
- Alcohol or substance abuse

SCHIZOPHRENIA:

Schizophrenia is a term used for a group of mental disorders that are all forms of **psychosis**. Psychosis is a serious mental condition in which a person loses touch with reality and has difficulty telling fact from fantasy.

Some of the common symptoms of schizophrenia are:

- Delusions – false beliefs (for example, the notion that someone can "steal" your thoughts)
- Hallucinations – false perceptions and sensations (for example, hearing voices that are not there)
- Disordered thinking – lack of logical thought process (thoughts and communication become disorganized and fragmented)
- Problems with emotional expression – severe reduction in emotional expressiveness (for example, the person may not show signs of normal emotion and may withdraw from social contacts)

FOR MORE INFORMATION:

- National Institute on Aging Alzheimer's Disease Education and Referral Center (ADEAR)
800/438-4380 (800/222-4225 TTY)
or www.nih.gov/nia/health
- American Psychiatric Association Mental Health of the Elderly
1400 K Street, N.W.
Washington, DC 20005 or
www.psych.org
- American Geriatrics Society
800/247-4779
or www.healthinaging.org

INFORM YOURSELF:

To find this and previous *JAMA* Patient Pages, check out the AMA's Web site at www.ama-assn.org/consumer.htm.

Additional Sources: American Psychiatric Association, National Institute on Aging, American Geriatrics Society, National Institute of Mental Health, The AMA Family Medical Guide, The AMA Encyclopedia of Medicine

Brian Pace, MA, Writer

Richard M. Glass, MD, Editor

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