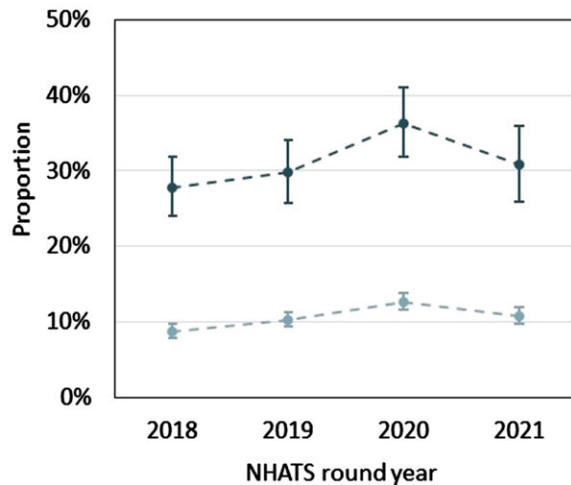


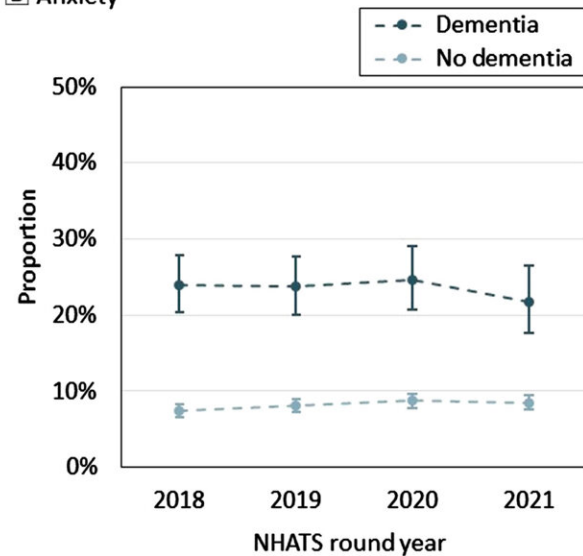
Having dementia and reduction in social participation are associated with increased depression and anxiety

May 11 2023

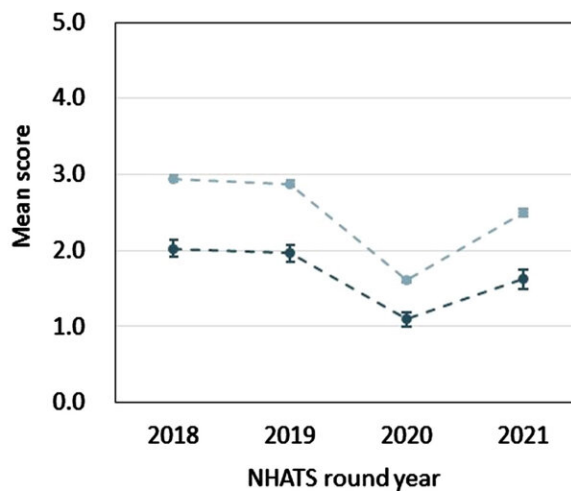
A Depressive symptoms



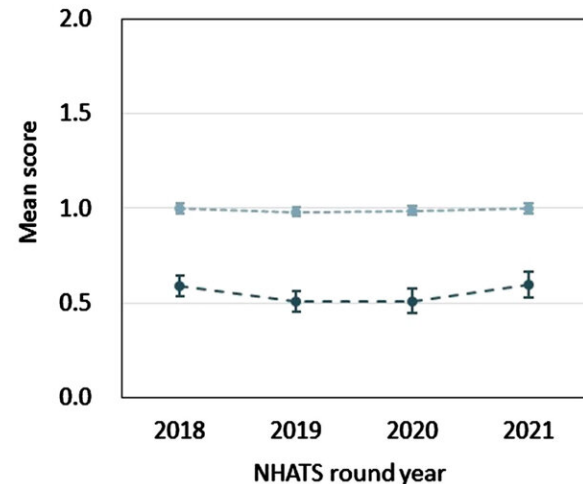
B Anxiety



C Social activity



D Physical activity



Mental health and activity participation by dementia status per year of assessment. A) Proportion of depressive symptoms. B) Proportion of anxiety. C) Mean score of social activity. D) Mean score of physical activity. The dot shows the proportion or mean score, and the bar shows the range of 95% confidence intervals. The blue dots and bars refer to older adults with dementia, and the pale blue dots and bars refer to those without dementia. Dementia status in 2018 refers to the assessment in the NHATS 2018 survey. Dementia status in 2019 and afterward refers to the assessment in the previous survey. NHATS, National Health and Aging Trends Study. Credit: *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease Reports* (2023). DOI: 10.3233/ADR-230019

An increased risk of depression and anxiety among US older adults with dementia and poor activity participation has been demonstrated through an analysis of data from the National Health and Aging Trends Study (NHATS), a nationally representative population-based study.

These findings were reached by a team of researchers from the Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Exploratory Oncology Research and Clinical Trial Center in National Cancer Center, and Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science, Japan. This study is published in the *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease Reports*.

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic has posed challenges to the health and lives of [older adults](#) with [dementia](#). Social measures such as strict physical distancing to protect [vulnerable groups](#), including older adults with dementia, increase the risk of social isolation among them.

Participation in meaningful activities provides a sense of continuity, quality of life, and self-identity to people with dementia. Physical distancing measures during the pandemic could impede activity

participation and lead to deterioration of mental well-being. Quantitative data show that people with dementia experienced worsening mental health following the first lockdown and the second wave of the pandemic. However, few studies included older adults without dementia as a [control group](#) and information on the level of activity participation.

The team analyzed data from 4,548 community-dwelling older adult participants of two or more NHATS survey rounds between 2018 and 2021. The main objective of the study was to investigate the longitudinal association between activity participation and mental health in individuals with dementia during the pandemic.

The findings

Multivariable binomial logistic regression analyses revealed an increased risk of depressive symptoms and anxiety among older adults with dementia before and during the COVID-19 pandemic. The overall level of depressive symptoms increased between 2019 and 2020 because of the onset of the pandemic and lifestyle changes caused by several restrictions.

Poor activity participation was also associated with a high risk of depressive symptoms and anxiety. Furthermore, the association between dementia and worse mental health outcomes remained significant even after controlling for activity participation. However, there was no interaction effect between dementia and year of follow-up for depressive symptoms and anxiety.

Balancing infection management and dementia care

The results highlight that mental health deterioration was more prominent during the pandemic onset than in other one-year periods

investigated and that widespread [mental health](#) challenges exist in the community-dwelling population.

Older adults with dementia may experience chronic psychological distress because of their dependence to care in daily life stimulated by rapid [lifestyle changes](#) and reduced [social contact](#) in 2020. In addition, they may be more vulnerable to reduced contact than individuals without dementia since loneliness and social isolation are linked to an increased risk of dementia. Dementia care and support should address emotional and social needs using accessible means under long-term restrictions.

More information: Miharu Nakanishi et al, Depression and Anxiety in Older Adults with Dementia During the COVID-19 Pandemic, *Journal of Alzheimer's Disease Reports* (2023). [DOI: 10.3233/ADR-230019](https://doi.org/10.3233/ADR-230019)

Provided by IOS Press

Citation: Having dementia and reduction in social participation are associated with increased depression and anxiety (2023, May 11) retrieved 5 May 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2023-05-dementia-reduction-social-depression-anxiety.html>

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