

Geriatric Psychiatry Consultation

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Speaker Disclosures

- I have no relevant conflict of interest disclosures.

Learning Objectives

- Approach to common conditions
 - Cognitive impairment
 - Dementia related Behavioral Symptoms
 - Depression
- Setting Specific Features
 - Clinic
 - Nursing Home

Settings

- HMC Senior Care Clinic – 20 yrs
 - Social Worker
 - Clinical Pharmacist
 - Nutritionist
 - (Falls Clinic; Memory and Brain Wellness Clinic)
- Community Nursing Home – 23 yrs
 - Social Worker
 - Pharmacy consultant
 - PT, OT

Cognitive Impairment

- Cognitive Aging
- *“A process of gradual, ongoing, yet highly variable changes in cognitive functions that occur as people get older”*
 - Not a disease
 - Occurs in everyone

Recommendations to Reduce Cognitive Decline

- Be physically active
- Treat cardiovascular diseases like hypertension, and reduce risk factors like smoking, poorly controlled diabetes
- Review health and medications with health professional
- Be socially and intellectually engaged
- Get adequate sleep
- (Brain Healthy Diet)

Cognitive Aging
Institute of Medicine Report-2015

DSM 5

Neuro-Cognitive Disorder Criteria

Decline in One or More Cognitive Domains

- History
- MOCA vs MMSE vs RUDAS

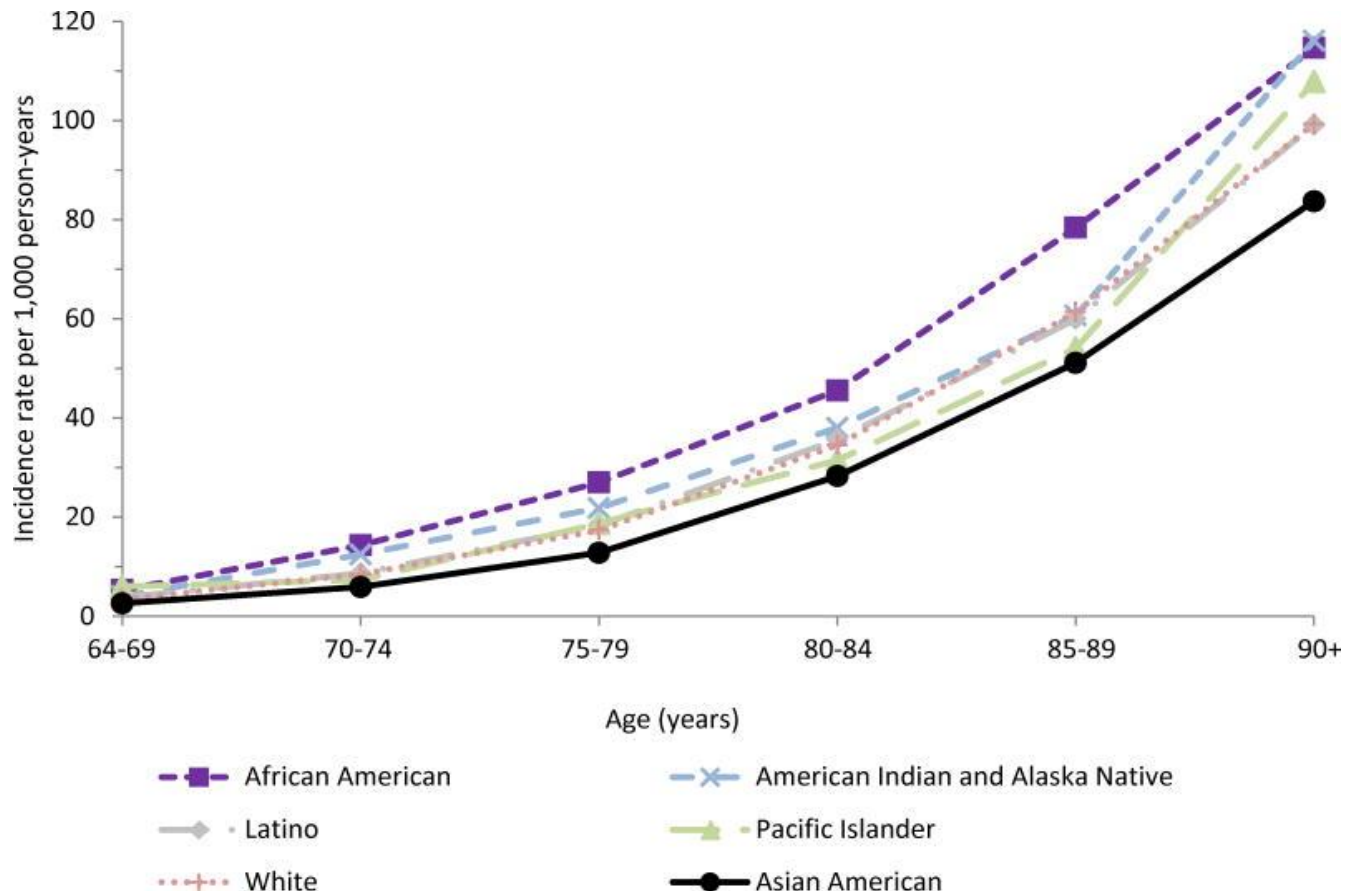
Impaired Functioning

- History
- IADL clinic checklist

Not Exclusively in Delirium

- History
- Basic Lab workup
(Volumetric Brain MRI)

Dementia Incidence Rates by Age and Race-Ethnicity



Awareness of Dementia Diagnosis

- Medicare and National Health & Aging Study
 - Medicare claims record vs
 - Pt or proxy reporting MD told of dx
 - Results
 - N= 1, 038 unweighted with dementia criteria
 - 41% diagnosed and aware of dx from MD
 - 19% diagnosed but unaware of dx from MD
 - 40% not diagnosed, not aware
- Non-whites more likely unaware, not diagnosed

Types of Neuro-Cognitive Disorder

- Alzheimer's Disease
- Vascular
- Lewy-Body/Parkinson's
- Fronto-temporal
 - Behavioral Variant
 - Primary Progressive Aphasia(Semantic)

Diagnosing Behavioral Symptoms

- Physically Aggressive Behavior
- Physically Non-Aggressive Behavior
- Verbally Aggressive Behavior
- Verbally Non-Aggressive Behavior
- Wandering
- Hiding/Hoarding

Behavioral Symptom Treatment

- Nonpharmacological
 - Structured Activities
 - Supervision
 - Needs approach(food, drink, toileting, pain relief, decreased stimulation)
- Pharmacological (Recurrent, severe Sxs)
 - SSRI
 - Antipsychotics
 - Prazosin
 - Benzodiazepines

Depression

- Uncomplicated Depression
 - Start low, go slow, go all the way
- Complicated
 - Newly diagnosed dementia
 - Treat depression first
 - Then start AChE Inhibitor/Memantine
 - Grief/Bereavement
 - Supportive therapy if early, mild severity
 - Antidepressant if prolonged or severe
 - Unresponsive/Refractory
 - Augment vs Switch
 - Augmentation: Antidepressant vs Antipsychotic

Takeaways

Communicate Dementia Diagnoses

Complete Antidepressant Trials

Most families don't fear antipsychotics for dementia behaviors as much as the providers and literature

Questions and Discussion

- Ask questions in the chat or unmute yourself

Resources

- [AIMS Center office hours](#)
- [UW PACC](#)
- [Psychiatry Consultation Line](#)
 - (877) 927-7924
- [Partnership Access Line \(PAL\)](#)
 - (866) 599-7257
- [PAL for Moms](#)
 - (877) 725-4666
- [UW TBI-BH ECHO](#)

Registration

- If you have not yet registered, please email uwictp@uw.edu and we will send you a link