

A study of the psychiatric profile of old people residing in old peoples home from 6 months to 2 years over six months

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The subjects of the study were 52 patients live in two old people's homes ; their residence ranged between 6 months and 2 years. The study was made to evaluate the morbidity among that selective population, study sociodemographic variables and to specify the prevalence of psychiatric disorders. Psychiatric examination, neurological examination, general medical examination, medical, psychiatric and social histories were evaluated in interviews. A statistical evaluation of the data was done to prove or disprove the causal effect of the different variables up on the psychiatric illnesses ; depression, arteriosclerosis and cerebrovascular disease and dementia. It was found that the prevalence of psychiatric illness is high among old people and amounts to 71%. Arteriosclerosis and cerebrovascular disease were reported in 29% and dementia in 25% of patients. Other illnesses such as late mania, neurosis, paraphrenia and personality change of the old people prevailed in smaller percentages. Also, it was found that high blood urea and anemia have no statistically significant relation with psychiatric illness.