

Chronic elderly residents in mental hospitals

Sayed, F. M.

Ain-Shams Univ., Cairo (EGY). Fac. of Med.

Thesis ; M.Sc. 1983

A survey on all female elderly patients who stayed more than 2 years continuously in Abbassia Mental Hospital was carried out to get some insights about them. These were 64 patients among 1180 female residents in the hospital. Every patient was subjected to Specific Condition Necessary for Living in the Community (S.C.L.C.) (Ashour et al. 1982) and the Multidimensional Observation Scale for Elderly Subjects (M.O.S.E.S.) (Csapo 1979). The Arabic version (Ashour et al. 1982). About one third of the patients have lived more than 30 years in the hospital and another one third have remained in the hospital from 20-30 years. As regards medical assessment, the most prevalent problems are the physical handicaps (26.5% speech disorder, 17% hearing impairment and 20% visual impairment), cardiac lesion 10%, teeth disability 36.56%, parkinsonism 5% and none of the patient had a blood glucose level above 1.20 mg/100 ml. As regards psychiatric assessment showed that on admission there were 82.8% diagnosed as schizophrenia, 15.60% manic-depressive and 1.56% epileptic psychosis. While, the current diagnosis reveals that 67.3% are diagnosed as schizophrenia, 14.2% as manic-depressive and 15.6% as dementia, 1.55% senile psychosis and 1.56% as epileptic psychosis. As regards the behavioral assessment by using M.O.S.E.S. there are 4.68% of the patients obtained low scores in all items that suggest the possibility to their replacement in a home for age, 32.81% obtained low scores in items for Depressive Anxious Mood and Irritable Behavior that suggest the possibility to their replacement in a nursing home and the rest have to stay in the hospital.