## **Depression in Older Adults**

Rasha Nakhleh, MD, AGSF, FACP

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## Learning Objectives

- DSM-5 criteria for diagnosis
- Screening tools
- $\circ\,$  Treatment options and efficacy
- Treatment-Resistant depression
- Case studies

• No financial disclosure

Major Depression
 Disorder – DSM-5
 Criteria

Table 1. DSM-5 Diagnostic Criteria for Major Depressive Disorder.\*

Five or more of the following symptoms must be present nearly every day during a 2-wk period:

Core symptoms (≥1 required for diagnosis)

Depressed mood most of the day

Anhedonia or markedly decreased interest or pleasure in almost all activities

Additional symptoms

Clinically significant weight loss or increase or decrease in appetite

Insomnia or hypersomnia

Psychomotor agitation or retardation

Fatigue or loss of energy

Feelings of worthlessness or excessive or inappropriate guilt

Diminished ability to think or concentrate, or indecisiveness

## Dysthymic Disorder – peristent dpression disorver PDD

- Two (or more) of the following symptoms are present while depressed:
- Poor appetite or overeating.
- Insomnia or hypersomnia.
- Low energy or fatigue.
- $\circ~$  Low self-esteem.
- Poor concentration or difficulty making decisions.
- Feelings of hopelessness.

- Duration: 2 years adult (1 year for children and adolescents)
- Symptoms are less severe than MDD
- $\circ~$  Persistent and pervasive

## Subsyndromal Depressionminor depression

- Sadness or anhedonia plus 2 of the following symptoms for 2 weeks
  - Change in appetite or weight
  - Sleep disturbances
  - Restlessness or sluggishness
  - Fatigue or energy loss
  - Lack of concentration
  - Worthlessness or excessive guilt
  - Thoughts of death or suicide

## Major Depressive Disorder with **Psychotic Features**

 requires that the psychotic symptoms are directly related to the depressive episode and that they occur during the episode. The presence of psychotic features can significantly impact the severity and treatment of the depressive disorder.

- Fixed delusion
- Less often hallucination

#### Depression and Suicide Screening Tools.

#### A Patient Health Questionnaire 2

Over the past 2 weeks, how often have you been bothered by any of the following problems?

		Not at all	Several days	More than half the days	Nearly every day	
	Little interest or pleasure in doing things		1	2	3	
	Feeling down, depressed, or hopeless 0 1 2				3	
3	Ask Suicide-Screening Question	IS				
	1. In the past few weeks, have you	wished you were dea	ad?		Yes	No
	1. In the past few weeks, have you 2. In the past few weeks, have you	Decision of the second s		f if you were dead?	Yes	No
		felt that you or your	family would be better of	f if you were dead?	Yes	
	2. In the past few weeks, have you	felt that you or your to having thoughts abo	family would be better of out killing yourself?	f if you were dead? en?	Yes	

LT Park, CA Zarate Jr. N Engl J Med 2019;380:559-568.



The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

### **Other screening tools**

#### PHQ-9

- Multiple choice questions
- Better to monitor response for treatment
- Cut off more than 10 gives 88% sensitivity and specificity

#### GDS (15-30)-Geriatric Depression Scale

- YES/NO questions
- Easier for patients with cognitive impairment
- Cut off more than 5 (GDS15, more than 10 for GDS30 suggestive for depression

Cornell Scale for Depression in Dementia CSDD

- Cut off 8 or higher is indicative of significant depressive symptoms
- Involve both patient and their caregiver/family

#### Do not forget: mania symptoms

- Flight of ideas
- Risky behaviors
- Irritability
- Hypersexuality
- $\circ$  Loss of sleep
- Rapid speech



## **Evolution of Anti-depressents**



### **Consideration for treatment**

- No medication is superior to other medication in treatment of depression.
- First line therapy is SSRI
- Patients' preference
- Physician's knowledge and comfort level
- Drug Drug interaction
- Side effects profile of the medication

## SSRI

Drug	Initial Dose	Optimal dose	Side Effects
Citalopram	10 mg	20 mg	QTC prolongation with doses higher than 20
Escitalopram	10 mg	10-20 mg	GI side effects, reduce dose in renal insufficiency
Sertraline	25 mg	100-200 mg	GI side effects, tremor, insomnia
			GRS 10 teaching slides

## SNRI

Drug	Initial Dose	Optimal dose	Side Effects
Duloxetine	20-30mg	60 mg	Drug interaction (CYP1A2, can increase LFTs, reduce dose in renal disease
Venlafaxine XR	37.5-75 mg	75-225 mg	Mild hypertension, do not stop abruptly, reduce dose in renal disease
Vortioxetine	5mg	10-20 mg	GI side effects. Not much data on doses more than 5 mg in older adults

### **Side effects of antidepressant**

Drug	Anticholinergic	Drowsiness	Insomnia/agitation	Orthostatic hypotension	QTc prolongation*	Gastrointestinal toxicity	Weight gain	Sexual dysfunction
Selective serotonin	n reuptake inhibitor	s¶						
Citalopram	0	0	1+	1+	3+4	1+¶	1+	3+
Escitalopram	0	0	1+	1+	2+	1+ <b>1</b>	1+	3+
Fluoxetine	0	0	2+	1+	1+	1+¶	0	3+
Fluvoxamine	0	1+	1+	1+	1+	1+¶	1+	3+
Paroxetine	(1+)	1+	1+	2+	0 to 1+	1+¶	2+	4+
Sertraline	0	0	2+	1+	1 to 2+	2+ <sup>¶</sup> ◊	1+	3+
Atypical agents								$\frown$
Agomelatine <sup>§</sup> (not available in	0	1+	1+	0	0	1+	0	0 to 1+
United States)							$\frown$	
Bupropion	0	0	2+ (immediate release)	0	1+	1+	0	0
			1+ (sustained release)					
Mirtazapine	1+	4+	0	0	1+	0	4+	1+

## Follow up

- HOPE and Support is important
- Quantitative data for follow up, prefer PHQ-9
- Physical activity and exercise
- Psychotherapy
- Frequent follow up to check in adherence and side effects
- START LOW, GO SLOW BUT GO ALL THE WAY.



### Treatment-Resistent Depression

lack of improvement despite adequate trials of two different classes of antidepressants for at least 8 weeks.







Dec 2018 - FDA reclassified ECT from class III (higher risk) to class II (moderate risk) for treatment of severe depression



#### Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation

FDA approved for treatment of MDD in 2008
Response not as robust as younger adults



#### Vagal Nerve Stimulation (VNS)

 FDA approved VNS for treatment of resistant depression (lasting more than 2 years) in 2005

• CMS declined coverage



**Regular Research Article** 

Investigating the Effectiveness and Tolerability of Intranasal Esketamine Among Older Adults With Treatment-Resistant Depression (TRD): A Post-hoc Analysis from the REAL-ESK Study Group

Giacomo d'Andrea, MD, Stefania Chiappini, PhD, Roger S. McIntyre, PhD, Giulia Stefanelli, MD, Rosalba Carullo, MD, Ileana Andriola, MD, Raffaella Zanardi, MD, Vassilis Martiadis, PhD, Stefano L. Sensi, PhD, Gabriele Sani, MD, Massimo Clerici, MD, Giorgio Di Lorenzo, PhD, Antonio Vita, PhD, Mauro Pettorruso, PhD, Giovanni Martinotti, PhD

#### **Original Contribution**

December 11, 2002

### **Collaborative Care Management of Late-Life Depression in the Primary Care Setting** A Randomized Controlled Trial

Jürgen Unützer, MD, MPH; Wayne Katon, MD; Christopher M. Callahan, MD; et al

» Author Affiliations

JAMA. 2002;288(22):2836-2845. doi:10.1001/jama.288.22.2836

FREE

# Pharmacogenomic testing and antidepressant response

- Pharmacokinetics of the medication
- Does not test efficacy or effectiveness of the medication

#### Antidepressant Discontinuation Syndrome



#### Suicide trends interactive chart

Suicide is one of the leading causes of death in the United States. Use our <u>interactive</u> <u>chart</u> to track the number of suicide deaths by month and year.





death every

minutes

Many adults think about suicide or attempt suicide

**13.2 million** Seriously thought about suicide

**3.8 million** Made a plan for suicide

**1.6 million** Attempted suicide

https://www.cdc.gov/sui cide/facts/data.html People ages 85 and older had the highest rates of suicide in 2022.











