**Article: EPA-1295**

**Topic: EPW23 - Geriatric Psychiatry 2**

**V. Korostiy**, A. Dubenko **Dementia and depression in elderly patients - differential diagnosis and comorbidity. Abstracts 22 European congress of psychiatry, Munich – 2014. CD 1.- p. 1295**

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Introduction: The combination of dementia and depression in elderly patients is challenging for the differential diagnosis of the clinical situation

Aims: To examinethe comorbidity of dementia and depression in elderly patients

Objectives: 231 patients aged 70 years and older.

Methods: MMSE and clock drawing test, HADS and Cornell Scalefor Depression in Dementia (SCDD).

Results: The study revealed the presence of mild cognitive impairment in 118 patients , unequivocally proven symptoms of dementia - in 113

patients.

Depressive disorders were found in 88 patients. Depressive symptoms were found in 136 patients . In patients with mild cognitive disorders

prevailed depressive disorders of mild to moderate severity.

The relations of depression and dementia in Alzheimer's disease or vascular dementia are the following options:

1. Depressive disorders are often detected in the patients who later developed dementia .

2 . The clinical picture of depression in Alzheimer's disease may occur with atypical symptoms, as well as a number of symptoms of dementia can

be mistakenly classified as a manifestation of depressive disorder.

3 . In some cases, patients with incipient dementia can be set psychogenic the nature of depression.

Conclusions: The development of depression in elderly patients, especially without the presence of a 'trigger ' social factor may be a predictor or

risk factor for cognitive impairment in the future . This applies particularly to patients who have depressive disorder is an atypical clinical picture

and the processes of the clinic ' pseudodementia ' and to the patients, in addition to having a depressive disorder clinically significant neurologic deficit.