

MENTAL DISORDERS IN OLD AGE PERSONS UNDERGOING HIP FRACTURE OR FEMORAL

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Introduction: Traumatic injury, advanced age, concomitant somatic disorders promote the development of the elderly with hip fractures of various mental disorders.

Objectives: To establish the prevalence, nosological spectrum, dynamics and prognosis of mental disorders in elderly and senile patients undergoing hip fracture or femur.

Methods: The study included 101 patients aged 60 years and older (mean age - 76.4 ± 8.2 years) with a fractured neck of femur or femur, being treated at the trauma wards of several hospitals of Moscow.

Results: A survey of patients in elderly undergoing hip fracture or femoral found that 82.2% of the patients at the time of the study had various mental disorders. Fracture of the femoral neck or the femur can be seen as provocative or etiological factors such as mental health states of confusion (19.8%), due to situational depressive disorder (8.9%), which appeared isolated sleep disorders (5.9%), alcohol delirium (3%). Depressive spectrum disorders in the background of hip fracture or hip are more common in younger persons ($p < 0.03$), whereas the state of confusion - in older individuals ($p < 0.01$). By the time catamnesis (on average, a year after the first examination) died 27.8% of persons included in the follow-up of the group.

Conclusions: The study confirmed the expected high rate of adverse outcome of hip fracture or femur in elderly and senile patients with a state of confusion or dementia. Probability of reduction of mental disorders occurring against hip fracture or femoral increases significantly when the surgical treatment.