

Late-life depression associated with prevalent mild cognitive impairment, increased risk of dementia

31 December 2012

Depression in a group of Medicare recipients ages 65 years and older appears to be associated with prevalent mild cognitive impairment and an increased risk of dementia, according to a report published Online First by *Archives of Neurology*, a JAMA Network publication.

Depressive symptoms occur in 3 percent to 63 percent of patients with [mild cognitive impairment](#) (MCI) and some studies have shown an increased dementia risk in individuals with a history of depression. The mechanisms behind the association between depression and [cognitive decline](#) have not been made clear and different mechanisms have been proposed, according to the study background.

Edo Richard, M.D., Ph.D., of the University of Amsterdam, the Netherlands, and colleagues evaluated the association of late-life depression with MCI and dementia in a group of 2,160 community-dwelling Medicare recipients.

"We found that depression was related to a higher risk of prevalent MCI and dementia, incident dementia, and progression from prevalent MCI to dementia, but not to incident MCI," the authors note.

Baseline depression was associated with prevalent MCI (odds ratio [OR], 1.4) and dementia (OR, 2.2), while baseline depression was associated with an increased risk of incident dementia (hazard ratio [HR], 1.7) but not with incident MCI (HR, 0.9). Patients with MCI and coexisting depression at baseline also had a higher risk of progression to dementia (HR, 2.0), especially [vascular dementia](#) (HR, 4.3), but not Alzheimer disease (HR, 1.9), according to the study results.

"Our finding that depression was associated cross

sectionally with both MCI and dementia and longitudinally only with dementia suggests that depression develops with the transition from normal cognition to [dementia](#)," the authors conclude.

More information: Arch Neurol. Published online December 31, 2012.

[doi:10.1001/jamaneurol.2013.603](https://doi.org/10.1001/jamaneurol.2013.603)

Provided by JAMA and Archives Journals

APA citation: Late-life depression associated with prevalent mild cognitive impairment, increased risk of dementia (2012, December 31) retrieved 27 April 2021 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2012-12-late-life-depression-prevalent-mild-cognitive.html>

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