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Comparison of Coping Strategies with Anxiety and Anxiety-depressive Disorders in Elderly and Senile Age

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Introduction:

Research of copingstrategies, during development of anxiety and anxiety-depressive disorders in elderly and senile age, is a prerequisite forunderstanding of their genesis and of differentiated psychosocial therapy.

Objective:

Determinecoping strategies of the elderly and senile patients with anxiety and anxiety-depressive disorders.

Aims:

Comparefrequency of use of different coping strategies in elderly and senile age, in the group: with high anxiety level, with an average anxiety level, with low anxietylevel.

Methods:

Thisis a cross-sectional study of 214 individuals with anxiety and anxiety-depressive disorders, without mental disorders (elderly (60-74 years) -113 (52.8%), senile (75-89 years) - 101 (47.2%)). Clinical-psychopathological method and psychometric methods (Manifest Anxiety Scale, the questionnaire E. Heim about ways of coping) were used.

Results:

Significant(p <0.05) influence of the age factor was revealed with respect to usage of non-constructive cognitive coping strategy"humility" in the group with high anxiety level; behavioural constructive copingstrategy "recourse"in the group with low anxiety level; behavioural relativelyconstructivecoping strategy "distraction" in the group with an average anxiety level, behavioural non-constructive coping strategy "activeavoidance" in the group with high anxiety level.

Conclusions:

Use of coping strategies with anxietyand anxiety-depressive disorders in elderly and senile age has its own peculiarities. It is implemented as a function of itslevel (cognitive,emotional, behavioural) and of the anxiety degree. Compensation insufficiency of cognitive coping strategies in senile age is implemented at the expense of intact behavioural skills of coping with anxiety states.