

Meeting Your Mental Health Needs

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Disclosures

- No relevant financial relationships with commercial interests
- The following talk may include unlabeled/unapproved use of medications
- Dr. Pontone has consulted for GE Healthcare



Mental Health Challenges in Parkinson's

Anxiety, apathy, and depression

Anxiety in Parkinson's



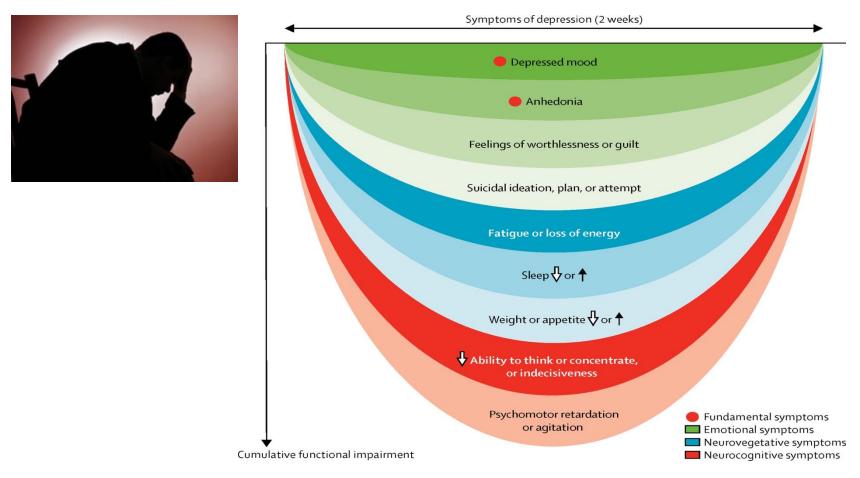


- Persistent worry or panic
- Ruminating and 'overthinking'
- Inability to relax
- Feeling restless or tense
- Difficulty concentrating or indecisive
- Muscle tension or aches
- Trembling
- Sweating
- Diarrhea or upset stomach



Major depression







Parkinson Foundation

- Parkinson's Outcomes Project, a longitudinal look at which treatments produce the best health outcomes in PD
- The impact of depression on quality of life is almost twice that of the motor impairments

RESEARCH ARTICLE



The longitudinal impact of depression on disability in Parkinson disease

Gregory M. Pontone^{1,2}, Catherine C. Bakker^{1,2}, Shaojie Chen³, Zoltan Mari^{2,4}, Laura Marsh^{1,2†,‡}, Peter V. Rabins^{2,1}, James R. Williams^{1§} and Susan S Bassett^{1,2}

Objective: This study examined the association between physical disability and DSM-IV-TR depression status across six years

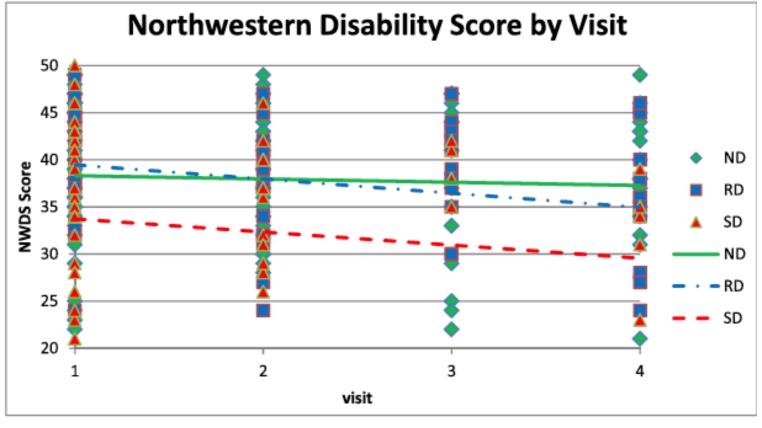
Methods: 137 adults with idiopathic PD. A generalized linear mixed model with Northwestern Disability Scale score as dependent variable to determine the effect of baseline depression status on disability

Results: 43 depressed at baseline vs 94 without depression. Symptomatic depression predicted greater disability compared to both never depressed (p=0.0133) and remitted depression (p=0.0009) after controlling for sex, education, dopamine agonist use, and motor fluctuations.

Longitudinal impact of depression on disability in PD (Pontone et al 2016)



every victory counts ®



ND=never depressed, RD=remitted depression, SD=symptomatically depressed



APATHY IN PARKINSON'S DISEASE VERY VICTORY COUNTS OF THE PARKINSON'S DISEASE



Apathetic symptoms

Reduced initiative
Decreased participation in external activities
unless engaged by another person
Loss of interest in social events or everyday activities
Decreased interest in starting new activities
Decreased interest in the world around him or her
Emotional indifference
Diminished emotional reactivity
Less affection than usual

Lack of concern for others' feelings or interests

Overlapping symptoms Psychomotor retardation

Anhedonia
Anergia
Less physical activity than usual
Decreased enthusiasm about
usual interests

Emotional symptoms of depression

Sadness
Feelings of guilt
Negative thoughts and feelings
Helplessness
Hopelessness
Pessimism
Self-criticism
Anxiety
Suicidal ideation



Managing Your Mental Health in Parkinson's

What you can do to stay well

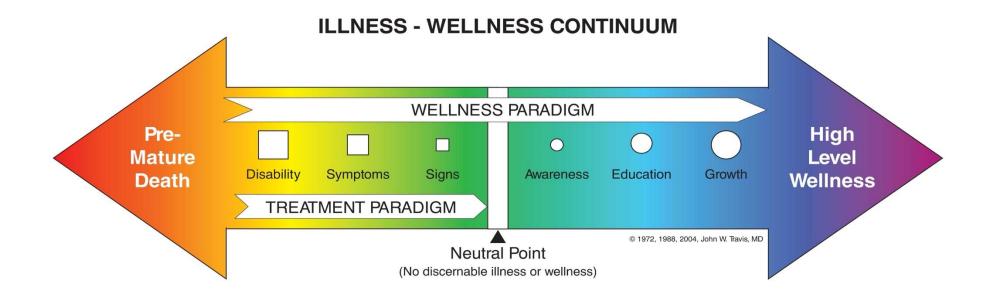


How to cope with Parkinson's

- Develop a "wellness plan"
- Establish a multidisciplinary team, e.g., primary care doctor, neurologist, mental health provider, occupational therapist, physical therapist, speech language therapist
- Evaluate and strengthen your social and emotional support network



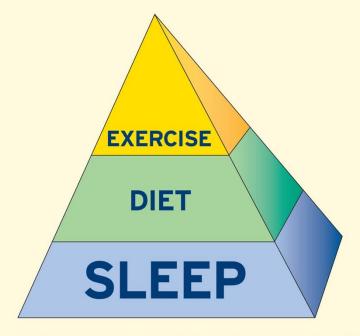
Wellness is a verb







Sleep: As Important as Diet and Exercise (Only Easier!)



Make sleep your foundation for good health.

Get healthy sleep tips at www.sleepfoundation.org

Aerobic exercise in Parkinson's

- Review of 18 articles: aerobic exercise improved, attention, processing speed, reaction time, executive function, and language
- Treadmill, walking, stationary bike were the most common aerobic exercises studied
- Reduces severity of depression







Resistance training in Parkinson's

- Fewer studies have looked at the benefit of resistance training on cognition in Parkinson's
- Improved performance on measures of executive function (stroop) and attention
- Studies on resistance training show they improve balance and gait in Parkinson's

THE MIND DIET









AT LEAST 30 GRAMS OF NUTS PER DAY



BEANS OR LEGUMES AT LEAST EVERY OTHER DAY









AT LEAST 140ML OF RED WINE EVERY DAY



NO MORE THAN
1 TBSP A DAY OF
BUTTER OR MARGARINE
CHOOSE OLIVE OIL INSTEAD





PASTRIES AND SWEETS LESS THAN 5 TIMES A WEEK





Sleep is important

- Sleep is most important for attention and executive tasks
- Sleep also plays a role in memory stabilization and integration (i.e., new learning)
- Sleep is important for brain-metabolite clearance
- Sleep is when the gains of exercise are realized
- Older adults wake up more at night and have lower "quality" sleep; therefore the concept of 'sleep opportunity' and sleep efficiency is important



Social isolation and loneliness in Parkinson's



Health impacts of social isolation and loneliness

- Social isolation significantly increased your risk of premature death, a risk that may rival those of smoking, obesity, and physical inactivity
- Social isolation is associated with a 50% percent increased risk of dementia
- Inadequate social relationships are associated with a 30% increased risk of heart disease and stroke

Impact of social isolation in Parkinson's



Emotional well being negatively affected

Increase in anxiety, depression, 'poor well-being'

Increase in confusion, delusions, and problems with memory, communication, problem solving

Hours of caregiving at home and caregiver burden increase



Barriers to social connection in Parkinson's

- Communication difficulty hypophonia, hypomimia
- Enacted stigma negative bias by society towards the person with PD
- Felt stigma belief that one may encounter negative reaction if symptoms recognized
- Diminished access

Family and friends



Social connection

- Familial relationships often are the closest and most supportive
- Friendships often facilitate involvement in activities
- Community promotes a sense of belonging

Family support





Group exercise in Parkinson's

- exercise improved, attention, processing speed, reaction time, executive function, and language
- Improved mood and anxiety
- exercise with a social component may have additional benefit

Dance and other structured activities with a 'social' component

- Dance is a coordinated movement pattern
- Dance for PD (NY) is online
- Close Contact for Couples with PD







Strategies to stay well

Exercise – especially aerobic exercise, improves mood and global cognitive ability

Healthy diet – reduces medical risk factors for dementia

Sleep – 8 hour 'sleep opportunity', improves mood and cognitive function

Social interaction – 'meaningful' interpersonal and community engagement, lowers risk of dementia by at least 2-fold

