

LONELINESS & KUPUNA HEALTH

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AGENDA

- Explore loneliness in older adults
- Identify challenges to social engagement
- Discuss interventions for loneliness





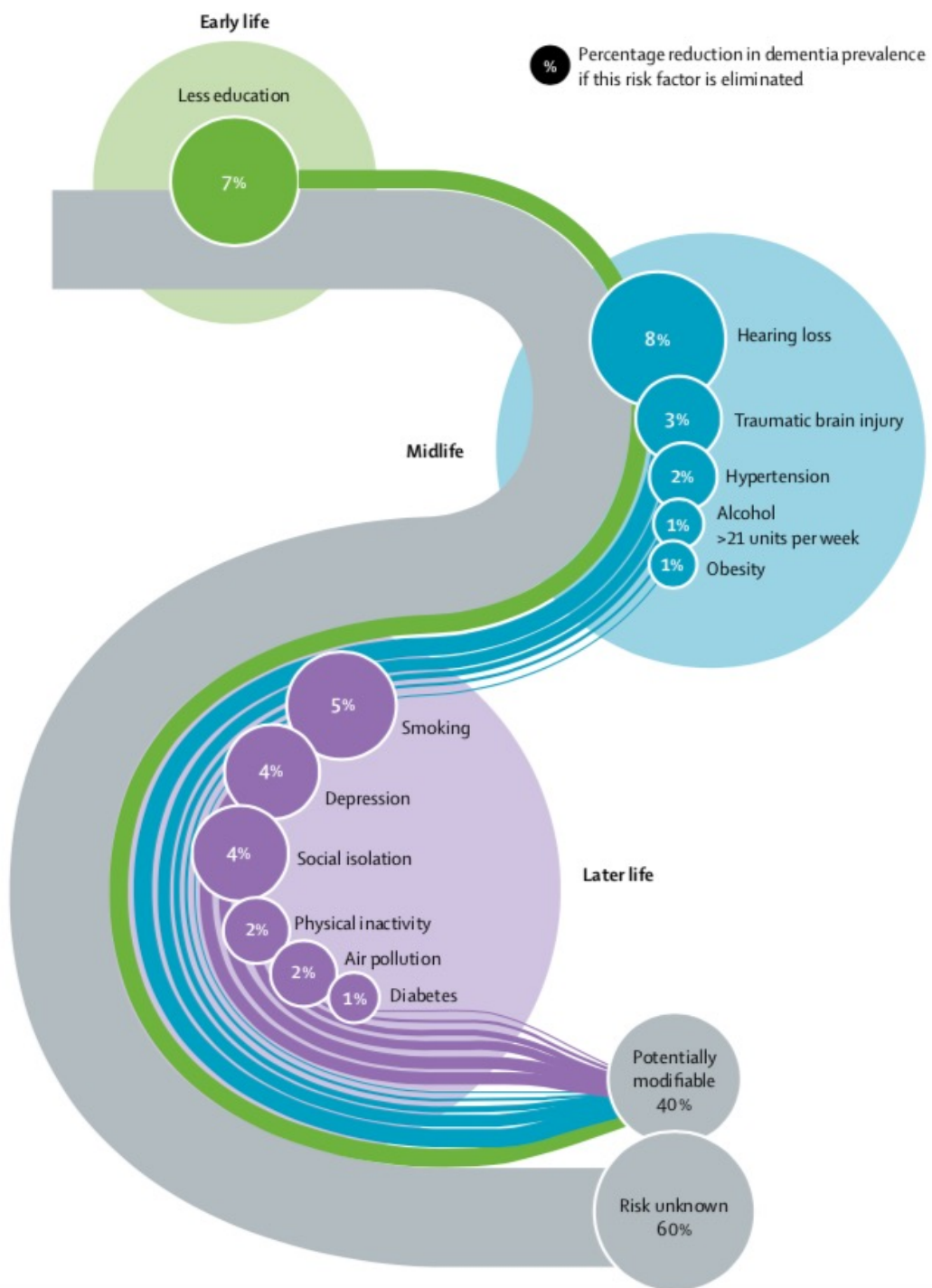
LONELINESS: AN EPIDEMIC



LONELINESS IN OLDER ADULTS

- Widely ranging prevalence estimates of loneliness in older adults: 25-47% (Ong et al., 2015; Perissinotto et al., 2012)
- Significantly increased due to COVID-19 pandemic
- Review of longitudinal studies looking at loneliness identified major risk factors in older adults (Dahlberg et al., 2022):
 - Not being married, partnered; partner loss: being divorced/widowed
 - Limited social network
 - Low perceived health, functional limitations
 - Low level of social activity
 - Depression/low mood, Anxiety
- Loneliness and social isolation have been found associated with
 - Poorer health behaviors
 - Poorer sleep
 - Poorer health, increased morbidity and mortality
 - Comparable in its negative effects on health with smoking cigarettes (Hold-Lunstad et al., 2010)
 - Dementia (Livingston et al. 2020) (next slide)





LONELINESS, SOCIAL ISOLATION, & DEPRESSION

- Overlapping but distinct constructs
- Loneliness: subjective experience
- Social isolation: few to no positive/close social relationships



MYTH ABOUT OLDER ADULTS AND DEPRESSION & LONELINESS

- **MYTH: “Depression & loneliness are a *normal* part of getting old”**
- False! Most older adults are not depressed
- Media portrays older adults as sad, lonely, isolated
- Doctors often believe the myth too, so don't try to treat what might be treatable
 - Your left knee hurts, you say it's your age. But does your right knee hurt too? It's just as old!
- This myth leads to lack of screening and treatment of older adults with actual depression
- **AGE DOES NOT CAUSE DEPRESSION OR LONELINESS**
- Older adults with depression are often treated only with medication and not evidence-based psychotherapy, even though
 - ***they benefit just as much from it as younger adults***
 - ***and often prefer counseling to taking more medications***



WHY IS YOUR PATIENT LONELY?

- Paring down of relationships over time
- Ageism (e.g., elderspeak)
- Barriers to increasing the number and quality of relationships and increase social interaction
 - It's tough to make friends!!
 - Shame, social anxiety
 - Older adults want to be liked just as much as kids, teens, and you!
 - My memory is too bad
 - I don't know what to talk about
 - Limited transportation: can't drive, Handi-Van takes hours, taxi/Uber too expensive
 - Fear of COVID and other illnesses
 - Aversion to other "old people" esp with disabilities and/or dementias; aversion to Day Programs (aka adult day care)
 - Married but in a very distant/bad relationship; stuck
 - Hates small talk
 - Senior groups are hard to find



INTERNALIZED AGEISM

- Self-stereotyping

- belief that “senility,” depression is inevitable; leads to a “self-view of being useless, shameful, burdensome”
- Reduced self esteem; apathy
- If I believe depression is a result of aging, I am less likely to think it’s treatable



- Health care providers can also have ageist beliefs without knowing it: “What do you expect? You’re old.”
- For more info check out: “This Chair Rocks: A Manifesto Against Ageism” by Ashton Applewhite



INTERVENTIONS TO REDUCE LONELINESS

- Ask about loneliness!
- Motivational interviewing for social engagement attempts
- Validation, validation, validation
- Tap into what they already do, or used to do, with others
- Ask single seniors about their interest in meeting a romantic partner; have they tried to meet people? How? Apps?
- Pets? (concerns about pet outliving them...)
- Help increase social network and social interaction
 - Senior groups
 - Increase family involvement
 - Adult day programs (aka “adult day care”)
 - Religious community involvement
 - Adult courses
 - Osher Lifelong Learning Institute (OLLI)
- Mindfulness interventions
- Treat depression if it's there
- FACT: Our society is not built to facilitate social involvement for retired or differently abled people/older adults!
- Efforts to increase social connectedness as a public health priority in the US (Hold-Lunstad et al., 2017); UK has a Minister



ENGLAND: TACKLING LONELINESS FROM A SYSTEMS PERSPECTIVE

- Currently in 3rd year of governmental initiative to reduce loneliness in England
- An appointed “Minister of Loneliness”
- Research, funding for community social organizations
- developing ”social prescribing”: to recruit, train and support social prescribing “link workers” between institutions and community resources
- <https://www.gov.uk/government/publications/loneliness-annual-report-the-third-year/tackling-loneliness-annual-report-february-2022-the-third-year>



MAHALO!

- Questions?
- How do you address loneliness in your patients?
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