

PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS AND ENVIRONMENTAL DESIGN

Social Support Predicts Depressive Symptoms in Dementia – A
Four-Year Longitudinal Study

Lina Charlotte Jeran¹ | Nadia Blecha¹ | Francisca S Rodriguez¹ |
Bernhard Michalowsky¹ | Stefan Teipel^{2,3} | Wolfgang Hoffmann^{1,4} |
Jochen René Thyrian^{1,4} | Iris Blotenberg¹

¹Deutsches Zentrum für Neurodegenerative
Erkrankungen e. V. (DZNE), site Rostock /
Greifswald, Greifswald,
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany

²Department of Psychosomatic Medicine,
University Hospital Rostock, Rostock,
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany

³Deutsches Zentrum für Neurodegenerative
Erkrankungen e. V. (DZNE), site Rostock /
Greifswald, Rostock,
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany

⁴Institute for Community Medicine, University
Medicine Greifswald, Greifswald,
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany

Correspondence

Nadia Blecha, Deutsches Zentrum für
Neurodegenerative Erkrankungen e. V.
(DZNE), site Rostock / Greifswald, Greifswald,
Mecklenburg-Vorpommern, Germany.
Email: Nadia.Blecha@dzne.de

Abstract

Background: Depressive symptoms are a common neuropsychological symptom in people with dementia. They are associated with reduced well-being and may exacerbate dementia symptoms. So far, there has been little research on how modifiable factors, such as the social environment, are associated with the severity of symptoms. The aim of the present study was to investigate the role of support from the social environment for depressive symptoms in community-dwelling people with dementia – beyond sociodemographic and clinical factors.

Method: We used data from 378 people screened positive for dementia in primary care (Mage = 80.2, 59.5% female) who were interviewed annually in their homes by specially qualified nurses. Social support was assessed using the Questionnaire for the Assessment of Social Support (FSozU), depressive symptoms were measured using the Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS). We used multilevel growth curve models with random intercepts and slopes to model depressive symptoms over time. We modelled both the role of between-person differences and the role of within-person changes in social support for depressive symptoms.

Result: At the beginning of the study, the number of people with dementia who reported mild to severe depressive symptoms was 15.6 %. More social support was associated with fewer depressive symptoms overall over the four-year period (blog = -0.27, % change: -23.66, 95% CI: -32.29, -13.93). A decline in social support was associated with more depressive symptoms (blog = -0.23, % change: -20.55, 95% CI: -28.82, -12.19). These effects remained stable after controlling for sociodemographic and clinical factors.

Conclusion: This is the first study to show that the social environment plays an important role in depressive symptoms in people with dementia – above and beyond

clinical factors. Social support as a modifiable factor may be a lever for alleviating depressive symptoms in dementia. In the care of people with dementia, not only medical but also psychosocial needs should be given greater attention.