Depression in older adulthood is common and associated with a wide range of adverse health outcomes, increased healthcare utilization and higher costs. In Western industrialized nations, the use of chronic disease management principles and primary care-based collaborative care models have been effective in improving late life depression outcomes. However, this promising approach has yet to be tested in China. We describe the results of a randomized controlled trial of depression care management (DCM) implemented in primary care clinics in urban Hangzhou, China. Compared to older adults with major depression who received enhanced care-as-usual, those who were treated by their primary care doctors with the DCM protocol had significantly greater reductions in depressive symptoms, greater improvement in quality of life, increased satisfaction with their care, and less perceived stigma regarding treatment of depression. These findings form the basis for discussion of a subsequent, ongoing trial of DCM in rural Chinese villages, and for consideration of how lessons learned from these trials may apply to management of depression among older adults in the U.S.

Friday, February 6, 2015
Helen Wood Hall Auditorium (1W304)
12p – 1p

Assorted wraps will be available while supplies last. Bring your own beverage.

ASL interpreters or other accommodations are available upon request.
Contact Ann Marie Klass or call (585) 275-0624 with requests and/or questions

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