



**THE NETWORK**  
TOWARDS UNITY FOR HEALTH



Facultad de Medicina



THE NETWORK: TOWARDS UNITY  
FOR HEALTH & FACULTAD DE MEDICINA,  
UNAM, PRESENT

# TUFH2020 MEXICO

**VIRTUAL CONFERENCE**

"PRIMARY HEALTH CARE: A PATH  
TOWARDS SOCIAL JUSTICE"

SYSTEMS AND COMMUNITY BASED  
RESPONSES TO COVID-19

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## TUFH 2020 Abstracts

<b>Title</b>	<b>Assessment Of Geriatric Physical And Mental Health In Eidd Al-khidir Village, Gezira State, Sudan 2017</b>
<b>Type</b>	Oral Presentation <i>Working with Underserved Populations towards Community Empowerment</i>
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<b>Country</b>	Sudan
<b>Abstract N<sup>o</sup></b>	TUFH43

**Content**

Instruction: The (WHO) defines the elderly as 60 years old and above, The aged population need more medical and psychological care, due to gradual deterioration of physiological, cognitive functions with age, so the geriatric assessment used to determine the current and future health care and psychological needs of aged people by analyzing and interpret the information that gathered in the process of assessment.

Objective: To assess physical, mental health - especially depression - of elderly population in EiddAl-khidir village, Gezira state, Sudan.

Methodology: Descriptive Crossectional study conducted in EiddAl-khidir village. Data obtained using standardized questionnaire and The Geriatric Depression Scale (GDS) "is a 30-item self-report assessment used to identify depression in the elderly. spss statistics version 20, and descriptive tool used to analysis of data.

Result: 40 persons participated in this study. And according to the GDS ; 40% of the population classified with mild, 50% moderate , 10%severe depression , and 100% are in regular contacts with their families. The number of elderly morbid ranged from 0-10 disease with mean of =~3.33. The morbidity profile of elderly in this study reported that the commonest physical disease is arthritis (65%) followed by UTI (40%), peptic ulcer (35%), HTN (30%), then DM (22.5%), the psychological problems represented as following: (47.5%) memory problems, (42.5%) sleeping problems, (25%) anxiety, (15%) anorexia, (10%) hallucinations.

Conclusion: The study reveals that, there is a big need for promoting community-based health facilities, and health education for geriatric, and their families in the village.