



## The Relationships Between Gait Impairments and Activity Limitations in People with Depressive and Related Disorders Include: Depressive Pseudodementia, Hypochondriasis, Factitious Disorder, Cognitive Dysfunction and Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus

**Mohammad Reza Dawoudi**

Epigenetics Research: Open Access, University of Turku, Turku, Finland

### Abstract

According to Katzenschlager and Pirker walking speed may be a sensitive indicator of general health status and it related to anticipation in older adults. Accurate pathology diagnosis is that the most vital among patients exhibiting neurological disorders of gait. Several studies have investigated 'the relationships between gait impairments and activity limitations in people with' various neurological disorders. Studies show that depression has been associated with increased risk of gait impairments. This study reviewed and 'synthesized existing evidence on gait' impairments in neurological disease, including Depressive, Depressive Pseudodementia, Hypochondriasis, Factitious disorder, Cognitive dysfunction and Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus. The aim of this research study is to review the varied neurological factors particularly relevant to depression diseases, affecting gait impairments.

### Introduction

According to Pirker and Katzenschlager 'the causes of gait disorders include neurological conditions (e.g. sensory or motor impairments), orthopedic problems (e.g. osteoarthritis and skeletal deformities) and medical conditions (e.g. heart failure, respiratory insufficiency, peripheral arterial occlusive disease and obesity). Meanwhile, 'neurological gait disorders are a common cause of falls and mortality, particularly amongst the elderly' [1-8]. This study reviews the

Neurological aspects of gait impairments, with emphasis on Depressive, Depressive Pseudodementia, Hypochondriasis, Factitious disorder, Cognitive dysfunction and Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus.

### Keywords

Gait impairments; Depressive pseudodementia; Hypochondriasis; Factitious disorder; Cognitive dysfunction; Normal pressure hydrocephalus.

### Hypochondriasis

According to Wilhelmsen Hypochondriasis (Illness anxiety disorder and Somatic symptom disorder) 'describes a persistent preoccupation with the possibility of having one or more serious and progressive physical disorders' (Wilhelmsen), and 'defined as a chronic condition distinct from anxiety and depressive disorders' [17]. Hypochondriasis is distinguishable clinical condition [18] however, according to Weck F et al. [19]. 'previous experiences with illness and traumatic childhood experiences did not prove to be specific risk factors for the development of hypochondriasis' Hypochondriasis can be accompanied by Major Depressive Disorder (MDD) (Kapfhammer). According to Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) 'hypochondriasis and several related conditions have been replaced by two new, empirically derived concepts: somatic symptom.



## Discussion and Conclusion

There are convincing evidences about the connection between gait impairments and Depressive, Depressive Pseudodementia, Hypochondriasis, Factitious disorder, Cognitive dysfunction and Normal Pressure Hydrocephalus are improving. This study was reviewed literatures including biological and psychological aspect. However, Kinesiography is vital functional gait imaging modalities for study the limb mobility and neural activities. Kinesiography is that the interpretation of limb moment into mathematical form. Combining Kinesiographical information with biological and psychological aspect of patient holds promise to supply and improve clinical facility. In this manner we can apply the image matching methods for the evaluation of gait impairments in patients with Depressive and related disorders.

## References

1. Pirker W, Katzenschlager R (2017) Gait disorders in adults and the elderly: A clinical guide. *Wien Klin Wochenschr* 129: 81–95.
2. Tan D, Danoudis M, McGinley J, Morris ME (2012) Relationships between motor aspects of gait impairments and activity limitations in people with Parkinson's disease: A systematic review. *Parkinsonism Relat Disord* 18: 117-124.
3. Laboni A, Flint AJ (2013) The complex interplay of depression and falls in older adults: a clinical review. *Am J Geriatr Psychiatry* 21: 484–492.
4. Moon Y, Sung J, An R, Hernandez ME, Sosnoff JJ (2016) Gait variability in people with neurological disorders: A systematic review and meta-analysis. *Hum Mov Sci* 47: 197-208

E-mail: [m.reza.dawoudi@abo.fi](mailto:m.reza.dawoudi@abo.fi)