

| IDENTIFYING INFORMATION | |
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| Name: | Mood worsened from symptoms of depression |
| Short/Other Names: | Percentage of residents whose mood from symptoms of depression worsened between assessments |
| BACKGROUND, INTERPRETATION AND BENCHMARKS | |
| Description: | The percentage of long term care (LTC) residents whose mood from symptoms of depression worsened since their prior assessment. This is reported using the Resident Assessment Instrument – Minimum Data Set 2.0 (RAI-MDS) assessment. This indicator was jointly developed by InterRAI and the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI). |
| Rationale: | Experiencing depression is common among older persons living in long term care. These people have experienced a number of life losses associated with chronic disease, the aging process, and the physical move from community into a care setting. Other common causes of depression for long term care residents include pain, lack of purpose, and loneliness. |
| Interpretation: | A lower percentage is desirable. |
| Target/Benchmark: | No benchmarks have been identified. |
| INDICATOR CALCULATION | |
| Calculation: | <p>Percent of residents whose mood from symptoms of depression worsened =</p> $\left(\frac{\text{Number of LTC residents with a higher Depression Rating Scale score than on their prior assessment}}{\text{Number of LTC residents whose depressive symptoms could decline}} \right) \times 100$ <p>Type of Measure: Percentage (risk adjusted)</p> <p>Adjustment Applied: Risk adjustment is calculated using a predetermined statistical process that adjusts for differences in the populations served as well as the associated differences in risk that come with various conditions. This risk adjustment process allows for comparability between different LTC sites.</p> |
| Denominator: | The total number of LTC residents with a valid RAI-MDS assessment whose depressive symptoms could decline. |
| Numerator: | The total number of LTC residents with a valid RAI-MDS assessment whose Depressive Rating Scale score was higher than their previous assessment. |

| Data Details | |
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| Data Sources: | Canadian Institute for Health Information Alberta Health Services ^{11, 12} |
| Reporting Frequency: | Quarterly First Available Year: 2014/15 Last Available Year: 2018/19 |
| Geographic Coverage: | The province of Alberta excluding the military and prisoners. |
| Reporting Levels: | Province, zone, site |

¹¹ Documentation and data for this measure has been provided directly by Alberta Health Services (AHS) from data generated by the Canadian Institute for Health Information (CIHI). Credit regarding the data definition and appropriate calculations should be attributed to these parties.

¹² While the HQCA used all reasonable efforts to ensure the accuracy, completeness, and reliability of the data used in this website, data continues to expand in scope and completeness. As such, the values reported may change over time.