Longevity has brought about many difficult problems in Korea today. The proportion of the elderly people in Korea has already exceeded 7.1% of the general population in 2001, and it is estimated that it will rise to 14% in 2020. In this context, health problems of the elderly become serious, particularly major psychiatric disorders such as depression, dementia, psychoses, and others. An increasing population of dementia, depression, and other psychiatric illnesses in the elderly results in many kinds of social and family problems, for example, psychological frustration of care givers and the economic costs, etc. The increased frequency of mental health problems, which require specific diagnosis, treatment and nursing service in the elderly, is the root of the development of geriatric psychiatry. Geriatric psychiatrists should take a leading role in advocating the best possible care of geriatric patients, their families and educational programs for all kinds of specialists in this field. Hence, geriatric psychiatry becomes a basic discipline for all the socio-medical providers and health workers who are enthusiastic in psychiatric care of the elderly.

Recently in Korea, the number of people who are interested in this field, including psychiatrists, general physicians, and paramedical professionals, are rapidly increasing. General Meetings of Korean Geriatric Psychiatry Association (KPGA) have been organized since April 15th, 1994, and the first Academic Meeting of KPGA was held then. Newsletters of Korean Association for Geriatric Psychiatry have been published biannually since October 15th, 1994. The Journal of Korean Geriatric Psychiatry has been published biannually since May 30th, 1997, and KPGA published the first Korean textbook of ‘Geriatric Psychiatry’ on October 2nd, 1998.

The number of full membership of Korean Geriatric Psychiatry Association is about 250 this year, while the number of regular membership of Korean Psychiatric Association is about 1800. Psychiatric and welfare subsystems for the elderly in Korea, however, are not well organized yet. There are many issues to be tackled in Geriatric Psychiatric field in Korea. Until now, we have not provided educational programs of Geriatric Psychiatry. Hospital beds and other kinds of facilities for the elderly patients have not been well prepared. We still have very few Geriatric Psychiatry specialists and paramedical care workers.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare of Korea recently announced a comprehensive plan of welfare policy for the elderly, raising budget for elderly patients and increasing facilities of geriatric patients and human resources. That is a very good news for us who are practicing in the field. Accordingly we need to go along our new directions: development of well integrated education and training programs for specialists in this field and the establishment of Korean style service model of elderly care delivery systems.

Correspondence:
Lee Jung Ho, MD, Prof.
Chief of Department of Neuro-Psychiatry
Inje University Sanggyepaik Hospital
751-1 Sanggye-7-Dong, Seoul, Korea
E-mail: Leedharmas@sanggyepaik.or.kr
Leedharmas@hanmail.net
Fax: 02-936-8069, 02-938-4109
Tel: 02-950-1906, 016-327-4068
Mental Health in the Elderly in Korea

Nowadays, old age problem is a big issue all over the world. The concept of mental health services is based on the well-organized care and service system. And it must be designed in accordance with principles including “privacy, dignity, safety, multidisciplinary team approach and community based out-reach services”.

In Korea, the Government set up a Ministry of Health and Welfare in relation with geriatric field, which is composed of the Minister, the Vice Minister and a social welfare policy office. The social welfare policy office is divided into the "Elderly Person’s Welfare Division" and the "Elderly Person's Health Division". The "Elderly Welfare Law" was enacted in 1981, which was then revised in 1989. The "Holistic Strategy of Elderly Welfare" including income, medical insurance, housing and social services was established in 1987-1991. The "Mental Health Act" was founded in 1995 and the "Welfare Services for Disabled" was expanded in 2000. However, the budget spent on health and welfare for the elderly is very low. In 2000, the total budget allocated to the welfare of the elderly constituted just 0.32% of the total government budget and 6.12% of budget for minister of health and welfare. The total budget for minister of health and welfare was 5.23% of total budget of the government.

The Psychogeriatric Services for Dementia in Korea

Dementia is one of the most disabling neuropsychiatric disorders in elderly population. Alzheimer's disease (AD) is typically a progressive and irreversible disorder characterized by losses of intellectual capacities in many domains, altered behavior, inability to care for themselves, and ultimately, death due to complications of neurological abnormalities. Therefore, clinical assessment of dementia for understanding the neural pathology and anatomical/physiologic correlates of diagnosis, management and education is needed.

Studies showed that the prevalence of elderly dementia in Korea ranged from 8 to 12%, 6-8% were attributable to Alzheimer's disease whereas vascular dementia accounted for 2-4%. The total population of Korea reached 47,28 million in 2000. Of them, 3,37 million (7.1%) were older adults. It will rapidly increase to 52,36 million while elderly population will rise to 6,9 million (13.2%) in 2020. Dementia in Korea is a big problem because of a rapid growth of elderly population.

The Department of Elderly Welfare in the Ministry of Public Health made the “Ten Year Plan for Senile Dementia” from 1996 to 2005. Four main foci have been identified, which were first, to increase “Dementia Special Hospital” (3/1996yr-15/2000yr), second, to increase “Dementia Care Facilities” (10/1996yr - 150/2005yr), third, to expand “Dementia Screening and Consultation Center” through nationwide community health centers (128/1997yr, 247 consultants, most of them are nurses), and fourth, to make “Dementia Teleservice Network System” via model study (3/1996-1998).

I have also planned and implemented a “7-year Project for Senile Dementia” during 1995-2001. A dementia day hospital was set up in 1995 and a dementia ward in 1996 at Severance Mental Hospital, Yonsei University College of Medicine. The Community Mental Health Service was expanded in 1997. Severance Geriatric Mental Health Center, with 35 inpatient beds, was opened on April 25, 2001 and geriatric psychiatry fellowship training was started.

The general principle of dementia management focuses on early diagnosis, medical cares and individualized treatment. Good practical treatment guidelines can maximize therapeutic effects. It needs to be comprehensive, accessible, responsive, individualized, multidisciplinary, accountable and systemic. Dementia services must be composed of inpatient, outpatient, consultation, and collaborative community outreach and home assessment services. Comprehensive rehabilitation programs emphasize the importance of establishing partnership with family members.

Discussion and Conclusions

In Korea, the present issue of geriatric psychiatry is "poorly organized
geriatric psychiatry education program”, “few well trained geriatric psychiatry specialist”, and “poor development in geriatric health insurance system”. Prof. Edmond Chiu indicated the dilemmas of psychogeriatric delivery service in the Asian region like these: “urban versus rural”, “basic versus high technology”, “breath versus depth”, “tertiary versus primary”, “focused versus comprehensive”, “ideal versus pragmatic” and “wish versus do-able”. In particular, he suggested that the challenge of Korea as follows: “inadequate human resources, training issues, multi-disciplinary infrastructure and economic issues”. He suggested the problem-solving approaches for achievable way like these: “political will from government, enthusiasm from mental health workers, patience, commitment, energy and advocacy from all”.

The KAGP insists that Korean government must constantly make the comprehensive long-term plans of the welfare policy for the elderly. First, making the foundation of welfare system for the elderly through increasing budgets for elderly, operation of the national pension and promotion of employment of elderly. Second, guarantee of healthy life of elderly through the reform of welfare system and expansion of hospital beds and facilities. Third, expansion of medical insurance for the elderly. Fourth, establishment of old person’s Memorial Day and cultivating an environment of respect for the elderly.

I think that mental health policy for the elderly must be based on the quality of life and the spirit of “human service is people first”. When I visited Melbourne, Australia to learn from Prof. Edmond Chiu, I was very impressed by the “Australian Immigration Policy and Racial Discrimination Act” established in 1975 and “Standards Service System” like an umbrella. It comprised areas including management system (Standard 1), health and personal care (standard 2), residential life style (standard 3), and physical environment and safe system (standard 4).

The vision of mental health aging strategy will establish a “fair society where older people can lead satisfying and productive lives that maximize their independence and well-being”. It must be through education and motivation since childhood to recognize that growing old is a part of positive living.

Finally, I would like to suggest that geriatric psychiatry team members to keep in mind the primary mission that elderly dementia can be treated successfully. While promoting longevity, our key concerns should also include prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of elderly dementia.

AD) prevalence was 1.8 in 1985 but fell to 1.1 in 1992. Better management and control of hypertension is one important explanation for the decrease in the mortality and morbidity due to strokes in Japan (Kiyohara et al., 1994). This coupled with a decline in the prevalence of VaD suggests that the incidence of VaD may decrease as the risk of stroke decreases. These phenomena can be also observed in Korean epidemiological studies in Yonchon County (Woo et al. 1998, Suh 1999).

Several factors contribute to the prevalence of dementia. Firstly, life expectancy is important. The overall of incidence (and therefore overall prevalence) will be lower in societies where the life expectancy is short because fewer subjects will reach the age of risk. Second, selective survival of those not at risk for dementia might further compound such a trend. It is possible that the early mortality selects for genetic or constitutional factors that predict early survival and also provide resistance against neurodegenerative diseases. Third, mortality and survival after the onset of dementia may also influence the prevalence. In regions where survival after dementia is short, the prevalence will be low even if the incidence is not. Fourth, the incidence of dementia is very important. Uneven regional distribution of protective or risk factors for AD or VaD may greatly influence the incidence.

In socio-economically less developed societies, various diseases

Dementia in an Aging and Aged Society

Guk-Hee Suh, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry
Hallym University Medical Center
Seoul, Korea

Globe is rapidly aging. Projected number of world population in the year of 2030 is 10 billion. In late 1980s, it reached 5 billion. It will be doubled within 50 years, while it took more than 50,000 years to reach 5 billion. Life expectancy at birth in most countries in Africa and Southeast Asia is relatively lower than that of developed nations. In 1992, the average life expectancy at birth of Nigeria was 50.4 years. However, lower mortality rate, thanks to better medical care and sufficient nutrition, may increase their life expectancy soon. There have been two important events, critically influencing upon it. One is control of infection after discovery and development of antibiotics since early 20th century. Dementia is an age-associated disorder. Decline in mortality due to pneumonia has been suggested as an explanation for the doubling of the prevalence of dementia between 1947 and 1957 in the Lundby study (Gruenberg, 1977). Another is control of chronic physical illnesses directly related to mortality, such as hypertension, diabetes mellitus, heart disease, etc. since late 20th century. Most of them are risk factors of dementia. In Hisayama, Japan, the ratio of vascular dementia (VaD) to Alzheimer’s disease

![Prof Guk-Hee Suh](image)

...
(including infectious diseases) associated with poor socio-economic factors, may be the most common causes of death. This early mortality clearly shortens the average life expectancy. As dementia is an age-associated disorder, only few individuals will live to enter the age of risk for dementia, and this leads to an overall low incidence of dementia. Such a situation could be described as a low incidence-high mortality society. As the average life expectancy increases and begins to reach the threshold age of risk for dementia, there is a gradual transition from low incidence-high mortality society to a high incidence-high mortality society. In socio-economically more developed societies, the incidence of dementia and mortality associated with dementia may progressively decline over many years due to improved efforts to control the risk factors and advances in medical care and technology. Ultimately, this will result in a low incidence-low mortality society. The transition from high incidence-high mortality society to low incidence-low mortality society may unfold in various ways according to social health policies and efforts undertaken to control risk factors of dementia and improve medical services. Influential social factor may include social system (socialism vs capitalism), health care system (taxation vs insurance, reimbursement issue), social welfare system (long-term care and social support), priority in health policy, attitude and opinion of society toward dementia and most critical one, social fund for dementia care.

Table 1. Stages of epidemiological transition in dementia

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Status Time*</th>
<th>Transition in dementia</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Stage 1</td>
<td>Selective survival Before early 20th century</td>
<td>No dementia, most people can not live to the age of risk</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 2</td>
<td>Infection control Since early 20th century</td>
<td>Low incidence → high incidence/ High mortality → low mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 3</td>
<td>Risk factor control Since late 20th century</td>
<td>High incidence → low incidence / High mortality → low mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 4</td>
<td>Dementia control Since early 21st century</td>
<td>Low incidence, low mortality</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stage 5</td>
<td>Free from dementia Forthcoming</td>
<td>No dementia</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* In a developing society, measures to control infection, risk factor and dementia itself, may be done at a time. Therefore, several stages may overlap.

References


Correspondence:
Guk-Hee Suh, M.D., Ph.D.
Associate Professor
Department of Psychiatry
Hallym University Medical Center
Hangang Sacred Heart Hospital
95-200 Yungdungpo-Dong
Seoul, 150-030, Korea
Tel: 82 2 2639 5483
Fax: 82 2 677 9095
E-mail: suhgh@chollian.net
The KAGP-HKPGA Joint Meeting is fast approaching. We are honoured to have Prof Tom Arie as the keynote speaker of the Meeting, who will be joined by renowned experts from Korea and Hong Kong. It will be followed immediately by the HKPGA Annual Scientific Symposium and the Annual General Meeting. Prof Yeates Conwell will be the keynote speaker of the Scientific Symposium and Dr WF Chan will be the moderator.

Members are cordially invited to participate in the Meeting and the AGM. Invitation cards, agenda, and proxy form have been posted to members. Members whose subscriptions fall due by the end of 2002 also receive membership renewal forms. Please feel free to email to the Honorary Secretary at hkpga@hongkong.com for any queries. Looking forward to seeing you at the Meeting.

Successful applicants for sponsorship for whole meeting:
Ungvari, Gabor; Wong, Chi Kit

Successful applicants for sponsorship for day program:
Ho, Chi Wang; Leung, John; Poon, Ting Keung; Chan, Chi Tak; Chan, Heung Lan Irene; Cheng, Kwok Tak; Ho, Chi Wang; Leung, John; Poon, Ting Keung; Ungvari, Gabor; Wong, Chi Kit

Successful applicants for sponsorship for whole meeting:
Au Yeung, Kwok Leung; Au Yeung, Wing On; Chan, Cheong Fai; Chan, Fu; Chan, Wing Cheung; Cheang, Siu Kuan; Cheng, Frances; Cheung, Heung Ling; Cheung, Yuen Man; Chong, Wai Kwong Nelson; Chung, Benny; Chung, Suet Fan Ruthy; Fung, Wai Ping; Kwok, Man Yuk Cordelia; Kwok, Pui Sze Angelia; Lai, Man Chiu David; Lam, Chi Leung; Lam, Po Tin; Lau, Wing Yee Miranda; Law, Siu Tuen; Lee, Kar Mut; Lee, Yuet Ying Grace; Leung, Pui Yiu; Li, Sing Yuen; Lin, Wan Ki Pamela; Lui, Siu Fung; Lui, Wing Cheong; Ma, Kam Wah; Mok, Ching Man Cycbie; Mui, Sik Ching; Ng, Fung Shing; Ng, Ka Man Carmen; Ng, Shun Shun Violet; Ng, Yuet Ting Janna; Scully, Paula; So, Man Pui; Tang, Ka Lam Alan; Tang, Siu Han Cara; Ting, Sik Chuen; Tong, Sung Man Kris; Tse, Mui Kark Barbara; Tse, Suk Ping; Tsoh, Joshua; Wong, Antia; Wong, Chi Ming Tony; Wong, Pui Hing; Yeung, Fredrick; Yu, Dick Fung Josephine; Yu, Heung Wa Louisa

Thank you very much for their interest in the Meeting.
First of all I would like to express my sincere thanks to the Hong Kong Psychogeriatric Association for selecting me to be sponsored by Pfizer Corporation HK Ltd to attend the XII World Congress of Psychiatry held from 24 to 29 August 2002 in Yokohama, Japan. I would also like to thank Queen Mary Hospital for allowing me to accept the sponsorship. This gave me a needed break from clinical duties. It was also a wonderful opportunity to learn and update my knowledge from the recognised experts in my subspecialty and related fields.

I would start by counting the number of different activities recorded in the Program Book and those related directly to the elderly. The results are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Activity</th>
<th>Total No.</th>
<th>No. related to the elderly</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plenary lectures</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lectures</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Partnership forums</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fellowship programmes</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Symposia</td>
<td>305</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Workshops</td>
<td>61</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Courses</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Free communications</td>
<td>70</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Industry – supported activities</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It can be seen that topics related to the elderly comprised only about 3% in terms of gross numbers. However I think it cannot be concluded from this that psychogeriatrics is not considered important in the world psychiatric scene, since the International Psychogeriatric Association, the pre-eminent professional organisation in this field, has its own biennial congress and 3 regional meetings every year. (I may add here that the next regional meeting will be held in October in Hong Kong.) There are thus a lot of opportunities for papers, research findings and views about the elderly to be presented. Most subspecialties and fields of psychiatry were covered in this Congress, including schizophrenia, depression, and neurotic disorders. Of particular interest are a series of 4 symposia on "The Research Base for New Diagnostic Criteria for Depression" possibly paving the way for a new diagnostic system, and some sessions on the psychiatry of disaster, which are of course understandable around this time of the year.

Though there were relatively few sessions on the elderly I did not choose to attend them all because, I must confess, I found some other topics or presenters more alluring. Also I think intellectual stimulation outside one’s particular subspecialty from time to time is necessary and healthy. I did attend 6 sessions on psychogeriatrics: listed as follows:

1. Teaching and Training in Old Age Psychiatry
2. Early Diagnosis and Therapeutic Strategy for Mild Cognitive Impairment and Alzheimer Disease
3. Cognitive Function and Brain Aging
4. Neurobiology (2 of the 4 presenters were on Alzheimer's disease)
5. Destigmatising the Elderly with Mental Disorders
6. Dementia in Pacific Rim Countries

I must admit I do not understand all of the presentations on the recent neurobiology and molecular biology of Alzheimer's disease in particular and aging in general. However I felt fascinated by the energy and the flurry of activities in this area which will help to spur me on more diligent updates in future. I also hope that this fundamental research will soon be translated into a better understanding and better treatment and services for patients. The sessions on "teaching and training" and "destigmatisation" are interesting and thought-provoking. Both were co-chaired by Prof Edmond Chiu, with whom we are all very familiar. The booklet "Reducing Stigma and Discrimination against Older People with Mental Disorders", which was a joint effort by the World Health Organisation and the World Psychiatric Association, was presented and introduced. With his customary lecturing and presentation skills he and his colleagues made a strong and eloquent case for a better worldwide concerted effort to combat stigmatisation of the elderly with mental health problems. The urgent need for better and more training and teaching of more professionals and "lay" persons in helping and caring for the elderly was also emphasised. A lot of practical suggestions and tips in these 2 areas were also presented and discussed. Prof Helen Chiu, our President, gave a very succinct and good presentation of dementia services in Hong Kong. In the session we also learned a lot about services in Korea, Japan and Australia. There was also a lively discussion and exchange of ideas.

Outside of psychogeriatrics I learned a lot from the presentations on new biological treatments in psychiatry, i.e. transcranial magnetic stimulation (TMR) and magnetic convulsive therapy, which is likely to be effective for treating the elderly with depression. I also enjoyed the forceful view put forward by Prof Brian Leonard of Ireland.
about depression and antidepressants. He argued quite convincingly that too much emphasis has been put on the neurotransmitters like serotonin and noradrenaline and their immediate synaptic effects, whereas there are many biological actions after the synaptic membrane, i.e. the second, third or subsequent messengers that would produce the "real" biological effects. This would fit neatly with the long-known observation that all antidepressants have a delayed onset of action, if at all.

Browsing through the programme book the names Prof Sir David Goldberg and Prof Leon Eisenberg caught my eye. I decided there and then to attend their sessions, with high expectations. Contrary to much of my previous experience and much to my delight my high expectations were exceeded! My excitement and enjoyment of these lectures was such that they alone would have amply justified the effort to make the trip to Yokohama. Prof Goldberg, as we all know, as the Professor of Psychiatry in the Institute of Psychiatry in London (which many would say is the "Shao Lin Temple" of psychiatry), is the leading psychiatrist in the United Kingdom. He gave a lecture titled 'The Genesis of Anxiety and Depression" in which he argued very eloquently and powerfully the case for the complex interplay of genetic and environmental factors in the causation of anxiety and depression. I would have thought that this assertion, written as such, would lead to a big yawn in most of us, including myself. However this would do no justice whatsoever to his lecture. I blame myself for being such a poor writer in not being able to convey the ease, the forcefulness, the confidence, and the intellectual rigour of his arguments, and above all, the subtle cynicism for the extreme "biologism" of some researchers. For once this cliché is true, i.e. "you have to experience it yourself to feel it."

The same is true for the lecture by Prof Eisenberg of Harvard Medical School titled "Is Our Fate Determined by Our Genes?" He approached the question on a broader front, ranging from psychiatric disorders, child upbringing to animal biology, but the conclusion is the same. His answer is a definite "no". He castigated the popular way of characterising a gene or genes as "for a certain condition or disease". He argued convincingly that even a perfect genetic replica, e.g. a human clone if that were possible, would not lead to the same individual because the environments in which they grow up and develop would necessarily be different. The theme is very similar to that of Prof Goldberg's lecture, which is, I think, a happy coincidence. Two very eminent authorities from both sides of the Atlantic sounded as if they were collaborators, talking about complementary aspects of the same thing, i.e. the "phenotype", be it a disorder such as anxiety, or any biological state, bring a product of genes and the environment. Of course they very much welcomed the advances in the basic biology and genetics. What they were against and gave very timely warning, is what I venture to label the extreme "biologism", and the overconfidence and eagerness for the "magic bullet" approach in looking for the quick cure. Their approaches and styles, however, were rather different. In a reversal of the stereotypes commonly associated with the USA and the UK, Prof Goldberg of the UK was forceful, direct with a lot of punches and illustrated his lecture with a lot of slides. Prof Eisenberg, on the other hand, "simply" delivered his lecture with subtle power and graceful gestures, not a slide nor illustration in sight. Both are near perfect models, approached from opposite sides (like "yin" and "yang"), of oratorical skills which, I think, are regrettably very infrequently taught in schools, both in the secondary, undergraduate, or postgraduate levels.

I would very happily purchase video recordings of these 2 lectures if they were available, both for my "enjoyment" and for teaching my sons! With this I conclude my personal and idiosyncratic account of my impressions and views of the XII World Congress of Psychiatry.
# Events Calendar

| 22 October 2002 | KAGP - HKPGA Joint Meeting  
| | HKPGA Annual Scientific Symposium  
| | HKPGA Annual General Meeting  

| 23-26 October 2002 | **International Psychogeriatric Association**  
| | **Asia-Pacific Regional Meeting**  
| | "Dementia, Depression & Suicide in the Elderly: Clinical & Cultural Aspects"  
| | Keynote and Plenary Lectures, 7 Invited Symposia, 5 Oral Sessions, 3 Poster Sessions and a lot more. Don’t miss this opportunity to join dozens of local and overseas outstanding scholars and clinicians at this important regional meeting. Here are some of the highlights of the program:  

**Wednesday, 23 October 2002**  
**Venue:** Science Museum, Tsim Sha Tsui  
**Public Lecture**  
*Early Detection of Dementia*  
Wah-Fat Chan, Hong Kong SAR  

**Thursday, 24 October 2002**  
**Venue:** Gold Coast Hotel  
**Opening Ceremony**  
Alistair Burns, United Kingdom; Helen Chiu, Hong Kong SAR;  
EK Yeoh, Secretary, Health, Welfare and Food Bureau, Hong Kong SAR  
**Keynote Address**  
Psychogeriatrics-Facts, Fallacies and Fantasies  
Tom Arie, United Kingdom  
**Plenary Lecture**  
Suicide in Older Adults-An Update on Risk and Prevention  
Yeates Conwell, United States  
Neuropathological and Neurochemical Correlates in Dementia: Implications for Treatment  
George T. Grossberg, United States  

**Friday, 25 October 2002**  
**Venue:** Gold Coast Hotel  
**Keynote Address**  
Research in Psychogeriatrics  
Alistair Burns, United Kingdom  
**Plenary Lecture**  
Vascular Depression  
John O’Brien, United Kingdom  
Elderly Suicide in China-Focus on Hong Kong SAR  
Helen Chiu, Hong Kong SAR  
Depression of the Elderly: Epidemiological and Cultural Aspects  
Maeng-Je Cho, Korea  
**Gala Dinner**  

**Saturday, 26 October 2002**  
**Venue:** Gold Coast Hotel  
**Keynote Address**  
The Neuropsychiatric Burden of Geriatric Neurologic Disorders  
Jeffrey Cummings, United States  
**Plenary Lecture**  
Mild Cognitive Impairment in Dementia  
MY Zhang, PR China  
Challenges of Expert Witnesses in Psychogeriatric Legal Settings  
Sanford I. Finkel, United States  
An Attempt to Detect Early Stage Dementia in the Community: A Japanese Experience  
Akira Homma, Japan  
**Forum**  
Quality of Life Chairs: Edmond Chiu, Australia; Alfred Chan, Hong Kong SAR  
Service Delivery Model Chairs: Vijay Chandra, India; Tom Arie, United Kingdom  

*See you at Gold Coast Hotel!*  

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### Newsletter Committee Members:

- Prof. Linda Lam (Chinese University of Hong Kong)  
- Dr. Wah-fat Chan (Pamela Youde Nethersole Eastern Hospital)  
- Dr. Wai-chi Chan (Castle Peak Hospital)  

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