## Table 5 Logistic regression analysis of risk factors associated with depression in the elderly, Khartoum State, 2010

| Factor | Adjusted OR | $95 \% \mathrm{Cl}$ | P-value |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| Occupation (retired) | 3.876 | $1.27-11.76$ | $0.017^{*}$ |
| Social problems | 3.27 | $1.45-7.41$ | $0.004^{*}$ |
| Urine incontinence | 2.73 | $0.89-8.36$ | 0.079 |
| Level of education | 2.723 | $0.21-34.72$ | 0.441 |
| Problems of everyday living | 2.19 | $1.19-3.94$ | $0.011^{*}$ |
| Parkinson disease | 2.104 | $0.18-24.06$ | 0.550 |
| Memory loss | 1.758 | $0.80-3.86$ | 0.159 |
| Age | 1.652 | $0.19-1.91$ | 0.392 |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | 1.287 | $0.72-2.32$ | 0.400 |
| Support from family | 1.236 | $0.56-2.71$ | 0.598 |
| Alzheimer disease | 1.108 | $0.13-6.43$ | 0.918 |
| Social problems | 1.097 | $0.42-2.00$ | 0.817 |

*Statistically significant at $\mathrm{P}<0.05$.
$\mathrm{OR}=$ odds ratio; $\mathrm{Cl}=$ confidence interval.

