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Rajesh R. Tampi 1\*, Deena J. Tampi 2 and Ambreen K. Ghori 1

<sup>1</sup>Department of Psychiatry, MetroHealth, Cleveland, Ohio, USA

## Introduction

Over the next few decades the percentage of population of individuals 65 years and older in the United States is projected to increase from 13% to 25% of the total population [1]. ese older adults are thought to be an at-risk po.57565 e older ess TD [(EMC es 65 c) thr d9(t9 6o)1 u-6(a)3(s)-der v9(e i11(u)-5(l)-8(b(e oe f)9(ei)7(v)-e adullniu[(ibs-6(t 8(e)-6( [(ine u-6(a)3es)-7.di-6(a)3(so11 es)-7.9(s

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<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup>Saint Francis Hospital and Medical Center, Hartford, Connecticut, USA

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individuals should begin in the primary care physician's o ce [20]. In addition, these individuals should receive close follow-up with frequent telephone contact from the clinic sta to motivate them to reduce their use of substances [21]. Furthermore, studies that evaluate means to improve access to healthcare will motivate older adults with substance use disorders to see treatment who might otherwise not seek treatment due to various psychosocial issues [22].

## Conclusions

e population of older adults in the United States is growing at an appreciable rate and this phenomenon has been dubbed the 'Silver Tsunami.' Associated with the growth of the aging population is the evidence for the signi cant growth of older adults who are using psychoactive substances. is substantial growth in the number of