

NEW

OIL CONSERVATION COM

ON

APR 19 1940

Santa Fe, New Mexico

DUPLICATE

REQUEST FOR PERMISSION TO CONNECT WITH PIPE LINE

HOBBS OFFICE

This request should be SUBMITTED IN TRIPLICATE. See instructions in the Rules and Regulations of the Commission.

Jal, New Mexico

April 16, 1940

Place

Date

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Gentlemen:

Permission is requested to connect Western Gas Co. Jim Camp
 Wells No. 1 in SW SW of Sec. 6 Company or Operator 24 Lease 37
Mattix Field, Lea County, with the pipe line of the
Humble Pipe Co. Midland, Texas
 Pipe Line Co. Address
 Status of land (State, Government or privately owned) Private
 Location of tank battery 300 Feet west of well
 Description of tanks One 100 bbl. Tank
 Logs of the above wells were filed with the Oil Conservation Commission 6-13, 1937

All other requirements of the Commission have [have not] been complied with. (Cross out incorrect words.)

Additional information:

This well was completed as a 16,000,000 cu. ft. Gas well.
 Recently this well started producing about 5 barrels of High quality
 Crude. We do not want this put on proration schedule and we will
 write for permission to run oil to pipe line.

Yours truly,

Permission is hereby granted to make pipe line connections
 requested above.

Western Gas Company

Owner or Operator

OIL CONSERVATION COMMISSION,

By Roy Garbrough
 Title A. ANDREAS
State Geologist
 Date Member Oil Conservation Com's

By T. T. Davis
 Position Production Superintendent

Address P.O. Box 981, Jal, New Mexico

RECURRENT DEPRESSION IN THE ELDERLY

Depression in the elderly is a common and often recurrent condition that can significantly impact quality of life. This paper explores the clinical presentation, risk factors, and management strategies for recurrent depression in this population.

Introduction

The elderly population is at an increased risk for recurrent depression, which is often characterized by multiple episodes of major depressive disorder (MDD) over a lifetime. This condition is associated with significant morbidity and mortality, particularly if left untreated.

Recurrent depression in the elderly is often underdiagnosed and undertreated. This is due to a variety of factors, including a lack of awareness among healthcare providers, a reluctance to acknowledge mental health issues, and a focus on physical health problems.

Understanding the clinical presentation and risk factors for recurrent depression in the elderly is essential for effective management. This paper will discuss the symptoms, signs, and risk factors associated with this condition.

The clinical presentation of recurrent depression in the elderly is often atypical. Symptoms may include changes in mood, behavior, and physical health. These symptoms can be subtle and may be attributed to other age-related changes.

Risk factors for recurrent depression in the elderly include a history of previous depressive episodes, a family history of depression, and the presence of medical comorbidities. These factors can increase the likelihood of experiencing another episode of depression.

Management of recurrent depression in the elderly involves a combination of pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions. This paper will discuss the various treatment options available and the importance of a comprehensive approach.

Pharmacological treatment typically involves the use of antidepressant medications. However, the elderly population may be more susceptible to side effects, and careful monitoring is required. Non-pharmacological interventions, such as psychotherapy and lifestyle changes, can also play a significant role in management.

Prevention of recurrent depression in the elderly is a key goal of management. This involves identifying and addressing risk factors, as well as implementing strategies to maintain mental health and well-being.

Conclusion: Recurrent depression in the elderly is a complex condition that requires a comprehensive and individualized approach to management. By understanding the clinical presentation and risk factors, healthcare providers can better identify and treat this condition, ultimately improving the quality of life for the elderly population.

References: [List of references would follow here, including studies on recurrent depression in the elderly, clinical guidelines, and management strategies.]

Further research is needed to better understand the pathophysiology of recurrent depression in the elderly and to develop more effective and targeted treatment strategies.