

STUYVESANT HIGH SCHOOL'S SPARK PROGRAM

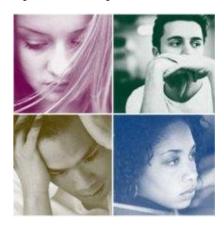
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UNDERSTANDING DEPRESSION

I. What Is Depression?

- Depression: is a mental health disorder that can affect the way you feel about yourself, the way you think about things and how you act.
- Depression has a variety of symptoms but the most common are a deep feeling of sadness or a marked loss of interest or pleasure in activities.
 Other symptoms include:
- (1) Inexplicable cry spells/sadness
- (2) Significant weight loss or gain
- (3) Insomnia or hypersomnia
- (4) Restlessness or irritability
- (5) Feeling hopeless, worthlessness
- (6) Difficulty concentrating, remembering or making decisions
- (7) Substance use/abuse
- (8) Self-harm i.e. self-cutting
- (9) Thoughts of suicide, suicide plans or attempts at suicide.



• Depression is common. It affects nearly one in 10 adults each year – nearly twice as many women as men. It's also important to note that depression can strike at any time but on average, first appears during the late teens to mid–20's. Depression is also common in older adults.

II. Sadness & Depression: What's The Difference?

- Most people have felt sad or depressed at times. Feeling depressed can be a normal reaction to a loss, life's struggles or an injured self-esteem.
- But when feelings of intense sadness last for days to weeks and keep you from functioning normally, your depression may be something more than sadness.

III. Causes Of Depression

- Depression can affect anyone –
 even a person who appears to live
 in relatively ideal circumstances.
 But several factors can play
 a role in the onset of depression:
- (1) **Biochemistry:** The abnormalities in two chemicals in the brain, **serotonin and norepinephrine,** might contribute to symptoms of depression including anxiety, irritability and fatigue.

 Other brain networks undoubtedly are involved as well.



- (2) **Genetics:** Depression can run in families. **For example,** if one identical twin has depression, the other has a 70% chance of having the illness sometime in life.
- (3) Personality: People with low self-esteem who are easily overwhelmed by stress or who are generally pessimistic appear to be vulnerable to depression.



- (4) Environmental: Continuous exposure to violence, neglect, abuse or poverty may make people who are already susceptible to depression all the more vulnerable to the illness.
- (5) Also a medical condition
 (i.e. vitamin deficiency)
 can cause depression, so it is
 important to be evaluated by
 a psychiatrist or other physician
 to rule out general medical cause.

IV. Coping Mechanisms

Helping Yourself:

The first step toward helping yourself is to identify the emotional, psychological and behavioral difficulties you have been experiencing which may be related to depression.

You should also assess

how depression may have impacted other areas of your life including relationships with family, friends, significant others, school etc.

Things To Do/Avoid

- Focus on (+) aspects of your life
- Engage in (+) physical activities
- Be open to (+) emotional support
- Get adequate amount of sleep
- Eat a proper, well-balanced meal
- Pace yourself/modify your schedule
- Eliminate unnecessary stressors
- Avoid the use of alcohol or drugs or negative peer influences/pressure
- Consult with a trusted adult
- Consult with your physician

Professional Help

 The majority of depressive conditions can be treated with either psychotherapy (talk therapy) or medication i.e. antidepressants.



- Psychotherapy will involve the individual but it can include other forms of therapy i.e. family, couple or groups with similar illnesses etc.
- Medication i.e. antidepressants may be prescribed to correct imbalances in the levels of chemicals in the brain.

V. Some Useful Resources

- National Institute of Mental Health www.nimh.nih.gov
- New York Presbyterian Psychiatry www.nyppsychiatry.com