What is depression? It’s a highly treatable mood disorder. Learn how to spot it and what can be done to help treat it.

One of the most common mental health disorders in the United States, major depression can affect anyone regardless of age, gender, race, ethnicity, socio-economic level or social status. Causes of depression can range from a genetic predisposition to a life situation to seemingly no trigger at all.

For someone living with untreated depression, the tasks of everyday life — like getting out of bed, showering, eating or dressing — can feel overwhelming. All parts of life can be affected. Relationships, work, education and financial matters can all suffer.

People living with depression may feel like recovery is impossible, but it’s not. Depression is a medical illness that can be treated.

Signs and symptoms of depression
You may be living with depression if you experience two or more of the following symptoms for more than two weeks:
• Significant changes in sleeping patterns — too little, too much or changes in habits
• Significant changes in appetite, either eating too little or too much
• Feeling helpless, hopeless or sad for a long time
• Ongoing aches, pains, cramps or digestive problems
• Constantly irritated or easily angered

• Suicidal thoughts
• No longer enjoying things you did before
• Trouble focusing or showing up to work
• Feeling slowed down or difficulty concentrating
• Feeling anxious
• Crying for no reason
• Feeling isolated

**Treating depression**
Fortunately, depression is a highly treatable illness, generally with therapy and/or medication. The earlier treatment begins the more effective it is.

**Therapy** — To learn coping strategies to handle problems, you may talk with a trained mental health professional. This can also alleviate symptoms of depression. Cognitive/behavioral therapy, a type of psychotherapy, may help change negative styles of thinking and behavior, which may contribute to clinical depression. Interpersonal therapy helps you deal with other people and relationships that may affect or contribute to clinical depression.

**Medication** — Commonly, antidepressant medications that affect chemicals in the brain are used to treat depression. Several different types of antidepressant medications are available. It may take up to six to eight weeks for these medications to be effective; and varies from person to person. The decision regarding the most appropriate antidepressant depends on several factors and should only be made with a treating physician.

**Get help**
Are you or someone you love suffering from depression? Get help. Talk with your doctor or a trained counselor. Help is available — and seeking professional help is a sign of strength, not weakness.

---

**Real people. Real life. Real solutions.**
Your EAP and WorkLife Services Benefit

877-225-2267
TTY 711
Or log on to liveandworkwell.com
Access code: SCIBEW

---

**Sources**
American Psychiatric Association: “What is Depression?” https://www.psychiatry.org/patients-families/depression/what-is-depression

Mayo Clinic: “Depression (major depressive disorder): http://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/depression/basics/definition/con-20032977

This program should not be used for emergency or urgent care needs. In an emergency, call 911 or go to the nearest emergency room. This program is not a substitute for a doctor’s or professional’s care. This program and its components may not be available in all states and coverage exclusions may apply.

© 2017 Optum, Inc. All rights reserved. PR1468 68285-092017