

Understanding depression

For people recovering from physical trauma or injury



WHEELCHAIR SPORTS INFORMATION SHEET 1a

Depression is more than just a low mood – it’s a serious illness. People with depression find it hard to function every day. Depression has serious effects on *physical* and *mental* health.

HOW DO YOU KNOW IF A PERSON IS DEPRESSED AND NOT JUST SAD?

A person may be depressed, if **for more than two weeks** they have:

- felt sad, down or miserable most of the time

OR

- lost interest or pleasure in most of their usual activities.

AND experienced symptoms in **at least three of the following four categories:**

1. Behaviour

- Stopping going out
- Not getting things done at work
- Withdrawing from close family and friends
- Relying on alcohol and sedatives
- No longer doing things they enjoyed
- Unable to concentrate

2. Thoughts

- “I’m a failure.”
- “It’s my fault.”
- “Nothing good ever happens to me.”
- “I’m worthless.”
- “Life’s not worth living.”

3. Feelings

- Overwhelmed
- Guilty
- Irritable
- Frustrated
- No confidence
- Unhappy
- Indecisive
- Disappointed
- Miserable
- Sad

4. Physical

- Tired all the time
- Sick and run down
- Headaches and muscle pains
- Churning gut
- Sleep problems
- Loss or change of appetite
- Significant weight loss or gain

In most cases, depression will go on for weeks or months if left untreated. If it isn’t properly treated, depression is highly likely to recur.

WHAT MAKES A PERSON MORE AT RISK OF DEPRESSION?

Depression, physical trauma and disability

People experiencing the sudden onset of a physical trauma and those living with a physical disability from birth experience events and situations that have far-reaching physical, social and psychological effects. Rehabilitation and adaptation to physical disability have both physical and psychological aspects, which vary from one person to the next.

Grief, a sense of loss and challenges associated with adjusting to major life changes are to be expected during the rehabilitation and recovery process. Sadness and episodes of low mood are not unusual at these times and need not be a cause for concern in themselves. ‘Major’ depression, on the other hand, the symptoms of which are described earlier in this information sheet, is best addressed with the help of an appropriately trained health professional.

Success with the physical and functional aspects of rehabilitation and adaptation are, of course, beneficial for psychological well-being too and will often be sufficient to help someone going through the normal processes of grief, loss and adaptation to change. This is particularly so if they are combined with a re-engagement with important relationships and life roles. However, if the symptoms of depression persist over time and impact on day-to-day functioning then the person may require some additional professional help.

Some events or situations have been linked with depression:

- family conflict
- isolation or loneliness
- stressful working conditions
- unemployment
- having a serious medical illness
- drug and alcohol use
- brain and chemical changes
- having a family member with depression.

It’s important to remember that each person is different and it is often a combination of factors that puts a person at risk of depression.

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HOW COMMON IS DEPRESSION?

Very common. Around one million Australian adults and 100,000 young people live with depression each year.

On average, one in five people will experience depression in their lives; one in four females and one in six males.

WHAT ARE THE TREATMENTS FOR DEPRESSION?

Depression is often not recognised or treated.

Different types of depression require different types of treatments. This may include physical exercise for preventing and treating mild depression, through to psychological and drug treatments for more severe levels of depression.

PSYCHOLOGICAL TREATMENTS

Psychological treatments deal with problems that particularly affect people with depression, such as changing negative patterns of thinking or sorting out relationship difficulties.

Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) helps to correct negative thought patterns. CBT is a structured program which recognises that the way people think affects the way they feel.

Interpersonal Therapy (IPT) is a structured program with a specific focus on improving relationships.

Psychological treatments can help to:

- change negative thoughts and feelings
- encourage the person to get involved in activities
- speed the person's recovery
- prevent depression from recurring
- identify ways to manage the illness and stay well.

MEDICATIONS

People who are depressed often feel physically unwell.

Antidepressant drug treatments relieve the physical symptoms of depression.

Drug treatments for depression are not addictive.

Many people worry about the potential side-effects of antidepressant medication. It's important to know that when depression isn't treated effectively, physical health often gets worse.

THE MOST IMPORTANT THING IS TO FIND A TREATMENT THAT WORKS.

Many things that people try don't treat the cause of the illness. For example, sleeping tablets or simple counselling are ineffective, even though they may provide temporary relief.

There is a range of treatments that are proven to work. Each person needs to find the treatment that's right for them.

WHAT CAN BE DONE TO HELP?

People with depression don't get better on their own.

They may need to get help with the support of their family, friends and/or health professional eg. a doctor or psychologist. Visit www.beyondblue.org.au and click on [Find a Doctor](#). With the right treatment, most people recover from depression. Delaying treatments may delay recovery.

FAMILY MEMBERS AND FRIENDS

Individuals who have experienced physical trauma or disability may have family and friends who perhaps, themselves, have had difficult adjustments to make. Sometimes they too can experience depression and may similarly need assistance or referral for specialist help.

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PO Box 6100, Hawthorn West VIC 3122

T: (03) 9810 6100

beyondblue info line 1300 22 4636

F: (03) 9810 6111

E: bb@beyondblue.org.au

W: www.beyondblue.org.au



Wheelchair Sports Victoria

Phone: 03 9473 0133

www.wsv.org.au

01/09

2 of 2