

DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

CAUSES, SYMPTOMS, TREATMENT AND SELF-HELP



Depression is not “one size fits all”, particularly when it comes to the genders. Not only are women more prone to depression than men, but the causes of female depression and even the pattern of symptoms are often different. Many factors contribute to the unique picture of depression in women—from reproductive hormones to social pressures to the female response to stress. Learning about these factors can help you minimise your risk of depression and treat it more effectively.

UNDERSTANDING DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

Depression is a serious condition that can impact every area of your life. It can affect your social life, relationships, career, and sense of self-worth and purpose. And for women in particular, depression is common. In fact, according to the National Mental Health Association, about one in every eight women will develop depression at some point during her lifetime.

If you’re feeling sad, guilty, tired, and just generally “down in the dumps”, you may be suffering from major depression. But the good news is that depression is treatable, and the more you understand about depression’s particular implications for and impact on women, the more equipped you will be to tackle the condition head-on.

SIGNS AND SYMPTOMS OF DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

The symptoms of depression in women are the same as those for major depression. Common complaints include:

- *Depressed mood*
- *Loss of interest or pleasure in activities you used to enjoy*
- *Feelings of guilt, hopelessness and worthlessness*
- *Suicidal thoughts or recurrent thoughts of death*
- *Sleep disturbance (sleeping more or sleeping less)*
- *Appetite and weight changes*
- *Difficulty concentrating*
- *Lack of energy and fatigue.*

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE DEPRESSION

Although some of the signs and symptoms of depression are the same for both men and women, women tend to experience certain symptoms more often than men. For example, seasonal affective disorder—depression in the winter months due to lower levels of sunlight—is more common in women. Also, women are more likely to experience the symptoms of atypical depression. In atypical depression, rather than sleeping less, eating less, and losing weight, the opposite is seen: sleeping excessively, eating more (especially carbohydrates), and gaining weight. Feelings of guilt associated with depression are also more prevalent and pronounced in women.

Women also have a higher incidence of thyroid problems. Since hypothyroidism can cause depression, this medical problem should always be ruled out by your GP.

DIFFERENCES BETWEEN MALE AND FEMALE DEPRESSION	
WOMEN TEND TO:	MEN TEND TO:
BLAME THEMSELVES	BLAME OTHERS
FEEL SAD, APATHETIC AND WORTHLESS	FEEL ANGRY, IRRITABLE AND EGO-INFLATED
FEEL ANXIOUS AND SCARED	FEEL SUSPICIOUS AND GUARDED
AVOID CONFLICTS AT ALL COSTS	CREATE CONFLICTS
FEEL SLOWED-DOWN AND NERVOUS	FEEL RESTLESS AND AGITATED
HAVE TROUBLE SETTING BOUNDARIES	NEED TO FEEL IN CONTROL AT ALL COSTS
FIND IT EASY TO TALK ABOUT SELF-DOUBT AND DESPAIR	FIND IT “WEAK” TO ADMIT SELF-DOUBT OR DESPAIR
USE FOOD, FRIENDS AND “LOVE” TO SELF-MEDICATE	USE ALCOHOL, TV, SPORTS AND SEX TO SELF-MEDICATE

Adapted from: *Male Menopause* by Jed Diamond

CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

Women are about twice as likely as men to suffer from depression. This two-to-one difference persists across racial, ethnic, and economic divides. In fact, this gender difference in rates of depression is found in most countries around the world. There are a number of theories that attempt to explain the higher incidence of depression in women. Many factors have been implicated, including biological, psychological, and social factors.

BIOLOGICAL AND HORMONAL CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

- **Premenstrual problems** – Hormonal fluctuations during the menstrual cycle can cause the familiar symptoms of premenstrual syndrome (PMS), such as bloating, irritability, fatigue and emotional reactivity. For many women, PMS is mild. But for some women, symptoms are severe enough to disrupt their lives and a diagnosis of premenstrual dysphoric disorder (PMDD) is made.
- **Pregnancy and infertility** – The many hormonal changes that occur during pregnancy can contribute to depression, particularly in women already at high risk. Other issues relating to pregnancy such as miscarriage, unwanted pregnancy and infertility can also play a role in depression.
- **Postpartum depression** – Many new mothers experience the “baby blues”. This is a normal reaction that tends to subside within a few weeks. However, some women experience severe, lasting depression. This condition is known as postpartum depression. Postpartum depression is believed to be influenced, at least in part, by hormonal fluctuations.
- **Perimenopause and menopause** – Women may be at increased risk for depression during perimenopause, the stage leading to menopause when reproductive hormones rapidly fluctuate. Women with past histories of depression are at an increased risk of depression during menopause as well.
- **Health problems** – Chronic illness, injury, or disability can lead to depression in women, as can crash-dieting or quitting smoking.

PSYCHOLOGICAL CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

- **Focusing on and rehashing negative feelings** – Women are more likely to ruminate when they are depressed. This includes crying to relieve emotional tension, trying to figure out why you’re depressed, and talking to your friends about your depression. However, rumination has been found to maintain depression and even make it worse. Men, on the other hand, tend to distract themselves when they are depressed. Unlike rumination, distraction can reduce depression.
- **Overwhelming stress at work, school, or home** – Some studies show that women are more likely than men to develop depression from stress. Furthermore, the female physiological response to stress is different. Women produce more stress hormones than men do, and the female sex hormone progesterone prevents the stress hormone system from turning itself off as it does in men.
- **Body image issues** – The gender difference in depression begins in adolescence. The emergence of sex differences during puberty likely plays a role. Some researchers point to body dissatisfaction, which increases in girls during the sexual development of puberty.



PAVING THE WAY TO A BRIGHTER NEW ZEALAND

SOCIAL CAUSES OF DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

As with men, social factors can also play a part in causing depression in women, along with lifestyle choices, relationships and coping skills. These may include:

- *Marital or relationship problems; balancing the pressures of career and home life*
- *Family responsibilities such as caring for children, spouse, or ageing parents*
- *Experiencing discrimination at work or not reaching important goals, losing or changing a job, retirement, or embarking on military service*
- *Persistent money problems*
- *Death of a loved one or other stressful life event that leaves you feeling useless, helpless, alone or profoundly sad.*

TREATING DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

For the most part, women suffering from depression receive the same types of treatment as everyone else. The main treatment approaches are psychotherapy and antidepressant therapy. However, there are some special treatment considerations for depression in women. Your GP may be able to refer you to funded counselling through their primary mental health programme, so always ask if that is available.

DEPRESSION, HORMONES, AND THE REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE

Hormone fluctuations related to the reproductive cycle can have a profound influence on a woman's mood. In light of this possibility, you and your doctor should always look for connections between your depressive symptoms and the female reproductive cycle.

- *Is your depression connected to your menstrual period and a possible effect of PMS?*
- *Are you pregnant and struggling with complications and concerns related to the vast changes you and your body are undergoing?*
- *Are you struggling with the baby blues after recently giving birth?*
- *Or are you approaching menopause and dealing with hormonal and emotional fluctuations?*

All of these milestones in the reproductive cycle can influence or trigger depression. It's also important to consider mood-related side effects from birth control medication or hormone replacement therapy.

HOW DEPRESSION TREATMENT IS DIFFERENT FOR WOMEN

Specific aspects of treatment must often be modified for women. Because of female biological differences, women should generally be started on lower doses of antidepressants than men. Women are also more likely to experience side-

effects, so any medication use should be closely monitored.

Finally, women are more likely than men to require simultaneous treatment for other conditions such as anxiety disorders and eating disorders.

SELF-HELP FOR DEPRESSION IN WOMEN

You can make a huge dent in your depression with simple lifestyle changes: exercising every day, avoiding the urge to isolate yourself, eating healthy food instead of the junk you crave, and carving out time for rest and relaxation.

Feeling better takes time, but you can get there if you make positive choices for yourself each day and draw on the support of others.

- *Talk about your feelings to someone you trust, face to face.*

Share what you're going through with the people you love and trust. Ask for the help and support you need. You may have retreated from your most treasured relationships, but they can get you through this tough time. If you don't feel that you have anyone to confide in, look to build new friendships. Start by joining a support group for depression.

- *Try to keep up with social activities even if you don't feel like it.*

When you're depressed, it feels more comfortable to retreat into your shell. But being around other people will make you feel less depressed.

- *Get up and moving.* Studies show that regular exercise can be as effective as antidepressant medication for increasing energy levels and decreasing feelings of fatigue. You don't have to hit the gym: a 30-minute walk each day will give you a much-needed boost.
- *Aim for 8 hours of sleep.* Depression typically involves sleep problems. Whether you're sleeping too little or too much, your mood suffers. Get on a better sleep schedule by learning healthy sleep habits.
- *Expose yourself to a little sunlight every day.* Sunlight can help boost your mood. Take a short walk outdoors, have your coffee outside, enjoy an al fresco meal, people-watch on a park bench or sit out in the garden. Aim for at least 15 minutes of sunlight a day.
- *Practice relaxation techniques.* A daily relaxation practice can help relieve symptoms of depression, reduce stress, and boost feelings of joy and wellbeing. Try yoga, deep breathing, progressive muscle relaxation or meditation.

PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER

Most women are all too familiar with premenstrual syndrome (PMS). Unwelcome symptoms of PMS such as bloating, moodiness, and fatigue appear and reappear each month at the same time in the menstrual cycle. For most women, these premenstrual symptoms are uncomfortable but not disabling. But for up to one in ten women symptoms are so distressing and disabling that they warrant a diagnosis of premenstrual

dysphoric disorder (PMDD). PMDD is characterized by severe depression, irritability and other mood disturbances. Symptoms begin about ten to 14 days before your period and improve within a few days of its start.

SYMPTOMS OF PREMENSTRUAL DYSPHORIC DISORDER

- *Feelings of sadness or hopelessness*
- *Feelings of tension or anxiety*
- *Panic attacks*
- *Mood swings and tearfulness*
- *Persistent irritability or anger*
- *Disinterest in daily activities and relationships*
- *Trouble concentrating*
- *Fatigue or low energy*
- *Food cravings or binge-eating*
- *Sleep disturbances*
- *Feeling out of control*
- *Physical symptoms (bloating, breast tenderness, headaches, muscle pain)*

SELF-HELP FOR PMDD

There are many steps you can take to improve PMDD symptoms. Many involve simple lifestyle adjustments:

- *Exercise* – Regular aerobic exercise can reduce the symptoms of PMDD.
- *Dietary modifications* – Changes to your diet may help reduce symptoms. Cutting back on salt, fatty foods, caffeine, and alcohol is recommended. Eating plenty of complex carbohydrates is also recommended.
- *Nutritional supplements* – Vitamin B6, calcium, magnesium, Vitamin E, and tryptophan have all been shown to benefit women suffering from PMDD.
- *Herbal remedies* – Evening primrose oil and chaste tree berry are herbal supplements that have both been studied and found to be effective in the treatment of PMDD.
- *Stress reduction* – Relaxation techniques and other strategies to reduce stress may help with PMDD symptoms. Yoga and meditation are particularly effective.

NATIONAL HELPLINES

Lifeline – 0800 543 354 or (09) 5222 999 within Auckland

Suicide Crisis Helpline – 0508 828 865 (0508 TAUTOKO)

Healthline – 0800 611 116

Samaritans – 0800 726 666 (for callers from the Lower North Island, Christchurch and West Coast) or 0800 211 211 or (04) 473 9739 for callers from all other regions

Adapted from National Institute of Mental Health Credit: www.helpguide.org



The Key To Life Charitable Trust

A: PO Box 926, Taupo, 3351

W: www.keytolife.org.nz

f [TheKeyToLifeCharitableTrust](https://www.facebook.com/TheKeyToLifeCharitableTrust)



Mike King

T: +64 21 448 789

E: mikeking@keytolife.org.nz

f [TheNuttersClub](https://www.facebook.com/TheNuttersClub)