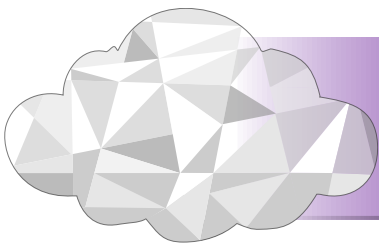









Cumbria, Northumberland,
Tyne and Wear
NHS Foundation Trust

Depression and low mood: A guide for partners

If your partner is struggling with symptoms of depression or low mood, this guide is for you.

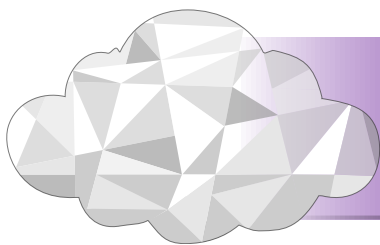


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Video to watch

Professor Janet Reibstein shares her thoughts on some popular questions



1) Who is this guide for?

This guide is for **anyone whose partner is depressed**. This includes people who are worried their partners may be depressed, or those whose partner has already been diagnosed with depression. It may be helpful to read this booklet together, to check out whether it matches how things are for you and your partner.

Whether your partner's symptoms are mild or more severe, this booklet can help you to:

- Understand depression better.
- Work out what's going on.
- Learn what you can do to help.

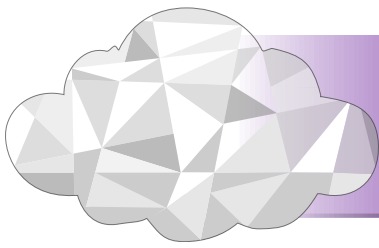
It will also help you understand why a good relationship is so important to mental health, and how you can start to make things better. We'll talk about some self-help you can do together, how to find further help, and how to look after yourself.

If you've noticed the symptoms of depression in your partner, or are worried about them, it may feel like there's nothing you can do to help. However, there are lots of simple steps you can take to support your partner, help yourself, and even improve your relationship.

There are many forms of depression and it is important that your partner gets the right help. This booklet gives some basic information about depression and practical tips on supporting your partner and looking after yourself.

This guide does not cover postnatal depression or bipolar disorder and is not intended for anything other than mild depression. It is not intended to replace professional help for your partner – if in doubt, you should always seek professional help.

One of the most helpful first steps is for your partner to speak to their GP or other health professional and work out what sort of depression you are dealing with. If the depression is mild, it may be that some of the simple advice in this booklet alone may help. However, if the depression is more severe, this booklet may still be helpful as something to use alongside other treatment.



2) What is depression and how is it different from low mood?

To begin with, we're going to talk a little bit about what depression is. This will help you understand:

- How to know the difference between low mood and depression.
- How to know the difference between a stressful period and depression.
- The range of symptoms a depressed person can experience.

We'll talk about what can cause depression, what can keep it going, and why it can seem so hard to shift. Learning more about depression is helpful in learning to deal with it in the best way possible.

Depression is very common. One in five people will experience some form of depression in their lives. The symptoms can range from quite mild, like feeling in a low mood, to very severe. When depression is more severe, people may have thoughts of self-harm or suicide. Although very common, this should never be ignored. If your partner is having suicidal thoughts or feelings, it is very important to seek help immediately.

Many people feel flat or low in mood sometimes. Life can be challenging and tiring and most of us have felt low at some point. We've all had days when we don't want to get out of bed or can't face the day. Often, we don't know what's causing the low mood. We might be arguing with a friend, or worried about a sick relative, or short of money. Or we might just be really tired and need a good night's sleep.

Fortunately, this feeling usually goes away once we have had a chance to talk things over, solve any practical problems, or just do something that cheers us up. But low mood that is there most of the day every day and won't seem to go away for a long time, can start to get in the way of everyday life and become a much bigger problem.

If you've already taken steps to resolve practical problems together and things don't improve after a few weeks, this may be a sign that low mood is actually a symptom of depression.

Depression can come on at any time. It can be triggered by a stressful event like a bereavement, or a series of difficult events, but it can also come on unexpectedly. You

might not be able to identify any specific cause, and it may seem to have come out of nowhere.

However it starts, it's important to understand that depression is more than just feeling sad or having a short bout of low mood.

Symptoms of depression can range from mild to severe and may include:

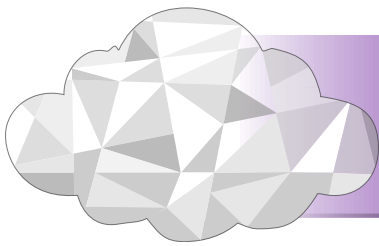
- Low mood lasting two weeks or more.
- Feeling guilty, worthless, and hopeless.
- Loss of interest or enjoyment in activities.
- Feeling tired or lacking energy.
- Doing less.
- Not being able to concentrate on everyday things like reading or watching TV.
- Changes in appetite – eating more or less than usual.
- Not being able to sleep well or sleeping more than usual.
- Having thoughts of suicide or self-harm.
- Memory bias, where it's easier to think of bad memories than good ones. This can make people believe that their situation has always been depressing.

People can often feel guilty about having suicidal thoughts, and may avoid talking about them. Try to encourage your partner to talk about these feelings and to speak to their GP (General Practitioner or family doctor) as soon as they can. The GP will usually explain how common suicidal thoughts are for people who are depressed, but they can also do a risk assessment and, if necessary, refer your partner for further help.

***“My partner suffers with low mood.
How do I know if they're depressed?”***

*(Click the picture to launch the video
in Youtube)*





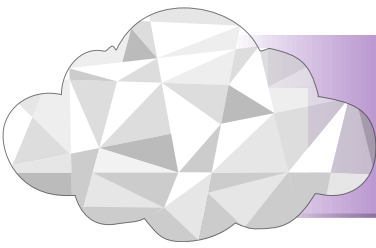
3) How severe are the symptoms?

The symptoms of depression can range from mild to moderate, or more severe. People with mild depression may have many of the symptoms above and find life a bit more difficult than usual but still feel able to manage most of the time.

Like a bout of low mood, mild depression can often be treated with self-help, including dealing with any ongoing practical problems.

When the symptoms become worse, we might describe it as moderate depression. The word 'moderate' might lead you to think it's not too serious, but someone with this level of depression will already be starting to have difficulty coping with day-to-day activities, like going to work and being with friends.

In cases of severe depression, daily life can be a real struggle. People lose energy and interest, leading to a drop in activity even for things they used to enjoy. The person's mind can get very busy with gloomy thoughts about themselves, others, and the world in general.



4) When should we seek help?

Whether you feel your partner is mildly, moderately, or severely depressed, you should **always encourage them to seek help** if you are concerned. This is especially important if the symptoms are severe or your partner has been depressed before.

There are some warning signs that you should not ignore – if your partner seems hopeless about the future, or if they are talking about harming themselves, it is very important to get professional help.

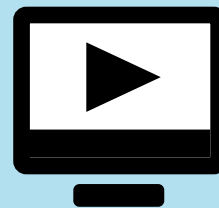
It's also worth remembering that depression is only one possible explanation for some symptoms. If you're unsure about anything, it's always best to get a professional opinion.

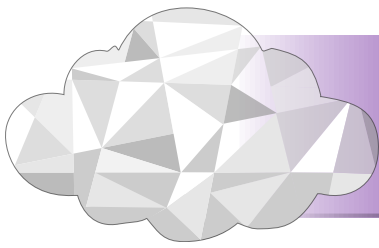
If you go to the GP yourself to speak about your concerns, they may not be able to discuss your partner without their permission, unless there is a severe risk of harm. It is usually better if you can go along together.

Even if your partner is receiving professional support, you may still find it helpful to use the self-help tips and guidelines in this booklet and other suggested resources.

“What if we both feel depressed?”

(Click the picture to launch the video in Youtube)





5) How do relationships affect wellbeing?

Good quality relationships are one of the most important factors influencing health and wellbeing.

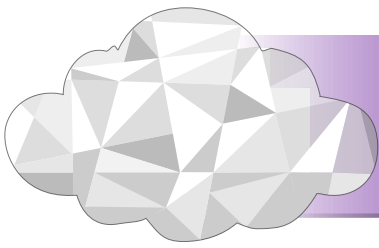
Poor relationships can lead to poorer physical and emotional health, including depression. Unhappy relationships also increase the risk of further depressive episodes after recovery.

Happily, however, people in strong, good quality relationships often have better mental health. So, being a supportive partner can help to protect your partner from mental health issues like depression.

You can help by **staying calm** and **being patient**. Your partner may not always be able to accept your support and may need to work through some things alone. **Don't take this personally**. It may just be your partner's way of coping.

Look for the positives. If your partner makes progress in one area but neglects another, do your best to focus on the positives and let the rest go. Even getting out of bed can be hard when someone is depressed, so don't expect too much too soon.

Taking the time to understand a depressed person's thought process can be an important part of their healing process. It allows you to **see things from their point of view** and make better choices about how to respond when you see them after what may have been a tough day.



6) Is it my fault? Am I making things worse?

You may wonder if you could be the cause of the depression, or that you might be making it worse. However, **depression can sometimes come out of nowhere**, so it's very important to stay away from blame and instead focus on what you can do to help.

Relationships and mental health are linked, but that doesn't mean you are at fault for your partner's illness. **Understanding** the causes and the factors that can affect depression can put you in a stronger position to offer support.

Depression can come on at any time, sometimes following a series of life events, setbacks, illnesses, or losses. The risk of depression is higher for people who don't have strong links with friends and family, find it hard to talk about things, or don't know how to ask for help. Poor sleeping patterns, unhealthy eating habits, and alcohol or drug use can also be linked with depression.

As the partner of someone with depression, you can help a lot by **noticing** the early signs and offering your support and understanding. Simply doing this may help to ease the symptoms and encourage your partner to seek further help from a professional before symptoms develop further.

If left unchecked, depression can become a vicious cycle, getting worse as it spirals. Depressed people don't just avoid the difficult areas of their lives. Gloomy thoughts can lead them to withdraw from all kinds of social situations.

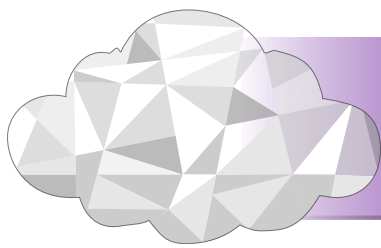
In the short term, this can seem like the best thing to do. It feels easier and helps your partner avoid the negative things they are worrying about. However, in the long term, it will only make things worse. Avoidance can cause people to miss out on opportunities to lift their mood and start seeing different ways of doing things.

Going into this cycle of depression nearly always reduces a person's motivation.

“Have I caused my partner to be depressed?”

(Click the picture to launch the video in Youtube)



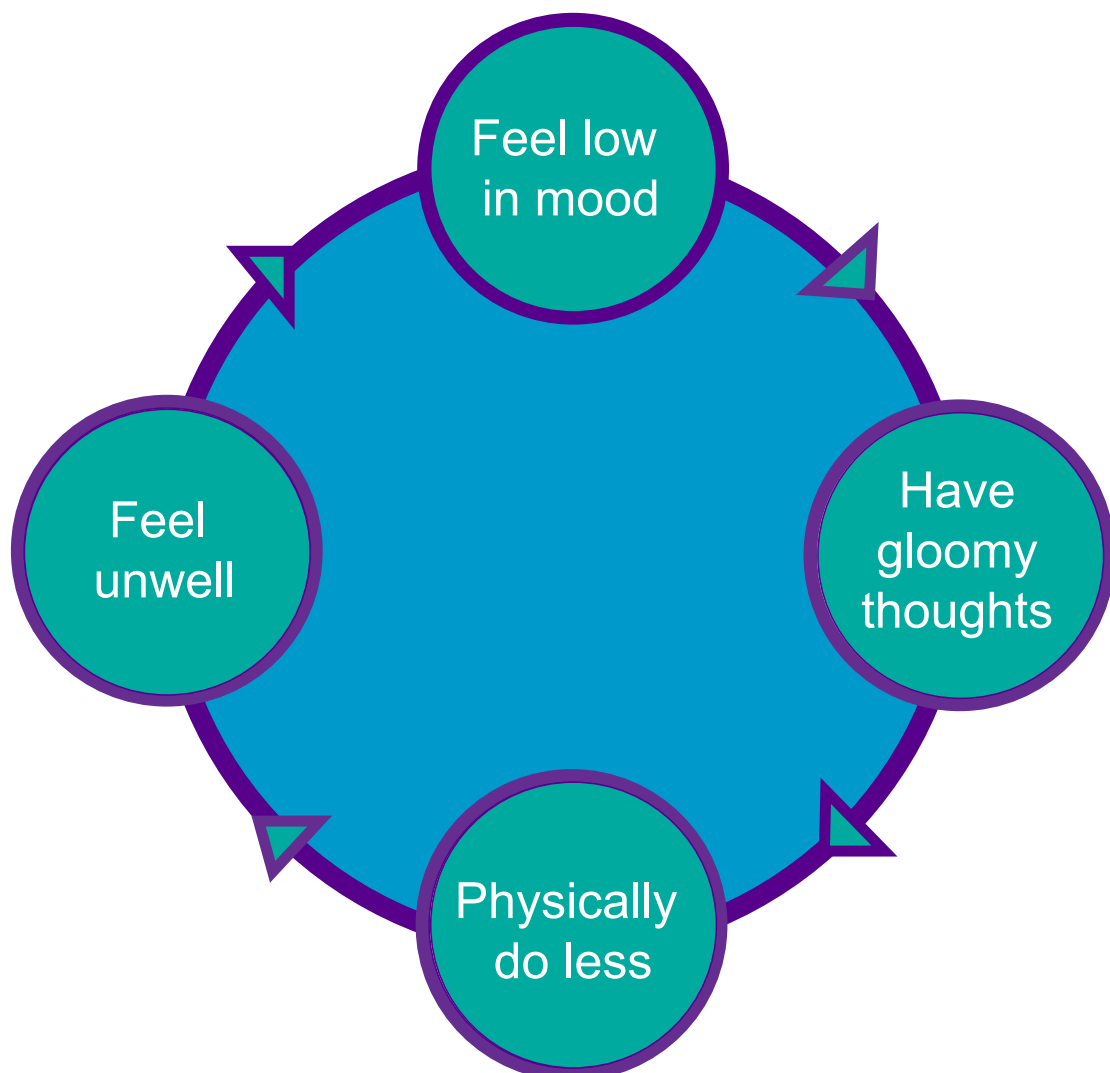


7) How can we break the cycle of depression?

Spending time alone dwelling on upsetting thoughts and problems can allow negative thinking and low mood to get worse. And, when someone gets into a cycle of depression, they often start losing their will to do anything at all.

This is where you, as the partner, may be able to help. Let's say you've been invited out to meet some friends. Your partner might desperately want to stay at home – they might try to convince you that they won't be good company.

While that might be true for them in that moment, being out among friends could be a real help and may lift their mood a little. People rarely feel worse when they do something that they would normally enjoy.



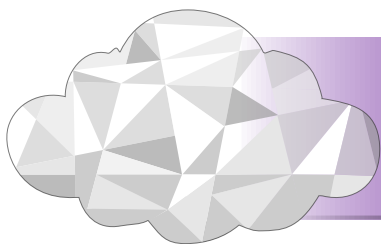
However, be careful not to overstimulate your partner with too big a gathering in the early stages of their recovery. If they are feeling fragile, they may be overwhelmed by meeting too many people at the same time.

Try to agree that you'll keep up with social events and other activity as much as you can. Remind your partner that it's worth seeing friends. This will help in the long run. You can plan to increase social outings gradually but just agree on small goals to begin with, even if it means only staying out for a short time.



It may be helpful for your partner to write out a list of friends they would feel comfortable being around. This list might change over the course of their recovery, as they become more comfortable spending time with louder or more energetic friends. The important thing for you is to help your partner keep in touch with the various people in their friendship group.

Because of the memory biases associated with depression, your partner might tend to remember only the negative moments in their life. It can be useful to chat about positive memories and remind them that there have been happier times too. When done sensitively, this can also increase your partner's sense of hope for the future. Family photos or mood diaries are often useful prompts.



8) How might depression affect us as a couple?

Depression is very powerful. Its effect on an individual can naturally spill over into the couple relationship. It's helpful to know how depression can affect your relationship so you can protect against it, or at least be aware that it's the depression, and not you, that's causing it.

Some things that may affect couples:

1) Low mood. Your partner's personality may seem to have changed completely, their happy nature, sparkle and sense of humour having been replaced with gloomy thoughts. This can feel quite rejecting and isolating for you.

2) Loss of energy, motivation, and interest. Depressed people often lose interest in most things, including themselves and other people. They may not want to go out, and seem uninterested in things you used to enjoy doing together, often including sex.

3) Concentration. When concentration is poor, everyday activities we normally take for granted can become difficult – even something as simple as holding a conversation.

4) Sleep. Disrupted sleep is very common and can affect both of you. Tiredness can lead to irritability, and other symptoms can get worse. Even sleeping too much can lead to low energy and memory problems.

5) Appetite. Depression often affects eating, and your partner may lose or gain weight. If you usually enjoy cooking together and sharing meals, this can be a big change.

6) Guilt. Depressed people often feel very guilty about the effect they have on others. This can lead to further withdrawal, and feelings of being unworthy of love and affection.

7) Low self-worth. Feelings of self-worth often reach rock bottom and depressed people often feel awful about themselves. People with very low self-confidence and self-esteem can become critical of the people close to them as well as themselves.

8) Suicidal thoughts. It is very common for a depressed person to have thoughts of suicide. This can be very difficult to cope with when you love someone.

Couples where one partner is depressed can have trouble communicating with each other. They may have more instances of blame, withdrawal, and verbal aggression and fewer instances of positive communication.

Some couples may also avoid talking about depression and its impact on the relationship. This is often an attempt to fend off conflict, or it may just feel like the relationship has already become so distant that it isn't possible to discuss the topic.

But it's not just the depressed partner who leads the negative communication. Partners of depressed people can sometimes become more critical and confrontational towards their depressed partner as an attempt to motivate the depressed partner to solve problems or change their behaviour.

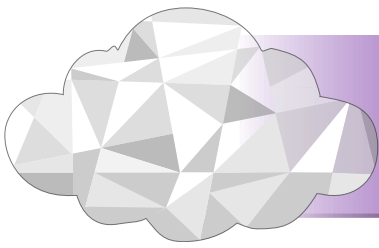
Try to avoid becoming overly critical. Depression could be one of the most stressful things your partner has to deal with so it's really important to remain gentle and non-judgmental.

You should also avoid going too far in the other direction. Overprotection like avoiding social contact and taking over responsibilities can risk isolating your partner or cause them to become too dependent on you.

“I feel like my partner is a different person... can depression affect someone's personality?”

(Click the picture to launch the video in Youtube)





9) How can I get help for my partner?

Getting your partner into treatment may not be as simple as just suggesting it to them. When someone is depressed and in a negative pattern of thinking, logical arguments won't always get through. Your partner may not even think it's worth getting help. Your best starting point is being sensitive and supportive.

Pathways to help

The first step is to learn about depression and self-help. **You are already taking this step** by reading this guide.

If you are at all concerned, you should always seek external help. **Your GP is a good place to start**, and you can go with your partner to the appointment if it makes things easier.

From there, your GP can point you towards a treatment plan, which will depend on the nature and severity of the depression. Your GP might give you and your partner some further work to do at home before coming back to see them again.

Talking therapy

Your partner may be referred to a talking therapy such as **cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT)** or **interpersonal therapy (IPT)**. The therapy may be face to face, over the phone, or online.

CBT may include an element of mindfulness. This is a skill where a person learns to pay full attention to any activity they are engaged in, like walking, eating, watching a sunset, or riding on the bus. Mindfulness takes practice but it can offer a break from gloomy thoughts as they start to lose their power over a person's mood.

IPT is particularly relevant for couples because it focuses on the way relationships change between people when one of them becomes depressed. The therapy looks at the way social networks change before and after the person's depression. Your partner's social network may have collapsed since becoming depressed, and IPT can help to gently re-establish it.

As the partner, you may be asked to go along to therapy sessions. The National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) guidelines recommend behavioural couples therapy for treating depression, as partner support has been shown to be particularly helpful.

Self-help

Self-help is important. Wherever possible, **take advice from experts** on the best ways to look after yourself and your partner. You can find advice online (such as in this guide), from your GP, or from the people who are treating your partner.

For example, you might ask for suggestions about how much to encourage your partner to do, and what you can do for them. It's important to find a balance, so you can help your partner recover without setting them back by doing too much. You should also ask your partner what level of support they need from you.

Another helpful step is to seek advice on understanding how the illness and recovery are likely to progress. For example, it can be useful to know how to recognise when things are getting better. Your role in your partner's support will change over time, and you may need guidance on this:

- Look up self-help groups, support groups, and other local resources.
- Find out about local family or carer support groups and voluntary organisations that can help you with support and information.

You can also support your partner by helping them to:

- **Establish** regular sleeping and waking times.
- **Avoid** excess eating, smoking, or drinking alcohol before sleep.
- **Create** a proper environment for sleep.
- **Take** regular physical exercise.

Research suggests that regular exercise can be as helpful in treating depression as some antidepressant medications. Drinking alcohol is shown to make depression worse. It is important that your partner does not drink lots of alcohol even if it makes them feel relaxed in the short term.

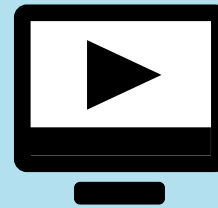
Medication

In some cases, doctors will prescribe antidepressant medication, usually alongside talking therapies. In cases of moderate depression, antidepressant medication is usually not as effective on its own as it is in combination with other therapies.

A major initiative has been set up in most areas of the UK to treat mild to moderate depression in Improving Access to Psychological Therapies (IAPT) services, sometimes called Wellbeing Services. There are specially trained mental health workers who are employed to deliver talking therapies.

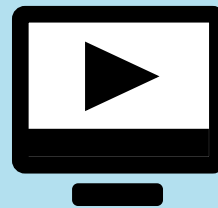
“Is there anything I can do to help them?”

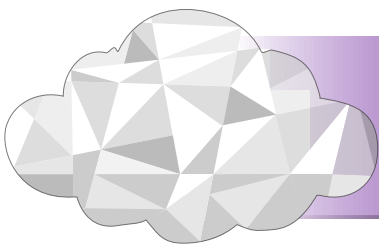
(Click the picture to launch the video in Youtube)



“What practical things can I do to help my partner?”

(Click the picture to launch the video in Youtube)





10) Will my partner get better?

Even in severe cases, depression can be treated and most people do get better. But it's important to remember that any improvement is going to be **gradual**. Don't expect your partner to just 'snap out of it'.

You might see their sleep and appetite improving before their mood starts to lift. **Noticing** and **commenting** on these little improvements is one of the helpful things you can do to support your partner's recovery. As they start to improve, your partner may start to find it easier to recognise their own symptoms and feelings and begin to feel better.

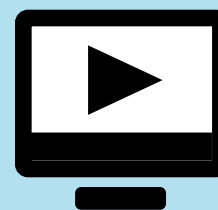
Recognising improvements

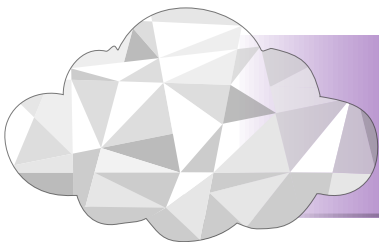
Look out for the things that are making a difference. For example, if your partner feels better when they go for a short walk in the morning, encourage them to keep this habit up. It is important for your partner to keep doing the activities that make them feel good.

You might find it helpful to keep a **mood diary** with your partner, noting down their activities, and how they feel. This can be a reminder to your partner that they are making some improvement. It can also help you see which activities have been most helpful.

"Is depression a lifelong thing?"

(Click the picture to launch the video in Youtube)





11) What about me? What should I do to help myself?

Research suggests that having a depressed partner can increase your own psychological distress. Particularly if you live with your partner, you may be very busy looking after them, alongside emotional distress from seeing what they are going through.

People whose partners have experienced depression may be more susceptible to depression themselves. Prolonged feelings of being overwhelmed, worried, tired, frustrated, afraid, guilty, and helpless can start to take their toll.

You may also feel a sense of loss at the seeming disappearance of your once supportive partner and start to worry that your relationship may never be the same again. As a carer, you may start to suffer from depression yourself.

So, it's essential to get support for yourself and **stay aware** of your own health. Lean on the support of your friends and family, try to stay active, and keep doing the things you enjoy.

Self-help for you and your partner

Whether your partner is in treatment or not, you can still take advantage of self-help techniques to make things easier and support their recovery. There are many things you can do to help overcome depression as a couple. These can include the following areas:

- Improving communication.
- Planning to take action.
- Managing stress.
- Making little changes.
- Solving practical problems.

Improving communication

Tune into what your partner is saying or trying to say. You can improve your listening by trying to do the following:

- **Practise** 'active listening'. **Clarify** what is being said in a way that supports and validates your partner without making an argument.
- **Summarise** and **reflect back** what you have heard. This can help you avoid getting the wrong idea.

- **Avoid** making assumptions about what your partner is saying. **Wait** for them to finish before thinking of your response.

You can also work on trying to express yourself as clearly as possible. You may both need to work on this. The following may help:

- Use **direct** statements and try to be clear on what you want to say.
- Try to use **'I'** statements rather than **'we'** or **'you'** statements. For example, rather than saying 'You are not helping yourself by staying in bed all day,' it's far less confrontational to say something like 'I feel upset when I come in and you haven't got out of bed yet.'
- Introduce your concerns **gently** by expressing appreciation for your partner **first**.
- **Avoid** ending a positive point with a criticism.
- Share your feelings **as well as** your thoughts and experiences.
- Support the expression of depressed feelings, so that your partner knows it's **safe** to discuss. You should also feel safe expressing your response to those feelings.

All the way through, let your partner know that you will be there as a support wherever you can.

Planning to take action

It is important that both you and your partner try to deal with the depression as best you can and try not to take things personally. It's helpful to have a plan of action and do whatever you can to stay informed:

- **Learn** about depression and the symptoms of depression (which you are already doing by using this guide).
- **Accept** that depression is an illness and is nobody's fault. There is no need for guilt or blame – in the same way we wouldn't feel guilt or blame about a broken leg.
- **Try to notice** the things that set off negative feelings or make them worse.
- **Recognise** the topics that can lead to arguments and agree to call 'time out' when they come up.
- **Help** your partner to prioritise tasks and get involved with social and other activities.

Managing stress

Dealing with depression and the changes it brings can be very stressful. You can help to deal with stress by doing the following:

- Encourage your partner to **think** about what they might find helpful in managing stress.
- Start with topics that are **outside** of your home and relationship before going on to talk about things that are closer to home.
- Show **gratitude** for the support you've been given in your relationship and remind your partner of how much this helped you.
- Keep **reminding** your partner of how much you care about them.

Making little changes

Just a few small behaviour changes can start to make a really positive difference in the way you see the situation, and how well you both cope:

- Help your partner come up with a list of **specific, positive** things you could do to help each other. Try and increase the positive things you do together.
- Encourage your partner to talk about **specific changes** they want to make in themselves and in the relationship. These can include big things like improving communication or increasing the time you spend together, or more specific things like how to raise concerns in conversations.
- Work together to make these changes and accept that they may have to happen **gradually**.
- Talk together about how these changes might improve your relationship and reduce depression.
- Try **small positive steps** like going for a walk or cooking a healthy meal together.

Solving practical problems

We've talked about how solving practical problems can help take away some of the triggers for depressive episodes. To do this, it's important to try and **step back** from the problem and think about it before you react to it. That way, you can both plan your solution to the problem.

Sometimes we feel overwhelmed by the very complicated and difficult things we have to do. One thing that helps with this sort of problem is to write down each of the steps you have to take to complete the job – then tackle them **one step at a time**.

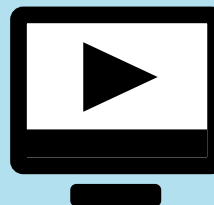
Problem-solving can seem more difficult when you feel depressed. If your partner has a particularly difficult problem, look back to times when you may have solved similar problems as a couple and use the same approach. Be clear. Write down all your possible options. Use 'brainstorming', where you let yourself write down even silly ideas to be considered. Once you've got a list of things that might work, get together and choose the best approach.

It is also important to avoid complaints and criticism as much as possible when sharing problems:

- Use **specific** examples, rather than raising general concerns.
- Explain **why** it's important to you.
- Be clear about **how** it makes you feel.
- Deal with **one** problem at a time.
- Try not to get sidetracked by other issues.
- If there isn't time to address an issue fully, **save it** for when there will be.
- Remember to **list the positives**.

***“Looking after my partner is hard going.
What should I do?”***

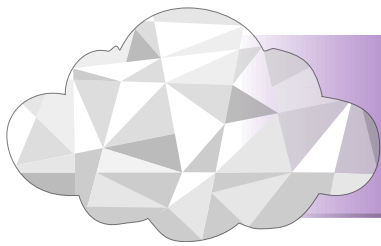
*(Click the picture to launch the video
in Youtube)*



***“Things don't seem to be getting better.
I'm not sure how much longer I can
do this.”***

*(Click the picture to launch the video
in Youtube)*





12) Where can we find further help and support?

We hope you will find some of the information and exercises suggested in this booklet useful. They should help you begin to understand depression and its effect on your partner and your relationship.

If you feel that things aren't changing, you should always look to external help to aid your partner in overcoming the problem. Your GP is usually the best person to go to.

If your partner feels so depressed that they have thoughts of harming themselves or taking their own life, then ask them to visit their doctor as soon as possible.

There is further help available from the following organisations and publications. This list is by no means exhaustive:

Association for Post-Natal Illness

Tel: 020 7386 0868

Email: info@apni.org

www.apni.org

For women who are experiencing depression following the birth of their baby (Mon–Fri, 10am–2pm).

Bipolar UK

Tel: 0333 323 3880

Email: info@bipolaruk.org

www.bipolaruk.org

Works to enable people affected by bipolar disorder to take control of their lives (Mon–Fri, 9am–5pm)

British Association for Counselling and Psychotherapy

Tel: 01455 883 300

www.bacp.co.uk

Offers an information service providing contacts for counselling in England and Wales.

British Association for Behavioural and Cognitive Psychotherapies

Tel: 0330 320 0851

www.babcp.com

The lead organisation for CBT in the UK.

CRUSE Bereavement Line

Tel: 0808 808 1677

www.cruse.org.uk

Helpline for bereaved people and those caring for bereaved people. Monday–Friday 9.30–5pm (excluding bank holidays), with extended hours (open until 8pm) on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings.

Depression UK

www.depressionuk.org

Email: info@depressionuk.org

A national mutual support group for people with depression – does not provide a helpline.

Mental Health Matters

Tel: 0191 516 3500

www.mentalhealthmatters.com

A national organisation which provides support and information on employment, housing, community support and psychological services.

Mind Infoline

Tel: 0300 123 3393

Text: 86463

Email: info@mind.org.uk

www.mind.org.uk

Provides information on a range of topics including types of mental distress, where to get help, drug and alternative treatments, and advocacy. Also provides details of local help and support. Helpline available Mon–Fri, 9am–6pm (except bank holidays).

Mind – specific links

Symptoms: http://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/depression/symptoms/#.V_9UjPkrLcs

Self help: http://www.mind.org.uk/information-support/types-of-mental-health-problems/depression/self-care-for-depression/#.V_9UjfkLcs

NHS website

www.nhs.uk

Information about conditions, treatments, local services, and healthy lives.

PALS – Patient Advice and Liaison Service

<http://www.nhs.uk/chq/pages/1082.aspx?CategoryID=68>

Provides information and advice about local NHS services and support organisations and helps sort out any problems with NHS services.

Rethink Advice and Information Service

Helpline: 0300 500 0927

www.rethink.org

Provides information and a helpline for anyone affected by mental health problems. (Mon–Fri, 9.30am–4pm).

Relate

Helpline: 0300 100 1234

www.relate.org.uk

Relationship support and couples therapy.

Relate – specific links

Getting access to couples therapy: <https://www.relate.org.uk/london-north-west-and-hertfordshire/blog/2016/1/18/getting-access-couples-therapy-depression>

Relationships and depression: <https://www.relate.org.uk/relationship-help/help-relationships/mental-health/relationships-and-depression>

Royal College of Psychiatrists

www.rcpsych.ac.uk

Online leaflet for anyone who is or has been depressed. We hope it will also be helpful for friends and relatives.

<http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/healthadvice/problemsdisorders/depression.aspx>

Samaritans

Tel: 116 123

Email: jo@samaritans.org

www.samaritans.org

Freepost RSRB-KKBY-CYJK, PO Box 9090, Stirling, FK8 2SA

Provides confidential support for anyone in a crisis. 24 hours a day 365 days a year.

SANELine

Tel: 07984 967 708

Email: support@sane.org.uk

www.sane.org.uk

Offers practical information, crisis care and emotional support. Leave a name, number and message and a member of the team will call you back as soon as possible.

Young Minds

www.youngminds.org.uk

A national organisation committed to improving the mental health of all children and young people under 25.

General enquiries – Tel: 020 7089 5050

Young Minds Parents Helpline – Tel: 0808 802 5544

Books and other guides

A recovery programme for depression

Karina Lovell and David Richards

Love Is Never Enough: How Couples Can Overcome Misunderstandings, Resolve Conflicts, and Solve Relationship Problems Through Cognitive Therapy

Aaron T. Beck, M.D., Harper and Row 1988

An analysis of some of the most common relationship problems, including negative thinking, disillusionment, rigid rules and expectations, and miscommunication.

Feeling good: the new mood therapy

David Burns, HarperCollins 2000

A drug-free guide to curing anxiety, guilt, pessimism, procrastination, low self-esteem, and other depressive disorders uses scientifically tested methods to improve mood and stave off the blues.

Overcoming depression: a guide to recovery with a complete self-help programme (3rd edition)

Paul Gilbert, Constable and Robinson 2009

A self help guide using Cognitive Behavioural Techniques, this book is full of step-by-step suggestions, case examples and practical ideas for gaining control over depression and low mood.

Dealing with depression (2nd revised edition)

Kathy Nairne and Gerrilyn Smith, The Women's Press 1998

This is a practical guide for sufferers of depression and those who know someone who is depressed. It identifies the causes of depression and the many forms it may take, explores ways of coping and recovering, and evaluates the help available.

Depression in adults: recognition and management

NICE guidelines on depression

NICE 2009 (updated 2016)

<https://www.nice.org.uk/guidance/cg90/chapter/1-guidance?unlid=13698501201599233454>

Depression: the way out of your prison

Dorothy Rowe, Taylor and Francis 2003

Gives us a way of understanding our depression which matches our experience and which enables us to take charge of our life and change it.

Mind over mood

Christine Padesky and Dennis Greenberger, Guilford 1995

Draws on the authors' extensive experience as clinicians and teachers of cognitive therapy to help clients successfully understand and improve their moods, alter their behaviour, and enhance their relationships.

Overcoming depression and low mood: a five areas approach

(3rd revised edition)

Chris Williams, Hodder Education 2012

Overcoming Depression and Low Mood is a series of short self-help workbooks for use by people experiencing low mood and depression. Developed in liaison with a wide range of experts, the course provides access to the proven Cognitive Behaviour Therapy (CBT) approach.

A full list of references is available on request by emailing: pic@cntw.nhs.uk

Share your thoughts with other people and let them know what you think of this guide at: www.cntw.nhs.uk/selfhelp

There is a full range of self-help guides available at: www.cntw.nhs.uk/selfhelp

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This information is available in audio, larger print, easy read and BSL at: www.cntw.nhs.uk/selfhelp

It can also be made available in alternative formats on request (e.g. braille or other languages). Please contact the Patient Information Centre: [Tel: 0191 246 7288](tel:01912467288)

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