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Fact Sheet

HELPING SOMEONE WHO HAS A MOOD DISORDER – FOR FAMILY AND FRIENDS

What this fact sheet covers:

- How to tell if someone has a mood disorder
- What to do if you are concerned about a family member or close friend
- How to behave with someone who is depressed
- What to do if someone is suicidal
- Self care for carers
- Key points to remember
- Where to get more information and support

Introduction

Someone with a mood disorder is like anyone with an illness – they need care and support. Family and friends can provide better care if they are informed about the illness, understand the type of treatment and are aware of the expected recovery time.

How to tell if someone has a mood disorder

Even if you know someone well, you will not always notice when they have changed. You are more likely to notice big or sudden changes but gradual changes can be easy to miss. Also, people will not always reveal all their thoughts and feelings to their close friends and family.

Family and friends cannot expect to always know when someone has a depressive illness and should not feel guilty that they 'did not know'. The best approach is to acknowledge that mood disorders are not uncommon, learn how to recognise the signs and how to offer help.

What to do if you are concerned about a family member or close friend

If you are worried that a family member or close friend has a mood disorder, try talking to them about it in a supportive manner and either suggest that they consult their general practitioner (GP) or another mental health professional. You could perhaps offer to take them to see one.

Sometimes a person suffering from a mood disorder may not want to seek help. In this case, it is helpful to explain why you're concerned and provide specific examples of their actions or behaviour that have caused concern. Providing them with some information such as a book, Fact Sheets or helpful pamphlets from various organisations might also help.

You could offer to assist them in seeking professional help such as:

- finding someone that they feel comfortable talking to
- making an appointment for them on their behalf



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- taking them to the appointment on the day
- accompanying them during the assessment interview if appropriate

This may be particularly appropriate if the person has a severe mood disorder such as psychotic depression or mania.

Young people, particularly adolescents are vulnerable to mental health problems. If you are concerned that your teenage son or daughter is showing signs of depression or bipolar disorder, you could try approaching them in the following ways:

1. Gently let the young person know that you have noticed changes in their usual behaviours and explain why you are concerned
2. Find a good time to talk to the young person when there are no pressures or interruptions
3. Listen and take things at their pace
4. Respect their point of view
5. Validate what they are experiencing but don't offer reassurance too quickly
6. Let them know that there is help available that will make them feel better
7. Encourage them to talk to their family GP, a school counsellor, or a friend or relative with whom they feel comfortable

There are a range of services (e.g. telephone counselling and websites) that are specifically designed for young people.

How to behave with someone who is depressed

Patience, care and encouragement from others are vital to a person who is experiencing depression. Clear and effective communication within the household or family is also important. Partners or families might find it helpful to see a psychologist during this time for their own support. An episode of depression can provide an opportunity for family members to re-evaluate the important things in life and resolve issues such as grief or relationship difficulties.

Some Tips:

- Avoid suggesting to the person that they 'pull their socks up', this is unhelpful as it is likely to reinforce their feelings of failure or guilt
- If a person is suicidal, good support systems are necessary to reduce risk
- Another important part of caring is to help the treatment process - if medication has been prescribed, encourage the person to persist with treatment and to discuss any side effects with their prescribing doctor



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- During a depressive illness, counselling or psychotherapy often results in the person 'thinking over' their life and relationships; while this can be difficult for all concerned, friends and family should not try to steer the person away from these issues

What to do if someone is suicidal

If someone close to you is suicidal or unsafe, talk to them about it and encourage them to seek help. Help the person to develop an action plan involving trusted close friends or family members that can keep the person safe in times of emergency. Remove risks (e.g. take away guns or other dangerous weapons, or car keys if that person is angry or out of control and threatening to disappear).

Self care for carers

Carers are also likely to experience stress. Depression and hopelessness have a way of affecting the people around them. Therapy can release difficult thoughts and emotions in carers too. So part of caring is for carers to look after themselves to prevent becoming physically run down and to deal with their internal thoughts and emotions. Treatment has a positive time as well - when the person starts to re-engage with the good things in life and carers can have their needs met as well.

Key points to remember

- If you are worried that someone is depressed or has bipolar disorder, try talking to them about it in a supportive manner and suggest that they see a mental health professional
- If they don't want to seek help, explain the reasons for concern and perhaps provide them with some relevant information
- Young people are particularly vulnerable to depression
- Patience, care and encouragement from others are all vital to the person who is depressed
- If a loved one talks of suicide, encourage them to seek help immediately from a mental health professional
- Depression can take a toll on carers and close family members – it is important for these people to take care of themselves as well

Where to get more information and support

- **Association of Relatives and Friends of the Mentally Ill (ARAFMI):** Provides support groups and a telephone help line. www.arafmi.org
- **Carers' Australia:** www.carersaustralia.com.au
- **Carers' NSW:** Provides carer support kits, telephone assistance, support groups and other resources www.carersnsw.asn.au



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- **Commonwealth Respite and Carelink Centre** are information centres for older people, people with disabilities and those who provide care and services. Centres provide free and confidential information on community aged care, disability and other support services available locally, interstate or anywhere within Australia. www9.health.gov.au/ccsd/index.cfm
- **Dealing with Depression: a common sense guide to mood disorders** by Gordon Parker (2004), Allen & Unwin
- **Emergency Help:** www.blackdoginstitute.org.au (Getting Help > Emergency Help)
- **Fact Sheets** can be downloaded from our website at: www.blackdoginstitute.org.au (Fact Sheets)
- **Helpful Links:** www.blackdoginstitute.org.au (Getting Help)
- **Journeys with the Black Dog: Inspirational stories of bringing depression to heel**, Tessa Wigney, Kerrie Evers & Gordon Parker (2007), Allen & Unwin
- **Lifeline Living Works Suicide Prevention Training:** www.lifeline.org.au/learn_more/livingworks
- **1800 011 511 Mental Health Line** is a NSW Government phone service operating 24 hours a day, seven days a week and will provide a telephone triage assessment and referral service staffed by mental health clinicians. The Mental Health Line is not an emergency service. People in a life-threatening situation must still call 000 to receive immediate help
- **Navigating Teenage Depression: a guide for parents and professionals** by Gordon Parker and Kerrie Evers (2009), Allen & Unwin
- **Recommended Reading List:** www.blackdoginstitute.org.au (Getting Help > Reading List)
- **R U OK? Suicide Prevention:**

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