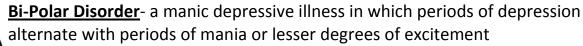
Bi-Polar Disorder

What is it?



- Affects- less than 2% of the population to some degree, believed to be heredity, genetic defect if still unknown, equally common in both men and women, begins in the teens, 20's and thirties
- <u>Begins</u>- with depression, one period of mania during the illness, the depression lasts 3 to 6 months

Signs and Symptoms:

- Adverse Effects of Lithium- muscle twitching, tremor, nausea, vomiting, thirst, diarrhea, weight gain and excessive urination, make psoriasis and acne worse, thyroid hormone levels to fall, headache, mental confusion, seizures, drowsiness, abnormal heart rhythms
- Adverse Effects- more likely to be caused in the elderly, women trying to become pregnant must stop taking lithium due to possible heart defects in the fetus

Facts:

- Bipolar I Disorder depression alternate with severe mania, more severe
 - Bipolar II- short depression episodes alternate with hypomania, less severe, occurs with seasons as fall and winter or spring and summer
 - Cyclothymic Disorder- periods of depression and elation are less severe, last only for a few days, recur fairly often at irregular intervals, never leads to major mania or depression, may contribute to a person's success in business, achievement, leadership and artistic creativity, also can lead to alcohol and drug abuse
 - Mixed Bi-Polar States- experience both manic and depressive symptoms simultaneously, happens to about 1 in 3 with bipolar disorder
- Women- constitute for 15% having 4 or more episodes a year, those who cycle rapidly are more difficult to treat
 - <u>Lithium</u>- reduces mood swings in about 70% of people with manic-depressive illness, no effect on normal mood, monitored with blood tests

What can I do?

 <u>See your Health Care Provider</u>- about treatment, mood stabilizing drugs, anti-depressants, anticonvulsants, psychotherapy, phototherapy