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Depression, Women, and HIV

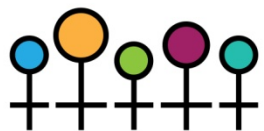
Last updated: August 22, 2024

Together, we can change the course of the HIV epidemic...one woman at a time.

#onewomanatatime

www.thewellproject.org

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What Is Depression?

Being depressed:

When someone feels down, sad, blue, unhappy, hopeless

These are all ***normal feelings; almost everyone*** experiences them sometimes



If these feelings become overpowering, disabling, or long-lasting, they may be a sign of **depression**



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What Is Depression?

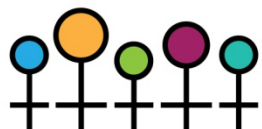
- **Compared to sadness, depression is:**
 - More intense
 - Lasts longer (more than 2 weeks)
 - Interferes with your day-to-day ability to function
 - Diagnosis based on having certain # of specific symptoms
 - Not a normal part of living with HIV
 - Can cause some serious health problems
- Consult health care provider if:
 - Showing symptoms of depression (next slide)
 - Unsure if feelings you are experiencing are normal



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Some Symptoms of Depression

- Changes in appetite or weight, and/or sleeping patterns
- Aches or pains for no clear reason
- Episodes of crying for no clear reason
- Feelings of sadness, guilt, hopelessness and/or worthlessness
- Irritability; getting into arguments easily
- Lack of interest or pleasure in activities that usually interest you
- Low sex drive
- Difficulty making decisions or concentrating
- Changes in sleep patterns
- Fatigue or loss of energy
- Thoughts of harming oneself or committing suicide



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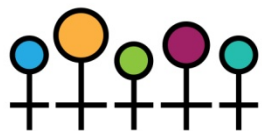
Thoughts of Suicide

If you are thinking of hurting yourself or committing suicide, please tell someone immediately.

*In the US, you can **call or text 988**, or **call 1-800-SUICIDE (1-800-784-2433)** or **1-800-273-TALK (1-800-273-8255)**.*

Or go to <http://www.suicide.org/suicide-hotlines.html> to find a suicide hotline near you

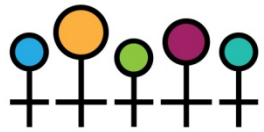
The website lists US hotlines by state as well as hotlines by country (click on the "International Hotlines" link at the top of the main page).



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Other Symptoms of Depression

- Not taking care of yourself (grooming, dressing, personal hygiene)
- Not going to work; calling in sick
- Being very critical and down on yourself
- Not talking to or going out with friends or family
- Not joining your usual social activities or hobbies
- Feeling like crying more often without knowing why
- Using more alcohol or other recreational drugs
 - ***Sometimes substance use hides depression*** (self-medicating)

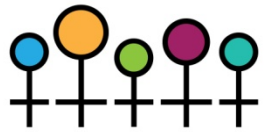


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Women and Depression

Women are ***2x more likely to be depressed than men*** – possibly due to:

- Burden many women bear as primary caregiver
- Less household income, education, social support
- Fewer freedoms and rights, gender discrimination
- Strong link between depression and violence against women (physical, sexual, or emotional)
- Intimate partner violence also increases risk of mental health issues in children

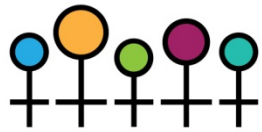


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Depression in Women Living with HIV

Women living with HIV (WLHIV) ***even more likely to suffer from depression***

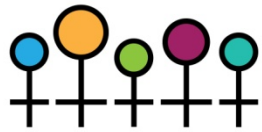
- Getting an HIV diagnosis is life-changing; can be difficult to hear and accept; some may feel:
 - Overwhelmed, helpless, unable to cope with the diagnosis
 - Afraid for future health, disclosing HIV status
- Stigma experienced by many women living with HIV may lead to social isolation and loneliness
- All these feelings are key elements of depression



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Depression in WLHIV

- Many women living with HIV experience other ***life stressors*** that can lead to depression:
 - Racial discrimination
 - Gender discrimination
 - Sexual harassment
 - Poverty
 - Violence
 - Single parenthood
- HIV diagnosis may add to this burden



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Depression and Older WLHIV

As ***HIV treatments have improved***, more and more older women are living with HIV

- Growing older often involves its own life challenges that can lead to feelings of sadness or depression:
 - Chronic disease
 - Disability
 - Loss of loved ones
- Depression is **not** a normal part of aging!



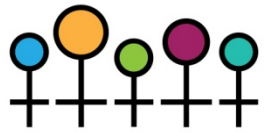
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Depression Can Cause Serious Problems

Studies show direct connection between depression and poorer health for those living with HIV

WLHIV who are depressed:

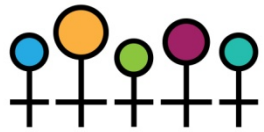
- Seek HIV care less often
- Have more trouble sticking with their HIV drug regimens
- Have more rapid disease progression
- May miss drug doses, take wrong dose, or dose at wrong time
- Not taking HIV drugs regularly can cause resistance
 - CD4 count may drop
 - Viral load may go up



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Getting Help Can Make a Big Difference

- One study showed risk of death cut in half for women who contacted a mental health provider
- Important that depression be ***diagnosed and treated as quickly as possible*** to avoid serious problems

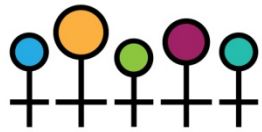


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Treatment Options

The good news is that ***depression is treatable***

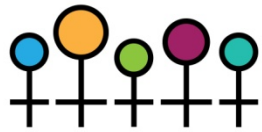
- Treatment options: psychotherapy and/or medications
- Social support, complementary therapies
- Depression can get better on its own, but this can take months or even years
- Treatment will likely shorten the time it takes to feel better and may help with adherence to HIV drugs
- Treating depression can keep you from losing a job, a relationship, or even your life



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Psychotherapy

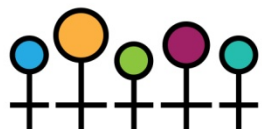
- Mental health professional providing personal counseling, “talk therapy”
- Talking to a trained professional about what you are experiencing
- Therapist provides support, helps you understand what is troubling you
- Most psychotherapy occurs one-on-one; group therapy can also be helpful for some
- In U.S., mental health professionals who provide psychotherapy include psychologists, psychiatrists, social workers, marriage and family therapists, mental health counselors



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Social Support

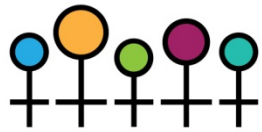
- For all areas of mental health, it may also be helpful to ***seek support of other WLHIV***
 - Support groups
 - Peer counseling
 - The Well Project's online blog for women living with HIV, *A Girl Like Me*
- Social support from friends and family has been found to help people with HIV avoid depression, cope better
 - Friends and family can also provide emotional support
- Support network can help if you get sick



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Antidepressant Medications

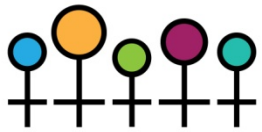
- Often prescribed for depression or anxiety
- Can be managed by primary care provider
 - Discuss feelings with your provider
- Some antidepressants can interact with HIV drugs
 - Talk to your provider before starting any new medications
 - **Selective serotonin re-uptake inhibitors (SSRIs)** often used with HIV drugs:
 - Includes Prozac (fluoxetine) and Zoloft (sertraline)
 - **DO NOT** take St. John's Wort (popular herbal antidepressant)
 - Affects immune system; interacts with many HIV drugs



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Other Treatments

- Meditation, journaling, massage, yoga, breathing, relaxation exercises can help with managing stress
- Acupuncture and acupressure therapies may help reduce stress, improve mood
- Mindfulness techniques may help you get back in touch with what makes life worth living
 - Some have been combined with traditional psychotherapy, shown very effective (e.g., mindfulness-based cognitive therapy)
- Good nutrition and physical activity are beneficial, no matter which treatments are chosen



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Helping Others with Depression

- People with depression may not be aware of it
- Listen to loved ones, don't try to "fix" them
- Talking to someone who may be depressed:
 - Listen!
 - Show concern
 - Tell them they are not alone
 - Don't suggest it's easy to cope with depression
- You may need to talk to the person repeatedly



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Understanding Suicide Risk

- Warning signs for suicide:
 - Talking about suicide, death, harming themselves
 - Expressing feelings of hopelessness or self-hate
 - Dangerous or self-destructive behavior
 - Seeking out tools for potential suicide
 - Sudden sense of calm after a depression
 - Getting affairs in order and saying goodbye to people
- If you are concerned, talk to the person **as soon as possible**



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Seek Help Immediately

*Take warning signs seriously and **seek help immediately.***

In the US, you can **call or text 988**, or call **1-800-SUICIDE** (1-800-784-2433) or **1-800-273-TALK** (1-800-273-8255).

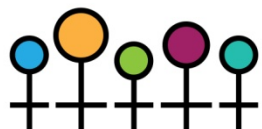
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Supporting Your Loved One - and Yourself

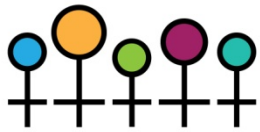
- Don't try to fix your loved one's depression
 - Support them in seeking treatment
- Other ways to help:
 - Take on household tasks
 - Encourage them to join you in uplifting activities
- Make sure you take care of yourself!
 - Communicate boundaries
 - Keep up with your own life
 - Do things you enjoy
 - Have your own support team



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Get Checked and Treated for Depression

- If experiencing symptoms of depression:
 - Talk to provider
 - Ask for referral to see a mental health professional
 - Can improve your health, quality of life, including adherence
- While some don't believe in mental health care, problems or injuries require treatment, whether they are physical or mental
 - When we experience emotional difficulty, ***there is no need to suffer when effective treatment is available***



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Learn More!

- To learn more, and for links to articles featuring more details, please read the full fact sheet:
 - [Depression, Women, and HIV](#)
- For more fact sheets and to connect to our community of women living with HIV, visit:
 - www.thewellproject.org
 - www.facebook.com/thewellproject
 - www.x.com/thewellproject
 - www.instagram.com/thewellprojecthiv
 - www.youtube.com/thewellprojecthiv