BIPOLAR DISORDER

Bipolar Disorder is ...

a lifelong mental health condition that causes extreme shifts in mood, energy, and activity levels.²

The 4 Types of Bipolar Disorder³

The 4 basic types all involve obvious mood and energy changes:

- Bipolar I Disorder: Manic episodes lasting 7 days (causing psychosis), followed by hypomania or depression.
- 2. Bipolar II Disorder:
 Hypomanic and depressive episodes, but not manic.
- 3. Cyclothymic Disorder: At least 2 years with periods of hypomania and depression.
- 4. Other Specified/Unspecified Disorder: Bipolar Disorder symptoms other than the three mentioned above.

Available Treatment³

A combination of medication and psychotherapy is most effective in treating bipolar disorder. Common medications include antidepressants, antipsychotics, and mood stabilizers. Continuous treatment may help to control symptoms.

Causes

Although there is no single cause, there are certain factors that can place an individual at a higher risk for the disorder including their genetic make up and family history.²

Symptoms¹

Individuals with Bipolar Disorder experience episodes between the extremes of manic and depressive states. Symptoms can last days or even longer with frequencies that may vary from person to person.

Manic Symptom

- Continuous feeling of being energized, feeling "high," agitated and hyper beyond your normal self.
- Trouble falling and / or staying asleep or strongly decreased need for sleep.

Depressive Symptoms

- Intense sadness or despair.
- Thoughts of suicide and / or death.
- Lack of energy and trouble concentrating.
- Feeling "slowed down."

Diagnosis

In order for proper diagnosis, a certified heath professional may perform physical exams, review client's medical history and family history of such conditions, perform psychiatric evaluations (i.e. questionnaires) and / or compare client's information to current standard medical definitions of bipolar disorder.³



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