University of Kentucky College of Agriculture, Food and Environment Cooperative Extension Service

ADULT

HEALTH BULLETIN

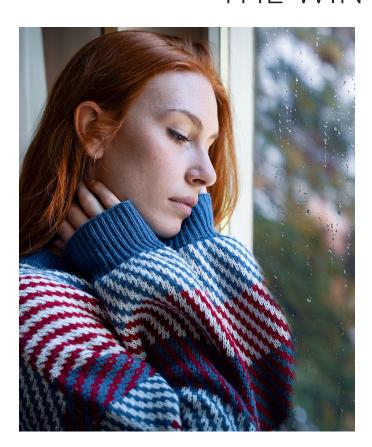


DECEMBER 2022

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THIS MONTH'S TOPIC:

THE WINTER BLUES



LEXINGTON, KY 40546

o you find your mood changing with the seasons? Do not brush off that yearly feeling as simply a case of the "winter blues" or a seasonal funk that you have to tough out on your own. Take steps to keep your mood and motivation steady throughout the year.

Seasonal affective disorder (SAD) is a type of depression that is related to changes in seasons, beginning and ending at about the same time year after year. Commonly, symptoms start toward the end of fall and continue into the winter months. SAD saps your energy and makes you feel moody. These symptoms often resolve during the spring and summer months. They return as fall begins to turn to winter.

Symptoms

Signs and symptoms of SAD may include:

- Feeling listless, sad, or down most of the day, nearly every day
- Losing interest in activities you once enjoyed

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Community and Economic Development

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Get outside. Take a long walk, eat lunch at a nearby park, or simply sit on a bench and soak up the sun.

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- Having low energy and feeling sluggish
- Having problems with sleeping too much
- Experiencing carbohydrate cravings, overeating, and weight gain
- Having difficulty concentrating
- Feeling hopeless, worthless, or guilty
- Having thoughts of not wanting to live

As a result, individuals may find that they are oversleeping, craving foods high in carbohydrates, are gaining weight, and feel tired or have low energy despite getting plenty of sleep.

You may be at an increased likelihood for SAD if you have a family history of depression, if you have major depression or bipolar disorder, if you live far from the equator, or have a low level of vitamin D. SAD appears to be more common among people who live far north or south of the equator because of decreased sunlight during the winter and longer days during the summer months. The skin produces some vitamin D when it's exposed to sunlight. Vitamin D can help to boost serotonin activity. Less sunlight and not getting enough vitamin D from foods and other sources may result in low vitamin D in the body.

It is normal to have some days when you feel down. However, if you feel down for days at a time and you cannot get motivated to do activities you normally enjoy, see your health-care provider. This is especially important if your sleep patterns and appetite have changed, you turn to alcohol for comfort or relaxation, or you feel hopeless or have thoughts about suicide.

Treatments

There are many treatments for SAD that can help you feel better and enjoy the winter season. Treatment for seasonal affective disorder may include light therapy, psychotherapy, and medications. In addition to your treatment plan for seasonal affective disorder, you can try these four things:



- Make your environment sunnier and brighter.
 Open blinds, trim tree branches that block sunlight or add skylights to your home. Sit closer to bright windows while at home or in the office.
- Get outside. Take a long walk, eat lunch at a nearby park, or simply sit on a bench and soak up the sun.
 Even on cold or cloudy days, outdoor light can help — especially if you spend some time outside within two hours of getting up in the morning.
- Exercise regularly. Exercise and other types of physical activity help relieve stress and anxiety, both of which can increase SAD symptoms. Being more fit can make you feel better about yourself, too, which can lift your mood.
- Normalize sleep patterns. Schedule reliable times to wake up and go to bed each day.
 Especially for fall-winter-onset SAD, reduce or eliminate napping and oversleeping.

REFERENCE:

https://www.mayoclinic.org/diseases-conditions/seasonal-affective-disorder/symptoms-causes/syc-20364651

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