

## Bipolar Disorder and African Americans

*Every person, regardless of race or ethnicity, should seek help if they have a mental health problem or symptoms of a mental disorder.*

*-- David Satcher, M.D.*

*Former U.S. Surgeon General*

An estimated 2.3 million Americans have bipolar disorder, also called manic-depressive illness. A person with bipolar disorder can go from feeling very, very high (called mania) to feeling very, very low (depression). With proper treatment, people can control these mood swings and lead fulfilling lives. While the rate of bipolar disorder is the same among African Americans as it is among other Americans, African Americans are less likely to receive a diagnosis and, therefore, treatment for this illness.

### Signs of bipolar disorder

Bipolar disorder often starts in the teen years, but can emerge in later life. It is a potentially life-threatening illness that a person cannot handle alone. Tragically, one of five people with bipolar disorder commits suicide. The signs of bipolar disorder include:

#### Mania

- Excessive energy, restlessness, racing thoughts and rapid talking
- Denial that anything is wrong
- Extremely happy feelings
- Easily irritated
- Needing little sleep
- Unrealistic belief in one's ability
- Poor judgment
- Sustained, unusual behavior
- Increased sex drive
- Substance abuse
- Aggressive behavior
- Paranoia

#### Depression

- Poor appetite or eating too much
- Trouble sleeping or sleeping too much
- Nervousness and worry
- Loss of interest in and withdrawal from usual activities
- Feelings of sadness that don't go away

# What You Need to Know...



- Irritability or restlessness
- Lack of energy
- Feelings of sadness, worthlessness or guilt
- Inability to think or concentrate
- Repeated thoughts of death or suicide
- Chronic pain or other physical problems that don't respond to treatment
- Increased risk-taking behavior, including reckless driving or substance abuse

## **Bipolar disorder can be treated.**

There is hope. People with bipolar disorder can be helped by treatment. Treatment can include:

- **Medication** – The doctor may recommend one or more medicines to find what works best.
- **Counseling** – Often, psychotherapy or other forms of counseling are used in combination with medication.
- **Peer Support** – The advice and support of others who have bipolar disorder can aid recovery.
- **Complementary Care** – Some people benefit from exercise, stress reduction classes and other activities to complement their treatment and help them manage their illness.
- **ECT**, or electroconvulsive therapy – This is used as a last resort to treat severe bouts of depression and suicidal thoughts. It's only considered when medication and therapy haven't worked.

If you think that you or someone you know has bipolar disorder, talk with your primary care physician or faith leader. However, only a mental health professional can tell if a person has bipolar disorder and properly treat it. Once in treatment, it is important that the person receive the support and understanding of friends and family. Many people also find strength and support through their religious and spiritual affiliations.

For more information, contact Mental Health America of Wisconsin at 414.276.3122, or via Email: [info@mhawisconsin.org](mailto:info@mhawisconsin.org).

Mental Health America is a United Way of Greater Milwaukee Agency.



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