Depression is not a normal part of ageing. Symptoms of depression may be confused with other illnesses or with ageing. Depression can be successfully treated with lifestyle changes, psychological therapies and medication.

While we all feel sad, moody or low from time to time, some people experience these feelings intensely, for long periods of time (weeks, months or even years) and sometimes without any apparent reason. Depression is more than just a low mood – it’s a serious condition that has an impact on both physical and mental health.

One in six women and one in eight men will experience depression at some stage of their lives. The precise rates of depression in older people are not yet known. However, it is thought that between 10 and 15 per cent of people in Australia over the age of 65 experience depression. Rates of depression among people living in residential aged care facilities are believed to be much higher than in the general population – around 30 per cent.

Depression is often not well recognised or detected in older people. Symptoms such as sadness, sleep and appetite problems or mood changes may be dismissed as ‘normal’ part of getting older. Symptoms such as poor concentration and memory difficulties may also be confused with other conditions such as dementia.

Older people are at greater risk of developing mental health conditions because of the cumulative effect of numerous risk factors, including chronic illness and isolation. However, there is no evidence that ageing itself is a risk factor for depression later in life.

Depression can reduce a person’s quality of life and their relationships with friends and family. Severe depression is a risk factor for suicidal thoughts. Among males, the highest suicide rate in the population is among those aged 85 and older.

Recognising depression in older people

Depression among older people can be easily missed. Older people may find it difficult to recognise or talk about feeling sad or depressed and may not reach out for help. Symptoms of depression that would cause concern in a younger person, such as insomnia or social withdrawal, may be disregarded in older people as ‘just getting older’.

Depression can affect memory and concentration, particularly in elderly people. People sometimes assume that problems with memory or concentration are due to age-related changes in thinking, rather than being due to depression. It is therefore important to think proactively about the possibility of depression and assess whether it may be present.

Symptoms of depression in older people

Depression affects how people think, feel and act. They may lose interest in the things they normally enjoy. They may lack energy, have difficulty sleeping or sleep more than usual. Some people feel irritable and some find it hard to concentrate. Depression makes life more difficult to manage from day to day.

An older person may be depressed if, for more than two weeks, they have:

- felt sad, down or miserable most of the time, or
- lost interest or pleasure in most of their usual activities, and
- experienced several of the signs and symptoms across at least three of the categories below.

Feelings may include:

- moodiness or irritability, which may present as anger or aggression
- sadness, hopelessness or emptiness
- feeling overwhelmed
- worthlessness
- guilt.

Thoughts may be affected by:

- indecisiveness
- loss of self-esteem
- negative comments such as ‘I’m a failure.’, ‘It’s my fault.’ or ‘Life is not worth living.’
- excessive concerns about financial situation
- perceived change of status within the family
- frequent thoughts of death and dying
- suicidal thoughts.

Behavioural symptoms include:

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- general slowing down or restlessness
- neglecting responsibilities and self-care
- withdrawing from family and friends
- behaving out of character
- decline in day-to-day ability to function
- being confused, worried and agitated
- inability to find pleasure in any activity
- denial of depressive feelings as a defence mechanism.

Physical symptoms include:
- memory problems
- sleeping more or less than usual
- feeling tired all the time
- slowed movement
- unexplained headaches, backache or pain
- digestive upsets, nausea, changes in bowel habits
- agitation, hand wringing, pacing
- loss or change of appetite
- significant weight loss (or gain).

It’s important to note that everyone experiences some of these symptoms from time to time and it may not necessarily mean that the person is depressed. Equally, not every person who is experiencing depression will have all of these symptoms.

Additionally, older people may use different language to refer to their depression. Instead of describing ‘sadness’, for example, they may talk about ‘their nerves’.

**People at risk of depression**

While the exact cause of depression isn’t known, a number of things can be associated with its development. Generally, depression does not result from a single event, but from a combination of biological vulnerability, personality, life experiences and recent events, particularly those involving loss.

Some factors that might be associated with the development of depression include:
- family history of depression
- personality factors (for example if the person is self-critical or negative, worries a lot, is a perfectionist)
- challenging life experiences
- abusive or uncaring relationships
- serious physical health problems, including chronic pain
- loss of independence
- drug and alcohol use.

In older people, depression may occur for different reasons, but physical illness or personal loss are common triggers.

Factors that can increase an older person’s risk of developing depression include:
- an increase in physical health problems or conditions such as heart disease, stroke, Alzheimer’s disease or cancer
- chronic pain
- side-effects from medications
- losses such as relationships, independence, work and income, self-worth, mobility and flexibility
- social isolation or loneliness
- significant change in living arrangements such as moving from living independently to a care setting
- admission to hospital
- particular anniversaries and the memories they evoke.

**Treatment for depression**

Different types of depression require different types of treatment, which may include:
- lifestyle changes (such as diet, physical exercise and social supports) for preventing and treating symptoms of depression
- psychological treatments
- medical treatments for moderate to severe depression.

The reality is that depression is unlikely to simply go away on its own. In fact, if ignored and left untreated, depression can go on for months, sometimes years, and can have many negative effects on a person’s life.

The good news is that there is a range of treatments, health professionals and services available to support people with depression. There are also many things that people with depression can do to support themselves.

**Psychological treatments for depression**

There are many types of psychological therapies that have been found to be effective for depression in older people. These include therapies such as cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) and interpersonal therapy (IPT). Reminiscence therapy also appears to be an effective approach to treating depression in older people.

CBT supports people with depression to identify and change negative patterns of thinking and improve their coping skills so they are better equipped to deal with life’s stresses and conflicts.

Psychological therapies may not only support a person to recover, but can also help to prevent the depression from reoccurring. Psychological treatments can be

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conducted one-on-one with a professional, in groups, or even online.

Medical treatments for depression

If you're experiencing moderate to severe depression your doctor may prescribe antidepressant medication, along with psychological treatments. Antidepressants are sometimes prescribed when other treatments have not been successful or when psychological treatments aren't possible due to the severity of the condition or a lack of access to the treatment.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is sometimes recommended for people with severe, life threatening depression that has not responded to psychological therapy or medication. ECT can only be provided by psychiatrists and in specialist facilities.

Where to get help

- Your GP (doctor)
- Your local community health centre
- Government funded specialist mental health services in each State and Territory
- Australian Psychological Society Find a psychologist service Tel. 1800 333 497 (outside Melbourne) or (03) 8662 3300 (in Melbourne)
- Accredited mental health social workers
- Occupational therapists specialising in mental health
- Mental health nurses
- Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander health workers
- beyondblue Support Service (24 hours 7 days a week). Tel. 1300 22 4636
- Lifeline Tel 13 11 14
- Kids Helpline Tel 1800 55 1800
- Suicide.me Victoria, for counselling, crisis intervention, information and referral (24 hours, 7 days). Tel 1300 651 263
- SANE Australia Helpline Tel. 1800 187 263
- Men's Line Australia Tel. 1300 78 99 78

References

- Older people, beyondblue, Australia.
- What works to promote emotional wellbeing in older people, 2014, beyondblue.

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**Depression**

The following content is displayed as Tabs. Once you have activated a link navigate to the end of the list to view its associated content. The activated link is defined as **Active Tab**

- **Depression explained**
- **Treatment and support**
- **Living with depression**
- **Suicide prevention**

**Depression explained**

- **Depression explained**
  - The most important thing is to recognise the signs and symptoms and seek support.
- **Depression in young people**
  - Young people can feel sad and worried about life events but with depression, the feelings of sadness go on for weeks or months and affect everyday life.
- **Anxiety and depression in men**
  - Improve your understanding of anxiety and depression, then take action.
- **Bipolar disorder**
  - Bipolar disorder is a type of psychosis, which means the person’s perception of reality is altered. It is characterised by extreme mood swings.
- **Living with Depression - Recognising Symptoms [video]**
  - In this video clip, participants discuss the early signs of depression. They also share some of the events that lead up to their diagnosis.
- **Postnatal depression (PND)**
  - Postnatal depression can happen either a few days or weeks after the birth, with a slow or sudden onset.

**Treatment and support**
Depression - treatment and management

The most important thing is to recognise the signs and symptoms and seek support.

Cognitive behaviour therapy

Cognitive behaviour therapy (CBT) can help you change unhelpful or unhealthy habits of thinking, feeling and behaving.

Electroconvulsive therapy (ECT)

ECT can be an effective treatment for some types of mental illness.

Helping your child with mental illness

Recognising that your child has a mental health problem and seeking professional support are important first steps to take.

Living with Depression - Recognising Symptoms (video)

In this video clip, participants discuss the early signs of depression. They also share some of the events that lead up to their diagnosis.

Mental health care plans

A mental health care plan explains the support provided by each member of a person's healthcare team.

Mental health problems - early care helps

If emotional or behavioural problems are disrupting your life, it's important to seek professional help early.

Mental health services - case managers

A case manager looks after your interests while you are a client of public (government) mental health services.

Strong relationships, strong health

Throughout your life, the number and strength of your relationships affect your mental and physical well-being. The benefits of social connections and good mental health are numerous. Proven links.

Living with depression

10 tips for living with depression

Try to do some activity every day... 10 tips for living with depression.

Anxiety and depression in men

Improve your understanding of anxiety and depression, then take action.

Depression and ageing

Older people are at greater risk of developing mental health conditions because of the cumulative effect of numerous risk factors, including chronic illness and isolation.

Depression and exercise

Research shows that keeping active can help lift mood, improve sleeping patterns, and increase energy levels.

Living with Depression - Recognising Symptoms (video)

In this video clip, participants discuss the early signs of depression. They also share some of the events that lead up to their diagnosis.

Rural issues - alcohol and depression

Self-medicating with alcohol doesn't solve the causes of depression, which is common in rural communities.

Suicide prevention

Suicide

In Australia, suicide is the leading cause of death for males and females aged between 15 and 44. We can all play a role in preventing suicide by looking out for possible warning signs, reaching out.

Self-harm and self-injury

Self-harm and self-injury is when people hurt themselves on purpose, usually in response to intense emotional pain or negative feelings, thoughts or memories.

Suicide and mental illness

A suicide attempt may be an early warning sign that a person is developing a mental illness.

Suicide - family and friends
The grief felt by family and friends can be deeper when the cause of death is suicide...

- Youth suicide – the warning signs
  All suicide threats are serious. You don’t have to be a trained professional to help a person contemplating suicide...

Related Information

- Anxiety and depression in men
  Improve your understanding of anxiety and depression, then take action...

- Depression and exercise
  Research shows that keeping active can help lift mood, improve sleeping patterns, and increase energy levels...

- Depression - treatment and management
  The most important thing is to recognise the signs and symptoms and seek support...

- Helping your child with mental illness
  Recognising that your child has a mental health problem and seeking professional support are important first steps to take...

- Rural issues - alcohol and depression
  Self-medicating with alcohol doesn’t solve the causes of depression, which is common in rural communities...

Home

Related information on other websites

- Black Dog Institute
- BluePages
- depressionServices
- LIFE: Suicide Prevention in Australia
- Mental Health Foundation

Support Groups

- Reconnexion

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This page has been produced in consultation with and approved by: beyondblue

Last updated: July 2018

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