

HEMOCARE MANAGEMENT CORPORATION



Happy Holidays from your friends at HEMOCARE Management

Our People Make the Difference

IN MEMORY

We fondly remember Maria Bailey, RN, who passed away earlier this year at the age of 46. She served HEMOCARE Management clients from 2002 to 2008.



Seasonal Affective Disorder

During the fall and winter months, some people suffer from symptoms of depression that can appear gradually or come on all at once. These symptoms often dissipate as spring arrives and stay in remission through the summer months. For some people, this is a sign that they suffer from Seasonal Affective Disorder (SAD).

Symptoms

Symptoms usually appear during the colder months of fall and winter, when there is less exposure to sunlight during the day. Depression symptoms can be mild to moderate, but they can become severe. Those who work long hours inside office buildings with few windows may experience symptoms all year, and some individuals may note changes in mood during long stretches of cloudy weather. Symptoms can include, but are not limited to:

- lack of interest in normal activities
- social withdrawal
- craving foods high in carbohydrates
- weight gain

Those with SAD may not experience every symptom. For example, energy level may be normal while carbohydrate craving may be extreme. Sometimes a symptom is opposite the norm, such as weight loss as opposed to weight gain. In a small number of cases, annual relapse occurs in the summer instead of the fall and winter, possibly in response to high heat and humidity. During this period, the depression is more likely to be characterized by insomnia, decreased appetite, weight loss, and agitation or anxiety.

How Does SAD Develop?

SAD has been linked to a biochemical imbalance in the brain prompted by shorter
(Continued on page 2)

- fatigue

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(Continued from page 1)

daylight hours and a lack of sunlight in winter. Just as sunlight affects the seasonal activities of animals, SAD may be an effect of this seasonal light variation in humans. As seasons change, people experience a shift in their biological internal clock or circadian rhythm that can cause them to be out of step with their daily schedule.

Melatonin, a sleep-related hormone, also has been associated to SAD. This hormone, which has been linked to depression, is produced at increased levels in the dark. When the days are shorter and darker, more melatonin is produced. Researchers have proved that bright light makes a difference to the brain chemistry, although the exact means by which sufferers are affected is not yet known. Some evidence suggests that the farther someone lives from the equator, the more likely they are to develop SAD. The most difficult months for SAD sufferers seem to be January and February. SAD may begin at any age, but the main age of onset is between 18 and 30 years.

Treatment

Increased exposure to sunlight can improve symptoms of SAD. This can be a long walk outside or arranging your home or office so that you are exposed to a

window during the day. If your depressive symptoms are severe enough to significantly affect your daily living, light therapy (phototherapy) has proven an effective treatment option. Researchers have proved that bright light makes a difference to the brain chemistry, although the exact means by which sufferers are affected is not yet known.

This form of therapy involves exposure to very bright light (usually from a special fluorescent lamp) between 30 and 90 minutes a day during the winter. Additional relief has been found with psychotherapy sessions, and in some cases prescription of antidepressants.

If you feel you are suffering from SAD, it is important to seek the help of a trained medical professional. SAD can be misdiagnosed as hypothyroidism, hypoglycemia, infectious mononucleosis, and other viral infections, so proper evaluation is necessary. For some people, SAD may be confused with a more serious condition like severe depression or bipolar disorder.

However, if you feel the depression is severe or if you are experiencing suicidal thoughts, consult a doctor immediately regarding treatment options or seek help at the closest emergency room. A mental health professional can diagnose the symptoms and suggest therapy options. With the right course of treatment, SAD can be a manageable condition.

Heart Attack Warning Signs

Some heart attacks are sudden and intense, but most of them start slowly, with mild pain or discomfort. Here are signs that can mean a heart attack is happening.

- Chest discomfort. Most heart attacks involve discomfort in the center of the chest that lasts more than a few minutes, or that goes away and comes back. It can feel like uncomfortable pressure, squeezing, fullness or pain.
- Discomfort in other areas of the upper body. Symptoms can include pain or discomfort in one or both arms, the back, neck, jaw or stomach.
- Shortness of breath. This feeling often comes along with chest discomfort. But it can occur with or without chest discomfort.
- Other signs. These may include breaking out in cold sweat, nausea or lightheadedness.

If you or someone you're with has one or more of these signs, call 911 immediately and go the hospital right away.

Happy Birthday

JANUARY

Virginia Wales, Betty Powell and Tracy Soots, 2; Joyce Lyon Echerd, 7; Lillian Jones, 11; Cindy Hallman, 18; Rachel Cook, 20; Rebecca Carroll, 27; Arlene Minton, 30

FEBRUARY

Lynn Blair, 2; Alachia Johnson, 3; Wilma Howell, 10; Cindy Dibruno, 11; Matilda Harbinson, 15; Katie Davis, Christine Moore, 19; Sonja Wiley, 27

MARCH

Lori Brown, 1; Carolyn Coffey, 3; Nancy Harrington, Lillian Lafon, 8; Toni Helms, 12; Helen Magness, 14; Mary Lee Slate, 15; Rachel Widener, 17; Agnes Osborne, 18; Kimberly Greene, 21; Debbie Hyler, 26; Alma Vite, 27; Karen Lynn Buckner, 30