Prognosis

Individuals with bipolar disorder experience several mood swings, consisting of intense depression, extreme happiness and mixed moods such as hyperactivity with anxiety. It is often experienced in infrequent mild episodes, however can pose as a severe more long lasting threat. On average, a bipolar victim goes through 8-10 depressive or manic periods over a span of several weeks or months.

In comparison to the public, bipolar victims have a much higher death rate from suicide and heart attacks. Victims who seek treatment however, have significantly few death rates and are often cured within a few years of treatment.

The two most common types of bipolar disorders are Typical Bipolar Cycles and Rapid Bipolar Cycling. Typical bipolar Cycles consist of mainly the depressive phase and often last for about 7 days. The changes in mood are neither constant nor foreseeable. Rapid Bipolar Cycling on the other hand is temporary but includes several mood changes and episodes a days.

Parents and Guardians

Caregivers of bipolar disorder face different problems to that of other mental diseases. The caregiver often has to deal with the social attitudes to the illness, which determines the level of pressure or stress experienced. Since the disorder is highly disruptive in daily life and family relations, family members are often forced to take up the role of caregiving. This is one of the reasons, caregivers of bipolar disorder experience burdens significantly higher than any other type.

The constant change of mood in a sufferer also makes it difficult for a caregiver to intervene and aid depending on the scenario. This is also a reason why caregiving is also highly neglected as there is no effective way method of helping, often causing large amounts of stress and pressure.

<http://psychcentral.com/lib/challenges-for-caregivers-of-bipolar-disorder/>

<http://umm.edu/health/medical/reports/articles/bipolar-disorder>

<http://www.emedicinehealth.com/bipolar_disorder_health/page11_em.htm>