

Get Active Feel Good!

Paul Farrand, Adrian Taylor, Colin Greaves & Claire Pentecost



Helping *yourself*
to get on top of
low mood

BAcPAC



Actively beating depression

UNIVERSITY OF
EXETER MEDICAL
SCHOOL

UNIVERSITY OF
EXETER





WELCOME AND WELL DONE!

Sometimes the hardest steps are the first ones, and by getting this far you have already taken your first step to get on top of your low mood.

This self-help programme, with Case Studies, is here to guide you through your recovery based on an approach that has helped many people already in a similar situation to you. At times you may feel like giving up, but don't worry that is perfectly normal. If you can, use the support of a family member or friend, or maybe your GP, as well as your Psychological Wellbeing Practitioner, or PWP for short.

Your PWP is a mental health professional trained to support you to work through this self-help programme. It is likely you will have regular sessions with them to help you identify and solve any problems and answer any questions you may have. The focus is on working together, rather than your PWP simply telling you what you should do. As such they will go at the pace you want to go and really put you in control. Remember you are the expert in how you are feeling. Their expertise is in supporting people as they use this programme.

You are going to ask a lot of yourself in working through this programme, and at times you will simply want to give up. However it is likely your PWP has seen this all before and will be able to help you through any difficult times.

There are no expectations about how quickly you should work, nor the amount of time it will take to get better. However, for this programme to be successful we ask you to commit to two things.

- **GIVE THE ACTIVITIES A GO TO SEE WHAT WORKS FOR YOU**
- **STAY IN TOUCH, FACE-TO-FACE OR BY PHONE! LET YOUR PWP KNOW HOW YOU FEEL SO THEY CAN BETTER SUPPORT YOU**





HELPING YOU THROUGH YOUR TREATMENT

Before we get started on helping you to understand low mood and the way it affects you, we would just like to share some tips that may be helpful when using this programme. Most of these tips come from people just like you who we have treated for low mood.





GIVE IT YOUR BEST SHOT

Because you have low mood you may find some things difficult. But just give the programme your best shot. Your PWP is there to help you overcome any difficulties you have and is well aware that sometimes things just seem too much. All anyone will ask of you is just to give it a go.

LIKE EVERYONE, EXPECT TO HAVE GOOD DAYS AND BAD DAYS

Hopefully after using the programme for a few weeks you will notice a gradual improvement in your mood. However, you will also have bad days, and this may affect how you use your programme or engage with the activities. This is all perfectly normal and to be expected.

DON'T OVERDO IT

Whilst treatment will proceed at a rate suitable for you, slow and steady is often the best to aim for. Think about breaking things down into small, manageable chunks - that generally makes things easier. Your PWP will be able to help you with this.

INVOLVE FAMILY AND FRIENDS IF YOU CAN

Like all of us, when you are feeling a little down, you may have found that just having others around can be helpful. They may help you look at things differently, find ways to solve problems or maybe just be there for a chat. Getting others involved isn't for everyone and you may not be ready to take this step yet - don't worry if that is the case. But if you think you might find the support of others helpful and they want to help then why not ask? If you show them this programme, they may find the sections on what low mood is and how it is affecting you helpful.





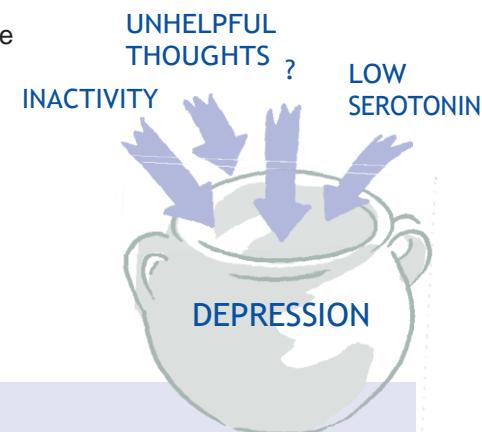
UNDERSTANDING LOW MOOD AND DEPRESSION

Persistent low mood, or as it is often called depression, will affect about one in six people during their lifetime.

Mental health experts are still debating what causes depression and low mood. Some feel it is caused by:

- Low levels of a chemical called serotonin that helps to take signals from one area of the brain to another
- The way we interpret things that happen to us. If you tend to look at things negatively (especially ourselves, our futures and the world around us) or if you tend to jump to negative conclusions, over time this can affect your mood
- A reduction in your normal levels of physical activity, for whatever reason (such as an injury, work or family demands, using your car more, weather, not having someone to do activities with)

Whilst any of these may be true, it is very likely that most people become depressed due to a combination of them. So it may not be easy to pin it down to any one thing.



The Impact of Low Mood?

Although everyone will experience depression in their own way, people often say similar things about it.

People with depression often say that depression affects

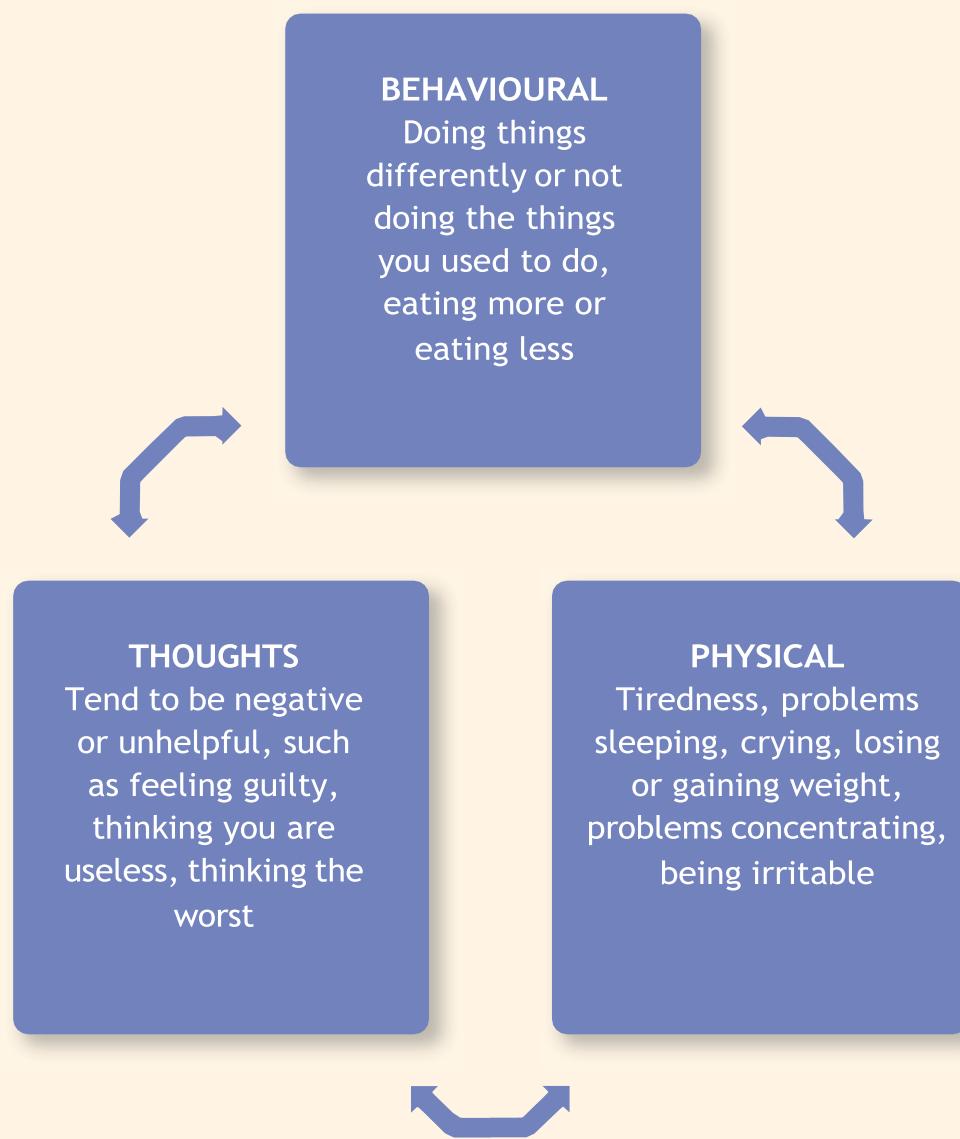
- a) their behaviour,
- b) the thoughts that go through their head, and
- c) how they physically feel.

One thing leads to another, as we have tried to show in the diagram opposite. You may not be experiencing all these things, but if you have depression you will certainly be experiencing some of them.





The impact of low mood or depression



Depression or low mood impacts upon all three of these areas and one thing leads to another. For example, having unhelpful thoughts can make people feel tired and fatigued which may then stop them from doing the things they want or need to do. Or, problems concentrating can result in thoughts like 'I can't do anything properly anymore' which could result in time off work.

A very important thing about the above diagram is the way that these three areas can reinforce each other. It can become an unhealthy cycle, or a 'downward spiral' that is hard to break out of. These negative effects can spill over into other areas of your life. For example giving up on physical activities not only affects your mood and how well you sleep, but your physical health as well.





HOW IS YOUR DEPRESSION AND LOW MOOD AFFECTING YOU?

People with depression or low mood may also report having a sense that 'they are staring down a black hole, not knowing how to get out'. Before we start to talk about ways in which we can help you get out of this hole, it is worth thinking about how your depression or low mood is affecting you.

Using the diagram opposite think about how your depression or low mood is affecting you. In each of the three boxes write in the type of things you have stopped doing or are doing differently, some of the unhelpful thoughts that commonly go through your head and the way you feel physically. Don't worry if this seems difficult - your PWP will go through this with you.



**Behavioural**

Write in here the things you have stopped doing or now do differently

.....

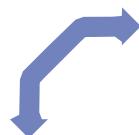
.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

**Thoughts**

Write in here the specific types of unhelpful thoughts that go through your head

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

Physical

Write in here the physical changes you have noticed

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....

.....





THINKING AHEAD

Hopefully you now know a little more about how your low mood is affecting you. It may therefore be helpful to begin to think about what you would like to get out of your treatment.

Some people with low mood find it difficult to plan ahead but this will be an important part of your treatment. So, it would be useful for you to think about what you may be able to achieve over the next few months. These may be things you have done in the past that you have stopped doing, or new things you would like to achieve.

OK let's get started!

In the 'What do you want to get out of treatment?' boxes opposite, write down three things you are not presently doing but would like to. Then say how well you think you can currently achieve them by circling the appropriate number between 0 and 6 (0 means 'Not at all' and 6 means 'Anytime'). It should be something that you are not able to do at the moment but that you think you can realistically achieve over the coming months. If you are struggling to identify any aims for your treatment, your PWP can help.





What Do You Want to Get Out of Treatment?



Today's Date

Item 1

I can do this now (circle a number):

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Not at all Occasionally Often Anytime

Today's Date

Item 2

I can do this now (circle a number):

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Not at all Occasionally Often Anytime

Today's Date

Item 3

I can do this now (circle a number):

0 1 2 3 4 5 6

Not at all Occasionally Often Anytime





BEHAVIOURAL ACTIVATION : GETTING ACTIVE

Now you have identified some things you would like to achieve by the end of your treatment, it is time to move on and think about 'getting active' to reduce your low mood. The way you will be supported to do this is through something called 'Behavioural Activation'. This is a treatment that is often used to help people with low mood and depression.

Why is Behavioural Activation used for depression and low mood?

- a) Lots of people with low mood have told us how helpful they have found it in improving their low mood.
- b) A lot of research has shown it to be effective.
- c) It does not require you to concentrate for long periods of time or think too much. These are both things that people with depression or low mood often tell us they have problems with.

What will I need to do?

It requires you to increase the things you are doing in three main areas of your life:

- routine activities
- pleasurable activities
- necessary activities

Just thinking about this may seem overwhelming as you are possibly struggling with low energy levels and tiredness. However, the really helpful thing about behavioural activation is that it is done in a way that helps you to start doing things again at a level you choose. You will decide how much you feel you can do.

But I am already tired!

By doing more activities you may also notice you slowly start to feel better and your tiredness actually begins to lessen. This may seem a bit odd. But sometimes we do less because we feel tired and less energetic.

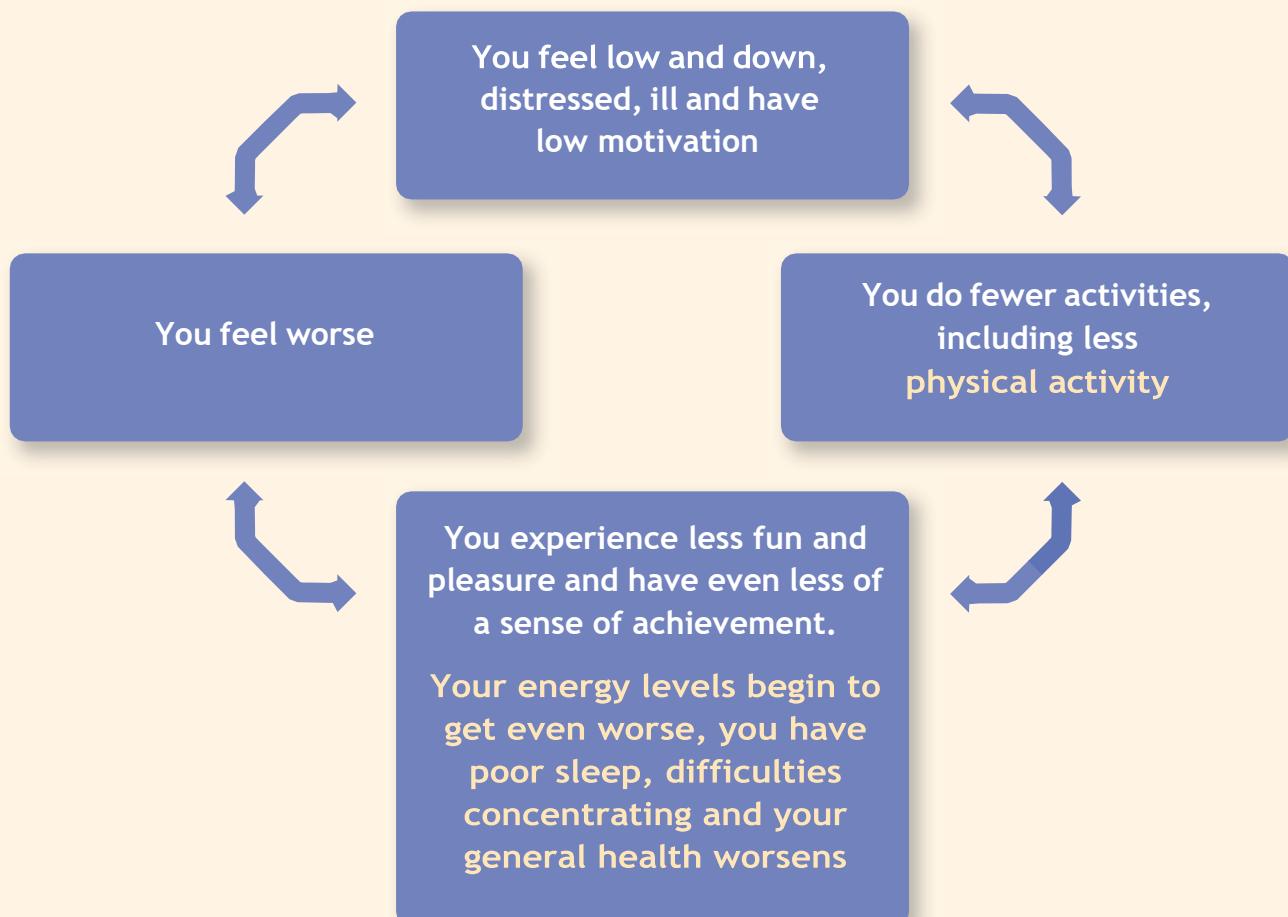
So how does it work?

When people are depressed they tend to withdraw from the world in general. They tend to do less of the things they routinely do, things that they find pleasurable, or things that are necessary in life (such as paying the bills or doing the shopping). This might help at first as in the short-term doing less may actually make you feel better – it is a normal 'self defence' type of response. However, doing less in the longer term also means that things that have to be done tend to pile up and you may find yourself doing less of the things you enjoyed. You also have more time to dwell on negative thoughts.





Cycle of low mood and reducing activity



Over time, this lack of activity can make your mood worse rather than better. Then of course, you are likely to want to do even less and this makes you feel even worse – it is a downward spiral (or a black hole as some people describe it).

Behavioural Activation tries to break this cycle by encouraging you to start doing things again – a little at a time. This puts the spiral into reverse and things start to improve. By taking small steps you will start to feel better and have more energy and more confidence to take the next step. Best of all, you are the one who will set the pace, and you are the person who will decide what to do and when.

An added bonus: Physical Activity

If you decide to do some physical activities, such as walking or gardening, these have extra benefits. When you do physical activity, it increases your energy levels and improves the quality of your sleep. Physical activity reduces stress and muscle tension and it can provide opportunities to interact more with other people, which many people enjoy. Physical activity also releases 'feel-good' chemicals in the brain. On their own these can help to improve your mood, especially if you also enjoy the activity itself. It can also provide a distraction from negative thoughts. Activities that include physical activity can also have important health benefits such as helping to control weight and reducing blood pressure.

Getting started with Behavioural Activation

People with depression and low mood often like Behavioural Activation. Have a go to try and work through this yourself, but as ever your PWP is there to help you as well.





STEP 1 : RECORD WHAT YOU ARE CURRENTLY DOING

Use the blank 'My Starting Point Diary' to record what you are currently doing during the week. Start today and record over the next 7 days. There are two boxes each for the morning, afternoon and evening so just try to include the main two things you have done for each.

My Starting Point Diary

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Morning	What Where Who		
Afternoon	What Where Who		
Evening	What Where Who		
Comments			





At the end of each day have a look at your diary and write any comments you have in the comments box. Think about what you have been up to, and try to note if there were times when you felt better or worse. This will help you and your PWP when you discuss your week at the next session.

It can really help later on if you are able to provide some detail about:

‘What’ you are doing - i.e. ‘watching television’

‘Where’ you are doing it - i.e. ‘lounge’

‘Who’ you were with - i.e. ‘on my own’



Thursday

Friday

Saturday

Sunday





STEP 2 : IDENTIFYING ACTIVITIES

Once you have an idea as to what you have done during the previous week it is time to start to think about some of the things you have given up since feeling down. And perhaps to think of some things you would like to start to do for the first time.

Looking at the three things you said that you would like to achieve previously in the 'What Do You Want To Get Out of Treatment' box may help you think about some of the things you want to put in here.

Try to think about activities in three main areas of your life

Routine

These are activities you used to do regularly and can include things such as cooking, cleaning, shopping for food, walking the dog, shaving, washing, having a bath or shower etc.

Pleasurable

These are things you used to enjoy before your low mood or indeed could be new things that you think you would enjoy and like to try. These are very much down to individual choice. What one person enjoys another may really dislike. Only you can really know what these are, however examples may include going out with friends, or going for a walk in the park.

Necessary

These are activities that are often very important and for which there is a consequence if they are not done. For example, paying bills, getting an M.O.T. for the car, walking your children to school, ensuring you phone work to let them know how you are getting on or completing a Personal Sickness Certificate if you are off work.

Use 'Worksheet A' on the next page to write down a few activities in each column. You do not have to do this all at once, and may find it helpful to come back to it a few times. At times you may be unsure as to whether the activity is Routine, Pleasurable or Necessary. Don't worry about it – these categories overlap a lot. For example having a bath could fall into any of the categories. Just put the activity where you feel it fits best.





Worksheet A : Identifying activities

Under each type of activity write down what you want to be able to achieve. Please include all activities you can think of here, regardless of whether you think you can do them or not. We will deal with that in Step 3. Again don't worry if you struggle with this step. Anything you get down will be a bonus as your PWP is always there to help.



Routine e.g. cooking, walking the dog, food shopping	Pleasurable e.g. going out with friends, reading	Necessary e.g. paying bills, walking children to nursery

If you have managed to identify even a few activities in each column then that is great. You can move onto Step 3. If you have had some problems doing this however, your PWP will help.





STEP 3 : ORGANISING ACTIVITIES AS TO HOW DIFFICULT THEY ARE

Step 3 involves using Worksheet B to put the activities in order of how difficult you feel they are.

If some of the activities you have listed in Worksheet A seem too difficult to do straightaway that is fine. Initially you should focus on trying to do the easier ones. Step 3a will help you organise this.

Step 3a

For each of the routine, necessary and pleasurable activities written in Worksheet A, think about how difficult you would find it to do them in the next week or so. If it seems really impossible for you to do one of them at the moment, write them under 'Most difficult'.

If the activities would be really difficult but not impossible write them under 'Medium Difficult' and those you feel you could possibly manage in the next week or so place under 'Least difficult'. It is possible that those you feel are least difficult may still be challenging.

Sometimes people find it difficult to identify any 'Least difficult' activities. A helpful tip is to try and break the activities down.

Look at the activities you have identified as 'Most difficult' or 'Medium difficult'. Can you think of ways you could break these activities down into smaller ones

For example 'clean the house' could be broken down into a number of smaller activities such as:

- **clean the lounge**
- **clean the kitchen**
- **clean the bedroom**

If this seems too daunting then you could break these down further:

- **tidy the lounge**
- **vacuum the lounge**

You could keep going doing this until you had broken the task down to a point that you felt you could manage it, although still presenting you some challenge. When you have done this write the activities under the 'Least difficult' heading.

Step 3b

When you have identified a range of activities under each of the headings, go through each activity you have identified from Most to Least difficult and write these into Worksheet B.



Worksheet B : Organising activities by how difficult they are



Least difficult	Medium difficult	Most difficult





STEP 4 : PLANNING

The final stage is to begin to put activities from your 'Least difficult' section into the 'My Next Steps Diary' over the page.

As far as possible, try to include at least one Routine, Pleasurable and Necessary activity from the Least difficult column. However, the number of activities you think you can achieve can only be decided by you.

Sometimes people may feel achieving just two or three to begin with is enough, especially if you have been inactive for a long time. Sometimes people may feel they can achieve more in a week. If you feel like this, great! However be prepared for the possibility that when you come to actually do the activities it may seem harder than you first imagined. If this is the case then it is no problem. Do what you can, and afterwards make a note of the difficulties or what you enjoyed in the Comments section in your 'Next Steps' Diary and discuss these when you next see your PWP.

Important

Although you should try to start off with the 'Least difficult' activities, have a look at your Necessary activities. Necessary activities may also need to be prioritised even if they are under your 'Most difficult' heading, as these may have consequences if they are not done. For example, it may be paying an overdue water bill. If you notice that it needs to be done in the next week then think about ways you could do it. Until you feel better this could involve asking friends or family for help, or if there is time you could raise this at your next meeting with your PWP who could help you to overcome any barriers to getting these done.





Time to put the planned activity into action

When you have managed to write your activities for next week in your diary it's time to start getting active! Use the diary to help you to start doing the things you want to achieve at the times you have indicated. This may or may not be easy. But as long as you try to achieve the activities in your diary you will be making your first steps towards recovery.

See how you get on in the first week. If you have struggled, then try to write down what happened and why it didn't work in the comments box and your PWP will be able to support you. If however you have achieved the activities you set yourself write down why you think it worked then for next week you can start to think about including more activities. Perhaps you could start to include some of the activities that you originally saw as more difficult. If all is well then over time you will notice your diary beginning to fill up once again and you will notice yourself getting back to your regular activities.

A few things to remember however!

Don't expect too much too soon

Some weeks you may find are quite easy to achieve. Other weeks may be a real struggle or you may not achieve the activities you set yourself. This is all perfectly normal and to be expected. But either way is great; whatever happens you and your PWP are learning how best to move forward and you are learning how to steer your way back towards being active and feeling better.

Don't expect to feel better immediately

It can take time to get this ball rolling and you may find that you start to feel you have achieved things before you actually start to experience pleasure, satisfaction or a sense of achievement again. The main thing is just to keep going and the pleasure and sense of achievement will return.

Don't forget you are in control

You should go at the speed you want. No-one is going to put you under any pressure to go quicker than you want to. Also remember you are not alone, your PWP is there to help you throughout.





STEP 4 : PLANNING

Planning activities for the week using My Next Steps Diary.



My Next Steps Diary

	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday
Morning	What Where Who		
Afternoon	What Where Who		
Evening	What Where Who		
Comments			





There are a few additional helpful tips on planning your activities

- If possible try to plan your activities on different days, spreading them over the week. Do not try to overload yourself on one particular day and have nothing on other days.
- Be as specific as possible when describing your chosen activities. As with the My Starting Point Diary try to include 'What' you are planning to do, 'Where' you are planning to do it and 'Who' you are planning to do it with.





STEP 5 : MOVING ON WITH PHYSICAL ACTIVITY



If over the past few weeks you managed to complete the activities you set yourself in your diaries it may be time to begin to focus more on the idea that physical activity gives you an extra boost.

Continue using the worksheets and your Next Steps Diary as you have been doing until now. However there is now going to be an additional focus on increasing your physical activity. You may remember the following extra benefits of physical activity that were mentioned when behavioural activation was first discussed.

Benefits of physical activity

- Scientists talk about changes that occur in the brain that are associated with more positive mood
- Just getting outside in the daylight and fresh air may help improve mood
- Tense muscles may become more relaxed by using them
- You may sleep better
- It may help you to concentrate on things you need to do
- It may give you more energy and reduce feelings of lethargy
- It has important physical health benefits, such as helping to protect you from heart disease and helping to manage a healthy weight
- It can be a way of connecting with other people and natural environments (eg, parks, woods, countryside, coast)
- Many types of physical activity are fun – you might actually enjoy it!

Any increase in physical activity will be of benefit, and so what you do is up to you. Simply getting moving not only helps to break the downward spiral of low mood and promote your recovery from being depressed, but can also reduce the risk of low mood returning. Don't worry too much about how much you are doing to start with. Of most importance is that you choose activities you feel you can do.

What types of physical activity are best?

The first thing to stress is that physical activity does not necessarily mean exercise. Many people often confuse the two. You can get just as much benefit from engaging in any activity that simply involves physical movement.

To help think about the types of physical activity that may be good for you look back to your last Next Steps Diary or Worksheet B. It is likely that some of the activities you have already identified included at least some physical activity? If so which ones did you enjoy? What was it that you enjoyed about them? Some people who have enjoyed a physical activity said this was because it involved meeting or interacting with other people. Was this the case for you? Then it may be that you want to consider including physical activities that involve meeting or interacting with other people. Once you have identified a few physical activities write three or four down in Worksheet C.

If none of the activities in Your Next Steps Diary or Worksheet B included any physical movement then try to think about a few activities that involve at least some physical movement that you feel you could manage or may want to try.





Examples of physical activities that people have previously identified have included:

- Doing some gardening – raking leaves, digging the garden or mowing the lawn
- Play with their children in the garden or in the park
- Meet with a friend and go for a walk or an activity they both enjoyed
- Walking or cycling short distances for leisure or to get somewhere
- Walking to meet a friend for a chat rather than e-mailing or using the phone

If any of the physical activities you can think of seem too much then remember what you learnt using Worksheet B. You can always break a physical activity down to make it more manageable. For example, this could involve reducing the amount of time you spend on a physical activity. Simply getting moving for a few minutes is better than nothing at all to start with! If you have identified a few physical activities then write these in Worksheet C. If you are struggling then remember to discuss this with your PWP at your next session.

Worksheet C : Thinking about physical activity

Write down three or four activities that include some physical activity you feel you can manage. Then for each one write down what might prevent you from doing each of these activities and how you can overcome any difficulties.



Proposed physical activity	Difficulties doing physical activity	Ways to overcome difficulties
.....
.....
.....
.....





STEP 6 : SETTING AND MONITORING PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

If you have been successfully working through 'Get Active, Feel Good!' then hopefully your mood will soon start to lift and you will begin to have more energy.

From here on nothing is really new, so continue to use your behavioural activation diary each week. Remember to be specific about the What, Where and with Whom. From this point however you will be asked to place an increased focus upon doing some of those physical activities you have included in Worksheet C. Becoming more physically active will hopefully put you in more control of your mood in the future. Even if your physical activity levels go down a bit later, you can still increase your activity again as a way to control your mood if you feel it starting to slip.

What next?

If you feel able it is now time to work up some plans to extend your daily physical activity. You have already been thinking about What, Where and with Whom, in relation to your diaries and planning of other activities. Think about a physical activity that you can also include in Your Next Steps Diary. But remember if you don't enjoy it, or can't easily fit it into your routine, you probably won't continue. So finding a physical activity that is pleasurable or necessary, as well as being easy to fit into your routine is the key.

Choose two or three physical activities from Worksheet C that YOU feel you can achieve in the next week and transfer these to the top of Worksheet D. Remember these may be the same as activities that you have already included in Worksheet B.





Worksheet D : Setting and tracking weekly physical activity goals



My physical activity goals for the week are:

1.

2.

3.

Date	Activity 1, 2 or 3	Time and/or steps taken	Comments
Total number of steps this week			





STEP 7 : TIME TO START YOUR PHYSICAL ACTIVITY

It is time to get going with your physical activity. On Worksheet D, you have written two or three physical activity goals at the top. Think about when and how you can achieve these over the next week and add these into next week's Next Steps Diary.

As you attempt or achieve each physical activity over the next week, record the date, how long you did it for and, if using a pedometer (see below), the number of steps you took and once again record any comments you may have. Then make a note of the difficulties or what you enjoyed in the Comments section on Worksheet D and discuss these when you next see your PWP. They can then review your progress at your next session.

As before do not try to do too much at once but spread your physical activities across the week. As with us all, you will get exhausted if you push yourself too hard too soon. An increase in physical activity may seem hard at first. This is perfectly normal so just do what you can and make comments in your Worksheet D afterwards. Also be prepared to try different activities before you find a few that you enjoy and can fit into your normal week.

So it's over to you. Over the next week see how you get on with your physical activities. Remember all you and anyone can ask of yourself is that you give things a go.

Using a pedometer to measuring your steps

Some people find it really helpful (and fun) to monitor their physical activity using a pedometer. This is a small device that is attached to the waistband and records the number of steps done each day. Even if you are not walking or jogging for your physical activity, it is still likely that you will be moving around. Using a pedometer will therefore pick up any steps you take, whether it is around the house, in the workplace or even walking to the car!





Interested in using a pedometer?

Your PWP will ask if you are interested in using a pedometer. If you are they will give you one for free and discuss how to record the number of steps you have taken. However, the pedometer doesn't like water and won't pick up much if you are seated while exercising (e.g., on a bike). These types of activities should therefore still be recorded separately in your diary (Worksheet D). It is however fine if you are not interested in a pedometer, just let your PWP know when they discuss this with you. However, be sure to record all activities in Worksheet D. You can then move onto Step 8.

How many steps should I be doing?

There is no answer to this question as everyone is different. You will also have days when you do more than other days. But if you routinely use the pedometer on every day, after a few days you will start to see just how much you are typically doing. This can also help your PWP to support you as you work towards becoming more physically active. However, it would be great if you could try to increase the number of steps you take over the coming weeks and to record these to see how well you are doing week by week.

Experimenting with your pedometer

We have heard some interesting ways in which people use their pedometer, not only to monitor what they do but also to motivate themselves, and record the benefits. These include:



- Linking how many steps have been taken with things such as quality of sleep, feeling relaxed or weight lost.
- Comparing steps across each day or with a friend.
- Working out how many steps it takes to cover a set distance, for example steps taken to get to the local shop or walk around the park.
- Setting a goal to increase the number of steps done each week by 20% or setting a number of steps to be achieved.
- Setting out on a route with a specific number of steps and trying to reduce the time it takes to do them.
- Downloading an App for your Smartphone to record other activities such as cycling.

So why not think about ways you could use your pedometer and at your next session let your PWP know how you have used yours.





Worksheet E : Keeping track of your activity by measuring steps each week

If you are using a pedometer you will have recorded the number of steps you have taken each day on Worksheet D. Now add these up for the week and put a cross next to the total number of steps you achieved and the week number in Worksheet E.

As we do not know what will be normal for you, you will notice that the possible number of steps next to the 'Total number of total steps per week' column has been left blank. So at the end of the first week see how many steps you have done then fill in the column yourself to reflect the likely number of steps you may take each week. Remember however it is likely that your steps will increase over the weeks so make sure you allow for this.

Don't worry if you are not sure about completing Worksheet E as your PWP will be able to help you.



Total number of steps each week	Week									
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
70,000										
0										

As the total number of steps you take may vary day by day, then the number you take each week may go up and down. So we are not expecting your total to be higher every week, however if the trend is upwards that would be great.

Useful reminder

It isn't just about the amount you are doing, but also about achieving the physical activities you feel you can manage and when possible those you can do with others.





STEP 8 : BUILDING UP YOUR PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES

Hopefully you are now doing more physical activity and finding it easier to achieve. If so, then you may want to think about how to keep building up the level of your physical activity and keeping track of your progress. Your PWP can help you do this.

To do this you can think F.I.T.T.

Frequency

You could think about increasing the number of times you do the physical activity each week.

Intensity

Or you can do the same thing, but perhaps quicker or more vigorously (for example, how quickly you walk.) You can check how many steps you do in a minute walking at your normal pace using a watch or the stopwatch function on your mobile phone. Brisk walking uses more energy than slow walking and is better for your health and your mood. So see if you can up the pace a bit.

Time

Do the same thing but for a little longer such as an extra 5 minutes. You can build the time up over several weeks, but not so long that it is not realistic to do regularly.

Type

Try adding new activities to your routine. If you decide to start new physical activities you should record these using Worksheet D. Then progress through Step 6 as before.

Remember

Each time you use F.I.T.T. to build up your physical activity you may find the activities more difficult. This is to be expected and as long as you can complete the activity then things will get easier. If you can't manage them then perhaps the increase from the previous physical activity has been too big so think about ways you can build them up more slowly.





STEP 9 : STAYING WELL

Well done on getting this far.

You have now completed all the steps that can help you feel better and remain well. You have hopefully learned what works best for you and become aware that staying physically active helps you keep on top of low mood and depression and can prevent any future dips in your mood.

You may have also noticed improvements in your physical health as well. Perhaps you have lost some weight or your blood pressure has reduced.

You may have rediscovered past physical activities you are enjoying again, or have discovered new ones. Perhaps you have found new freedom to do physical activities you always wanted to do, or have developed new friendships through doing physical activity. Or perhaps you are saving money or time by walking more and not using the car so much. Either way to stay well it is important to keep up the good work and carry on being physically active.

Keeping an eye on your mood

It is however perfectly normal to feel a little down at times. Everyone does and it will be no different for you! Next time you feel down therefore do not get too concerned too quickly. However it is worth keeping an eye on your mood just to ensure it does improve on its own.

Developing a low mood alarm and activity toolkit

To do this it is worth reminding yourself again about the main signs that may indicate your depression is returning. Think back to the time when you were last depressed. Then use the 'Low Mood Alarm' to write the main signs in each box that could indicate your low mood has returned. Also write in the activities that you felt really helped lift your mood. Even now you may have stopped doing some of these. This then becomes your personal alarm that your low mood may be returning and your personal activity toolkit to try and help lift your mood once again.





My low mood alarm and activity toolkit

Last time I was depressed I did the following things differently or stopped doing them altogether...

Last time I was depressed the following unhelpful thoughts ran through my head...

Last time I was depressed I felt the following physical symptoms...

Last time I was depressed, doing the following activities really helped...

Remember: Simply experiencing any of these symptoms for a short time will be perfectly normal. However if you find yourself experiencing them for a while and it is beginning to have an impact on your life again then you may need to do something about it.



Using your Toolkit

It will no doubt be distressing if you feel your low mood has returned. However if you notice this then the first thing to do is to try and start doing those activities again you felt really helped last time.

It may be that working through 'Get Active, Feel Good' again could also be helpful. It worked last time so can do so again. And you can always make contact with your depression service if you feel you need extra support.

Just by maintaining your physical activity and staying active however there is every chance you will keep on top of your low mood.





ABOUT THE AUTHORS



Dr Paul Farrand is a Senior Lecturer within the Mood Disorders Centre and Director of Psychological Wellbeing Practitioner training within Clinical Education, Development and Research (CEDAR) at the University of Exeter. His main clinical and research interests are in the area of low intensity cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), especially in a self-help format. Based upon his research and clinical practice he has developed a wide range of written self-help treatments for depression and anxiety.



Professor Adrian Taylor specialises in developing and evaluating interventions and support for health behaviour change as a way of improving and regulating psychological well-being. As one of the Directors of Research in the College of Life and Environmental Sciences at the University of Exeter, he has led and supported many nationally and internationally renowned research studies. His work has featured in a variety of clinical guidelines for helping people to gain control over various health behaviours as well as mood.



Dr Colin Greaves is a health psychologist and Senior Research Fellow at the University of Exeter Medical School. He has research expertise in developing and testing interventions to help people undertake lifestyle change. Based upon his research he has developed an intervention to help people with asthma manage their condition, several weight loss interventions and a self-help manual for people with heart failure.



Dr Claire Pentecost is a Research Associate at the Mood Disorders Centre, University of Exeter. Her research experience is in designing and delivering programmes for lifestyle change for people with diabetes, depression and other long-term conditions. Claire's most recent research looked at the reasons why some people do, and some people do not take up lifestyle change courses recommended by a GP.





This trial is funded by the National Prevention Research Initiative (NPRI-4) comprising of the Medical Research Council and Partners:

Alzheimer's Research Trust

Alzheimer's Society

Biotechnology and Biological Sciences Research Council

British Heart Foundation

Cancer Research UK

Chief Scientist Office, Scottish Government Health Directorate

Department of Health

Diabetes UK

Economic and Social Research Council

Engineering and Physical Sciences Research Council

Health and Social Care Research Division, Public Health Agency, Northern Ireland

Medical Research Council

Stroke Association

Wellcome Trust

Welsh Government

World Cancer Research Fund

Acknowledgement:

This booklet is based on the behavioural activation model included within 'Reach Out: National Programme Educator Materials to Support the Delivery of Training for Psychological Wellbeing Practitioners Delivering Low Intensity Interventions' by Professor David Richards and Dr Mark Whyte.

Copyright statement:

© 2013. The right of Paul Farrand, Adrian Taylor, Colin Greaves and Claire Pentecost to be identified as the authors of this work has been asserted by them in accordance with the Copyright, Designs and Patent Act, 1998. All rights reserved. The booklet has been produced on the condition that it shall not, by way of trade or otherwise, be lent, sold, hired out or otherwise circulated in any form binding or cover other than that in which it is published and without a similar condition including this condition being imposed on the subsequent reader. Materials in this work may not be freely copied for any purpose.

Research Statement:

This booklet has been developed as part of a research grant awarded by the National Prevention Research Initiative <http://www.mrc.ac.uk/NPRI/>



