

**Depression and Child Abuse on Elizer's Adolescence in Elizer
Weisel's *Night*.**

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In children and adolescents, the most frequently diagnosed mood disorders are major depressive disorder, dysthymic disorder, and bipolar disorder. Frequently, the condition begins in adolescence. The first manifestation of bipolar illness is usually a depressive episode. The first manic features may not occur for months or even years thereafter, or may occur either during the first depressive illness or later, after a symptom-free period (Strober et al., 1995). In adolescence, children begin to fiercely defend their independence. For them, there is a drama that an adult will only smile sadly at. Because adults are accustomed to seeing adolescents often in an agitated state, it is not always easy for them to distinguish between depression and adolescent moods and moods. In depressed adolescents who abuse alcohol or drugs, the risk of suicide is even higher. Because of the real danger of suicide of adolescents who are depressed, parents and teachers should closely monitor any signs of suicidal thoughts or behavior. Methods for diagnosing adolescent depression. Depression in adolescents can be a complex condition, especially when it comes to treatment. No one will do a miracle with your child. Many adolescents are clinically or socially associated with depression. Psychologists have been studying what exactly triggers the surfacing of depression in adolescents and have concluded that the main triggers. The main triggers of depression in an adolescent are school-related stress, peer pressure, and stress put upon them from society and their families. Both childhood and adolescence are crucial and necessary stages in the life of individuals. Those stages are characterized for being the ones in which physical and psychological changes occur in the person. Child maltreatment and traumatic events in early childhood can lead to lasting mental health issues (Danielson, et al., 2010). Read More. Words: 816 - Pages: 4. Depression is the principal cause of illness and disability in the world. Studies charting the prevalence of depression among children and adolescents report high percentages of youngsters in both groups with depressive symptoms. This review analyzes the construct and explanatory theories of depression and offers a succinct overview of the main evaluation instruments used to measure this disorder in children and adolescents, as well as the prevention programs developed for the school environment and the different types of clinical treatment provided. The analysis reveals that in mental classif Depression is a mood disorder characterized by prolonged unhappiness or irritability, accompanied by a constellation of somatic and cognitive signs and symptoms such as fatigue, apathy, sleep problems, or loss of appetite; low self-regard or worthlessness; difficulty concentrating or indecisiveness; or recurrent thoughts of death or suicide. Depression in childhood and adolescence is similar to adult major depressive disorder, although young sufferers may exhibit increased irritability or behavioral