

**DEPRESSION
RELIGION PSYCHOLOGICAL STUDY**

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Abstract

In this study we will explore the various aspects of depression, including causes, symptoms, role of religion and of faith in treating depression and incorporating theological and psychological perspectives. Examining authoritative sources from the American Psychological Association (APA) and other relevant literature, this study has as aim to provide a comprehensive understanding of depression and its therapeutic approaches. The central research questions answered in this particular article is: What are the causes and symptoms of depression according to international literature? How religion and faith affect the treatment of depression and what mechanisms are needed for her treatment?

Keyword: *depression; psychotherapy; religion; believer.*

Introduction

Depression is a widespread mental health disorder that affects millions of people around the world. It is characterized by persistent feelings of sadness, hopelessness and loss of interest in activities. Understanding the causes, symptoms and effective treatment approaches for depression is vital to improving well-being and quality of life for those suffering from this debilitating condition. Furthermore, investigating the role of religion and faith in the treatment of depression offers valuable insights into alternative approaches that may complement conventional therapeutic methods. This study aims to explore the causes and symptoms of depression, examine the ways in which religion and faith can contribute to its treatment, and explore theological and psychological theories surrounding depression (Papadimitriou & Sarandoglou, 2015).

The importance of this study lies in its potential to provide a comprehensive understanding of depression and offer insights into holistic treatment approaches. While numerous studies have focused on biological and psychological factors that contribute to depression, the role of religion and belief in the healing process remains relatively understudied (Krishnan & Nestler, 2008).

Addressing this gap, this study contributes to the existing literature by shedding light on the potential benefits of integrating spiritual and religious interventions in the treatment of depression.

Through the study of the international as well as the domestic literature, the aim of the work is to find answers to the following research questions:

1. What are the causes and symptoms of depression according to international literature?

Regarding this first question, the study of the international literature will provide a comprehensive overview of the various causes and symptoms of depression, including biological, psychological and social factors. It will help create a basis for further investigation of the topic.

2. How do religion and faith affect the treatment of depression and what are the mechanisms behind their potential effectiveness?

International literature will be reviewed to understand the role of religion and faith in the treatment of depression. This question aims to explore the potential benefits of religious and spiritual practices, as well as the underlying mechanisms that may contribute to their effectiveness.

This study focuses on the causes, symptoms and treatment of depression, with particular emphasis on the role of religion and faith. Research will be based primarily on existing literature, including studies, scientific articles, and books from reputable sources such as the American Psychological Association (APA). It is important to note that this study does not aim to provide a definitive conclusion about the effectiveness of religious or religious interventions for depression. Rather, it seeks to provide a comprehensive review of the existing literature and generate insights that can guide future research and clinical practice.

Overall, this paper aspires to contribute to the field of mental health by synthesizing information from the international literature, addressing gaps in knowledge and providing a basis for further research into the potential benefits of integrating religion and faith into the treatment of depression.

1. Causes of depression

Depression is a complex mental health disorder that is influenced by several factors, including biological, psychological and social factors. Understanding these underlying causes is essential for effective prevention, early intervention and treatment. This section explores each of these factors in detail, drawing on authoritative sources.

Biological factors play an important role in the development of depression. Research shows that imbalances in neurotransmitters, such as serotonin, norepinephrine, and dopamine, can contribute to depressive symptoms (American Psychological Association, 2017). Neuroendocrine dysregulation, involv-

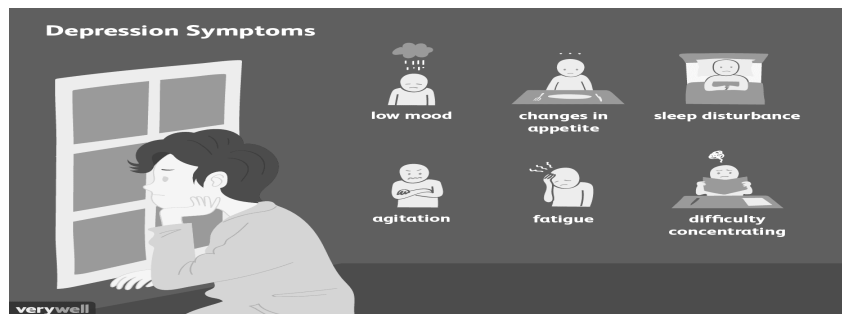
ing abnormalities in the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis, is also associated with depression (Kendler et al., 2020). A genetic predisposition has been observed, with studies showing that people with a family history of depression are at higher risk (Sullivan et al., 2020). In addition, structural and functional abnormalities of the brain, particularly in regions involved in emotion regulation and mood, have been identified in depressed individuals (American Psychological Association, 2017). Overall, biological factors contribute significantly to the understanding of etiology.

Another category is psychological factors. Psychological factors also play a key role in the development and maintenance of depression. Negative cognitive patterns, such as distorted thinking, self-criticism, and rumination, can contribute to the onset and exacerbation of depressive symptoms (American Psychological Association, 2017). According to Beck's cognitive theory, depressed individuals often have negative schemas about themselves, the world, and the future, which affect the interpretation of their experiences (Beck, 1967). Furthermore, "learned helplessness," proposed by Seligman (1975), suggests that individuals who perceive a lack of control over life events are more prone to depression. Early life experiences, including childhood trauma or adverse events, can also increase the risk of developing depression later in life (American Psychological Association, 2017). Understanding these psychological factors helps to develop targeted therapeutic interventions. Finally, social factors significantly influence an individual's vulnerability to depression. Social support acts as a protective factor, moderating the negative impact of stress and adversity (Thoits, 2011). Conversely, social isolation, lack of interpersonal relationships, and poor social support networks increase the risk of depression (American Psychological Association, 2017). Socioeconomic status and environmental stressors, such as economic hardship, unemployment, and housing instability, contribute to the development of depression (Lorant et al., 2003). Discrimination, including racial or gender discrimination, is also associated with an increased risk of depression (Pascoe & Smart Richman, 2009).

In conclusion, depression results from a combination of biological, psychological and social factors. Neurotransmitter imbalances, neuroendocrine dysfunction, genetic predisposition, negative cognitive patterns, learned helplessness, adverse life experiences, social support, socioeconomic status, and environmental stressors contribute to the etiology of depression. Recognizing the multifaceted nature of depression causation allows for a comprehensive understanding that can inform targeted interventions and treatments.

2. Symptoms of depression

Depression is characterized by a wide range of symptoms that affect various aspects of a person's functioning, including emotions, cognition, behavior and physical well-being, as shown in Figure 1. This figure schematically analyzes some of the most frequent symptoms of depression (Figure. 1). Understanding these symptoms is crucial for accurate diagnosis, appropriate intervention, and effective treatment. This section explores the different dimensions of symptoms experienced by people with depression.



Picture. 1

Picture. 1 The symptoms of depression, in a schematic and short way. Specifically, they mention: low energy, changes in appetite, sleep disturbance, agitation - anxiety, fatigue and difficulty concentrating. Source: Clinical Depression Symptoms and Complications (verywellmind.com)

A first category of symptoms is related to emotions. Emotional symptoms of depression include a pervasive feeling of sadness, hopelessness, and emptiness. People with depression often experience deep feelings of sadness that may be out of proportion to their circumstances (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). They may also report a loss of interest or pleasure in activities they once enjoyed. Other emotional symptoms include irritability, mood swings, increased sensitivity to criticism, and decreased ability to experience positive emotions (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). These emotional symptoms significantly affect a person's overall well-being and quality of life.

Another category of symptoms is that which emphasizes thought functions. The so-called "cognitive symptoms" of depression include disturbances in thought and perception processes. Depressed individuals often exhibit negative thought patterns characterized by self-criticism, excessive self-blame, and feelings of worthlessness (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). They may have difficulty concentrating, making decisions, and maintaining attention. "Depressive rumination," a repetitive and intrusive focus on negative thoughts and experiences, is also common (Nolen-Hoeksema, 2000). Cognitive symptoms can impair memory, problem-solving abilities, and overall cognitive function.

A third, but equally important category of symptoms is that which includes the behavioral symptoms of depression. These are manifested by observable changes in a person's actions and behaviors. People with depression

may experience significant changes in appetite, leading to weight loss or gain. They may experience disturbances in sleep patterns, such as insomnia or hypersomnia. Fatigue, low energy levels and reduced motivation to engage in activities are also prevalent. Social withdrawal, isolation, and decreased interest in social interactions are common behavioral symptoms of depression. Behavioral symptoms affect a person's daily functioning and may hinder their ability to carry out their daily responsibilities (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

The last, but equally important category of symptoms related to the spectrum of depression is the one related to the symptoms that appear in the sufferer's body. Depression is not only limited to emotional and cognitive experiences but can also manifest with physical symptoms. People with depression may report various physical complaints, such as headaches, stomachaches, and backaches, without any apparent medical cause (American Psychiatric Association, 2013). They may experience a general feeling of physical discomfort and tension. Changes in appetite and sleep patterns, as mentioned earlier, can also contribute to physical symptoms. Additionally, depressed individuals may be more susceptible to other medical conditions, such as cardiovascular disease (Whooley & Wong, 2013). Recognizing and addressing these physical symptoms is vital to the comprehensive management of depression.

In conclusion, depression encompasses a wide range of symptoms that affect emotional, cognitive, behavioral and physical domains. Emotional symptoms include pervasive sadness, hopelessness, and anhedonia. Cognitive symptoms include negative thought patterns, difficulty concentrating, and rumination. Behavioral symptoms manifest as changes in appetite, sleep patterns, and social withdrawal. Physical symptoms may include physical discomfort, pain, and increased sensitivity to other medical conditions. Understanding and holistically evaluating these symptoms helps.

3. Religion and faith in the treatment of depression

Religion and faith have long been intertwined with mental health and well-being. This section explores the historical perspective on the relationship between religion and mental health, the role of religion in coping with depression, and the effectiveness of religious interventions for depression. Drawing on authoritative sources, this discussion sheds light on the potential benefits of integrating religious and spiritual approaches in the treatment of depression.

Throughout history, religion has played an important role in coping with individuals' psychological distress, including depression. Many ancient cultures recognized the importance of spirituality in maintaining mental well-being. Religious practices and beliefs were often integral components of healing rituals and therapeutic interventions (Koenig, 2020). However, with the rise of modern psychiatry and the emphasis on scientific explanations, the role of religion in mental health was largely overshadowed. In recent years, there has

been renewed interest in understanding the relationship between religion, spirituality and mental health, leading to recognition of their potential contribution to the treatment of depression.

Religion can provide individuals with a sense of purpose, meaning, and hope, which can be especially valuable in the face of depression. Engaging in religious practices, such as prayer, meditation, or worship, can provide comfort and a sense of connection to something greater than the sufferer's "self" (Koenig, 2012). Religious communities often provide social support, companionship, and a sense of "belonging," which can alleviate the feelings of loneliness and isolation commonly experienced by people with depression (Bonelli & Koenig, 2013). In addition, religious beliefs and teachings can provide moral guidance, moral frameworks, and principles that promote resilience, forgiveness, and positive coping strategies (Koenig, 2020). These aspects of religion contribute to overall well-being and can improve depression management.

Thus, based on the understanding of the above, faith-based interventions for the treatment of depression can now be discussed. Faith-based interventions incorporate religious and spiritual elements into the treatment of depression. These interventions often incorporate psychological, cognitive-behavioral, and spiritual components to address the multifaceted nature of depression (Hodge & Nadarajah, 2008). Examples of faith-based interventions include religious counseling, pastoral care, and faith-integrated psychotherapy (Koenig, 2012).

These approaches aim to enhance spiritual well-being, promote religious coping strategies, and facilitate a sense of connection to a higher power. Faith-based interventions may also include support groups, where individuals can share their experiences, receive guidance from religious leaders or peers, and find solace in a community of believers (Bonelli & Koenig, 2013). Research on faith-based interventions for depression suggests positive outcomes, including reduced depressive symptoms, improved psychological well-being, and increased overall functioning (Koenig, 2012 & Smith et al., 2020).

It is important to note that faith-based interventions are not intended to replace evidence-based treatments for depression, such as medication and psychotherapy. Rather, they are considered complementary approaches that can be incorporated into a comprehensive treatment plan. Incorporating religious and spiritual aspects into treatment should be done in a culturally sensitive manner and with respect for the different beliefs and preferences of individuals (Bonelli & Koenig, 2013). Collaboration between mental health professionals and faith leaders can facilitate a comprehensive approach that addresses the unique needs of people with depression.

In summary, religion and faith have historically played a role in individuals' well-being and coping with mental distress. The role of religion in cop-

ing with depression includes providing purpose, meaning, hope, social support, and moral guidance. Faith-based interventions, when integrated into comprehensive treatment approaches, have shown promising results in the management of depression. These interventions can enhance spiritual well-being, promote religious coping strategies, and promote connection to a higher self.

4. Theological and Psychological Considerations on Depression

Depression is a complex mental health condition that can be approached from both theological and psychological perspectives. This unit explores theological perspectives on depression, psychological theories of depression, and the integration of theological and psychological approaches.

Theological perspectives on depression vary among different religious traditions and beliefs. Many religious traditions recognize the existence of suffering and acknowledge that individuals may experience mental distress, including depression, as part of their human journey. From a theological perspective, depression can be seen as a manifestation of spiritual struggles, loss of hope, or a consequence of spiritual disconnection (Weaver & Koenig, 2006). Religious texts and teachings often provide accounts of individuals experiencing despair, isolation, and longing for divine intervention, which resonate with the experiences of individuals with depression (Koenig, 2012). Theological perspectives emphasize the role of faith, prayer, and seeking comfort in religious practices and community as sources of comfort, healing, and support (Exline & Rose, 2005).

Psychological theories of depression offer insights into the cognitive, behavioral, and emotional factors that contribute to its development and maintenance. A prominent theory is the cognitive model proposed by Aaron Beck, which suggests that negative thought patterns, such as negative self-concept and biased interpretation of events, contribute to the onset and perpetuation of depression (Beck, 1967). According to this model, depressed individuals have a negative cognitive triad, consisting of negative thoughts about the self, the world, and the future.

Another psychological theory is the behavioral model, which focuses on how environmental factors and “learned” behaviors influence depressive symptoms (Lewinsohn et al., 2001). The behavioral model highlights the role of reinforcement, avoidance, and lack of positive reinforcement in the maintenance of depression. Other theories, such as psychodynamic and sociocultural models, provide additional perspectives on the development and manifestation of depressive symptoms (American Psychiatric Association, 2013).

The integration of theological and psychological approaches recognizes that people with depression can benefit from both spiritual and psychological interventions. Combining these perspectives can provide a holistic

framework for understanding and treating depression. From an integrative perspective, theological beliefs and practices can provide a sense of meaning, hope, and support, while psychological interventions address the cognitive, emotional, and behavioral aspects of depression (Rippentrop et al., 2005). Integrating these approaches involves collaboration between mental health professionals and religious leaders to provide comprehensive care that respects individuals' spiritual beliefs and cultural backgrounds (Hook et al., 2013). This collaboration may include integrating spiritual interventions, such as religiously embedded psychotherapy or counseling, into evidence-based treatment approaches for depression (Moreira-Almeida et al., 2014).

Recognizing the potential benefits of an integrated approach requires recognizing the diversity of religious beliefs, cultural backgrounds and individual preferences. It is essential to respect individuals' autonomy and ensure that interventions are aligned with their values, beliefs and goals. Furthermore, collaboration between mental health professionals and religious leaders should be based on mutual respect, understanding and communication to provide appropriate support and care for people with depression (Hook et al., 2013).

Overall, understanding depression from both theological and psychological perspectives enriches our understanding of this complex condition. Theological perspectives emphasize the role of faith, spirituality, and religious practices as sources of comfort and support. Psychological theories emphasize cognitive, behavioral, and emotional factors in the development and maintenance of depression. Integrating these perspectives offers a comprehensive approach that considers both the spiritual and psychological dimensions of depression, enhancing collaboration between mental health professionals and religious leaders to provide holistic care.

Epilogue - Conclusions - Suggestions for future research

This academic paper explored various aspects of depression, including causes, symptoms, the role of religion and faith in the treatment of depression, and the integration of theological and psychological perspectives. By reviewing authoritative sources from the American Psychological Association (APA) and other relevant literature, this paper aimed to provide a comprehensive understanding of depression and its treatment approaches. The research questions addressed in this study were: What are the causes and symptoms of depression according to the international literature? How do religion and faith affect the treatment of depression and what are the mechanisms behind their potential effectiveness?

Regarding the causes of depression, the literature review revealed that many factors contribute to its development. Biological factors, such as genetic predispositions and neurochemical imbalances, interact with psychological and social factors, including stress, trauma, and interpersonal relationships. However, despite significant advances in understanding depression, research

gaps remain that require further investigation. For example, the precise mechanisms by which biological, psychological, and social factors interact in the development of depression need to be elucidated. Longitudinal studies that follow individuals over time can provide valuable insights into the dynamic nature of these factors.

Symptoms of depression were discussed in terms of emotional, cognitive, behavioral and physical manifestations. While there is a general understanding of common symptoms associated with depression, such as persistent sadness, loss of interest, and changes in appetite and sleep patterns, there is a need for further research to better understand variations in symptom presentation in different populations and cultural contexts. Furthermore, identifying reliable biomarkers and objective measures to assess depressive symptoms may enhance diagnostic accuracy and improve treatment outcomes.

The role of religion and faith in the treatment of depression highlighted the potential benefits of incorporating spiritual and religious approaches into therapeutic interventions. Religious and spiritual practices can provide comfort, meaning, and social support, which can positively impact mental well-being. Faith-based interventions have shown promising results in reducing depressive symptoms and improving overall psychological functioning. However, research limitations include the lack of standardized protocols for faith-based interventions and the need for studies comparing the effectiveness of different approaches. Future research should focus on developing evidence-based religious interventions and examining the mechanisms through which religion and faith contribute to treatment outcomes.

Incorporating theological and psychological perspectives into understanding and treating depression recognizes the multifaceted nature of the condition. Recognizing the potential benefits of an integrated approach, collaboration between mental health professionals and religious leaders is vital. However, challenges may arise in terms of cultural sensitivity, respect for individual beliefs and ensuring ethical practice. Future research should explore best practices for integrating theological and psychological approaches, including guidelines for collaboration and development of training programs for professionals in both fields.

The researcher writing this paper can gain several important insights from the research conducted. First, he has gained a comprehensive understanding of the causes and symptoms of depression, including the biological, psychological, and social factors that contribute to its development. This knowledge provides a solid foundation for future exploration and analysis in the field of depression, as already mentioned.

Second, O/H researcher has explored the role of religion and faith in the treatment of depression. She learned about the potential benefits of integrating spiritual and religious approaches into therapeutic interventions, including enhancing spiritual well-being, promoting religious coping

strategies, and promoting connection to a higher power and supportive religious communities. This understanding can inform the student's future work in mental health and contribute to the development of more holistic and comprehensive treatment approaches.

Furthermore, the analyst has identified gaps and shortcomings in current research on depression. He recognized the need for further investigation of the complex interplay of biological, psychological, and social factors, as well as variations in symptom presentation in different populations and cultural contexts. The student can contribute to the field by addressing these research gaps in future studies, which may include longitudinal research designs, comparative studies of different interventions, and development of standardized protocols for faith-based approaches.

Finally, the researcher has learned the importance of collaboration between mental health professionals and religious leaders in providing comprehensive care for people with depression. Recognizes the need for cultural sensitivity, respect for individual beliefs and ethical practice when integrating theological and psychological approaches.

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