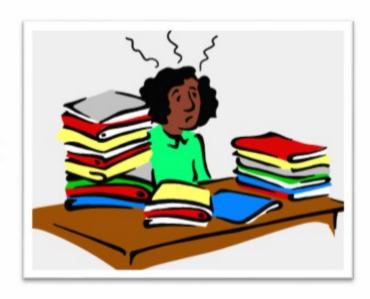
#### **Stress Management**



Module 14 Topic 3

#### What is Stress?

 Stress can be defined as our mental, physical, emotional, and behavioral reactions to any perceived demands or threats.





# The "Fight or Flight" Response

- When situations seem threatening to us, our bodies react quickly to supply protection by preparing to take action. This physiological reaction is known as the "fight or flight" response
  - The physiological response to a stressor is known as reactivity
  - Physiological responses can accumulate and result in long-term wear on the body







# What Makes Something Stressful?

- Situations that have strong demands
- Situations that are imminent
- Life transitions
- Timing (e.g., deviation from the "norm")
- Ambiguity
- Desirability
- Controllability





#### Not All Stress is Bad...

- Distress is a continuous experience of feeling overwhelmed, oppressed, and behind in our responsibilities. It is the all encompassing sense of being imposed upon by difficulties with no light at the end of the tunnel
  - Examples of distress include financial difficulties, conflicts in relationships, excessive obligations, managing a chronic illness, or experiencing a trauma



### Not All Stress is Bad... (contd)

- Eustress is the other form of stress that is positive and beneficial. We may feel challenged, but the sources of the stress are opportunities that are meaningful to us. Eustress helps provide us with energy and motivation to meet our responsibilities and achieve our goals
  - Examples of eustress include graduating from college, getting married, receiving a promotion, or changing jobs



#### Stress Response: Example

 A good example of a stressful situation for many people is taking a test. If you find testing to be stressful, you might notice certain physical, behavioral, mental, and emotional responses.



- Physical Response?
- Behavioral Response?
- Mental Response?
- Emotional Response?



#### **Vulnerability to Stress**

- Some people are more vulnerable to stress than others. Determine your level of vulnerability to stress by completing the following worksheet:
  - Vulnerability to Stress



# Why Do We "Stress Out"?

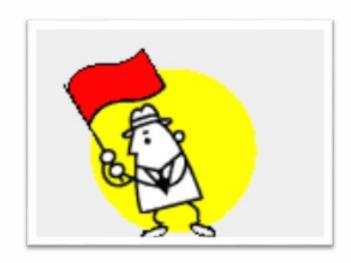
- For two major reasons:
  - We perceive a situation as dangerous, difficult, or painful
  - We don't believe we have the resources to cope





### **Stress Warning Signals**

• What are your "red flags," or warning signs, that stress is creeping into your life? If we keep pushing ourselves, eventually something inside of use will send "red flags," or warning signs that stress is becoming a problem.





### Stress Warning Signals (contd)

 Complete the worksheet below by checking off all of your own stress warning signals:
 WARNING SIGNALS





 Find a support system. Find someone to talk to about your feelings and experiences.



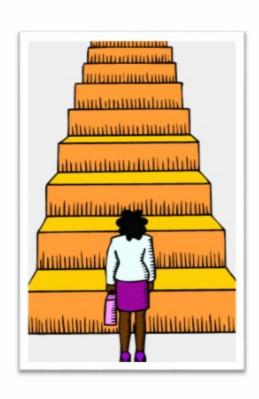


- Change your attitude.
   Find other ways to
   think about stressful
   situations.
  - "Life is 10% what happens to us, and 90% how we react to it."





- Be realistic. Set practical goals for dealing with situations and solving problems
  - Develop realistic expectations of yourself and others





- Get organized and take charge. Being unorganized or engaging in poor planning often leads to frustration or crisis situations, which most always leads to feeling stressed.
  - Plan your time, make a schedule, establish your priorities





- Take breaks, give
  yourself "me time."
  Learn that taking time
  to yourself for
  rejuvenation and
  relaxation is just as
  important as giving
  time to other activities.
  - At minimum, take short breaks during your busy day.





- yourself. Eat properly, get regular rest, keep a routine. Allow yourself to do something you enjoy each day
  - Paradoxically, the time
    we need to take care of
    ourselves the most,
    when we are stressed, is
    the time we do it the
    least





- Learn to say "no."
   Learn to pick and choose which things you will say "yes" to and which things you will not
  - Protect yourself by not allowing yourself to take on every request or opportunity that comes your way





Get regular exercise.
 Exercising regularly can help relieve some symptoms of depression and stress, and help us to maintain our health









 Get a hobby, do something different.
 For a balanced lifestyle, play is as important as work









- Slow down. Know your limits and cut down on the number of things you try to do each day, particularly if you do not have enough time for them or for yourself
  - Be realistic about what you can accomplish effectively each day
  - Monitor your pace. Rushing through things can lead to mistakes or poor performance. Take the time you need to do a good job
    - Poorly done tasks can lead to added stress





 Laugh, use humor. Do something fun and enjoyable such as seeing a funny movie, laughing with friends, reading a humorous book, or going to a comedy show





- Learn to relax. Develop a regular relaxation routine
  - Try yoga, meditation, or some simple quiet time



