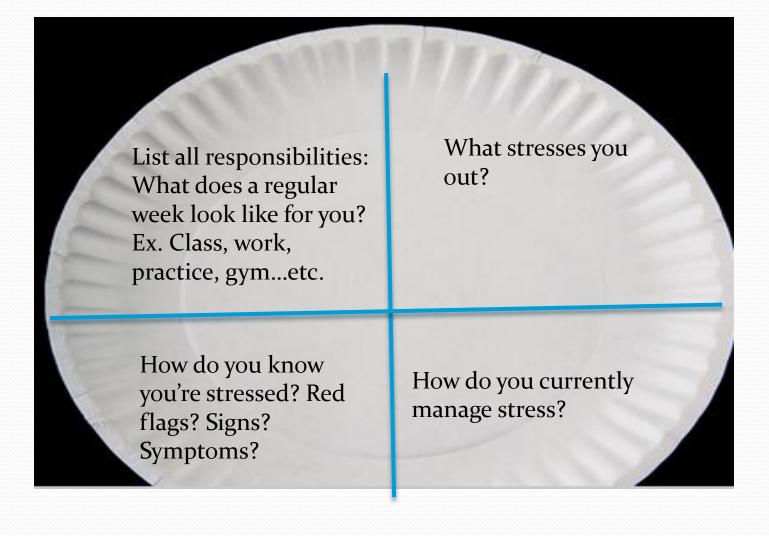
Stress Management

WHC Health Promotions 2014

Introduction

- What is stress?
- How to recognize it in yourself and others
- How to help reduce or eliminate stress in yourself or others
- Resources & Events on and off campus

Activity: What's on Your Plate?



What is stress?

- Stress is the way we react to a situation or an event.
- Stress can be GOOD (eustress) or BAD (distress)
- Stress reactions can cause you act, feel, or behave differently than normal and in some cases affects your functioning.
- Stress can be expressed through:
 - Thoughts
 - Behaviors
 - Emotions
 - Physical
 - Spiritual
- Thoughts & Emotions can influence your behaviors and physical self.

Types of Stress: Eustress

- <u>Eustress</u> is a type of short term stress that provides immediate strength.
- It arises at points of increased activity, enthusiasm and creativity
- It arises when motivation and inspiration is needed

Types of Stress: Distress

- Is a negative stress brought about by constant readjustments or alterations in a routine
- Creates feelings of discomfort
- <u>Acute stress</u> is an intense stress that arrives and disappears quickly
- <u>Chronic stress</u> is a prolonged stress that exists for weeks, months or even years

Components of Stress

- <u>The Stressor:</u> Event or situation that is causing you to feel or act differently than normal.
 - Ex. While registering for classes, you discover that a class you needed to take is full.
- Your Perception of that stressor: How you think the stressor is going to affect you.
 - Ex. Because you couldn't register for the class you think you will not be able to graduate on time.
- Your reaction to the stressor: What do you do when a stressor is triggered? How do you react?
 - Ex. You start screaming at your advisor for ruining your life VS. Making an appointment to talk to your advisor about your situation and other options.

Thoughts *Adapted from the American Red Cross Psychological First Aid Course

- Difficulty Concentrating & Thinking
- Difficulty making decisions
- Forgetful
- Confused
- Lowered self-esteem
- Self-blame
- Worry

Behaviors *Adapted from the American Red Cross Psychological First Aid Course

- Change in routines- a clear sign of too much stress is when you lose the pattern of your normal routine. Ex: Inability to sleep
- Crying spells
- Anger (outbursts)
- Aggression
- Avoiding people, places & situations (agoraphobia)
- Argumentative
- Problems with school/work
- Risky behaviors (driving erratically, multiple sexual partners, unsafe sex)
- Decreasing attitude/attention about appearance, hygiene, self-care

Emotions *Adapted from the American Red Cross Psychological First Aid Course

- Rage/anger/irritable
- Resentment
- Anxiety/fear -worrying about things you have little control over.
- Despair/hopelessness
- Numb
- Terrified
- Guilty
- Sad
- Helpless, loss of control
- Uninterested
- Overwhelmed

Being under stress can manifest itself into physical effects. You may start suffering headaches, neck and back pain, rashes, indigestion or stomach aches.

- Fatigue Difficulty Sleeping
- Agitation
- Stomach problems/Headaches etc.
- Decreased/Increase appetite
- Change in diet (ex. Healthy → Unhealthy)
- Easily startled
- Cravings (caffeine, nicotine, sweets, alcohol, drugs (legal/illegal)
- Lightheaded/Weak

Spiritual

*Adapted from the American Red Cross Psychological First Aid Course

- Change in relationship with God/Higher power
- Abandon prayer/rituals etc.
- Questioning the beliefs of their faith
- Loss of familiar spiritual supports
- Loss of faith
- Struggle with questions about the "meaning of life," justice, fairness, etc.

Common College Stressors

- Academic Stress
 - writing papers
 - homework
 - preparing for exams.
- Social Stress
 - new friends
 - dating
 - Decisions/pressure about alcohol, drugs and sex.
- Financial Stress \$\$\$
 - Tuition
 - living expenses and
 - personal expenses add up.

Coping and Managing Stress

UNHEALTHY

- *Alcohol and Drugs* feeling the need to drink or get high to deal with the stress
- Using substances to pick you up coffee and other caffeinated beverages
- *Using substances to calm you down* using sedatives, sleeping pills or antidepressants that haven't been prescribed for you is a recipe for disaster.
- Ignoring Responsibilities

Coping/Managing Stress

HEALTHY

Short Term

- Get away from it for awhile. Take a break.
- Think positive!
- Make a plan/make a list
- Ask for help
- Practice relaxation techniques

Long Term

- Identify your stressors
- Set realistic expectations
- Get physically strong
- Manage your time

Do Your Part



• <u>Stand Up</u>: Be aware of the different reactions you and/or other people have to stress.

Ex. Person #1: Cries about an upcoming exam
Person #2: Gets angry and aggressive about the exam

• <u>Intervene</u>: Practice an alternative coping mechanism to heightened stress when it becomes overwhelming/unhealthy.

Ex. It is healthy to cry as an immediate response. Prolonged crying or uncontrollable may be concerning. Try deep breathing, do something differently. Create a back up plan when stress becomes too much.

• <u>Create Change</u>: Give yourself a pat on the back when you do something successfully.

Ex. After the test reward yourself with a positive (thought/thing). Reinforce positive behaviors.

On/Off Campus Resources & Events

- Relaxation Night
- Bengal Wellfest
- Join a club and/or organization
- Weigel Health Center: Health Promotions Events & Workshops/Trainings etc.
- BUT...IF THE STRESS BECOMES TOO MUCH! GET HELP!
 - Call Weigel Health Center (Counseling/Wellness Center) 878-4436
 - Crisis Services 834-3131

Activities

- Fill out the "self- care assessment"
- Quiz: Where is your time going?
- Make a stressball
- Take a stressball
- Evaluations!
- http://www.socialwork.buffalo.edu/students/self-care/