

# PLAIN TALK ABOUT HANDLING *S-T-R-E-S-S*

You need stress in your life! Does that surprise you? Perhaps so, but it is quite true. Without stress, life would be dull and unexciting. Stress adds flavor, challenge, and opportunity to life. Too much stress, however, can seriously affect your physical and mental well being. A major challenge in this stress-filled world of today is to make the stress in your life work *for you* instead of against you.

Stress is with us all the time. It comes from mental or emotional activity and physical activity. It is unique and personal to each of us. So personal, in fact, that what may be relaxing to one person may be stressful to another. For example, if you are an executive who likes to keep busy all the time, “taking it easy” at the beach on a beautiful day may feel extremely frustrating, nonproductive, and upsetting. You may be emotionally distressed from “doing nothing.” Too much emotional stress can cause physical illness, such as high blood pressure, ulcers, or even heart disease; physical stress from work or exercise is not likely to cause such ailments. The truth is that physical exercise can help you to relax and to handle your mental or emotional stress.

Hands Selye, MD, a recognized expert in the field, has defined stress as a “non-specific response of the body to a demand.” The important issue is learning how our bodies respond to these demands. When stress becomes prolonged or particularly frustrating, it can become harmful – causing *distress* or “bad stress”. Recognizing the early signs of distress and then doing something about them can make an important difference in the quality of your life, and may actually influence your survival.

## **REACTING TO STRESS**

To use stress in a positive way and prevent it from becoming distress, you should become aware of your own reactions to stressful events. The body responds to stress by going through three stages:

- ❖ Alarm
- ❖ Resistance, and
- ❖ Exhaustion

Let’s take the example of a typical commuter in rush-hour traffic. If a car suddenly pulls out in front of him, his initial alarm reaction may include fear of an accident, anger at the driver who committed the action, and general frustration. His body may respond in the alarm stage by releasing hormones into the bloodstream which cause his face to flush, perspiration to form, his stomach to have a sinking feeling, and his arms and legs to tighten. The next stage is resistance, in which the body repairs damage caused by the stress. If the stress of driving continues with repeated close calls or traffic jams, however, his body will not have time to make repairs. He may become so conditioned to expect potential problems when he drives that he tightens up at the beginning of each commuting day. Eventually, he may even develop a physical problem that is related to stress, such as migraine headaches, high blood pressure, backaches, or insomnia. While it is impossible to live completely free of stress and distress, it is possible to prevent some distress as well as to minimize its impact when it cannot be avoided.

## **HELPING YOURSELF**

When stress does occur, it is important to recognize and deal with it. Here are some suggestions for ways to handle stress. As you begin to understand more about how stress affects you as an individual, you will come up with your own ideas of helping to ease the tensions.

- ❖ **Try physical activity.** When you are nervous, angry, or upset, release the pressure through exercise or physical activity. Running, walking, playing tennis, or working in your garden are just some of the activities you might try. Physical exercise will relieve that “up tight” feeling, relax you, and turn the frowns into smiles. Remember your body and your mind work together.
- ❖ **Share your stress.** It helps to talk to someone about your concerns and worries. Perhaps a friend, family member, teacher, or counselor can help you see your problem in a different light. If you feel your problem is serious, you might seek professional help from a psychologist, psychiatrist, social worker, or mental health counselor. Knowing when to ask for help may avoid more serious problems later.
- ❖ **Know your limits.** If a problem is beyond your control and cannot be changed at the moment, do not fight the situation. Learn to accept what is – for now – until such time when you can change it.
- ❖ **Take care of yourself.** You are special. Get enough rest and eat well. If you are irritable and tense from lack of sleep or if you are not eating correctly, you will have less ability to deal with stressful situations. If stress repeatedly keeps you from sleeping, you should ask your doctor for help.
- ❖ **Make time for fun.** Schedule time for both work and recreation. Play can be just as important to your well being as work; you need a break from your daily routine to just relax and have fun.
- ❖ **Be a participant.** One way to keep from getting bored, sad and lonely is to go where it is all happening. Sitting alone can make you feel frustrated. Instead of feeling sorry for yourself, get involved and become a participant. Offer your services in neighborhood or volunteer organizations. Help yourself by helping other people. Get involved in the world and the people around you, and you will find they will be attracted to you. You will be on your way to making new friends and enjoying new activities.
- ❖ **Check off your tasks.** Trying to take care of everything at once can seem overwhelming, and, as a result, you may not accomplish anything. Instead, make a list of what tasks you have to do, then do one at a time, checking them off as they are completed. Give priority to the most important ones and do those first.
- ❖ **Must you always be right?** Do other people upset you – particularly when they do not do things your way? Try cooperation instead of confrontation; it is better than fighting and always being ‘right’. A little give and take on both sides will reduce the strain and make you both feel more comfortable.

- ❖ **It is ok to cry.** A good cry can be a healthy way to bring relief to you're anxiety, and it might even prevent a headache or other physical consequence. Take some deep breaths; they also release tension.
- ❖ **Create a quiet scene.** You cannot always run away, but you can “dream the impossible dream”. A quiet country scene painted mentally, or on canvas, can take you out of the turmoil of a stressful situation. Change the scene by reading a good book or playing beautiful music to create a sense of peace and tranquility.
- ❖ **Avoid self-medication.** Although you can use prescription or over-the-counter medications to relieve stress temporarily, they do not remove the conditions that caused the stress in the first place. Medications, in fact, may be habit-forming and also may reduce your efficiency, thus creating more stress than they take away. They should be taken only on the advice of your doctor.

## **THE ART OF RELAXATION**

The best strategy for avoid stress is to learn how to relax. Unfortunately, many people try to relax at the same pace that they lead the rest of their lives. For a while, tune out your worries about time, productivity, and “doing right”. You will find satisfaction in just being, without striving. Find activities that give you pleasure and that are good for your mental and physical well being. Forget about always winning. Focus on relaxation, enjoyment, and health. If the stress in your life seems insurmountable, you may find it beneficial to see a mental health counselor. *Be good to yourself!*

## **WHERE TO GET HELP**

The Faculty *and* Employee Assistance Program is a FREE and highly CONFIDENTIAL program that will provide all employees, family members or significant others with an evaluation to help decide the type of treatment that might be best for you. As licensed mental health professionals, we can also help access and maximize insurance benefits in order to assure that you receive the best quality resources that are affordable.

**Please call to make an appointment with a counselor at (434) 243-2643 or (800) 847-9355.**

\*\* US Department of Health and Human Services Public health Service Alcohol, Drug Abuse, and mental Health Administration. National Institute of Mental health Office of Scientific Information Plain Talk Series.