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Stress can be a constant factor in most, if not, everyone's daily life. As we age stress can have a direct impact on our physical and mental health. Empower yourself in better understanding the differences between and how to manage acute and chronic stress.

Is stress a normal part of life?

Yes. Stress is part of the fight of flight response. This particular response helps us escape the clutches of a charging bear or maybe motivate us to obtain that promotion at work. Stress is a survival technique that we have evolved with over the span of mankind.

Is there a difference between a stress and a stressor?

Yes. The functionality of each (stress/stressor) are very different, but interact with one another to generate an effect. If we consider our elementary science class it is easy to see where the idea of cause and effect can be related. In the world of stress and stressor the cause would be the stressor and the effect will be the effect.

Technically what is a stressor?

An activity, event, or other stimulus that causes/trigger stress

What is stress?

A state of mental or emotional strain or tension resulting from adverse or very demanding circumstances

Are there good and bad stressors?

Yes

What are some examples of bad and good stressors?

Bad Stressor

Injury or illness
Slam on car brakes
Confrontation
Loss of a job
Legal problems
Procrastination
Bear chasing you

Good Stressors

Starting a new job
Marriage
Having a child
Large financial purchase

How does the body react physiologically when it encounters stress (fight of flight response)?

- 1) You encounter a perceived threat!!!
- 2) Hypothalamus sets off an alarm system in your body
 - a) Adrenal Glands releases hormones, including adrenaline and cortisol
 - i) Adrenaline increases your heart rate, elevates your blood pressure, and boosts energy supplies
 - ii) Cortisol increases sugars (glucose) in the bloodstream, enhances your brain's use of glucose, increases the availability of substances that repair tissue, alters immune

system responses, suppresses the digestive system, the reproductive system, and growth processes

3) Regions of the brain that control mood, motivation, and fear are also communicated

Why does the body react like this?

During the fight or flight response the body needs all available energy to focus on “staying alive.” So non-critical functions at that time like immune system response, digestive system, reproductive system, and growth processes are delayed because they aren’t vital. However, systems that are important for survival and heighten awareness like heart rate, blood pressure, boost in energy, and availability of blood glucose are elevated or increased to improve the chances of survival.

Are there various forms of stress?

Yes

What various forms of stress exist?

Acute Stress

Short term stress that goes away quickly

Effect

- Tense muscles
- Sweating
- Rapid breaths
- Headache
- Difficulty sleeping
- Upset stomach

Can be beneficial to health 😊

Chronic Stress

Stress that lasts for long period of time

Effect

- Depression
- Heart Disease
- Weight loss or gain
- Fertility problems
- Memory impairment
- Concentration impairment

Detrimental to health 😞

How do you manage stress?

- Perception
 - It is our outlook of that stimulus which determines whether a situation is stressful
 - If you believe this to be true, then changing your mindset could help in addressing stress before it affects you
- Take care of yourself
 - Physical exercise
 - Practice good nutritional habits
 - Don’t abuse alcohol or drugs
 - Get enough sleep
 - Use relaxation methods

- Talk it out
 - Talk with someone else
 - Engage in positive self-talk
 - Reframe from events and situations
 - Learn how to say no
- Develop good lifestyle habits
 - Practice taking responsibility for your choices
 - Don't abuse alcohol or drugs
 - Develop a sense independence
 - Clarify your values and set priorities
 - Practice writing out a daily schedule
- Develop a Support System
 - Build and maintain strong support systems
 - Understand the need for intimacy
 - Learn assertiveness skills
 - Be a wiser consumer

Have you ever noticed how you breathe when you feel relaxed?

The next time you are relaxed, take a moment to notice how your body feels. Or think about how you breathe when you first wake up in the morning or just before you fall asleep. Breathing exercises can help you relax, because they make your body feel like it does when you are already relaxed.

Deep breathing is one of the best ways to lower stress in the body. This is because when you breathe deeply, it sends a message to your brain to calm down and relax. The brain then sends this message to your body. Those things that happen when you are stressed, such as increased heart rate, fast breathing, and high blood pressure, all decrease as you breathe deeply to relax.

- The way you breathe affects your whole body. Breathing exercises are a good way to relax, reduce tension, and relieve stress.
- Breathing exercises are easy to learn. You can do them whenever you want, and you don't need any special tools or equipment to do them.
- You can do different exercises to see which work best for you.

How do you do breathing exercises?

There are lots of breathing exercises you can do to help relax. The first exercise below—belly breathing—is simple to learn and easy to do. It's best to start there if you have never done breathing exercises before. The other exercises are more advanced. All of these exercises can help you relax and relieve stress.

Belly Breathing

Belly breathing is easy to do and very relaxing. Try this basic exercise anytime you need to relax or relieve stress.

1. Sit or lie flat in a comfortable position.
2. Put one hand on your belly just below your ribs and the other hand on your chest.
3. Take a deep breath in through your nose, and let your belly push your hand out. Your chest should not move.
4. Breathe out through pursed lips as if you were whistling. Feel the hand on your belly go in, and use it to push all the air out.
5. Do this breathing 3 to 10 times. Take your time with each breath.
6. Notice how you feel at the end of the exercise.

Next Steps

After you have mastered belly breathing, you may want to try one of these more advanced breathing exercises. Try all three, and see which one works best for you:

- 4-7-8 breathing
- Roll breathing
- Morning breathing

4-7-8 breathing

This exercise also uses belly breathing to help you relax. You can do this exercise either sitting or lying down.

1. To start, put one hand on your belly and the other on your chest as in the belly breathing exercise.
2. Take a deep, slow breath from your belly, and silently count to 4 as you breathe in.
3. Hold your breath, and silently count from 1 to 7.
4. Breathe out completely as you silently count from 1 to 8. Try to get all the air out of your lungs by the time you count to 8.
5. Repeat 3 to 7 times or until you feel calm.
6. Notice how you feel at the end of the exercise.

Roll Breathing

Roll breathing helps you to develop full use of your lungs and to focus on the rhythm of your breathing. You can do it in any position. But while you are learning, it is best to lie on your back with your knees bent.

1. Put your left hand on your belly and your right hand on your chest. Notice how your hands move as you breathe in and out.

2. Practice filling your lower lungs by breathing so that your "belly" (left) hand goes up when you inhale and your "chest" (right) hand remains still. Always breathe in through your nose and breathe out through your mouth. Do this 8 to 10 times.
3. When you have filled and emptied your lower lungs 8 to 10 times, add the second step to your breathing: inhale first into your lower lungs as before, and then continue inhaling into your upper chest. Breathe slowly and regularly. As you do so, your right hand will rise and your left hand will fall a little as your belly falls.
4. As you exhale slowly through your mouth, make a quiet, whooshing sound as first your left hand and then your right-hand fall. As you exhale, feel the tension leaving your body as you become more and more relaxed.
5. Practice breathing in and out in this way for 3 to 5 minutes. Notice that the movement of your belly and chest rises and falls like the motion of rolling waves.
6. Notice how you feel at the end of the exercise.

Practice roll breathing daily for several weeks until you can do it almost anywhere. You can use it as an instant relaxation tool anytime you need one.

Caution: Some people get dizzy the first few times they try roll breathing. If you begin to breathe too fast or feel lightheaded, slow your breathing. Get up slowly.

Morning breathing

Try this exercise when you first get up in the morning to relieve muscle stiffness and clear clogged breathing passages. Then use it throughout the day to relieve back tension.

1. From a standing position, bend forward from the waist with your knees slightly bent, letting your arms dangle close to the floor.
2. As you inhale slowly and deeply, return to a standing position by rolling up slowly, lifting your head last.
3. Hold your breath for just a few seconds in this standing position.
4. Exhale slowly as you return to the original position, bending forward from the waist.
5. Notice how you feel at the end of the exercise.

Resources

1. <https://www.webmd.com/balance/guide/causes-of-stress>
2. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/stress-management/in-depth/stress-management/art-20044151#:~:text=Main%20types%20of%20stress,surroundings%20that%20may%20trigger%20stress>
3. <https://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-lifestyle/stress-management/in-depth/stress/art-20046037>
4. <https://medlineplus.gov/ency/article/003211.htm>
5. <https://www.extension.umn.edu/family/live-healthy-live-well/healthy-minds/dealing-with-stress/four-strategies-for-preventing-or-reducing-stress/>
6. [http://www.wright.edu/sites/www.wright.edu/files/page/attachments/Stress%20Management%20Works hop.pdf](http://www.wright.edu/sites/www.wright.edu/files/page/attachments/Stress%20Management%20Works%20hop.pdf)
7. <https://www.webmd.com/balance/stress-management/stress-relief-breathing-techniques#2>
8. <https://www.uofmhealth.org/health-library/uz2255>