Understanding Anxiety and Stress

Sources of Anxiety and Stress

Uncertainty
- About the future
- Job change
- Starting or ending relationships
- About identity

Disconnection
- Social isolation
- Geographic distance from loved ones
- Religious or spiritual

Trauma or Loss
- Death of a loved one
- Natural disasters
- Victim of a crime
- Abuse or assault

Competence
- Academic
- Family or cultural
- Job-related
- Can I do this?

Interpersonal
- Are they judging me?
- Will they like me?
- Are they disappointed, hurt, or angry with me?

Types of Anxiety

Panic Attack
- An acute episode of fear that seems to occur without a cause. Symptoms can include dizziness, racing heart, or sweating.

Agoraphobia
- Anxiety about places from which escape might be difficult or embarrassing if you suddenly have a panic attack.
Social Phobia
- Fear of humiliation where you are exposed to scrutiny. Typically there is concern about being judged as weak or stupid.

Specific Phobia
- A strong fear or avoidance of an object or situation. Example: Animal phobia, fear of heights, or airplane phobia.

Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- Chronic anxiety that involves worrying about several stressful life circumstances.

Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- A need to repeat behaviors or rituals to dispel anxiety caused by recurring thoughts, images, or impulses.

Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Chronic anxiety, nightmares, and flashbacks after a severe trauma such as war, assault, or a car accident.

Signs of Stress

Physical Symptoms
- Headaches, migraines, high blood pressure
- Muscle tension
- Sleep/eating (too little or too much)

Feelings
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Anger

Actions
- Increased use of alcohol and smoking
- Withdrawing, less productivity/satisfaction
- Family members stressed

Thoughts
- My life is over
- Nothing is going to ever work out
- I am going to flunk out of school
Tips for Lowering Stress and Anxiety

Pleasurable Activities
- Listen to music
- Exercise
- Read
- Do things with people you like

Take Care of Your Body
- Avoid too much caffeine or alcohol
- Eat healthy food
- Get enough sleep
- Exercise

Time Management
- Prioritize
- Don’t take on too much
- Know your limits

Maintain Perspective
- Examine your thoughts for unhelpful/incorrect thoughts
- Then substitute with correct/helpful ones

Communication Skills: Getting Along with Others
- Listen more
- Don’t be passive
- Don’t be aggressive
- Be assertive

Laugh
- Watch funny movies or TV
- Look at the lighter side of life
- Have fun
- Play

Relaxation
- Yoga
- Imagine pleasant scenes
- Listen to music
- Read
- Meditate
Talk to Others
- Talk to friends, family
- UHCL Counseling Services
  - 281-283-2580
  - www.uhcl.edu/counselingservices

Health Conditions that Can Contribute to Anxiety and Stress

Thyroid Imbalance
- The thyroid helps regulate body temperature and metabolic rate. An overly active thyroid gland may increase anxiety.

Candidiasis or “yeast syndrome”
- Too much yeast in the intestinal or genitourinary tract, may produce anxiety symptoms.

Insomnia
- Lack of sleep is the most common factor that increases anxiety. Most need 7 to 8 hours of sleep/night.

Premenstrual Syndrome
- Women may experience an increase in anxiety and panic reactions prior to menstruation.

Body Toxicity
- Consuming pesticides in food, ingesting chemicals, and exposure to pollutants can increase anxiety.

Adrenal Exhaustion
- Chronic stress can tax the adrenal system making it harder for your body to regulate emotions.