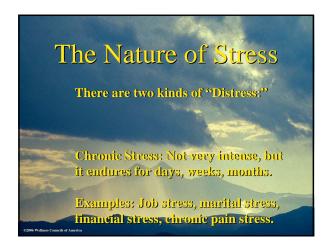
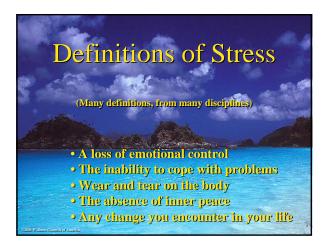
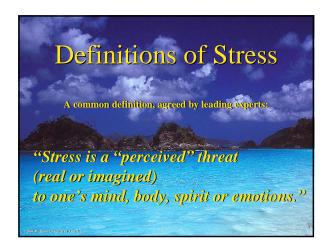


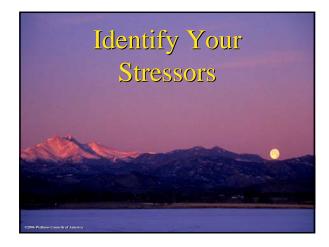
The Nature of Stress
There are two kinds of stress:
Bad Stress: Distress or simply, "STRESS!"
(also known as: anger, fear, despair,
panic, worry, anxiety, impatience, frustration,
guilt, annoyance, doubt, irritation, rage,
embarrassment, intimidation, envy, hostility,
and indignation, etc.)
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The Nature of Stress
There are two kinds of "Distress:"
Acute Stress: Very intense, but
short lived (usually around 20 minutes)
Examples: Speeding ticket flat tire, enail spam

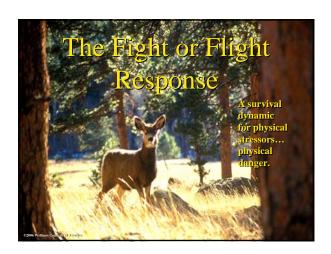


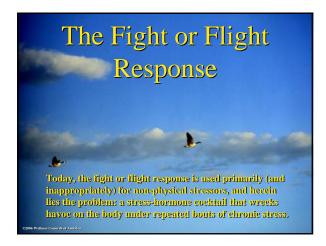


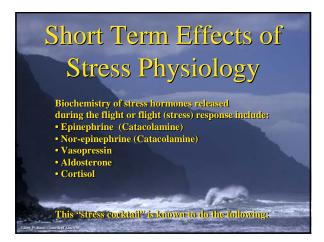












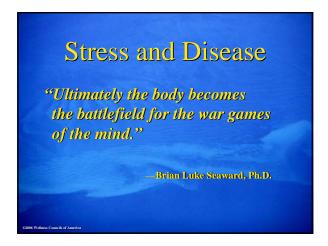
Short-term Effects of
Stress Physiology
• Increased heart rate
• Increased blood pressure
• Increased rate of breathing
• Increased muscle tension
• Increased perspiration
Increased metabolic activity
All of these physiological responses are triggered specifically as part of the fight or flight response for physical survival.

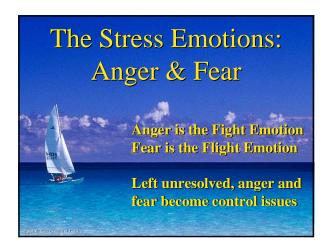
Short-term Effects of Stress Physiology Increased heart rate Increased blood pressure Increased rate of breathing Increased muscle tension Increased perspiration Increased metabolic activity These are very ineffective for mental, emotional or spiritual stressors.

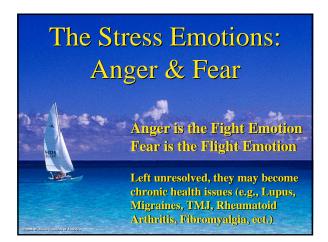
	Term Effects of ess Physiology
	 Hypertension (High blood pressure) Chronic pain (muscle tension) Suppressed immune system Colds and flus
	Symptoms of disease or illnessGeneral sense of fatigueInsomnia
©2006 Wellness Councils of America	• Depression

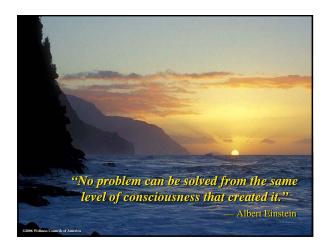
Stress and Disease • Eighty percent of visits to primary care physicians are due to chronic stress. • The relationship between stress and disease is no longer thought to be an Association, but a direct causal link.

Stress and Disease Landmark Research Findings Cohen, S. et.al. Psychological Stress and Susceptibility to the Common Cold. New England Jr. of Med. 325:606-612, 1991. Kiecolt-Glasser, J. et.al. Stress, Personal Relationships and Immune Function: Health Implications. Brain Behav. Immunology. 13:61-72, 1999. Wittstein, L., Neurohumoral Factors of Myocardial Stunning Due to Sudden Emotional Stress. New Eng Jr. of Med. 352(6): 539-548, 2005.

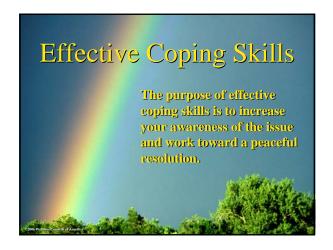


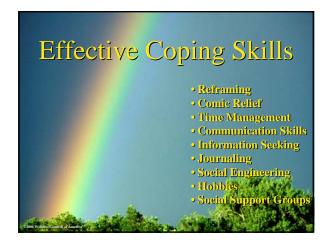


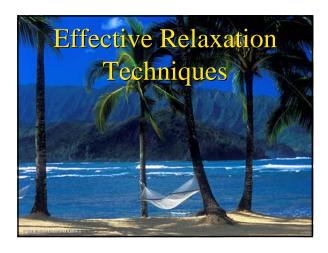


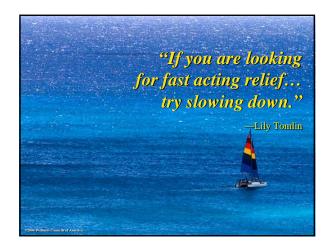




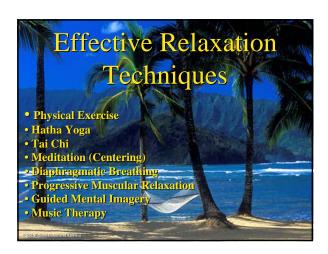


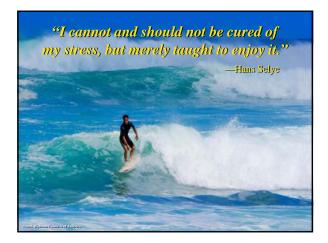












Some Final Thoughts

- Stress (change) is, and most likely will be, part of the worksite environment. We must learn to adapt to change.
- You cannot fight or flee from most 21st Century stressors.
- Chronic stress is now linked to many illnesses.
- Unresolved anger and/or fear become control issues that only perpetuate stress.
- Effective Stress Management programs include both effective coping skills and relaxation techniques.
- To see balance in your life, consider striving for some good stress every now and then.

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Resources

Books:

- · Carlson, R., Don't Sweat the Small Stuff. Hyperion Books. 1997.
- Luskin, F., Pelletier, K., Stress Free for Good. HarperSanFrancisco Books, 2005.
- Ruiz, D.M., The Four Agreements. Amber Allen Books. 1997.
- Seaward, B.L., Achieving the Mind-Body-Spirit Connection. Jones and Bartlett. 2005.
- Seaward B.L., Quiet Mind, Fearless Heart. John Wiley & Sons. 2005.
- Seaward, B.L., Stressed is Desserts Spelled Backward. Conari Press. 1999
- Seaward, B.L., The Art of Calm. Health Communications, Inc. Deerfield Beach, FL, 1999.
- Tolle, E., The Power of Now. New World Library. 1999.

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