

Webinar Handout – Mental Health

From *Time out – COVID hits Aquatics – Mental Health*, December 16, 2020. Courtesy of Chris Rodrigues, City of Toronto Fire Department and Employee Assistance Program Counsellor

Is it Stress or Anxiety?

Life can be stressful. Stress is a part of life, and everyone experiences it from time to time. You may feel stressed about demands from work, family, COVID-19 or a life change.

What is stress? Stress is a response to external situations, such as having a great deal of pressure or many demands placed on you. Stress activates your "fight or flight" response. Stress may be momentary, short term or long term and chronic. Small amounts of stress help us to meet deadlines and be productive.

What is anxiety? Anxiety is your physical and psychological reaction to stress, and it can occur even if there is no current threat.

If that anxiety doesn't go away and begins to interfere with your life, it can affect your physical health, causing headaches, digestive problems, a weakened immune system, reproductive difficulties, high blood pressure, cardiovascular disease and stroke.

You may also be at a higher risk for problems with your psychological health, including developing an anxiety disorder or depression.

Stress vs. Anxiety

Stress

- Generally is a response to an *external* cause, such as taking a big test or arguing with a friend.
- Goes away once the situation is resolved.
- Can be positive or negative. For example, it may inspire you to meet a deadline, or it may cause you to lose sleep.

Both Stress and Anxiety

Both stress and anxiety can affect your mind and body. You may experience symptoms such as:

- Excessive worry
- Uneasiness
- Tension
- Headaches or body pain
- High blood pressure
- Loss of sleep

Anxiety

 Generally is internal, meaning it's your reaction to stress.

 Usually involves a persistent feeling of apprehension or dread that doesn't go away, and that interferes with how you live your life.

 Is constant, even if there is no immediate threat.

(from NIMH 2020)

Coping with Stress and Anxiety

Learning to manage and reduce stress can help you to decrease your anxiety and improve your daily life. There are many different strategies, so find ones that work best for you. There are many resources available to help you learn more about stress and anxiety, assess your stress level and access help to support your mental health.

How do I Know when to Seek Help?

- Your anxiety causes you distress.
- Your anxiety becomes very intense and exaggerated, i.e., what makes you anxious causes little or no anxiety in most other people.
- It starts to interfere with your ability to function day to day at home with your family and with friends, at school, at work and at social events.
- You are struggling to cope.
- The symptoms of your stress or anxiety won't go away.

If any of the above describe you, please consider: your health care provider.

Signs of Stress and Anxiety

(If you have several of these signs, or if any are causing you distress or interfering with your ability to function, it is important for you to seek assistance from your doctor, nurse practitioner or mental health professional).

PhysicalCognitiveEmotionalBehavioural• Changes to sleep patterns; insomnia or sleeping too much• Frequent or constant worring• Nervousness• Withdrawal from social network• Intense dreams and nightmares• Difficulty limiting or managing worries• Nervousness• Withdrawal from social network• Low energy; easily fatigued• Difficulty limiting or managing worries• Nervousness• Withdrawal from social network• Low energy; easily fatigued• Difficulty limiting or managing worries• Nervousness• Withdrawal from social network• Low energy; easily fatigued• Inability to focus• Sad, down, blue, depressed• Imger and/or aggression• Loss of interest in hobbies, work, seeing friends• Feeling like can't switch mind off• Loss of interest in hobbies, work, seeing friends• Over-reactive, defensive, thin-skinned• Muscle tension especially in face, neck & shoulders• Getting "stuck" in thoughts and can't shift taway from them• Angry and/or frustrated • Feeling alone, isolated• Oreitael – finding fault in others• Teeth grinding, jaw clenching• Difficulty with problem solving• Second guessing • Loss of sense of control • Desire to make impulsive life changes (e.g. job, reationship)• Worrying that causes distress• Excessive worrying about the future• Terething or shakines • Dry mouth/ choking sensation• Feeling unproductive and unable to accomplish tasks • Negative or cynical autook • Negative or cynical autook • Negative or cynical autook • Negative or cyni

Resources

Stress and Anxiety

https://cmha.ca/documents/stress

The A to Z on Stress

- <u>https://www.camh.ca/en/health-info/mental-illness-and-addiction-index/stress</u>
- <u>http://www.psychologyfoundation.org/index.php/resources/kids-have-stress-too/</u>
- <u>https://www.camh.ca/en/camh-news-and-stories/understanding-anxiety</u>
- <u>https://www.anxietycanada.com/</u>
- <u>https://www.camh.ca/en/health-info/mental-illness-and-addiction-index/anxiety-disorders</u>
- <u>https://www.camh.ca/-/media/files/guides-and-publications/anxiety-guide-en.pdf</u>

Free and Confidential Information and Referral Services

- Connex Mental Health, Drug & Alcohol & Problem Gambling Helpline 1-866-531-2600
- 211 Ontario Helpline 1-877-330-3213
- Ementalhealth Ontario Mental Health Directory
- Children's Mental Health Directory (Ontario)
- Mental Health T.O. (Kids, Youth & Families in Toronto) 1-866-585-6486
- Rapid Access Addiction Medicine Clinics (Self-referral)
- Health Care Connect (Assistance in finding a Family Doctor or Nurse Practitioner)

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