# **Stress First Aid Essentials**

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## Healthcare Professionals Are Experiencing...

Depression and Anxiety up to 77% Insomnia up to 40%

PTSD up to 60% Burnout up to 70% (some studies show up to 95% of some level of burnout with 40% experiencing severe burnout)

## Four Causes of Stress Injury

Trauma	<b>A traumatic injury</b> Due to the experience of or exposure to intense injury, horrific or gruesome experiences, or death.
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Loss	<b>A grief injury</b> Due to the loss of people, things or parts of oneself.
Inner Conflict	<b>A moral injury</b> Due to behaviors or the witnessing of behaviors that violate moral values.
Wear and Tear	<b>A fatigue injury</b> Due to the accumulation of stress from all sources over time without sufficient rest and recovery.

## Signs and Symptoms of Stress Injuries



### Signs (Noted by Others)

Significant and persistent change in behavior or appearance:

- Not talking
- Isolating
- Anger outbursts
- Increased use of Substances
- Making mistakes



### Symptoms (Felt by Person)

Not feeling in control of one's body, emotions or thinking:

- Numb
- Disconnected
- Short fuse
- · Can't calm down or sleep
- Can't function as well at work or in relationships

## Stress Continuum Model

READY (Green)	REACTING (Yellow)	INJURED (Orange)	ILL (Red)
<ul> <li>DEFINITION</li> <li>Optimal functioning</li> <li>Adaptive growth</li> <li>Wellness</li> <li>FEATURES</li> <li>At one's best</li> <li>Well-trained and prepared</li> <li>In control</li> <li>Physically, mentally and spiritually fit</li> <li>Mission-focused</li> <li>Motivated</li> <li>Calm and steady</li> <li>Having fun</li> <li>Behaving ethically</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DEFINITION</li> <li>Mild and transient distress or impairment</li> <li>Always goes away</li> <li>Low risk</li> <li>CAUSES</li> <li>Any stressor</li> <li>FEATURES</li> <li>Feeling irritable, anxious or down</li> <li>Loss of motivation</li> <li>Loss of focus</li> <li>Difficulty sleeping</li> <li>Muscle tension or other physical changes</li> <li>Not having fun</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>DEFINITION</li> <li>More severe and persistent distress or impairment</li> <li>Leaves a scar</li> <li>Higher risk</li> <li>CAUSES</li> <li>Life threat</li> <li>Loss</li> <li>Moral injury</li> <li>Wear and tear</li> <li>Destruction of the second second</li></ul>	<ul> <li>DEFINITION</li> <li>Clinical mental disorder</li> <li>Unhealed stress injury causing life impairment</li> <li>TYPES</li> <li>PTSD</li> <li>Depression</li> <li>Anxiety</li> <li>Substance use disorders</li> <li>EATURES</li> <li>Symptoms persist and worsen over time</li> <li>Severe distress or social or occupational impairment</li> </ul>
(Watson, 2020)			

Factors in Recovery From Adversity and Stress



### Rather than telling people how to support each other

SFA **highlights the importance** of coworker support Because helpful understanding can often only arise in the **unspoken understanding between those who "get it"** and work together

It is frequently only in the moment-to-moment encounters that the right support can happen If one is aware of its importance and **open to being creative in accessing and giving that support** 

# How is Stress First Aid Different?

READY	REACTING	INJURED	ILL
<ul> <li>SAFETY</li> <li>Stay informed</li> <li>Face facts</li> <li>Set boundaries</li> <li>CALM</li> <li>Change expectations</li> <li>Be patient</li> <li>Keep balanced</li> </ul> CONNECT <ul> <li>Apart But Connected</li> </ul> SELF-EFFICACY <ul> <li>Prioritize what to expend energy on</li> <li>Plan and adapt</li> <li>Focus on prevailing</li> <li>Problem solve</li> <li>Make routines</li> <li>Seek mentoring/training</li> </ul> HOPE <ul> <li>Live by values</li> <li>Find gratitude</li> <li>Faith / philosophy</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>SAFETY</li> <li>Take a marathon approach</li> <li>Build healthy habits</li> <li>Set boundaries</li> <li>Set boundaries</li> <li>Orache</li> <li>Be disciplined about taking breaks</li> <li>Identify unhelpful thoughts</li> <li>Practice helpful thoughts</li> <li>Practice helpful thoughts</li> <li>Focus on what you can control</li> </ul> CONNECT <ul> <li>Seek specific support</li> <li>Build resilience skills</li> </ul> HOPE <ul> <li>Make time to reflect</li> <li>Seek mentoring / support</li> </ul>	<section-header><ul> <li>SAFETY</li> <li>Get help with setting routines and boundaries</li> <li>CALM</li> <li>Rest and recuperate</li> <li>Build tiny health habits</li> <li>CONNECT</li> <li>Ask for targeted or sustained support</li> <li>SELF-EFFICACY</li> <li>Identify unhelpful ruts</li> <li>Tackle one issue at a time</li> <li>HOPE</li> <li>Ask for assistance in reframing unhelpful thoughts</li> <li>Remind yourself that you don't need to be perfect</li> </ul></section-header>	<ul> <li>SAFETY</li> <li>Make small positive behavior changes</li> <li>CALM <ul> <li>Pausetake a time out</li> <li>Distance from stressor to reduce agitation</li> </ul> </li> <li>CONNECT <ul> <li>Get formal behavioral health treatment</li> <li>Find a mentor</li> </ul> </li> <li>SELF-EFFICACY <ul> <li>Regain lost ground</li> <li>Rehabilitate as you would a physical injury</li> </ul> </li> <li>HOPE <ul> <li>Reconnect with values</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

## **Double Edged Sword of Values and Ideals**

Strength	Guiding Ideal	Vulnerability
Placing the welfare of others above one's own welfare	Selflessness	Not seeking help for health problems because personal health is not a priority
Commitment to helping patients heal and supporting their families	Loyalty	Guilt and complicated bereavement after perceived failure or loss
Toughness and ability to endure hardships without complaint	Stoicism	Not aware of / acknowledging significant symptoms /suffering
Following an internal moral compass to choose "right" over "wrong"	Moral Code	Feeling frustrated and betrayed when others fail to follow a moral code
Becoming the best and most effective professional possible	Excellence	Feeling ashamed / denial or minimization of imperfections



## STESS SYMPTOMS CHECK-IN

Physical	Emotional
<ul> <li>Aches and pains</li> <li>Weight loss/gain</li> <li>Indigestion/digestive issues</li> <li>Sleep disruption/sleeplessness</li> <li>Immune system problems</li> <li>Medical symptoms of undetermined cause</li> <li>Stress induced seizures</li> <li>Increased use of sick leave</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Emotional extremes</li> <li>Anxiety/panic attacks</li> <li>Crying easily or unexpectedly</li> <li>Depression</li> <li>Short temper</li> <li>Frustration</li> <li>Increased drinking</li> <li>Giving up</li> <li>Hypervigilance</li> </ul>
Mental	Social
<ul> <li>Loss of interest in things that once mattered</li> <li>Decrease in the quality of work/productivity</li> <li>Decreased motivation</li> <li>Decreased patience</li> <li>Increased work errors</li> <li>Increased lateness/absenteeism</li> <li>Forgetfulness</li> <li>Distorted thinking</li> <li>Reduced self-awareness</li> <li>Trouble keeping up with workload</li> </ul>	<ul> <li>Marital/partnership stress</li> <li>Increased isolation</li> <li>Increased complaining</li> <li>Less tolerance</li> <li>Irritability / impatience / intolerance</li> <li>Social engagement with others dropping off</li> <li>Closed off body language</li> <li>Reduced interpersonal boundaries</li> <li>Less volunteerism</li> <li>Uncharacteristic negative changes in social behavior</li> </ul>

**Other**:

## **Brainstorm**

In what situations do you KNOW or ANTICIPATE you might have a stress reaction?



# **Brainstorm: Strategies**

Be as specific as possible			
Physical Strategies @ Work	Emotional Strategies @ Work		
Cognitive Strategies @ Work	Social Strategies @ Work		

## Let's TAP In

ake a breath and pause

Acknowledge your thoughts, feelings, body sensations

Proceed with a plan (choose: what is the next best thing I can do right now?)



## "How We Feel" App // Yale School of Medicine



# **After Work Checklist**

At the end of your workday, take these steps to decompress.

For more well-being resources, visit: NursingWorld.org/ TheWellBeingInitiative

## **Review**

Acknowledge a challenge you faced, take a deep breath, and let it g

## ✓ Reflect

However small, consider and appreciate three positives in your day.

## **Regroup**

Offer support to your colleagues—and ask for help when you need

## ✓ Reenergize

Turn your attention to home. Focus on relaxing and resting.















### Be as specific as possible

### **Physical Strategies @ Work**

### **Emotional Strategies @ Work**

-Push on wall for 30 seconds -Use an assessment tool (i.e., stress continuum) and notice the impact to you -Muscle tension/release -Name it to tame it (Feelings wheel) -Hum -Write it down/throw it away -Stretching, Breathing -3 good things daily -Block box -Celebration -Stomp -Random acts of kindness -Get outside (or to a window) if you can -Physical distance -Call a counselor or spiritual care in real time **Cognitive Strategies @ Work Social Strategies @ Work** 

### -Lists

-Use tools (scripting, acronyms, T.A.P. in) -When you can, focus on one thing at a time - When making your "brain" or shift plan, stop briefly and ask, "where am I in this plan?" -What is something activating that I can stop doing for a period of time (news, social media, friends/family that are activating) -Intentional connection (new coworkers, preceptor, mentor, educator, assistant nurse manager, manager)
-Use your new support of this new grad cohort
-Peer Support (local or national programs)
-Join debriefs or Community Support sessions as needed (process as you go)
-Thank and celebrate with others



- Montlake Campus: Pager 206.598.9174 (24/7)
- Montlake Oncology: Phone 206.598.3891 (M-F 0800-1630)
- Northwest Campus: Pager 206.969.1499 (M-F 0900-1800)

- members who live in Washington State may receive help navigating a variety of mental health resource options
- · Includes supportive conversations with a Psychiatrist or Psychologist
- faculty.uwmedicine.org/uw-support-resources

#### Stress Continuum Model

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(Green)	(Velice)	(Orange)	(Red)
DEFINITION Optimal functioning Adaptive growth Wellness DEATURES Well-trained and prepared In control Physically, mentally and spiritually fit Mission-focused Motivated Calm and steady Having fun Behaving ethically	DEFINITION  Mild and transient distress or impairment a Always goes away beam of the analysis constraints and the analysis constraints and the analysis constraints and the analysis and the anal	DEFINITION  More severe and persistent distress or impairment Leaves a scar Higher risk CAUSES Ulfe threat Loss Moral injury Wear and tear FEATURES Loss of control Panic, rage or depression No longer feeling like normal self Excesses guilt, shame or blame Misconduct	DEFINITION  Clinical mental disorder Clinical mental disorder Unhealed stress injury causing life impairment  TYPES Depression Anaiety Substance use disorders  FETURES Symptoms persist and worsen over time Secupational impairment  Comparison

The Stress Continuum Model is a visual tool for assessing your own and others' stress responses. Individuals closer to green are healthy and ready to respond when stressful situations arise. Awareness and communication of where we're starting from is crucial when determining how much additional stress we can safely take on and how much support we need in our distress. \*Hint: In the orange (injured phase) we are most at risk AND least likely to ask for help.

#### **Emergent Mental Health Resources**

Call 988

Text any message to 988

#### Chat 988lifeline.org

#### TTY Users: Dial 711 then 988

We can all help prevent suicide. The 988 lifeline provides 24/7, free and confidential support for people is distress, prevention and crisis resources for you or your loved ones, and best practices for professionals.

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