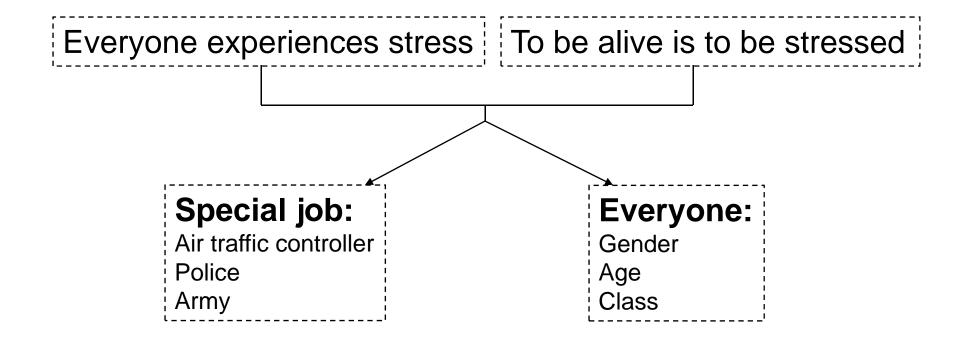
Stress & Wellness







While attempting to isolate a new sex hormone in rates, Selye observed that when injected with ovarian extracts, their adrenal glands secreted corticoid hormones, their thymus and lymph nodes became smaller in size, and they developed ulcers. Later, he found that disparate events like cold, heat, infection, injury, loss of blood, and pain also produced similar <u>responses</u>.

General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)

Stress

A holistic transaction between the individual and a <u>stressor</u> resulting In the body's mobilization of a <u>stress response</u>.

A set of physiological adaptation of the body to regain homeostasis In the face of threat, harm, or loss

Any stimulus appraised by the individual as threatening or capable of causing harm or loss.

This definition recognizes Always harmful? the importance of perception in the appraisal of potential stressors

Stress means different things to different people

Stress as a Response

Claude Bernard (French Physiologist, 19th century)

Milieu interieur – Internal environment Living organisms seek to maintain an internal constancy and balance even outside environment changes every second.

Walter Cannon (Harvard physiologist, 1932)

Homeostasis

Living things seek to maintain homeostasis in order to prevent their various body system from deviating too far from their normal limits of functioning.

Defined stress as a 'fight or flight' syndrome - when an organism is stressed, it responds either by fighting with the stressor or by running away from it.

Hans Seley (Canadian endocrinologist, 1936)

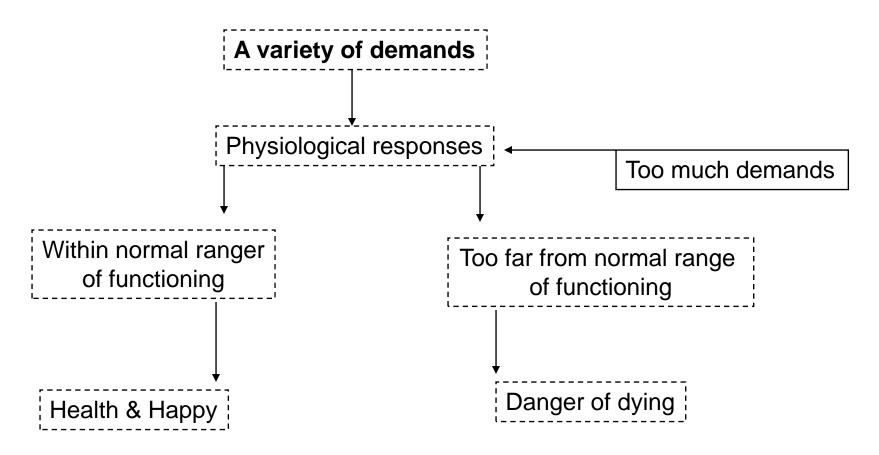
HOMEOSTASIS

State of body equilibrium, maintenance of a <u>relative</u> stable internal environment of the body how?

REFLEX - automatic reaction to stimuli

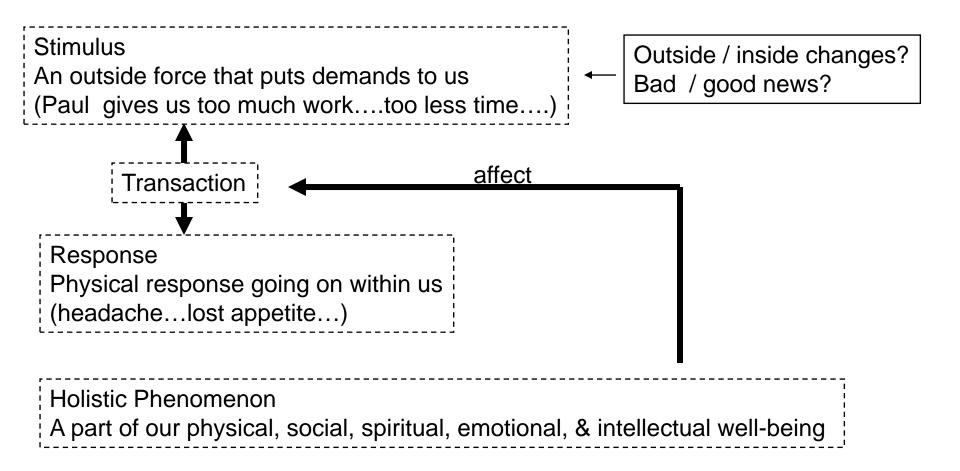
Hans Selye's work

1. Nonspecific response to demand:



Stress: a nonspecific response of the body to any demand

Stress means different things to different people



Fight-or-Flight Reaction

- The body is prepared to respond to the stressor by either fighting it off or running away
- It is a part of our biological heritage. *Modern life?*
- Can you run away from a exam in school?
 - and run away from your responsibilities…?
 - Bills! Sad news! Red traffic light!



Maya

Two million years after our prehistoric man came face to face with his saber-toothed tiger, Maya puts on her left blinker and pulls onto the entrance ramp to the Los Angeles freeway. Not very far from the spot where her long-lost ancestor defeated the saber-toothed tiger, Maya, late for work, will have saber-toothed tigers of a different kind to deal with today on the job. As she slowly enters the traffic flow, mulling over how she will explain her lateness, out of the corner of her eye she catches an eighteen-wheel tractor-trailer bearing down on her. All at once the truck blasts its horn and jams on its brakes, causing the sickening combination of the smell of burning rubber and the screeching of brakes and skidding tires.

In a flash Maya's eyes, ears, and nose send images to her brain that are instantly deciphered as a clear and imminent threat. Her brain sounds the same alarm that saved her ancestor 2 million years ago. Nerves begin to fire furiously, sending muscles, glands, and organs into action. The mobilization is enhanced by hormones stimulated by nerve transmissions and by chemicals secreted from her brain.

Maya grips the steering wheel tightly, hits the gas, downshifts, and spins the wheel, throwing her small car off the road and careening down an embankment. Wild-eyed, nostrils flared, heart pumping, lungs and muscles aching, she holds the car on line until she comes crashing to a halt at the bottom. She slumps over the wheel of her car, exhausted but alive (fig. 5-8)

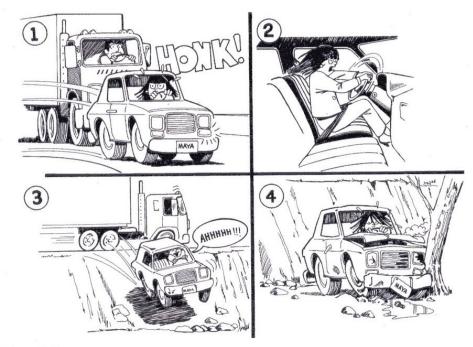


Figure 5-8

(1) Maya's brain senses danger and sounds the alarm. (2) Her body quickly responds by producing energy. (3) Fueled by the stress response, she flees the onrushing truck and seeks safety. (4) Safe at the bottom of the embankment, the threat removed, Maya's body begins to return to normal.

General Adaptation Syndrome

Alarm

- activation of sympathetic nervous & endocrine systems
- more susceptible to disease
- may experience headache, indigestion, anxiety, sleeping and eating may be disrupted

Resistance

- a new level of homeostasis
- more resistance to disease and injury than normal
- able to cope with normal life and added stress

Exhaustion

- a life-threatening physiological exhaustion
- symptoms: distorted perceptions, disorganized thinking

2. General Adaptation Syndrome (GAS)

	Phase 1 Alarm Reaction	Phase 2 Resistance	Phase 3 Exhaustion	
Homeostasis	Disrupted	New level	Damaged	
Endocrine system	Active Adrenal	Continue	exhausted	
Energy	Supply a ready source of energy	Adaptation energy continue to get depleted	Depletion of all energy	
others	Blood volume Stomach ulcer	Blood volume	Death	

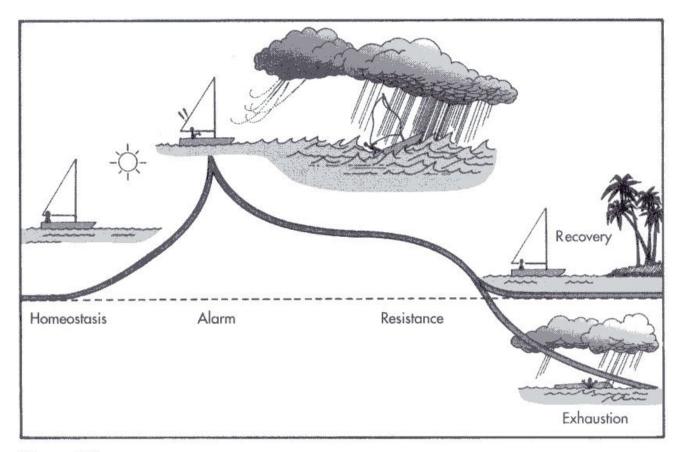


Figure 1-2

When we are not stressed, we are like a sailboat cutting a mild wake through our day. As stressors appear like clouds on the horizon, we get ready for turbulent seas and stormy weather. If we cope successfully, we resist the rough times and rechart a course through calmer seas. If we can't cope, like the sailboat, we crash and sink into exhaustion.

How are you?

Without thinking

Fine

Are you really fine?



Are You a Healthy Person?

WE ARE HEALTHY IF WE ARE NOT SICK??

HEALTH Vs. MEDICAL CARE

2/3 OF THE DEATH UNDER AGE 65 ARE POTENTIALLY PREVENTABLE

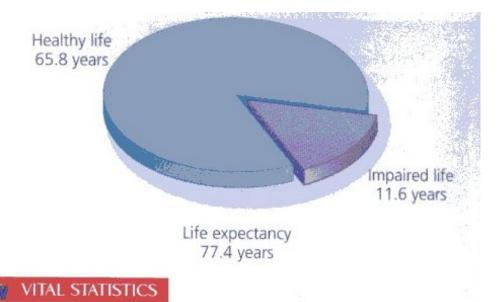


Figure 1.5 Quantity of life versus quality of life. Years of healthy life as a proportion of life expectancy in the U.S. population. SOURCES: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004. Deaths: preliminary data for 2002. National Vital Statistics Reports 52(13). National Center for Health Statistics. 2001. Healthy People 2000 Final Review. Hyattsville, Md.: Public Health Service.

HEALTH

A STATE OF COMPLETE PHYSICAL, MENTAL, AND SOCIAL WELL-BEING AND NOT ONLY MERELY THE ABSENCE OF DISEASE OR INFIRMITY.

THE ENJOYMENT OF THE HIGHEST ATTAINABLE
STANDARD OF HEALTH IS ONE OF THE
FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS OF EVERY HUMAN BEING
WITHOUT DISTINCTION OF RACE, RELIGION,
POLITICAL BELIEF, ECONOMIC OR SOCIAL
CONDITION.

--- WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION ----

Health

*Absence of disease & disability

*Energy to accomplish daily tasks and active leisure without undue fatigue

Physical Health

*Absence of mental disorders

Ability to meet
daily challenges and
social interactions
without undue
mental, emotional,
or behavioral
problems

Mental Health

*Ability to interact
effectively with
other people and
the social
environment,
enjoying satisfying
personal relationship

Social Health



*Physical,mental social, spiritual well-being *positive lifestyle habits

low-fiber diet
*Inactivity
*High stress
*Alcohol & other
drug abuse
*Reckless driving

*Unsafe sex

Cancer
Stroke
Diabetes
AIDS
Obesity
Hypertension
Alcoholism
Cirrhosis
Osteoporosis

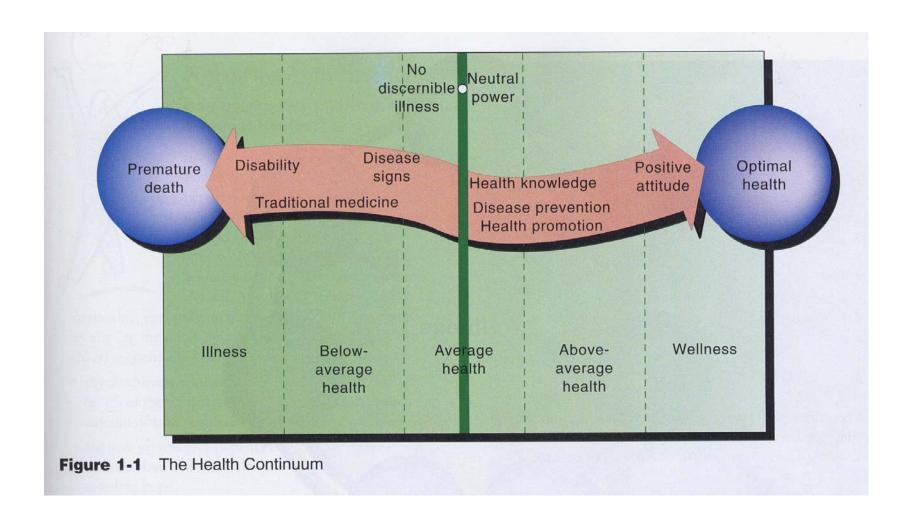




Table 1.1

Leading Causes of Death in the United States

Rank	Cause of Death	Number of Deaths	Percent of Total Deaths	Female/Male Ratio ^a	Lifestyle Factors
1	Heart disease	695,754	28.4	52/48	DISA
2	Cancer	558,847	22.8	48/52	DISA
3	Stroke	163,010	6.7	61/39	DISA
4	Chronic lower respiratory diseases	125,500	5.1	51/49	S
5	Unintentional injuries (accidents)	102,303	4.2	35/65	II S A
6	Diabetes mellitus	73,119	3.0	54/46	DIS
7	Influenza and pneumonia	65,984	2.6	56/44	S
8	Alzheimer's disease	58,785	2.4	71/29	
9	Kidney disease	41,018	1.7	52/48	DISA
10	Septicemia (systemic blood infection)	33,881	1.4	56/44	A
11	Intentional self-harm (suicide)	30,646	1.3	19/81	A
12	Chronic liver disease and cirrhosis	27,045	1.1	36/64	A
13	Hypertension (high blood pressure)	20,241	0.8	62/38	DISA
14	Pneumonia due to aspiration	17,693	0.7	50/50	
15	Assault (homicide)	17,045	0.7	23/77	A
	All causes	2,447,862		23///	
Key D	Cause of death in which diet plays a pa Cause of death in which an inactive life	art estyle plays a par	t		

Cause of death in which smoking plays a part

A Cause of death in which excessive alcohol consumption plays a part

aRatio of females to males who died of each cause. For example, about the same number of women and men died of heart disease, but only about half as many women as men died of unintentional injuries and four times as many men as women committed suicide.

Note: Although deaths from HIV/AIDS have declined in recent years, HIV/AIDS remains a serious public health problem, causing more than 14,000 deaths per year in the United States. It is one of the 10 leading causes of death among people between the ages of 15 and 64.

SOURCE: National Center for Health Statistics. 2004. Deaths: Preliminary data for 2002. National Vital Statistics Report 52(13). National Center for Health Statistics. 2003. Deaths: Final data for 2001. National Vital Statistics Report 52(3).

Major Causes of Death in the USA in 1900 & 1995

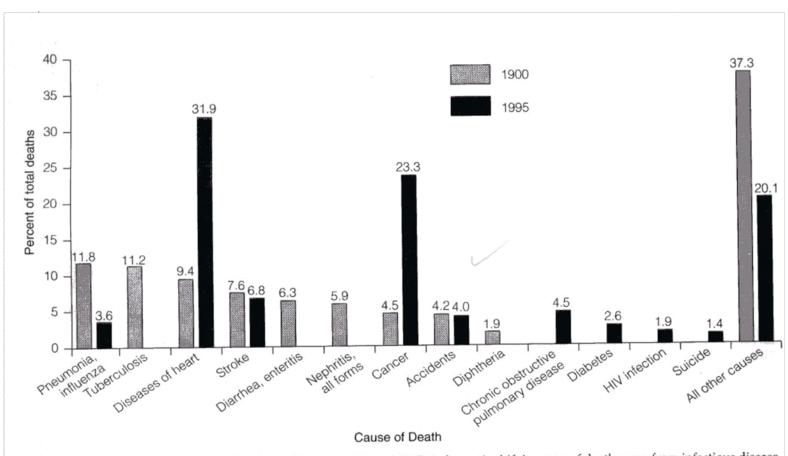


Figure 1.3 Major causes of death in the United States in 1900 and 1995. A dramatic shift in cause of death away from infectious disease toward chronic disease took place between 1900 and 1995. Sources: U.S. Department of Health and Human Services. Prevention '86/'87: Federal Programs and Progress. Washington, DC: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1987; Monthly Vital Statistics Report 45 (No. 11, supplement 2): June 12, 1997.

Source: U.S. Dept. Health & Human Services. 1997

LIFE-STYLE

Specific behaviors or ways an individual typically lives

CHANGING LIFE-STYLE IS THE BEST WAY TO PREVENT EARLY DEATH IN OUR SOCIETY

Healthy life-styles learned early in life are most likely to be maintained throughout life

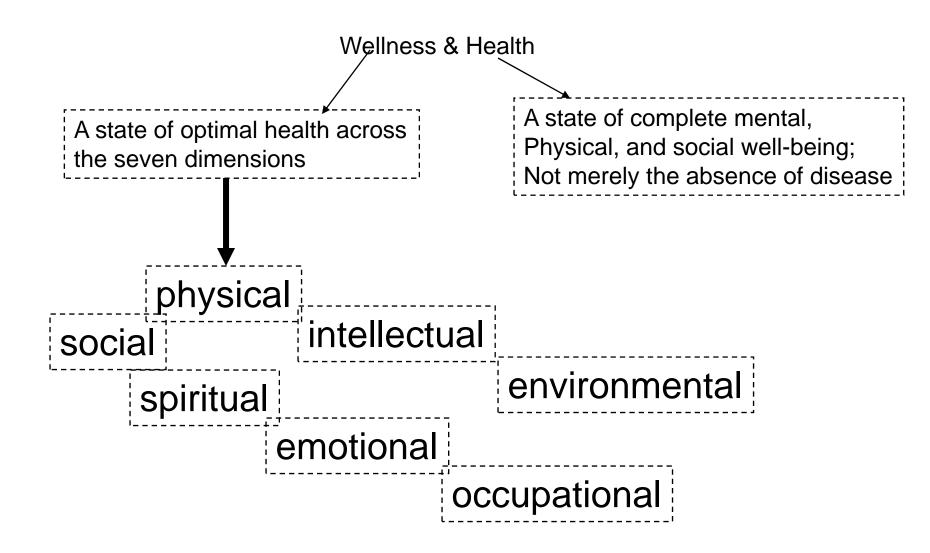
It is never too late to adopt positive life-styles to promote optimal health

HEALTHY LIFE-STYLES

- EXERCISING REGULARLY
- EATING REGULARLY
- CONTROLLING STRESS
- ADOPTING GOOD SAFETY HABITS
- SEEKING AND COMPLYING WITH MEDICAL ADVICE
- LEARNING FIRST AID
- AVOIDING DESTRUCTIVE HABITS

WELLNESS

The integration of all parts of health (mental, social, emotional, spiritual, and physical) that expands one's potential to live and work effectively and to make a significant contribution to society.



Seven Dimensions of Wellness

Physical: how well the body performs its functions influence

Physically active
Exercise regularly
Eat a well-balanced diet
Sufficient sleep
Safe sex
Minimize exposure to
environmental contaminants
Avoid harmful drugs
Seek medical care as needed

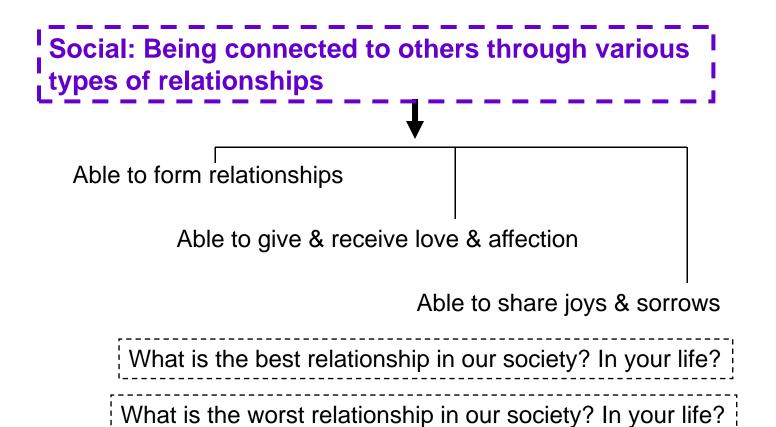
Genetic inheritance

Physical fitness level

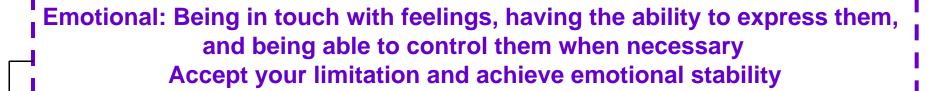
Nutritional status

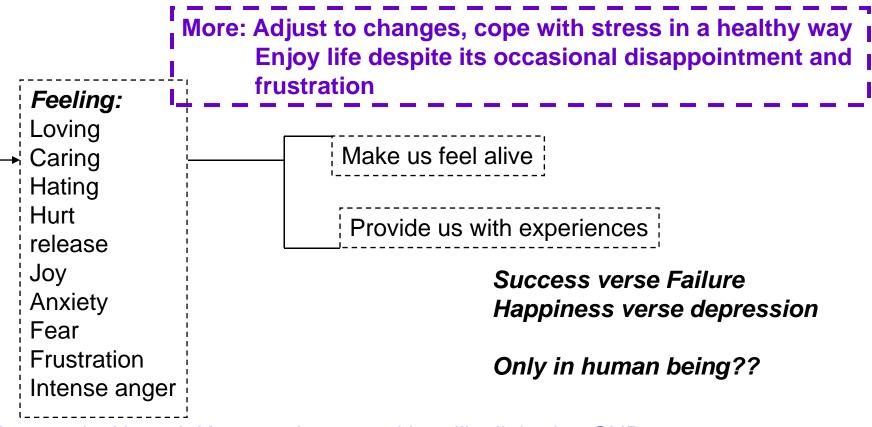
Good cardiorespiratory endurance Good muscular strength and flexibility Proper body composition ∏ Immune status

Anything else ?

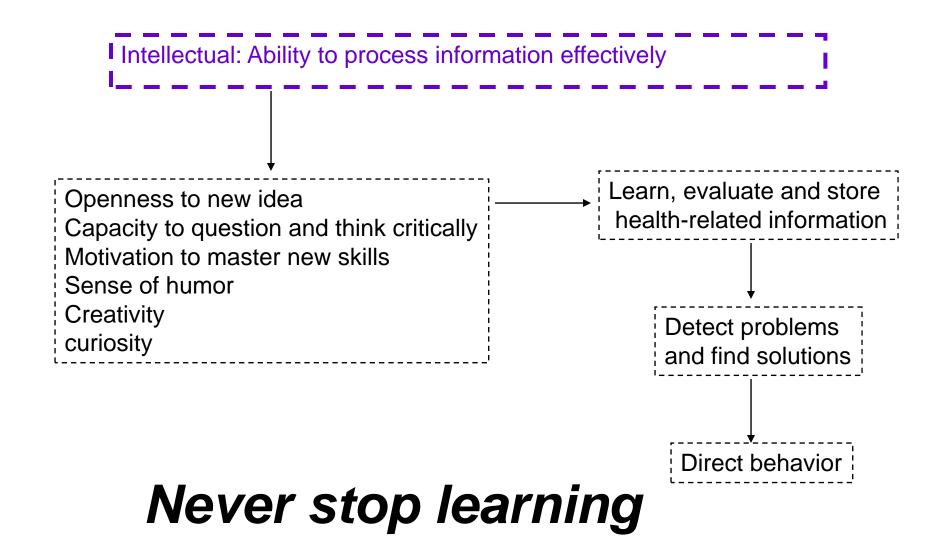


Research: Mayo Clinic. 1999. Staying connected: Close ties promote Health. Mayo clinic Health Letter 17 (11):7. 17 yrs 7,000 subject. Lacking social connections, 2-3 times premature death





Research: Ahmad, K. 2000. Anger and hostility linked to CHD. Lancet 355 (9215): 1621. 6 yrs, 12,986 subjects. 256 had heart attack. 3 times in those more prone to anger



Spiritual: Beliefs, principles or value that give meaning and Purpose to our life

Religion
Supernatural force

A mental support?

People with higher levels of intrinsic spirituality Tend to be healthier.

(McBride et al. 1998, The relationship between a patient's Spirituality and health experience. Family Medicine, 30, 122-126)

Standard of living and quality of life in the community Environmental: The physical and social surroundings that affect individuals' I functioning on both micro and macro levels

Micro Macro Country School World Home Worksite Neighborhood Family Friends Associate Social support

theft, crime, violence, pollution

Occupational: Enjoyment of what you are doing to earn a living and contribute to society

Skill
Knowledge
Critical thinking
Problem solving
Communicating well

A balance between work and leisure time

