SIMPLE STEPS TO OVERCOME ANXIETY& WORRYING



by Dr. Sarah Allen

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Hello,

Thank you for downloading my booklet. If you have got this far you are probably worrying about something. Have you always been a worrier or are you anxious about a specific thing? Either way, it is time to start doing something about it and change the way you are feeling. I am here to help.

When you feel overwhelmed, stressed and worried, life's challenges, big or small, are a lot harder to manage. When clients first come in to see me, the main concerns that come up again and again are:

- 1. What should I do when I get really anxious about something?
- 2. How can I feel less stressed in my everyday life?
- 3. What lifestyle changes can help improve how I feel?
- 4. How can I stop my mind from going over and over something that has happened in the past?
- 5. How can I stop worrying about everything: my children, partner, friends, work, my "to do" list....

In this booklet I have highlighted areas of your life where you can make small changes, which added together result in big changes in your mood. You won't be able to do all these things I suggest in the report at once, but adding one or two small changes a day to your routine can really help to reduce worry and make life more enjoyable.



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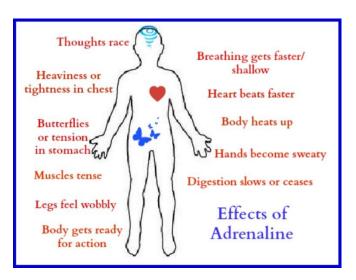
Step 1 – Just Breathe

In small doses, stress can actually be useful as it helps you to stay focused, alert and increases energy. But when stress becomes chronic, it can damage your health, your mood, your relationships, and your overall quality of life. Stress is sneaky! It can easily creep up on you so that being frazzled and overwhelmed starts to feel normal. You may not even recognize how much it is affecting you so it is really important to recognize the signs and symptoms of stress and then take steps to stop feeling so overwhelmed.

The Fight or Flight Response:

When we worry or become anxious, our sympathetic nervous system is triggered. You have probably heard of the Fight or Flight response. This is where adrenaline floods though our body to gear us up to either run away or fight the object causing us to be scared. No one feels all of the physical effects shown below, but we tend to experience the same few ones such as:

- An increase in heart rate
- Your breathing speeds up, you may feel breathless, a choking feeling or heaviness in your chest
- Muscles feel tense, achy or shaky
- You feel hot and maybe sweaty
- You become lightheaded
- Your vision may become blurred
- Butterflies or cramps in your stomach or an urge to go to the toilet
- Your thoughts race so you can't think straight



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Originally our bodies were flooded with adrenaline to enable us to fight or run away when faced with danger. We don't usually have to physically fight people anymore or run from danger (not many bears around here!) so we now find that this physical response is activated in situations where it isn't appropriate like in traffic jams or during a stressful day at work. The physical sensations it generates leaves us agitated, anxious or angry because we are not physically releasing it.

The Relaxation Response:

The physical responses to adrenaline do eventually go down by themselves but experiencing this anxiousness and agitated state feels unpleasant so the way to counteract these feelings **quickly** is to engage our parasympathetic nervous system by deep breathing.

Basically, deep breathing and adrenaline can't co-exist in the same body.

Deep breathing triggers the stimulation of the Vagus nerve—a nerve running from the base of the brain to the abdomen, that emits a useful neurotransmitter (acetylcholine) that dampens our nervous system, lowering heart rate, relaxes muscles and most importantly, stops your thoughts from racing so you can think straight. In effect, the relaxation response is the anti-fight or flight response!



So How Do We Get This Relaxation Response?

The relaxation response is activated by doing paced breathing which involves taking smooth, slow, and regular breaths. Sitting upright is usually better than lying down or slouching, because it can increase the capacity of your lungs to fill with air. It is best to 'take the weight' off your shoulders by supporting your arms on the side-arms of a chair, or on your lap. Print out the next page and keep it handy.

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How To Do Paced Breathing:		
1. Take a slow breath in through the	e nose, breathing into your lower belly so you feel it	
inflate like a balloon (for the cour	nt of 4)	
2. Hold your breath for 1 or 2 secon	nds	
3. Exhale slowly through the mouth	so that you are pushing out the air in the "balloon"	
and you feel your belly suck in (fo	or the count of 5)	
4. Make sure the exhale breath is o	ne or two counts longer that the inhale breath as	
this activates a greater relaxation	n response.	
5. Wait a few seconds before taking	g another breath	
About 6-8 breathing cycles per minu your own comfortable breathing rh	ute is often helpful to decrease anxiety, but find ythm.	
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	ythm. Practice, Practice, Practice: You do not need to be feeling anxious to practice paced breathing – in fact, at first you should practice while fooling rolatively calm	

count of 7

Start from the count of 4 again and repeat the cycle.

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Use this technique next time you feel really anxious about something. It is even effective if you are experiencing a panic attack.

Summary:

- 1. We experience a **trigger thought** e.g. "Something bad is going to happen", "I'm not going to be able to cope".
- We then have a body reaction due to the fight or flight response.
- 3. **Do paced breathing** to activate the relaxation response.
- Say to yourself "I can cope with these feelings, I've got through it before. This will pass".



The purpose of calm breathing is <u>not</u> to avoid anxiety at all costs, but just to take the edge off or help you "ride out" the feelings so that when you feel calmer you can use the strategies we talk about later to challenge the thoughts and things you do or don't do that are unhelpful to you.

How to Cope With Racing Thoughts

Do your thoughts race? Is it always or occasionally? Thoughts can start off triggered by a specific situation or worry and then become a string of confused and racing ideas. This can be overwhelming, confusing and distressing and racing thoughts can hinder your ability to concentrate and accomplish daily tasks. They can also affect your memory and quality of sleep.

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Paced breathing can help when your thoughts are racing and another useful technique to try is called grounding. When we worry, we spend too much time thinking. Grounding helps you get out of your brain and bring your focus to your body. *Close your eyes and focus on your breath*. *Notice how your body feels sitting in the chair. Push your feet on the ground and feel the energy draining from your mind, down your body and through your feet in to the ground. Use all your senses. What can you feel with your hand? What can you hear? Open your eyes and focus on something in the room. What do you see? Feel your breath as it travels up your nose, fills up your chest and comes out of your mouth*.

Allow your thoughts to come and go. Just because you think something it doesn't mean it is true or will actually happen. Allow your thoughts to be separate from you. Avoid judging or responding to your thoughts, just observe them as they run through your mind, turning down their volume so you can focus on your other senses.

You can follow this link to listen to a guided visualization that imagines leaves floating on the surface of a stream. For each thought that comes to mind, allow that thought to take its place on a leaf and float down the stream. Allow those thoughts to come and go, you don't need to respond to them. drluoma.com/leaves meditation.

Progressive muscle relaxation (PMR) is another very helpful technique in calming your mind and relaxing your body. PMR involves tensing specific muscle groups and then relaxing them to create awareness of tension and relaxation. It is termed progressive because it proceeds through all major muscle groups, relaxing them one at a time, and eventually leads to total muscle relaxation. A relaxed body results in a calm mind. If you come in to see me I can give you a CD that has a 20 minute progressive muscle relaxation as well as a short 7 minute relaxation exercise and a 10 minute beach visualization. You can also click the link below to watch a short PMR video.

psychcentral.com/progressive-muscle-relaxation-soothes-stress-video

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Step 2 – Reduce Everyday Stress

Sometimes life is more stressful than at other times, usually when you have to juggle many things at once. I like to think of it as we have a bucket of stressors. Throw this stress in and we are fine, throw in a couple of more stressors and we are just about okay, but it is that last thing that comes along that makes your 'stress bucket' over full and everything gets totally overwhelming. We need to look at all the things you have in your 'stress bucket' and see what we can get rid of so the things we can't change are more manageable.

The table below shows the many negative effects stress can have on your mind and body.

Effects of Stress	
Brain Effects	Mood Effects
 Memory problems Inability to concentrate Poor judgment Seeing the negative rather than positive Constant worrying Anxious or racing thoughts 	 Moodiness Irritability or short fuse Agitation, inability to relax Feeling overwhelmed Depression or general unhappiness Sense of loneliness and isolation
Physical Effects	Behavioral Effects
 Aches and pains Frequent illnesses Diarrhea or constipation Nausea, dizziness Chest pain, racing heartbeat Loss of sex drive 	 Changes in eating habit (more or less) Changes in sleep habits (too much or too little) Isolating yourself from others Procrastinating or neglecting responsibilities Nervous habits (e.g. nail biting, pacing) Using alcohol, cigarettes or drugs to relax

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You may feel like the stress in your life is out of your control, and it's true, sometimes you can't control situations or the way other people act. But you can take charge: take charge of your thoughts, your emotions, your schedule, your environment, and the way you deal with your problems.



Doing nothing will only make problems worse!

We humans are social animals and we usually like to be with other people. Unfortunately, other people can often be the source of our stress. Here are a couple of situations that often come up.

What to Do When People Are Making You Angry

When people stress us out, we often feel frustrated and angry. As we talked about before, when you are stressed adrenaline runs through your body and one effect of that is that your thoughts race. Racing thoughts make thinking clearly difficult and that is when you are more likely to lash out and say things you don't mean.



Doing a quick breathing exercise clears your thoughts and lets you take a time out so you can come back to the situation and deal with it calmly. This usually means you will get a better response from the other person and a better outcome overall.

Prevent losing your cool by breathing and squeezing the tips your thumb and middle finger together. Now breathe out slowly and relax your tense hands.



I don't mean that you should always push down your anger and ignore what is bothering you. Driving your feelings underground only forces them to pop up again, bigger and uglier, at inappropriate times and places and usually towards someone that doesn't deserve it. Better to use the above technique to calm down and then tackle the issue with good communication skills which brings me to me next tip.

What to Do When You Are Upset By Arguments with Other People



Disagreements can be dealt with more quickly by using good communication skills such as stating your needs or distress directly (not expecting the other person to mind-read) and avoiding "you always" or "you never" (these statements always make the other person defensive and more likely to continue arguing).

Use "I" language instead, i.e. "I feel _____ when you _____. "; "I would really appreciate it if you could _____. "; "I need some help in ______". It also helps to stick to the present disagreement and not bring in past hurts. These communication tips aren't just for our partner. They work well with our children, friends and acquaintances too.

As you can see, reducing stress in your life is really important in improving your overall mood. Stress is also the number one cause of insomnia so we will spend quite a lot of time talking about that in my next section.

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Step 3. Look After Yourself – You Are Important Too

There is a huge connection between our physical health and our mental health. The following section on how to look after yourself can also be found in my booklet **Simple Steps to Overcome Depression** so if you have downloaded both booklets you will notice that the information here is repeated but that is because looking after yourself really helps improve your mood, whatever negative emotion you are experiencing. If you have already read this and want to jump to <u>Step 4 – How Cognitive</u> <u>Therapy Helps To Decrease Worrying</u>, go to page 19.

Get More Sleep!

Getting more sleep sounds easy in theory, but so many people find it hard to achieve. The average amount of sleep needed by adults for their body and mind to be fully rested is around seven to eight hours a night. This of course can vary but you know you aren't getting enough when your mood is negatively affected.

Lack of sleep can stop you thinking clearly, wrecks productivity and can alter your mood significantly. According to the National Sleep Foundation (NSF) the "walking tired" anger more easily, have problematic relationships and are less likely than those who sleep well to exercise, eat healthfully,



have sex and engage in fun leisure activities; all because they are too tired.

What with work, errands and seeing to your family's needs, you have so much to do that you can only get them done by staying up late. Maybe going to bed in the wee hours is the only way to get some "me time".

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Staying up late is probably not working for you though and improving your sleep is one of the best ways to improve the quality of your life. We need to work on being either more organized or less perfectionist about getting things done, knowing it's okay to ask and expect help, and knowing it is totally necessary to have "me time". But not at the expense of sleep!

In the meantime, we need to work on setting up a good night-time routine. Our every day "to do list" is much less daunting when we are refreshed!

The National Sleep Foundation states "It's not uncommon for people who don't get enough sleep to be depressed or for people who are depressed to not sleep well enough." This is very 'chicken and the egg'. Who knows which comes first, but what we do know is that over time, impaired memory, mood and other functions become a chronic way of life. In the long term, this can affect your job or relationships.

So how can we improve sleep? Firstly, keep regular sleeping hours. **A bedtime ritual** teaches the brain to become familiar with sleep times and wake times and programs the brain and internal body clock to get used to a set routine. Most adults need between six and nine hours

Here Are Some Ways To Relax

- Have a warm bath (not hot) as this will help your body reach a temperature that's ideal for rest.
- Writing "to do" lists for the next day can organize your thoughts and clear your mind of any worrying thoughts that pop in to your head (more about that later...)
- Relaxation exercises, such as light yoga stretches, help to relax the muscles. Don't exercise vigorously though, as it will have the opposite effect.
- Relaxation CDs can help as they use a hypnotic voice to guide you through muscle relaxation and soothing music and sound effects to relax your brain.
- Watching TV or any computer or phone screen keeps the brain engaged and active so it is harder to fall asleep. It is better to read a book or listen to the radio as that relaxes the mind by distracting it from the present worries.

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of sleep every night. By working out what time you need to wake up, you can work backwards and set a regular bedtime schedule.

Secondly, you can't expect to "go, go, go", then be able to fall straight to sleep. **Winding down** is a critical stage in preparing for bed.

Perhaps the most important thing to remember in getting enough sleep is that **your needs are important** and putting your need for sleep above the demands of others is the kindest thing you can do for yourself and those who are important to you.



Insomnia can often be caused by lying awake worrying which brings me to the next step I think it is important to work on in order to improve your mood.

Exercise – It Really Does Help To Boost Your Mood

I know you know that exercise is good for you and maybe you already exercise, but if you don't here are **7 reasons why exercise helps you feel happier:**

- Just 20 minutes of exercise a day will calm your mind and lower stress hormones. Exercise boosts
 endorphins and serotonin levels as well as other brain chemicals that improve your mood.
- Physical activity is being increasingly recognized as an effective tool to treat depression as research has shown that 30 minutes of exercise a day x 5 days a week = same positive mood effects as taking an antidepressants

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- New research has taken the connection one step further, finding that moderate exercise can actually prevent episodes of depression in the long term.
- Exercise helps you gain confidence Meeting exercise goals or challenges, even small ones, can boost your self-confidence.
- It can take your mind off worries. Exercise is a distraction that can get you away from the cycle of negative thoughts that feed anxiety and depression.
- Can lead to increased social interaction. Exercise may give you the chance to meet or socialize with others. Just exchanging a friendly smile or greeting as you walk around your neighborhood can help your mood.
- Helps you cope in a healthy way. Doing something positive to manage anxiety or depression is a healthy coping strategy. Trying to feel better by drinking alcohol, dwelling on how badly you feel, or hoping anxiety or depression will go away on its own can lead to worsening symptoms.

So tell me again why you're not exercising? And before you say it's because you don't have enough time, go back to the previous section that stresses that you need to prioritize your needs. If it's because you don't like exercising, I think you probably just haven't tried the right activity yet. Exercise doesn't have to be just running on a treadmill. Also, one reason exercise works is because it heats up our bodies and that increases serotonin levels. Having a nice long shower or soak in the bath does that too, therefore, on days you can't exercise a relaxing bath is a good alternative.



The Relationship between Food & Mood

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We have discussed how sleep and exercise influence our mood and the third important factor in taking care of our physical needs is all about what we eat.

Feeling Cranky? You Need Fuel!

Did you snap at your kids...and the telemarketer on the phone? Crankiness can be a sign that your body needs fuel. Just like our kids, when our blood sugar levels drop, so does our mood. Just be sure to refuel the right way: with foods that don't leave you with a blood sugar crash an hour later. A great way to blast irritability is to eat *combination* foods at each meal and snack time. This means combine foods that contain a carbohydrate with either some protein or some fat. Carbohydrates are a great source of energy that quickly burns



out so adding some fat or protein will slow the digestion process, causing your sugar and energy levels to remain stable for a longer amount of time. A great example of a combination snack is an apple with peanut butter. The apple is your healthy complex carbohydrate and the peanut butter is a healthy fat.



Feeling Stressed? Bring Out the Chocolate (Yay!!!)

Stress is building, so what can calm you down fast? Experts say that chocolate—particularly dark chocolate—may help reduce the stress hormones that are swarming in your body. A study by Swiss

researchers found that eating just a small bite of dark chocolate (about 1.4 ounces) has the power to lower the stress hormones cortisol and catecholamines in the body. Chocolate also increases serotonin levels reducing your anxiety. So, go on, treat yourself.

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Feeling Sad or Anxious? Go Fish...

There are many studies going back to 1998 that show how omega-3 fatty acid deficiency correlates with an increased rate of both anxiety and depression. Brain cell membranes are made up partly of omega-3s so it is possible that increasing omega-3 levels through

food makes it easier for serotonin to pass through cell membranes. Research still needs to be done on the exact mechanisms involved but we do know that omega-3 does affect the membranes and changes cell functioning. The best sources of omega oils are cold water fish, eggs, nuts and fish oil supplements. Flax oil supplements are also good for vegetarians to increase their omega levels. As with all supplements, ask your doctor first to make sure there are no adverse reactions with current medications before trying fish oil. Also, there are some studies that show no change from taking omega oil, but it is worth trying it for yourself for a few weeks and seeing if you notice any benefits.

Should You Try Medication?

For mild to moderate anxiety, talk therapy has been shown to be more effective than medication and does not have the intrusive negative physical side effects. Patients treated with cognitive therapy are more likely to get better than with other types of therapy and many studies have reported that

patients using therapy vs. medication show more positive improvements at 12 months and longer post therapy.

However, when I work with someone who can see that the coping strategies we are talking about in therapy are a great idea but their anxiety is so high that they are not able to make any changes, I Page 18 of 25





often suggest having a consultation with a psychiatrist and used together, therapy and medication can really work well in lifting you to a place where you can utilize the strategies we are discussing. Specifically, antidepressants help reduce the extreme feelings of sadness, hopelessness, and lack of interest in life that are typical in people with anxiety.

Taking antidepressants can get you to a level where you can start to do things and think about things differently. If you don't make changes to your situation, coping skills, relationships etc. when feeling better on antidepressants though, it is likely that the anxiety will come back when you stop the medication.

I see antidepressants as one of the many useful tools to use to get back to feeling back in control of



your life and I work with good psychiatrists who prescribe the appropriate medications while I do the talk therapy (cognitive therapy). Medications do have side effects though and the benefits have to be weighed against the cons for on an individual basis as everyone responds differently. The most important thing is to work with someone who is experience and they will know how best to help you.

Step 4 – How Cognitive Therapy Helps To Decrease Worrying

So why do we worry about things? Worries bother us. We can't sleep or concentrate because we have pessimistic thoughts going round and around in our head, but in a way, worries make sense as they pull us in to a false sense of feeling in control. We're doing something, even if it is just worrying.

You continue to worry because our mind thinks:

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- Maybe I'll find a solution.
- I don't want to overlook anything.
- If I keep thinking a little longer, maybe I'll figure it out.
- I don't want to be surprised. If I consider all the possible outcomes I'll be more in control when something bad happens.

We can have a hard time giving up on our worries because, in a sense, our worries have been working for us.



So now I've pointed that out, let's just stop worrying then! Unfortunately, telling yourself to stop worrying doesn't work for long. You can distract yourself or suppress the thoughts, but they keep popping back up.

Instead I would like you to distinguish between whether your worry is solvable or not. Ask yourself the following questions:



Here are some good questions to ask yourself when you are worrying about something.

Is the problem something you're currently facing? Is it an imaginary what-if or maybe it is something that is in the past and has already happened?



Learning To Accept Difficult Feelings When Worry Is Not Solvable

If the problem is in the past then you have to decide whether to say something to the person involved or do nothing and accept what happened. If the worry isn't something you can solve, you have to do nothing and practice acceptance. That doesn't mean it doesn't feel bad though. In such cases, it's important to tune into your emotions. Your brain is so busy going over and over pretend conversations with the person that caused the hurt that it gives a temporary sense of control that something is being done. But it's not really allowing you to get over it and it doesn't allow you time to feel.

The only way out of this is by embracing your feelings. Sometimes we just can't control events and we have to embrace uncertainty. Sometimes we are hurt and angry but there is nothing that can be done, but feel our emotions. You are in control. You are deciding to feel your feelings so you can eventually let it go.

What to Do When the Worry Is Solvable

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If the worry is solvable we can use Active Worrying. This is where worrying serves a purpose. For example we worry about a deadline at work and that motivates us to get the project done. It is really important to differentiate between a worry that can be solved and one that we can't do anything about. Active worrying involves brainstorming ideas about all the possible solutions you can think of



(try not to get hung up on finding a perfect solution though) and then make a plan that focuses on things you have the power to change. Once you have a plan of action and start doing something about the problem, you'll feel much less worried.

This technique is also very useful when you are stuck in an argument with someone. First identify what is the problem you are arguing about. Then brainstorm all the things you can possible do about the problem and the likely outcomes and then make a joint plan of action.

We talked earlier about how thoughts can keep us awake at night. Keep a pen and a pad of paper for

worries that come to you at night. Night worries can go round and around in our head as it seems so important at the time to remember them. This can cause adrenaline to start rising in your body which of course, keeps you awake and your thoughts racing more. Writing the worry down and then distracting yourself (read using a book light or do one of the relaxation techniques) calms you physically and mentally, allowing you to get to sleep.



Stop Worry by Questioning the Worried Thought

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We all worry sometimes, but if you constantly worry, chances are you look at the world in ways that make it seem more negative than it really is. For example, you may overestimate the possibility that things will turn out badly, jump immediately to worst-case scenarios or treat every negative thought as if it were fact. These irrational, pessimistic attitudes are known as cognitive distortions. The first step is noticing that you feel a negative emotion, worry, anger, sadness, etc. Next, ask yourself what your thought is.

Here's an example: Kate was feeling overwhelmed at work. Her inbox was piling up and she had back to back meetings all day. She felt worried that she was so behind that her boss would be annoyed with her. She noticed her shoulders and neck felt tensed up and she identified her feeling as anxiety. When actively trying to identify her thoughts she realized she was thinking "I won't ever be able to catch up" and "My boss will think I am bad at my job".

These are good questions to ask yourself in order to stop the worry:

- What's the evidence that the thought is true? That it's not true?
- Is there a more positive, realistic way of looking at the situation?
- What's the probability that what I'm scared of will actually happen?
- If the probability is low, what are some more likely outcomes?
- Is the thought helpful? How will worrying about it help me and how will it hurt me?
- What would I say to a friend who had this worry?

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When Kate asked herself those questions she realized that the probability that she would "never catch up" was low and that looking back over the past year she could see that there were periods when



workload was high and periods when workload was lower. Also, she did not have any evidence to support that her boss would think she was bad at her job. She had had a very positive review 2 weeks before and a prior time she had felt overwhelmed, he had helped her prioritize deadlines. She saw that the way she was thinking about things wasn't helpful. It was more helpful to reassure herself that she would get things done eventually

and to sit down and prioritize tasks. She also felt more in control when she looked at next week's calendar. She could see that there were blocks of time that were meeting-free, so she would be able to catch up then.

I have just shown you how challenging worries and negative thoughts is a very useful tool for reducing the way that they make us feel bad about ourselves. This is part of the type of therapy I practice and it is called Cognitive Behavior Therapy (CBT) or Cognitive Therapy for short. It is a short-term "here and now" therapy that is a proven effective treatment for a wide range of problems

including depression, anxiety, stress, eating /weight issues and relationship problems.

By learning to identify how your thoughts influence your mood and behavior, you then learn how to turn the negative thoughts around and feel better. I don't just mean let's turn



all your negative thoughts into positive sunny ones. That wouldn't be realistic. Let's do a reality check instead. Ask yourself if your worries are in the present (and not the past or future) and whether the situation is in your control or not. Then by looking at all the evidence you can challenge those unhelpful thoughts and develop a more balanced perspective.

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Thank you for taking the time to read my report. I hope it has been helpful and will go on to be a source of useful tips and tools you can use in everyday life. Remember though that you can't change everything at once. It is best to try to change one or two things at a time and work on those so they become useful new habits. Then go on to incorporate more changes, one at a time.

About The Author



Dr. Sarah Allen is originally from the UK, but has been living and raising her family in Northbrook, IL for the past 17 years.

She received her doctorate in Clinical Psychology at Southampton University, England, where she trained in a psychotherapy treatment called cognitive behavior therapy (CBT). CBT is short-term "here and now" therapy that is a proven effective treatment for a wide range of problems including depression, anxiety, stress, eating /weight issues and relationship problems.

Her skills and 20+ years of experience allow her to get to the root of

problems quickly and show you practical ways to feel more in control of your life.

There are many ways we hold ourselves back from happiness. Sarah empowers her clients with the tools necessary to deal with the stress that life and relationships bring, both in the present and for when they show up again in the future.

For more information about Dr. Allen's services please visit her website at <u>www.drsarahallen.com</u> or contact her to discuss whether you could benefit from working with her on 847 791-7722 or email drsfcallen@gmail.com.

You can also sign up for her blog on <u>www.drsarahallen.com/blog</u> to read more tips on how to lead the life you want to live.

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