Coping and Caring

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Main Topics

- Coping Skills
- Social Support
- Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety

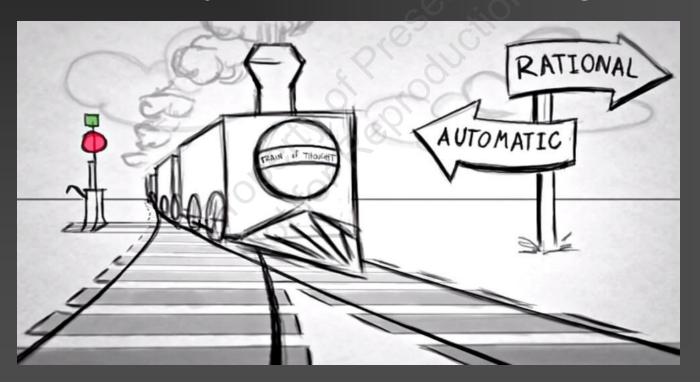


- Identify your coping skills
 - Everyone already has some coping skills
- Be intentional about <u>using</u> your coping skills
 - It's not enough to have coping skills—you need to use them
- Consider whether you need to <u>develop additional</u> coping skills

- If you want to develop additional coping skills
 - Start exploring
 - Keep an open mind
 - Think about new coping skills as an "experiment"
- Coping skills are not one-size-fits-all
 - What coping skills work well for you?

- Coping skills include:
 - Activities that you do
 - Ways of thinking about stressful situations
 - Having a sense of humor is a coping skill
 - Focusing on the present
 - Making concrete plans for the future is helpful
 - General worrying about the future is not helpful

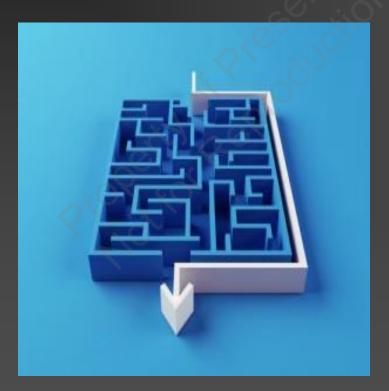
Be aware of your automatic thoughts



- When you have a chronic illness, you may have a limited ability to use some of your existing coping skills
 - For example: fatigue gets in the way of being as physically active as you used to be
- It is okay to mourn the losses
- Be flexible—develop new coping skills as needed, so that you have a broad range of coping skills

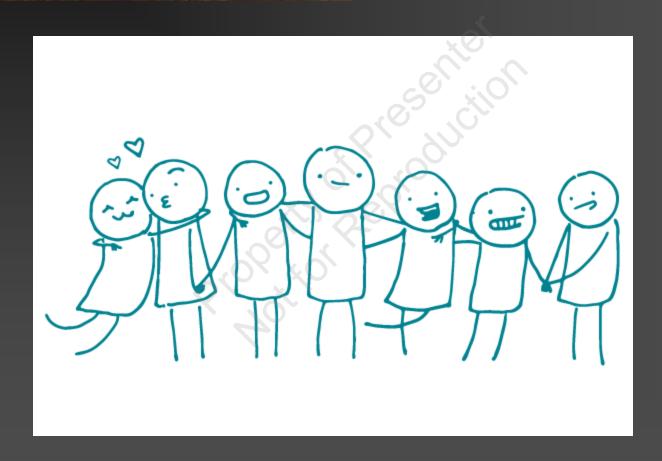
- Mindfulness Based Stress Reduction
 - Developed by Jon Kabat Zinn at the University of Massachusetts Medical School in the 1970s
 - Described in Full Catastrophe Living by Jon Kabat Zinn
 - Formal programs available in-person and online

Can you lighten your load/simplify your life?



- Whenever possible, focus on <u>controllable</u> rather than uncontrollable aspects of the situation
- Coping strategies for controllable situations
 - Seek information
 - Set goals
 - Make plans/decisions

- What to do about <u>uncontrollable</u> aspects of the situation?
 - Really, the goal here is to manage the challenging emotions that are evoked by the situation
 - Look for ways to:
 - Accept/Make peace with the situation
 - Distract yourself with activities that make you feel better
 - Allow yourself to worry ON A LIMITED BASIS
 - You can go there, just don't park there
 - Talk with other people



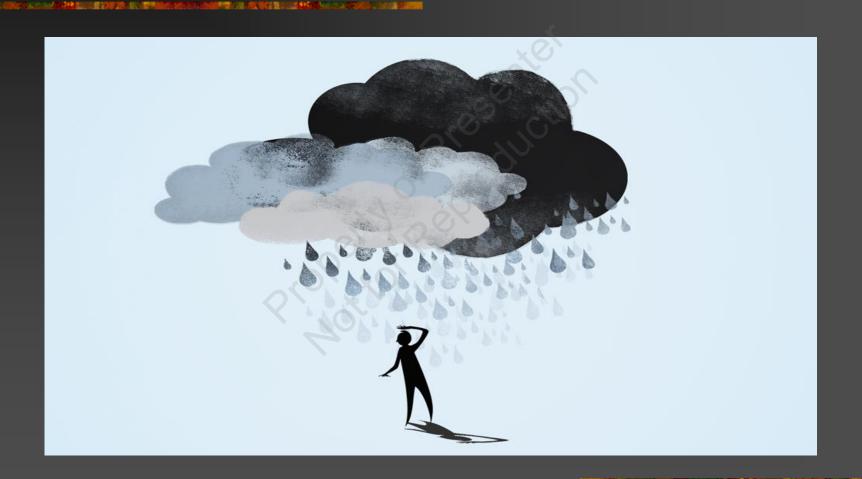
- Do you have enough people in your life?
 - Do you have people to have fun with?
 - Do you have people to <u>be sad</u> with?
- Do you allow other people to support you?
- Do you feel isolated? Or do you feel connected?

Being diagnosed with a chronic illness is like being sent to live in a foreign country



- Who do you invite to visit you?
- You will have to "educate" visitors
 - This can take some energy, but it is worth spending the energy
- You are in control
 - You get to decide how much information about your health condition you want to share

Depression and Anxiety



Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety

- Sometimes—even with excellent coping skills and great social support—you will probably feel upset or worried
- How can you distinguish normal fluctuations in mood from diagnosable depression or anxiety?

Symptoms of Depression

- Depressed mood most of the day, nearly every day
- Decreased interest or pleasure in activities
- Fatigue or energy loss
- Decreased ability to think or concentrate
- Feelings of worthlessness or guilt
- Appetite loss/gain or weight loss/gain
- Sleep changes (sleeping too little or too much)
- Increase or reduction in physical movements due to inner restlessness or tension
- Recurrent thoughts of death (not just fear of dying)

Symptoms of Anxiety

- Excessive anxiety and worry about a variety of events and situations, more days than not, for at least 6 months
- Difficulty controlling the anxiety
- Additional symptoms
 - Wound-up, tense, restless
 - Easily fatigued or worn out
 - Difficulty concentrating
 - Irritability
 - Muscle tension
 - Difficulty with sleep

Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety

- These symptoms do <u>not</u> "count" if you are experiencing them due to:
 - Your medical condition
 - The medications you are taking to treat your medical condition

Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety: "Normal" vs "Clinical Problem"

- Being sad or worried is normal
 - You can go there, just don't park there



Symptoms of Depression and Anxiety: "Normal" vs "Clinical Problem"

- How do you know when symptoms are beyond what is normal?
 - Do symptoms <u>interfere</u> with work, activities, relationships, or sleep?
 - Do you feel <u>stuck</u>?
- When in doubt, seek evaluation/treatment

Treatment is Always an Option





Treatment Resources

- Talk with your physician
 - Primary care
 - Pulmonologist
 - Psychiatrist
- Contact your health insurance company
 - Ask for behavioral health or mental health providers

Treatment Resources

- Association for Behavioral and Cognitive Therapies
 - www.abct.org
 - **212-647-1890**
- American Psychological Association
 - www.apa.org
 - **800-964-2000**
- American Association for Marriage and Family Therapy
 - www.aamft.org
 - **703-838-9808**
- American Psychiatric Association
 - www.psychiatry.org/
 - **703-907-7300**

Some Final Thoughts

Coping skills

- Make the most of your existing coping skills
- When developing additional coping skills, experiment and keep an open mind

Social support

- It may take energy to "educate" people about your experience with NTM, but it is worth it
- The goal is to feel connected rather than isolated

Symptoms of depression and anxiety

- Medications are useful and talk therapy is useful
 - Start with what you are most comfortable with
- Talk therapy can also address coping skills and social support

Questions, Comments?

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