



# ARENA PARK SECONDARY SCHOOL

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## **COPING WITH STRESS**



## **STANDARD OPERATING PROCEDURES FOR COVID-19**

## Coping with Stress:

### Outbreaks can be stressful

The outbreak of corona virus disease 2019 (COVID-19) maybe stressful for people. Fear and anxiety about a disease can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions in adults and children. **Find ways you and your family can reduce stress.**

Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can include:

- Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones.
- Changes in sleep or eating patterns.
- Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.
- Worsening of chronic health problems.
- Worsening of mental health conditions.
- Increased use of alcohol, tobacco, or other drugs.

### Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations

How you respond to the outbreak can depend on your background, the things that make you different from other people and the community you live in.

People who may respond more strongly to the stress of a crisis include:

- Older people and people with chronic diseases who are at higher risk for severe illness from COVID-19.
- Children and teens.
- People who are helping with the response to COVID-19, like doctors, other health care providers, and first responders.
- People who have mental health conditions including problems with substance use.]

### Take care of yourself and your community

Taking care of yourself, your friends, and your family can help you cope with stress.

Helping others cope with their stress can also make your community stronger.

### Ways to cope with stress

- **Take breaks from watching, reading or listening to news stories**, including social media.

Hearing about the pandemic repeatedly can be upsetting.

- **Take care of your body.**
  - Take deep breaths, stretch, or meditate
  - Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals.
  - Exercise regularly, get plenty of sleep.
  - Avoid alcohol and drugs
- **Make time to unwind.** Try to do some other activities you enjoy.
- **Connect with others.** Talk with people you trust about concerns and how you are feeling.

## **Know the facts to help reduce stress**

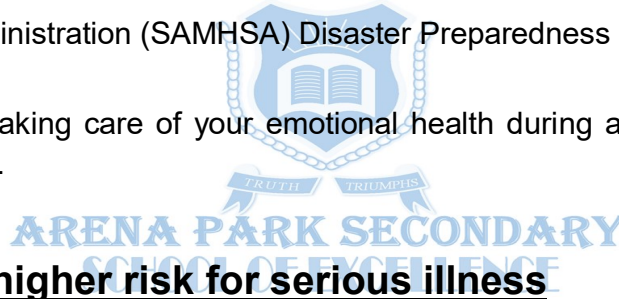
Understanding the risk to yourself and people you care about can make an outbreak less stressful.

Learn and share the facts about **COVID-19** and help stop the spread of rumors. When you share accurate information about **COVID-19**, you can help make people feel less stressed, make a connection with them, and help stop stigma.

## **Take care of your mental health**

**Call your healthcare provider if stress gets in the way** of your daily activities for several days in a row. **People with pre-existing mental health conditions** should continue with their treatment and be aware of new or worsening symptoms. Additional information can be found at the Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA) Disaster Preparedness

Learn more about taking care of your emotional health during a stressful event like the **COVID-19** outbreak.



## **For people at higher risk for serious illness**

People at higher risk for severe illness, such as older adults, and people with underlying health conditions are also at increased risk of stress due to **COVID-19**. Special considerations include:

- Older adults and people with disabilities are at increased risk for having mental health concerns, such as depression.
- Mental health problems can present as physical complaints (such as headaches or stomachs)
- cognitive problems (such as having trouble concentrating).
- Doctors may be more likely to miss mental health concerns among:
  - People with disabilities due to a focus on treating underlying health conditions, compared to people without disabilities.
  - Older adults because depression can be mistaken for normal part of aging.

## **Common reactions to COVID-19**

- Concern about protecting oneself from the virus because they are at high risk of serious illnesses.
- Concern that regular medical care or community services maybe disrupted due to facility closure or reductions in services and public transport closures.
- Feeling Socially isolated, especially if they live alone or in a community setting that is not allowing visitors because of the outbreak.
- Guilt if loved ones help them with activities of daily living.
- Increased levels distress if they:
  - Have mental health concerns before the outbreak, such as depression
  - Live-in low-income households or have language barriers.
  - Experience stigma because of age, race or ethnicity, disability, or perceived likelihood of spreading COVID-19.

## **Support your loved ones:**

Check with your loved ones often. Virtual communication can help you and your loved ones feel less lonely and isolated.

Consider connecting with loved ones by:

- Telephone
- Email
- Mailing letters or cards
- Text messages
- Video chat
- Social media



## **Help keep your loved ones safe:**

- **Know what medications your loved one is taking.** Try to help them have a 4-week supply of prescription and over the counter medications, and see if you can help them have extra on hand.
- **Monitor other medical supplies** (oxygen, incontinence, dialysis wound care) needed and create back up plans
- **Stock up on non-perishable food** (canned foods, dried beans, pasta) to have on hand in your home to minimize trips to stores.

If you care for a loved one living in care facility, monitor the situation and speak with facility administrators or staff over the phone. Ask about the health of the other residents frequently and know the protocol if there is an outbreak.

**Take care of your own emotional health.** Caring for a loved one can take an emotional toll, especially during an outbreak like COVID-19. There are ways to support yourself.

**Stay home if you are sick.** Do not visit family or friends who are at greater risk of severe illness from COVID-19. Use virtual communication to keep in touch to support your loved one and keep them safe.

## **What health care providers can do:**

**Help connect people with the family and loved ones** to help lower distress and feeling of social isolation.

**Let older adults and people with disabilities know it is common for people to feel distressed during a crisis.** Remind them that asking for and accepting help is a sign of strength.

- **Have a procedure and referrals ready** for anyone who shows severe distress or expresses a desire to hurt him – or herself or someone else.

See SAMHSA Coronavirus ([COVID-19](#)) Resources and information

See HHS ASPR TRACIE [COVID-19](#) Behavioral Resources

## **What communities can do:**

Community preparedness planning for [COVID-19](#) should include older adults and people with disabilities, and the organizations that support them in their communities, to ensure their needs are taken into consideration.

Many of these individuals live in the community, and many depend on services and supports provided in their homes or in the community to maintain their health and independence.

Long-term care facilities should be vigilant to prevent the introduction and spread of [COVID-19](#). See guidance for long-term care facilities and nursing homes.

## **For people coming out of quarantine:**

It can be stressful to be separated from others if a healthcare provider thinks you may have been exposed to [COVID-19](#), even if you do not get sick. Everyone feels differently after coming out of quarantine.

Emotional reactions to coming out of quarantine may include:

Mixed emotions, including relief after quarantine.

Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones.

Stress from the experience of monitoring yourself or being monitored by others for signs and symptoms of [COVID-19](#).

Sadness, anger, or frustration because friends or loved ones have unfounded fears of contracting the disease from contact with you, even though you have been determined not to be contagious.

Guilt about not being able to perform normal work or parenting during quarantine.

Other emotional or mental health changes.

Children may also feel upset or have other strong emotions if they, or someone they know, has been released from quarantine.

## **For responders:**

Responding to **COVID-19** can take an emotional toll on you, and you may experience secondary traumatic stress. Secondary traumatic stress is stress reactions and symptoms resulting from exposure to another individuals' traumatic experiences, rather than from exposure directly to a traumatic event.

## **There are things you can do to reduce secondary traumatic stress reactions:**

Acknowledge that secondary traumatic stress can impact anyone helping families after traumatic event.

Learn the symptoms including physical (fatigue, illness) and mental (fear, withdrawal, guilt).

Allow time for you and your family to recover from responding to the pandemic.

Create a menu of personal self-care activities that you enjoy, such as spending time with friends and family, exercising or reading a book

Take a break from media coverage of **COVID-19**

Ask for help if you feel overwhelmed or concerned that **COVID-19** is affecting your ability to care for your family and patients as you did before the outbreak.

