

STRESS

Session 1:
From knowing to doing

Handout



TAKE AWAY TAKE AWAY TAKE AWAY TAKE AWAY

- 1 Stress is the biological reaction of our body to external demands. Stressors then have a negative effect, when they threaten our basic needs
- 2 Designing your workplace can help to reduce stressors (e.g.: check default-settings, set appointment-blocker, plan transitions and breaks between meetings)
- 3 Communicating boundaries can help to reduce stress. It can help to realise that every "no" is also a "yes". So ask yourself: What do you want to say yes to?
- 4 The basics of constructive and non-violent communication include: objective observations, sharing one's needs, asking open questions and I-messages.



Disclaimer



Telefon Seelsorge: 0800.1110111
and 0800.1110222 (German)



German therapy: www.psych-info.de
English therapy: [https://www.complicated.life/
find-a-therapist](https://www.complicated.life/find-a-therapist)



Psychiatric outpatient clinic



Agenda



Knowledge: getting to the bottom of your stress

Thinking: How your thoughts impact your actions

Doing: How to take care of yourself

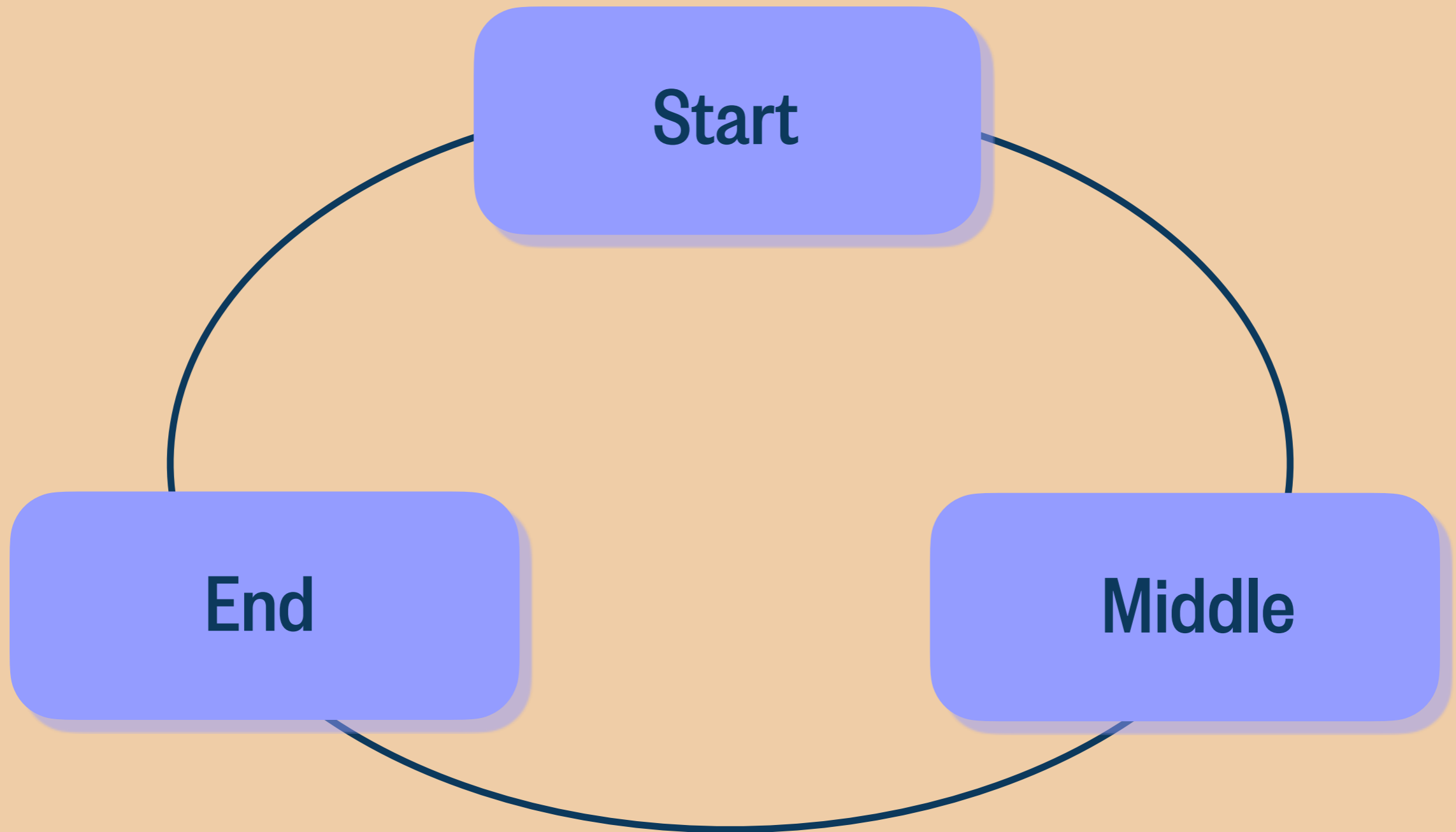
Stress

**= biological process that
causes arousal in order to cope
with high demands**

BASED ON SÜSS-LINDERT, 1995



Stress Response Cycle





Stressors



chemical

physical

social

psychological

Job stressors

Factors in the work environment that may lead to strain reactions such as negative arousal, physical symptoms, psychological impairments.

KAHN & BYOSIERE (1992)



Job stressors

Technostressors



- Constant availability
- Multi-Tasking
- Information overload

Task-related



- Time pressure
- Overload
- Task complexity
- Interruptions

Role-related



- Role overload
- Role conflict
- Role ambiguity

Change



- Reorganization of the team / company
- External change

Stressor

threat to basic needs

WITTCHEN (2011)

Basic psychological needs



Belonging /
Attachment



Control / Self-
determination



Self-esteem/
Recognition



Pleasure Gain



Example



Too much work



Too much work ...



„I lost track.“

„I don't know how to do it at all.“



Too much work ...



„I do nothing but work.“



Too much work ...



„I no longer have time for friends and family.“

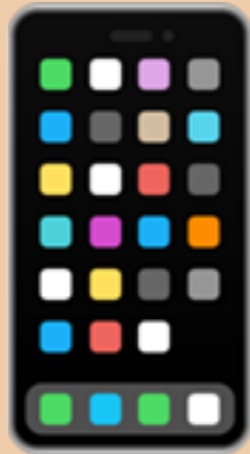


Too much work ...



„My work is never enough. I don't feel seen.“

Reflection Tools



„Ein guter Plan“ App



6 Minutes dairy



Strategies



Organisation

Communication

Strategies



Organisation



Designing the workspace



Notifications
and volume

Appointment-
Blocker

Shorten
Meetings

Planning
transitions



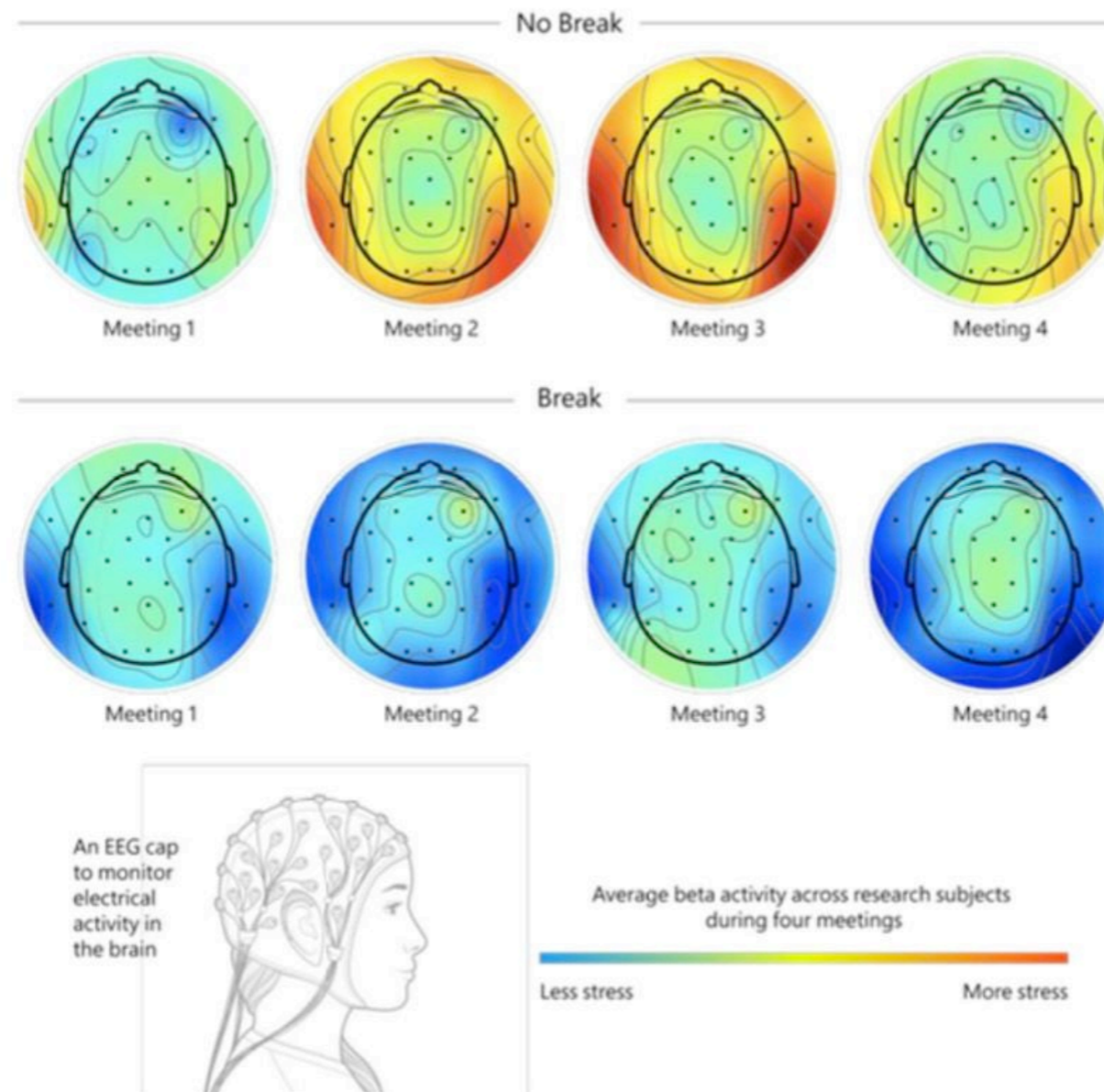
Adam Grant ✓
@AdamMGrant

Every workplace should have at least one day a week with no meetings—possibly more.

76 companies tested meeting-free days. Productivity & satisfaction increased, stress dropped, communication & cooperation improved.

Blocking out time to focus is good for people and performance.

Breaks



Your brain works differently when you take breaks

Taking time out between video calls prevents stress from building up.

Microsoft's Human Factors Lab used EEG caps to measure beta wave activity—associated with stress—in the brains of meeting participants. For those given breaks, their average beta wave activity remained largely steady over time; the



TOOL



4



4



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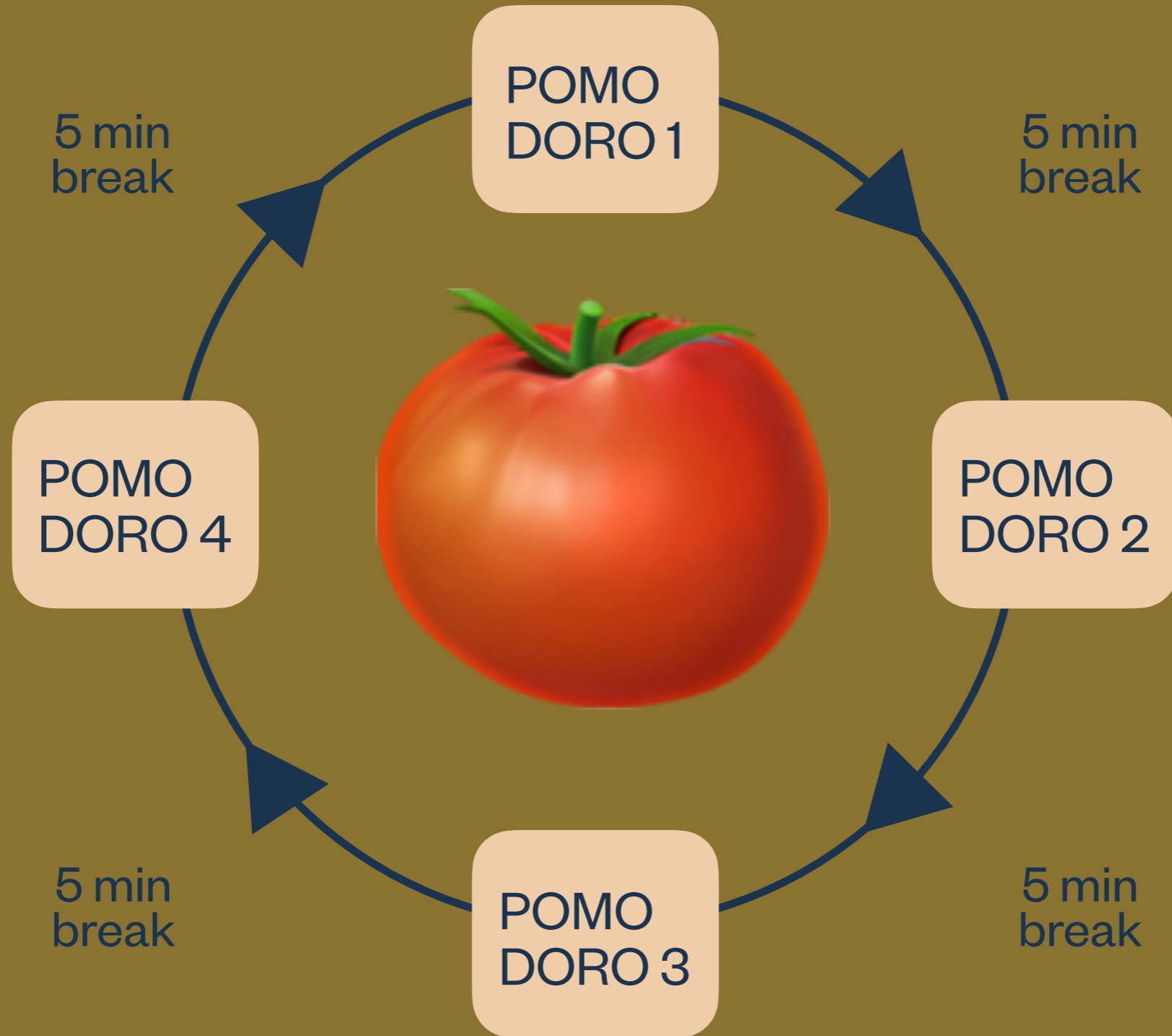


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Belly breathing

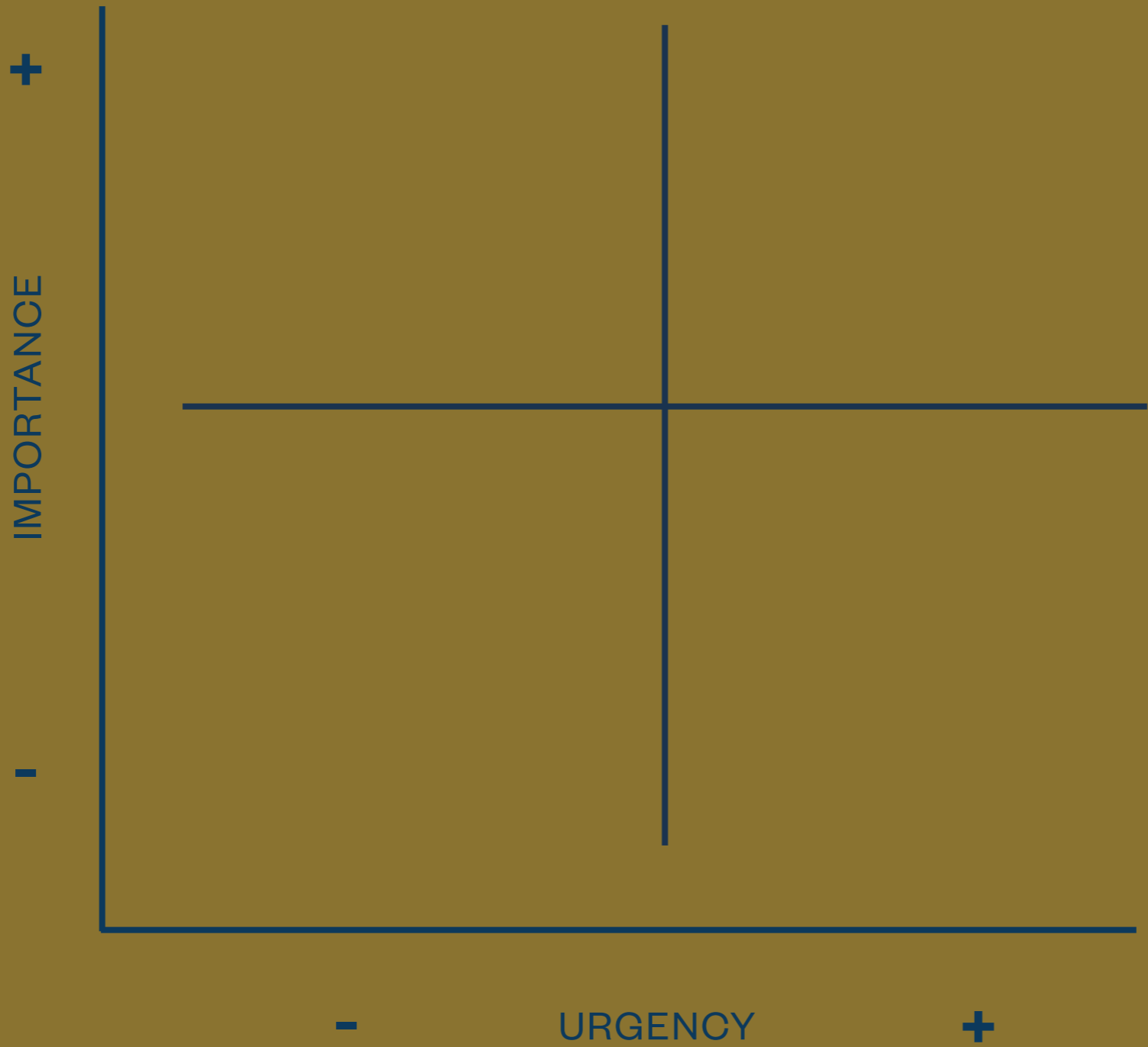
TOOL





TOOL

Eisenhower Matrix



Strategies



Communication



BOUNDARIES



Every "no" is also a "yes"



Basics



Observations

Needs

Questions

I-Statements



1 Start

Thank you for taking the time. I asked for this conversation because I'm not feeling well at the moment.

2 Situation

For example, I do not manage to...

3 Emotions

I feel overwhelmed / tense / lacking energy....

4 Attempts

I have already tried to change things, for example...

5 Wish

I would like to discuss what options there are to change my tasks / work days / work situation...

6 Agreement

This could be, for example, that we...



If you want to know more



Resources

- Grawe, K. (2007). Counseling and psychotherapy: investigating practice from scientific, historical, and cultural perspectives. *Neuropsychotherapy: How the Neurosciences Inform Effective Psychotherapy*. Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates Publishers.
- Kaluza, G. (Ed.). (2007). *Gelassen und sicher im Stress*. Berlin, Heidelberg: Springer Berlin Heidelberg.
- Nagoski, E., & Nagoski, A. (2020). *Burnout: The secret to unlocking the stress cycle*. Ballantine Books.

Tools

- Tracking basic needs: [Ein guter Plan \(German\)](#)
- Journaling: [6 Minutes Diary](#)
- Mindfulness: [7Mind](#)
- Time management technique: [Pomodoro](#)
-



If you want to know more

Additional Resources

- Bundesanstalt für Arbeitsschutz und Arbeitsmedizin (2019). *Arbeitsunterbrechungen und Multitasking täglich meistern*. DOI: 10.21934/baua:praxis20170914
- Carstensen, T. (2015). Neue Anforderungen und Belastungen durch digitale und mobile Technologien. *Wsi Mitteilungen*, 68, 187-193.
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- Wittchen, H. U., & Hoyer, J. (2011). *Klinische Psychologie & Psychotherapie* (Vol. 1131). Heidelberg: Springer.



Thank You!

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