

Connecticut Early Psychosis Learning Health Network

A collaboration of the STEP Program / Yale School of Medicine and Connecticut Department of Children and Families

> Laura Yoviene Sykes, PhD Maria Ferrara, MD



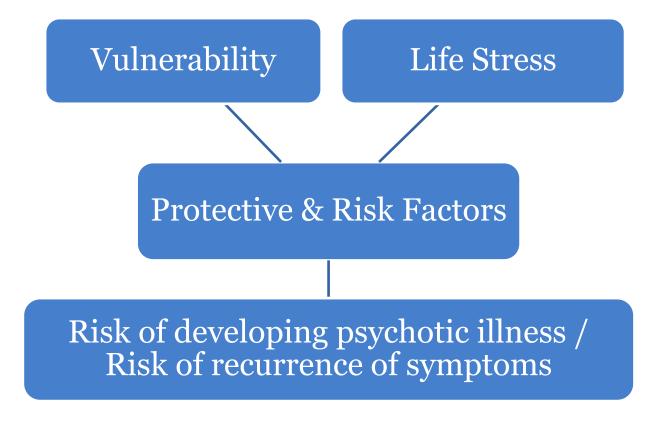






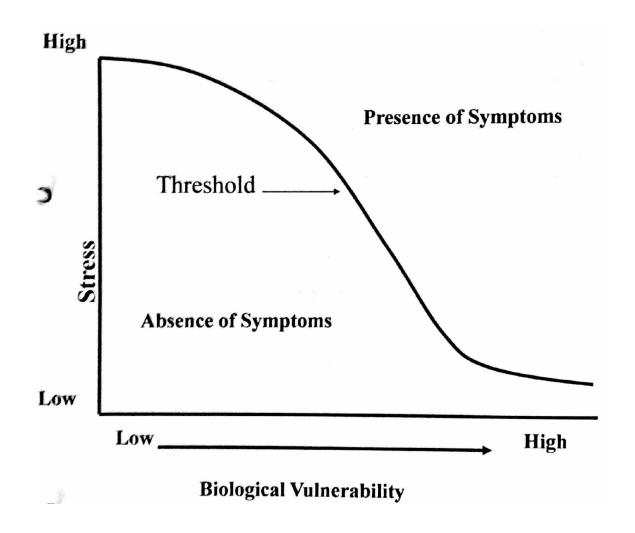


Stress Vulnerability





Stress Vulnerability Model





Stress Bucket Analogy

Stressors (relationships, transitions, school/work, loss, drugs, finances, discrimination)

Size of your bucket/vulnerability (genetics, birth complications early adverse experiences / trauma, early head injury)



What does it look like when your bucket overflows? (symptoms, early warning signs)

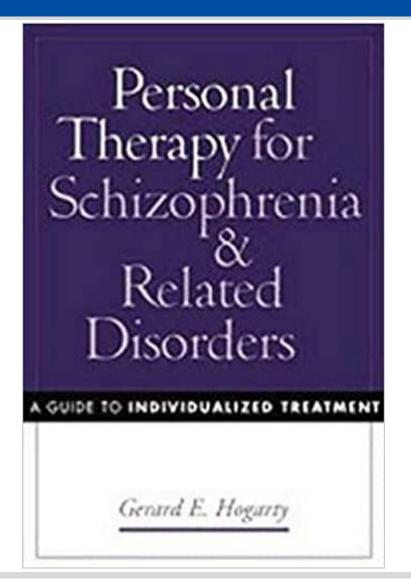
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Stress Relievers "Poking Holes" (coping skills, therapy, medications, sleep, nutrition, exercise, structure, social support)



Stress Vulnerability → Relapse Prevention

- Initial step in coming to shared understanding of onset of illness, distressing experiences, early warning signs, coping strategies
- Sets groundwork for relapse prevention / wellness planning
 - Can be helpful to do right after a hospitalization or uptick in symptoms
 - List early warning signs
- Helpful to share this information with supported others
- Examples of relapse prevention / safety plans available on shared folder





Behavioral Signals of Distress

Difficulty falling/staying asleep

Lack of patience

Increased irritability

More sarcastic or insulting

More critical

Constant arguments

Picking on other people Not wanting to talk to people

Quick mood changes

Jumpiness

Avoiding other people

Easily frustrated

Nightmares

Pacing

Rushing around

Trouble sitting still

Constantly talking

Smoking many cigarettes Using more alcohol or drugs than usual

Difficulty completing tasks

Trouble reading, watching TV or movies

Sleeping more than usual

Doing things to "escape" (sleep, drugs, TV) Decreased grooming or hygiene

Decreased physical activities Increased physical activities

Increased medical appointments

Flying off the handle Impulsive, spur-of-

the-moment actions

Irrational actions Stuttering/stumbling

speech

Slow recovery from a stressful event

Missing appointments

Procrastination Avoiding social gatherings

Eating more

Physical Signals of Distress

Indigestion Increased sweating Wet palms Headache Frowning or furrowed facial expression Clenched jaw Teeth grinding Lump in the throat Dry mouth or throat Muscle tension or pain in neck or shoulders Clenched fists Finger tapping Nail biting Trembling or twitching Pounding heart Palpitations Twitching

Upset stomach "Butterflies" in stomach Knot in stomach Loss of appetite and weight loss Backache Chronic fatigue Frequent need to urinate Diarrhea Decreased sexual drive Foot jiggling Toe tapping Difficulty sitting still Cold hands or feet Increased breathing rate Shallow breathing Shortness of breath Feelings of pressure or pain in chest

Emotional (Feelings) Signals of Distress

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Feeling like hitting someone or something
Feeling tied up in knots
Consistent feelings of anger
Feeling "woozy"
Feeling like running away or getting away from things
Feeling impatient with oneself or others
Feeling out of control
Feeling all "wound up"
Emotional ups and downs
Feeling like crying .
Feeling like shouting or screaming
Fearfulness -
            About the future
            About others disapproving of you
            About doing something wrong
            About losing control of oneself
           That something terrible is going to happen
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Cognitive Signals of Distress

Intrusive thoughts Unable to find the right words Trouble remembering things Mind goes blank Trouble making decisions Trouble concentrating More easily distracted Preoccupation with the same thoughts Disorganized thoughts Fuzzy or foggy thinking Thoughts seem unclear Belittling oneself Preoccupation with one's health Ruminating about real or imagined slights