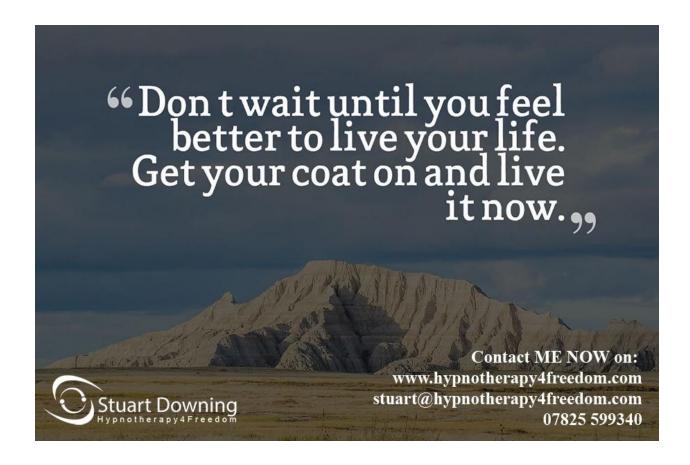


BREAK FREE OF ANXIETY

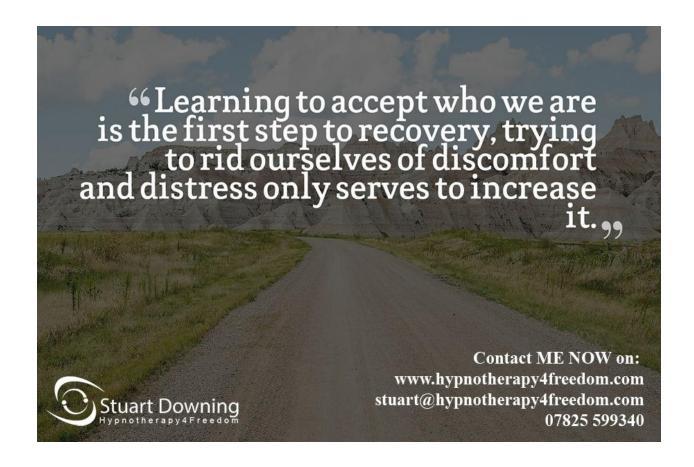
The Anxiety Rescue Manual

Stuart Downing



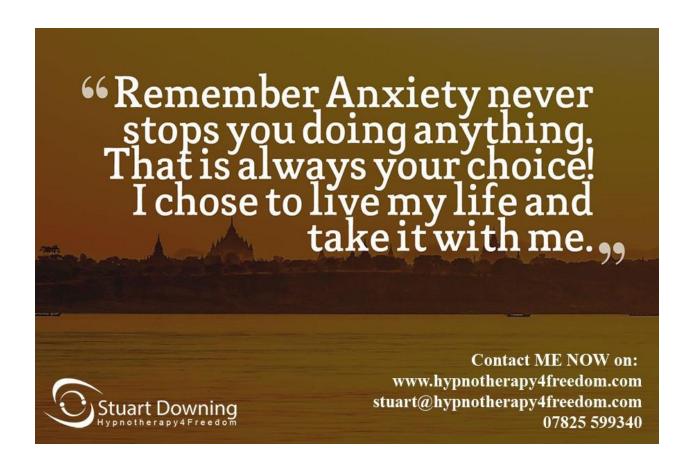
Anxiety is a feeling of unease, such as worry or fear that can be mild or severe.

Anxiety often presents as irritability, restlessness and a difficulty in concentrating.



You may find yourself procrastinating more and suffering panic or anxiety attacks.

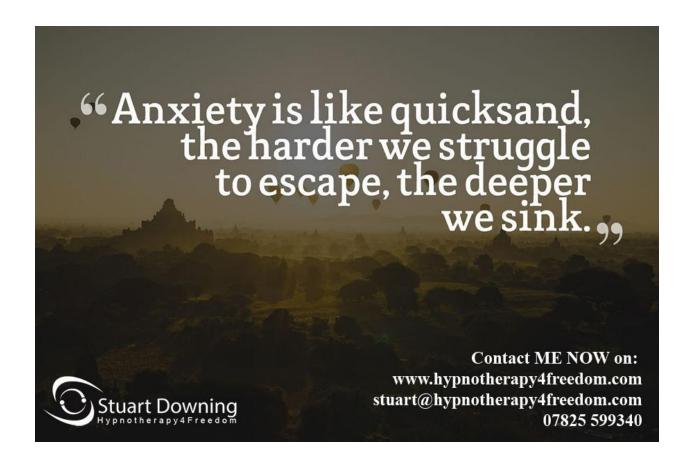
If you suffer from anxiety, you may be tempted to turn to substances, alcohol, gambling or food to cope with your symptoms.



Avoidance of social situations and events and feelings of awkwardness can normally develop, completing the cycle of misery!

In certain situations, you could find you obsess regarding order or counting, personal comfort or security or maybe germs, dirt or touching.

You may find these obsessions become a daily ritual and present as an uncontrollable negative trance state which you are unable to break.



Left untreated, it has a tendency to intensify and normal everyday problems become unmanageable.

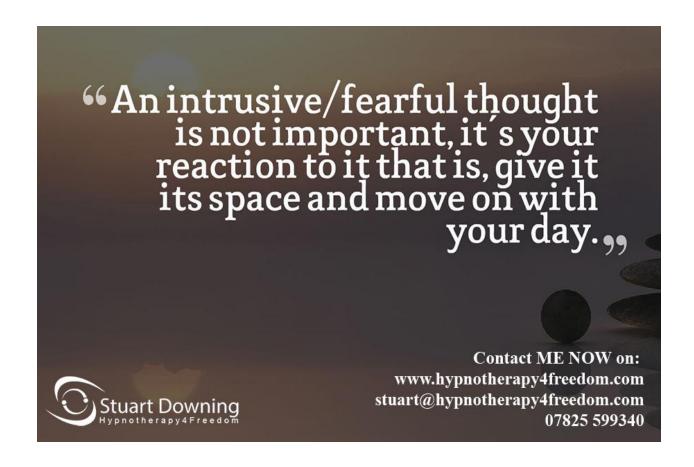
Everyone has feelings of anxiety at some point in their life – for example, you may feel worried and anxious about sitting an exam, or having a medical test or job interview.

During times like these, feeling anxious can be perfectly normal. However, some people find it hard to control their worries. Their feelings of anxiety are more constant and can often affect their daily lives.

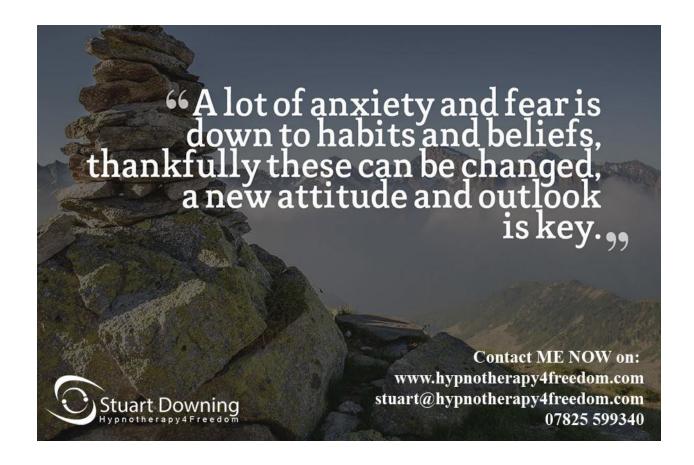


Anxiety is the main symptom of several conditions, including: panic disorder, O(), phobias – such as agoraphobia or claustrophobia post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) social anxiety disorder (social phobia)

Habitual anxiety, or generalized anxiety disorder as it's sometimes called, is often caused by long-term habits which can take a little longer to resolve.



The amygdala is a set of small, almond-shaped clusters of nuclei near the base of your brain. These almond-shaped clusters are the most active when you experience fear or aggression, due to the fact that they are responsible for triggering the body's fight or flight response.



The amygdala is the starting point for your fear and anxiety reactions. First there is usually an emotional or environmental trigger: obsessive negative thoughts, or something you see, smell, hear, taste, or feel. Note that the trigger can also be inside you. You may not always know exactly what's triggering it. The subconscious mind is a very real thing.

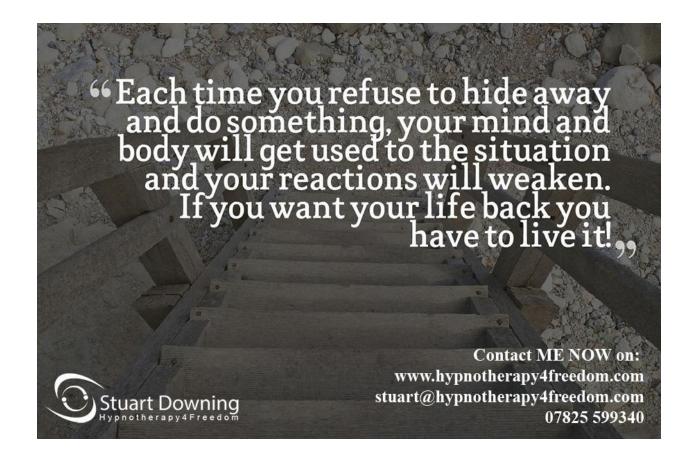


Amygdala Reacts

The amygdala reacts to a trigger by preparing you to fight or run away. Triggers that are related to emotional past experiences produce stronger reactions in the amygdala.

Adrenal Action

Preparation for fight or flight involves the release of the adrenal chemical epinephrine into the bloodstream. Epinephrine is associated with adrenaline, and makes all your bodily processes speed up.



Blood Sugar

The epinephrine released also has the side effect of raising blood sugar levels in the body. The blood sugar is then available to the muscles and can be converted into quick energy.



Shaking

Shaking encourages blood to reach the extremities and can also be the result of the extra energy in the body.

Pounding Heart

Epinephrine boosts the heart rate, which sends extra blood to power the body.



Flushing

Extra blood from the heart that the muscles don't use shows up as a red tinge in the face, neck, arms and/or chest.

Faster Breathing Rate

As your heart rate climbs, your lungs have to work faster to make sure the blood circulating in the body is supplied with enough oxygen.



Aching Chest

Your lungs and heart working harder than normal can cause your chest to ache.

The amygdala wants to keep you safe. It's processes are specifically designed to keep you out of danger. But when it regularly overreacts, it becomes an anxiety disorder.



The amygdala is not a "thinking" part of your brain so much as it is a "reacting" part. Its role is not to figure out why you are afraid, but to alert you if bad memories support a fight or flight reaction, and, if they do, to cause that fight or flight reaction to take place. For this reason, it is difficult when your amygdala has already been triggered to "talk yourself out of" the reaction. The amygdala doesn't much care if your rational mind is saying there's no real danger: it has reacted because other parts of your brain believe that there is.



Start to Identify your anxiety triggers-

What or when are the times when you are more likely to get anxious? If you can see the patterns, then maybe you can do something about those situations, and do something different.

Certain places?

Certain people?

Anytime, anyplace?



See certain things?

Hear certain things?

Think ahead to certain situation?



Once your triggers are identified, ask yourself -

What am I reacting to?

What is it that I think is going to happen here?

Is this fact or opinion?



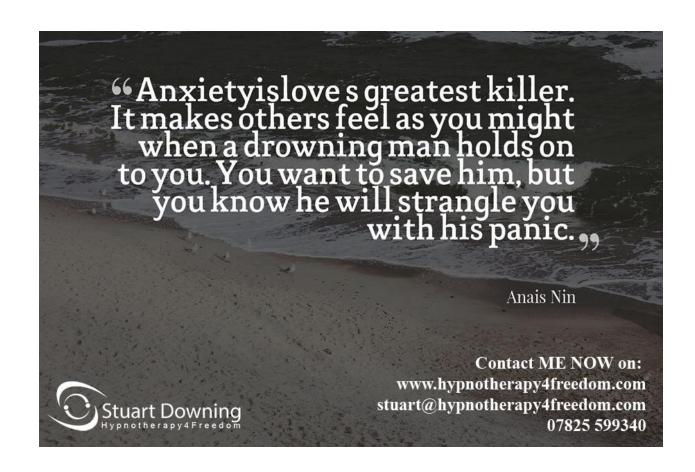
What's the worst (and best) that could happen? What's most likely to happen?

Am I getting things out of proportion?

How important is this really? How important will it be in 6 months time?

Am I overestimating the danger?

Am I underestimating my ability to cope?



Am I believing I can predict the future?

Is there another way of looking at this?

What advice would I give someone else in this situation?

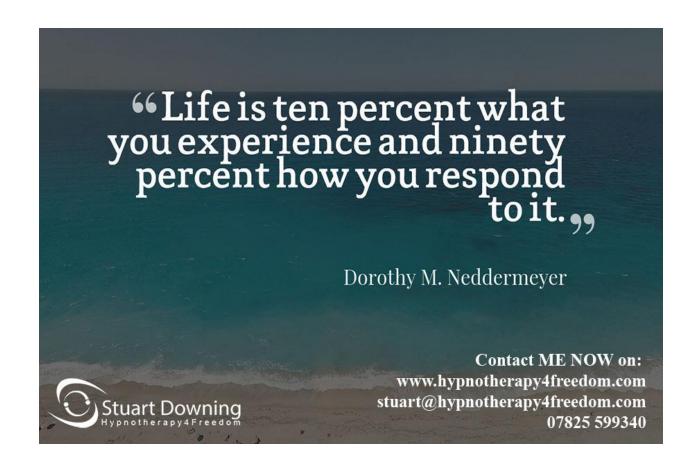
Am I putting more pressure on myself?

Just because I feel bad, doesn't mean things really are bad.



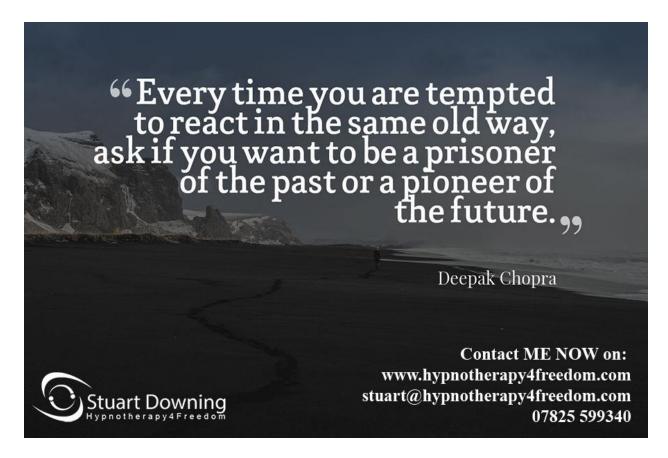
What do I want or need from this person or situation? What do they want or need from me? Is there a compromise?

What would be the consequences of responding the way I usually do?



Is there another way of dealing with this? What would be the most helpful and effective action to take? (for me, for the situation, for others)

Challenge your automatic thoughts



Recognise your anxiety behaviours; which could be-

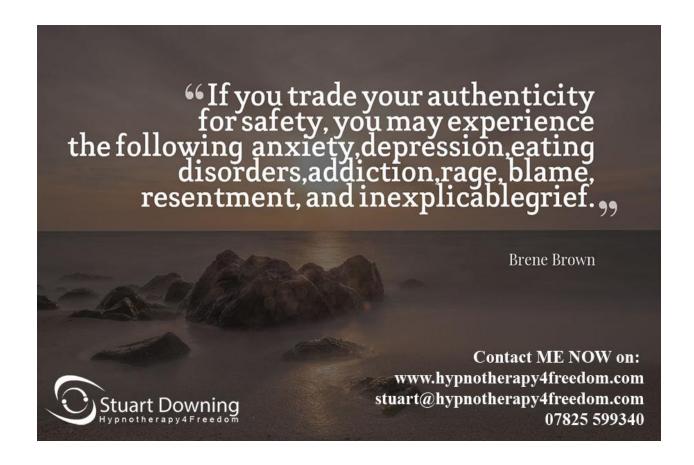
Avoiding people or places

Not going out

Going to certain places at certain times, e.g. shopping at smaller shops, at less busy times

Only going with someone else

Escape, leave early



Safety Behaviours: You go to to the feared situation, but use coping behaviours to get you through. For example: holding a drink, smoking more, fiddling with clothes or handbag, avoiding eye contact with others, having an escape plan, taking medication. Safety behaviours can also help to keep your anxiety going. Whilst you depend on them to help you cope, you don't get to challenge the situations of anxiety.



Even though you can't see or feel it, there's a lot you can do to help keep that small, almond shaped bit of your brain in check when you find that it's working overtime.

Taking care of your body and mind is the first step you should take. Once you do this, you will be better prepared to face the stressors in your life and hopefully retrain your amygdala to stop reacting to the non-threatening stimuli that produce anxiety.



Healthy eating -

Eat lots of fruit and vegetables, and try to avoid too much sugar. Resulting dips in your blood sugar can give you anxious feelings. Try to avoid drinking too much tea and coffee, as caffeine can increase anxiety levels.



Avoid alcohol, or drink in moderation

It's very common for people to drink when they feel nervous. Some people call alcohol 'Dutch courage', but the after-effects of alcohol can make you feel even more afraid or anxious.

Regular deep relaxation can 'reset' your nervous system's baseline so that you remember how it feels to be relaxed on a daily basis.

Hypnosis and NLP techniques will help you retrain your fight and flight response and regain control from your anxieties.



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