

Agenda

Introductions

Why we need coping strategies Problem-Based vs. Emotion-Based Coping Helpful vs. Unhelpful Coping Strategies Types of coping strategies & examples App-Based Support



A little about you, a little about me

Kim Waterman, ASW (She/Her)

- Associate Social Worker & graduate from Sacramento State's Master's in Social Work Program
- Adult Outpatient Therapist in Kaiser Permanente's Mental Health Fellowship Program
- Interned as a therapist at Sac City College Health Services and worked in student services at Sacramento State
- Interned in crisis residential program at Turning Point community programs and served in human services at the County of Sacramento

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Introductions

Today

- Show up in the way that feels most comfortable
- Feel free to share your experiences and ask questions in the chat or verbally
- Sharing your knowledge and experience is a wonderful part of learning, but there is no pressure to share



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Breathe & Settle

Diaphragmatic Breathing and Concentration Practice



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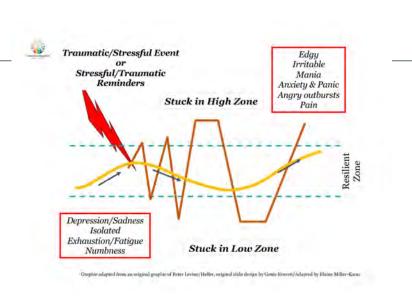
Coping skills are the ways we manage intense emotions

Why do we need coping skills?

- -When we're overwhelmed or depressed, we often find it more difficult to solve problems.
- -Fight or Flight vs. Rest & Digest
- -Hindbrain in the driver's seat
- -Coping skills help us to respond thoughtfully rather than react reflexively
- -HALT (Hungry, Angry, Lonely, Tired)



Coping skills can help us return to the "Resilient Zone" so we can more effectively solve problems & approach conversations in a way that is consistent with our values



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Problem-Focused vs Emotion-Focused Coping

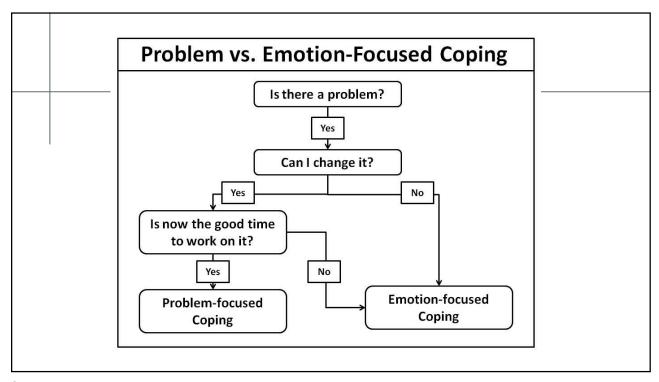
Problem-focused

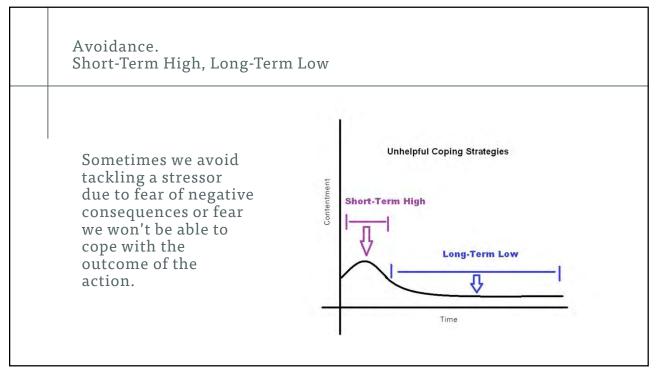
- Aims to evaluate, explore, and address root cause of the issue
- Opportunity to remove stressor and reduce distress

Emotion-focused

- Aims to alleviate or manage emotional impact
- Can be used we removing stressor is not immediately an option or the solution is not yet apparent

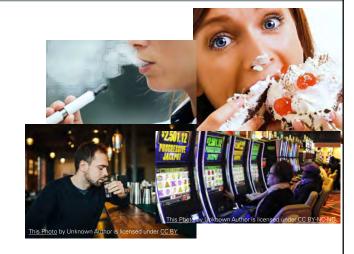






Unhelpful Coping Strategies

 What do we often think of as unhelpful or unhealthy coping strategies?



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Unhelpful coping strategies

- Any behavior or any substance can be used as an unhelpful coping strategy.
- It's not just the substance or activity but rather the way we interact with it that is important.



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How can we tell what coping strategies are helpful vs. unhelpful?

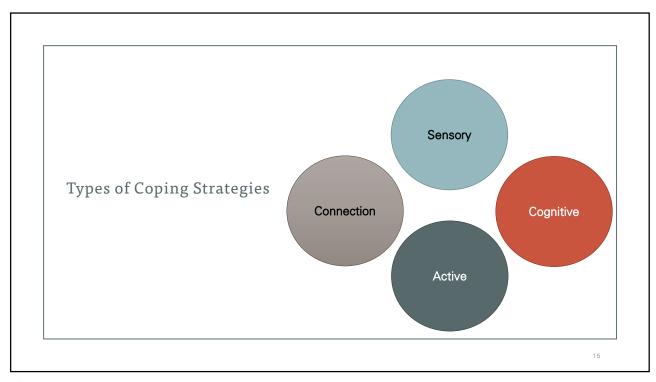
- Does engaging in the coping skill make you feel better not only in the short-term but also in the long run?
- Does it support your values and the way you want to show up in your relationships and in life?
- Does it help you get back to a baseline level of functioning where you can effectively solve your problems?
- Does it give you short-term relief only to leave you feeling less able to solve your problems?
- Or... Is it negatively impacting your health or mental health?
 - Are you using it as means to avoid a problem you think is important to solve? Or to avoid conversation you are afraid of having?

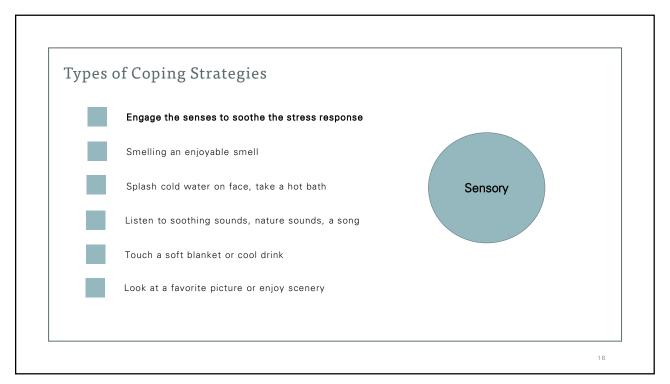
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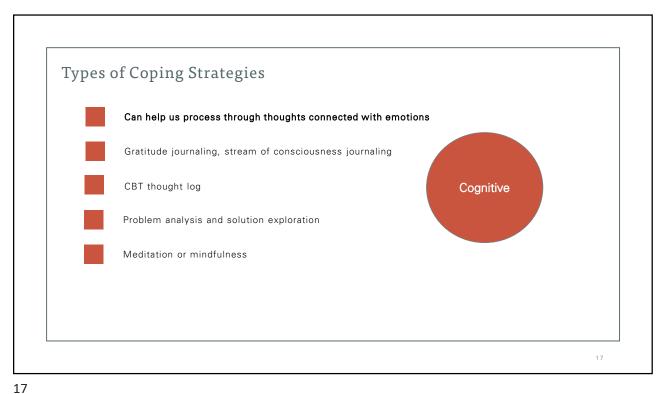
Finding coping strategies that are supportive for you

- Coping strategies are unique to each person.
- Be attentive to your own behaviors and get curious about the benefits and consequences that you experience.
- Use mindfulness and self-awareness to pause and notice sensations in your body, thoughts, and feelings that arise
- Engage coping strategies with intention and moderation.
 - When we give into an urge again and again, we are often not thinking long term
 - It's easier to mindlessly engage familiar coping strategies
 - It can be helpful to set a time limit on coping strategies

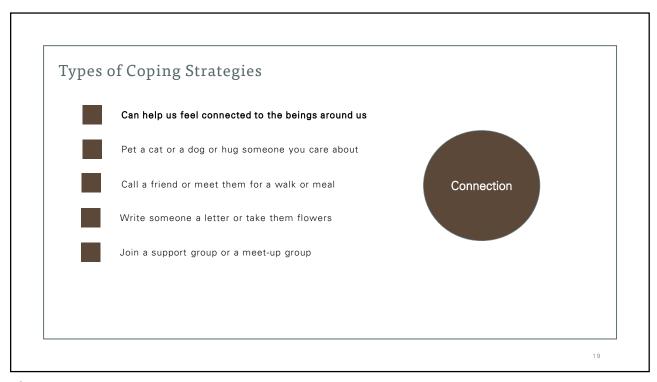














Mindfulness - Staying in the moment so you don't think too far ahead or behind



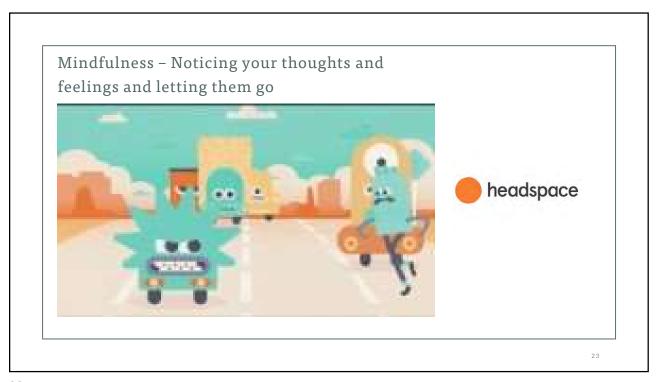


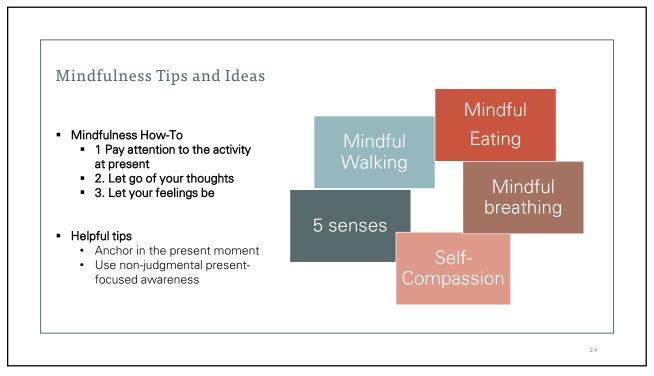
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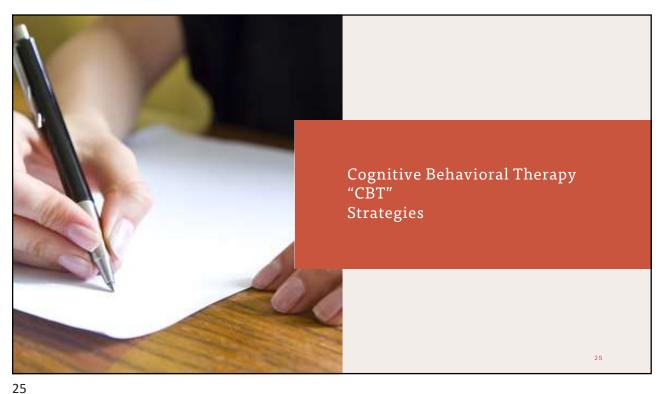
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Mindfulness – Staying in the moment so you don't think too far ahead or behind

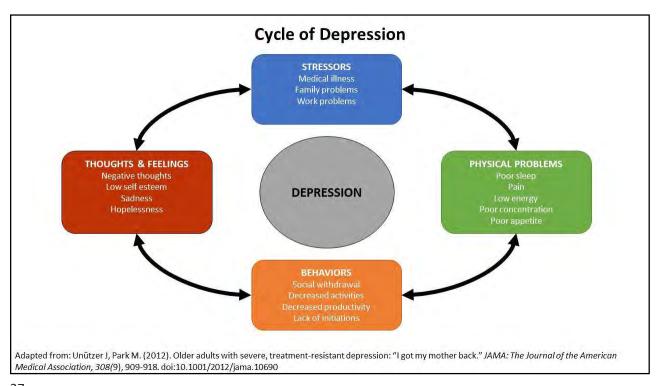
- Worry is lack of contact with the present moment and focus on future events
- Rumination is lack of contact with present moment and focus on past events
- Sometimes we get so focused on future and past that we miss things that are happening right now
- Mindfulness is flexible, focused contact with the present moment
- Mindfulness allows us to come back to the present moment, notice thoughts and feelings as they come up, and let them be.

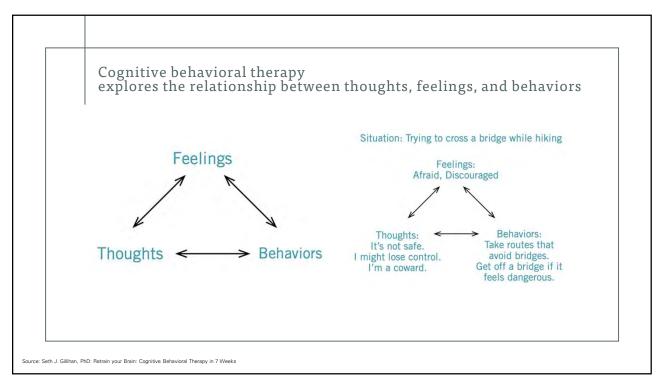


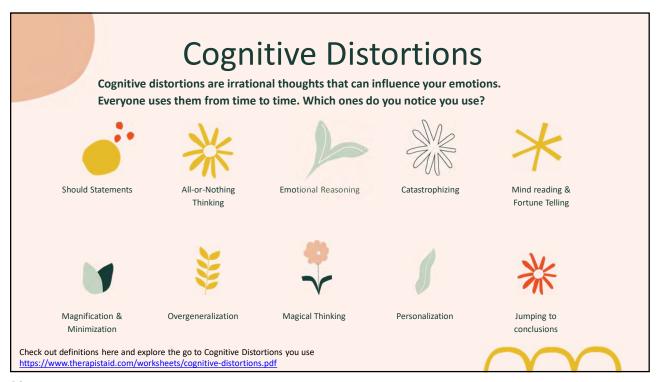




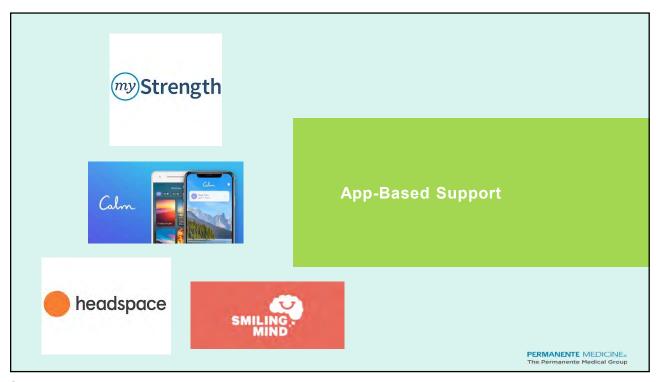


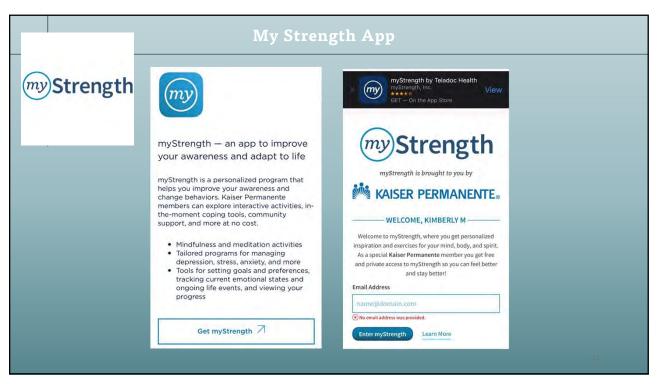


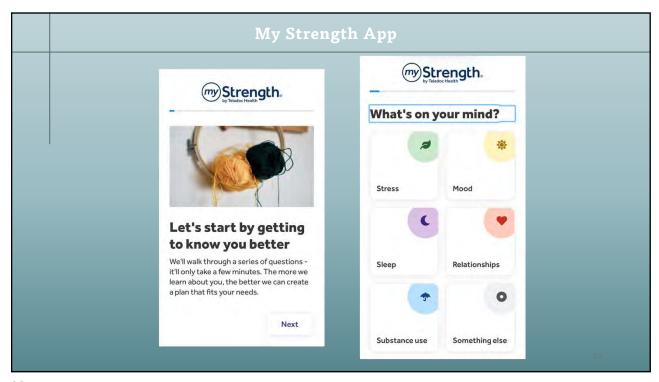


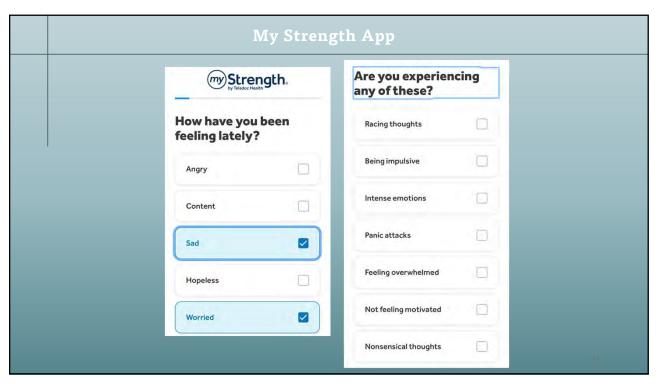


Thought Log You can use this log to document your thoughts, feelings and behaviors in response to a situation that brought you distress. You can also use it to brainstorm new ways of thinking and reacting, as shown in **Event/Situation** Thought Feeling Reaction/Behavior Rational Counterstatement 'I must have made a Feeling of sadness Spend time Example: Supervisor at work is angry. obsessing over mistakes angry about anything. They are mistake-now I've and anxiety done it. They'll fire for me sure." usually happy with my work, so even if I've mistake it isn't a big deal." I hope they are Feeling of concern Ask supervisor if okay. They might have something there is anything I can help them with, Example of a reframe: Supervisor at work is angry going on that's bothering them.



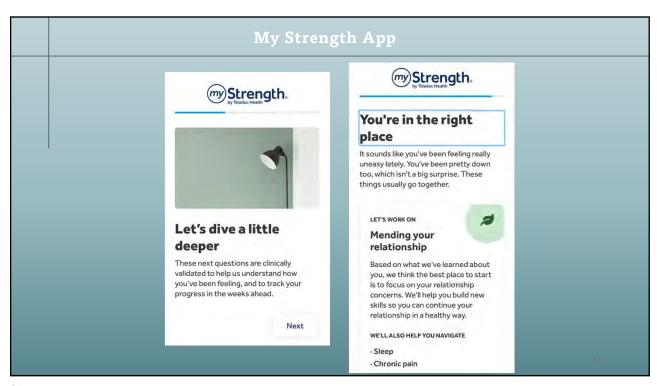


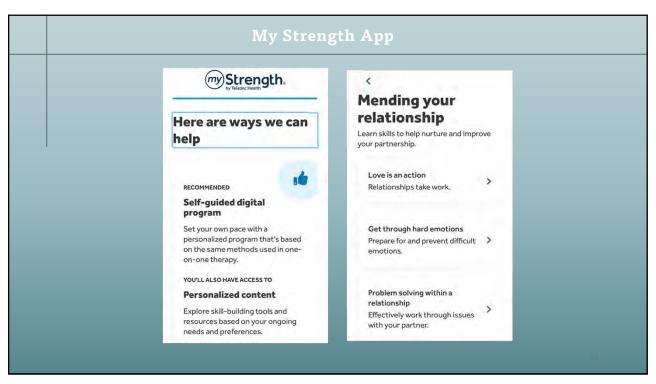




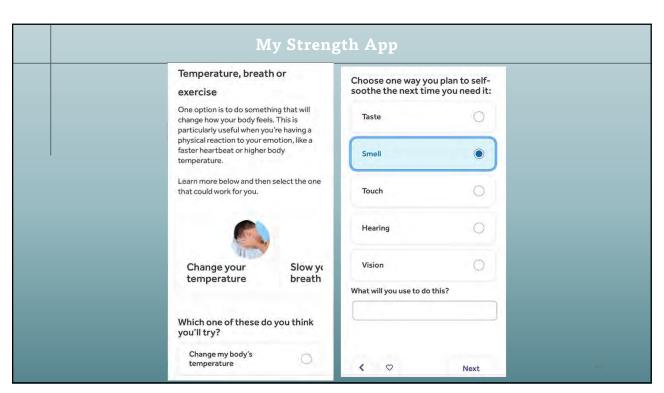
Are any of these	Are any of these	
causing you distress right now?	causing problems for you currently?	
Pregnancy or young children	Nicotine	
Caring for a loved one	Opioids	
Death of a loved one	Binge eating	
Trauma	Self-harm	
Work stress	Tech overuse	
Breakup or divorce	Alcohol	

What do you think night help?	(my) Street by Teladac I	ength.
Mindfulness		40
Spirituality		
Connecting with others		4
Medication	Thank you fo	or being s
Talking to a professional	It sounds like you're go We're here to listen, le you get the right level	arn, and make sure
None of these		Next

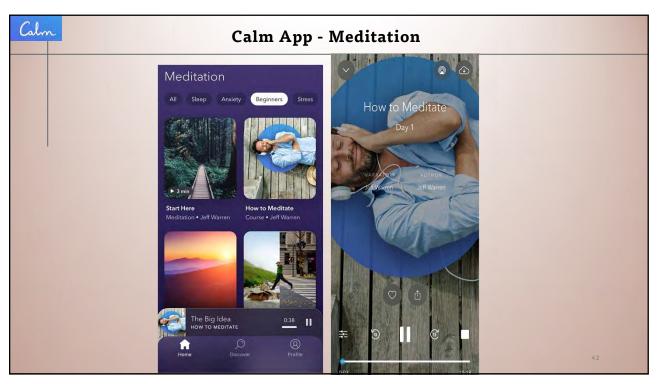


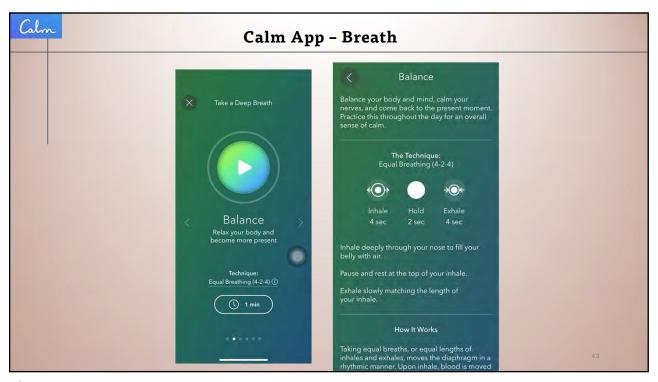


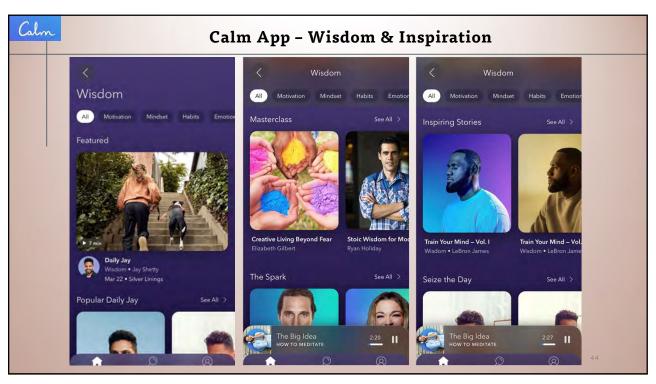




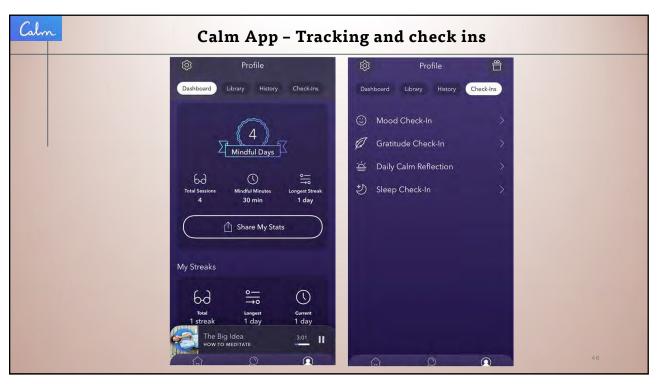




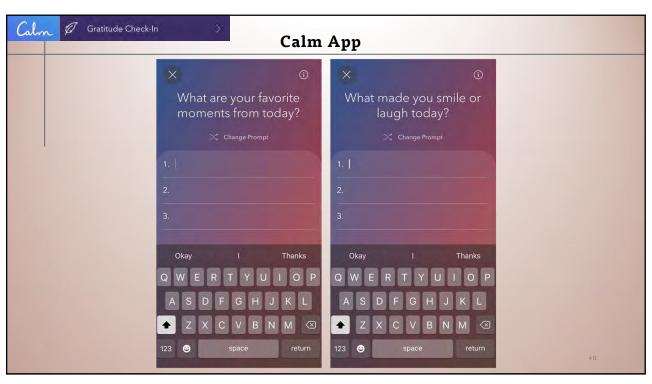


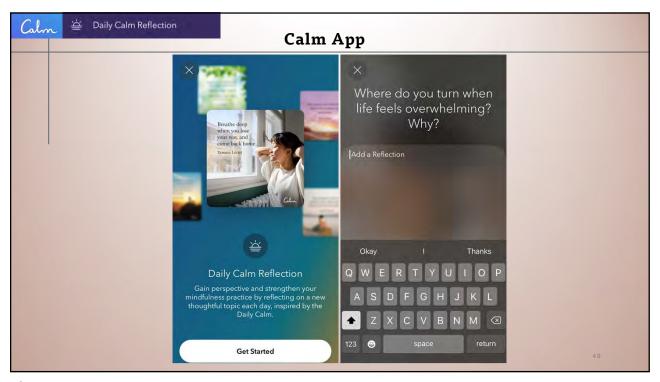


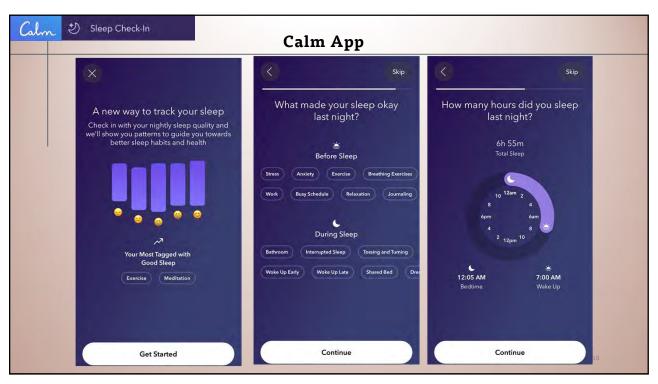












Mental Health Crisis Support Lines

National Suicide Prevention Lifeline at 1-800-273-8255

1-800-273-TALK

Crisis Text Line (text: SUPPORT to 741-741)

Sacramento County Crisis Line at 1-888-881-4881

Sacramento Mental Health Urgent Care Clinic at 916-520-2460

Trevor Project Hotline (LBGTQ+) 1-866-488-7386

Veteran's Crisis Line 1-800-273-8255 press 1, or text 838255

Alta Regional Crisis line: (916) 978-6400 and ask for CBEM hotline

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Wim Hof Breathing

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The *Adaptive Coping Strategies* workshop, presented by Kim Waterman, ASW from Kaiser Permanente, included a wealth of helpful information and a great overview of the mental health apps Calm, My Strength, Headspace, and Smiling Mind.

After the workshop, Kim was very thorough in providing the following resources and follow-up answers to questions asked during the session:

Here is the **Zoom Recording link**.

Session Attachments:

- Coping Strategies & Self Care Apps Presentation Slides
- CBT Thought Record
- Cognitive Distortions
- SMART Goal Worksheet

Videos & Books Referenced:

- Wim Hof Breathing Tutorial: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=nzCaZQqAs91
- Retrain Your Brain: Cognitive Behavioral Therapy in 7 Weeks: https://www.amazon.com/Retrain-Your-Brain-Behavioral-Depression/dp/1623157803
- What is Mindfulness? By Smiling Mind: https://youtu.be/OaRDbLWeSXE
- Meditation & Changing Perspective. By Headspace: https://youtu.be/iN6g2mr0p3Q

Follow-up from Questions Posed during Session:

- Q: Is the My Strength App just for Kaiser Members?
- A: MyStrength is offered by employers, health plans, health providers and others. You would need an access code from your sponsor or provider to access this app. For more information, visit: myStrength | myStrength mobile app.
- Q: What is the cost of the Calm App?
- A: You may want to check with your health care provider to find out of they subsidize the subscription. Kaiser members, for example, can try Calm for up to a year at a time for free.
- If you are not a Kaiser member, you can also try a free 7-day trial and explore subscription plans here:
- Calm Subscription Plans

- Q: If I am a Kaiser member, where can I access free self-care apps?
- A: Visit the following web page and sign in with your Kaiser credentials.
- Mindfulness apps No Cost for Members | Kaiser Permanente
- Other self-care apps that were referenced or mentioned today:
- Smiling Mind (free) https://www.smilingmind.com.au/
- Headspace https://www.headspace.com/
- Sanity & Self https://www.sanityandself.com/

Kaiser link for Apps: https://healthy.kaiserpermanente.org/health-wellness/mental-health/tools-resources/digital

SMART Goal Worksheet

Today's Date:	Target Date:	Start Date:
Date Achieved:		
Goal:		
Verify that your goal is	<u>SMART</u>	
Specific: What exactly v	vill you accomplish?	
Measurable: How will yo	ou know when you have reached	this goal?
Achievable: Is achieving	g this goal realistic with effort and	d commitment? Have you got the resources
to achieve this goal? If n	ot, how will you get them?	
Relevant: Why is this go	pal significant to your life?	
Timely: When will you a	chieve this goal?	

This goal is important because:					
The benefits of achieving this goal wi	II be:				
Take Action!					
Potential Obstacles	Potential S	Solutions			
					
Who are the people you will ask to he	lp you?				
Specific Action Steps: What steps nee	d to be taken to get you to your go	oal?			
What?	Expected Completion Date	Completed			

Cognitive Distortions

Cognitive distortions are irrational thoughts that can influence your emotions. Everyone experiences cognitive distortions to some degree, but in their more extreme forms they can be harmful.

Magnification and Minimization: Exaggerating or minimizing the importance of events. One might believe their own achievements are unimportant, or that their mistakes are excessively important.

Catastrophizing: Seeing only the worst possible outcomes of a situation.

Overgeneralization: Making broad interpretations from a single or few events. "I felt awkward during my job interview. I am *always* so awkward."

Magical Thinking: The belief that acts will influence unrelated situations. "I am a good person—bad things shouldn't happen to me."

Personalization: The belief that one is responsible for events outside of their own control. "My mom is always upset. She would be fine if I did more to help her."

Jumping to Conclusions: Interpreting the meaning of a situation with little or no evidence.

Mind Reading: Interpreting the thoughts and beliefs of others without adequate evidence. "She would not go on a date with me. She probably thinks I'm ugly."

Fortune Telling: The expectation that a situation will turn out badly without adequate evidence.

Emotional Reasoning: The assumption that emotions reflect the way things really are. "I feel like a bad friend, therefore I must be a bad friend."

Disqualifying the Positive: Recognizing only the negative aspects of a situation while ignoring the positive. One might receive many compliments on an evaluation, but focus on the single piece of negative feedback.

"Should" Statements: The belief that things should be a certain way. "I should always be friendly."

All-or-Nothing Thinking: Thinking in absolutes such as "always", "never", or "every". "I never do a good enough job on anything."

Thought Record Sheet – 7 column

Situation / Trigger	Feelings Emotions – (Rate 0 – 100%) Body sensations	Unhelpful Thoughts / Images	Facts that support the unhelpful thought	Facts that provide evidence against the unhelpful thought	Alternative, more realistic and balanced perspective	Outcome Re-rate emotion
					STOPP! Take a breath	What am I feeling now? (0-100%)
	What emotion did I	What went through my mind? What disturbed me? What did those houghts/images/memories			What would someone else say about this situation? What's the bigger picture? Is there another way of seeing it?	What could I do differently? What would be more effective?
What happened?	feel at that time? What else? How intense was it? What did I notice in	mean to me, or say about me or the situation? What am I responding to? What 'button' is this pressing for me? What would be the worst	What are the facts? What facts do I have that	What facts do I have that the unhelpful thought/s are NOT totally true? Is it possible that this is	What advice would I give someone else? Is my reaction in proportion to the actual event?	Do what works! Act wisely. What will be most helpful for me or the
Where? When? Who with? How?	my body? Where did I feel it?	thing about that, or that could happen?	the unhelpful thought/s are totally true?	opinion, rather than fact? What have others said about this?	Is this really as important as it seems?	situation? What will the consequences be?