

Stress Management ^[1]

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Stress and HIV

Everyone deals with a certain amount of stress every day. But if you are a woman living with HIV (HIV+), stress can become overwhelming. Long periods of high stress can damage your [immune system](#) [2] and cause physical and emotional illnesses. Research has shown that stress can speed up the progression of HIV.

In the US, recent studies have shown that women living with HIV are five times more likely to have post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and two times more likely to have survived [domestic violence](#) [3] than women in the general population who are not living with HIV. In addition, women living with HIV who experienced recent trauma were four times more likely to stop [adhering](#) [4] to their HIV drug regimens and to have higher [viral loads](#) [5] than women living with HIV who did not experience trauma.

Signs of Stress

The effects of stress can show up in multiple ways, and are different for everyone. You will be able to manage stress better if you recognize the symptoms. Below is a list of common symptoms. It is important to tell your health care provider if you experience any of these symptoms, since some may have causes other than stress (e.g., [side effects](#) [6] of medications or HIV).

Physical Symptoms

- Allergies
- Change in appetite
- Back pain
- High blood pressure
- Shortness of breath
- Chest pain
- Clammy hands
- More colds than normal
- Constipation
- [Diarrhea](#) [7]
- Dizziness
- Fatigue
- Headaches
- Racing heartbeat
- Muscle tension

- Nausea
- Nightmares
- Rashes
- Restlessness
- Sleeping problems
- Stomach aches

Emotional Symptoms

- Anger or irritation
- Anxiety
- Denial of a problem
- Difficulty making decisions
- Loneliness
- Nervousness
- Feeling powerless
- Feeling rejected
- Feeling trapped
- Feeling unhappy for no reason
- Being easily upset
- Worrying frequently

Behavioral Symptoms

- Increasing use of alcohol [8], tobacco [9] or other drugs
- Not tending to your physical appearance
- Arguing with friends or family
- Avoiding tasks and responsibilities
- Difficulty concentrating
- Crying easily (and often for no apparent reason)
- Being late to work
- Eating too much or not enough
- Snapping at people
- Watching more TV
- Withdrawing from family and friends

Common Causes of Stress

What are some of the things that can make you feel stressed?

- Health problems in the family
- Managing an HIV drug regimen
- Financial difficulties
- Children and childcare issues
- Substance use [8] (also often used to manage or deal with stress)
- Stigma and discrimination [10]
- Social isolation (disconnecting from social life and from other people)
- Issues with disclosure [11] (telling others you are living with HIV)
- Worries about accessing health care
- Housing concerns

- Focusing on death and dying
- Chronic impatience
- Grief
- Lack of purpose and goals
- Lack of self-assertiveness
- Lack of support
- Poor coping skills
- Poor eating habits and nutrition [12]
- Sleep disturbances
- Inadequate exercise [13]
- Limited ability to care for yourself when sick
- Limited understanding of HIV-related health issues
- Poor relationship with your health care provider

How to Reduce Stress

Stress often results from feeling that things are out of control. While you may not be able to remove what stresses you, it can be very helpful to begin to accept that you are human (not 'superwoman'), understand that you need help, and find the resources [14] that can help. That way, even if you have a lot on your plate, you will feel better able to cope with it. Make a list of the following:

- Areas in which you feel overwhelmed and need help
- Who or what can help
- How to get available services

Some cities publish books or online lists of resources and agencies that are available to the public. Some towns have an information and referral service that can help. Often a caseworker or advocate at an HIV/AIDS service organization can help you sort through the information.

What kinds of free or low-cost services can help with stress? It depends on where you live, but some of them include: medical services, counseling and psychological help, child care, taxi rides, bus passes, acupuncture, yoga classes, community college classes, massage, support groups, dating services for people living with HIV, free computers, legal services, drug and alcohol programs, etc.

Apply to as many programs, agencies, or services as you can. There is no reason to feel guilty about accepting money or services. That is why they are there. If there are limits to the number of services you can receive from a certain agency, choose the most important or necessary services first. It may take some time to fill out and process all the paperwork, but it will be worth it in the long run.

It is important not to forget about friends and family. If someone offers help or asks you what you would like for a holiday or your birthday, speak up! If what you really need is someone to watch the kids for a weekend or help pay your rent, ask. The worst that can happen is they will say no ? and they might say yes.

Another key to dealing with stress is learning the value of self-care. Sometimes women consider it 'selfish' to take time to exercise [13], get a massage, or talk with friends when there

are so many other important things to do. But if you become overwhelmed by stress, who will tend to your responsibilities? Many women living with HIV are too busy caring for kids or partners to notice that they are "burning out" mentally, physically, or emotionally. Try to find a balance between giving and receiving help. We also encourage you to visit [A Girl Like Me](#) ^[15], our online support community for women living with HIV.

Depression

Long periods of high stress can lead to depression. Sleep problems, changes in appetite, low sex drive, decreased energy, loss of interest in activities, feelings of guilt or worthlessness, difficulty concentrating, and thoughts of killing yourself are all symptoms of depression.

Depression ^[16] is often undiagnosed and untreated in people living with HIV because many of the symptoms are common to HIV disease or HIV drugs.

Over half of all people living with HIV experience depression at some point in time. Women are twice as likely as men to become depressed, regardless of their HIV status. Making sure you are mentally healthy is important, as depression can be a major reason that people living with HIV do not take their HIV drugs regularly. Depression can be treated through therapy (individual or group), medications, or complementary therapies ^[17].

If you think you are depressed, it is important for you to talk to your health care provider. When we experience physical problems, it is best to get treatment. If someone breaks her leg, we encourage her to see a health care provider to get the leg checked and treated so it heals properly. Similarly, when we experience emotional difficulty, there is no need to suffer when effective treatment is available.

Other Tips for Reducing or Coping with Stress

Everyone has different stressors in their lives and everyone finds different methods effective in dealing with those stressors. Look for stress-reducing or stress-coping techniques that work for you. Here are some ideas:

- Talk about it: a friend or family member may help you sort out your feelings and get a new perspective on problems
- Laugh about it: laughter can improve your mood and your immune system ? seriously!
- Join a support group ^[18] or visit [A Girl Like Me](#) ^[15], our online support community for women living with HIV
- Get regular physical activity ^[13]
- Change your own outlook and actions, rather than trying to change others
- Keep a journal
- Practice assertive communication in which you learn how to say no to things you do not want to do and yes to things you do want to do
- Get enough sleep: most people need about six to nine hours of sleep at regular times
- Take a break and treat yourself
- Practice hypnosis, biofeedback, or get a massage to relieve tension
- Listen to music
- Try relaxation techniques such as meditation, deep breathing, or visualization. Recent studies ^[19] suggest that mindfulness meditation may prevent CD4 cells from decreasing when a person living with HIV is under stress.

- Eat healthfully: fuel your body with good foods that will help it to remain strong; for more information, see our fact sheet on [Nutrition and HIV](#) [12]
- Remind yourself of your accomplishments
- Try to find the positive aspects of change ? how is what is happening now helping you to learn, change, or grow?
- Try to look back on a crisis as a learning opportunity

Stress is not a figment of your imagination ? it is a real thing that can have real effects on your health and well-being. It is important to talk with your health care provider about your stress level so that you can take steps to stay as healthy as possible. Despite what some people may say, it is not a sign of weakness to care for yourself, mentally or physically. Caring for yourself is not selfish; in fact, caring for yourself and finding ways to manage your stress may be exactly what helps you to stay healthy and care for the important people in your life.

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Additional Resources

Select the links below for additional material related to stress management.

[Stress Relief from Laughter? It's No Joke \(Mayo Clinic\)](#) [35]

[Stress \(University of MD Medical Center\)](#) [36]

[Coping With Stress, Anxiety, Depression & HIV \(The Body\)](#) [37]

[Stress Basics \(Mayo Clinic\)](#) [38]

[Stress Management ? Topic Overview \(WebMD\)](#) [39]

[Stress Management Tools \(Mind Tools\)](#) [40]

[Mindfulness Exercises](#) [41]

[Chronic Stress: The Hidden Risks \(Huffington Post\)](#) [42]

[Trauma Drives HIV Epidemic in Women \(UCSF\)](#) [43]

[Trauma Informed Care?Improving Services, Saving Lives \(AIDS United and Christie's Place\)](#) [44]

[Preventing Burnout \(Helpguide\)](#) [45]

[How Stress Affects our Immune System \(YouTube video\)](#) [46]

[History of Mindfulness-Based Stress Reduction \(MBSR\) \(Center for Mindfulness; UMass\)](#) [47]

- [Sign Up / Login](#)
- [My Account](#)
- [HIV Information](#)
- [A Girl Like Me](#)
- [Partners](#)
- [Who We Are](#)
- [Terms](#)
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Links:

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- [3] <http://www.thewellproject.org/hiv-information/violence-against-women-and-hiv>
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- [12] <http://www.thewellproject.org/hiv-information/nutrition-and-hiv>
- [13] <http://www.thewellproject.org/hiv-information/physical-activity-exercise-and-hiv>
- [14] <http://directory.poz.com/>
- [15] <http://www.thewellproject.org/a-girl-like-me/aglm-blogs>
- [16] <http://www.thewellproject.org/hiv-information/depression-women-and-hiv>
- [17] <http://www.thewellproject.org/hiv-information/complementary-therapies>
- [18] <http://www.thewellproject.org/node/178>
- [19] <http://newsroom.ucla.edu/portal/ucla/mindfulness-meditation-slows-progression-53819.aspx>
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- [34] <http://www.thewellproject.org/tags/hiv-stress-reduction>
- [35] <http://www.mayoclinic.org/healthy-living/stress-management/in-depth/stress-relief/art-20044456>
- [36] <http://umm.edu/health/medical/reports/articles/stress>
- [37] <http://www.thebody.com/mental/stress.html>
- [38] <http://www.mayoclinic.com/health/stress-management/MY00435>
- [39] <http://www.webmd.com/balance/stress-management/stress-management-topic-overview>
- [40] http://www.mindtools.com/pages/main/newMN_TCS.htm
- [41] <http://mindfulnessexercisec.com/>
- [42] http://www.huffingtonpost.com/2012/09/22/chronic-stress-health-risks_n_1897580.html
- [43] <http://www.ucsf.edu/news/2012/03/11726/trauma-drives-hiv-epidemic-women>
- [44] <https://www.aidsunited.org/resources/trauma-informed-care?docid=83>
- [45] <http://www.helpguide.org/articles/stress/preventing-burnout.htm>
- [46] <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wyFPUvG-66E>
- [47] <http://www.umassmed.edu/cfm/mindfulness-based-programs/mbsr-courses/about-mbsr/history-of-mbsr/>
- [48] <http://betablog.org/stress-hiv-health/>