

Resilience – how to adapt and thrive in the face of a gale

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Individual effectiveness

Brain optimisation

Psychometrics for development

Leadership and team development

Organisational Change & Culture development

What we will do today



UnCertainty, Stress & Resilience

- brain theory to stimulate our thinking
- more slides than I will talk to reference points for you
- concepts and how do these interact

Tips & Techniques to build the Resilience "Muscle"

- tips that people find helpful in coping
- exercises for you to work through yourself
- act as your own coach

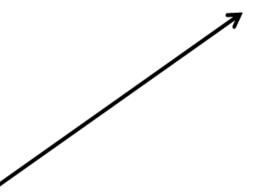


What does success look like to you?



People think it looks like

Success



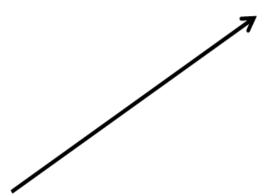
- Straight path
- Plan, goals, work hard, achieve?



How it is actually achieved

Success

Success





- Very messy and uncertain!
- Plan, succeed, fail, learn, adapt, work hard, repeat achieve?



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Brain hates Uncertainty

Brain looks for Certainty

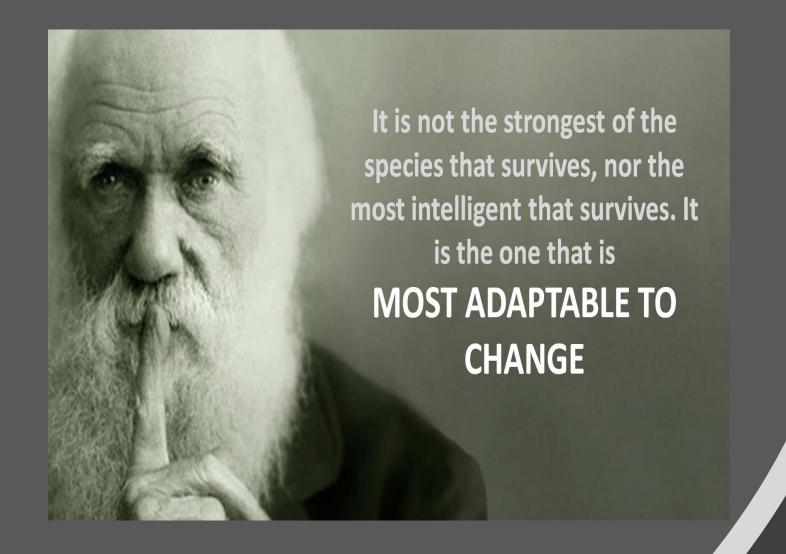


Novelty and ambiguity activate threat centre

Change activates alarm system (even good change)

Information
(Certainty)
activates reward
centre

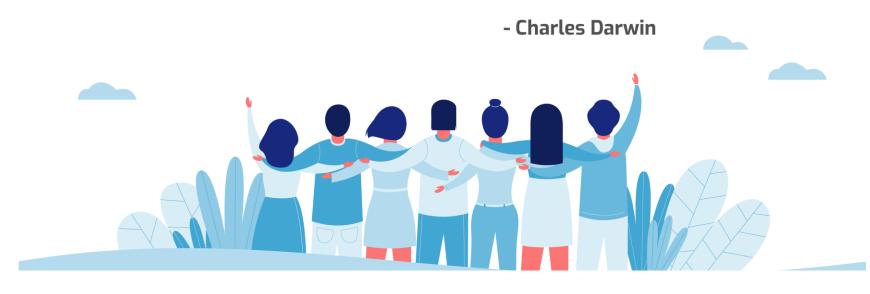




Why do we need to be Resilient?

Collaboration & Cooperation keeps us going

"It is the long history of humankind (and animal kind, too) that those who learned to collaborate and improvise most effectively have prevailed."



What we need to survive (and thrive) is each other

What is our definition Resilience?

Self Awareness

Aware what is going on in for you - your mind / brain, your body, you environment

Thinking (Mindset)

Interpreting the situations in a useful way Internal beliefs about your ability to cope /adapt to situations

Support

Knowing when / who to go to for help
Key relationships

Mental & Physical Fitness

Able to cope with challenges without getting ill





Where's your Resilience? 1-10?

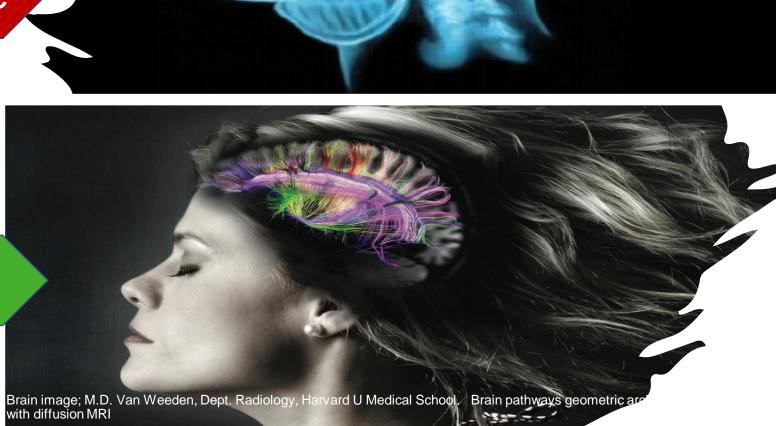
- 1. Self Awareness
- 2. Thinking / Mindset
- 3. Mental / Physical Health
- 4. Support

1. Self -Awareness

Uncertainty = Threat State

Brain operates in 2 modes

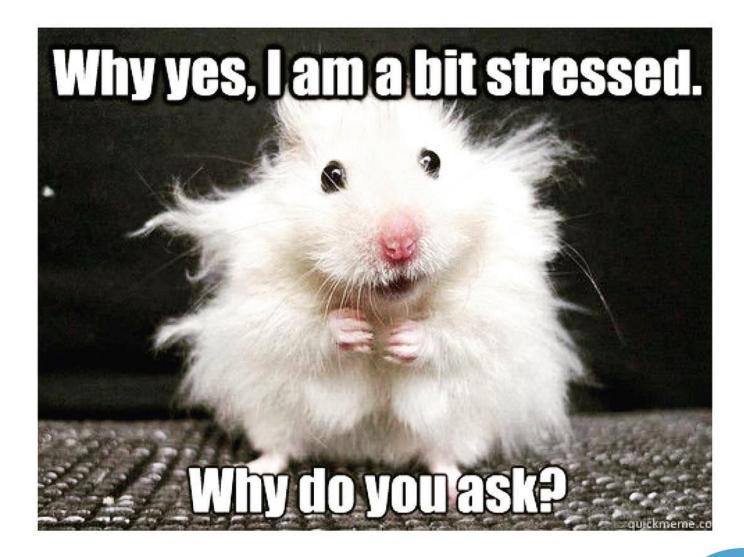
Certainty = Reward State



We have a view of what stress is and what it looks like

- Yes same processes in the brain and body
- BUT different presentation for everyone
- Different ways of responding

ENDING A 14 HOUR WORK DAY LIKE THIS...



Typical Responses to Stress

Feeling tense, on edge, restless, worried, anxious or scared

Fatigue or no energy / motivation

Feeling down, hopeless, numb or detached

Sleep difficulties, bad dreams

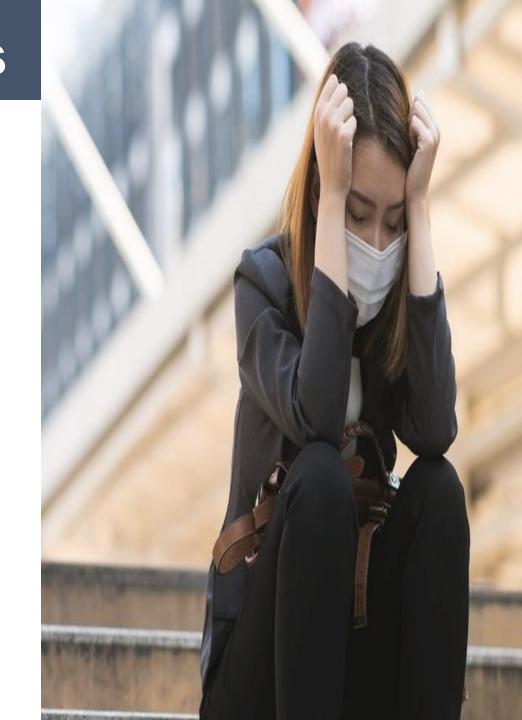
Difficulty concentrating and making decisions

Avoiding reminders of unpleasant experiences

Relationship difficulties

Changes in appetite / alcohol

Feeling ok and able to manage







Compassion & its Fatigue

We are Vulnerable in our professions Compassion means "to suffer together" Feeling that arises when you are confronted with another's suffering..

..and feel motivated to relieve that suffering

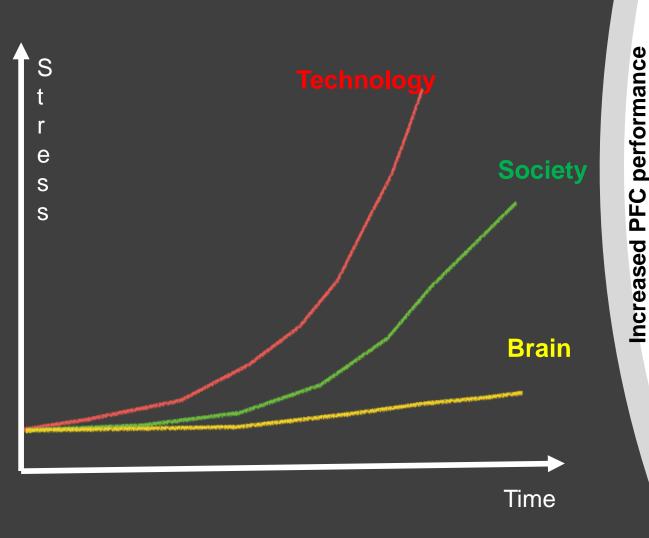
2 stage process – empathy and action

Physical, emotional, and psychological impact of helping others

Often called secondary trauma or secondhand shock

Can build slowly or be a sudden onset

We are under increasing stress...

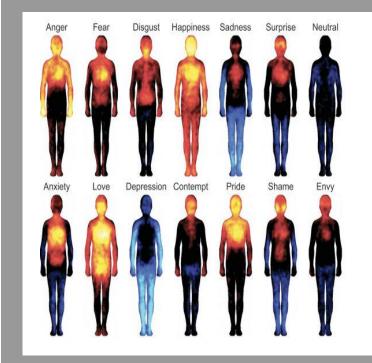


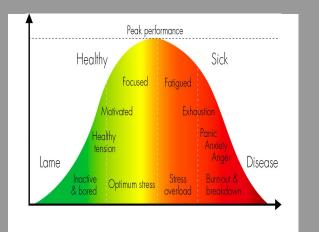


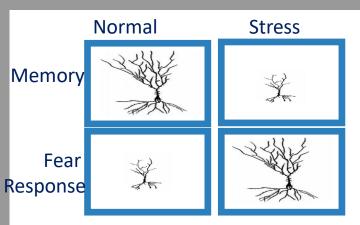
Increase in catecholamine release (cortisol, dopamine)

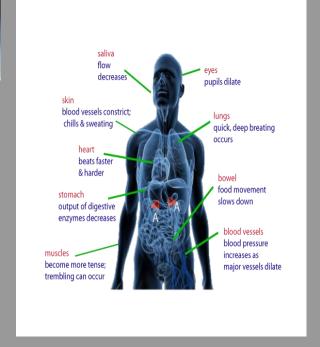
...but not all stress is bad







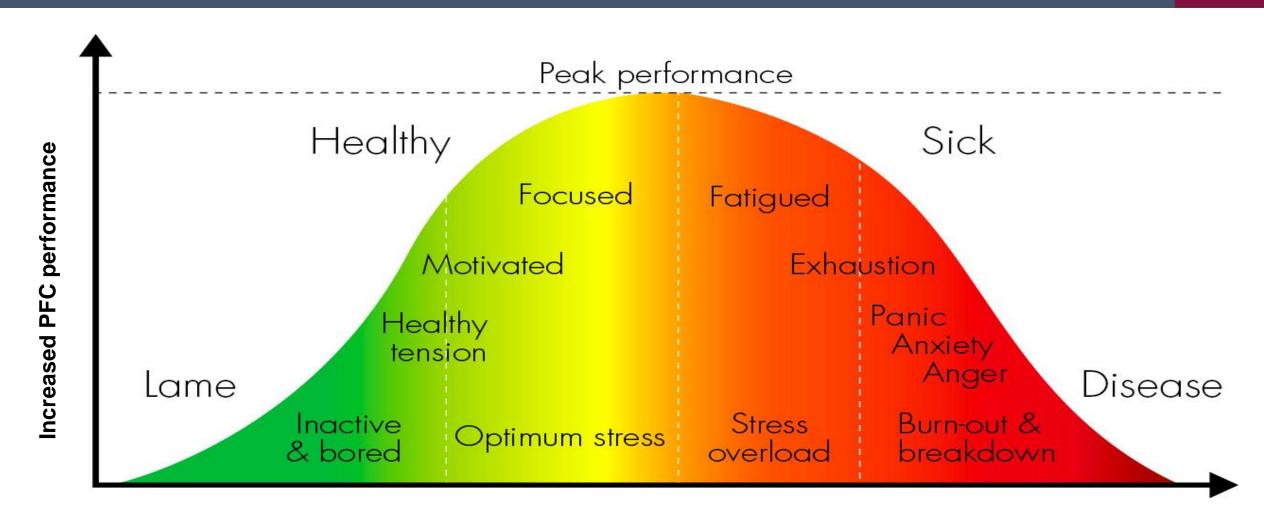




...but bad stress affects brain and body

- Hippocampus (memory) physically shrinks
- Amygdala grows and connects
- Parasympathetic system shuts down
- Physical sensations in different parts body

Plot activities / people on YOUR curve

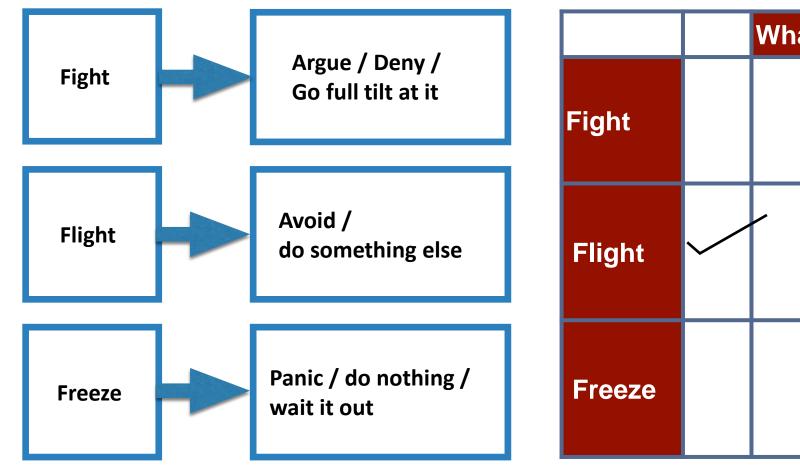


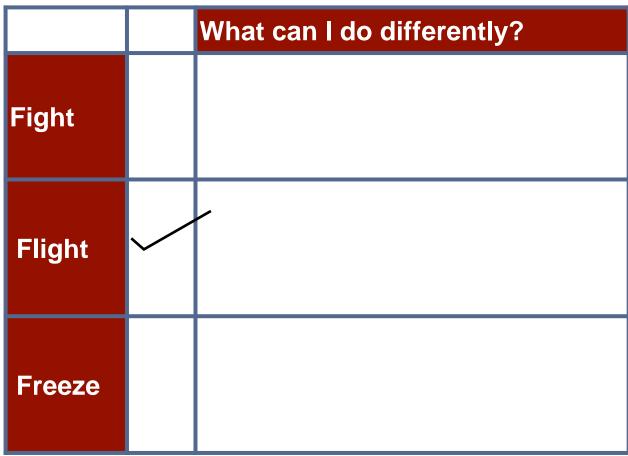
Stress level

Increase in catecholamine release (cortisol, dopamine)



3 ways we respond in the brain – which is yours?



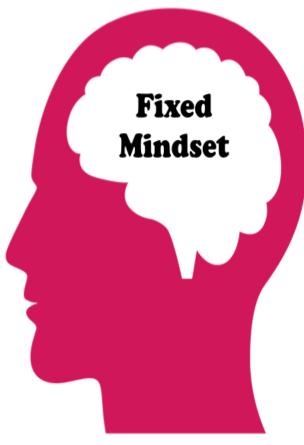




2. Recognising Mindset and how to use it wisely



I can learn anything I want to.
When I'm frustrated, I persevere.
I want to challenge myself.
When I fail, I learn.
Tell me I try hard.
If you succeed, I'm inspired.
My effort and attitude determine everything.



I'm either good at it, or I'm not. When I'm frustrated, I give up. I don't like to be challenged. When I fail, I'm no good. Tell me I'm smart. If you succeed, I feel threatened. My abilities determine everything.

What mindsets believe?

Tick what applies to you? Different situations?

Growth	Belief in	Fixed
Intelligence can be developed	IQ	Intelligence is static
Leads to a desire to learn	LEARNING	Leads to desire to look smart
Embrace challenges	CHALLENGES	Avoid challenges
Persist in the face of setbacks	OBSTACLES	Give up easily
See effort is the path to mastery	EFFORT	See effort as fruitless or worthless
Learn from criticism	CRITICISM	Ignore useful negative feedback
Find lessons and inspiration in the success of others	SUCCESS OF OTHERS	Threatened by success of others
Reach higher levels of achievement	ACHIEVEMENT	Plateau early and achieve less than full potential
Greater sense of free will	AFFECT CHANGE	Confirms view that world is deterministic

Key differences and assumptions

Think of effort as the key to success

Capitalise on mistakes and confront the deficiencies

Growth

Mindset

Don't be afraid of mistakes and try to hide them

Don't think that the key to success are the abilities a person is born with

Be open about wanting to learn

Fixed Mindset

> Don't try to look smart at all costs



3. Mental / Physical Health



- Keep hydrated sip constantly
- Eat regularly and good food
- Exercise to suit your abilities
- Get into 'nature' walk around anywhere green/trees
- Even a weekend doing this can reset

Get the basics – Food, Water, Oxygen, Sunlight

ABC of Self Care



A B C of Self Care

Awareness



Balance



Connection

Awareness of own responses

Acknowledge and accept thoughts and feelings

Activate
compassion for
self and healthy
coping strategies



Breaks – regularly recharge wherever you are

Boundaries – leave work at work or stressor where is is

Basics – routine, eat well, hydrate, exercise, sleep





Cherish values – meaning and purpose in all you do





4. Get help when needed



Listening Ear – peers/colleagues who are experiencing the same

Support options from work – chaplaincy, coaching, Psychology service

Trusted friends or family

Know when to Reach Out





Tips and Tools to help you navigate the gale

Ways of coping

Helpful	Unhelpful
Rest & Relaxation	Watching distressing news
Nutrition	Over or under eating / eating the wrong things
Exercise & Sleep	Giving up simple pleasures
Finding Humour	Getting angry or frustrated
Practice Gratitude and Tolerance	Looking for someone / something to blame
Focus on one thing at a time	Get into nature - greenery
Talk to or meet friends and family	Withdraw from social interactions
Going home checklist	Alcohol or other substances
Reconnect to joy in hobbies	Risky behaviours e.g. gambling shopping
things to increase sense of control	Ruminating or going over things again and again 28

Map your risks – RAG

At rick warning	Type of wellbeing			
At risk warning	Physical wellbeing Examples:	Psychological Wellbeing Examples:	Social Wellbeing Examples:	
Red stop, take action	+ Disrupted / no sleep + Exhausted or lethargic + Drinking alcohol / abusing substances to cope + No physical or leisure activity	+ Feeling unable to cope or afraid nearly all the time + Becoming angry at work and at home + Totally absorbed in thoughts about difficult or terrifying work events	+ Isolated from or avoiding connections with colleagues + Cut off from family and friends + Avoiding and/or dreading any social activity, social isolation	
Amber Possible risk: time to do something	+ More tired / weak than normal + Reducing activities that bring sense of enjoyment / meaning + Infrequent or unhealthy eating and drinking	+ Feeling angry or anxious, low or sad at work much of the time + Difficult to focus: At the edge of your personal "stretch" zone + Can't stop thinking about difficult events from the work shift	+ Limited sense of connection with work colleagues / team + Reduced social contact + Withdrawing mentally from loved ones	
Green	+ Physically fit and strong, exercising as normal + Sleeping well, rested + Eating and drinking as normal	+ Enjoying leisure activities + Feeling mentally well, focussed + Being interested and curious about the world	+ Feeling connected to colleagues, regular opportunity for check ins + Regular meaningful restorative contact with loved ones	



Preserve your wellbeing

DURING WORK

Physical wellbeing - Doing

- Permission from self and others to take breaks in a safe environment
- + Eat and drink well
- + Pace yourself



Psychological wellbeing - Thinking and Feeling

- + Focus attention on what you can control
- + Notice and limit repeatedly thinking about challenging events
- + Understand normal responses to stress
- + Notice your own stress response, acknowledge it is OK and normal to feel stress
- + Take mental 'breathing space' breaks when physical ones may be impossible

Social wellbeing - Connecting

- + Opportunities for regular check in with colleagues
- + Work with a buddy where possible
- + Maintain a connection with outside support in breaks

LEAVING WORK

Physical wellbeing - Doing

- + Do a physical 'check in' "Am I OK?"
- + What steps do I need to take to be OK?
- + Who can I speak to / what do I need?

Psychological wellbeing - Thinking and Feeling

- + Take a moment to say to yourself "Today's shift is over. I have done what I can"
- + Reflect on your day and acknowledge your feelings. What went well?
- Intentionally switch your attention to home, restore, recharge, replenish and rest

Social wellbeing - Connecting

- + Connect and share with colleagues
- + Check on your colleagues before you leave. Are they OK?



AT HOME

Physical wellbeing - Doing

- Balance try to plan activities that you know help you relax and that provide light to the shade of the day's work
- + Prioritise rest, exercise and eating
- + Plan a wind-down routine to sleep

Psychological wellbeing - Thinking and Feeling

- Awareness notice the day's impact on your Body, Emotions,
 Relationships and Activity
- Plan a wind-down routine to mentally and physically disconnect from work
- + Take time to consciously switch off mentally from work

Social wellbeing - Connecting

- Connection create and sustain mental and physical connections to people and activities that are important
- + Connect also to your values why is this work important to you and your community?



"Spell Your Name" Self Care

A – Ask your self what you need	N - Name 3 positive things
B – Breathe deeply & slowly	O - Organise 1 thing that bothers you
C – Compliment yourself	P – Problem solve 1 thing
D – draw a feeling or thought	Q – Question 1 of your thoughts or feelings
E - Establish a health boundary	R – Rest for 5 minutes
F – Feel 1 positive feeling	S – Stretch for 3 minutes
G – Guided mediation for 5 mins	T – Think of someone or something you love
H - Hug someone or something	U – Use a podcast to learn 1 thing
I - Incorporate a positive "I" statement	V – Visualise 1 positive moment in your life
J – Journal your thought / feeling	W – Write a list of 5 things you are proud of
K – Keep in touch with 1 friend	X – Xcite yourself about dinner
L – Listen to 1 song	Y- Yoga for 10 mins
M – Mindfulness for 5 mins	Z – Zero in on 1 coping skill





Questions?