Shoveling in the dark: stress, resilience, and uncertainty

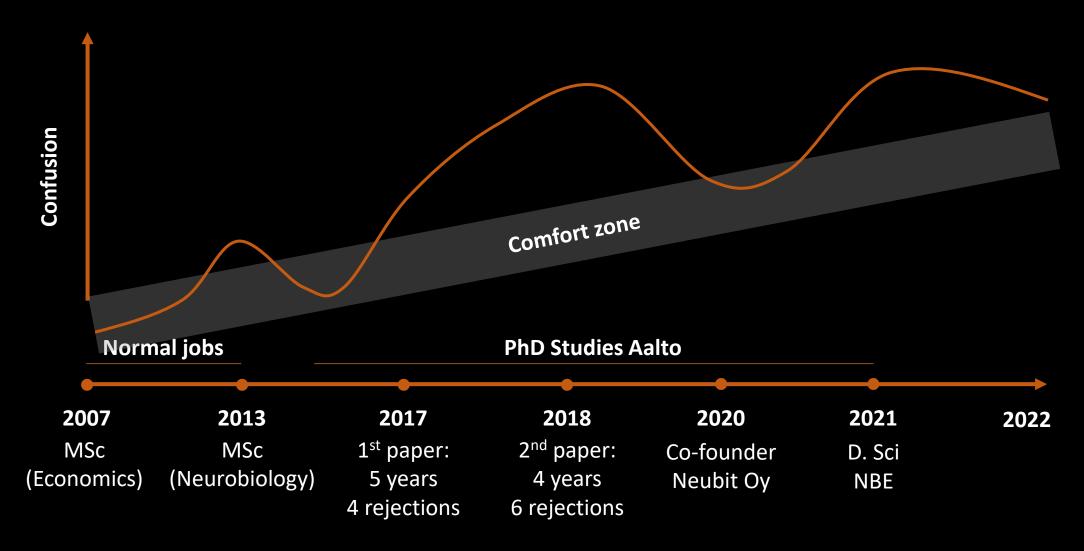
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Illustrations: DALL-E

My credentials



Why shoveling in the dark?

What this talk is **NOT** about:

- 10 simple rules how to deal with stress
- superhuman hacks to endure stress



What it IS about:

- Staying sane while pursuing your longterm goals and dealing with uncertainty
- Providing information, not advice
- More aware -> more in control

Stress response system is essential for survival and adapting to uncertainty

Outline

- Overview of the physiology of stress
- Displaced activity: Behavior under stress
- Uncontrolled stress and learned helplessness
- Resilience 101:
 - Preparing for the unpredictable
 - Being naughty: reclaiming control
 - Being connected: social safety nets



Definitions of stress

Common tongue:

• demanding, sometimes overwhelming, state, associated with negative emotions

Biology ("general adaptation syndrome"):

- non-specific adaptive reaction to novel, unexpected, or threatening events
- ongoing process of assessing the environment to anticipate challenges, and cope with them

Psychology:

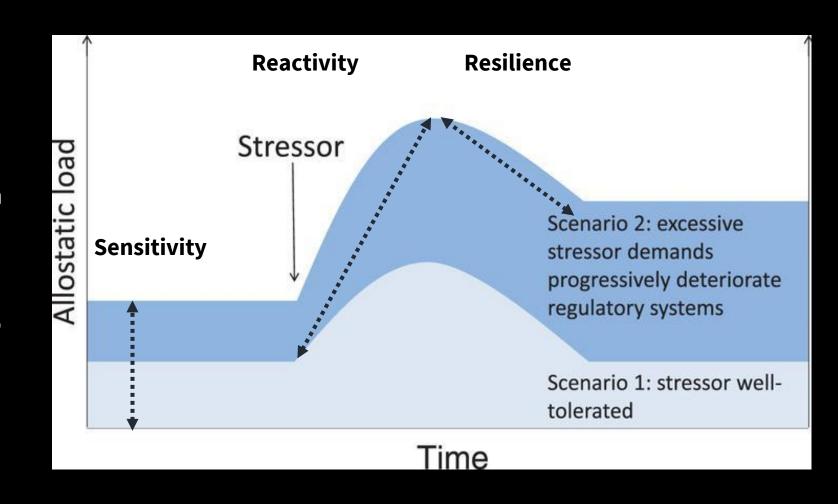
- disturbance of the body's internal balance in response to a perceived threat, including the threat of some essential need being denied
- withdrawal of emotional connection or psychological safety

Sensitivity, reactivity, and resilience

Cost of adaptation to return to homeostasis

- Sensitivity intensity of stressor needed to produce a response
- Reactivity how strong is a reaction to stressor
- Resilience is the time to go back to normal state

Chronic stress affects resilience by weakening the negative feedback system



Stress response in the body





Upregulation:

Behavior:

- Sensory systems
- Selective attention
- Memory
- Motor activity

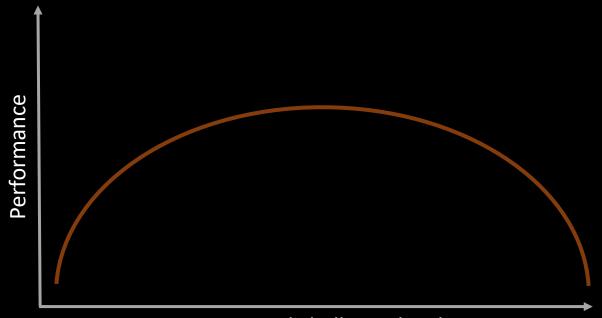
Downregulation:

- Long-term planning
- Distributed attention
- Less flexibility

Physiology:

- Sympathetic branch of ANS
- Heart rate and efficiency
- Blood flow to the brain, muscles, and lungs
- Glucocorticoids, Endogenous opiates, Oxytocin,
 Vasopressin
- Blood glucose levels
- Respiration
- Digestion
- Reproduction
- Immunity
- Recovery
- Growth

Stress intensity and coping strategies



Perceived challenge level



None



Moderate: social engagement



Strong: "fight or flight"



Extreme: freezing / dissociation

- Most modern-day stressors require "social engagement" and not "fight or flight" mode
- We need "fight-or-flight" mode to trigger negative feedback mechanism leading to recovery
- To optimally engage the situation needs to be <u>perceived</u> as safe and familiar

Displaced activity

- 1. Not immediately relevant in the situation
- 2. No biological meaning
- 3. Specific to the species, in humans habits Main goal reduce the stress level



Make the most of your displacement activity



- Notice when you (or others) are stressed
- Build good habits when the times are good, use them when the times are tough
- Expose yourself to novelty and variation: develop responses for wider range of situations
- Preparation: make the situation more familiar











Uncontrolled stress

Impossible to:

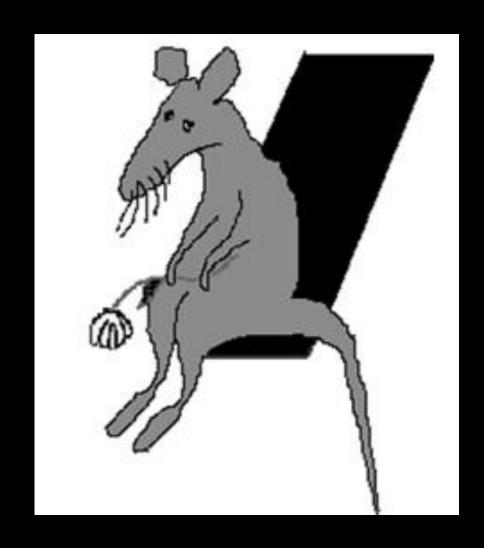
- Predict (the beginning or the end)
- Control (adapt to, avoid, or cope with)
- Share (isolation)





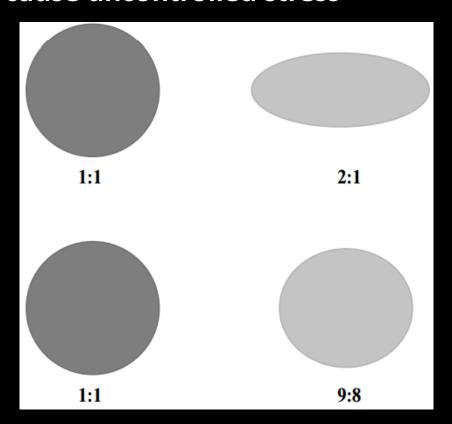
Learned helplessness

- Learning and other cognitive deficits
- Decreased aggression, explorative, and avoidance behaviors
- Reduced social activity, reduced autonomy (willpower, initiative)
- Highly-stereotyped, inflexible behavior
- Anhedonia
- Neophobia
- Sleep problems
- Weight loss
- Immune suppression

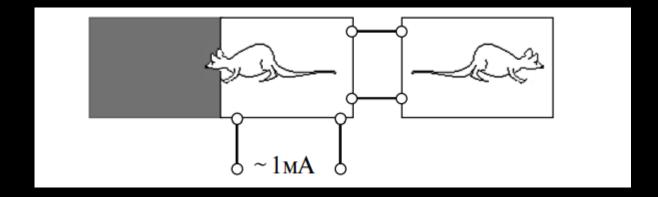


Learned helplessness

Example 1: Unpredictable rewards cause uncontrolled stress



Example 2: Controllable vs uncontrollable electric shocks



Resilience 101: prepare for the unpredictable

- Set internal deadlines
- Consider the plan for the worst-case scenario
- What is the best next step:
 - regardless of how other things turn out?
 - to learn more about the situation?

"There is no way of losing this game. Either you are right, or you learn something new."



Resilience 101: reclaiming control

- Stress yourself!
 - Exercise
 - Stick to (a self-imposed) routine
 - Try new things, take risks
 - Be naughty: do everything that's not directly forbidden
 - Express negative emotions
- It is enough to have the feeling of subjective control



Resilience 101: social safety nets

- Find a community where you don't experience "defeat":
 - Hobbies (the quirkier the better)
- Identify based on values or lifestyle (e.g. green lifestyle)
- Identify with multiple (various) groups of people
- Build your own community (it can be a community of one)



It is not others' expectations and intentions but our perceptions of them that serve as the stressor

Why should I care about stress?

- People tend to ignore their stress until it becomes overwhelming
- Tuning into our stress reactions allows us to:
 - Recognize negative signals, danger signals, and signs of distress in ourselves and others
 - "When one lacks the capacity to feel heat the risk of being burned increases"
 - Consider what is not working, what is out of balance, what are we ignoring?
 - Identify new ways to take care of ourselves
- Not posing those questions is itself a source of stress

Conclusions

- Get curious about your stress:
 - Notice when you or others are involved in displacement activity
 - Identify the feeling
 - Address the source

- Get intentional about your habits:
 - Why am I doing what I am doing?
 - What makes me feel good?
- Get intentional about recovery:
 - Rest
 - Sleep
 - Fool around

