## **COMMENTARY**

## Strategies in self-management of stress

Steven Lawrence\*

Lawrence S. Strategies in self-management of stress. J Health Pol Manage 2021;4(6): 3.

## ABOUT THE STUDY

of the most common reasons people are not seeking for mental health treatment is a preference to control emotional issues on their own. Self-control refers back to the techniques that people use on their own (i.e., without expert guidance) to control symptoms. Stress is a part of being human, and it could help encourage you to get things done. Even excessive stress from severe illness, job loss, demise with in the family, or a painful life event may be a natural part of life. You may also feel down or anxious, and that's normal too for a while. Stress impacts all of us every now and then and not all stress is harmful. However, excessive levels of stress over the years can negatively have an effect on your mental and physical health and can be a risk element for depression or anxiety. People experience stress in distinctive ways (e.g., headaches, problem sleeping, anger, stomach aches, and sadness). Stress management will assist you deal more efficiently with the stressors on your life. The following are a number of the suggestions that might assist in decreasing your stress: Create a listing of ways to recharge and unwind. For instance, take a bath, read a book, listen to songs, or watch a TV show you enjoy. Do at least this sort of activities every day, Take breaks from work or other structured activities. During breaks, spend time taking walks outdoors, listening to music or sitting quietly, to clear and calm your mind, Seek the help of trusted buddies and family or a mental health expert in case you want to "vent" about conditions which are bringing on stressful feelings, If you have too much on your plate, get rid of unnecessary commitments and try not to take on new duties in your professional or private life. Try to find a healthful stability between work and different activities, If possible, delay important life modifications which includes

switching jobs or moving till you feel much less stressed, If some thing or someone is bothering you, speak your issues openly, adapt to stressful conditions by changing your mind-set and expectations, Reflect on what you admire in your life that will help you maintain things in perspective. Try to view disturbing conditions from a more positive perspective. Instead of focusing on things which are out of your control, focus on what you can control, such as the manner you choose to react to problems. Rather than getting disappointed about an extended line, consider it a possibility to slow down and reflect or call a friend. There's plenty more you could do to help control stress. Consider these life-style modifications: Exercise: To begin with, physical activity can assist enhance your sleep and better sleep means better stress control. Doctors don't yet know precisely why, but those who exercising more has a tendency to get better deep "slow wave" sleep that helps renew the brain and body. Just take care not to exercise too close to bedtime, which disrupts sleep for a few people. Diet: The advantages of consuming health foods extend beyond your waistline for your mental health. A healthful food plan can reduce the outcomes of stress, building up your immune system, level your mood, and lower your blood pressure. Lots of added sugar and fats could have the opposite impact. Junk food can seem even more appealing when you're under a whole lot of stress. To live healthful and on an even keel, search for complex carbohydrates, lean proteins, and fatty acids found in fish, meat, eggs, and nuts. Sleep: A common side effect of stress is that you may struggle to fall asleep. If this takes place 3 instances a week for at least three months, you could have insomnia, an incapability to fall and stay asleep. Lack of sleep also can add for your stress level and cause a cycle of stress and sleeplessness.

Department of Graduate and Professional Studies in Education, California State University, Sacramento, California, USA

Correspondence: Steven Lawrence, Department of Graduate and Professional Studies in Education, California State University, Sacramento, California, USA, E-mail: lawrencesterse@csus.edu.

Received: November 05, 2021; Accepted: November 19, 2021; Published: November 26, 2021



This open-access article is distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution Non-Commercial License (CC BY-NC) (http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by-nc/4.0/), which permits reuse, distribution and reproduction of the article, provided that the original work is properly cited and the reuse is restricted to noncommercial purposes. For commercial reuse, contact reprints@pulsus.com