

mind hk



# How to manage stress

# 如何處理壓力

Mind HK was founded and is jointly supported by Mind UK and the Patient Care Foundation  
[www.mind.org.uk](http://www.mind.org.uk) • [www.patientcarefoundation.com.hk](http://www.patientcarefoundation.com.hk) • [mind.org.uk](http://mind.org.uk)

This booklet is for anyone who wants to learn how to manage stress. It explains what stress is, what might cause it and how it can affect you. It also includes information about ways you can help yourself and how to get support, as well as providing tips for friends and family.

這本小冊子是幫助大家學習如何處理壓力的。它將介紹壓力是什甚麼、壓力的成因及其影響，亦。它包括了一些自我幫助的資訊、尋求協助的途徑及交給家人和朋友的一些小提示。

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## What is stress?

### 什麼是壓力是甚麼

We all know what it's like to feel stressed, but it's not easy to pin down exactly what stress means. When we say things like "this is stressful" or "I'm stressed", we might be talking about:

- Situations or events that put pressure on us – for example, times where we have lots to do and think about, or don't have much control over what happens.
- Our reaction to being placed under pressure – the feelings we get when we have demands placed on us that we find difficult to cope with. It's overwhelming. Sometimes you can't see beyond the thick fog of stress.

There's no medical definition of stress, and health care professionals often disagree over whether stress is the cause of problems or the result of them. This can make it difficult for you to work out what causes your feelings of stress, or how to deal with them. But whatever your personal definition of stress is, it's likely that you can learn to manage your stress better by:

- managing external pressures, so stressful situations don't seem to happen to you quite so often (see p.10)
- developing your emotional resilience, so you're better at coping with tough situations when they do happen (see p.12).

### Is stress a mental health problem?

#### 壓力是否為精神問題？

Being under pressure is a normal part of life. It can be a useful drive that helps you take action, feel more energised and get results. But if you often become overwhelmed by stress, these feelings could start to be a problem for you. Stress isn't a psychiatric diagnosis, but it's closely linked

to your mental health in two important ways:

- Stress can cause mental health problems, and make existing problems worse. For example, if you often struggle to manage feelings of stress, you might develop a mental health problem like anxiety or depression.
- Mental health problems can cause stress. You might find coping with the day-to-day symptoms of your mental health problem, as well as potentially needing to manage medication, health care appointments or treatments, can become extra sources of stress.

This can start to feel like a vicious circle, and it might be hard to see where stress ends and your mental health problem begins. (See our booklet *Understanding mental health problems* for more information on mental health.)

### Why does stress affect me physically?

### 為什麼了壓力會在生理上影響我？

You might find that your first clues about being stressed are physical signs, like tiredness, headaches or an upset stomach.

This could be because when we feel stressed emotionally, our bodies release hormones called cortisol and adrenaline. This is the body's automatic way of preparing to respond to a threat (sometimes called the 'fight or flight' response). If you're often stressed then you're probably producing high levels of these hormones, which can make you feel physically unwell and could affect your health in the longer term.

[I] can't sleep. [I'm] always on edge. Small things make [me] angry or tearful

## What are the signs of stress?

## 有壓力的表現是怎樣什麼？

We all experience stress differently in different situations. Sometimes you might be able to tell right away when you're feeling under stress, but other times you might keep going without recognising the signs. Stress can affect you both emotionally and physically, and it can affect the way you behave.

### Common signs of stress: 常見的表現

How you might feel:

- irritable, aggressive, impatient or wound up
- over-burdened
- anxious, nervous or afraid
- like your thoughts are racing and you can't switch off
- neglected or lonely
- depressed
- uninterested in life
- like you've lost your sense of humour
- a sense of dread
- worried about your health
- unable to enjoy yourself

How you might behave:

- finding it hard to make decisions
- avoiding situations that are troubling you
- snapping at people
- biting your nails

- picking at your skin
- unable to concentrate
- eating too much or too little
- smoking or drinking alcohol more than usual
- restless, like you can't sit still
- feeling tearful or crying

"My head is tight and all my thoughts are whizzing round in different directions and I can't catch them."

How you might be physically affected?

- shallow breathing or hyperventilating
- you might have a panic attack
- blurred eyesight or sore eyes
- problems getting to sleep, staying asleep or having nightmares
- sexual problems, such as losing interest in sex or being unable to enjoy sex

[It feels like] the world is closing in on me, I can't breathe and I'm running out of time

## What causes stress?

## 什甚麼導致壓力？

Feelings of stress are normally triggered by things happening in your life which involve:

- being under lots of pressure
- facing big changes
- worrying about something
- not having much or any control over the outcome of a situation
- having responsibilities that you're finding overwhelming
- not having enough work, activities or change in your life.

There might be one big thing causing you stress, but stress can also be caused by a build-up of small challenges. This might make it harder for you to identify what's making you feel stressed, or to explain it to other people.

"Lots of things stress me at the moment, mainly worries about my memory, as I'm a pensioner with nothing to do all day. Trying to fill my day is hard as I have arthritis so can't walk too far."

### Why do certain things make me feel stressed?

#### 為什麼有些事情會令我感到有壓力？

The amount of stress we feel in different situations can depend on:

- our perception of the situation – this might be connected to our past experiences, our self-esteem, and how our thought processes work (for example, if we tend to interpret things positively or negatively)
- how skilled we are at dealing with pressure (see p.10)
- our emotional resilience to stressful situations (see p.12).

We're all different, so a situation that doesn't bother you at all might cause someone else a lot of stress. For example, if you're feeling confident or usually enjoy public speaking, you might find that giving a speech in front of a room of people feels comfortable and fun. But if you're feeling low or usually prefer not to be the centre of attention, this situation might cause you to experience signs of stress.

"I get stressed when things get out of perspective – too much work, thinking too far ahead."

### What kind of situations can cause stress?

#### 什麼情況會可以產生導致壓力？

Some common life events which often cause a lot of stress are listed below.

### Personal issues

- illness or injury
- pregnancy and becoming a parent
- bereavement
- long-term health problems
- organising a complicated event, like a family holiday

### Friends and family

- getting married or civil partnered
- going through a break-up or getting divorced
- difficult relationships with parents, siblings, friends or children
- being a carer for a friend or relative who needs lots of support

### Employment and study

- losing your job
- long-term unemployment
- retiring
- exams and deadlines
- difficult issues at work
- starting a new job

### Housing

- poor housing conditions
- moving house
- problems with neighbours

### Money

- worries about money or benefits
- poverty
- debt

“My breakdown [...] was due to having a stressful job as a project manager and dealing with a marriage break-up and subsequent divorce.”

### Can happy events cause stress?

#### 快樂的事情是否會產生可以導致壓力？

Some of the situations listed above are often thought of as happy events – for example, you might feel expected to be happy or excited about getting married or having a baby. But because they can bring big changes or make unusual demands on you, they can still be very stressful. This can be particularly difficult to deal with, because you might feel there’s additional pressure on you to be positive.

“I’ve never been more stressed in my life than the 6 months leading up to my wedding... everyone kept asking me if I was happy and expecting me to be excited all the time, but I just couldn’t feel it. I ended up getting really ill”

## How can I deal with pressure?

### 我可以如何處理壓力？

Even though there are likely to be some things happening in your life that you can’t control, there are still lots of practical things you can do to manage the amount of pressure you’re under day to day.

#### Identify your triggers

#### 確定壓力你的誘發點

Working out what triggers stress for you can help you anticipate problems and think of ways to solve them. Even if you can’t avoid these situations, being prepared can help. Take some time to reflect on events and feelings that could be contributing to your stress (you might want to do this with a friend or family member).

You could consider:

- issues that come up regularly, and that you worry about, for example paying a bill or attending an appointment
- one-off events that are on your mind a lot, such as moving house or taking an exam
- ongoing stressful events, like being a carer or having problems at work.

You might be surprised to find out just how much you're coping with at once. Remember that not having enough work, activities or change in your life can be just as stressful a situation as having too much to deal with.

### Organise your time 合理安排你的時間

Making some adjustments to the way you organise your time could help you feel more in control of any tasks you're facing, and more able to handle pressure.

- Identify your best time of day, and do the important tasks that need the most energy and concentration at that time. For example, you might be a morning person or an evening person.
- Make a list of things you have to do. Arrange them in order of importance, and try to focus on the most urgent first. If your tasks are work related, ask a manager or colleague to help you prioritise. You may be able to push back some tasks until you're feeling less stressed.
- Vary your activities. Balance interesting tasks with more mundane ones, and stressful tasks with those you find easier or can do more calmly.
- Try not to do too much at once. If you take on too much, you might find it harder to do any individual task well. This can make you feel like you have even more pressure on you.
- Take breaks and take things slowly. It might be difficult to do this when you're stressed, but it can make you more productive.

"I try and reassure myself by breaking things down into small achievable tasks"

## Address some of the causes of stress

### 面對壓力的來源

Although there will probably lots of things in your life that you can't do anything about, there might still be some practical ways you could to resolve or improve some of the issues that are putting pressure on you. You might find it helpful to read some of our other booklets on issues around mental health, family and personal life, work life, student life, finances, housing and legal rights. All our resources are freely available on our website (see 'Useful contacts' on p.20).

## Accept the things you can't change

### 接受你不能改變的事

It's not easy, but accepting that there are some things happening to you that you probably can't do anything about will help you focus your time and energy more productively

"Sometimes I take a minute to 'reply' to my stressy thoughts...

it's hard to be stressed when you've got things in perspective! Most of the things I worry about are either things I can't change or things which aren't earth-shatteringly important."

## How can I become more emotionally resilient?

### 我如何增加情感抗逆力?

Taking steps to look after your wellbeing can help you deal with pressure, and reduce the impact that stress has on your life. This is sometimes called developing emotional resilience – the ability to adapt and bounce back when something difficult happens in your life.

## Make some lifestyle changes

There are some general changes that you can make to your lifestyle

that could help you feel more able to cope with pressure and stressful situations. You can:

- Practice being straightforward and assertive in communicating with others. If people are making unreasonable or unrealistic demands on you, be prepared to tell them how you feel and say no.
- Use relaxation techniques. You may already know what helps you relax, like having a bath, listening to music or taking your dog for a walk. If you know that a certain activity helps you feel more relaxed, make sure you set aside time to do it. (See our web pages on relaxation for lots more ideas.)
- Develop your interests and hobbies. Finding an activity that's completely different from the things causing you stress is a great way to get away from everyday pressures. If stress is making you feel lonely or isolated, shared hobbies can also be a good way to meet new people.
- Make time for your friends. When you've got a lot on this might seem hard, but it can help you feel more positive and less isolated. Chatting to friends about the things you find difficult can help you keep things in perspective – and you can do the same for them. Laughing and smiling with them will also produce hormones that help you to relax.
- Find balance in your life. You may find that one part of your life, such as your job or taking care of young children, is taking up almost all of your time and energy. Try making a decision to focus some of your energy on other parts of your life, like family, friends or hobbies. It's not easy, but this can help spread the weight of pressures in your life, and make everything feel lighter.

“When I'm stressed, I take myself away from everyone, into another room or somewhere quiet – even just for five minutes –

and sing to myself. Not full on belting out a tune, but just quietly or even humming to myself really calms me down.”

### Look after your physical health

#### 照顧你的生理健康

Taking steps to look after your physical health can help you manage stress and lessen the impact on your overall mental health. For example:

- Get good sleep. Stress can make it difficult for you to sleep, and you may develop sleep problems. Being well-rested can increase your ability to deal with difficult situations. (See our booklet *How to cope with sleep problems* for more information.)
- Be more physically active. Physical activity is important for reducing stress levels and preventing some of its damaging effects on the body (so long as you don't overdo it).
- Eat healthily. When you're stressed, it can be tempting to eat too much of the wrong kinds of food or to eat too little. But what you eat, and when you eat, can make a big difference to how well you feel.

### Give yourself a break

#### 給你令自己放鬆

Learning to be kinder to yourself in general can help you control the amount of pressure you feel in different situations, which can help you feel less stressed.

- Reward yourself for achievements – even small things like finishing a piece of work or making a decision. You could take a walk, read a book, treat yourself to food you enjoy, or simply tell yourself “well done”.
- Get a change of scenery. You might want to go outside, go to a friend's house or go to a café for a break – even if it's just for a short time.
- Take a break or holiday. Time away from your normal routine can

help you relax and feel refreshed. Even spending a day in a different place can help you feel more able to face stress.

- Resolve conflicts, if you can. Although this can sometimes be hard, speaking to a manager, colleague or family member about problems in your relationship with them can help you find ways to move forward.
- Forgive yourself when you make a mistake, or don't achieve

something you hoped for. Try to remember that nobody's perfect, and putting extra pressure on yourself doesn't help.

I distract myself from my [...] worry by doing a puzzle or playing a game.

### Use your support network

#### 利用你的支援網絡

Remember that whatever you're going through that's causing you stress, you don't have to cope with it alone.

- Friends and family. Sometimes just telling the people close to you how you're feeling can make a big difference – and they might be able to help you out in other ways too.
- Support at work, such as your line manager, human resources (HR) department, union representatives, or employee assistance schemes. Try not to worry that talking to your manager or colleagues about stress will be seen as a sign of weakness – your wellbeing is important and responsible employers will take it seriously. If you're worried that the culture in your workplace might not be very supportive, you might find it helpful to take a look at Time to Change's resources on mental health support at work, and also the Health and Safety Executive's information on work-related stress (see 'Useful contacts' on pp.20.)
- Support at university or college, such as your tutors, student union

or student services. (See our booklet *How to cope with student life* for more tips on accessing support as a student.)

- Online peer support. Sometimes sharing your experiences with people who've been through something similar can help you feel less alone. Elefriends and Big White Wall both offer supportive online communities where you can talk openly about stress and your mental health (see 'Useful contacts' on p.20). (For guidance on how to use these services safely, see our online booklet *How to stay safe online*.)
- Specialist websites and organisations. For example:  
The Stressbusting website and the Stress Management Society both offer information about stress and provide techniques for coping.  
The Mind Tools website can help you with stress management and assertiveness techniques.  
The International Stress Management Association can help you find a specialist stress practitioner in your local area.  
Mind's Infoline can provide information about support groups and mental health services in your local area.  
(For details of all these organisations, see 'Useful contacts' on pp.20–21.)
- Your GP. If you feel like you need some professional support, you can speak to your doctor. They can check your overall health, and help you access treatments. They could also recommend that you take some time off work, university or college, and sign a medical note for you.

## What treatments are there for stress?

### 有什麼針對壓力的治療？

Stress isn't a medical diagnosis, so there's no specific treatment for it. However, if you're finding it very hard to cope with things going on in your life and are experiencing lots of signs of stress, there are treatments

To access most treatments, the first step is usually to talk to your GP. (See our booklet *The Mind* guide to seeking help for a mental health problem for tips on how to talk to your doctor about your mental health.)

## Talking treatments

### 談療法

Talking with a trained professional can help you learn to deal with stress and become more aware of your own thoughts and feelings. Common types of talking treatments which can help with stress are:

- Cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT), which helps you understand your thought patterns, recognise your trigger points and identify positive actions you can take. (See our online booklet *Making sense of cognitive behavioural therapy* for more information.)
- Mindfulness based stress reduction (MBSR), which combines mindfulness, meditation and yoga with a particular focus on reducing stress. The *Be Mindful* website provides more guidance on mindfulness, including how to find a mindfulness-based stress reduction (MBSR) course (see 'Useful contacts' on p.20).

"Using mindfulness [helps me] to just allow some space to breathe and focus on the present moment."

## Medication

### 藥物

Feelings of stress are a reaction to things happening in your life, not a mental health problem, so there's no specific medication for stress. However, there are various medications available which can help to reduce or manage some of the signs of stress.

For example, your doctor might offer to prescribe:

- sleeping pills or minor tranquillisers if you're having trouble sleeping

- antidepressants if you're experiencing depression or anxiety
- medication to treat any physical symptoms of stress, such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS), or high blood pressure.

Before you are prescribed any medication, your doctor should explain to you what the medication is for, and discuss any possible side effects and alternative treatment options. (For more guidance, see our web pages on medication.)

### Ecotherapy

#### 生態療法

Ecotherapy is a way of improving your wellbeing and self-esteem by spending time in nature. This can include physical exercise in green spaces or taking part in a gardening or conservation project. (You can find out more about ecotherapy, including details of local programmes, in our booklet Making sense of ecotherapy.)

"[It helps me to] spend time outdoors or doing crafts."

### Complementary and alternative therapies

#### 輔助和另類療法

You may find certain alternative therapies help you manage feelings of stress. These might include acupuncture, aromatherapy, massage or Traditional Chinese Medicine. (See our web pages on complementary and alternative therapy for more information, including how to find a therapist.)

## How can friends and family help?

### 朋友和家人可以如何協助？

This section is for friends and family of someone who is experiencing stress, who want to support them.

If someone you're close to is stressed there are lots of practical things you can do to support them – even though you probably can't change the situation they're in.

- Help them reflect on whether they are stressed. Often, people don't notice that some physical symptoms and behaviour (such as not being able to get to sleep, or drinking more than usual) are actually signs of stress. Sometimes you may be able to see it before they recognise it themselves. If you've noticed that someone seems particularly busy, anxious or unwell, you could gently let them know, and ask how you can help.

- Listen to how they are feeling. Having a chance to talk openly could help someone to feel calmer and more able to move forward. Just being there for them will probably help lots.

[My friends can help by] making me a cup of tea, holding me while I cry, making me laugh...

- Reassure them that stressful situations can pass. For someone who is in the middle of a stressful time, it can be hard to see an end point. Let them know that situations change and can get better.

“Not putting extra pressure on me... letting me know they’re there but that I don’t have to do anything.”

- Help them address some causes of stress, if you can. You might be able to help your friend or family member look for support around issues like debt, housing problems or difficulties at work.
- Help them learn and practise relaxation techniques. You could help them research good relaxation techniques and find ways to practise them, such as a weekly yoga class, or setting aside time for breathing

[When I’m stressed I need friends to] hug me. It’s amazing how good a single hug can feel.

- Support them to seek professional help. For example, you could help them contact their GP, go with them to an appointment or do some research on mental health and wellbeing. (See our booklet *The Mind guide to seeking help for a mental health problem* for more ideas).
- Look after yourself. If someone around you is very stressed, you might become stressed too. If this happens, try to take a step back and look after your own wellbeing. Being calm and relaxed will make you more able to help someone else. (See our booklet *How to cope as a carer* for more information.)

## Useful Contacts

### 有用的聯絡

The Mental Health Association of  
Hong Kong

香港心理衛生會

tel: 2528 0196

web: [www.mhahk.org.hk](http://www.mhahk.org.hk)

Amity Mutual Support Society

恆康互助社

tel: 2332 2759

web: [www.amss1996.org.hk](http://www.amss1996.org.hk)

HK FamilyLink Mental Health

Advocacy Association

香港家連家精神健康倡導協會

tel: 2144 7244

web: [www.familylink.org.hk](http://www.familylink.org.hk)

United Centre of Emotional Health &  
Positive Living

聯合情緒健康教育中心

tel: 2349 3212

web: [www.ucep.org.hk](http://www.ucep.org.hk)

The Samaritan Befrienders Hong  
Kong

港撒瑪利亞防止自殺會

tel: 2389 2222

web: [www.sbhk.org.hk](http://www.sbhk.org.hk)

Institute of Mental Health Castle Peak  
Hospital

青山醫院精神健康學院

tel: 2466 7350

web: [www3.ha.org.hk](http://www3.ha.org.hk)

### Further Information

Mind HK was founded and is jointly supported by Mind UK and the Patient Care Foundation. At the moment Mind HK is limited to website support but with donations we hope to expand the work that is done. Volunteers welcome to contact:

**[mentalhealth@patientcarefoundation.com.hk](mailto:mentalhealth@patientcarefoundation.com.hk)**

Mind Hong Kong 是由 Mind UK 及 Patient Care Foundation Hong Kong 聯合協辦的機構。在現階段我們只能提供有限度的網上支緩。假若有足夠的捐款，我們會進一步擴大服務範圍。如有興趣參與義工團隊，請聯絡：[mentalhealth@patientcarefoundation.com.hk](mailto:mentalhealth@patientcarefoundation.com.hk)