







- Being alone and loneliness are related but different.
 - Isolation is the objective separation from others.
 - Loneliness is the subjective feeling of not being connected with others.
- You can be lonely in a room full of people OR be alone and not feel lonely at all.
- Loneliness is something we all probably experience from time to time.
 - Acute/situational versus chronic/developmental.



PROTECTIVE & RISK FACTORS

CONNECTEDNESS MAY HELP...

- Promote longer life
- Boost mood
- Provide a sense of purpose

LONELINESS MAY INCREASE RISK FOR...

- Stress/Anxiety
- High blood pressure
- Obesity
- Depression
- Cognitive decline

ATEXAS ASM GRILIFE EXTENSION

SOCIAL DISTANCE IS NOT PHYSICAL DISTANCE

- Humans are "wired" for social connectedness.
 - May help counter negative effects of stress and anxiety.
 - Actual or perceived lack of connectedness may elicit feelings of mistrust or of being threatened.
- Physical isolation can still include social stimulation.
 - Social stimulation may be neural rewarding.
 - Prioritize meaningful, long-term connections.



AGRILIFE EXTENSION

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SOCIAL (?) MEDIA

- Social media may only provide "easy" rewards, not true social connectedness.
- Time spent on social media may be associated with greater loneliness or perceived disconnectedness.
 - Are you really "connected" to someone you would not otherwise call, text, write, video chat, meet in person, etc.?
- Make social media affect longterm social connectedness.

AGRILIFE EXTENSION



RESULTS OF NEGLECTING STRESS

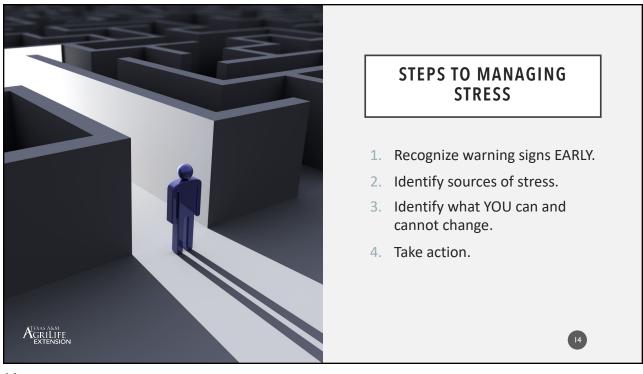
- Increased health problems
- Disrupted relationships
- Depression
- Decreased quality of care
 - Burnout



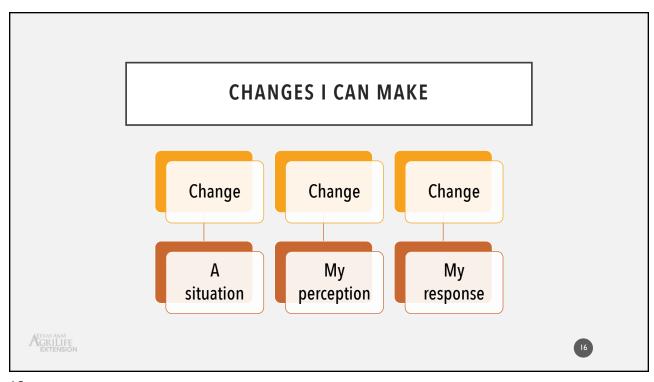


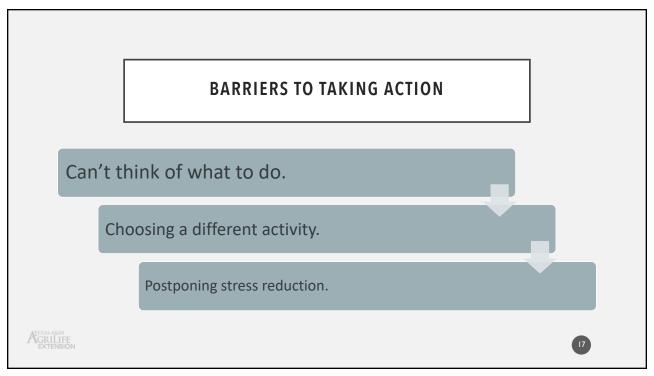
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Loss of pleasure in activities Pervasive sadness Appetite changes Sleep difficulties Fatigue/loss of energy Abnormal restlessness Decreased concentration/ decision-making Low self-esteem Preoccupation with thoughts of suicide





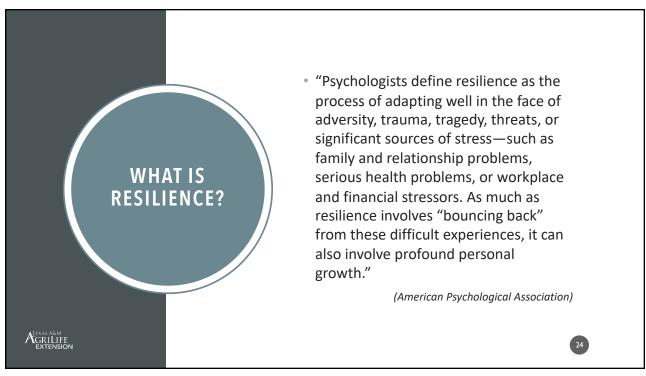


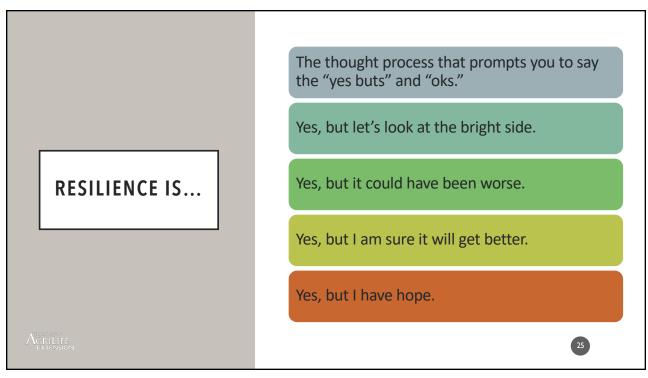










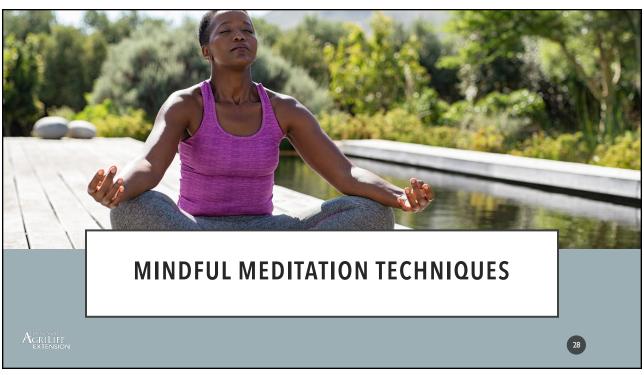


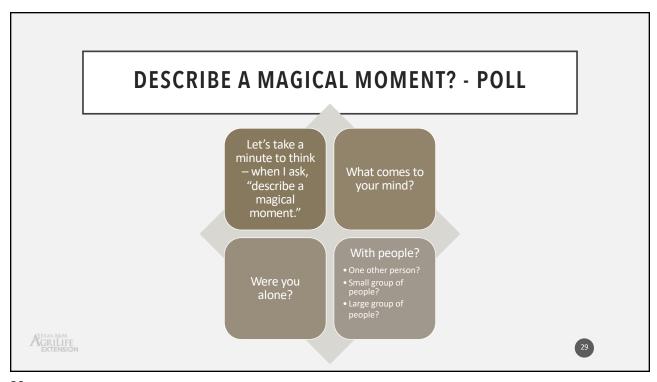


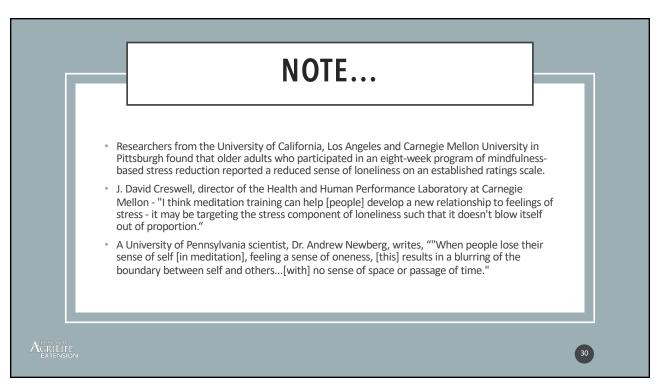


- We need to get out of this moment and to the next.
- Use your senses taste, touch, smell, hearing, seeing, to detract from thinking.
 - Look at tomorrow's or even the next week's calendar.
 - Talk to your child or pat your pet.
 - Take a deep breath (inhale four seconds by counting in your mind and exhale).
 - Squeeze a stress ball.
 - Write or type a journal note.
- Know and internalize that "This too shall pass" is not just a saying.
- · Practice mindfulness.





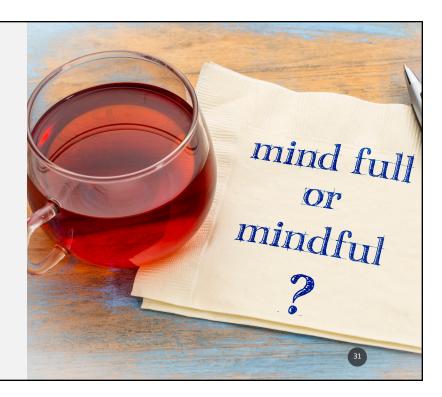




MINDFULNESS

- · Find a quiet space.
- Practice recognizing your thoughts and naming them – for e.g. "I felt tired just then."; "I feel lonely now."
- Feel what you feel without selfrecrimination or judgment.
- Don't just "shut off" or "stop" the thought.
- Make a mental note.
- If time permits, process the feeling then let it go or "table" it.
- Use meditation techniques to minimize the impact of your feelings.





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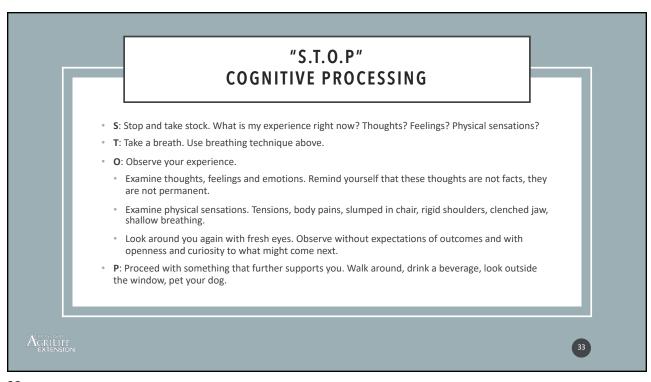


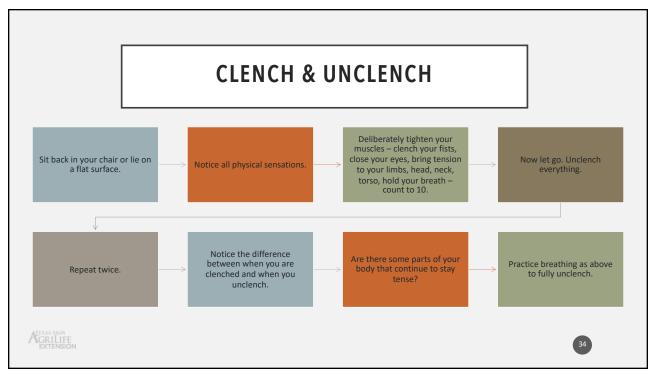
BREATHING

Technique:

- 1. Close your eyes.
- 2. Inhale deep breath while counting to 4 in your mind.
- 3. Hold for a second.
- Exhale elongated breath while counting to 8 in your mind.
- 5. Repeat for up to a minute.

Activates the relaxation response, lowers heart rate and blood pressure. Long exhales signals rest and prevents fight, flight or freeze.





ACCELERATE TO DECELERATE

- Physical symptoms might include racing heart, quick shallow breaths, pounding in your ears.



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ADDITIONAL RESOURCES

With Mindfulness, Life's in the Moment

https://news.harvard.edu/gazette/stor y/2018/04/less-stress-cleare thoughts-with-mindfulness-

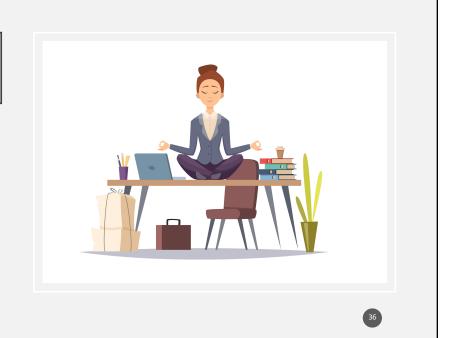
Benefits of Mindfulness

https://www.helpguide.org/harvard/benefits-of-mindfulness.htm How Often to Meditate

https://www.medicalnewstoday.com/articles/320392#how-often-to-meditate

 Mindful Mental Health https://www.mindful.org/category/hea lth/mental-health/





MENTAL HEALTH FIRST AID (FOR ADULTS)

- 8-hour face to face OR blended/virtual
- · 2-year certification as a Mental Health First Aider (MHFA)
- · Low or no-cost
- · State of the art curriculum
- Interactive
- Encourages real-time knowledge to practice applications
- · Allows for challenge by choice





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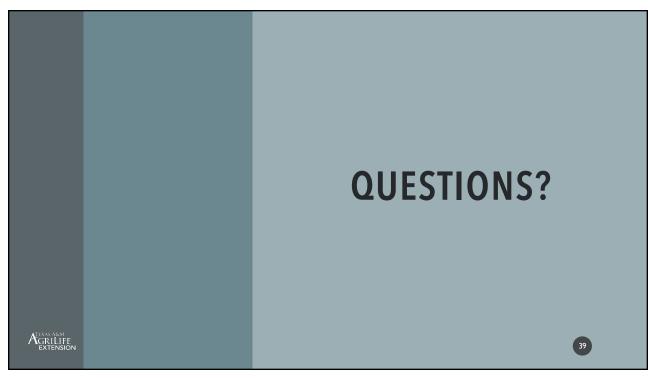
ABOUT MHFA

Mental Health First Aid – Adults takes the fear and hesitation out of starting conversations with peers, colleagues or loved ones about mental health and substance use problems. It aims to reduce stigma, promote hope and reiterates that recovery is possible.

Mental Health First Aiders are trained to:

- Recognize signs and symptoms of mental health challenges in people they work with or care about.
- Understand that they are not diagnosing, but simply being cognizant of
- Know that recovery from mental health challenges is possible and that
- Be patient, calm, nonjudgmental, reassuring and to provide "hope with facts" when supporting someone through a mental health crisis or challenge.
- Use an action plan to provide timely MHFA that can prevent situations such as suicidal thoughts, non-suicidal self-injury, psychotic episodes, substance use from becoming crises.





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