

Anxiety and Mindfulness

Neda F. Gould, PhD Assistant Professor Director, Mindfulness Program at Hopkins Associate Director, Bayview Anxiety Disorders Clinic Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences

What is Anxiety?



- A state of fear resulting from a realistic or imaginary threatening situation
- May have emotional, cognitive and physical components
- Anxiety can be a normal and healthy response to a situation

Anxiety vs. Anxiety Disorders



- Difficulty functioning in daily life
 - Occupational, academic, social/relationships
- Feel frequently overwhelmed or unable to cope with the anxiety
- Anxiety is excessive
- Using drugs/alcohol to deal with anxiety

Common Anxiety Disorders



- Panic Disorder (with Agoraphobia)
- Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder
- Generalized Anxiety Disorder
- Social Anxiety Disorder
- Specific Phobia
- Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder



Anxiety Disorders are Treatable...

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT) OHNS HOPKINS

- Short-term (6 to 20 sessions)
- Present-focused
- Can be equally effective as medication for anxiety disorders
- Combination Meds + CBT often used

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

Thoughts Behaviors

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

1) Thoughts

- Challenging Automatic Thoughts:
 - Am I 100% sure that _____?
 - What evidence do I have that ______?
 - What is the worst that could happen? How could I cope with that?



2) Behaviors

- Exposure-based Interventions
- -Relaxation or Mindfulness Exercises

Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT)

2) Behaviors

- Exposure-based Interventions
- -Relaxation or Mindfulness Exercises



What is Mindfulness?



What is Mindfulness?

- Bringing attention to the present moment
- Not focusing on what things should or could be like
- Turning towards our experiences, even if they are difficult
- The opposite of mindfulness? →
 Mindlessness and Auto-pilot

What gets in the way of mindfulness?



- Thinking
 - To do list
 - Worrying
 - "Stories"
 - Catastrophizing
- Multi-tasking
- Technology (CELL PHONES)
- COVID-19...



When can we practice mindfulness?

- In every moment...
- Formal mindfulness
 - Using an "anchor" to bring attention to the present
- Informal mindfulness
 - Noticing when you are on "autopilot"
 - Bringing awareness to the present



Why Practice Mindfulness?

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System	Effect	
Psychological	Decreased stress, anxiety, depression	

Improved focus and memory Improved quality of life

Changes in brain structure and function Psychiatric (Brain)

Neurological (Chronic Pain) Decreased pain severity Decreased disability

Increased pain acceptance Cardiovascular

Decreased blood pressure

Improved immune function **Immune**

Digestive

Inflammatory Bowel Syndrome

Metabolic Sustained weight loss Diabetes—mixed findings



Benefits of Mindfulness Meditation

- Tunes us into the present
- Makes it easier to be mindful during activities
- Allows us to listen to our bodies
 - e.g., noticing stress, tension
- Allows us to be more open and flexible
- Increases our ability to tolerate discomfort and uncertainty
- Allows us to notice thoughts without reacting to them

How to incorporate mindfulness (A) JOHNS HO into your day...



- Take a 3-breath break
- Label your emotion
- Accept your emotions without judgement
 - "What we resist, persists"

Label your thoughts (e.g., catastrophizing)

Bring attention to your senses

5-4-3-2-1



Reground Yourself

Connect with the present moment. Identify:



5 things you can see



4 things you can feel



3 things you can hear



2 things you can smell



1 thing you can taste



"Drop the Story"

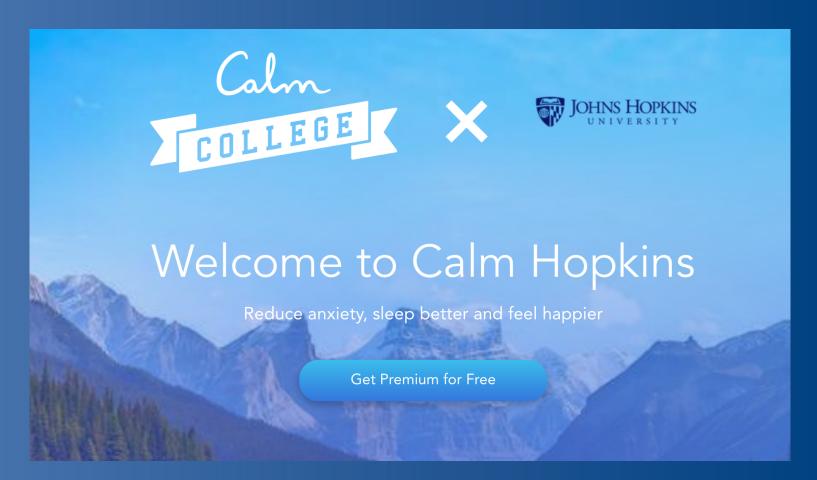


1) State the facts of an event in one sentence

2) Notice "add-on thoughts" that take you away from the facts

3) Return to the facts





Go to calm.com/jhu

Daily Mindfulness Sessions



Daily Mindfulness with Dr. Neda Gould

12 PM Wednesdays

https://jhjhm.zoom.us/j/747490420

Meeting ID: 747 490 420

Let's Practice...

