

Winter Newsletter Survey

We are interested in studying topics related to the COVID-19 pandemic as well as the civil unrest and political protests that have been occurring in the United States. If you are interested in providing us with some information about your involvement with these topics, please answer the questions below!

Have you been activated or mobilized to engage in activities related to addressing the COVID-19 pandemic?

- Yes
- No

Have you been activated or mobilized to engage in activities related to addressing civil unrest or political protest?

- Yes
- No

Has your partner been activated or mobilized to engage in activities related to addressing the COVID-19 pandemic?

- Yes
- No



NA - NO partner

Has your partner been activated or mobilized to engage in activities related to addressing civil unrest or political protest?

Yes

No

NA - No partner

Additional Comments

Your answer

Submit

Never submit passwords through Google Forms.

This form was created inside of University at Buffalo. [Report Abuse](#)

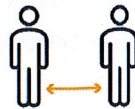
Google Forms



CASES ARE RISING.
ACT NOW!



WEAR A MASK



STAY 6 FEET APART



AVOID CROWDS

Coping with Stress

Updated Dec. 11, 2020 [Print](#)

Pandemics can be stressful

The coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) pandemic may be stressful for people. Fear and anxiety about a new disease and what could happen can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions in adults and children. Public health actions, such as social distancing, can make people feel isolated and lonely and can increase stress and anxiety. However, these actions are necessary to reduce the spread of COVID-19. **Coping with stress in a healthy way will make you, the people you care about, and your community stronger.**

Stress during an infectious disease outbreak can sometimes cause the following:

- Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones, your financial situation or job, or loss of support services you rely on.
- Changes in sleep or eating patterns.
- Difficulty sleeping or concentrating.
- Worsening of chronic health problems.
- Worsening of mental health conditions.
- Increased use of [tobacco](#), and/or [alcohol and other substances](#).



Take care of your mental health

You may experience [increased stress](#) during this pandemic. Fear and anxiety can be overwhelming and cause strong emotions.

Get immediate help in a crisis

- Call 911
- [Disaster Distress Helpline](#) [☞](#) : CALL or TEXT 1-800-985-5990 (press 2 for Spanish).
- [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#) [☞](#) : 1-800-273-TALK (8255) for English, 1-888-628-9454 for Spanish, or [Lifeline Crisis Chat](#) [☞](#) .
- [National Domestic Violence Hotline](#) [☞](#) : 1-800-799-7233 or text LOVEIS to 22522
- [National Child Abuse Hotline](#) [☞](#) : 1-800-4AChild (1-800-422-4453) or text 1-800-422-4453
- [National Sexual Assault Hotline](#) [☞](#) : 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) or [Online Chat](#) [☞](#)
- [The Eldercare Locator](#) [☞](#) : 1-800-677-1116 [TTY Instructions](#) [☞](#)

- [Veteran's Crisis Line](#)  : 1-800-273-TALK (8255) or [Crisis Chat](#)  or text: 8388255

Find a health care provider or treatment for substance use disorder and mental health

- [SAMHSA's National Helpline](#)  : 1-800-662-HELP (4357) and TTY 1-800-487-4889
- [Treatment Services Locator Website](#) 
- [Interactive Map of Selected Federally Qualified Health Centers](#) 

Everyone reacts differently to stressful situations

How you respond to stress during the COVID-19 pandemic can depend on your background, your social support from family or friends, your financial situation, your health and emotional background, the community you live in, and many other factors. The changes that can happen because of the COVID-19 pandemic and the ways we try to contain the spread of the virus can affect anyone.

People who may respond more strongly to the stress of a crisis include:

- People who are [at higher risk for severe illness](#) from COVID-19 (for example, older people, and people of any age with certain underlying medical conditions).
- [Children and teens](#).
- People caring for family members or loved ones.
- Frontline workers such as [health care providers and first responders](#),
- Essential workers who work in the [food industry](#).
- People who have existing [mental health conditions](#).
- People who use [substances](#) or have a substance use disorder.
- People who have lost their jobs, had their work hours reduced, or had other major changes to their employment.
- [People who have disabilities](#) or developmental delay.
- People who are [socially isolated](#) from others, including people who live alone, and people in rural or frontier areas.
- People in some [racial and ethnic minority groups](#).
- People who do not have access to information in their primary language.
- People experiencing [homelessness](#).

COVID-19




MENU >

Take care of yourself and your community

Taking care of your friends and your family can be a stress reliever, but it should be balanced with care for yourself. [Helping others cope with their stress](#), such as by providing social support, can also make your community stronger. During times of increased social distancing, people can still maintain social connections and care for their mental health. Phone calls or video chats can help you and your loved ones feel socially connected, less lonely, or isolated.

Healthy ways to cope with stress

- **Know what to do if you are sick and are concerned about COVID-19.** Contact a health professional before you start any self-treatment for COVID-19.
- **Know where and how to get treatment** and other support services and resources, including counseling or therapy (in person or through telehealth services).
- **Take care of your emotional health.** [Taking care of your emotional health](#) will help you think clearly and react to the urgent needs to protect yourself and your family.
- **Take breaks from watching, reading, or listening to news stories**, including those on social media. Hearing about the pandemic repeatedly can be upsetting.
- **Take care of your body.**
 - Take deep breaths, stretch, or [meditate](#)  .

- Try to eat healthy, well-balanced meals.
- Exercise regularly.
- Get plenty of sleep.
- Avoid excessive alcohol and drug use.
- **Make time to unwind.** Try to do some other activities you enjoy.
- **Connect with others.** Talk with people you trust about your concerns and how you are feeling.
- **Connect with your community- or faith-based organizations.** While social distancing measures are in place, consider connecting online, through social media, or by phone or mail.

Know the facts to help reduce stress

Knowing the facts about COVID-19 and stopping the spread of rumors can help reduce stress and stigma. Understanding the risk to yourself and people you care about can help you connect with others and make an outbreak less stressful.

Take care of your mental health

Mental health is an important part of overall health and wellbeing. It affects how we think, feel, and act. It may also affect how we handle stress, relate to others, and make choices during an emergency.

People with pre-existing mental health conditions or substance use disorders may be particularly vulnerable in an emergency. **Mental health conditions** (such as depression, anxiety, bipolar disorder, or schizophrenia) affect a person's thinking, feeling, mood or behavior in a way that influences their ability to relate to others and function each day. These conditions may be situational (short-term) or long-lasting (chronic). People with preexisting mental health conditions should continue with their treatment and be aware of new or worsening symptoms. If you think you have new or worse symptoms, call your healthcare provider.

Call your healthcare provider if stress gets in the way of your daily activities for several days in a row. Free and confidential resources can also help you or a loved one connect with a skilled, trained counselor in your area.

Get immediate help in a crisis

- Call 911
- **Disaster Distress Helpline** [🔗](#) : CALL or TEXT 1-800-985-5990 (press 2 for Spanish).
- **National Suicide Prevention Lifeline** [🔗](#) : 1-800-273-TALK (8255) for English, 1-888-628-9454 for Spanish, or **Lifeline Crisis Chat** [🔗](#) .
- **National Domestic Violence Hotline** [🔗](#) : 1-800-799-7233 or text LOVEIS to 22522
- **National Child Abuse Hotline** [🔗](#) : 1-800-4AChild (1-800-422-4453) or text 1-800-422-4453
- **National Sexual Assault Hotline** [🔗](#) : 1-800-656-HOPE (4673) or **Online Chat** [🔗](#)
- **The Eldercare Locator** [🔗](#) : 1-800-677-1116 **TTY Instructions** [🔗](#)
- **Veteran's Crisis Line** [🔗](#) : 1-800-273-TALK (8255) or **Crisis Chat** [🔗](#) or text: 8388255

Find a health care provider or treatment for substance use disorder and mental health

- **SAMHSA's National Helpline** [🔗](#) : 1-800-662-HELP (4357) and TTY 1-800-487-4889
- **Treatment Services Locator Website** [🔗](#)
- **Interactive Map of Selected Federally Qualified Health Centers** [🔗](#)






Suicide

Different life experiences affect a person's risk for suicide. For example, suicide risk is higher among people who have experienced violence, including child abuse, bullying, or sexual violence. Feelings of isolation, depression, anxiety, and other emotional or financial stresses are known to raise the risk for suicide. People may be more likely to experience these feelings during a crisis like a pandemic.

However, there are ways to protect against suicidal thoughts and behaviors. For example, support from family and community, or feeling connected, and having access to in-person or virtual counseling or therapy can help with suicidal thoughts and behavior, particularly during a crisis like the COVID-19 pandemic.

Learn more about CDC's work in [suicide prevention](#).

Other Resources:

- [National Suicide Prevention Lifeline](#)  : 1-800-273-TALK (8255) for English, 1-888-628-9454 for Spanish, or [Lifeline Crisis Chat](#)  .
- [SAMHSA Suicide Prevention](#) 
- [Suicide Risk Factors and Warning Signs](#) 
- [Five Action Steps for Communicating with Someone Who May Be Suicidal](#) 

Recovering from COVID-19 or ending home isolation

It can be stressful to be separated from others if you have or were exposed to COVID-19. Each person ending a period of home isolation may feel differently about it.






Emotional reactions may include:

- Mixed emotions, including relief.
- Fear and worry about your own health and the health of your loved ones.
- Stress from the experience of having COVID-19 and monitoring yourself, or being monitored by others.
- Sadness, anger, or frustration because friends or loved ones have fears of getting the disease from you, even though you are cleared to be around others.
- Guilt about not being able to perform normal work or parenting duties while you had COVID-19.
- Worry about getting re-infected or sick again even though you've already had COVID-19.
- Other emotional or mental health changes.





Children may also feel upset or have other strong emotions if they, or someone they know, has COVID-19, even if they are now better and able to be around others again.

Resources

For Everyone




- [How Right Now](#) 
- [Coping with a Disaster or Traumatic Event](#)
- [HHS ASPR TRACIE COVID-19 Behavioral Health Resources](#) 
- [Coronavirus Tax Relief and Economic Impact Payments](#) 
- [General Public: Care for Yourself](#) 
- [Young Adults: Care for Yourself](#) 

For Communities

- [Coping with Stress During an Infectious Disease Outbreak](#)  
- [Taking Care of Your Behavioral Health during an Infectious Disease Outbreak](#)  

For Families and Children




- [Helping Children Cope during an COVID-19 Outbreak](#)
- [Helping Children Cope with Emergencies](#)
- [Coping After a Disaster](#)  – A Ready Wrigley activity book for children age 3-10

- [Teen Depression](#) 
- [Parents: Care for Yourself](#) 
- [Family Caregivers: Care for Yourself](#) 
- [Students: Care for Yourself](#) 


For People at Higher Risk for Serious Illness

- [Serious Illness Care Program COVID-19 Response Toolkit](#) 
- [Older Adults: Care for Yourself](#) 

For Healthcare Workers and First Responders

- [Healthcare Personnel and First Responders: How to Cope with Stress and Build Resilience During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- [Emergency Responders: Tips for Taking Care of Yourself](#)
- [Disaster Technical Assistance Center](#)  (SAMHSA)
- [First Responders: Care for Yourself](#) 
- [Clinicians: Care for Yourself](#) 

For Other Workers

- [Employees: How to Cope with Job Stress and Build Resilience During the COVID-19 Pandemic](#)
- [Working Adults: Care for Yourself](#) 
- [Critical Workers: Care for Yourself](#) 
- [Teachers: Encourage Your Students to Care for Themselves](#) 

Last Updated Dec. 11, 2020

