



An tSeirbhís Náisiúnta Síceolaíochta Oideachais | National Educational Psychological Service

Anxiety - Information for Teachers

What is Anxiety?

Anxiety is a normal and healthy reaction to a stressful situation. Feeling anxious is **very common**. All teenagers experience some amount of anxiety at times.

Some anxiety or stress **can be positive** as it makes us more alert and helps us perform better. It can help us **deal with tense or challenging situations**. Young people often feel anxious when they are starting a new school, sitting an exam, competing in sporting events, public speaking, meeting new people, going on a date etc.

Remember. It is okay if your students experience some anxiety. You can reassure them that **anxiety is normal** and something they can cope with. Let them know that what they are feeling is okay and it is helpful to talk about how they are feeling.

Anxiety is **only healthy and helpful** if it is **short lived**. It is a problem when the young person is worried and anxious a lot of the time. It is also a **problem** when there is **no obvious reason** for them to feel anxious or stressed.

Symptoms of Anxiety

Anxiety **affects people in different ways**. It can affect the way people feel (**Physical Symptoms**), think (**Mental Symptoms**) and behave (**Behavioural Symptoms**).

You should be concerned when the anxiety that a student is experiencing is **impacting significantly** on their day to day functioning as follows:

- Absentism
- Incomplete homework and deterioration in schoolwork
- Tiredness and low energy
- Demotivated and negative
- Avoiding tasks
- Withdraw from friends, school, work, sports or other things that they usually enjoy
- Constantly seeking reassurance but coaxing or reassurance having no effect
- Keyed up, over-sensitive and irritable
- They have unexplained outbursts
- Frequent trips to the toilet
- Restless and difficulty concentrating in class
- Difficulty making decisions
- Forgetfulness
- Excessive worrying or anxiety about insignificant situations
- Lack of care about their personal appearance

In these instances anxiety is **not protecting them**, but rather **preventing them** from fully participating in typical activities of daily life-school, friendships, academic performance.

An anxious student may complain about the following:

- Racing heart
- Shortness of breath
- Dizziness
- Tingling sensation, pins and needles (particularly in hands)
- Blurred vision
- Sound distortion
- Feeling nauseous
- Dry mouth, difficulty swallowing
- Sweating or trembling

- Headaches
- Skin rashes or flare ups
- Butterflies in stomach
- Chest/stomach pains
- Loss of appetite

Causes of Anxiety

There are many things that **cause anxiety**. **Anxiety is individual** i.e. what causes one person anxiety may not affect another.

How to Help a Student to Reduce their Anxious Feelings

There is **no single technique** to manage anxiety. However there are a number of techniques that when used together will reduce anxiety. Remember change takes time. Be prepared for ups and downs.

Remember the Basics!

- Encourage the student to talk to friends, family, the Guidance Counsellor or teachers about how they are feeling.
- Encourage them to get enough sleep by leaving their phone/laptop outside their bedroom; avoiding caffeine and sugar before sleeping; avoiding long weekend lie-ins. A minimum of 8 to 9 hours sleep on school nights is recommended for teens
- Explain to them that what they eat or drink can impact on how they feel. Avoid caffeine and energy drinks as they can increase anxious feelings. Avoid high sugar content foods as they may experience a sugar crash
- Remind them that exercising will help them to release tension. It also causes the brain to release serotonin which is a hormone that can improve your mood. It also will help them to sleep better
- Explain to them that smoking, drinking or taking drugs are often used as a coping mechanism for anxiety but they in fact can make it worse.

Identify the Triggers

Try to encourage them to identify the triggers for their anxiety. By keeping a log of the following:

- *When and where do they feel anxious?*
- *What makes the feelings worse?*
- *What helps reduce the feelings?*

Positive Self-Talk

As we go about our day, we say things to ourselves in our heads about the things that we or others do. This is called self-talk. We choose what we say to ourselves. It is likely that he/she is engaging in **negative self-talk**. When we are anxious we engage in faulty and irrational thinking which affects the way we feel and behave.

Writing down their thoughts can be a starting point in identifying the negative thoughts. The next step is to **challenge these negative thoughts** by asking **"Is this really true?"** and the last step is to **replace these negative thoughts with positive, more reassuring ones**.

Examples of Positive Thoughts are:

- I am unique, I can be myself
- I can try harder instead of giving up
- I don't have to be perfect. I can just try my best
- I have done this before, I know I can do it again
- I am not a fortune teller, I do not know what they are thinking

In class you can encourage the student to use this phrase **"Is this really true?"** to challenge their negative thinking. You can then encourage them to replace it with a more **realistic or positive** thought. You can encourage them to start using the [Thoughts Log](#).

Practicing relaxation

Practicing relaxation creates the opposite effects to stress and anxiety. It lowers the heart rate, reduces blood pressure and the

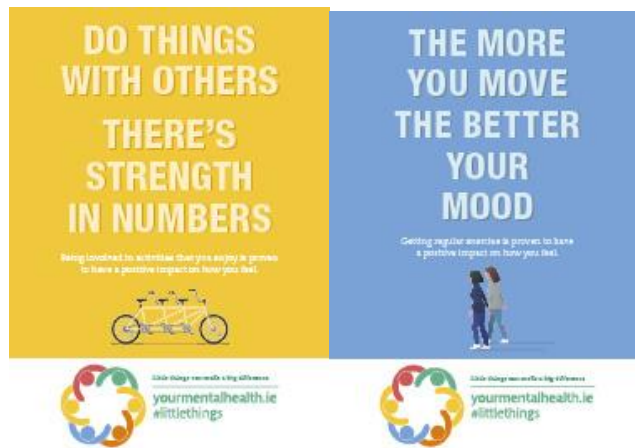
sweat gland and lowers arousal. There are many **relaxation techniques** and different things work for different people. You can introduce some of these practices in your classes, for example starting each class with a 5 minute relaxation, mindfulness exercise etc. Then encouraging the students to continue to practise these at home. Remind them that there are lots of free downloadable (Mindfulness and Relaxation apps) and there are lots of classes running in local communities.

- Yoga
- Pilates
- Meditation
- [Mindfulness](#)
- [Muscular relaxation](#)
- [Visualization](#)
- [Body Focus](#)
- [Deep Breathing Exercises](#)

Remember the Little Things

Highlight the [Little Things](#) campaign to your classes. This was designed to remind us of the little things that make a big difference to how we feel. It's the little things that can help lift your mood. See below as well as www.HealthPromotion.ie for printed poster and postcard packs that you can display in your classroom.





Additional Support

Encourage them to talk to the **Guidance Counsellor** for **short term extra support**.

If they are reluctant to do this, encourage them to **visit their GP** who can support them or refer them on. **Cognitive Behavioural Therapy (CBT)** is very effective in helping people manage anxiety.

See also NEPS Handout - **Understanding and Coping with Anxiety-Strategies for Students and Teachers**