Performing under Pressure; on the Biology, Psychology and Sociology of stress in high-performance professions

III - ON THE PSYCHOLOGY OF STRESS



Stress as a subjective experience

- Like many evolved behaviours, the phenomenological expression of stress (how people behave in response to stress) may vary widely, while the underlying physiology is universal.
 - Often the behavioural expression depends heavily on the context in which stress is experienced.
 - Panic / Hyper focus
 - Egocentrism / altruistic care for others
 - Enabling others / taking on the problem at hand

On the role of physiological stressors in the appraisal of psychological stress: How rational is our experience of stress really?



The importance of the preceding minutes to hours

- Are you hungry or thirsty?
- Did you get enough sleep?

Are you ill / in pain?

Are you deficient in something

- Dehydration
- Magnesium
- Etc.

Did something else stress you in the receding minutes



Bublitz, J. C. (2020). What is wrong with hungry judges ? A case study of legal implications of cognitive science. In R. Waltermann & J. Hage (Eds.), Law, Science and Rationality (Vol. 124, pp. 727–749). The Hague: Maastricht Law Studies. Sapolsky, R. M. (2017). Behave! The biology of humans at our best and worst. In *Penguin Press* (1st ed.). https://doi.org/10.1111/1467-8357.00356

Feedback loops: The perception of stress without a direct stressor

- Neurotransmitter metabolism takes time
 - Transferred anger
 - Non-stressor related cortisol functioning and its psychological effects
 - Inflammation raises cortisol levels to push immune system
 - Nightmares and morning cortisol levels
 - Excessive carbohydrate intake



Sapolsky, R. M. (2004). Why zebras don't get ulcers: A guide to stress, stress related diseases, and coping in Natural History. https://doi.org/10.1002/cir.3880060119

Throughout this course we will see examples of feedback loops and how they can be utilised to optimise function under stressful conditions!!!



Nutritional deficiencies



A deficiency in vitamins, minerals or water can have serious effects on neurological functioning. If you are feeling stressed or frustrated and cannot figure out why it may make sense to get bloodwork done to see if you are not deficient in anything. Common deficiencies to look out for:

- Magnesium
- Calcium
- lodine
- Iron
- Vitamin D, A, B12,



Experience: we react in line with what we have tried before



Anticipation of future problems based on previous experiences

- Triggers for stress reactions
 - What were your parents like
 - What were your peers in early life like Where did you grow up (place and social strata)

Experiences with specific individuals How did they react previously?

Which responses worked in the past to get you out?
Familiar reactions and behaviours
Certainty of outcome (the devil you know)

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Your family's past: how those before you set you up for life



The importance of your family's past

Transmission of trauma through generations

-Stressed out mommy rat

Holocaust survivors and the shock wave through the generations

Grooming behaviour by mom

Matthews, S. G., & Phillips, D. I. W. (2010). Minireview: Transgenerational inheritance of the stress response: A new frontier in stress research. Endocrinology, 151(1), 7–13. Krippner, S., & Barrett, D. (2019). Transgenerational trauma: The role of epigenetics. Journal of Mind and Behavior, 40(1), 53–62. Sharp, H., Pickles, A., Meaney, M., Marshall, K., Tibu, F., & Hill, J. (2012). Frequency of Infant Stroking Reported by Mothers Moderates the Effect of Prenatal Depression on Infant Behavioural and Physiological Outcomes. PLoS ONE, 7(10). https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0045446 Strathearn, L. (2011). Maternal neglect: Oxytocin, dopamine and the neurobiology of attachment. Journal of Neuroendoctinology, 23(11), 1054–1065. https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1365-2826.2011.02228.x

The importance of culture

What does your culture eat?

Where did it emerge?

How do you arrange inheritance

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