壓力定義與測量	
生八人我六八里	
王郁苕	
2011/4/6	
2011/4/0	
大綱	
● 壓力的概念	
• 影響壓力反應的身心社會因素	
<ul><li>情緒</li></ul>	
<ul><li>認知</li></ul>	
<ul><li>人格</li><li>◆ 社會支持網絡</li></ul>	
• 壓力反應	
● 壓力測量	
至77以至	
壓力的概念	
<ul> <li>Maintenance of life is critically dependent on</li> </ul>	
keeping our internal milieu constant in the face of a changing environment.	
<ul> <li>Claude Bernard (1865/1961)</li> </ul>	
• "homeostasis."	
• Cannon (1929)	
• Selve (1956) used the term "stress" to represent	
<ul> <li>Selye (1956) used the term "stress" to represent the effects of anything that seriously threatens</li> </ul>	
homeostasis.	

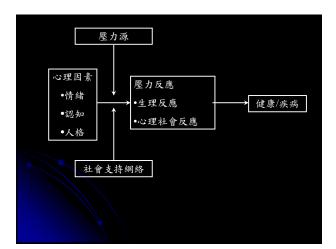
• Schneiderman, Ironson, & Siegel (2005)

# 壓力的概念

- The actual or perceived threat to an organism is referred to as the "<u>stressor</u>" and the response to the stressor is called the "stress response."
  - 使個體產生壓力的各種刺激事件統稱為壓力源,包括各種實際存在或可能存在的內在及外在情勢。
- Although <u>stress responses</u> evolved as adaptive processes, Selye observed that severe, prolonged stress responses might lead to tissue damage and disease.
  - 有機體對干擾其平衡狀態及使其應付能力過度負荷的刺激 事件所表現出的反應型態。
    - Schneiderman, Ironson, & Siegel (2005)

# 壓力的概念

- Definition of stress
  - The condition in which person-environment transactions lead to a perceived discrepancy between the physical or psychological demands of a situation and the resources of the individual's biological, psychological, or social systems.



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#### 情緒的定義

一種複雜型態的身體變化和心理變化,包括有針對情境而產生的生理興奮、感覺、認知歷程及行為反應(Kleinginna,1981)

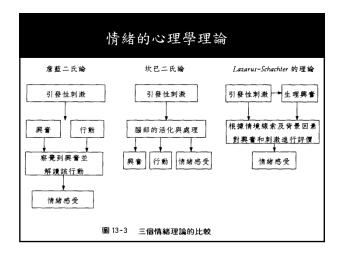
#### 嬰兒的情緒

- 不需要先前的練習,嬰兒就會以恐懼或呼吸困難來應對巨大聲響(Sylvan Tompkins, 1962)。嬰兒似乎已「先天設定好」以某種情緒來應對某些刺激。
- ◆4-6個月大的嬰兒以能對重複呈現的成人臉孔照片 (露出各種表情)顯出「習慣化」反應,這說明 嬰兒似乎也擁有解讀他人臉部表情的先天能力 (Serrano et al., 1992)

#### 情緒的生理歷程

- 自主神經系統
  - 交感神經與副交感神經系統
- 下視丘和邊緣系統
  - 整合生理與奮的激素層面和神經層面,除了情緒之外,也是攻擊、 防衛和逃離等行為型態的控制系統。
- 大腦皮質
  - 涉入所有的複雜情緒中,提供聯想、記憶及意義,以便整合心理 經驗和生物反應。目前研究發現,大腦皮質中似乎有不同的情緒 中樞,分別處理正面情緒(左半球,如快樂)和負面情緒(右半球, 如憤怒)。

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#### 文化與情緒表達

- 不同文化對於應該如何管理情緒,有著不同的標準。
- 文化建立起各種社會準則,以規定人們何時可以展現某些情緒,何種身份地位的人們在何種情境中適合展現何種類型的情緒(Lutz & Abu-Lughod, 1990)。

# 認知與壓力反應

- 認知評價(cognitive appraisal)
  - 指對壓力源的認知解釋和評估
  - 對壓力的認知評價可以改變壓力源對壓力反應 的衝擊。

#### 認知評價

- Primary and Secondary Appraisal
  - Primary appraisal
    - assessing the meaning of the situation for our well-being
      events judged to be stressful are further evaluated.

#### 認知評價

- Secondary appraisal
  - The ongoing assessment of available resources for coping.
  - significant discrepancy between demand and resource leads to stress.
  - secondary appraisal doesn't always follow primary appraisal may precede it.
- Stress may occur without cognitive appraisal
  - example: emergency situations.

#### 認知評價

- 影響認知評價的因素
  - 個人因素
    - intellectual, motivational and personality characteristics such as self-esteem level or belief system
  - 情境因素
    - situations that involve strong demands and are imminent are more stressful.
    - life transitions
      - those which deviate from expected timetables

#### 認知評價

- •情境因素(續)
  - ambiguous situations

    - role ambiguity function or task is unclear
       harm ambiguity likelihood of harm or availability of resources unclear
  - desirability of situation
  - undesirable events tend to experienced as more stressful than desirable ones
     controllability of situation can the event be controlled?
  - - behavioral control affecting the event through some action.
       cognitive control affecting the experience of the event by using some mental strategy

# 個人特質與壓力反應

- 控制信念 (Rotter, 1966)
- 自我效能 self-efficacy (Bandura, 1977)

# 控制感

- People strive for personal control
  - The feeling that they can make effective decisions and take actions to produce positive outcomes and avoid negative
- Types of Control
  - Behavioral Control concrete action to reduce stress
  - Cognitive Control stress is modified by thoughts
  - Decisional Control choice of a course of action
  - Informational Control aids in prediction and preparation

控制感	
<ul> <li>Beliefs About Oneself and Control</li> <li>Locus of control</li> </ul>	-
● Internal(內在決控)- control of events lies within us ● External(外在決控)- situations/others control what happens	
<ul> <li>Assessing LOC</li> <li>I-E Scale by Rotter</li> <li>Rotter, 1966</li> </ul>	
• Roller, 1900	
*	
控制感	
Beliefs About Oneself and Control	
● Self-efficacy自我效能	
<ul> <li>an estimate of chances of success based on:</li> <li>belief that behavior would produce positive outcome.</li> </ul>	
we are capable of producing the behavior.     strong self-efficacy is linked to lower strain.	
控制感	·
Personal Control and Health	
<ul> <li>Control may be related to health behaviors and adjustment to illness</li> </ul>	
<ul> <li>Adjustment to illness relates to use of cognitive control</li> </ul>	
	-

#### 性格與健康

- A型性格與B型性格
  - A型行為特徵(TAB):時間逼迫感、過度競爭、敵意
  - B型行為特徵:A型之外的行為型態,較具競爭心, 也較不具敵意
- TAB與冠狀動脈性心臟病
- C型性格與樂觀態度
  - C型性格-「濫好人」、克己、自制、自我犠牲、合作、姑息、讓步、缺乏主見、有耐性、服從權威、避免表達負面情緒(特別是憤怒),可以預測癌症或加速癌症的進程

#### 敵意

一組長期而持久的負面評價或認知歷程, 同時也伴隨生氣的情緒,以及相關的行為 反應,如言語攻擊、身體攻擊,以及壓抑 敵意

• 林&翁(2002)

#### 敵意的行為表現

- 行 為 屆 面
  - 身體攻擊(assault)
  - 對立(negativism)
  - 言語敵意(verbal hostility)
  - 間接敵意(indirect hostility)
- 情感層面
  - 易怒(irritability)
- 認知層面
  - 懷疑(suspicion)
  - 怨恨(resentment)

Buss & Durkee (1957)

L	

# 敵意相關疾病

- 冠狀動脈心臟病
- 頭痛
- 消化性潰瘍
- 癌症
- 類風濕性關節炎

# 堅毅性格(韌性)

- Hardiness
  - A personality style that explains why some people get sick under stress.
    - Kobasa, 1979
  - Characteristics
    - control belief that one can influence events
    - commitment sense of purpose or involvement
    - <u>challenge</u> viewing changes as opportunities for growth

# 堅毅性格

- Hardiness, Coherence, and Resilience
  - Conceptually similar terms
    - sense of coherence when the world is seen as comprehensible, manageable, meaningful
    - resiliency having high levels of self-esteem, personal control, and optimism
      - studied in children living in adverse situations.

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# 堅毅性格

- Hardiness and health
  - Retrospective and prospective studies found hardy people have fewer illnesses and deal with stress more effectively.

# 堅毅性格

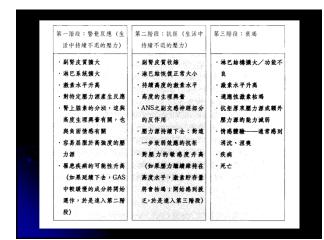
- Hardiness in Old Age
  - Stamina 毅力
    - studied in older people
    - a triumphant, positive outlook during adversity
  - Past health, education and activity level are related to stamina

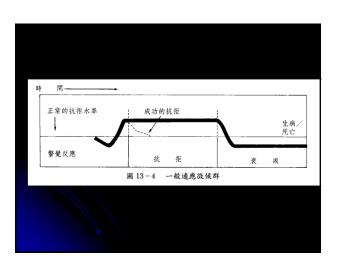
# 社會支持網絡

- 社會支持(social support)
  - 指他人提供的資源,表示個人在某個溝通網絡和共同 義務中會受到照顧、愛、尊重、並與他人緊密相連 (Cobb, 1976; Cohen & Syme, 1985)。
- 社會支持的內容
  - 情緒的支持、尊重的支持、實質的或工具性的支持、 訊息的支持、網絡的支持。
  - 不同的壓力來源,人們認為最有助益的社會支持也隨之不同。
- 社會支持的適切性
  - 適時、適地、適量

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# 壓力反應 數多性威脅的緊急反應 一般適應症候群 Hans Selye把有機體對壓力源的反應稱為一般適應症候群 (General Adaptation Syndrome, GAS) 心理神經免疫學(psychoneuroimmunology, PNI) 解對外在壓力源(生活事件)如何改變免疫系統對內在壓力源(病毒或細菌)的反應 Ader & Cohen, 1993; Maier et al., 1994





# 壓力反應

- 壓力的心理反應
  - 心理防衛機轉
  - 因應方式
    - 問題導向因應方式
    - 情緒導向因應方式
  - 創傷後壓力症候群 (post-traumatic stress disorder, PTSD)
  - 哀傷反應

應付策略的類型	例子
問題導向的應付方式	
改變壓力源或改變個人與壓力	版的關係 ·對抗 (破壞、消除、或減輕該威脅)
——經由直接行動及/或問題	解決的活 ·逃離 (使自己遠離於該版會)
sh sh	· 辱找「對抗或逃離」的其他途徑(W
	商、協議、交涉、妥協)
	· 預防未來的壓力 (採取行動以增進作
	人的抗拒力或减弱预期壓力的強度)
情緒針對的應付方式	
改變自己——經由某些活動使	自己覺得 ·以身體爲主的活動 (服用抗焦慮的勇
舒適些,但並未改變該壓力源	。 物、放鬆法、生理回饋法)
	· 以認知爲主的活動(有計畫地分散)
	意力、幻想、冥思、靜坐)
	·接受治療以調整造成額外焦慮的意識
	或潛意識歷程。

# 壓力衡鑑

- 壓力源

  - 重大生活壓力源Holmes & Rahe(1967)的社會再適應量表(SRRS)
  - 日常瑣事
- 生理激動狀態(physiological arousal)
  - 血壓、心跳、呼吸、膚電阻反應;血中或尿中之 cortisol、epinephrine、norepinephrine
- 心理評量
  - 認知
  - 情緒
  - 性格

社會適應量表 (Thomas Holmes 和R. H. Rahe)			 	
	1. 伴侶死亡	100		
	2. 離婚	73		
	3. 分居	65		
	4. 入獄	63		
	5. 家庭親密成員死亡	63		
	6. 個人身體重大疾病或受傷	53		
	7. 結婚	50		
		47	-	
	9. 婚姻的危機	45		
	10. 退休	45	-	
	11. 家人生重病	44		
	12. 懷孕	40		
	13. 性的困擾	39		
	14. 家庭新成員的加入	39		
	15. 事業有重大的調整	39		
	16. 經濟狀況的改變	38		
	17. 親密友人死亡	37		
	18. 工作的改變	36		
	19. 與伴侶爭吵次數有重大變化	35		
	20. 為了購屋或事業的貸款	31		

- 一年內經歷過的生活事件,合計後可算出 一個人一年當中所承受的壓力值
  - •壓力值150~300:屬於輕、中度生活危機
  - 壓力值大於300以上:屬於重度生活危機,生 病的可能性高達70%。

# 健康的生物心理社會介入模式

- 目標
  - 健康行為與生活型態
  - 健康狀況改變的適應
- 方式

  - 行為修正 放鬆法(relaxation) 生理回饋(biofeedback)
  - 認知改變
  - 心理治療