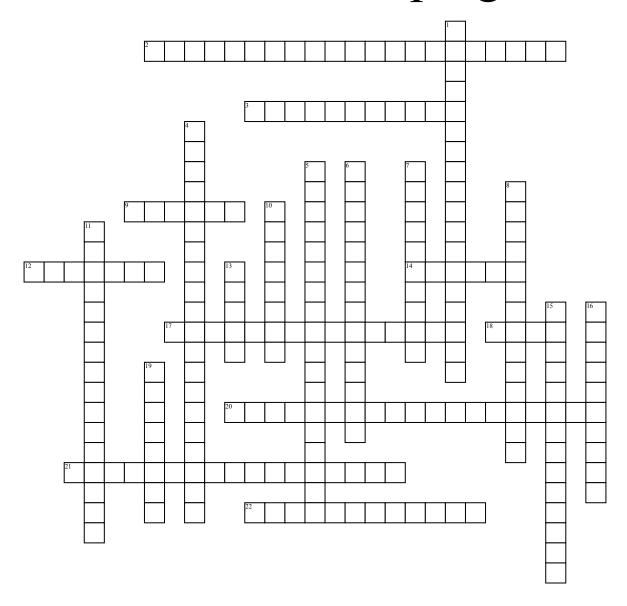
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## Stress and Coping



## **Across**

- 2. Real or imaginary stressors
- **3.** A defense mechanism, is the active, conscious process of denying unacceptable thoughts or emotions
- **9.** The process in which the individual can control or modify their responses to stressors
- **12.** Characterized by apprehension, dread, mental uneasiness, and a sense of helplessness
- **14.** The body's general nonspecific response to the demands placed on it by a stressor
- **17.** The hormonal triggers that are intended to promote adaptation through mechanisms
- **18.** Sense of apprehension triggered by a perceived threat to saftey or well-being.

- **20.** The physical, spiritual, cognitive, emotional, and psychologic well-being of an individual
- **21.** Directly trigger the stress response without any necessary cognitive process on the part of the individual
- **22.** The individual day-to-day tensions that people face are commonly referred to in stress and coping

## Down

- 1. Individual attempts to predict the impact, intensity, and duration of the coping behavior necessary to respond to the stressor
- **4.** Mental processes used to interpret and make sense of environmental stimuli
- **5.** How the individual perceives the stressor
- **6.** The physical cost of adaptation to physiologic or psychosocial stressors

- 7. Persistant feeling of emptiness, hopelessness, sadness, or despair.
- **8.** Physiologic changes triggered by stress
- 10. Good stress associated with
- accomplishment and victory

  11. The "first impression" occurrin
- immediately on exsposure to a stressor
- **13.** Subjective sense of intense displeasure, irritation, or animosity
- **15.** Evaluating a challenging situation, identifying potential steps to resolve the situation, and then implementing those steps.
- **16.** The changes that are necessary to achieve the characteristic stability of homeostasis
- **19.** Stress associated with inadequacy, insecurity, and loss