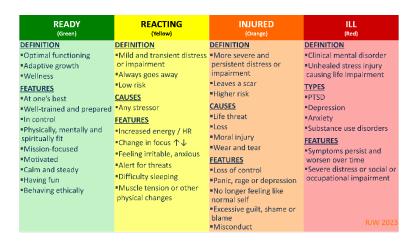
Stress Continuum Model

READY (Green)	REACTING (Yellow)	INJURED (Orange)	ILL (Red)
DEFINITIONOptimal functioningAdaptive growthWellness	 DEFINITION Mild and transient distress or impairment Always goes away Low risk 	persistent distress or impairment	■ Clinical mental disorder ■ Unhealed stress injury causing life impairment
■ At one's best ■ Well-trained and prepared ■ In control ■ Physically, mentally and spiritually fit ■ Mission-focused ■ Motivated ■ Calm and steady ■ Having fun ■ Behaving ethically	CAUSES	 Higher risk CAUSES Life threat Loss Moral injury Wear and tear FEATURES Loss of control Panic, rage or depression No longer feeling like normal self Excessive guilt, shame or 	■PTSD ■Depression ■Anxiety ■Substance use disorders FEATURES ■Symptoms persist and worsen over time ■Severe distress or social or occupational impairment
		blame ■Misconduct	RJW 2023

4 Sources of Orange Zone Stress

Trauma	Loss	Inner Conflict	Wear and Tear
A traumatic injury	A grief injury	A moral injury	A fatigue injury
Due to the experience of or exposure to intense injury, horrific or gruesome experiences, or death.	Due to the loss of people, things or parts of oneself.	Due to behaviors or the witnessing of behaviors that violate moral values.	Due to the accumulation of stress from all sources over time without sufficient rest and recovery.





Seven Cs of Stress First Aid:

1. CHECK

Assess: observe and listen

2. COORDINATE

Get help, refer as needed

3. COVER

Get to safety ASAP

4. CALM

Relax, slow down, refocus

5. CONNECT

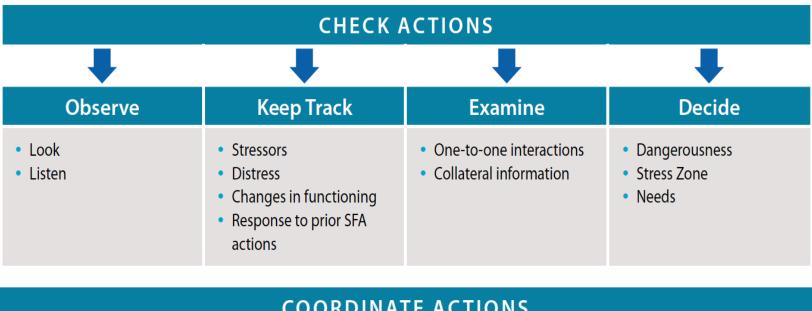
Get support from others

6. COMPETENCE

Restore effectiveness

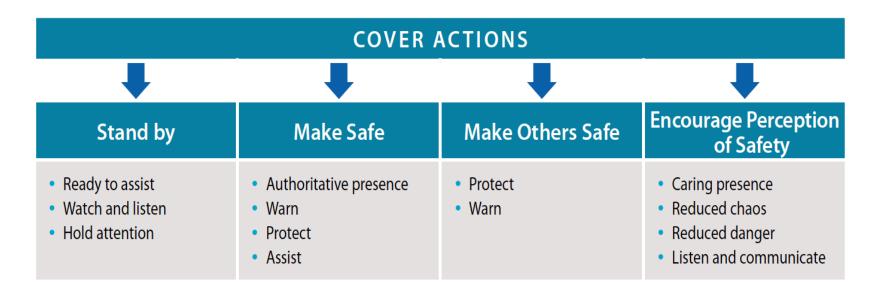
7. CONFIDENCE

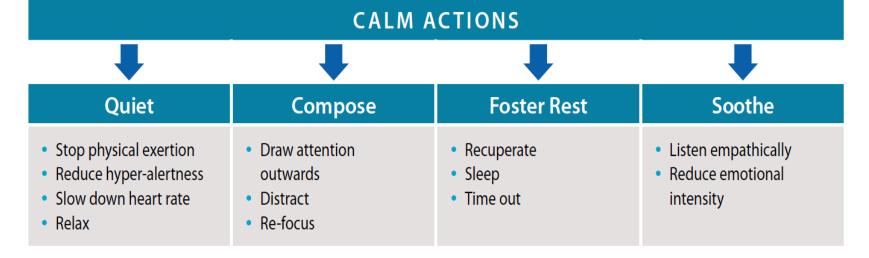
Restore self-esteem and hope



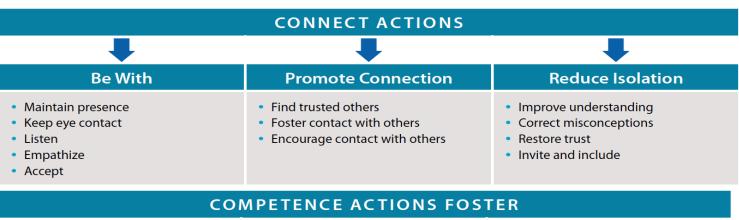


Continuous Aid

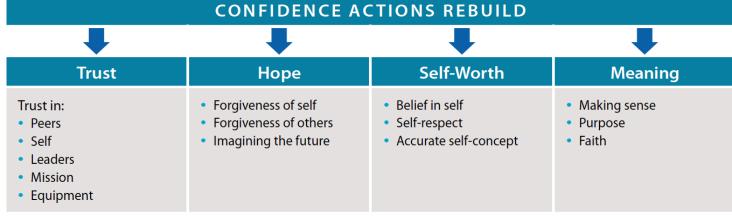




Primary Aid



•	•	•
Occupational Skills	Well-Being Skills	Social Skills
Improve occupational skills to reduce risk of stress reactions in inexperienced staff: Train Retrain Reassign Mentor back to duty	Re-establish or learn new skills to deal with stress reactions: Calming Problem-solving Health and fitness Managing trauma and loss reminders	Re-establish or learn social skills to deal with stress-reactions: Requesting support Conflict resolution Assertiveness Seeking mentoring



Secondary Aid

SFA FUNCTIONS	POSSIBLE ACTIONS
Check	 Assess current level of distress and functioning Assess immediate risks Assess need for additional SFA interventions or higher levels of care Reassess progress (Re-Check)
Coordinate	 Decide who else should be informed of situation Refer for further evaluation or higher levels of care, if indicated Facilitate access to other needed care
Cover	 Ensure immediate physical safety of stressed person and others Foster a sense of psychological safety and comfort Protect from additional stress (ensure respite)
Calm	 Reduce physiological arousal (slow down heart rate and breathing, relax) Reduce intensity of negative emotions such as fear or anger Listen empathically to the individual talk about experiences Provide information that calms
Connect	 Encourage connection to primary support people Help problem-solve to remove obstacles to social support Foster positive social activities within crew
Competence	 Help mentor back to full functioning Facilitate rewarding work roles Arrange for retraining
Confidence	 Mentor back to full confidence in self, leadership, mission and values Help restore meaning or faith Foster the trust of coworkers and family members in the individual