five do-it-yourself alternative body therapies to bust everyday tension (little or no training required)

TAKE A DEEP BREATH. DRINK WATER. MOVE. "These are the three most vital and basic ways we can take care of ourselves," says Jennifer Absey, R.N., a certified massage therapist in Woodland Hills; Calif., "but they're also the very things we tend to stop doing when we get stressed."

Anxiety and tension stimulate the release of stress hormones like adrenaine, norepmephrine and cortisol. That's fine in dealing with short-term stressors, But when we sustain a high stress level for an extended time, these hormones begin to interfere with the body's natural healing abilities. Over time, a high level of stress can weaken tendons and ligaments, thin bones, cause muscle spasms, elevate blood pressure, increase cholesterol production and disrupt digestion, among many other negative effects. To save your sanity and your

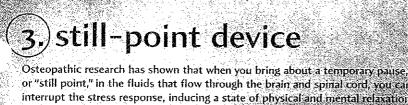
health, it's vital that you put a stop to

Start by making "breathe, drink, move a daily mantra. Eat properly, even when you don't feel like it. Meditate: Try forms of; exercise that offer mental as well as physical benefits, such as yoga or t'ai chi. And make regular use of one or more of the following do-it-yourself body therapies, all of them designed to put the stress response on pause and allow your body to regain its matural balance.

NOTE: Avoid any type of manual therapy if you have a fever, active cancer, swelling of unknown origin or any other special concern, if in doubt, ask your physician.







Osteopathic research has shown that when you bring about a temporary pause, or "still point," in the fluids that flow through the brain and spinal cord, you can interrupt the stress response, inducing a state of physical and mental relaxation. Craniosacral therapists recommend using a still-point inducer to prompt this momentary interruption. The inducer can be a manufactured device (you can order one from upledger.com or stillpointer.com for about \$15) or homemade, produced by placing two tenns balls inside a sock and tying the end to hold the balls in place.

NOTE: Do not use this technique if you have had internal bleeding in the head, acute stroke, acute head trauma or a brainstem tumor.



WHAT TO DO:

- Lie on the floor. You can keep your knees bent or put your feet up on a chair, whichever way you're most comfortable.
- 2. Notice the spot where your head touches the floor. Place the still-point device between your head and the floor at that very spot. Separate the sides of the device just slightly so that they produce a bit of pressure on the back of your head but are still comfortably supporting your weight. Your chin will be slightly tilted. Let your whole body relax.
- 3. Rest on the device for 5 to 15 minutes. Your breathing will become easier and your muscle tension will decrease. There's no risk associated with daily or extended use, so don't worry if you fall asleep.

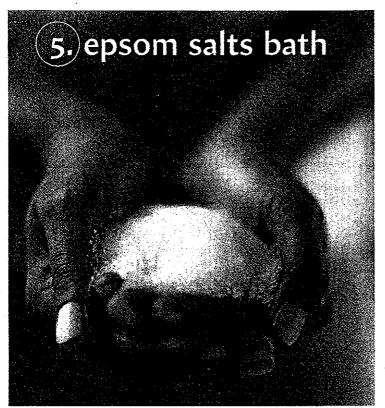
WHAT TO DO:

- Lie on your back in bed or on the floor. Lift your knees slightly, hip-width apart, to keep your abdomen and lower back in a relaxed, neutral position. You can put a pillow under your knees for better support.
- Place your hands on your belly and inhale deeply, drawing your breath down toward your sacrum and then up toward your shoulders, keeping most of the air pressure in your abdomen.
- 3. Exhale through your mouth, relaxing your jaw and your entire body. Breathe deeply and evenly; it's fine to breathe through your mouth, especially

our nasal passages are congested. Don't pause between breathing in and breathing out. Feel your belly rise and fall with the breath.

- 4. Using the pads of your fingers, begin to massage your abdomen as if kneading out knots; you also can make gentle circles. Start at the navel and work outward. When you discover an area that is tight or tender, linger there and breathe deeply as you press with your fingers until the sensation begins to release.
- 5. Place the fingertips just inside the hipbones. Sink the pinkie side of each hand deeply into the pelvic floor and pull gently upward, as if scooping the large intestines toward the navel.
- 6. Continue to alternate between these techniques for 10 to 15 minutes. Throughout, pay attention to what you're feeling—physically and emotionally.





An excess of stress hormones can reduce magnesium levels in the heart, constricting vessels and increasing blood pressure, coagulation and stickiness of blood platelets—all of which raise the risk of heart attack. Bathing in Epsom salts, a magnesium—sulfate compound, can counter these reactions, helping to lower blood pressure, relax muscles and regulate heart and blood-vessel functioning.

Research has shown that bathing in Epsom salts at least three times a week will increase blood levels of magnesium and sulfates for about 24 hours. Sulfates aid the clearance of certain drugs (after their intended action has occurred) and enhance proper joint and gut functioning; they also assist the lubricating proteins that enable joints to work smoothly and that help move contents though the intestines more easily. Increasing blood-sulfate levels may positively affect people with autism, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease and ulcerative colitis—all of whom have been found to have low levels of sulfates.

WHAT TO DO:

Applying direction of energy for even a few minutes can be beneficial, says Roy Desjarlais, a massage therapist and certified craniosacral therapist at the Upledger Institute in Palm Beach Gardens, Fla. Desjarlais suggests the following technique:

- 1. Place your hands in front and in back of the affected area; they can be on or off the body depending on your comfort level.
- 2. Focus your attention on that area and concentrate, or "intend," on sending healing energy from one hand to the other through the injured area. Think of your hands as jumper cables and the tissue as the drained battery. Your hands are sending energy to recharge the area, allowing the tissue to rebalance itself.

WHAT TO DO:

- 1. Pour 1 1/2 cups of Epsom salts (available at drugstores) into bath water heated to your tolerance level. Climb in and soak for at least 12 minutes. Be sure to drink 8 ounces of water during or after your bath because you'll be sweating.
- 2. After your bath, dry off and put on cotton pajamas or a cotton robe, which will help absorb any lingering perspiration. Do only those activities that restore you, such as reading or listening to relaxing music. (Forget about your favorite TV show; it'll only rev you up.) Residual sweating may disturb your sleep, so wait until you've cooled completely—but not so long that you get chilled—before hitting the sack.
- 3. If you're feeling especially frazzled, try to do this daily.

"After you've interrupted the stress response, it's beneficial to determine the nature of your reaction to stress to avoid unnecessary repetition," says Jennifer Absey, R.N. Don't accept that repeated stress is a given.

Start by figuring out what you're fighting, running from or running toward that's overwhelming you. Is it a misunderstanding with a family member, or perhaps a new (and intimidating) opportunity? After you identify the source, you have two choices: You can alter your response, or you can alter the situation. Sometimes the latter is more appropriate. For example, if a needling boss sends you home reeling on a daily basis, something needs to be fixed—and it's not realistic to expect such a boss to change.

Stressful situations that are constant reruns require that we take action or our bodies will suffer the consequences. Furning in silence, then dashing home and attempting to relax with a hot bath or self-massage isn't a long-term solution. Commit to brainstorming at least three strategies for defusing your source of stress—then create a schedule to carry them out.