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The Nature of Emotional Intelligence

The Nature of Emotional Intelligence

- High IQ does not directly correlate with EQ.
 - Success does not depend on IQ alone
- Intelligence is not mono dimensional:
 - Interpersonal intelligence
 - Intrapersonal intelligence

Emotional Intelligence: John Mayer

- Self awareness
 - Recognizing a feeling as it happens
- Managing emotions
 - Handling feelings so they are appropriate
- Motivating oneself
 - Managing emotions in the service of a goal
- Recognizing emotions in others
 - Empathy
- Handling relationships
 - Managing emotions in others

Self Awareness

 Negative behavior awareness does not mean it will be changed.

Some people are:

- Not being aware at the moment it occurs
- Aware but unable to "escape"
- Aware but do not want to change

Managing Emotions

- The ratio of positive and negative emotions determines our sense of wellbeing.
- We may not control when or what emotion will be but we can control how long an emotion will last.
 - Try to find ways to shorten negative emotions
- The intensity of an emotion can impair us from being able to control it.
 - Rage is a good example of such emotion

Managing Emotions: Anger Management

- Challenge the thoughts that triggers the anger.
 - Is it justified?
- The earlier in the anger cycle you intervene the better.
 - Are there any mitigating factors to explain the behavior that triggered the anger?
- Anger Diffusion:
 - Use distraction techniques

Managing Emotions: Anxiety

- Low-grade emotional high jacking.
- Coping strategies:
 - Early self awareness
 - Identify usual triggers
 - Apply relaxation methods
 - Question the validity of your reason(s) to worry.
 - Consider medication if severe.
 - Phobia
 - Obsessive Compulsive Disorder
 - Panic disorder

Managing Emotions: Melancholy

- More common in women
- Management strategies:
 - Question the validity of the cause
 - Distract yourself
 - Increase activities that can shift your mood
 - Exercise
 - Help others
 - Set easy goal oriented activities.
 - Cognitive reframing
 - » Peer groups

Motivating Oneself

- Anticipation of a disturbing emotion and preparing to minimize its impact is a good strategy.
 - Preparing well for a speech, exam, etc.
- Enhancing the generation of good emotions helps in generating solutions.
 - Be optimistic, hopeful
- Optimism:
 - When failure is perceived as a reversible event.

Motivating Oneself

• Excellence:

- A stage of self-forgetfullness
- A "flow"
- The motivation to get better is enhanced when the task is balanced to avoid boredom or anxiety.

Recognizing Emotions in Others: Empathy

- Alexthymia: Usually do not have self awareness of their emotions.
 - Are surprised of other people's emotions
- Need to be good body language readers
 - Tone of voice, facial expression, etc.
- Women better than men.
- Empathy is a motor mimicry.
 - Attunement
 - Critical element starting since infancy

Handling Relationships

- Humans need to develop "social competency".
 - Display rules adjusted to reduce or enhance the impact (acting)
 - Minimizing
 - Exaggerating
 - Substituting
- Emotions are contagious
 - > Affect the people we are with.
 - Coordination of moods is the essence of raports

Handling Relationships

- Interpersonal Intelligence:
 - Critical that these four are in balance.
 - Organizational groups
 - Leadership
 - Negotiating solutions
 - Diplomacy
 - Personal connection
 - Easy to get along with people
 - Social analysis
 - Therapist

Handling Relationships

- Social Incompetence
 - When emotions displayed are asynchronic
- Social Ineptitude
 - > Poor timing at integrating in a group

Summary

- Emotional Intelligence is a separate but essential complementary component of our mental capacity.
- It is often under estimated by individuals to the detriment of their capacity to succeed in our current society.
- Recognition and management of El has become a need in order to move up to the next level of interpersonal interaction.

