Physiological changes that occur during the stress response:

- More blood goes to brain
- Hearing ability increases
- More blood goes to muscles
- Heart rate and blood pressure increase
- Digestive system slows as blood supply is diverted to more critical areas.
- Blood receives more energy-producing substances
- Blood clotting ability increases
- Urine production decreases
- Respiration rate increases
- Salivation increases
- Sweating increases
- Pupils dilate to take in more light
- Muscles tense
- Body cells release energy faster
- Respiration rate increases
- Urine production decreases
- Bodies release energy faster
- Muscles tense
- Digestive system slows as blood supply is diverted to more critical areas.
- Blood receives more energy-producing substances
- Blood clotting ability increases
- Urine production decreases
- Respiration rate increases
- Salivation increases
- Sweating increases
- Pupils dilate to take in more light