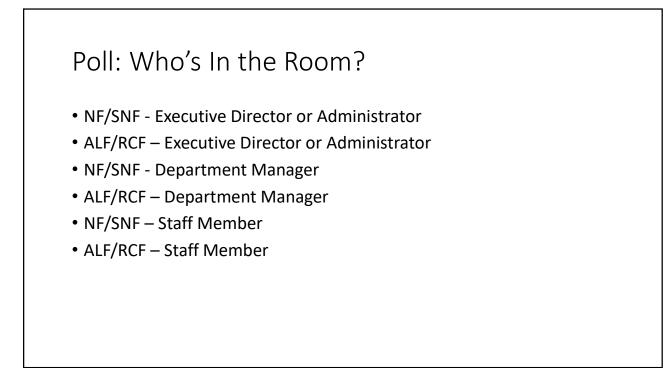


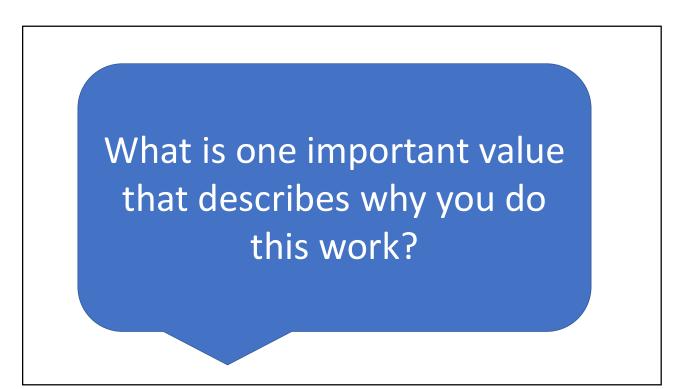


Topics

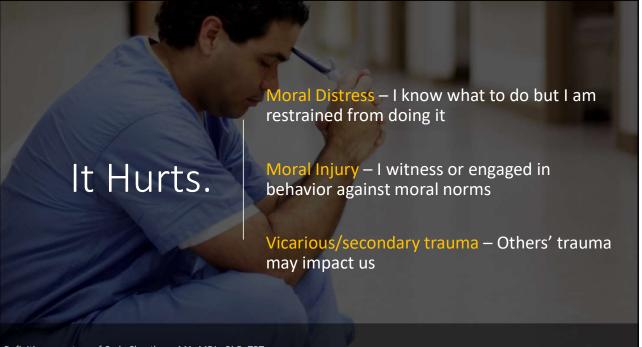
Compassion fatigue and burnout Guilt and survivor guilt Trauma-informed care Biological stress response Emotional intelligence Self awareness of overwhelm Connection between feelings and needs Resource development







Healthcare Professionals Values: Strengths and Vulnerabilities		
Strength	Value	Vulnerability
Place other's needs over own	Selflessness/ Other- Oriented	Fail to ask for help when it's needed
Deeply committed to the work and to patients	Loyalty/ Commitment	Attachment-> Complicated bereavement, resistance to change
Value doing the right thing	Strong moral compass	Easily frustrated when others fail
High achieving, high standards	Excellence	Shame if unable to help
Steady	Calm in face of crisis	Unaware of own symptoms
Compassionate	Empathy	Poor boundaries- fatigue/ burnout
Adapted from Stress First Aid (Watson, Westphal & Gist, 2		



Definitions courtesy of Carla Cheatham, MA, MDiv, PhD, TRT

Burnout and Compassion Fatigue: What's the Difference?

Burnout:

work overload lack of control* (Maslach, Schaufeli & Leiter, 2001) lack of reward lack of community lack of fairness value conflict

Compassion Fatigue:

more care going out than coming in; it can be acute or chronic

Definitions courtesy of Carla Cheatham MA, MDiv, PhD, TRT

Word of Caution

Emphasis on 'self-care' has become commonplace, yet the framework and systems to support staff to engage in self care are lacking.

If what staff are experiencing is burnout, telling them to 'practice self-care' is essentially blaming them when it is the system that needs repair.





When Staff Feel Like This...

Caring for themselves and others is very difficult



Do you ever say, "I feel guilty that..."?



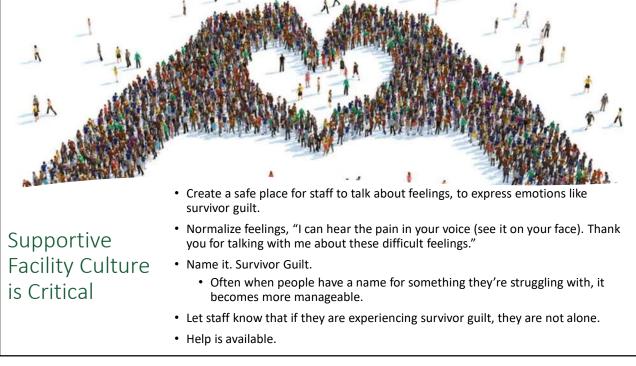
Survivor Guilt

Emotional repercussions as people struggle to understand events and find meaning.

Survivor guilt around COVID-19 may sound like this:

- I feel guilty that I haven't gotten sick.
- I feel guilty that I got well.
- Why did I live, and others died?















Trauma Definition

Individual trauma results from an event, series of events, or set of circumstances that is experienced by an individual as physically or emotionally harmful or life threatening and that has lasting adverse effects on the individual's functioning and mental, physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being.

(SAMHSA, 2014)

CMS uses this definition of trauma

Emotional and Psychological Trauma

"Result of **extraordinarily stressful events** that shatter your sense of security, making you feel **helpless** in a dangerous world. Often involve a threat to life or safety, but any situation that leaves you **feeling overwhelmed** and **isolated** can result in trauma, even if it doesn't involve physical harm. The more **frightened** and **helpless** you feel, the more likely you are to be traumatized."

(emphasis added)

Emotional and Psychological Trauma https://www.helpguide.org/articles/ptsd-trauma/coping-with-emotional-andpsychological-trauma.htm

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The Virus is a Pre-Traumatic Condition: Two Core Variables

- 1. Immobilization cannot move (quarantine, shelter-in-place)
- 2. Unpredictability not knowing what is going to happen next, cannot say tomorrow will be a different day or the day after

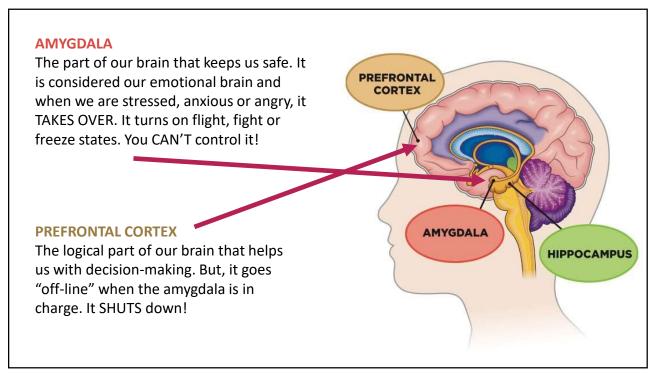
When the world is unpredictable and you cannot move, then the vulnerability to become traumatized is very great.

Lifelines: How COVID-19 Creates 'Pre-Traumatic Conditions' in the Brain By ALEX MCOWEN & PETER BIELLO • MAY 4, 2020

Dr. Van der Kolk Psychiatrist, trauma researcher, and author of *The Body Keeps the Score: Brain, Mind, and Body in the Healing of Trauma*

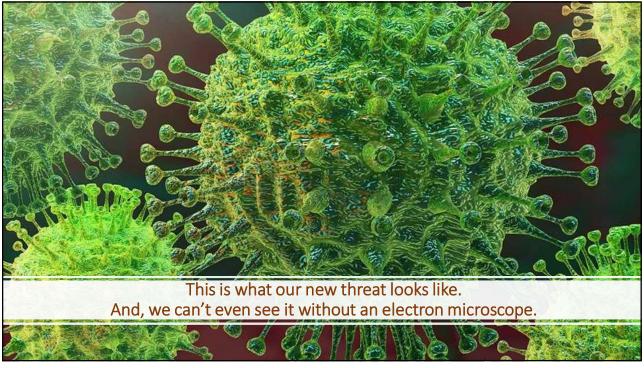
Stress Response & Our Body

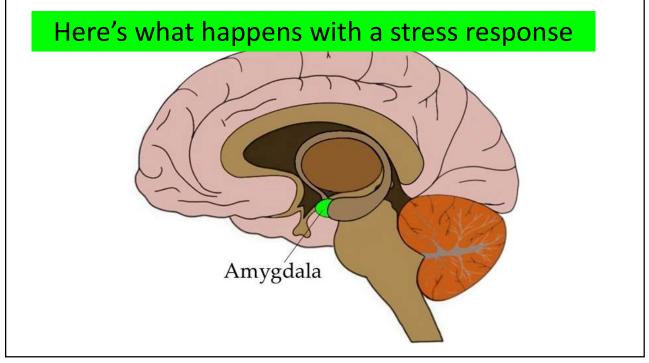


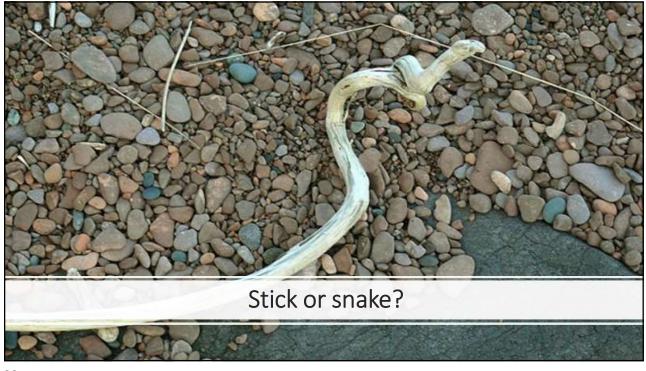


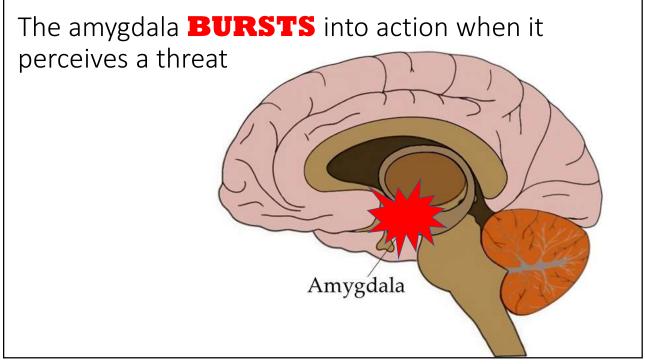




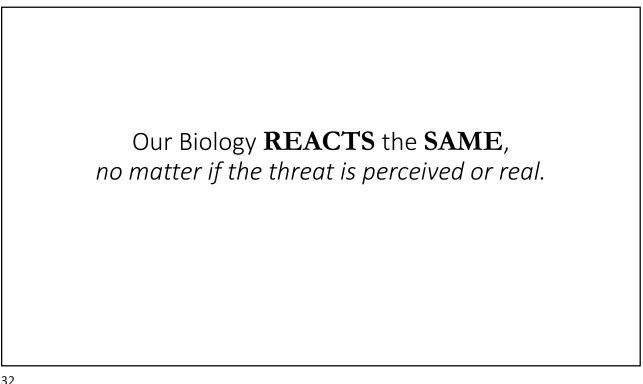


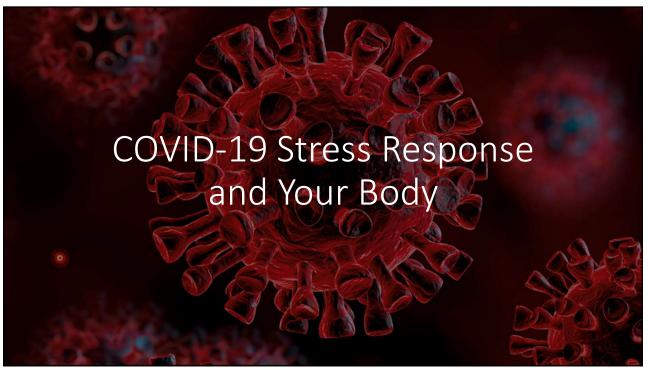




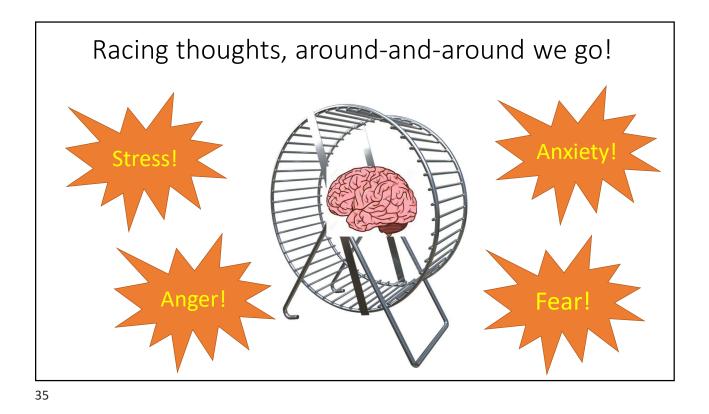


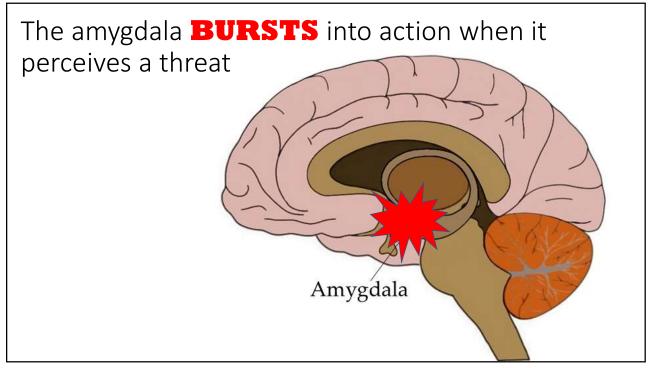


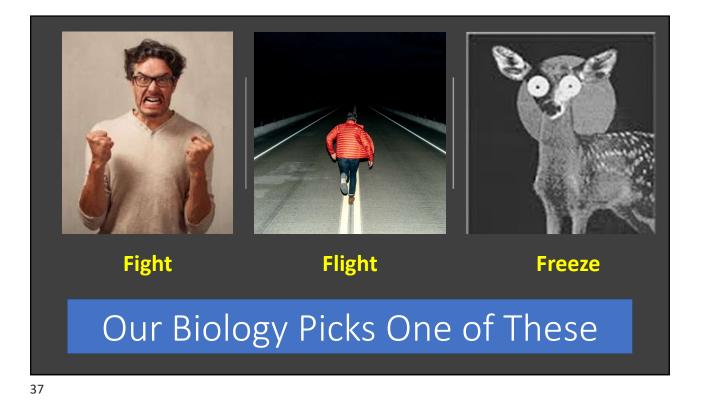


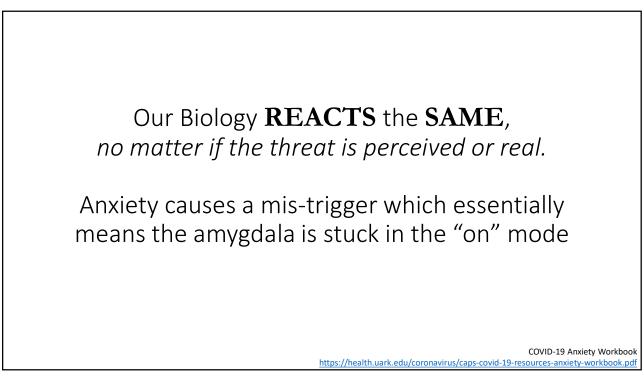


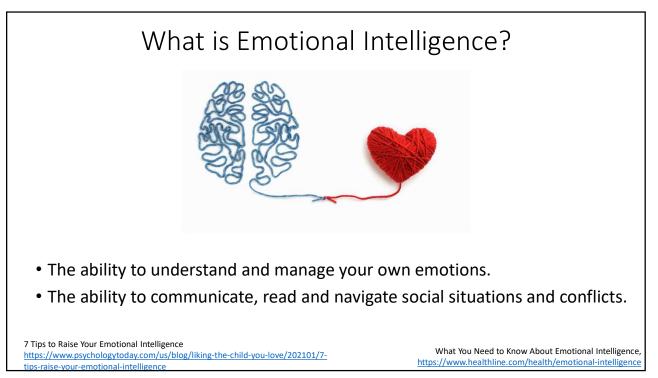


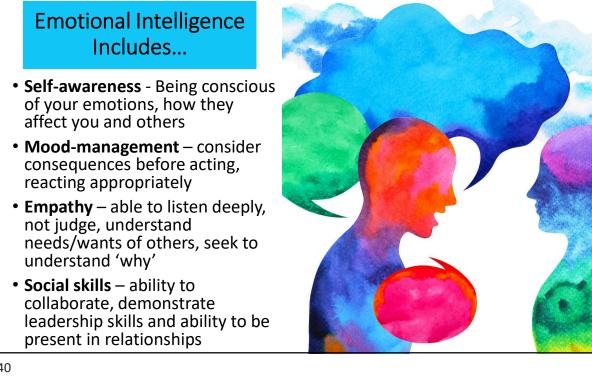


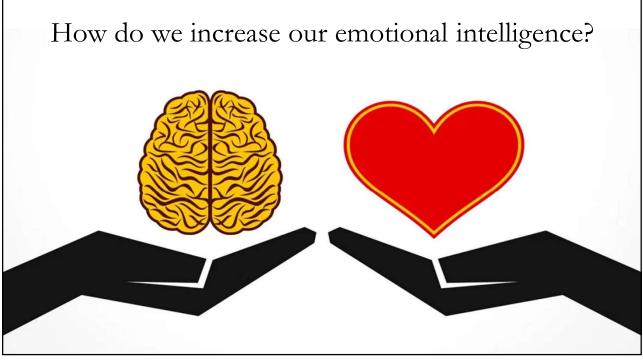


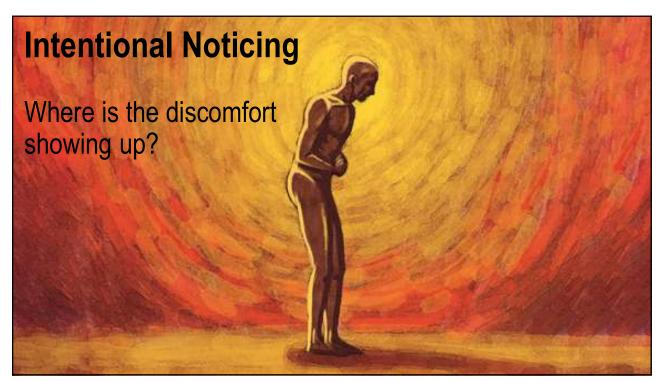












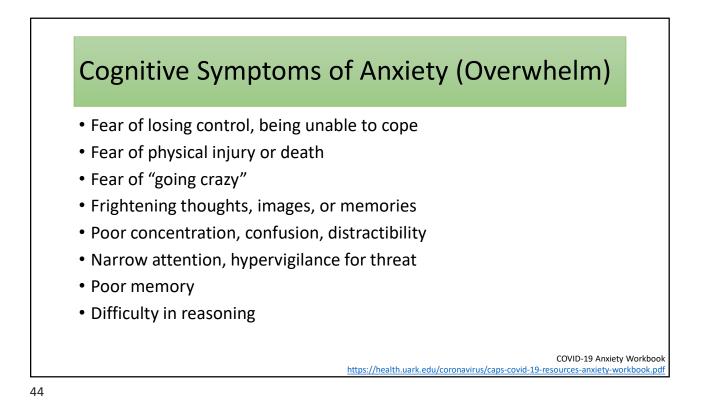
Self Awareness – How Does YOUR Body Communicate Overwhelm?

Physical

- Shallow breathing
- Increased heart rate
- Clenched teeth
- Upset stomach, nausea
- Headache
- Shoulders at "your ears"
- Creased facial expression
- Tense muscles

Behavioral and Emotional

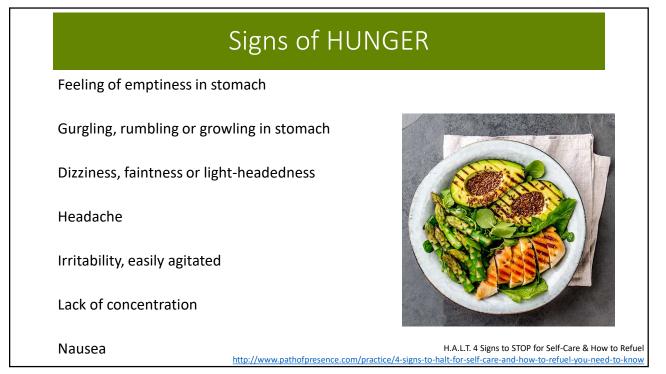
- Anger
- Blame
- Fearful
- Irritability
- Frustration, impatience
- Exhaustion
- Hopelessness
- Edgy, jittery

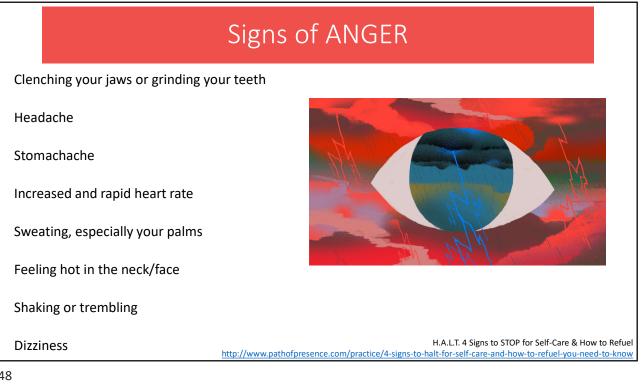


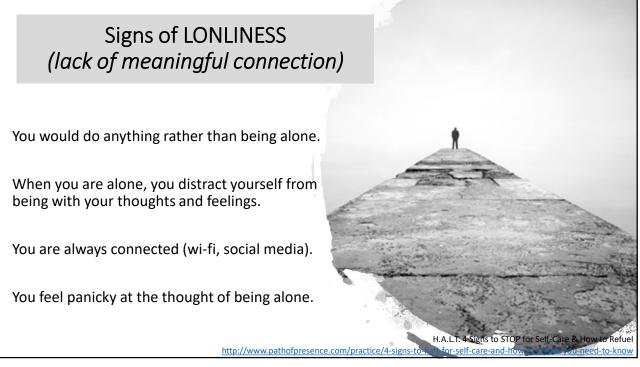


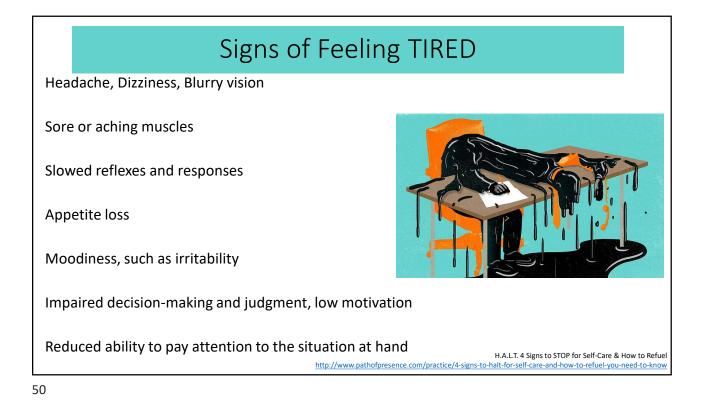
HALT: hungry, angry, lonely, tired

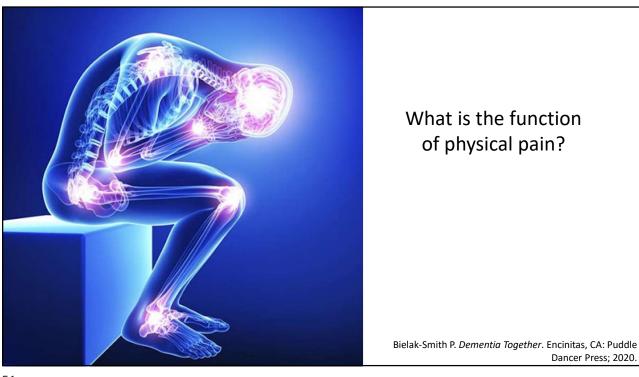
- Being in one of those states clouds the decision-making process, causing *reaction* rather than the preferred *response*
- When you realize ("catch") that you are experiencing one of those states, HALT!
- Do. Not. React.
- Stop what you are doing and tend to you own needs
- "I cannot respond right now. I will get back to you."











What is the function of *feelings*?
Inform you something within isn't okay (out of balance)
Something requires attention
Point you in the direction of what you need
Feelings keep you informed!



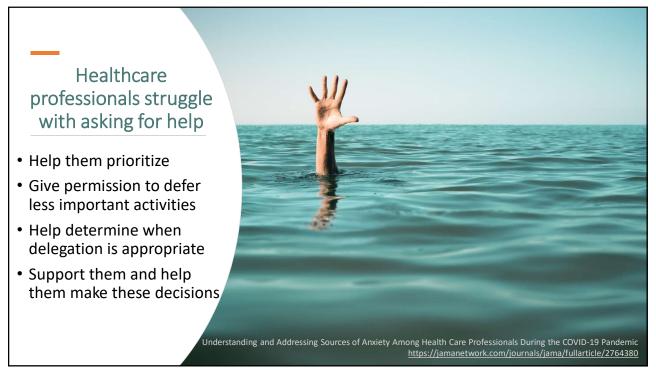


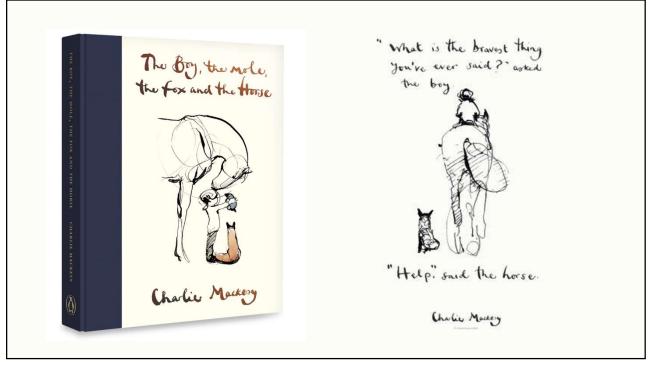
What do I need?

I'm feeling irritable. I need time alone and a snack.

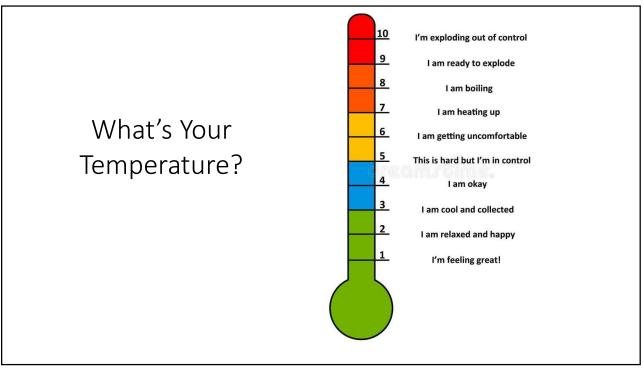
I'm feeling scared. I need more information.

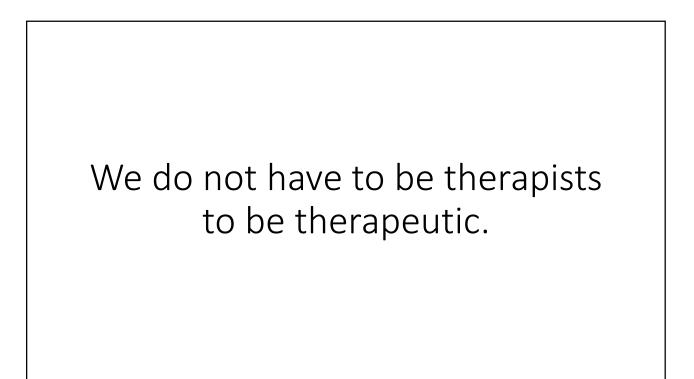
I'm feeling overwhelmed. I need trust that I can ask for help and receive it.



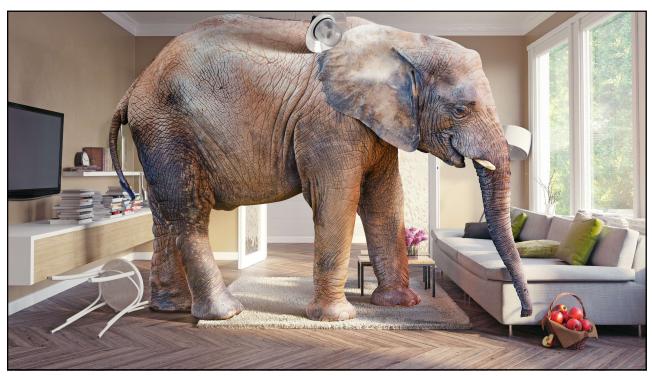




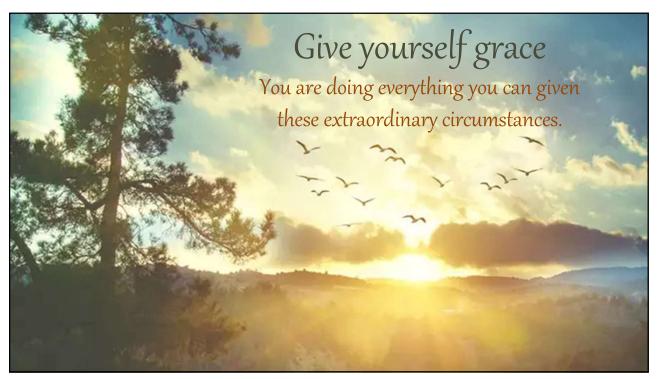




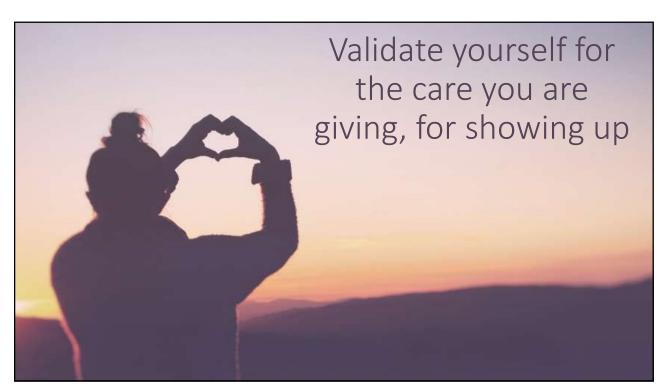




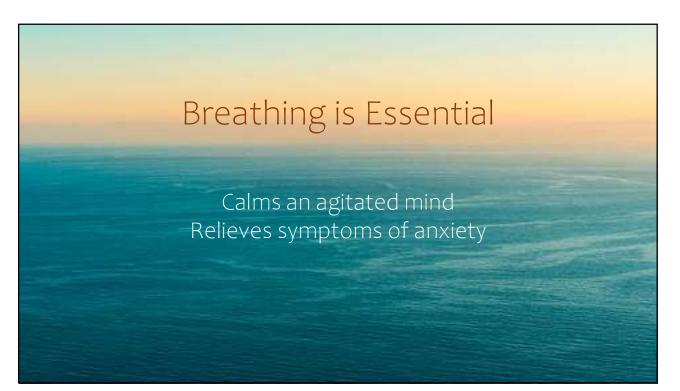




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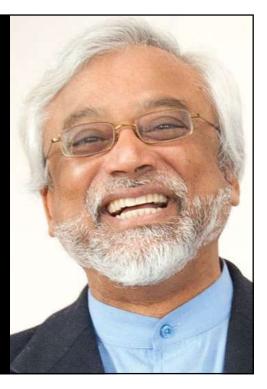


What touches your soul and allows you to cry and laugh?



Compassionate Self Talk

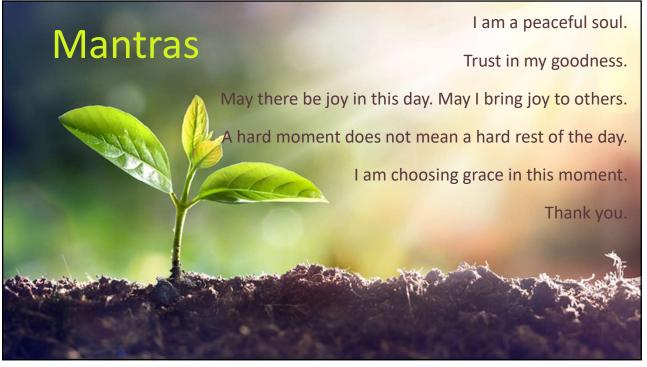
- Create mercy and gentleness with self-talk
- Place your hand over your heart (can even gently pat your chest)
- Express kindness to yourself as you would to others
- Recite words directed at yourself
 - "Oh, Paige, your soul is aching for peace and comfort today. It's okay, it's okay."

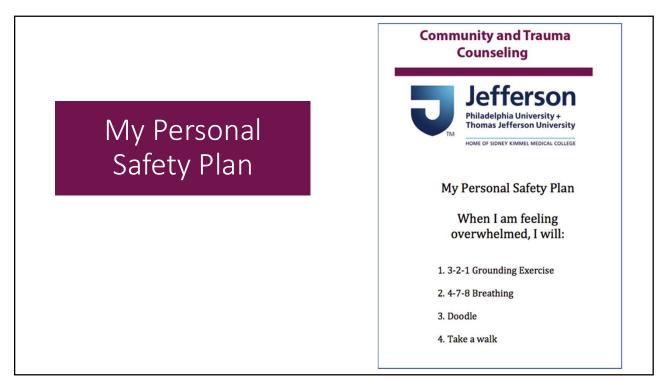


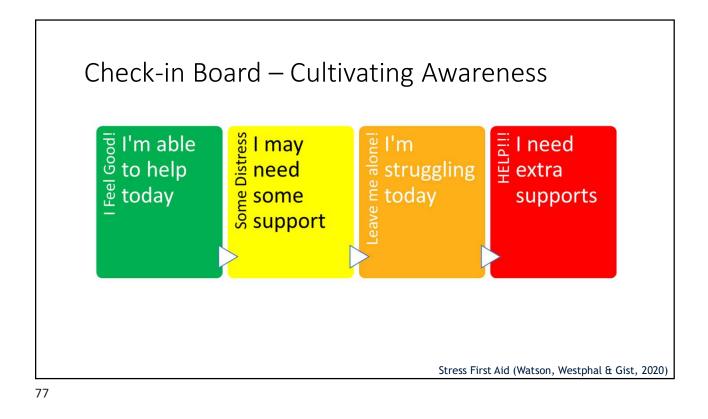
Imam Jamal Rahman, 2016

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DescriptionBless others (strangers and acquaintances) quietly, secretly"May you be at peace. May you be safe."Teel the blessing move through your body as you offer it









Process Improvement

- Commit to becoming a trauma-informed culture that upholds principles of safety, trust, peer support, and empowerment.
- Provide brief articles on survivor guilt, include information in facility communications.
- Create a list of questions/topics and dedicate a reasonable amount of time on reeting agendas for staff to share their feelings and experiences.
- Find ways to connect with staff who do not attend meetings.
- See if staff want to organize peer support groups.
- Partner with a mental health provider in your community to lead discussion groups with staff
- (residents, too!).
- Be alert for staff who might be suffering but who will not readily ask for help. Connect with them.
- Offer the quiet presence to listen and reflect their feelings, to validate, and to normalize them.

