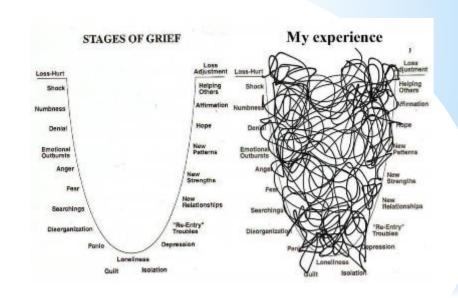
Supporting Those Who Grieve: A Guide for Professionals

Melissa Lunardini, M.A.
Children's Bereavement Manager
The Center for Compassionate Care of The Elizabeth Hospice



Grief Modalities

- Primary Loss
- Secondary Loss
- Elizabeth Kubler-Ross
 - Stages of Grief (D.A.B.D.A.)
- William Worden
 - 4 Tasks of Grieving



Language

- Avoid euphemisms
- Tell the truth
- Remember that what you say will stay with them forever so delivery is important
- Suicide and homicide (use age appropriate language)
- Avoid running for the tissues and saying "I am sorry"

Put Away the Magic Wand

- Don't try to fix it
- It will take longer than you think
- Empathize don't sympathize



Physical

- Chest pains, abdominal pains, headaches, nausea, breathing difficulty
- Change in appetite
- Weight change
- Fatigue
- Sleeping problems
- Restlessness
- Crying or sighing

- Feelings of emptiness
- Tightness on the throat
- Feelings of unreality
- Hyperactive or under active
- Shaking or trembling
- Weakness or feeling dizzy



Emotional

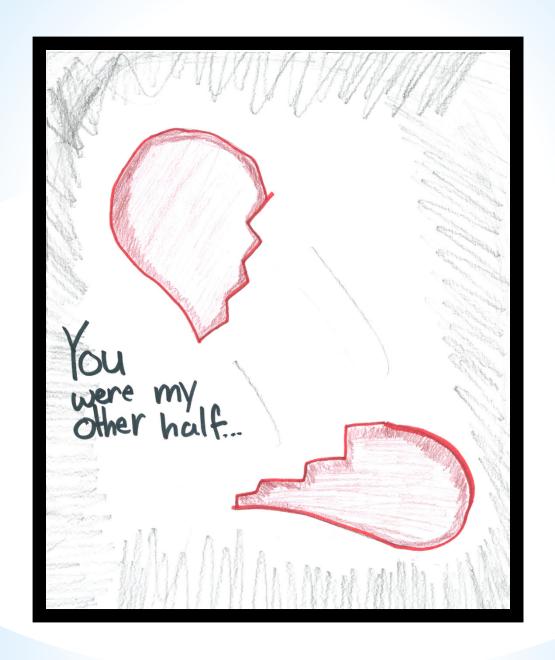
- Numbness
- Sadness
- Anger or rage
- Shocked
- Disbelief
- Fear
- Relief
- Irritability
- Guilt

- Loneliness
- Longing
- Anxiety
- Meaninglessness
- Apathy
- Vulnerability
- Abandonment
- Jealousy
- Empty

Behavioral

- Forgetfulness
- Confusion
- Impaired thinking and decision making
- Wandering aimlessly
- Misplacing items
- Easily overwhelmed
- Searching for your loved one
- Dreaming of your loved one
- Trouble focusing
- Sensing your loved one's presence

- Needing to retell the story of your loved one's death
- Trying to avoid the topic in order to make others feel comfortable
- Excessively working out or engaging in physical activity
- Creating or building items or projects to occupied yourself
- Constant thoughts of your loved one

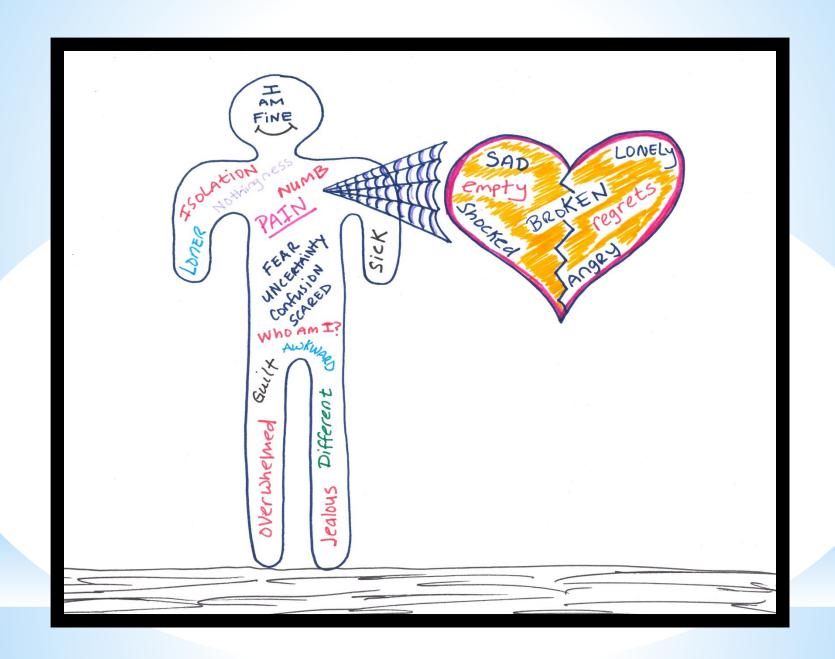


Social

- Overly sensitive
- Dependent
- Withdrawn
- Isolating
- Lack of initiative
- Lack of interest

Spiritually

- Lean in
- Lean away/question it
- Shelf it



Bench Marks to Consider

- First few months
 - Death Notification
 - Funeral
 - Legal Paperwork/ Legal Process
 - Family and Friend Support
- First year
 - First birthday, holiday, and anniversary
 - Retelling your story
 - Redefining your role
 - Establishing new traditions
 - Entering deep grieving and mourning process
- Second year
 - Refining new traditions and roles
 - Still grieving

Adult Bereavement

- Adaptive versus maladaptive adjustment
 - 5 determinants
- They often feel like "no one can understand what they are going through"
- May struggle with guilt (rational and irrational)
- Gender differences
- Family dynamics
- Compromised functioning at home and work
- Grief via a violent death tend to be more intense and longer in duration
- Often needs education on coping skills
- Can use maladaptive coping skills such as drugs and alcohol that can exacerbate grief responses
- Questions existential ideals (What is life? Why am I here?)

Childhood Bereavement

- All ages can handle the truth
- Use age appropriate language
- Allow them to participate in the funeral process
- They grieve through play
- Cyclical in nature
- Private grievers
- They still need normalcy, routine, and discipline
- They grieve in spurts (short in intensity but longer in duration)
- They often feel different
- At risk for short and long term maladaptive behaviors if not supported











Got to see her eyes one last time.



If she thinks about Roses!

Doesshe think about me and my dad?



I wish we got to make one more batch of brownses.

I wish I could be had more time with 400,





Ineverhneam my heart would break so much so

What to Do and Say

Do:

- Check in and show up throughout the first year
- Help with practical things
- Sit there, listen, don't use words
- Use their loved one's name
- Remember special days and the date of death
- Be prepared to give 15-30 minutes of your time

Say:

- "I don't know what to say right now, but I am here for you."
- "I am wondering if you would like to share with me about what you are gong through?" or "Would you like to tell me about your loved one?"
- "How are you managing today?"
- "This sucks." "This is terrible." "This is the worst news." "This is awful."

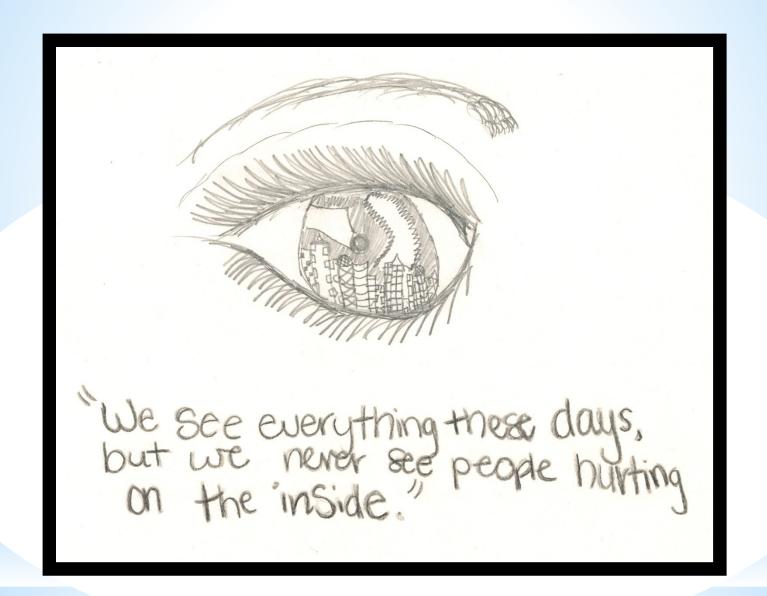
What Not to Do and Say

Don't:

- Not call, show up, or text your condolences
- Not talk about it
- Walk away or avoid me because you're uncomfortable
- Try to push me to "get over it" within the first year
- Rush me to get rid of personal belongings
- Get mad if I don't want to attend parties or special events
- Drop our friendship because I am acting different
- Bring it up during weird times where I might get triggered

Don't Say:

- Any clichés (let's name some)
- "I know how you feel, I lost my dog."
- Anything that starts with "you should" or "you shouldn't"
- "At least"
- I am sorry for your loss



When to Refer Out

- Always make referrals for grief support
 - at least 3 times within the first year
- When there are complicating factors like mental illness
- When there are many secondary losses
- When there are children involved
- When their functioning is severely impaired or compromised
- When they lack a support system
- If they are suicidal or are engaging in maladaptive coping skills

*The idea of complicated grief

What Grief has tought me · I'm not alone · My family is always there for me. · Never go to bed mad · Love everyone even if you fight · Don't take things for Granted · Live every day like its your last · No one can tell you how or what you feel. · Love the little things in life.

Resources

• The Center for Compassionate Care of The Elizabeth Hospice- 760-737-2050 www.elizabethhospice.org

• Private Therapists (see who specialized in grief and loss) www.psychologytoday.com

• Centering Corp-Online grief bookstore

www.centering.org

• National Alliance for Grieving Children

www.childrengrieve.org

• Association of Death Educational and Counseling

www.adec.org

• Camp Erin

www.moverfoundation.org

• Comfort Zone Camp

www.comfortzonecamp.org

Center for Loss

www.centerforloss.com

Thank you! Questions?