

Riding the Wave: Supporting Learners Experiencing Grief

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# Disclosures

• The speaker(s) do not have any financial relationships to disclose.

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Guido Scarabottolo



# The Night Shift



"You don't cry now. Do your work, and you cry later when you get home."



Poll: When teaching health professional learners in difficult situations or caring for patients at end of life, what is **one word** to describe what they are experiencing?

# Do healthcare professionals grieve?

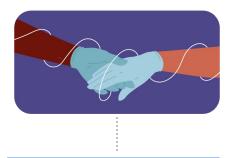
Healthcare professionals grief is unique, underdiscussed, and a critical educational opportunity to shape how learners process their grief.



# Learning Objectives



Define learner grief in the health professions and describe models of grief processing



Understand the vulnerability of learners experiencing grief, and the connection to well-being

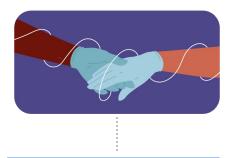


Apply the TEARS framework for supporting learners experiencing grief

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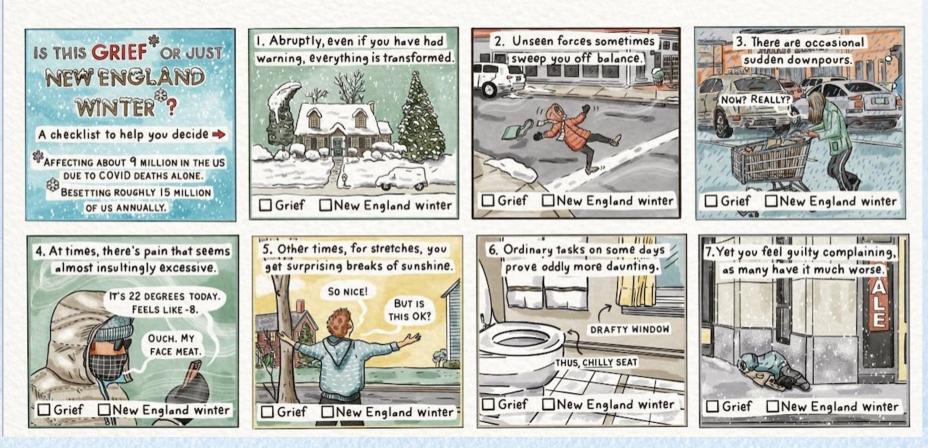


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# What is grief?



Beth Wolfensberger Singer

# Kübler-Ross Stages of Grief



# A more accurate depiction of grief





"Grief is like the ocean; it comes in waves, ebbing and flowing.

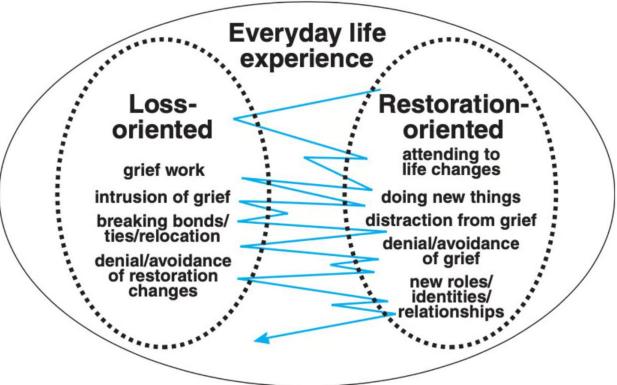
Sometimes the water is calm, and sometimes it is overwhelming.

All we can do is learn to swim"

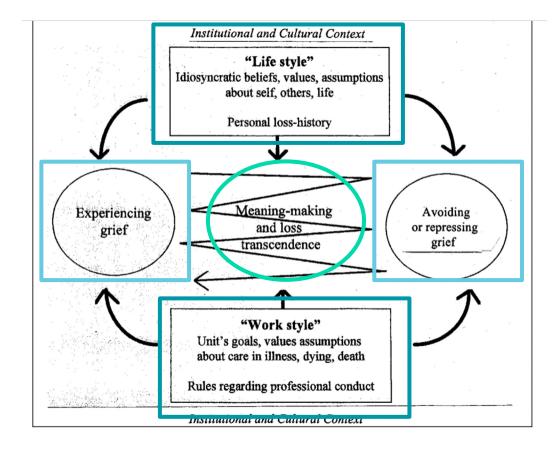
Vicki Harrison

# Models of Grief

# Dual process model of coping with bereavement



#### Healthcare professionals grief may occur in a similar dual process model



Papadatou 2000

# Healthcare professional experiences of patient death and grief

Self-questioning

#### Sense of responsibility

Isolation

Helplessness

GI

Personal experience with loss

Inadequacy

Failu

Lack of guidance

**Connection with patient & family** 

**Patient death** 

Lack of closure

Uncertainty

Jackson et al. 2005; Granek et al. 2012

**Exhaustion** 

# **Expectations about Healthcare Professionals Grief**

Health p are expe in and d relation seriousl children Team members are expected to support each other in their grief. They can share feelings and thoughts with colleagues;

Such sharing, however, **must be limited** to specific times of formal or informal gatherings and **must be repressed** when tending to the care of other children.

onals should 1 express ons. d expression wever, must nd ust never be impair nent or lead Jnal breakdown.

# Grief in pediatrics is unique



#### Against the natural order

"It's someone's baby. It's a child. You know, they're not supposed to die...it's an innocent human that hasn't had a chance to live." (Curcio 2017)

#### Failure/Guilt

"And even though you knew you did everything right you still question yourself. This child was not supposed to die, so what did we do wrong?" (Saunders 1997)

#### Connection

"I see them a little bit of my personal loss. I don't see just patients as patients, I think given that we're dealing with children who have a really close relationship to them" (Granek 2015)

# Differences in grief experience?

- Death is rarely discussed
- Lack of guidance
- Emotional reaction viewed as negative
- More avoidance, private processing
- More distress being present at time of death due to feelings of helplessness

Physicians

- Often seek support from colleagues
- Nurse-family unit relationship impacts grief experience often seek closure (letters, attend funeral)
- Impacted greatly by lack of time and resources to process their grief

Nurses

- Clinical supervision is required
- Reflection is ingrained in the profession
- Professional self-care is paramount for competent and ethical practice (Code of Ethics)
- Grief and loss courses are often offered as part of training

Social Workers

# **BCRP Pediatric Resident Survey:**

58% of respondents expressed not having sufficient resources to cope with patient death



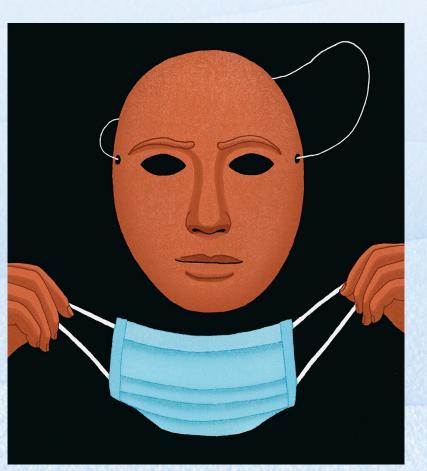
Desired resources:



Time off to process

Follow up from attendings or counselor to check in

### Health Professions Learner Voices



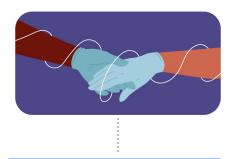
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# POLL: What do these real stories bring to mind for you?

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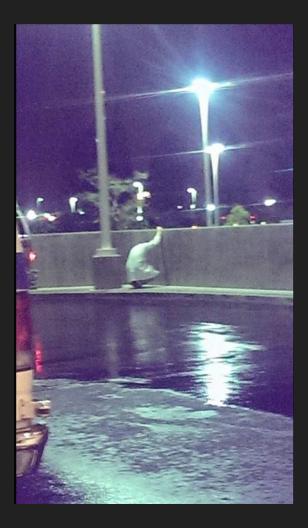


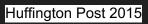
Understand the vulnerability of learners experiencing grief, and the connection to well-being



Apply the TEARS framework for supporting learners experiencing grief The expectation that we can be immersed in suffering and loss daily and not be touched by it is as unrealistic as expecting to be able to walk through water and not get wet.

Rachel Naomi Remen, MD





# Unprocessed grief can impact healthcare professionals



Box 1. Potential Impact of Unexamined Physician Feelings on Patient Care and Physician Well-being

#### Impact on Patient Care

Poor-quality patient care

Failure to identify patient-specific and family-specific values ir fluencing

aecisions

Incoherent care goals

Increased health care use and inappropriate use of life-sustaining medical technologies because of failure to engage in time-consuming decision processes, lack of clarity about care goals

Patient and family mistrust of health care system and medical profession

Avoidance leading to increased medical complications and length of hospital stay

#### Impact on Physicians

Professional loneliness

Loss of professional sense of meaning and mission

Loss of clarity about the ends of medicine

Cynicism, helplessness, hopelessness, frustration

Physician anger about the health system and the practice of medicine

Loss of sense of patient as a fellow human being

Increased risk of professional burnout, depression

Meier et al. 2001; Jackson 2014

### The cost of caring

46% of pediatric oncology physicians feel drained from working with dying patients and families

(Jensen et al. 2017)

Multidisciplinary providers across a children's hospital had similar compassion fatigue and more burnout than a group of trauma workers

(Robins et al. 2009)

>10% of physicians
 experienced
 physical symptoms
 as response to
 patient death

(Moores et al. 2007)

# End of life care evokes a strong emotional response in learners

#### Tension around loss of personhood:

"If I'm going to learn about the most traumatic experience of this kid's life, the least I can do is honor him as a person as I'm doing it."

#### Unease with emerging professional identity:

"You go to the ICU, and people don't get better. They die. You try things, and they die. The more you do, the more horrific their death."

#### Emotional dissonance:

"I had my moment of burnout when I was on heme/onc...a day where I just couldn't stop crying and didn't really know why that was. It was a day off...I just started crying and I couldn't stop. I literally felt like I was falling apart"



Gibbon et al 2023

### Vulnerability of Inexperience

Learners are more likely to use **disengaged** coping strategies:

"I started to numb, I felt nothing the team was doing was going to change the outcome. The family had been through so much. I kept thinking about that for too long, over too many weeks. I was dead inside, a sense of nothingness."

"I had recurrent and vivid nightmares about the night I almost put her on ECMO. I was squeezing air out of her chest for hours. She was gasping for air and whenever there is a baby who is near death, [I have] significant flashbacks."

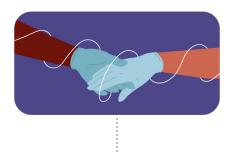


Wolfe et al 2022, Jackson et al 2005

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Apply the TEARS framework for supporting learners experiencing grief

# Identifying and supporting the needs of learners who experience grief:





- Recognize your own reactions
- Care for yourself before/as well as others
- Remember to breathe

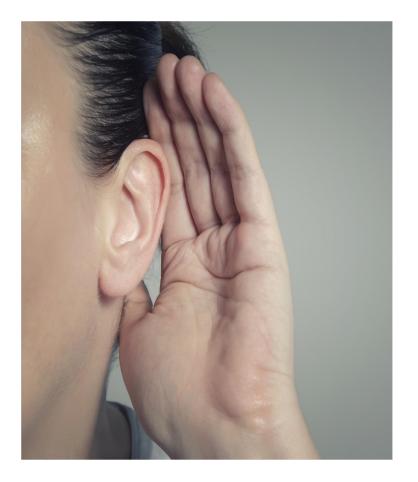






- Ask permission
- Bring curiosity
- Listen

**EXPLORE** 





#### ACKNOWLEDGE

- Providers do experience grief
- Everyone processes loss
  differently
- Acknowledge different grief
  reactions







**Rituals** 



Relationships







**Individual practices** 

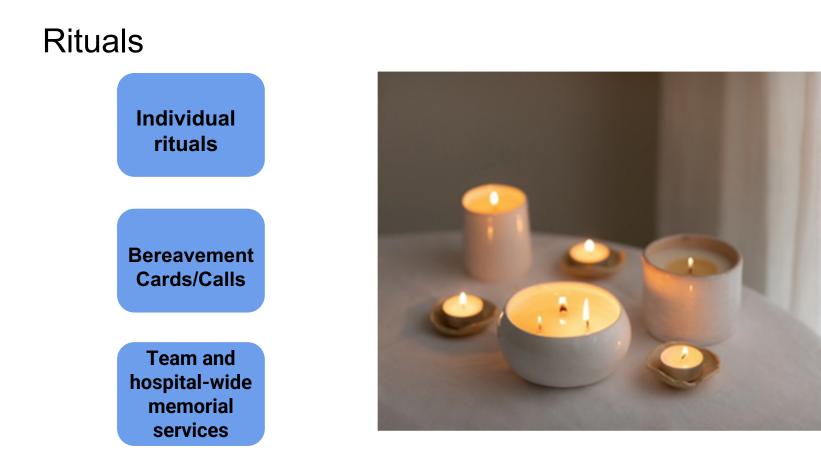
**Team/System-wide practices** 



Time



Creativity



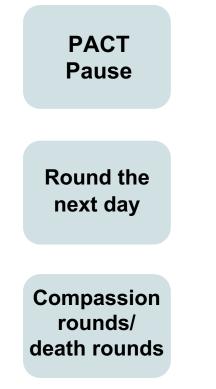
Montross-Thomas 2016; Morris et al. 2019; Schoenborn et al. 2013

### **Relationships**





Time





Morrison & Madrigal, 2020; Hough et al. 2005; Hendrick & Fuller 2002; Kapoor et al. 2018

### Creativity

Narrative improv programs

Peer supported story telling

Code Lavender



Arora et al. 2022; Mehta et al. 2020; MacPherson 2008; Stone 2018

#### Specific Resources at BCH

**Office of Clinician Support (OCS)** 

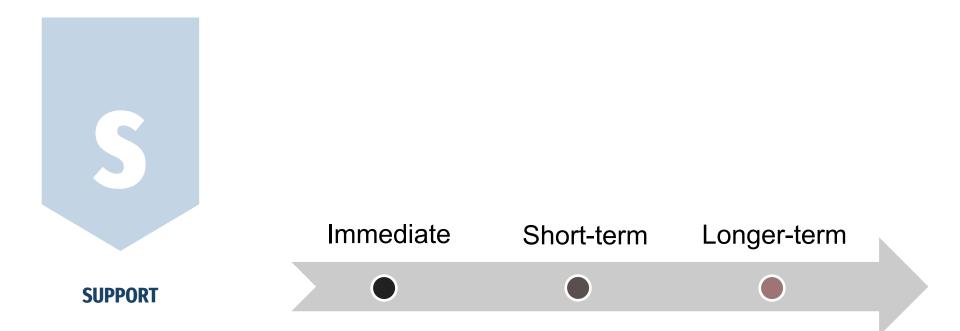
DOCS peer support program

**Online therapy** 

Employee Assistance Programs (EAP) / KGA

Chaplaincy

PACT



# Identifying and supporting the needs of learners who experience grief:



### **Breakout Discussion**

- Imagine you are the educator supporting the learner in one of the cases described earlier, or a situation you've been in:
  - Apply the TEARS framework
  - What other resources or strategies might you use?





Healthcare professionals grief is unique, underdiscussed, and a critical educational opportunity to shape how learners process their grief.

The TEARS framework is a tool educators can use to identify and support learners who may be experiencing grief.

### Acknowledgements

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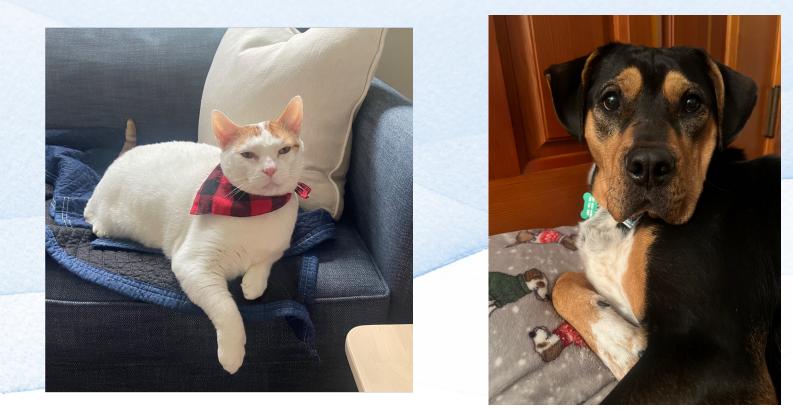
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**BCH/DFCI PACT Team** 

Good Shephard PediPal Team



### Questions?



### Please help us improve this session and assess its impact by completing the optional post-session survey!

