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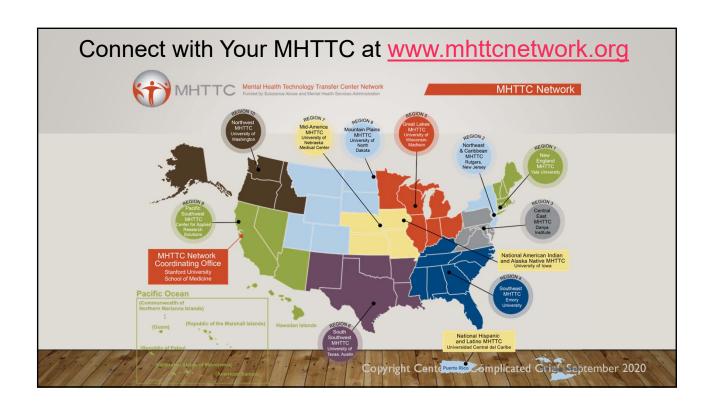
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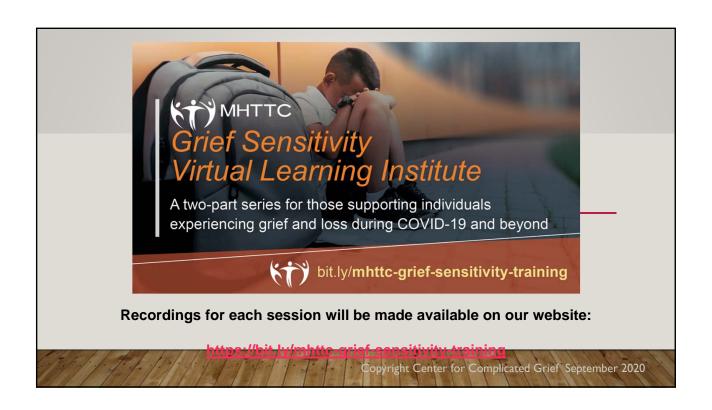
week.



- The MHTTC Network accelerates the adoption and implementation of mental health related evidence-based practices across the nation
 - Develops and disseminates resources
 - Provides free local and regional training and technical assistance
 - Heightens the awareness, knowledge, and skills of the mental health workforce
- 10 Regional Centers, a National American Indian & Alaska Native Center, a National Hispanic & Latino Center, and a Network Coordinating Office
- www.mhttcnetwork.org







DAY 1 (September 10 and November 12, 2020)

Each Institute has four sessions that each have three learning tracks: Grief Sensitivity, Evidence-Based Practices for Clinicians, and School Mental Health. You are invited to join whichever track most fits your learning interests!

Opening + Keynote • 9:00-9:50 am PT

1st Session • 10:00-11:30 am PT

- · School Mental Health track
- Evidence Based Practices + Grief track
- · Grief Sensitivity for the Workforce track

Lunch / Break out (optional) • 11:45 am-12:30 pm PT

2nd Session • 12:35-2:00 pm PT

- · School Mental Health track
- · Evidence Based Practices + Grief track
- · Grief Sensitivity for the Workforce track

Optional Breakout/Discussion • 2:15-2:45 pm PT

DAY 2 (September 11 and November 13, 2020)

Each Institute has four sessions that each have three learning tracks: Grief Sensitivity, Evidence-Based Practices for Clinicians, and School Mental Health. You are invited to join whichever track most fits your learning interests!

Opening • 9:00-9:20 am PT

3rd Session • 9:30-11:00 am PT

- · School Mental Health track
- Evidence Based Practices + Grief track
- · Grief Sensitivity for the Workforce track

Lunch / Break out (optional) • 11:15 a.m.-12:00 p.m. PT

4th Session • 12:35-1:45 pm PT

- · School Mental Health track
- · Evidence Based Practices + Grief track
- · Grief Sensitivity for the Workforce track

Closing & Looking Ahead • 1:50-2:45 pm PT

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Additional Information on Grief

Fact Sheets

- We have a series of fact sheets focused on addressing various griefrelated topics
 - Defining Grief
 - O Responses to Grief Across the Lifespan
 - Preventive Strategies and Protective Factors
 - Cultural Responsiveness
 - Evidence-Based Treatments for Grief

Webpage

- Responding to COVID-19: Grief, Loss, and Bereavement visit our webpage for events and resources
- https://mhttcnetwork.org/centers/global-mhttc/responding-covid-19grief-loss-and-bereavement



Grief and Self-Care

- Be sensitive to your own grief and reactions throughout the Learning Institute. Take breaks, stretch, drink lots of water...
- Helplines and Support
 - National Suicide Hotline 1-800-273-8255
 - NAMI 1-800-950-NAMI (6264) or info@nami.org
 - Mental Health America- 1-800-273-TALK (8255), text MHA to 741741
 - SAMHSA's National Helpline referral and information 1-800-662-HELP (4357)
 - SAMHSA's Disaster Distress Helpline 1-800-985-5990 or text TalkWithUs to 66746

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Grief Sensitivity Virtual Learning Institute: Using HEALING Milestones in Your Work

Thursday, November 12, 2020

M. Katherine Shear, MD

Center for Complicated Grief

Marion E. Kenworthy Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia School of Social Work and Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons Copyright Center for Complicated Crit

Presenter



Dr. M. Katherine Shear, Founder and Director of the Center for Complicated Grief, is an internist and a psychiatrist with the heart of a social worker. She is a talented clinician who is widely recognized for her work in bereavement studies and complicated grief disorder. Dr. Shear developed a short-term psychotherapy for people unable to move forward after a loss that was influenced by her inherent optimism and faith in human creativity and resilience. Complicated Grief Therapy (CGT) has proved to be efficacious in three NIMH-funded randomized controlled trials. Her work has produced several assessment instruments and an instruction manual for CGT—a focused, adaptation-focused approach with the strongest evidence base of any grief treatment to date.

Dr. Shear is the Marion E. Kenworthy Professor of Psychiatry at Columbia School of Social Work and Columbia College of Physicians and Surgeons. She served on review committees of the National Institute of Mental Health and on the advisory council for its National Center for Complementary and Alternative Medicine. She served as an advisor to the DSM-5 workgroup on complicated grief and adult separation anxiety, a member of the World Health Organization's ICD11 Working Group on Mood and Anxiety Disorders, a member of the scientific advisory board of the American Foundation for Suicide Prevention, and an elected member of the board of the Association for Death Education and Counseling.

Grief Sensitivity Virtual Learning Institute
November 2020

Using Healing Milestones in Your Work An evidence-based intervention strategy

M. Katherine Shear M.D. Center for Complicated Grief Columbia School of Social Work



Loss of a loved one is considered life's greatest stressor

A stressor is something that is challenging, difficult or threatening, that demands physical and/or psychological resources and produces physical and/or mental distress

The stress of loss includes many challenges difficulties or threats associated a "new normal." For example:

- the loss itself and the accompanying grief
- changing family dynamics or dynamics of other social groups
- a requirement to take over responsibilities the deceased once dealt with
- spending time alone

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Grief itself is often stressful

Confusing thoughts and mixed feelings - for example...

- We want to hold onto grief and we want it to be over
- o In a way, we welcome the mental pain yet we also want it to go away
- o We want to go on with our life but we have little enthusiasm for doing so
- We need other people but we have trouble feeling connected to them
- We know the person died but we can't understand how they can be gone
- We crave connection to our loved one but want to avoid reminders of the loss
- We can't stop thinking about the person who died but feel like we've lost them forever

All of this is natural and very common

When someone close dies

Grief is the form love takes

and it's a stress response

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Coping is how we manage stress

Dual Process Coping with bereavement

(Stroebe and Schut Death Studies 1999)

Cope with the two kinds of stressors in tandem, oscillating between them

- □ stressors related to the loss
- ☐ stressors related to daily life

Bereavement changes the world we live in

Adapting is how we adjust our expectations and behavior to fit a changed world

Adapting is facilitated by a "psychological immune system"

Implicit processes that protect our competence, integrity and feelings of belonging in the face of negative experiences

Gilbert and Wilson 2002

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Coping

Short-term relief of stress
Oriented towards relief of pain
Time-limited, reactive
Motivated by an immediate stress
Uses existing resources
Prompted by a lack of automatic "righting"

Adapting

Long term changes in expectations
Oriented towards restoring wellbeing
A continuous process
Motivated by a changed environment
Builds new sustainable resources
Establishes new ways of automatic "righting"

www.weadapt.org

Adapting to Loss

Accept the reality

Finality of the loss

A changed relationship to the person who died Other changes that accompany the loss Permanence of grief

Restore the capacity for wellbeing

Renewed sense of purpose and meaning

Restored sense of competence

The promise of satisfying, meaningful relationships

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Grief emerges in an acute form

Strong emotions

Insistent thoughts

Grief-related behaviors

Physical symptoms

accompanied by some challenges: natural stopping places in the process of adapting

- 1. Disbelief or protest
- 2. Counterfactual thinking
- 3. Misunderstanding grief
- 4. Placing blame on self and/or others
- 5. Survivor guilt
- 6. Feeling unable or unwilling to adapt
- 7. Cautiousness about close relationships
- 8. Avoidance of emotional pain

Grief is transformed as we adapt to the loss

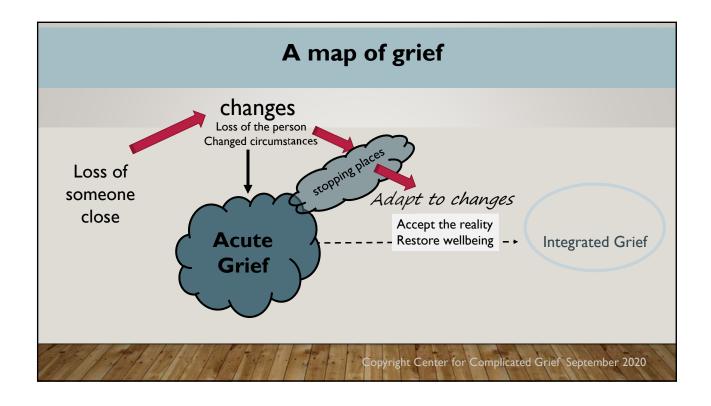
and finds a place in our life as "integrated" Grief

Physiology is re-regulated

Thoughts and memories find a place in our life Emotions become bittersweet, better regulated Thoughts recede, more distant, still accessible

We become more connected to others

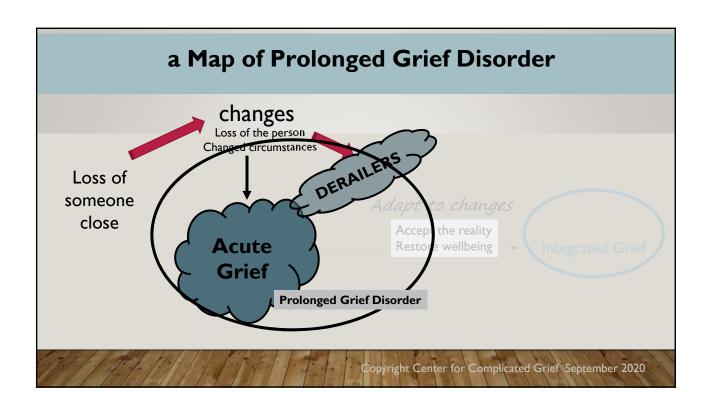
ALERT: even when grief is integrated, it's not always soft or quiet



DSM 5 Prolonged Grief Disorder (PGD)

(It's official!)

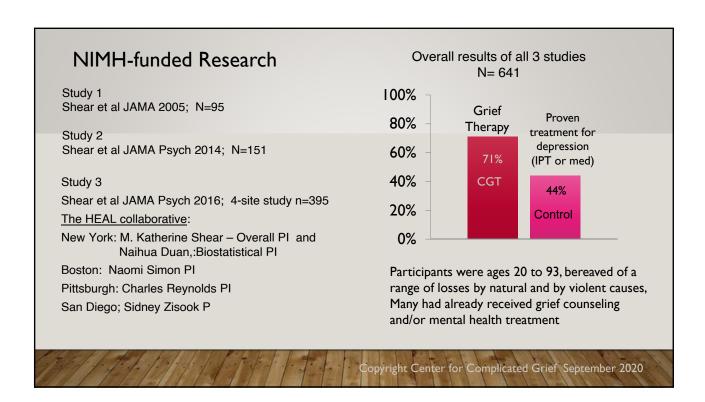
- A. Death of a person close to the bereaved at least 12 months ago
- B. Persistent and pervasive yearning, longing or preoccupation with the deceased
- C. Since the death, at least 3 of the following have been present most days to a clinically significant degree and nearly every day for at least the past month
 - I. Identity disruption
 - 2. Marked sense of disbelief
 - 3. Avoidance of reminders
 - 4. Intense emotional pain related to the death
- 5. Difficulty engaging in ongoing life
- 6. Emotional numbness as a result of the death
- 7. Feeling life is meaningless because of the death
- 8. Intense loneliness as a result of the death
- D. The disturbance causes clinically significant distress or impairment in personal, family, social, educational, occupational or other important areas of functioning
- E. The duration and severity of the bereavement reaction clearly exceeds expected social, cultural or religious norms for the individual's culture and context.



Using Healing Milestones in Your Work An intervention strategy informed by an evidence based therapy for PGD

GOALS

- ✓ Facilitate adaptation to loss
- ✓ Find and address stopping places/derailers



Role of medication

Data from the HEAL Collaborative

Complicated Grief Symptoms

No difference between citalopram and placebo **Significant difference** between CGT and no CGT

Depression Symptoms

No difference between citalopram and placebo Significant difference between CGT with citalopram and CGT with placebo

Shear et al Jama Psychiatry 2016 73:7 685

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Using Healing Milestones Meeting a bereaved client

- ✓ Build the relationship
 - ✓ Create a sense of interest, openness
 - ✓ Establish client and therapist roles
- ✓ Understand the context of grief
 - ✓ Get to know the client
 - ✓ Learn about the social/cultural world

- ✓ Learn about their loss and grief
 - ✓ Watch for stopping places
 - ✓ Consider Healing milestones
 - ✓ Prolonged Grief Disorder
- ✓ Agree on therapy goals and explain how you think and work

Using Healing Milestones Five underlying premises

- I. Grief is a form of love that emerges naturally and finds a place in our life
- 2. Adapting to loss progresses naturally if it is not impeded
- 3. Loss and grief are stressful and stress can derail adaptation
- 4. Everyone grieves, copes and adapts in their own way
- 5. We don't grieve well alone

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Active listening is at the heart of the Healing Milestones approach

Active listening: how we decide when and how to intervene

Keep therapy goals in mind

- ✓ Attend to your relationship with the client
- ✓ Watch for the things that derail adaptation
- √ Foster progress in adaptation

Consider the client's readiness and/or reticence

- ✓ Are they engaging and moving forward in their life or holding back
- √ When and where is there openness to change
- ✓ When they might respond to support, validation or guidance

Personalized Intervention

Validation

Support

Guidance

e.g. grief normalized, insensitive social experiences validated, stopping places that can derail adapting normalized

e.g. empathic listening presence, acceptance, shared problem solving, judicious self disclosure e.g. helpful suggestions; information; HEALING milestones; alert to DERAILERS

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Seven Healing milestones Guide our Therapy

- 1. Understand and accept grief
- 2. Manage emotions
- 3. See a promising future
- 4. Strengthen feelings of relatedness
- 5. Tell the story of the death
- 6. Learn to live with reminders
- 7. Connect with memories of the person who died

Understand Grief

Rationale

Grief is the natural response to loss

It's unique to each person and each loss

It has many facets and it changes over time

We want to foster acceptance of grief as a part of life after loss

Cognitive and experiential understanding can help a person find ways to accept grief

How to do it

History taking Grief Monitoring Psychoeducation

Goals

Help the client get to know the components of their own grief and how grief changes over time

Help the client understand why we grieve and other commonalities in grief

Work with the client to recognize and address derailers

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Healing Milestone:

Manage emotions

Rationale

Grief emotionality is often very painful

Emotionality often feels unfamiliar; emotions often seem unusually strong and uncontrollable

Positive emotions can also be aversive after a loss

Bereaved people are often ambivalent about relieving pain and/or experiencing pleasure or satisfaction

Learning to manage painful and positive emotions is an important part of adapting to loss

How to do it Grief Monitoring

Goals

Observe, name and reflect on emotions, both painful and positive

See what a client is thinking and doing before and after they experience a strong emotion

Find effective ways to manage emotional pain

See what they are thinking and doing before and after they experience a positive emotion

Find and address derailers

Address survivor guilt and learn to savor and build on positive emotions

Imagine a promising future

How to do it

"Aspirational goals"

Rationale

Seeing the possibility of promise in the future helps people deal with a loss

Connecting to intrinsic values and interests and using these to motivate behavior can energize clients and create enthusiasm

Working with this topic signals therapist hope and confidence in the client and strengthens the alliance

Goals

Identify the client's intrinsic interests and values

Develop an important long term project using a modified motivational interviewing personal goals procedure

Encourage and support the client

Demonstrate confidence in their capacity to do something meaningful

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Healing Milestone:

Strengthen relatedness

How to do it

Invite a visitor to a session

Rationale

Bereaved clients need others to share in the pain and make them feel less alone

Share stories that are gratifying and comforting

Provide support and encouragement that fosters adaptation to the loss

Create a sense of relatedness - a basic human need

Goals

Help the client connect with feelings of being loved and appreciated

Help the visitor understand grief

Provide information about the treatment

Explore possibilities for optimizing support

Tell the story of the death

How to do it

Tell the story of learning of the death

Rationale

Death is an important moment in everyone's life We need to be able to think about a loved one's death in order to be comfortable thinking about the person in other ways

Comprehending the reality of the death activates the psychological immune system

Builds confidence in emotion regulation

Often associated with important stopping places/derailers

Goals

Be present to share this story with the client

Increase the client's confidence in the ability to tell the story and put it away

Provide an opportunity to discuss and reflect on the story and on stopping places

An opportunity to find a place for this story in their ongoing relationship with the person who died

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Healing Milestone:

Learn to live with reminders

How to do it

Address avoidance

Rationale

Reminders can be ubiquitous

Excessive avoidance deprives the person of meaningful memories and restricts possibilities for moving forward

Even though avoidance can relieve pain in the moment, in the longer run it can make the pain worse

Goals

Identify reminders

Confront the reminders and find ways to manage emotional pain

Promote access to memories

Work with derailers, e.g survivor guilt

Free the person to move about in the world

Feel connected to memories

How to do it

Memories Questions and imaginal conversation

Rationale

Relationships with loved ones are internalized in a way that maintains a sense of connection between two living people when they are apart.

Accessing memories in different ways can create an ongoing sense of connection to a person who died

Connectedness provides ways the ongoing relationship can promote learning and growing .

Goals

Help the client access a range of memories Provide an opportunity to

- o connect with a sense of the internalized version of the person who died
- allow the deceased person to help the client to move forward and/or address troubling issues

Help the client connect to a sense of continuity in their relationship with the deceased person

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Working with Healing Milestones is a way of fostering our innate capacity to adapt to loss.



"Like tiny seeds with potent power to push through tough ground and become mighty trees, we hold innate reserves of unimaginable strength. We are resilient."

—Catherine DeVrye, The Gift of Nature, 2018

Slide from Christy Denkla Ph.D.

Although the world is full of suffering, it is also full of overcoming it.

Helen Keller

To learn more about Prolonged Grief Disorder and Complicated Grief Treatment

Sign up for our professional newsletter for updates on Center activities: <u>complicatedgrief.columbia.edu</u>

We have training materials, free handouts and webinars and much more.



