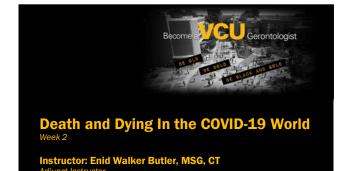
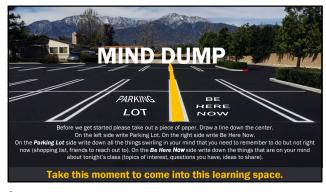
PLEASE TAKE A MOMENT TO PROVIDE US WITH YOUR ANSWER TO THE FOLLOWING QUESTION (use the Q&A tab to share your response, please):

# How are you making sense of life and death during the current pandemic?

1











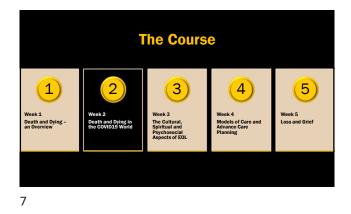
Enid Walker Butler Adjunct Instructor Department of Gerontology College of Health Professions Virginia Commonwealth University



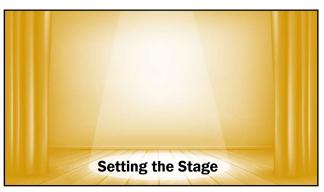




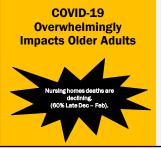




WEEK 2 AGENDA	Focus
	Welcome & Stage Setting
	Death and Dying and the COVID world
	Practice Pause
	Discussion
	Wrap up







11

### \*\*\*\*\*\*

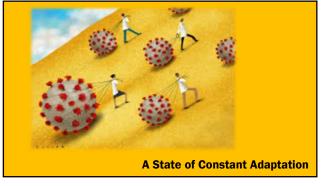
80% Percentage of all COVID-19 deaths are 65+ (65+ are 16.5% of overall population)

### \*\*\*\*

39.6%

Percentage of COVID-19 deaths in LTC (6.2% of older adults live in LTC)

CDC.gov; CMS.gov; statistica.com



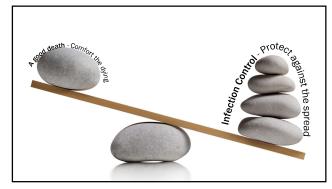


	Death in 1900	Death in 2000	Death in 2020 Impact of COVID
Life Expectancy:	47.3 years old	78.9 years old (2019)	77.5 years old -1.4 Years
Cause of Death:	Infectious Disease Smallpox, influenza, scarlet fever, pneumonia	Degenerative/Chronic disease Heart disease, cancer, stroke, lung disease, dementia	Heart Disease, Cancer COVID-19
Trajectory:	Rapid, brief (days, weeks)	Slow decline (months, years)	Rapid, brief (days, weeks)
Location:	80% at home Only poor died in institutions	80% in institutions, i.e., hospitals, nursing homes	95% in hospitals or long term care
Caregivers:	Family Members	Paid Professionals	Paid Professionals (Family visits limited)
Death Encounter:	Intimate, Close, Participant	Removed, Sanitized, Observer	Isolated, Limited
Role of Physician:	Comforter, Consoler	"Curer-er," Miracle Worker	Crisis Management



The Notic	on of A "Good Death"
Preferences for the Dying Process Treatment Preferences Symptom Control	Treatment plan reflects life values, autonomy over decision making/treatment decisions, affairs in order, no suffering
Spirituality/Religiosity Emotional Well Being Dignity	Exploration of spirituality/religious beliefs, meaning of death, emotional and psychological support, independence
Family Life Completion	Life review/reflection, saying goodbye/closure, family support and presence, family prepared for death, memorializing in appropriate cultural/spiritual mores





# COVID-19 Impact on "Good Death"

Spirit

Emo

Dign

Eithe

Preferences for the Dying Process Treatment Preferences Symptom Control

Affairs may not be in order Decisions being made under duress, May lack the ability to express needs, POA directs care remotely

Spirituality/Religiosity Emotional Well Being Dignity	Fan Life
Either limited or no visits by	Lack
family allowed,	pro
Lack of staff to spend time on	Love
psycho-social needs,	be
imited accessibility by	Good
outside HCP such as	ou
hospice chaplains, MSWs,	Socia
bereavement	im

nily Completion of time to prepare and ck of time to prepare and process ved ones not allowed at pedside at EOL odbyes often virtual or outside a window cial distancing requirement mpacts memorializing

19



### **Hospice Care**

s want their loved to die at ho

tisting hospice patients are limiting in-home visits fear of exposure (primarily clinical staff and aides its due

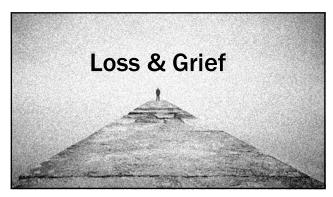
Long term care and nursing facilities limit visits from hospice staff, most requiring proof of negative COVID-19 test for entry.

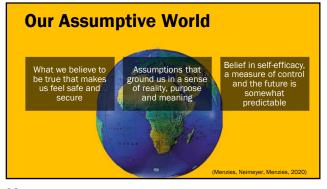
PPE interferes with therapeutic relationships

High use of technology-based visits

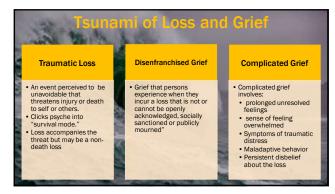
Volunteer visits suspended indefinitely











### **Death-Related Ageism**

A society is measured by how it cares for its "older" citizens. (WHO, 2019) "The public discourse during COVID-19 misrepresents and devalues older adults." (Fraser et al., 2020) Heightened ageist attitudes in the media portray COVID-19 as an older adult issue.

Emphasis needs to be placed on the societal loss that occurs with the death of an elder – wisdom and knowledge, contribution, family structure, the economy – assets, workforce, volunteerism.

Collective, intergenerational commitment is needed to increase support and interaction/connection of older adults.

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# The Impact of Isolation

In general, older adults who are isolated have an increased risk of overall health decline and morbidity.

No comprehensive count of COVID 19 isolation-related deaths but evidence reveals a mounting impact on health conditions and death.

Despite concerted efforts towards socialization by LTC staff, health professionals are seeing an increase in depression, cognitive decline and health conditions such as weight loss, high blood pressure, stroke in addition to premature death.

# **Death Anxiety**

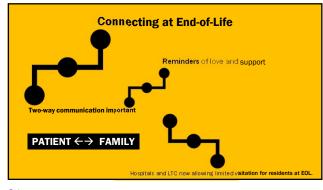
Death Anxiety: Negative attitudes and emotions towards death and dying

The COVID-19 environment has increased overall death anxiety due to nearly constant awareness and presence of the possibility of death. Data on mental health impact still emerging, although anecdotal evidence infers a major impact on mental health. Mitigating behaviors • Suppression – Turning off the news • Denial – "I'm not in a high-risk category" "It's really just like the flu" • Prevention – Cleaning surfaces, quarantining/isolating

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Letters, cards, artwork from family

Calls and cards from hospice volunteers

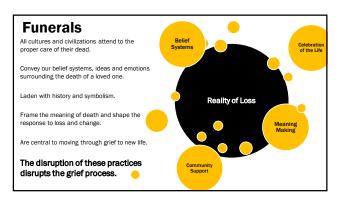
Video, photo & audio messages

"Real time" video or audio

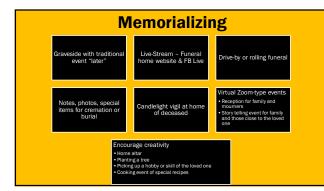
Zoom-type "gathering" with family & friends

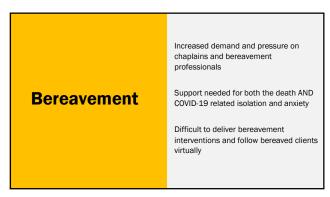
Visits in outdoor spaces of facility or outside the window







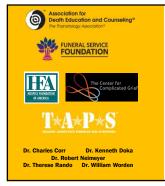




### Bereavement Support

Virtual support groups Regular calls, check-ins Notes – handwritten, texts "Real-time" virtual visits (parallel play) Exercise/Movement - virtually or in person Check in on special dates such as birthdays, etc.

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#### COMPLICATED GRIEF INITIATIVE

Call to Biden for comprehensive response to pandemic grief

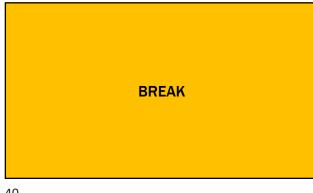
- Second Potential PandemicInsufficient Resources to Address
- Est. 500 people suffering from

complicated grief just from COVID deaths. Request:

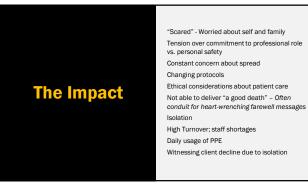
Concerted multidisciplinary effort Training of professionals Public education Research Hospice bereavement

# Interventions in your workplace

Interactive Exercise



# Health Care Professionals



"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 without getting wet.

- Rachel Remen

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### **Self-Care is Soul-Care**

Maintain structure – routine brings a degree of normalcy and a sense of control.

Connect, connect, connect - even if it's virtually.

Sustain or start healthy habits – exercise, nutrition, sleep

Ask for help – don't "suck it up" until you are in trouble.



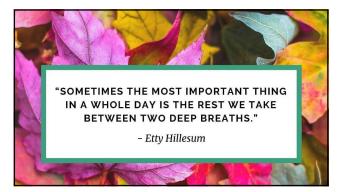


### **Self-Care is Soul-Care**

Stuffing strong emotions will only make things worse. Remember what you love about your job/life. Tend to your spirituality. LAUGH. A Lot.



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## Hospice Agency: Case Study





# **Exercise**

What are you doing for self-care? What is one change, even if it's a small one, that you can make towards self-care?

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# **Reflection for the Week**

What lessons have you learned from the pandemic that you want to bring with you both professionally and personally?

An email will follow with an invitation to share these thoughts.

52

References

COMD Paper, (2020, June 10), Rehived January 31, 2021, from https://www.couldpaper.org/ Depathenet, P. B., & 20, J. GOL, January 20, L.B., exertiss as a percentage of the opolation 2000. Rehived January 31, 2021, from https://www.athic.org/statics/43752/2021/abme1014 age-polation 7th eobild to opolation/ Prace 51, aged of Micropie E Nuclei Karlson MicroP ENDUIR A Careboard Science 2000 Scienc





# Let's keep this one for the final session where we cover funerals.

