

Understanding Compassion Fatigue and How to Create Compassion Satisfaction

Kelly Clark LICSW (Nonotuck Clinician)

Com-pas-sion [kuhm-pash-uhn] noun : a feeling of deep sorrow for another who is stricken by misfortune, accompanied by a strong desire to alleviate the suffering.



Compassion Fatigue:

stress resulting from helping or wanting to help people who are experiencing trauma or suffering.

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GoodTherapy.org



• The term *compassion fatigue* was first coined in 1992 when registered nurse Carla Joinson described a unique form of burnout that affected caregivers and resulted in a "loss of the ability to nurture."^{10,11} This form of burnout (1) was related to a variety of stressors, including long hours, heavy workload and the need to respond to complex patient needs such as pain, trauma and emotional distress; (2) resulted in nurses feeling tired, depressed, angry and detached; and (3) was associated with ineffective performance.¹¹

Trauma-Informed Care

What is **Trauma**?

According to SAMHSA, 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 threatening & that has lasting adverse
- Effects of the individual's functioning &/or physical, social, emotional, or spiritual well-being



A Trauma-Informed Approach Incorporates:

- * Realizing the prevalence of trauma
- **Recognizing** how it affects all individuals involved with the program, organization or system, including its own workforce
- Resisting re-traumatization
- Responding by putting this knowledge into practice

Core Principles of a Trauma-Informed System of Care:

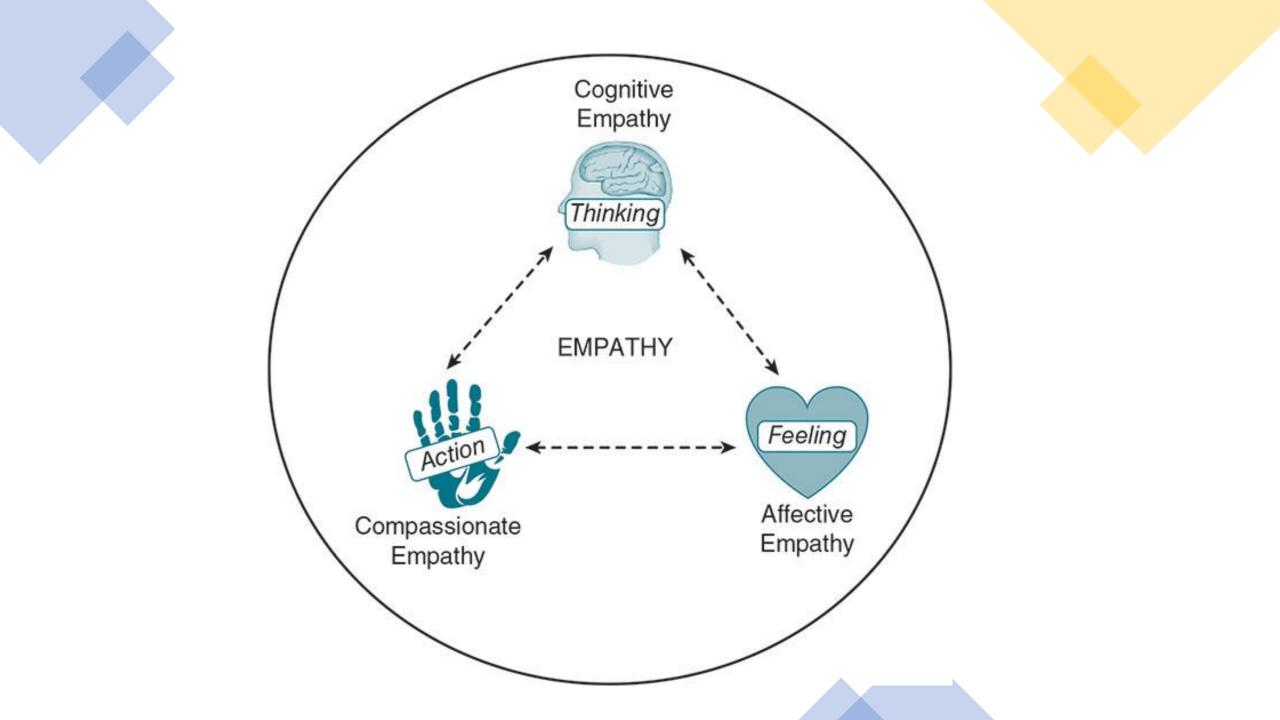
- Safety ensuring physical and emotional safety
- Trustworthiness maintaining appropriate boundaries and making tasks clear
- Choice prioritizing (staff) consumer choice and control (people want choices and options; for people who have had control taken away, having small choices makes a big difference)
- Collaboration maximizing collaboration
- Empowerment prioritizing (staff) consumer empowerment and skill-building

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. - Naomi Rachel Remen

essicadolce.com







There are 3 types of empathy:

- Emotional empathy: "You feel awful? Then I feel awful too!"
- **Cognitive empathy**: "I understand that you are feeling awful. That must suck."
- **Compassion**: "You feel awful? I feel for you. How can I help?"





Definition: emotional withdrawal, accompanied by mental and physical exhaustion after caring for sick or traumatized people over time OR apathy or indifference toward the suffering of others after over exposure to tragedy and pain.

SIGNS

Blaming others for their own suffering Complaining about your life or your work Poor self-care Stress Muscle tension Escapism Struggling to concentrate Overeating Insomnia Bottling up your emotions BlessingManifesting

Symptoms of Compassion Fatigue

Examples of Compassion Fatigue - Figley (Ed.) 1995;97

Cognitive

- Perfectionism
- Preoccupation with trauma
- Spacing out
- Loss of meaning
- Self-doubt
- Minimization

Emotional

- Powerlessness
- Anxiety
- Guilt
- Anger/rage
- Survivor guilt
- Hypersensitivity
- Emotional roller coaster
- Overwhelmed
- Depleted energy

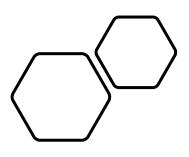
Behavioral

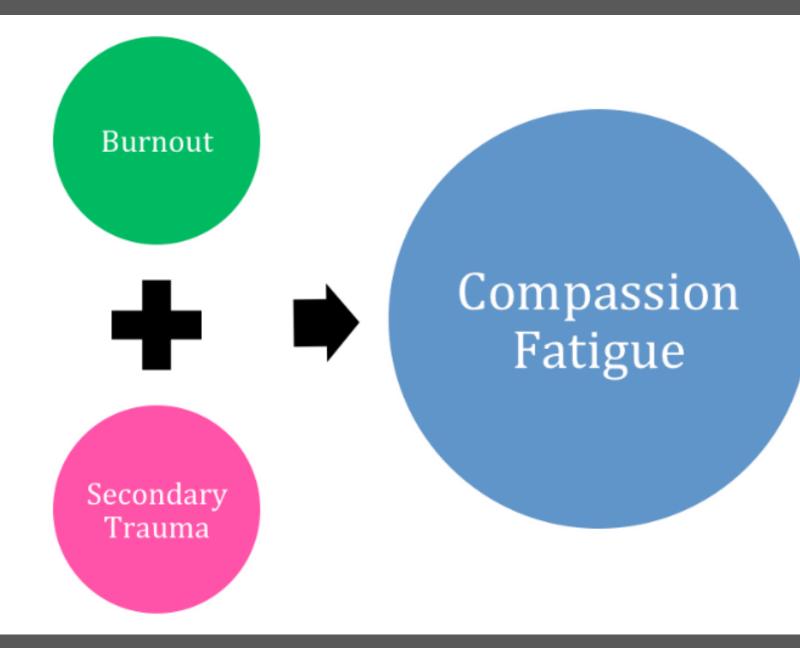
- Impatient
 Withdrawn
 Irritable
- Sleep disturbances
- Hypervigilance
- Accident prone
- Losing things

Spiritual

- Questioning the meaning of life
- Loss of purpose
- Lack of selfsatisfaction
- •Question religious beliefs

Personal Relationships Withdrawal Mistrust Overprotective as a spouse or parent Loneliness Physical Shock Rapid heartbeat Joint and muscle pains Dizziness and disorientation Impaired immune system

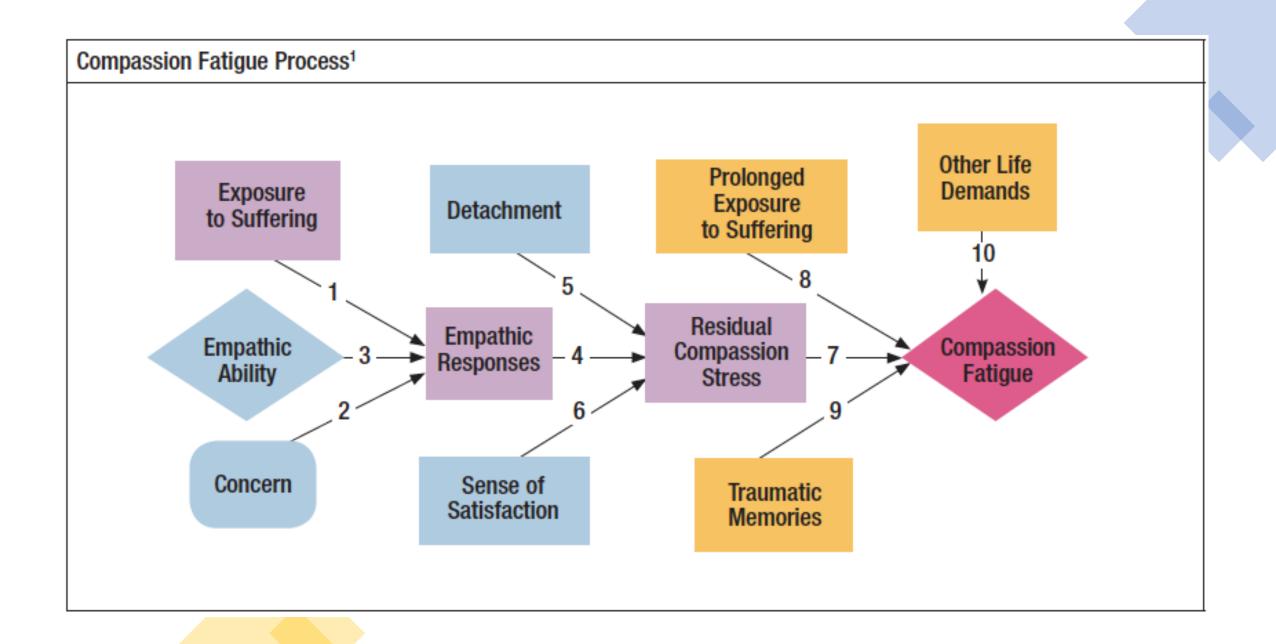




Secondary Traumatic Stress and Related Conditions: Sorting One from Another

Secondary Traumatic Stress refers to the presence of PTSD symptoms caused by at least one indirect exposure to traumatic material. Several other terms capture elements of this definition but are not all interchangeable with it.

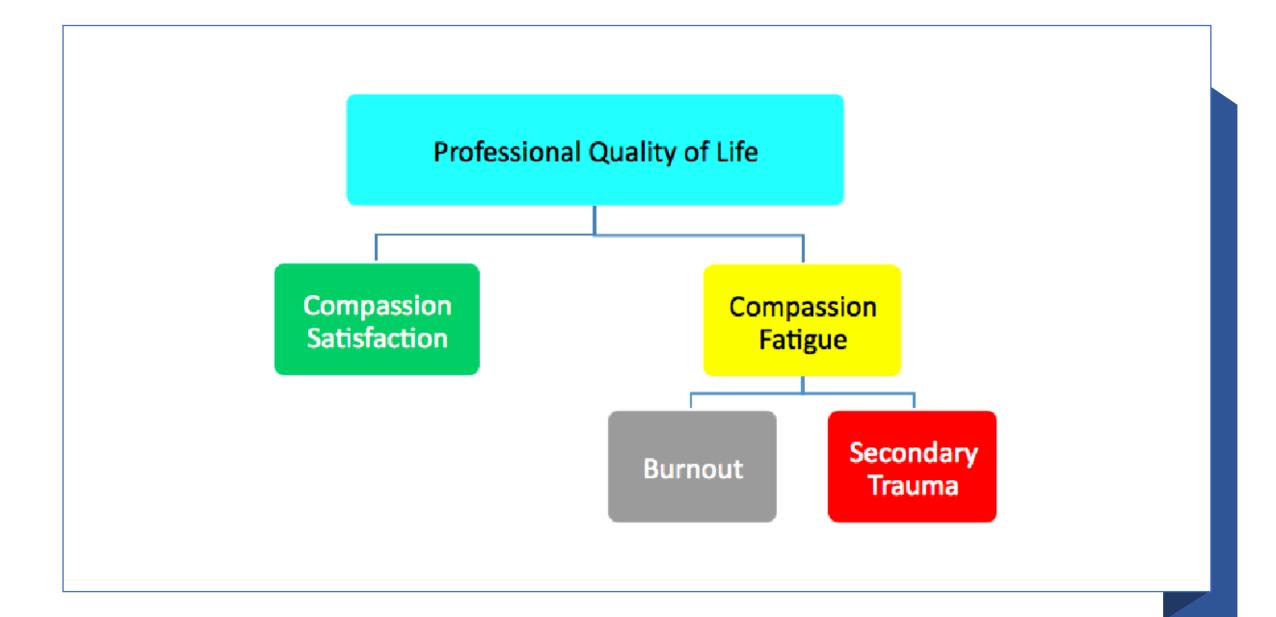
| Compassion fatigue, a less stigmatizing way to describe secondary traumatic stress, has been used interchangeably with the term. | Vicarious trauma refers to changes in the inner experience of the therapist resulting from empathic engagement with a traumatized client. It is a theoretical term that focuses less on trauma symptoms and more on the covert cognitive changes that occur following cumulative exposure to another person's traumatic material. |
|--|---|
| Compassion satisfaction refers to the positive feelings dervied from competent performance as a trauma professionals. It is characterized by positive relationships with colleagues, and the conviction that one's work makes a meaningful contribution to clients and society. | Burnout is characterized by emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and a reduced feeling of personal accomplishment. While it is also work-related, burnout develops as a result of general occupational stress; the terms is not used to describe the effects of indirect trauma exposure specifically. |



Causes of Compassion Fatigue

- Placing needs of others before your own
- > Unresolved past trauma and pain
- Lack of healthy life coping skills
- Lack of self awareness that limits growth
- > Giving care to others under stress
- Lack of personal boundaries
- > Inability to communicate needs





Professional Quality of Life Scale (ProQOL)

Compassion Satisfaction and Compassion Fatigue (ProQOL) Version 5 (2009)

When you [*help*] people you have direct contact with their lives. As you may have found, your compassion for those you [*help*] can affect you in positive and negative ways. Below are some-questions about your experiences, both positive and negative, as a [*helper*]. Consider each of the following questions about you and your current work situation. Select the number that honestly reflects how frequently you experienced these things in the <u>last 30 days</u>.

| I=Ne | ver 2=Rarely | 3=Sometimes | 4=Often | 5=Very Often | | |
|----------|---|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|--|--|
| | | | | | | |
| I. | I am happy. | | | | | |
| 2. | I am preoccupied with more than one person I [help]. | | | | | |
| 3. | I get satisfaction from being able to [help] people. | | | | | |
| 4. | I feel connected to othe | | | | | |
| 5. | I jump or am startled by | • | | | | |
| 6. | U U | orking with those I [help]. | | | | |
| 7. | | ate my personal life from m | | | | |
| 8. | I am not as productive at work because I am losing sleep over traumatic experiences of a person I [help]. | | | | | |
| 9. | I think that I might have been affected by the traumatic stress of those I [help]. | | | | | |
| 10. | | | | | | |
| <u> </u> | | | | | | |
| 12. | | | | | | |
| 13. | I feel depressed because of the traumatic experiences of the people I [help]. | | | | | |
| 14. | I feel as though I am experiencing the trauma of someone I have [helped]. | | | | | |
| 15. | I have beliefs that sustain me. | | | | | |
| 16. | I am pleased with how I am able to keep up with [helping] techniques and protocols. | | | | | |
| 17. | I am the person I always wanted to be. | | | | | |
| 18. | My work makes me feel | satisfied. | | | | |
| 19. | I feel worn out because | of my work as a [helper]. | | | | |
| 20. | I have happy thoughts and feelings about those I [help] and how I could help them. | | | | | |
| 21. | I feel overwhelmed because my case [work] load seems endless. | | | | | |
| 22. | | ference through my work. | | | | |
| 23. | | or situations because they | remind me of frig | htening experience | | |
| - | of the people I [help]. | | | | | |
| 24. | I am proud of what I can | | | | | |
| 25. | As a result of my [helping], I have intrusive, frightening thoughts. | | | | | |
| 26. | I feel "bogged down" by | | | | | |
| 27. | I have thoughts that I am | | | | | |
| 28. | | arts of my work with traur | na victims. | | | |
| 29. | I am a very caring person | | | | | |
| 30. | I am happy that I chose t | to do this work. | | | | |
| | | | | | | |

© B. Hudnall Stamm, 2009. Professional Quality of Life: Compassion Satisfaction and Fatigue Version 5 (ProQOL). /www.isu.edu/~bhstamm or www.proqol.org. This test may be freely copied as long as (a) author is credited, (b) no changes are made, and (c) it is not sold. WWW.BEVERLYKYER.COM

Do not sacrifice yourself to help others. Increase yourself to help others. Your service and caregiving is a gift that should be nurtured and preserved. Be intentional and diligent about your own self-care.

> -BEVERLY KYER I am here to help you as you help others



resilience:

"an ability to recover from or adjust easily to misfortune or change."

-Merriam-Webster Dictionary



mindfulness: awareness that arises from paying attention, on purpose, in the present moment, non-judgmentally

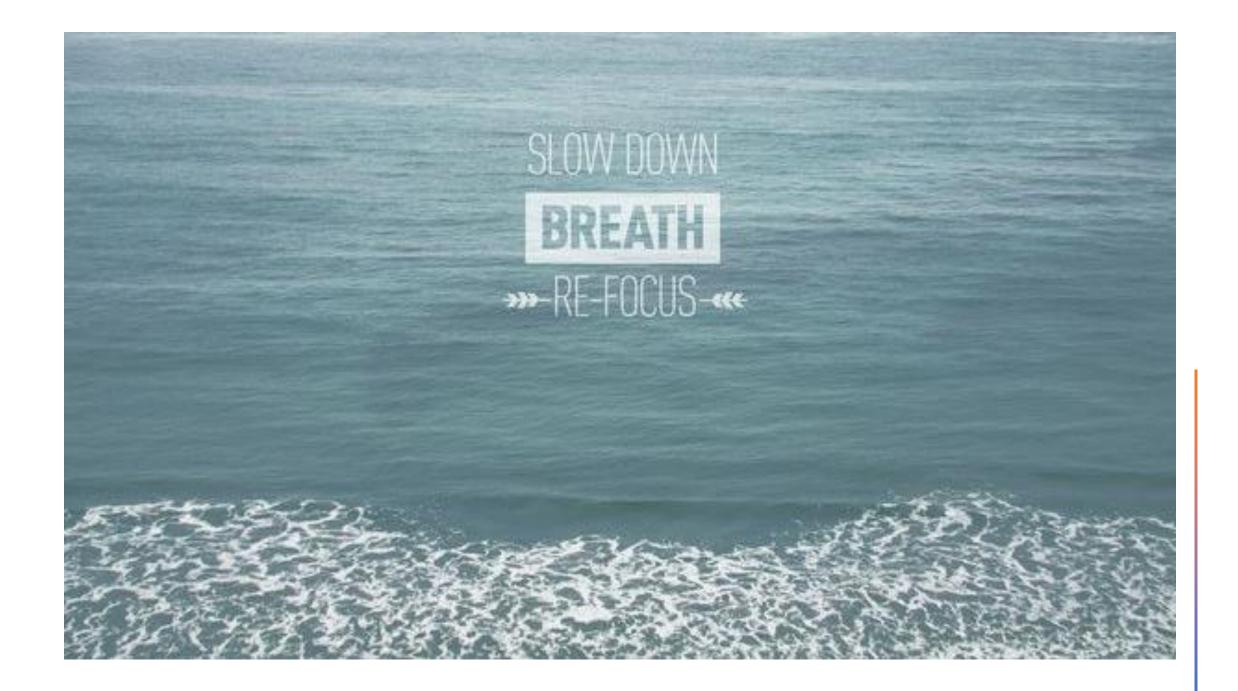


Jon Kabat-Zinn

Mindfulness gives you time. Time gives you choices. Choices, skillfully made, lead to freedom. You don't have to be swept away by your feeling. You can respond with wisdom and kindness rather than habit and reactivity.

Henepola Gunaratana

🕜 quotefancy



Resilience can be strengthened by expressing gratitude for the good things in our lives.

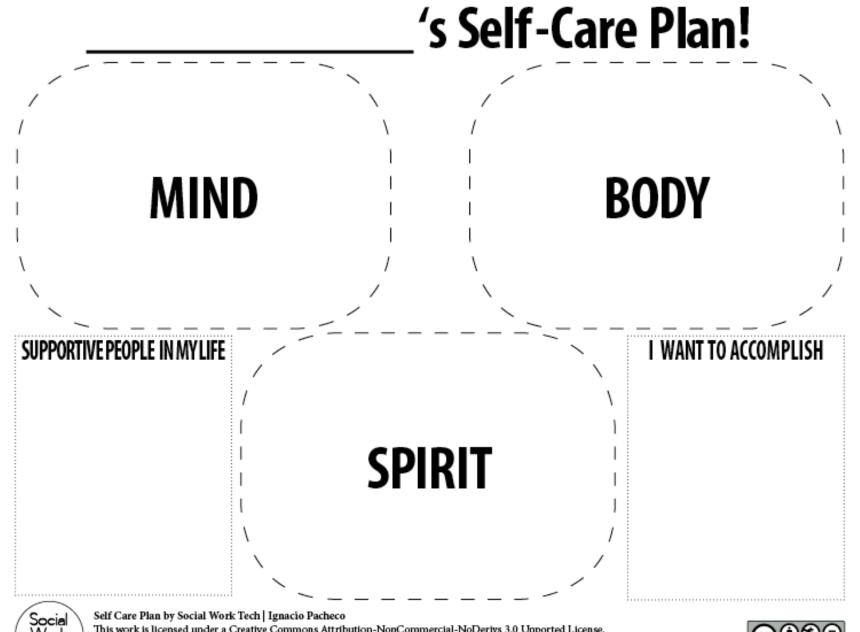
OPTION B

Weekly Gratitude Journal Monday _____ Sunday _____ 2. 2. 3. 3. _____ Wednesday _____ Tuesday_____ 2. 2. 3. 3. Thursday _____ Friday_____ 2. _____ 2 3. 3. Saturday _____ 2. _____ 3. _____ play2learnwithsarah.com



Resilience Factors

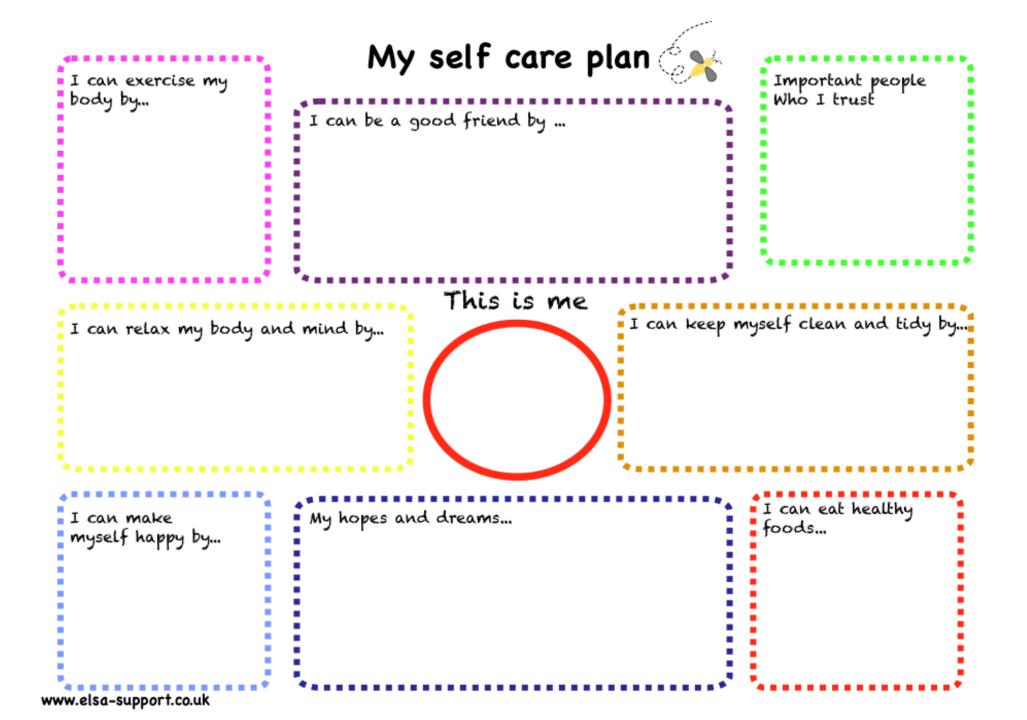




Social Work Techi

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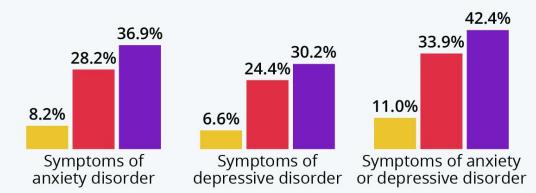




Pandemic Causes Spike in Anxiety & Depression

% of U.S. adults showing symptoms of anxiety and/or depressive disorder^{*}

January-June 2019 May 14-19, 2020 December 9-21, 2020



* Based on self-reported frequency of anxiety and depression symptoms. They are derived from responses to the first two questions of the eight-item Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-2) and the seven-item Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-2) scale.

Sources: CDC, NCHS, U.S. Census Bureau





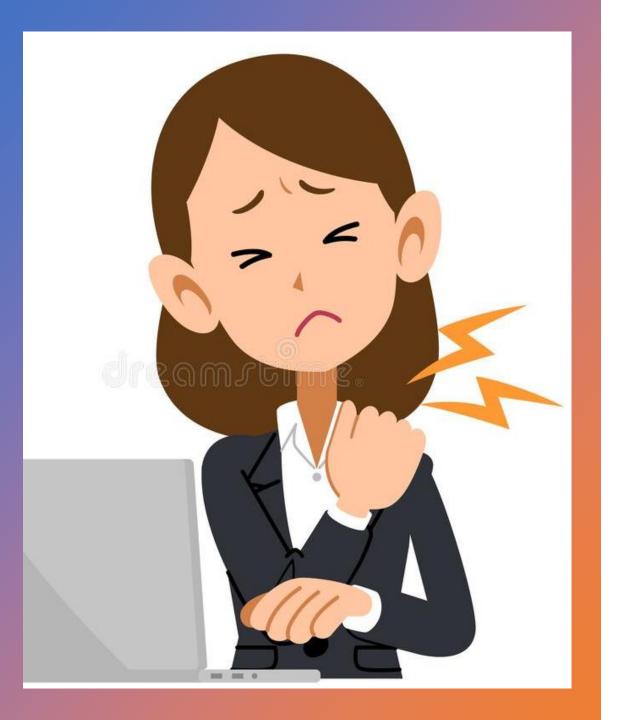






What is Tech Fatigue-

- Mental fatigue or exhaustion that comes from frequent use of technology.
- Its also called "technostress"
- Which is characterized by the physical and emotional symptoms of stress resulting in use of technology and/or frequently looking at a computer screen or smart phone.



Physical Symptoms may Include:

- Headaches
- Backaches
- Eye strain
- Neck pain
- Stiff shoulders
- Joint pain



Mental and Emotional symptom may Include:

- Mental fatigue or exhaustion
- Depression
- Nightmares
- Panic
- Resistance
- Feelings of helplessness
- Insomnia
- Loss of temper
- Irritability
- Frustration
- Errors in judgement

What can we do about it?

- First recognize it
- Take regular breaks
- Shift awareness into your body (breathe into places of strain or tension)
- Give yourself limits on use of devises

ex. Don't check email before 8:00am or after 6:00pm

- Take technology vacations- free days or weekends.
- Cultivate hobbies
- Find ways to connect personally with those in household,

such as board games or card games or outside social distance visits, if comfortable.

- Mindfulness- meditation, walks or even eating.
- Exercise or movement regularly-especially outdoors



Zoom Fatigue – exhaustion and stress due to frequent video call or meetings.

- Video chat requires more from us than face to face
- We need to work harder to process non-verbal cues
- And body language.
- Paying more attention to these things consumes a lot of energy
- "our minds are together and our bodies are not",
- this causes people to have conflicting feelings, which is exhausting.
- More challenging to relax into conversation naturally.
- (Gianpiero Petriglieri)





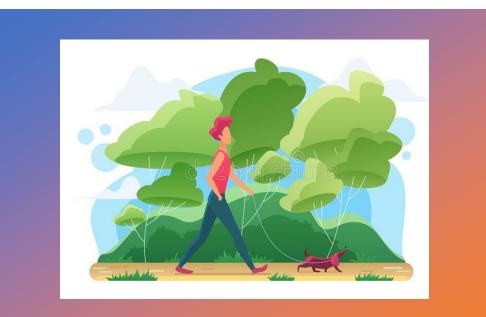
Other contributing factors include:

• Silence or delays can cause anxiety

Studies show 1.2 second delays on conference calls or videos made people perceive the responder as less friendly or focused or disinterested.

- Awareness of or being distracted by our physical presence on camera, feeling as of you're on stage, creating 'performance anxiety'
- Multitasking.
- More than one role being practiced in same venue, usually our social roles happen in different places, which is healthy(self complexity theory), now that's collapsed.
- Navigating outside distractions





How can we alleviate it

- limiting video calls or meetings to those that are necessary
- Turning on video cameras should be optional
- Focus on the speaker, try to limit multitasking
- Have your screen to the side, instead of straight ahead, makes you feel like you're in an adjoining room, may be less tiring.
- Build in transition times between meetings if you can –can a drink of water, stretch, close your eyes for a few minutes, get a breath of fresh air.
- Create buffers and boundaries between 'work' times and 'personal' times.
- Practice good self care for prevention.
- Practice self compassion

Self-compassion is a way of emotionally recharging our batteries. Rather than becoming drained by helping others, self-compassion allows us to fill up our internal reserves, so that we have more to give to those who need us.

Kristin Neff

(quotefancy

e-qua-nim-I-ty

Mental calmness, composure, and evenness of temper, especially in a difficult situation



HAVE HOPE THIS TOO SHALL PASS

References and Resources:

Books-

- Overcoming Compassion Fatigue, a Practical resilience Workbook-Martha Teater, MA, LMFT, LPC, LCAS and John Ludgate, PhD; 2014
- Self-Compassion- Kristen Neff, PhD, 2011
- To Weep for a Stranger, Patricia Smith, 2009
- Burnout, The Secret to Unlocking the Stress Cycle, Emily Nagoski, PhD and Amelia Nagoski, DMA
- The Body Keeps the Score, Brain, Mind and Body in the Healing of Trauma, Bessel Van Der Kolk, M.D.

Websites-

- <u>http://socialwork.buffalo.edu/resources/self-care-starter-kit.html</u>
- <u>https://homecareassistance.com/blog/5-mindfulness-exercises-relieve-caregiver-burnout</u>
- <u>https://www.compassionfatigue.org/</u>
- <u>https://www.stress.org/military/for-practitionersleaders/compassion-fatigue</u>
- <u>https://www.verywellmind.com/self-care-strategies-overall-stress-reduction-3144729</u>

Other helpful resources- (including self care-assessment tools)

https://www.ucebt.com/images/pdfs-doc/SelfAssessmentToolSelfCare-PeerRole-Peer_Training.pdf

https://www.brown.edu/campus-

life/health/services/promotion/sites/healthpromo/files/self%20care%20assessment%20and%20plannin

g.pdf

https://positivepsychology.com/self-care-worksheets/