

From Survive to Thrive: Tips for living well with a chronic illness

This webinar will start shortly

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Reminders

- > All lines are muted
- > Ask questions or make comments through the Chat Box
- > Written questions will usually be answered at the end of the program
- > You will receive the link to the **recording** and **slides** within a week
- > Please complete the feedback form at the end of the program







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Themes

Burnout

Grief

Coping with uncertainty

Balancing it all

Resilience

if you're reading this:

RELEASE YOUR SHOULDERS away from your ears

UNCLENCH YOUR JAW

DROP YOUR TONGUE FROM the roof of your mouth

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		ot			

Surviving "Something isn't right."

Struggling "I can't keep this up."

In Crisis "I can't survive this."

Calm and steady with minor mood fluctuations

Able to take things in stride

Consistent

Able to take feedback and to adjust to changes of plans

Able to focus

Able to communicate effectively

Normal sleep patterns and appetite Nervousness, sadness, increased mood fluctuations

Inconsistent

More easily overwhelmed or irritated

Increased need for control and difficulty adjusting to changes

Trouble sleeping or eating

Activities and relationships you used to enjoy seem less interesting or even stressful

Muscle tension, low energy, headaches Persistent fear, panic, anxiety, anger, pervasive sadness, hopelessness

Exhaustion

Poor performance and difficulty making decisions or concentrating

Avoiding interaction with coworkers, family, and friends

Fatigue, aches and pains

Restless, disturbed sleep

Self-medicating with substances, food, or other numbing activities Disabling distress and loss of function

Panic attacks

Nightmares or flashbacks

Unable to fall or stay asleep

Intrusive thoughts

Thoughts of self-harm or suicide

Easily enraged or aggressive

Careless mistakes an inability to focus

Feeling numb, lost, or out of control

> Withdrawl from relationships

Dependence on substances, food, or other numbing activities to cope

Adapted from: Watson, P., Gist, R., Taylor, V. Evlander, E., Leto, F., Martin, R., Vaught, D., Nash, W.P., Westphal, R., & Litz, B. (2013). Stress First Aid for Firefighters and Emergency Services Personnel. National Fallen Firefighters Foundation.

1 Nervous system. The heart may beat faster, and blood pressure rises to ready the body to fight the perceived threat.

2 **Musculoskeletal system.** Muscles tense and can trigger tension headaches.

3 **Respiratory system.** Breathing quickens.

4 Cardiovascular system. Heart rate increases.

Endocrine system. Signals sent from glands to the body cause a release of cortisol into the body to fight the perceived threat.

the perceived threat.

Gastrointestinal system. Eating habits may change, and the feeling of "butterflies" in your stomach may occur.

Stress Response



Prolonged Stress

Can result in physical and psychological conditions

Can occur when situations are unpredictable and uncontrollable

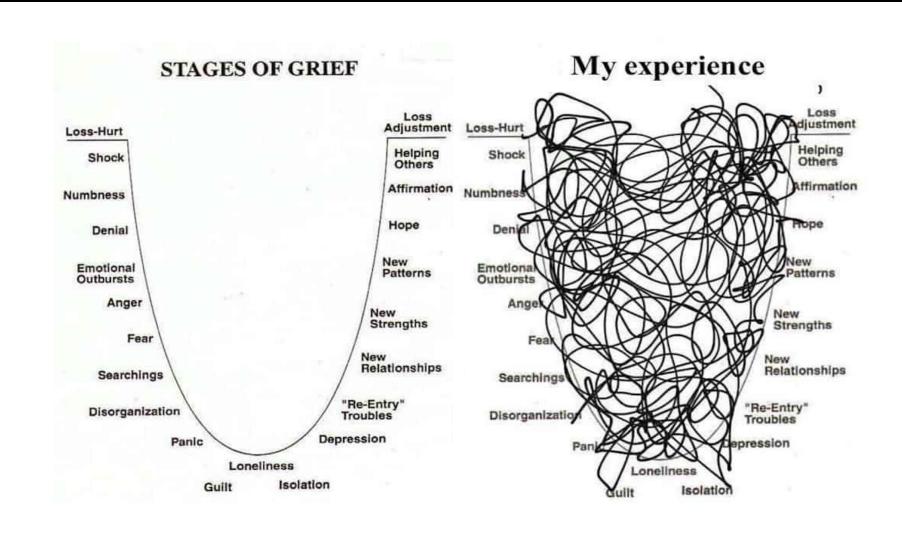
Can create stress in other domains of life (e.g., relationships, work, health habits)

Can result from tasks that require high level of vigilance and decision making (e.g., medical treatments, dietary requirements, managing dialysis and medical appointments)

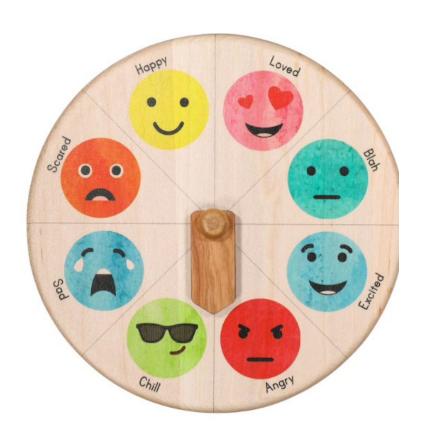




Grief and Anticipatory Grief





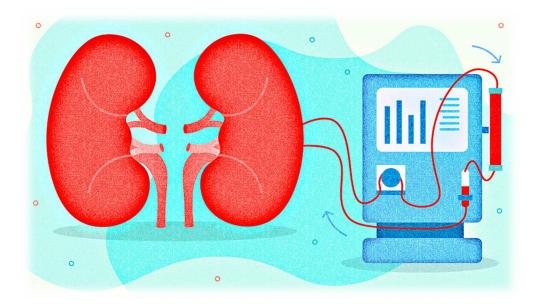


Emotional Responses to Kidney Disease

- Mixed emotions
- CKD: 25% depression and 20% anxiety symptoms
- Peritoneal dialysis report poorer physical health yet higher satisfaction with care vs. communitybased hemodialysis
- About 35% of individuals on dialysis report depression compared with about 13% of those not on dialysis
- Quality of life improves 6 and 12 weeks after starting dialysis

Stress with Kidney Disease

- Complications of renal replacement therapies (e.g., tired, dry skin, itching, numbness/tingling, pain)
- Decreased interest in pleasurable and meaningful activities
- Inability to work and change in life plans
- Feeling "like a burden"



Factors Associated with Distress

Females report higher symptoms

Family, connectedness social support

Quality of care (e.g., availability of education, resources)

Sleep disorders

Spirituality

Exercise

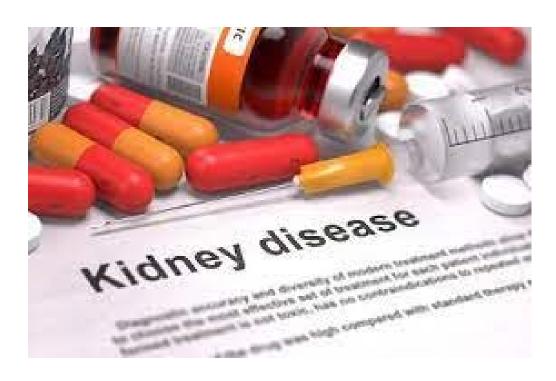
Diagnosed at stage III of CKD or above





Reported Caregiver Stress

- Duration and amount of care provided
- Duration and frequency of dialysis, and treatment modality
 - Mixed results, though frequency of dialysis and caregiver stress have been found
 - Higher in caregivers of those receiving hemodialysis compared with caregivers of those receiving peritoneal dialysis, renal transplant or not yet receiving dialysis
 - Lower in caregivers of those had a kidney transplant history
 - Quality of life decreases at the start of loved ones' treatment but returns after 12 weeks



Positive Effects of Caregiving

- Feel needed
- Provides meaning
- New skills
- Strengthened relationships with others
- Feelings of accomplishment and self-efficacy
- Some evidence that helping others can lower mortality by 5 years



Factors Associated with Caregiver Stress

Socioeconomic status, lower more affected Prior health status Older age more affected Females more affected Marital status, single more affected Availability of support (e.g., resources, social, dialysis nurses) Care recipient's behavior, cognitive, and functional abilities Relationship between caregiver and care recipient, spousal relationships more affected Perception of care recipient's suffering Spirituality

Recognizing Distress

- Those with kidney disease
 - don't disclose to nursing staff
 - feel unprepared for emotional distress

 Only 56% of caregivers aware of their tendency toward depression



Burnout Signs: What are yours?

- Emotional: worry, fear, irritability, sadness, depression, anger, mood swings, guilt, helplessness, hopelessness
- Cognitive: difficulty concentrating, trouble remembering, feeling confused, feeling stuck
- Physical: back pain, muscle tension, headache, changes in appetite, sleep disturbance, fatigue
- Behavioral: increased substance use, increased pacing, snapping at loved ones, withdrawing, poor self-care, giving up, limited meaningful activity participation

May 31, 2022

From Surviving To Thriving...

Imagine your Experience



Resilience

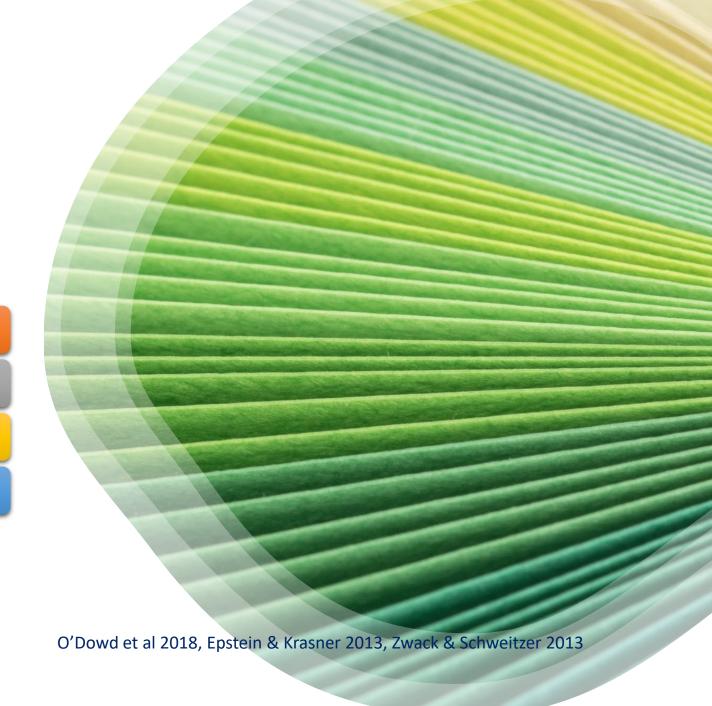
Central element of well-being

Ability to respond to stress in an adaptive way

Bounce back and grow from challenges

Resilience can be developed

- Self awareness and self-monitoring
- Self-regulation and coping





Hobfoll E, et al. Five Essential Elements of Immediate and Mid Term Mass Trauma Intervention: Empirical Evidence. Psychiatry. 2007;70(4):283-315.



Practical Tips

Ask questions and for adapted information

Ask for help

Never worry alone

Support groups, information, and other resources

- National Kidney Foundation
- Dialysis Patient Citizens



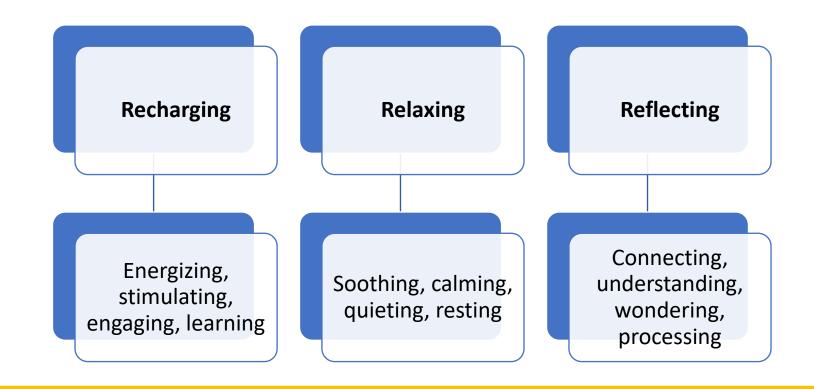








What kind of self-care do you need?





Put your ideas in the chat!

Balancing Life: Values, Purpose and Meaning

- Looking forward
- Looking back
- Setting intention for each day



Time Priorities Urgencies Distraction
Life Importance Small Tasks Leisure

Manage Expectations

- Stress management vs. stress elimination
- Living with uncertainty vs. eliminating uncertainty





Cultivate Awe

Look for beauty everywhere and in everything

Be amazed by an invention or innovation

Notice something tiny and something huge

Look at the sky

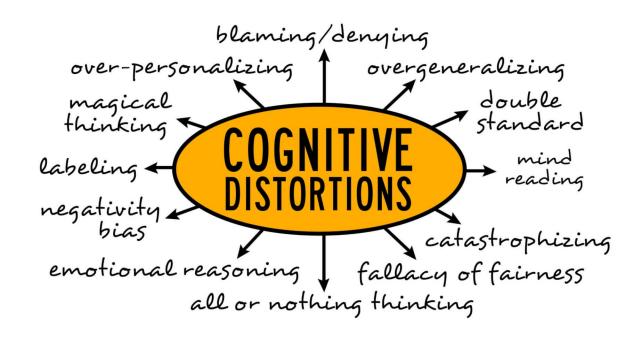
Go for a walk/wheel and see something new

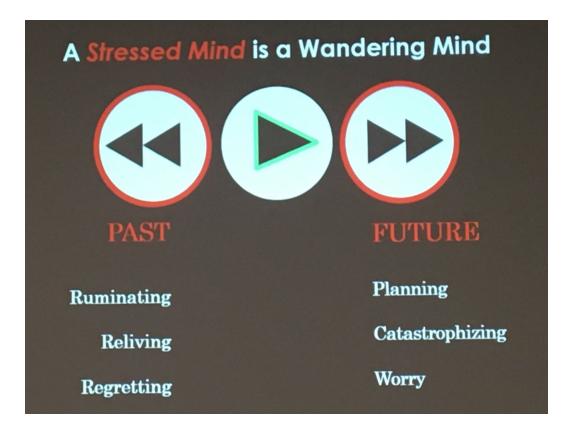
https://www.window-swap.com/Window

3 good things

Gratitude

- Three Good Things/Blessings
 (by Martin Seligman)
- Each day:
 - Think of three good things that happened or three blessings.
 - Write them down.
 - Reflect on why they happened.





Avoid Stinkin' Thinkin'

- Thoughts are not truth
- Watch out for a wandering mind
- Be an observer of your thoughts
 - "I notice I am having the thought....."

Question you Thoughts

I've lost everything!

• I've lost everything?

Reasons why I think this?

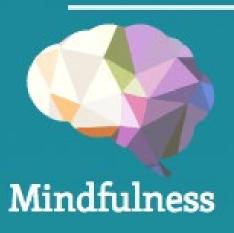
Employment Independence....

Reasons why this is NOT true?

Family/friends
My body is working is hard
I've gained gratitude...

I've lost [somethings]; I've found [somethings]

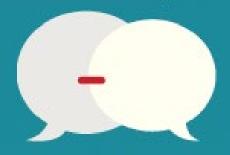
Self-Compassion



Self-compassion involves recognising when we're stressed or struggling without being judgmental or over-reacting.



Being supportive and understanding towards ourselves when we're having a hard time, rather than being harshly selfcritical.



Connectedness

Remembering that everyone makes mistakes and experiences difficulties at times. We are not alone!

Thank you!









Questions?



Please use the Chat Box Email Dr. Mana K. Ali Carter Mana.K.Carter@medstar.net





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