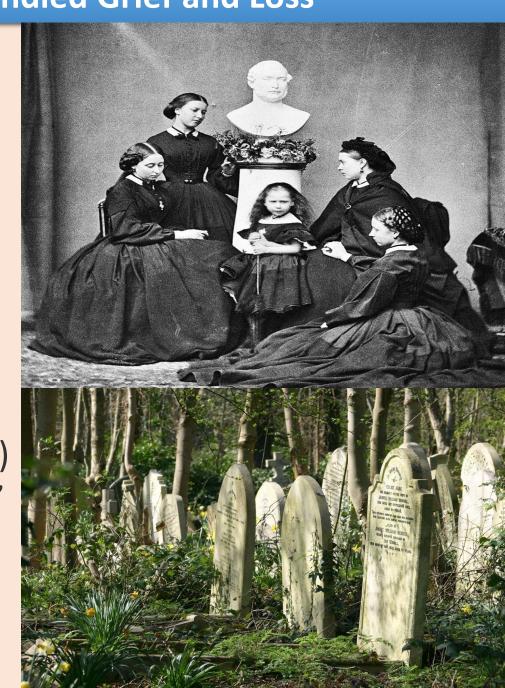


Historical Overview: How we have handled Grief and Loss

In London in 1830 the average male life span was:

- 44 years for the better off
- 25 years for tradesmen
- 22 years for labourers
- Out of every hundred working class children, 57 would be dead by the age of 5.
- On someone's death, curtains closed and mirrors covered (many superstitions)
- Queen Victoria after Albert's death (age 42-81)
 - wore black until she died, even to 2 daughters' weddings
- Christianity and role of the Priest was central



Historical Overview: 2 World Wars and Spanish Influenza

WWI 17 million killed worldwide

100 million died worldwide

75 million died worldwide (weaponry / Holocaust)



Everybody lost somebody

Flu Pandemic

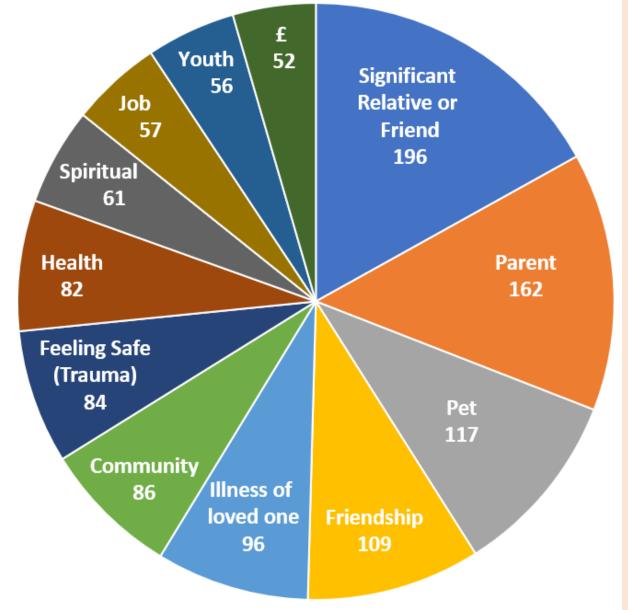
WWII

- Victorian rituals no longer possible, practically or emotionally
- Grief suppressed
- Decline of Christian faith
- Emergence of faith in medicine, vaccines, antibiotics

 Death seen not as will of God, but failure of the doctor

Experiences of Loss from Facebook Poll 2021

- Miscarriage
- Divorce
- Empty Nest
- Multiple Losses
- Childlessness
- Home
- Counsellor
- Items stolen
- Infertility
- Position at Work
- Sex/Intimacy/Touch
- Pregnancy
- Child
- Childhood
- The old me
- Sense of self
- Freedom

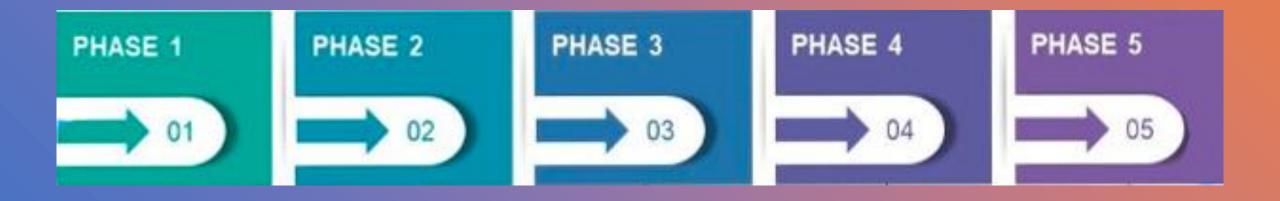


- Partner
- Libido
- Dementia
- Sibling
- Lost Years
- Manager
- Supervisor
- Autonomy after children
- Singleness
- A sense
- Sibling in Womb
- Suicide of a loved one
- Body part
- Culture/heritage
- Birth mother
- Foster family
- Dreams

"I cannot believe how many I have ticked..."

MODELS OF GRIEF

LINEAR APPROACHES



KÜBLER-ROSS GRIEF CYCLE

DENIAL

avoidance, confusion, elation, shock, fear

ANGER

frustration, irritation, anxiety

DEPRESSION overwhelmed,

helplessness, hostility, flight

BARGAINING

struggling to find meaning, reaching out to others, telling one's story "Closure"

INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION

EMOTIONAL SUPPORT

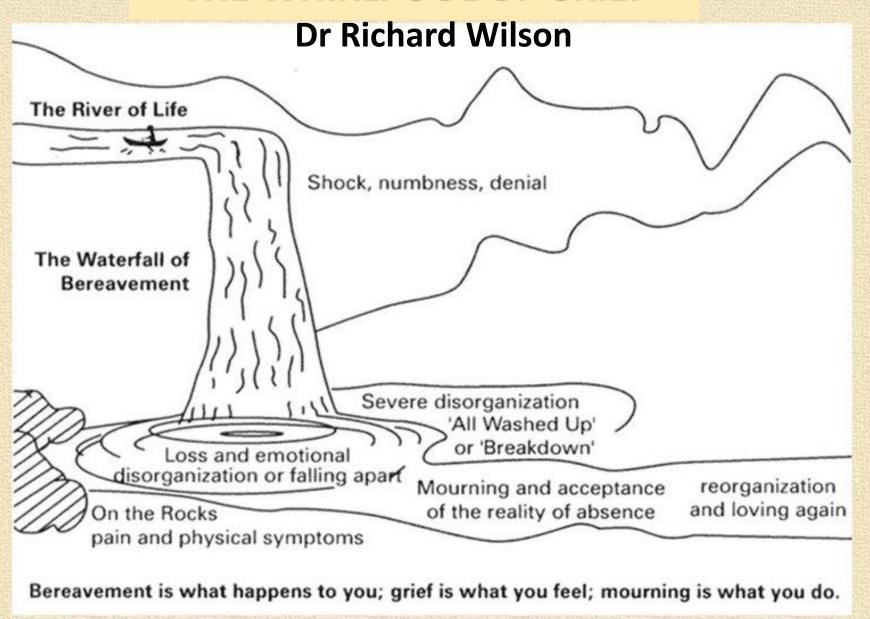
GUIDANCE AND DIRECTION

ACCEPTANCE exploring options, new plan in place,

moving on

@gvcounseling

THE WHIRLPOOL OF GRIEF



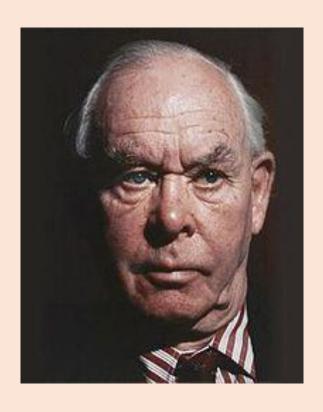
Lois Tonkin, Growing Around Grief, 1996



Jenny's Story – "Normal" Grief



Loss, Grief and Attachment Theory



John Bowlby 1907-1990

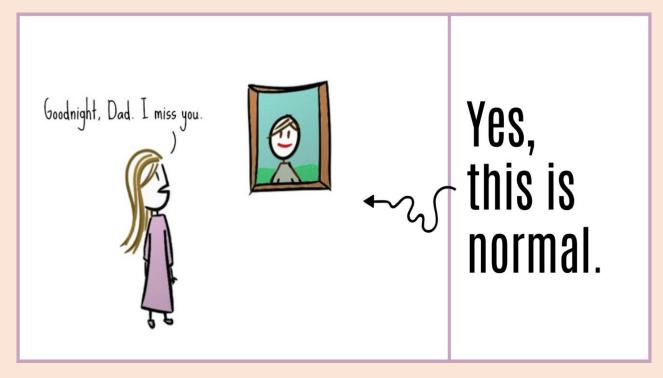
- Bowlby studied children's reaction to separation and to death of a loved one
- He described grief as the feeling when an attachment bond is broken – deeper form of separation distress
- This became the accepted understanding

UNTIL...

- Klass, Silverman and Nickman (2014) said the attachment bond is not necessarily broken when someone dies
- They called this a Continuing Bond

Continuing Bonds: New Understandings of Grief

- Staying connected to the person who died can provide comfort and support in coping with loss
- Grief becomes a part of you
- The relationship isn't static, but evolves over time and can become a peaceful and positive presence



whatsyourgrief.com/grief-concept-care-continuing-bonds/

Dual Process Model - Margaret Stroebe and Henk Schut

- Dual Process a move away from Linear models
- Facing grief head on is exhausting!
- Avoid, deny and suppress it's ok and can even be HEALTHY
- Grieve in manageable chunks, interchanging with getting on with other stuff

OSCILLATION





whatsyourgrief.com/dual-process-model-of-grief/

The Client's Internal Working Model

SECURE ATTACHMENT

- Life is meaningful
- I am loved and I am worthy of love
- I can express my grief freely
- With help, I will get through this and come to terms with the loss
- I am comfortable with Oscillation

ADULT ATTACHMENT = AUTONOMOUS

INSECURE AVOIDANT ATTACHMENT

- Life is D.I.Y.
- Tendency to disengage from others
- May not experience distress
- Likely to have increased somatic symptoms
- Spend more time in Restoration focus

ADULT ATTACHMENT = DISMISSIVE

INSECURE AMBIVALENT ATTACHMENT

- Life is unpredictable
- Higher levels of distress
- Ruminating on loss
- Difficulties in adjusting to change
- More prone to depression
- Spend more time in Loss focus

ADULT ATTACHMENT = PREOCCUPIED

DISORGANISED ATTACHMENT

- Life is fundamentally unsafe
- Person who died may have been cruel
- Fight, flight, freeze response
- Trauma memories aren't processed or integrated in the same way
- Inability to self-soothe

ADULT ATTACHMENT = UNRESOLVED

Disenfranchised Grief

"When a person experiences a significant loss where the resultant grief is not openly acknowledged, socially validated or publicly mourned. In short, although the individual is experiencing a grief reaction, there is no social recognition that the person has a right to grieve or a claim for social sympathy or support."

Kenneth J. Doka in "Non-Death Loss & Grief"

Lover
Ex
Friend
Counsellor
Neighbour
Foster
Parent

Coma
Mental illness
Addiction
Infertility
Loss
of Childhood
Divorce
Adoption

People with dementia
Persons with intellectual difficulties
Very young children

Death by
Suicide
Death by
AIDS
Child of Sex
Offender

Relationship not Recognised

Loss not acknowledged

Griever is excluded

Shame/Stigma

Trauma and Grief

Persistent Complex Bereavement Disorder



- Preoccupation with the circumstances of the deceased's death
- Intense sorrow and/or distress that does not improve over time
- A desire to join the deceased
- Difficulty trusting others
- Depression, loneliness, emptiness

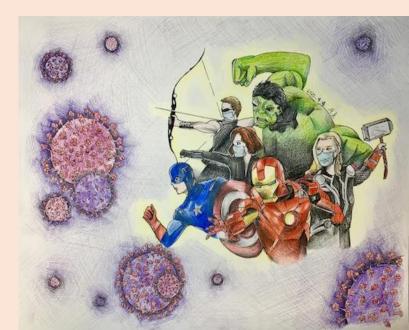
Trauma and Grief

Mass Trauma

- collective trauma
- when the same event, or series of events, traumatises a large number of people within some shared time span







Buddy Group Discussion Ideas

- Which ways of working with grief and loss interested you?
- Share any personal experiences, if it feels safe.
- How did Jenny's story impact you?
- Comments & Questions to Katy Bodman, please

15 minutes





ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?



Loss and Grief Stories



Kathryn



Chris



Hazel

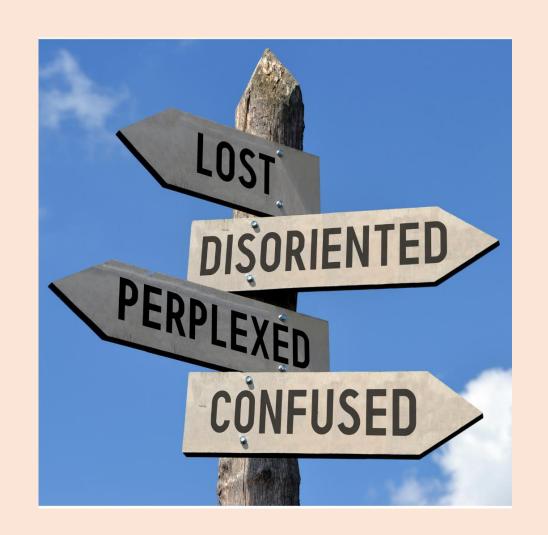
Ambiguous Loss with Katy Bodman





Ambiguous Loss

- Ambiguous loss refers to losses that by their nature are unclear and often have no closure
- The term covers a wide spectrum of losses, especially those not validated or understood in our society ('disenfranchised grief')
- We are all likely to encounter some ambiguous losses through our lives



Ambiguous Loss

- Prof Pauline Boss, pioneering family therapist and researcher, coined the term in the 1970s
- Studied families where fathers were absent either physically or psychologically; also her own father's experience of being an immigrant in the US
- Worked with 9/11 families and victims of war and natural disasters where bodies were never recovered
- Model is now applied in many ways e.g. Red
 Cross, foster children, infertility, terminal illness



Pauline Boss

Type 1: Person is Physically absent, but psychologically present

- Unconfirmed death:
 - Physically missing
 - Kidnapping, War, Terrorism
 - Ethnic cleansing, genocide
 - Natural disasters
- Suicide
- Prison
- Serving in military
- Divorce and relationship breakdown
- Adoption
- Immigration (separation from loved ones)
- Pregnancy loss
- Loss of friendships
- 'Empty nest'



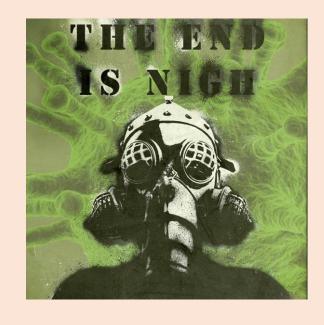




Type 2: Person is Psychologically absent, but physically present

- Dementia
- Traumatic brain injury
- Addictions of all kinds
- Depression and chronic mental illnesses
- Obsessive thinking e.g. politics, world situations
- Ageing parents, relationship issues, alcoholic parent

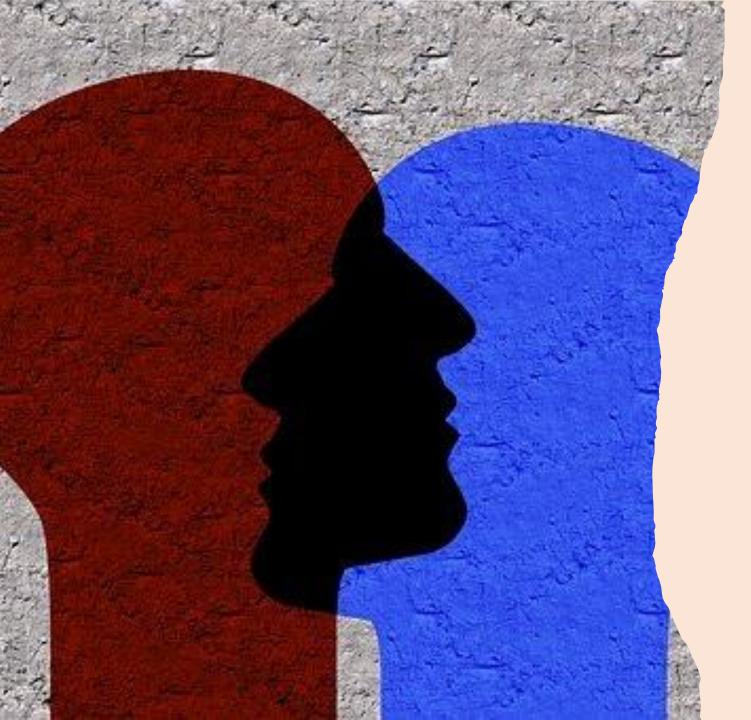












Type 3: Personal Ambiguous Loss

INTERNALLY CAUSED:

Losing something that affects our relationship with self – physical or psychological (e.g. illness, eyesight, hearing, voice, memory, ageing)

Or

EXTERNALLY CAUSED:

loss of status, personhood, or purpose by some outside circumstance (e.g. redundancy, victim of crime)

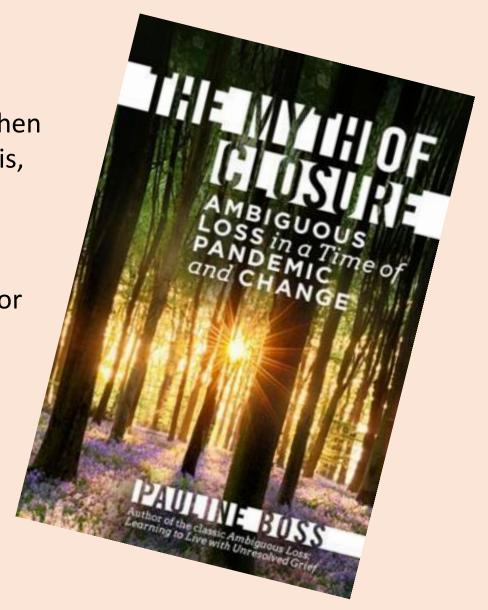
Type 4: Societal and global losses

"Now, after much thinking since that fateful Memorial Day when George Floyd was killed, here in my hometown of Minneapolis, combined with the questions coming to me from around the world, I have expanded my ideas about ambiguous loss."

"It can happen to one person, one family, a local community or the global community."

- Current wars around the world
- Racial violence
- Climate change
- Covid pandemic

Loss of safety, identity, will the world ever be the same again, will there ever be justice...



One ambiguous loss can lead to another:

Examples:

- Child experiences the physical loss one parent and psychologically loses the other parent, who is depressed
- A person who is displaced may experience multiple external and internal losses: loved ones, home, job, community, identity
- And even 'positive' experiences can prompt feelings of loss



OVERALL AIM IS TO BRING SOME BALANCE TO THE LOSS, NOT A CONCLUSION



Closure

Hope Coping Meaning

Loss

Challenging the idea of closure

Closure has a definition meaning finality. It means closing the door on something that has happened.

It's a perfectly good word in the business community for closing a contract, for closing a real estate deal, or for closing a road and after a flood has occurred, but it is a harmful word in human relationships.

It indicates that even though we have had attachment to someone or something, like a pet, that once they are gone, we can close the door on that. That's not true. There are continuing bonds, as has been now declared in the grief literature, and we don't close the door, we live with loss and grief.



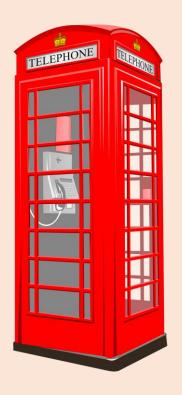
Pauline Boss



Challenging the idea of closure

"People are very creative and very resilient in coping with Ambiguous Losses, but therapists have tended to miss it because it's sometimes considered rather strange behaviour." – Prof Boss

Families of those missing after Tsunami





Key principles in working with clients:



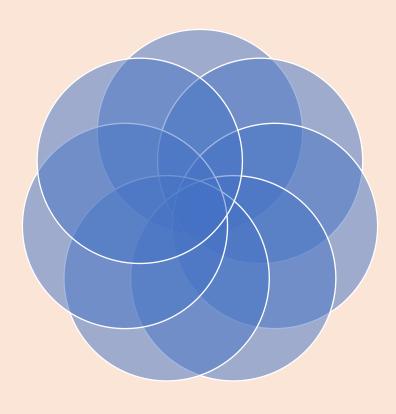
- Linear models of grief unhelpful- loss follows its own path. Western ideas of self-sufficiency, rationality and 'working hard' to overcome are often unhelpful. Letting go of our aims and agendas as counsellors
- There is nothing wrong with the person it's the situation that is causing the ongoing grief (similar to trauma: normal reaction to an abnormal event)
- Non-dualistic thinking is helpful: allowing ourselves to think or feel more than just one thing about the loss, even holding seemingly opposing ideas: "With the physically missing, people might say, "He's gone, he's probably dead, and maybe not," or "He may be coming back, but maybe not."

Six guidelines for coping with Ambiguous Loss & Developing Resilience – Pauline Boss

6. Discovering hope how do I find hope in
an ongoing loss that
has no closure

5. Revising
Attachment - How do
I both let go and
remember?

4. Normalising ambivalence - What do I do with my conflicted feelings?



3. Reconstructing identity - Who am I now that my loved one is ambiguously lost?

1. Finding meaning - What does the situation mean to the client?

2. Tempering mastery
- How do I let go of
what I cannot
control?



Loss, Trauma, and Resilience: Therapeutic Work with Ambiguous Loss, Pauline Boss (W.W. Norton, 2006)

1) Finding meaning - What does the situation mean to them?

- We need meaning to move forward
- Their meaning, not ours (e.g. died a hero, fate dictated, God)
- Sensitivity to cultural/religious/spiritual meanings
- Self-blame, guilt, revenge feelings common
- Meaning can be action e.g. seeking justice or even no meaning becomes one (e.g. wrong place, wrong time or why not me?)
- Can understandably be a long process

2) Tempering mastery - How do I let go of what I cannot control?

- Western society: we are big on problem solving, and controlling outcomes: 'mastery'
- Beliefs, scripts and drivers that reinforce this:
- if I work hard, life will be good
- bad things shouldn't happen to good people
- Balance feelings of helplessness with 'self-mastery', e.g. meditation, exercise, prayer, music, community, self-care, therapy



Loss, Trauma, and Resilience: Therapeutic Work with Ambiguous Loss, P

3) Reconstructing identity

- Who am I now that my loved one is ambiguously lost?

- Am I a wife or a widow? (e.g. missing person)
- Am I a husband, or carer?
- Peace with the paradox of who I was, am and will become



4) Normalising ambivalence

- What do I do with my conflicted feelings?
- Conflicted feelings are normal "the situation is crazy, not you."
- Guilt and anger are common: "I'm glad she's alive, but angry I feel trapped - and I feel guilty for thinking that."
- Empathy for & engagement with every part of the client
- Film, dance, music, art, literature can help – often depict ambivalence



5) Revising attachment

- how do I both let go and still remember?

- Attachment gradually softened, modified, revised
- Talking to, 'seeing' lost person normal
- Grieve what is lost, celebrate what remains: the mark they left on our life, person's values, achievements, even their appearance in others
- New connections, strengthening of old ones (with other survivors, families, communities)
- Memorial ceremonies, rituals are important

6) Discovering hope

- how do I find hope in an ongoing loss that has no closure?
 - Becoming more comfortable with ambiguity and uncertainty
 - May need periodically adjusting –
 e.g. moving from finding a cure,
 to a 'good' death
 - Be open to future possibilities
 - We may put energy into helping others



Offering our clients deep understanding

"When the other person is hurting, confused, troubled, anxious, alienated, terrified...doubtful of self-worth, uncertain as to identity —then understanding is called for.

The gentle and sensitive companionship offered by an empathic person... provides illumination and healing. In such situations deep understanding is, believe, the most precious gift one can give to another."

Carl Rogers, A Way of Being



Buddy Group Discussion Ideas

- Share your reactions to Kathryn, Hazel and Chris's stories
- What did you think about Katy's session on Ambiguous Loss?
- Comments & questions to Katy Bodman, please

15 minutes





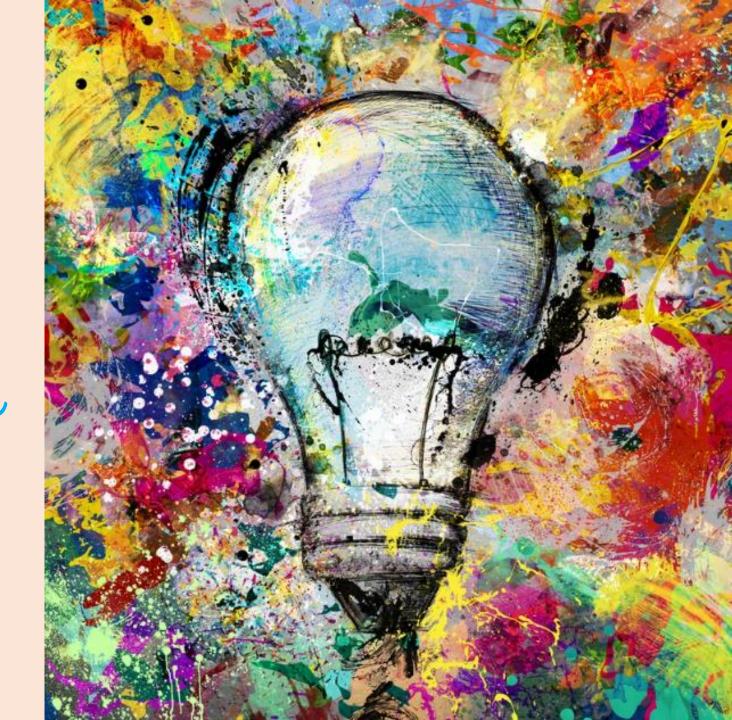
ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?



Regina's Story: Traumatic Grief



Creative Interventions





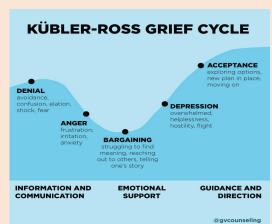


Saying Goodbye



Vicky: "In my Poem..."





DUAL PROCESS MODEL

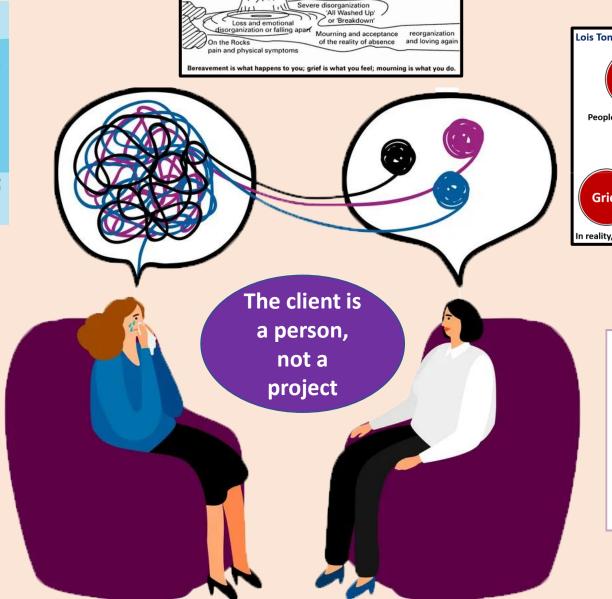
OSCILLATION

Distract Yourself

OCUS ON LOSS

whatsyourgrief.com/dual-process-

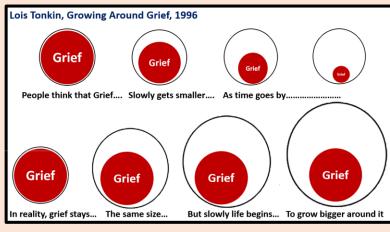
model-of-grief/



Shock, numbness, denial

The River of Life

The Waterfall of Bereavement





Taking Care of Ourselves

Balance your life and work

Check our own unresolved grief

Make sure you can return to your own world



Working with grief and loss will change us

Personal Therapy

Good Supervision

"What case have you learnt?"

arked the boy.

"That everyone you neet carries their own grief "Said the horse, "So. we must be gentle."



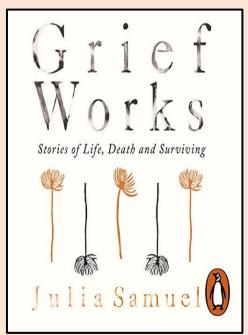
ANY QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS?

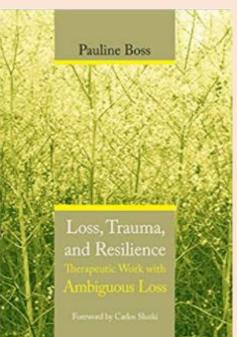


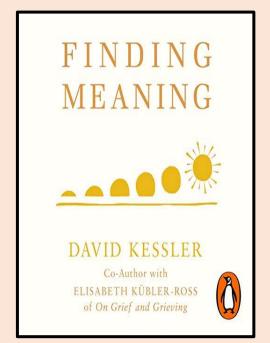
Buddy Group Discussion Ideas

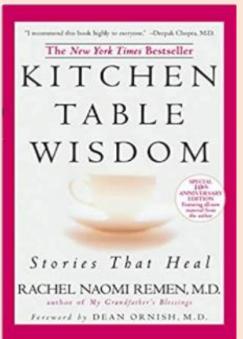
- Share your take-home ideas
- Say goodbye, and exchange contact details if needed.

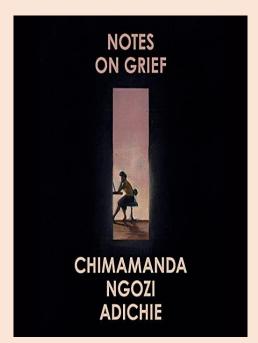


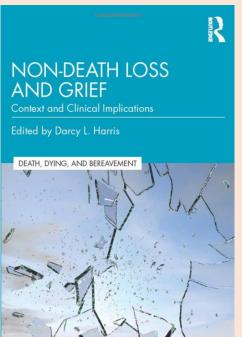












Grief After A Bereavement



ml • 324134a

The pain of loss can feel overwhelming but there are healthy ways to manage your grief



Give yourself time to process your loss, there is no instant fix

Remember to be kind to yourself and look after your needs

Invest your energy in things you can change

Everyone's grief experience is individual, don't compare yourself to others

Find someone you can talk to about your feelings: someone, family member or a counsellor

https://www.nhsggc.org.uk/your-health/health-services/ bereavement-services/bereavement/

- The Loss Foundation The Loss Foundation is the only UK charity dedicated solely to providing bereavement support following the loss of a loved one to cancer, whether that be spouses, family members, friends or colleagues. They also offer specific Covid-19 loss support.
- BAMEStream Bereavement Support Service offering free therapeutic support in over 20 different languages to people from Black, Asian and other minority ethnic (BAME) communities.
- Cruse Bereavement Care
- Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide National charity with local and online support groups.
- Miscarriage Association
- Blue Cross Support through pet bereavement and pet loss.
- **SAMM** Provides a wide range of peer support services to people bereaved by murder and manslaughter.
- Strong Men A bereavement charity for men aged 18+ to help men tackle the mental, emotional and physical health conditions brought about by bereavement.
- Child Bereavement www.winstonswish.org
- Muslim Bereavement Support Service (MBSS)



Resources

PACT-RESOURCES.CO.UK

ORIGINAL & CREATIVE COUNSELLING RESOURCES

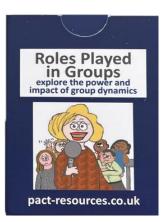




Cards



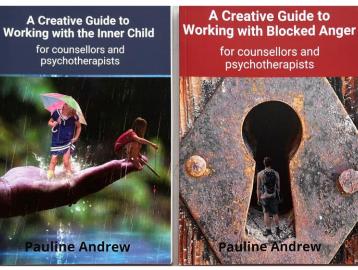


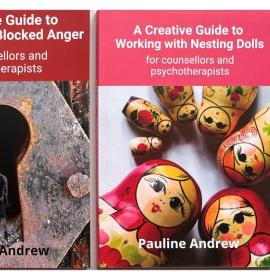




Roles Played in Families Extra Set A

Books





£11.50 each 3 for £32 (save £2.50

Also available on Kindle

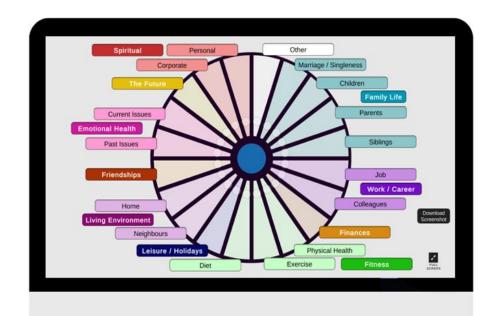


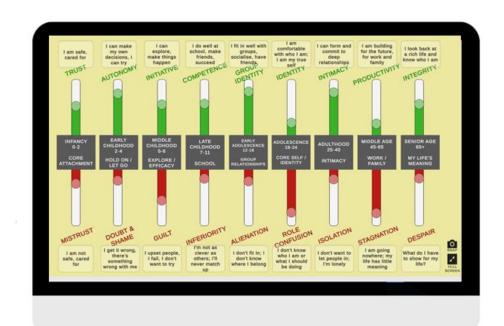


pact-resources.co.uk



The Wheel of Life and Erikson's Life Stages FREE Web Apps!

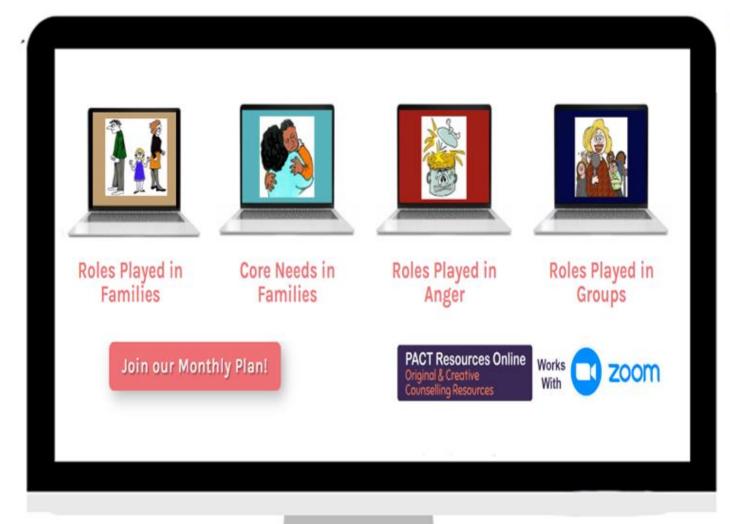








The 4 sets of cards are available as Web Apps by paid subscription.
Other apps to follow!







The 'In-Out' Model web app is now including in your paid subscription!

'Therapeutic Sandscapes' soon to follow!





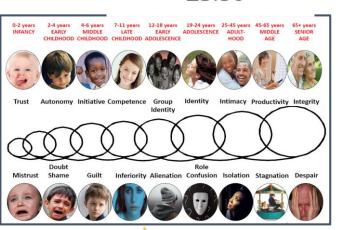






Erikson's Life Stages

£3.50

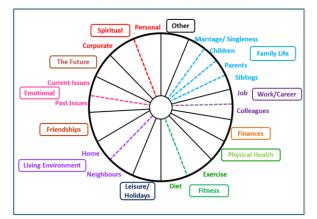


e-Resources



Wheel of Life

£3.50 - £5.00







Working with Animal Figures Online Pack

Use PowerPoint

Web Apps in progress!

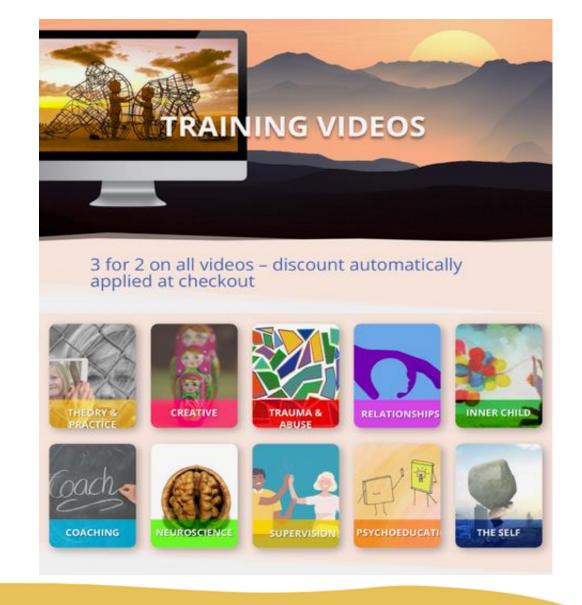




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Working Creatively with the Inner Child, Residential



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- Lots of videos on working creatively
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