Ways of Coping with Bereavement: From Stages to the Dual Process Model

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Presentation at the Kaleidoscope Conference St. Francis Hospice, Dublin, Ireland. 30-31 May.





OVERVIEW

- Mental & physical health consequences of bereavement
- Theoretical approaches to coping: (Why) do we (not) need them?



Bereavement Reactions Affective Behavioral Depression, despair, dejection Anxiety, fears, dreads, Guilt, self-blame, self-accusation Anger, hostility, irritability Agitation, tenseness, restlessness Fatigue Over-activity Searching Anhedonia - loss of pleasure Weeping, sobbing, crying Social withdrawal Loneliness Yearning, longing, pining Shock, numbries Physiological / somatic Loss of appetite Sleep disturbances Cognitive Preoccupation w. thoughts of dcd. Lowered self esteem Energy loss, exhaustion Self-reproach Somatic complaints Helplessness, hopelessness, suicidal Physical complaints similar to dcd. Sense of unreality Susceptibility to illness, disease &: Suppression, denial Immune & endocrine changes Memory, concentration problems

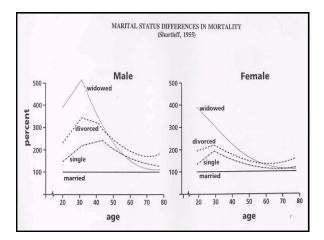
Prevalences CG & Other Problems: Bereaved Partners

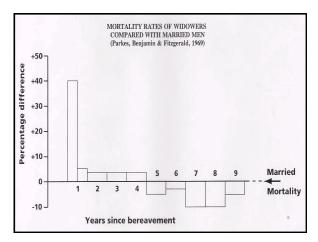
(cf. Stroebe, Stroebe, Schut, & Boerner, 2017: The Lancet)		
Health problems / disorder	Prevalence	
Complicated grief	• 5-33%	
	(in acute grief period)	
Physical health difficulties	• 20%	
(self-reported: severe)	(4-6 mths.)	
	• 12%	
	(after 2 yrs.)	
	 cf. 3% married 	
Psychiatric disorders	• 50%	
1. PTSD	(at 1 of 4 times, 1 st 2 yrs.)	
	• 9%	
	(all 4 times, 1 st 2 yrs.)	
Psychiatric disorders	• 24-30%	
2. Clinical depression	(2 mths. after death)	
	• 16%	
	(after 1 yr.)	

A Broken Heart Phenomenon?

He first deceased; She for a little tried To live without him; Liked it not, and died.

[Sir Henry Wootton]





Mortality of Bereavement

- New studies
 - Large, longitudinal, controlled, general & cause specific, different countries
- Patterns
- Generally confirmed (gender; duration)
- Explanations
 - "Broken heart"- partly (& social tie changes, living, eating, support)
- Example

Mortality in Parents after the Death of their Child

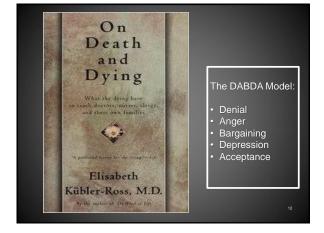
(Li, Precht, Mortensen, & Olsen, 2003)

- National study (DK)
- Mortality rates up to 18 years later:
 - Mothers:
 - Overall increase in mortality (> non-bereaved mothers)
 - Excess from natural causes during 10-18th year
 - Increase from unnatural causes, greatest in 1st 3 years
 - Fathers:
 - Early excess from unnatural causes

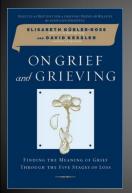
Coping & Adjustment: The Stages Model

Elisabeth Kübler-Ross





Stages of Grief & Grieving





"Anger is a necessary stage of the healing process" Kübler-Ross & Kessler, 2005, p. 11)

Concerns about Stages of Grief

- No set pattern of specific reactions in adapting to loss
- No necessary progression through specific stages
- No sound empirical research supportive of stages
- Expectation regarding stages is 4 harmful to those not experiencing them
- Alternative perspectives better represent grieving processes

Denial Anger

The DABDA Model:

- Bargaining
 - Depression Acceptance

DENIAL Butter What.not BARGAINING Juld it h DEPRESSION CCEPTANCE Margarine

The Five Stages of Grief

Stroebe, Schut, & Boerner (2017). Cautioning health care professionals: Bereaved persons are misguided through the stages of grief. Omega, 74, 455-73.

I have lost you.

Linda Pastan (1932-)

Beyond Stages: The Development of Alternative Perspectives

Coping with Grief: **Basic Assumptions of Western** Societies

- · Confront personal feelings & reactions to the death

- Failure to confront these intense emotions is maladaptive
 Thus: To adjust do <u>Grief Work</u>
 This is basic to C20th grief theories & therapies (Stroebe, 1992)

"Give sorrow words. The grief that does not speak whispers

"Grief that is dazed and speechless is out of fashion: the

Components of "Grief Work": Colin Murray Parkes (1972)



- Preoccupation with thoughts of the lost person
- Painful repetitious recollection of the loss experience
- Attempt to make sense of the loss

Coping With Bereavement In Western Cultures

Definition of Grief Work

"The process of emotionally confronting the reality of loss, of going over events that occurred before and at the time of the death, and of focusing on memories and working toward detachment from the deceased." (Stroebe, 1992)

Grief Work: Comparison of Models

Phase Model

Task Model



John Bowlby



Bill Worden

Grief Work: Comparison of Models

Phase Model

Task Model (Worden, 1991)

Shock

Accept reality of

loss

Yearning/protest

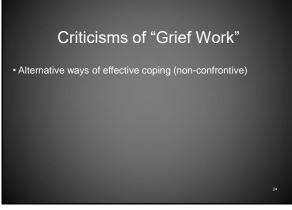
Despair

Restitution

Experience pain of grief

Adjust to life without deceased

Relocate deceased emotionally & move on



Coping Through Continuing Or Relinquishing Bonds: Cross-Cultural Patterns



Traditional Navajo Indians of North America (Miller & Schoenfeld, 1973)

• Limited mourning • Consequences?



Criticisms of "Grief Work"

- Alternative ways of effective coping (non-confrontive)
- Neglect of effortful struggle (e.g. in phasal models)
 Need for "dosage" of grief
 Benefits of denial

- Other sources of stress
 Lack of empirical evidence
 Lack of conceptual clarity



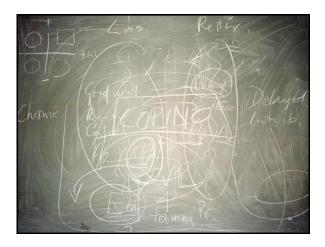
Conclusions so far:

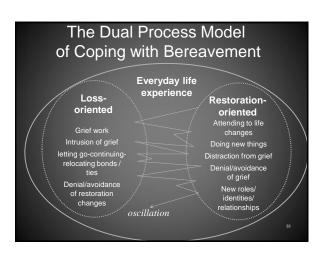
The grief work model needs revision to… …define when and for whom - and what type of – working through / disclosure is efficacious

Dual Process Model of Coping with Bereavement

Stroebe & Schut (Death Studies, 1999; Omega, 2010; 2016)



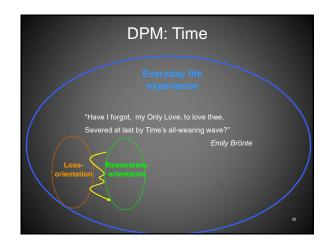




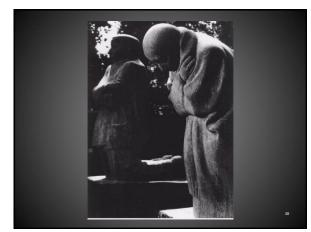


Comparison of Models

Phase Model (Bowlby, 1980)	<u>Task Model</u> (Worden, 1991)	DPM (Stroebe & Schut, 1999)
Shock	Accept reality of loss	Accept reality of lossand accept reality of changed world.
Yearning/protest	Experience pain of grief	Experience pain of griefand take time off from pain of grief.
Despair	Adjust to life without deceased	Adjust to life without deceased and master the changed (subjective) environment.
Restitution	Relocate deceased emotionally & move on	Relocate deceased emotionally & move on and develop new roles, identities, relationships.









Grieving With Others:

Bereaved Parents (Stroebe, Finkenauer, Wijngaards, Schut, van den Bout & Stroebe, *Psychological Science*, 2013)

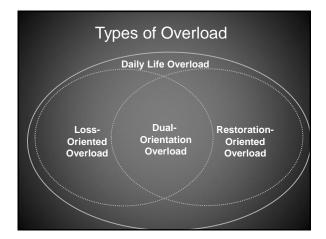
- "Partner-oriented self-regulation" (POSR) Avoid talking about loss to partner & remaining strong to protect him/her
- The Paradox: Over time
 - POSR increased own grief
 - POSR increased partner's grief

The Missing Link: Overload

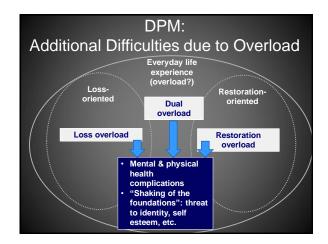
Stroebe, M. & Schut, H. (2016). Overload: A missing link in the Dual Process Model? Omega, 74, 96-109.

Toward a definition:

"The bereaved person's perception of having more than s/he feels s/he can deal with – too much or too many activities, events, experiences and/or other stimuli."







DPM: Points to Keep in Mind

- Variety of "normal" responses
- Maladaptation only in extreme
- Further need to test DPM

The bustle in a house The morning after death Is solemnest of industries Enacted upon earth,--

The sweeping up the heart, And putting love away We shall not want to use again Until eternity.

Emily Dickinson (1830-1886)