Supporting Well-being in COVID and Beyond

Kerri Palamara, MD NYS Department of Health July 2020



Agenda





Framing the problem

Strategies and practical tips for leaders



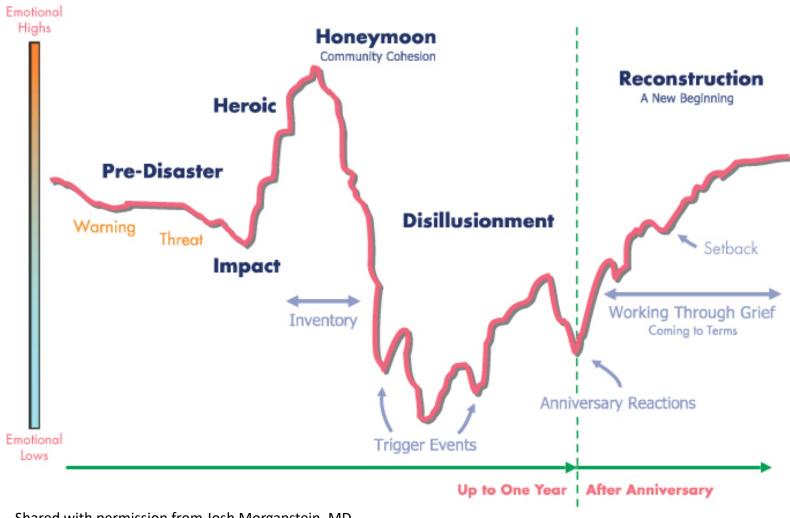
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Strategies and practical tips for individuals

Q&A

Disclaimer/Disclosures

- The term physician and/or clinician well-being is used throughout this talk, but this content can be extrapolated and applied to other populations in healthcare.
- Dr. Palamara is the Director of the Center for Physician Well-being at MGH and shares some internally-located resources in this talk. Please reach out directly for more information about these resources – kpalamara@partners.org.
- Dr. Palamara is the Physician Lead for the American College of Physicians Coaching Services and is paid for this work.
- To ask a question during this talk, email your question to <u>COVIDproviderinfo@health.ny.gov</u>. We will do our best to address these at the end!



Community Phases of Disasters

Shared with permission from Josh Morganstein, MD

DeWolfe, D. J. (2000). Training manual for mental health and human service workers in major disasters. (D. J. Nordboe, Ed.) (2nd ed.). SAMHSA. Retrieved from https://files.eric.ed.gov/fulltext/ED459383.pdf

Gladwell, M. (2000). The Tipping Point: How Little Things Can Make a Big Difference. Little Brown & Company. New York, NY.

Risk Factors for Healthcare Workers

PRE

DISASTER

POST

PRE-EVENT

- Socioeconomic
 Status
- Social Support
- Training Status
- Work Environment
- Underlying Health Conditions
- Help-Seeking Behaviors

EVENT

- Duration & Severity of Exposure
- Psychological Identification
- Illness
- Bereavement
- Moral injury

RECOVERY

- Job Loss, Financial Hardship
- Social support Loss
- Low Organizational Support
- Lack of Rest & Recovery

Shared with permission from Josh Morganstein, MD

Morganstein, J. C., West, J. C., & Ursano, R. J. (2017). Work-Associated Trauma. In K. A. Brower & M. B. Riba (Eds.), *Physician mental health and well-being:* research and practice (pp. 34–60).

Norris, F. H., Friedman, M. J., Watson, P. J., Byrne, C. M., Diaz, E., & Kaniasty, K. (2002). 60,000 disaster victims speak: Part I. An empirical review of the empirical literature, 1981-2001. *Psychiatry*, *65*(3), 207–239.

Somasundaram and van de Put (2006). Management of Trauma in Special Populations after a Disaster. J Clin Psychiatry;67(suppl 2):64-73

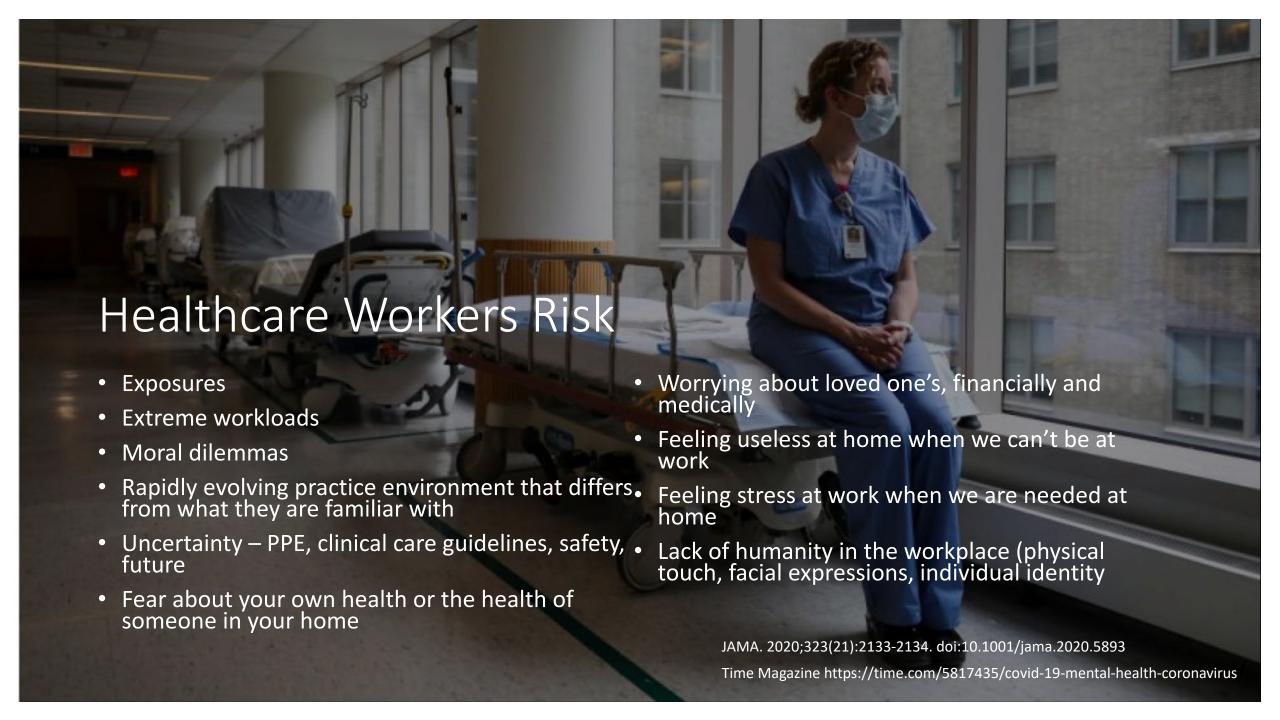


Table. Requests From Health Care Professionals to Their Organization During the Coronavirus Disease 2019 Pandemic

Principal desire	Concerns	Key components of response
Listen to and act on health care professionals' expert perspective and frontline experience and understand and address their concerns to the extent that organizations and leaders are able	Uncertainty whether leaders recognize the most pressing concerns of frontline health care professionals and whether local physician expertise regarding infection control, critical care, emergency medicine, and mental health is being appropriately harnessed to develop organization-specific responses	Create an array of input and feedback channels (listening groups, email suggestion box, town halls, leaders visiting hospital units) and make certain that the voice of health care professionals is part of the decision-making process
Reduce the risk of health care professionals acquiring the infection and/or being a portal of transmission to family members	Concern about access to appropriate personal protective equipment, taking home infection to family members, and not having rapid access to testing through occupational health if needed	Provide adequate personal protective equipment, rapid access to occupational health with efficient evaluation and testing if symptoms warrant, information and resources to avoid taking the infection home to family members, and accommodation to health care professionals at high risk because of age or health conditions
Provide the training and support that allows provision of high-quality care to patients	Concern about not being able to provide competent nursing/medical care if deployed to new area (eg, all nurses will have to be intensive care unit nurses) and about rapidly changing information/communication challenges	Provide rapid training to support a basic, critical knowledge base and appropriate backup and access to experts Clear and unambiguous communication must acknowledge that everyone is experiencing novel challenges and decisions, everyone needs to rely on each other in this time, individuals should ask for help when they need it, no one needs to make difficult decisions alone, and we are all in this together
Provide support that acknowledges human limitations in a time of extreme work hours, uncertainty, and intense exposure to critically ill patients	Need for support for personal and family needs as work hours and demands increase and schools and daycare closures occur	Provide support for physical needs, including access to healthy meals and hydration while working, lodging for individuals on rapid-cycle shifts who do not live in close proximity to the hospital, transportation assistance for sleep-deprived workers, and assistance with other tasks, and provide support for childcare needs Provide support for emotional and psychologic needs for all, including psychologic first aid deployed via webinars and delivered directly to each unit (topics may include dealing with anxiety and insomnia, practicing self-care, supporting each other, and support for moral distress), and provide individual support for those with greater distress
Provide holistic support for the individual and their family should they need to	Uncertainty that the organization will support/take care of personal or family needs if the health care professional	Provide lodging support for individuals living apart from their families, support for tangible needs (eg, food, childcare), check-ins and emotional support, and paid time off if guarantine is necessary
	Listen to and act on health care professionals' expert perspective and frontline experience and understand and address their concerns to the extent that organizations and leaders are able Reduce the risk of health care professionals acquiring the infection and/or being a portal of transmission to family members Provide the training and support that allows provision of high-quality care to patients Provide support that acknowledges human limitations in a time of extreme work hours, uncertainty, and intense exposure to critically ill patients Provide holistic support for the individual and their	Listen to and act on health care professionals' expert perspective and frontline experience and understand and address their concerns to the extent that organizations and leaders are able Reduce the risk of health care professionals and leaders are able Reduce the risk of health care professionals acquiring the infection and/or being a portal of transmission to family members Provide the training and support that acknowledges human limitations in a time of extreme work hours, uncertainty, and intense exposure to critically ill patients Uncertainty whether leaders recognize the most pressing concerns of frontline health care professionals and whether local physician expertise regarding infection control, critical care, emergency medicine, and mental health is being appropriately harnessed to develop organization-specific responses Concern about access to appropriate personal protective equipment, taking home infection to family members, and not having rapid access to testing through occupational health if needed Concern about not being able to provide competent nursing/medical care if deployed to new area (eg, all nurses will have to be intensive care unit nurses) and about rapidly changing information/communication challenges Need for support for personal and family needs as work hours and demands increase and schools and daycare closures occur Uncertainty that the organization will support/take care of personal or family

For Leaders: Where to Start



Strategies for Health Care Leaders During COVID-19

bit.ly/CWCOVID19 #ClinicianWellBeing

Value clinicians

Enable cooperation & collaboration

Communicate best practices

Provide central information access point

Monitor & promote clinician well-being

Ensure clinicians aren't required to return to work during dire situation

Provide supportive environment

Provide appropriate resources if clinicians are infected

Ask, Listen, Acknowledge

- Seek to understand (ie ask!) anxieties and fears before developing approaches.
- Leaders should ask team members "What do you need?" and make every effort to address those needs.
 - Don't have to have all the answers
 - Will feel their voice and expertise are included in the conversation
- Don't outsource gratitude say thank you, express gratitude & appreciation, share their value with them.
 - Managing the pandemic together is a priority

Lead with Empathy



- Begins with self you can't expect to have compassion for others if you do not have selfcompassion!
- Normalize a wide range of emotions.
- Not the time for tough love assume everyone is doing the best they can with the resources they have at their disposal.
- Express gratitude & appreciation.
- Include and empower emerging leaders.
- Develop your perspective and use this to create meaning for others.
- What could the future look like? Engage others in this conversation.

Table 1
Priority Areas and Deliverables to Promote and Maintain the Well-Being of the Entire Mount Sinai Health System (MSHS) Workforce During the COVID-19 Pandemic

Priority area	Work group representation	Categories	Deliverables
Basic needs Office of Well-being and Resilience (OBWR), human resources, recreation office housing office, security office, infection prevention nursing		Food	System-wide provision of food for staff and physicians
			 Free or reduced-cost options for staff to order
		Housing	Onsite call room options
	office, infection prevention,		On-campus option
	nursing		Local hotel options (reduced rates)
		Transportation	Free parking
			Reduced-cost/free car rentals
			Free bike rental options
		Personal safety	Clear guidelines for use of and updates on status of PPE
			Provision of scrubs
			 Clear guidelines for reducing exposure for self and loved ones
		Childcare	 Online tool to link employees, faculty, trainees in need of childcare with available services
Communications OWBR, institutional leadership, communication team, department and divisional leadership, infection prevention		System wide	System-wide email (with inspiring and honest messaging)
			 Website with pandemic resources and well-being resources
	divisional leadership,		Town halls with leadership and infection prevention personnel Avealth to a few times per week.
	infection prevention	Level	(weekly to a few times per week) Department/division emails (daily updates, with information distilled
		Local	to fit group)
			 Department/division conference meetings (daily to weekly) to allow for information sharing, and questions and concerns to be raised
Psychosocial and	OWBR, psychiatry,	Resilience and self-care	Virtual mindfulness, yoga, music therapy
mental health support psychology, social work, employee assistance, nursing			Social networking groups
			Free apps for the above
		Group debrief support	Virtual social worker-/psychologist-facilitated support groups
			Spiritual care support groups
		Individual brief support	System-wide peer support hotline
			Employee Assistance Program counseling
			Spiritual care one-on-one counseling
			 Government/nonprofit help lines
		Individual long-term	Institutional psychiatry and mental health services
		mental health support	 Voluntary and offsite mental health services
		Crisis management	System-wide peer support hotline

Acad Med. 2020 Apr 21: 10.1097/

Structuring Your Response

Department of Medicine





Search





Pages

COVID-19 Guidance Documents COVID-19 seminars, conferences and

Department of Medicine

About

Stories from the DOM Front Lines

The Department of Medicine re-imagined

COVID-19 Research Guidance

Center for Physician Well-being

Center for Physician Well-being **COVID-19 Resources**

DOM Faculty Coaching Program

Epic & Dragon Optimization Options

Stories of the MGH

Clinical Services

Education

Faculty Appointments

HMS Appointments

MGH Appointments

Contact Us

MGH & HMS Titles

Faculty Development

Finance & Billing

Food

Child Care & Household

Transportation & Parking

Housing

Hygiene @ Work

Volunteering

Physical Health

Student Loans

Email Archive



Variety is Essential

- There is no one-size fits all to psychosocial support
- Develop an evidence-based menu of interventions tailored to various workplace settings and provide guidance to help others choose from their options.



Zoom out (第-)

GUIDE TO CHOOSING PSYCHOSOCIAL RESOURCES



We have an abundance of resources available to support your mental and emotional health, and we know it may be challenging to figure out what's the best place to start for you. We've organized the available resources to help you decide what's the right next steps for you.

1 ON 1 SUPPORT

Therapy

Mental Health CARES 617-724-7150

Employee Assistance Program

Call 1-866-724-4327

ReLOVEution

We're here to listen! Sign up here!

Peer Support for Processing

Physician Support Line 1-888-409-0141

We care Peer Support Program
Request Peer Support

Peer SIC Support Team

Request using pager 47778 7am-7pm.

Coaching for Reflection/Goal-setting

MGH Clinician Coaching Services

Register here to sign up for 1:1 coaching.

Boda Coaching

MGH DOM Clinicians have the opportunity for up to 3 hours of coaching with a Boda coach. FAQ MGHCOVIDcoaching@bodagroup.com

GROUP SUPPORT

NEW Time Management and Work-Life Boundaries: A Facilitated Group Discussion

June 4th, 4-5pm Join Zoom meeting! Meeting ID: 920 7047 0290

GMed Balint group for DOM clinicians

Thursdays 5–6 pm: 5/28, 6/11, 6/25. Contact the group's co-leaders, Dr. Karen Carlson and Dr. Kathleen Ulman, for the Zoom link or info.

Guide: Reflection Rounds To Address
MGH Clinician Needs in Light of the
COVID- 19 Pandemic

Benson Henry Institute's Front-line Clinician Resiliency Groups

Learn more and sign up here.

Frigoletto Daily, Free Sessions for Mindfulness and Resiliency

For all physicians, NPs, and PAs.

SELF CARE ACTIVITIES

Availability and Mini-Sessions on Relaxation

Tips on Managing the Fear of Coronavirus

McLean: Caring for Your Mental Health

5 Ways to Reduce Anxiety

MIT: Making Time to Meditate

Mayo Clinic: Meditation Basics

Relaxation Basics

TenPercent: Coronavirus Sanity Guide FREE

Headspace Website

Insight Timer Website

Thrive Inside with Smiling Mind

Evermind Science-based wellbeing App

Thankful FREE Gratitude Journal

Three Good Things FREE Happiness Journal

Streaks The Habit-forming To-do List

SPIRITUAL WELL-BEING

LEARNING & GROWTH

ENTERTAINMENT

Measure

- To understand the impact of COVID on clinician well-being throughout subsequent phases, we need to measure its impact.
 - AMA Coping with COVID-19 Caregiver Survey https://clinician.health/
 - Mayo Physician Well-being Index Free in many professional societies
 - Ideas from CultureAmp https://academy.cultureamp.com/hc/en-us/articles/360013679579-Welcome-to-the-COVID-19-Employee-Wellbeing-survey-template

For Leaders to Consider Through Subsequent Phases

- Normalize the wide range of emotions people may be feeling at different times.
- Have clear communication re: safety including PPE, transportation to/from work, risk to self and families.
- Ensure transparent communication around finances compensation, bonuses, time away, support staff, programs, hiring.
- 4. Connect with people where they are at understand that people's experiences are wide-ranging from feeling overworked, to feeling under-utilized, wishing they had time away, wishing they could do more, fearing for self or family, less present at work but more needed at home, less present at home due to work demands, etc.
- Create a supportive culture encourage self-compassion, empathy and safety with communicating concerns.
- 6. Encourage vigilance with PPE.
- Be positive keep morale going through the waves and uncertainty.
- 8. Enable choice wherever possible schedules, finances, remote work.
- 9. While you think in the future, help them focus on what's in front of them – work together to set shared, clear, and achievable weekly goals for the practice or division.
- Encourage healthy boundary setting, and respect boundaries.
- 11. Restore FTE expectations full time vs part time, non-clinical FTE roles.
- 12. Create time away for people even if a few hours here and there.
- Acknowledge potential funding issues (grants, programs that will be cut) and help connect people with resources to restore/ensure funding.
- 14. Consider retention some may leave to be closer to family or follow employment opportunities, some may need to reduce clinical time or conside early retirement. Flexibility such as remote opportunities, cost of living adjustments and friendly childcare policies can help!





Feeling Alone?

Here are several resources to support you and get you started:

- AMA Quick Start Guide: <u>https://app.svwps.com/americanmedicalassociation/ama/covid19/index.html</u>
- National Academy of Medicine: https://nam.edu/initiatives/clinician-resilience-and-well-being/clinician-well-being-strategies-during-covid-19/
- American College of Physicians: https://www.acponline.org/practice-resources/physician-well-being-and-professional-fulfillment



Shifting Gears to Individual Well-being



Strategies for Clinicians During COVID-19

bit.ly/CWCOVID19 #ClinicianWellBeing





22) Take breaks

Perform self check-ins

Stay connected

Honor your service

Respect differences

A collection of resources to promote clinician well-being is available online.

Going home checklist

- Take a moment to think about today.
- Acknowledge one thing that was difficult during your working day let it go.
- Consider three things that went well.
- Check on your colleagues before you leave are they OK?
- Are you OK? Your senior team are here to support you.
- Now switch your attention to home rest and recharge.



The Going Home Checklist From NHS

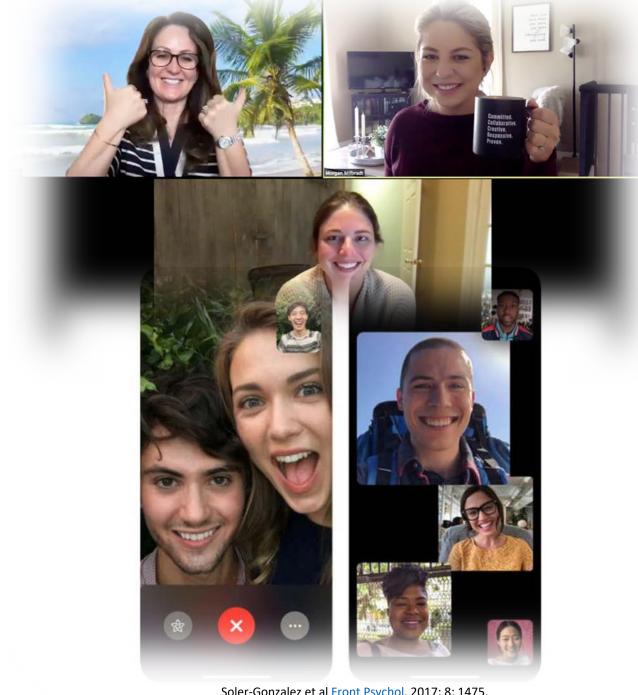
Physical Distance ≠ Social Isolation!!

Share a good story!

- This connects us while boosting happiness, creativity, and open-mindedness in both parties.
- Allows you to re-live the experience and unpackage what was great about it.
- The listener gets a chance to experience your positivity and are also reminded of their own positive experiences.

Reach out and talk to someone!

- The next time you are busy or overwhelmed at work, consider talking to someone about something non-medical for just a few moments, rather than burying yourself further in your work.
- This actually INCREASES efficiency and productivity!



Soler-Gonzalez et al Front Psychol. 2017; 8: 1475.

Have a positive mindset!

- It is ok to be afraid, in fact, we should be! The trick is in the mindset!
- When you aren't sure how to act or what to do, ask yourself, "what would my positive role model do"?
- When you are really overwhelmed, focus on the baby steps and put one foot in front of the other. Ask yourself, "what is the next thing I need to do?"
- Consider this quote from Mark Twain "Courage is not the absence of fear, it is acting in spite of it."

When things aren't going well,

- 1) Consider the need behind the feeling
- 2) then focus on how that need can best be addressed

FEELINGS

Delighted

Joyful Нарру Amused Adventurous Blissful Elated

Thankful

Appreciative Moved Touched Tender Expansive Grateful

Excited

Enthusiastic Overjoyed Fervent Giddy Eager Ecstatic Thrilled

Satisfied

Fulfilled Gratified

Interested

Curious Absorbed

Healthy

Empowered Alive Robust.

Relaxed

Relieved Rested Mellow At ease Light

Content

Cheerful Glad Comfortable Pleased

Friendly

Affectionate Loving Passionate

Energetic

Exhilarated Exuberant Vigorous

Alert

Focused Awake Clearheaded

Peaceful

Tranquil Serene Calm

Confident

Secure Safe Hopeful

Scared

Apprehensive Dread Worried Panicky Frightened Vulnerable

Nervous

Jittery Anxious Restless Vulnerable

Tense

Cranky Stressed Overwhelmed Agitated Aggravated

Hurt

Pain Agony Anguish Heartbroken Lonely

*Depressed

Disconnected Detached Despondent Dejected Bored

Tired

Burnt Out. Exhausted Lethargic

*Angry

*Furious *Rage *Irate *Resentful Irritated

Frustrated

Disappointed Discouraged Disheartened Impatient

Shocked

Disturbed Stunned Alarmed Appalled Concerned Horrified

Sad

Grief Despair Gloomy Sullen Downhearted Hopeless

Torn

Ambivalent. Confused Puzzled

Jealous

Envious *Bitter

Embarrased

*Ashamed Contrite *Guilty

NEEDS

Intimacy

Empathy Connection Affection Warmth Love Understanding Acceptance Carina Bondina Compassion Communion Divine Union Sexuality

Autonomy

Choice Freedom Spontaneity Independence Respect Honor

Security

Predictability Consistency Stability Trust Reassurance

Partnership

Mutuality Friendship Companionship Support Collaboration Belonging Community Consideration Seen/heard Appreciation

Purpose

Competence Contribution Efficiency Growth Learning Challenge Discovery

Order

Structure Clarity Focus Information

Celebration Mourning

Aliveness Humor Beauty Creativity

Honesty

Integrity Authenticity Wholeness Fairness

Peace

Groundedness Hope

Ask Yourself, What Does Resilience Mean to Me, and How Can I Connect With That?

- What are your strengths? When have you used them well?
- What has gotten you through hard times before?
- What are you grateful for?
- What makes you feel good? What fills your tank?
- How can you ask for help? What are your needs?
- How can you use your energy in ways that are serving you?
- If things were going well, what would that look like? What does better look like?

- Practice self-compassion be kind to yourself when you are not as productive, efficient, creative, or perfect as you are used to being.
- Take life day by day, and when ready, week by week set reasonable goals for yourself to work toward.
- 3. Ask for help when you need it even if just a few hours. Offer help when you can so you do not feel badly asking for help.
- 4. Do the best that you can do with the resources you have. This may not be the best you could have done before, but it is the best you can do now. Consider where there may be new potential cracks in the system and ask for help with decreasing risk patients may fall through them.
- Practice acceptance we cannot be where we are not. Allow yourself to be where you are. Don't fight today; work toward a brighter tomorrow.
- Practice gratitude and share it with others. This improves well-being and instills hope.
- 7. Stay vigilant with your PPE usage.
- 8. Set healthy boundaries around your time. Share them and stick with them.
- Focus on what serves your resiliency. If you don't know, consider coaching which is available for free to MGH Clinicians.
- Focus your energy on what you can control. For the things that are out of your control, focus on managing your emotional response.





When this is over, may we never again take for granted A handshake with a stranger Full shelves at the store Conversations with neighbors A crowded theatre Friday night out The taste of communion A routine checkup The school rush each morning Coffee with a friend The stadium roaring Each deep breath A boring Tuesday Life itself.

When this ends,
may we find
that we have become
more like the people
we wanted to be
we were called to be
we hoped to be
and may we stay
that way—better
for each other
because of the worst.

LAURA KELLY FANUCCI

Healthcare Provider/Physician Wellness

- The state is partnering with the Kate Spade New York Foundation and Crisis Text
 Line to provide a 24/7 emotional support service for frontline healthcare workers
- Text NYFRONTLINE to 741-741 to access these emotional support services
- New York State-regulated health insurers will be required to waive cost-sharing, including deductibles, copayments and coinsurance, for in-network mental health services for frontline essential workers during COVID-19

Mental Health Resources

- NYS Mental Health Helpline 1-844-863-9314
 - The helpline is staffed by specially trained volunteers, including mental health professionals, who have received training in crisis counseling related to mental health consequences of infectious disease outbreaks, typical stress reactions, anxiety management, coping skills, and telephonic counseling
- MSSNY Peer to Peer (P2P) Program for Colleagues
 - Email <u>P2P@mssny.org</u> to be connected to a peer supporter or call 1-844-P2P-PEER (staffed M-F 8:30-5).

Healthcare Provider Well-being Resources

MSSNY	<u>AAFP</u>
ACP	<u>AAP</u>
NAM	AHRQ well-being AHRQ burnout
<u>AMA</u>	<u>NIH</u>
<u>IHI</u>	<u>Stanford</u>

