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How Mindfulness and Compassion Can Free You from Anxiety, Fear, and Panic

A talk presented to the Clinical Lecture Series at the UNC Chapel Hill School of Social Work **September 17, 2012**



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In Praise of Social Work!

I slept and dreamt that life was joy. I awoke and saw that life was service. I acted and behold, service was joy. --Tagore

The best way to find yourself is to lose yourself in the service of others.

--Mahatma Gandhi

Service to others is the rent you pay for your room here on earth.

--Muhammad Ali



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Main Themes of This Talk

- We live in the present moment and life happens in this moment
- Anxiety and fear are not an identity, but only impermanent conditions arising in this moment
- Using inner technologies of mindfulness and meditation, we can train ourselves to see the true nature of the experience of anxiety and fear. and to establish a more effective and liberated relationship with these intense feelings





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You already have what you need for taking a view of your inner life and lived experience, moment-by-moment, that is wiser and that leads to profound transformation and more effective action



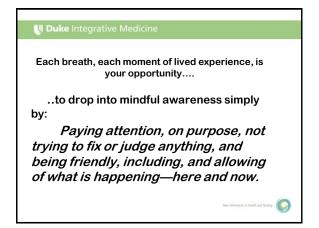
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What is Mindfulness?

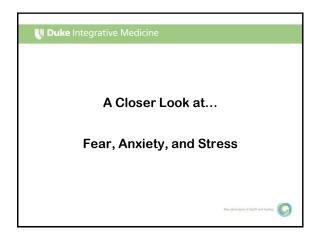
- Awareness that is reflective, non-judging and accepting
- · Natural human capacity
- · Cultivated by meditation
- · Effective way to reduce stress & anxiety
- · Powerful means for connecting with our deepest and best qualities as human beings

Kabat-Zinn, J. (2003). Clinical Psychology Science and Practice, 10, 144-156.

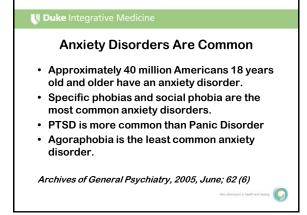


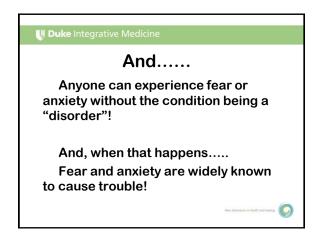


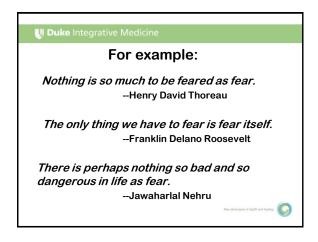


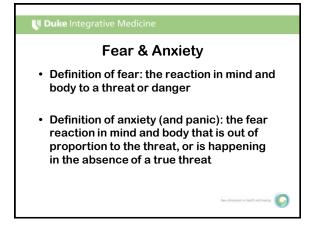


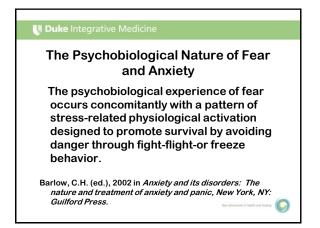


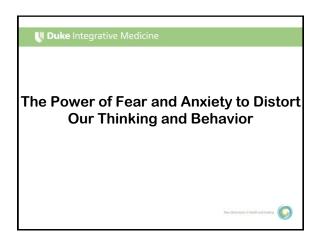


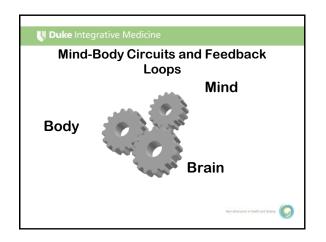


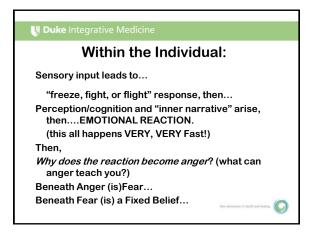


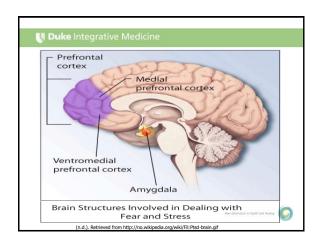


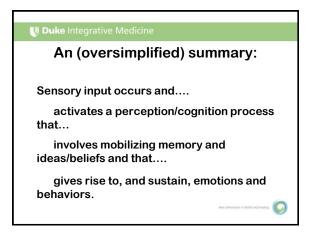


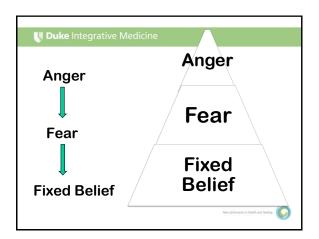


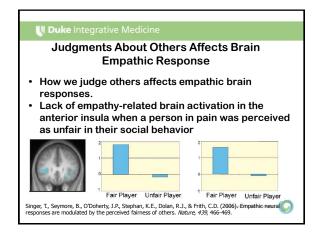


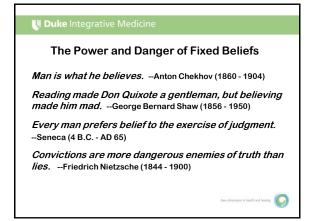


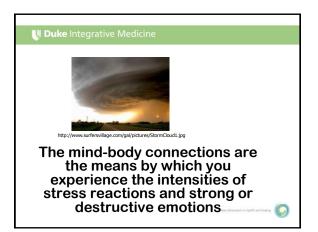


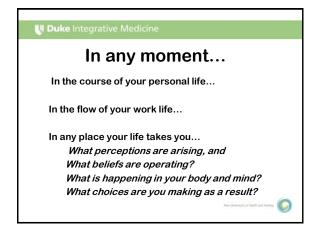


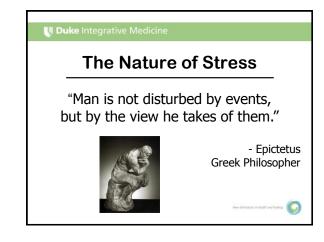


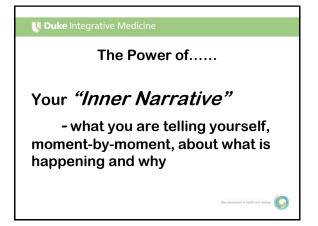


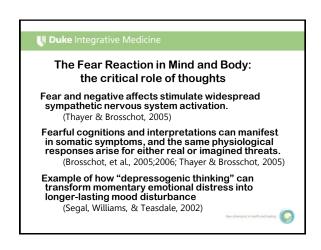


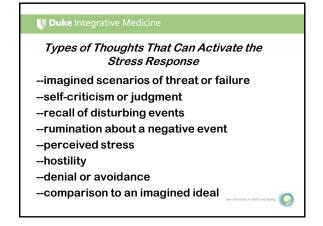


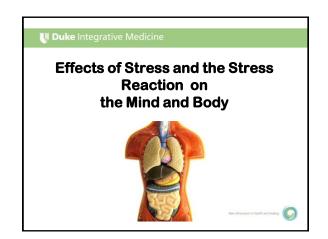


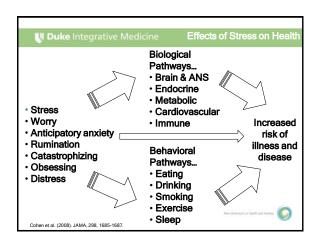














And, As You Probably Know,
Social Work Professionals are NOT
Immune from Stress, Burnout,
Compassion Fatigue, and their
Consequences!

Stress and Social Work

-- Google search: "stress and social work"
1,870,000 results!

-- social workers experience "higher levels of stress and burnout than comparable occupational groups"
Journal of Mental Health, 11(3), 2002

-- many social workers experience secondary traumatic stress, and "a significant minority may meet PTSD"

Oxford Journals, Social Work, 52 (1), 2007

Emotional upheavals that tax caregiver resilience...

• Dealing with difficult colleagues: work with a jerk, poor communication, gossip, being judged

- Conflicts with others: "don't understand," "don't show respect," "poor pain management"

• Bedside stress: prolonging life too long, "torturing" patients, end of life issues, dealing with suffering, death, dying

• Staffing, workload problems, "too many hats"

And,

Social Workers are not the only health care professionals who are subject to stress reactions, burnout, compassion fatigue, and their consequences!

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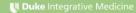
The prevalence and impact of post traumatic stress disorder and burnout syndrome in nurses.

Mealer M, Burnham EL, Goode CJ, Rothbaum B, Moss M. (2009). Depress Anxiety. 26(12):1118-26.

Division of Pulmonary Sciences and Critical Care Medicine, Department of Medicine, University of Colorado School of Medicine, Denver, Colorado. Merchange-Bulleting-Bul

- * **18%** (61/332) met diagnostic criteria for PTSD
- * 86% (277/323) met criteria for BOS





"Almost half of doctors admit feeling burned out" -- Raleigh, N.C. News & Observer 8/22/12

- · 7288 MD's responded
- Measures of: Emotional exhaustion, depersonalization, and sense of professional accomplishment
- · 46% reported at least one sign of burnout
- · 37% worked longer than 60 hours/week
- Emergency, family, and internal medicine physicians were the most likely to feel burnout symptoms

Shanafelt, et al., (2012) Archives of Internal Medicine, August 21



Burnout and Self-Reported Patient Care in an Internal Medicine Residency Program

Tait D. Shanafelt, MD: Katharine A. Bradley, MD, MPH: Joyce E. Wipf, MD: and Anthony L. Back, MD

Background: Bumout is a syndrome of depersonalization, emo-tional exhaustion, and a sense of low personal accomplishment. Little is known about bumout in residents or its relationship to

Objective: To determine the prevalence of burnout in medical residents and explore its relationship to self-reported patient care practices.

Design: Cross-sectional study using an anonymous, mailed survey. Setting: University-based residency program in Seattle, Wash-

Participants: 115 internal medicine residents.

Mcasurements: Sumod was measured by using the Maslach Burnott Inventory and was defined as scores in the high range for medical professionals on the dependantation or embodical professionals on the dependantiation or embo

criteria for burnout. Compared with non-burned-out residents burned-out residents were significantly more likely to self-report

bumed-out residents were significantly more likely to self-epoort providing at least once byes of suboptimal patient care it least monthly (55% vs. 21%; P = 0004). In multivariate analyses, binord—but not see, depression, or at-risk alcohol use—ans storogly associated with self-epoort of one or more suboptimal patient care practices at least monthly (odds satio, 83 35% CI, 25 to 255). When each domain of bumour was evaluated syn-antiley, only a high score for depresonalization was associated with self-epoorts data suboptimal patient care practices (in a dosa-response relationships).

and was associated with self-reported suboptimal patient care

Ann Intern Med. 2002;136:358-367. For author affiliations, current addresses, and contributions, see end of text.

See related article on pp 384-390 and editorial comment on pp 391-393. **■ Duke** Integrative Medicine

Burnout and Suicidal Ideation among U.S. Medical Students

Dyrbye, et al., (2008). Annals of Internal Medicine, 149(5): 334-341.

- * 50% of medical students burned out
- * more than 10% have suicidal ideation



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The Power of Fear and Anxiety to Distort **Our Thinking and Behavior**



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Up to 60% of Primary Care Physicians report symptoms of burnout.

"burnout":

- --emotional exhaustion
- --depersonalization (feeling disconnected from oneself and others, treating patients as objects)
- --low sense of accomplishment

Krasner, et al. JAMA, Sept. 23, 2009





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Burnout: results from a clinician's interaction with the work environment

- Causes include: feelings of frustration, powerlessness, and inability to achieve work goals
- Key dimensions: emotional exhaustion, feelings of cynicism, depersonalization, detachment, and ineffectiveness
- Highly motivated professionals with intense investment in their profession at higher risk

Kearney, et al., JAMA, March 19, 2009



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Compassion Fatigue

- Preferred terms are: Secondary Traumatic Stress Disorder or Vicarious Trauma
- Common among victims of trauma and those who work directly with victims of trauma
- Is "the trauma that comes from taking care of traumatized people"
- First diagnosed in nurses in the 1950's
- Sufferers can exhibit hopelessness, decreased joy and pleasure, feelings of stress and anxiety, and a pervasive negative attitude.



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Compassion Fatigue in Health Care

- Evolves from the relationship between clinician and patient over time.
- More likely in the patient who is dependent and whose suffering is continuous and unresolvable.
- The basic human desire to help in the clinician has become degraded or is absent. Clinician may still care, but the basic desire to help is diminished or absent.
- Likened to PTSD
- Elements of hyperarousal, avoidance, reexperiencing appear in the clinician
- · May lead to burnout.

Kearney, et al., JAMA, March 18, 2009



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Human Factors Contributing to Medical Errors

- Fatigue, NEJM, 2004, 351 (18)
- Depression and Burnout, BMJ, 336, March 2008
- Diverse patients, unfamiliar settings, and time pressure, *JAMA*, 2002, 288





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"We do not need to suffer to remove suffering from others."

--Thich Nhat Hanh



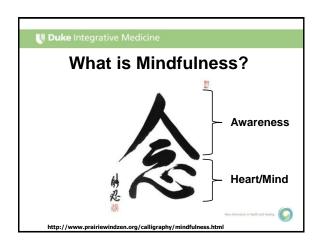
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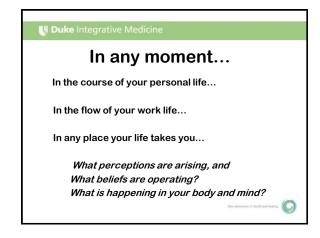
Factors That Mitigate Compassion Fatigue and Burnout

- · Developing self-awareness
- Developing self-awareness to enhance self-care (when self-awareness permits the clinician simultaneously to attend to and monitor the needs of the patient, the work environment, and his or her own subjective experience).

Kearney, et al., (2009). JAMA, 301 (11).

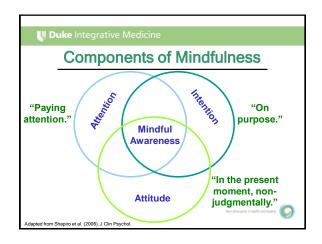






The Remedy (for going on "autopilot" and burnout)

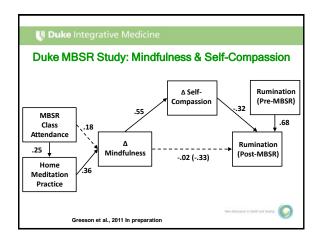
Practicing mindfulness
Practicing compassion
Practicing self-care and self-compassion

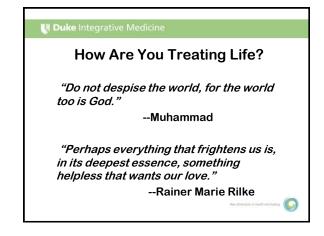


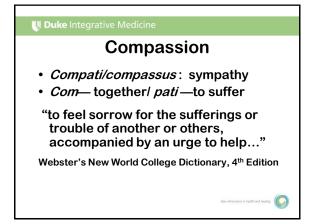
Practicing Mindfulness

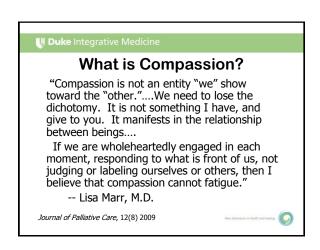
• Mindfulness Practice Exercise to give a sense that what we are talking about—mindfulness and the importance of living more in the moment—is NOT an abstraction



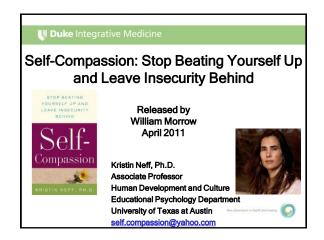




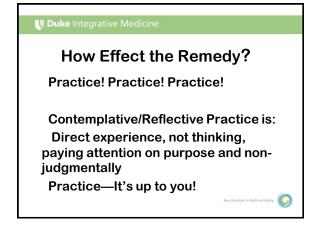


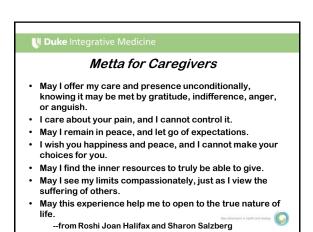




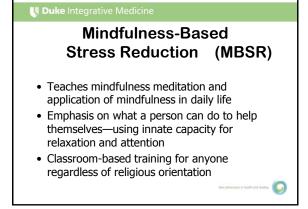


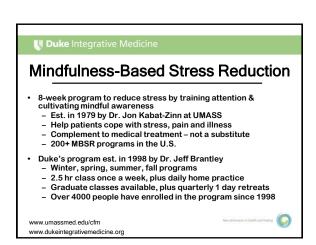




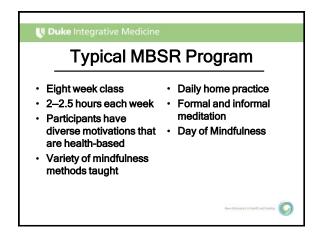


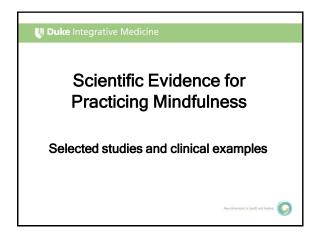


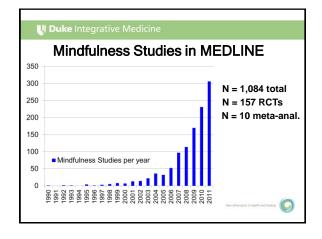


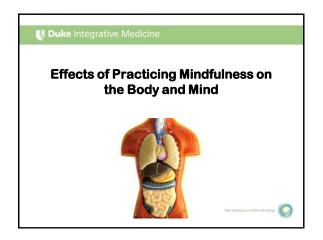


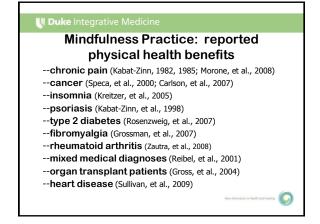












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Mindfulness Practice: reported mental health benefits

- --depression (Jain, et al., 2007)
- --relapsing depression (Teasdale, et al., 2000)
- --depression in bipolar patients (Williams, et al., 2008)
- --anxiety (Kabat-Zinn, et al., 1992; Weiss, et al., 2005; Orsillo & Roemer, 2005)
- --substance abuse (Marlatt & Chawla, 2007; Bowen, et al.,
- --eating disorders (Baer, 2006)
- --binge eating (Kristeller, et al., 1999)
- --ADHD (Zylowska, et al., 2008)
- --aggressive behavior in developmental disability (Singh, et. al., 2007)



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Is There Psychological Research to **Support Practicing Mindfulness to Manage** Fear and Anxiety?

- --Mindfulness training increases ability to focus attention (Jha, et al., 2007)
- -- Trait mindfulness is associated with lower levels of worry, thought suppression and experiential avoidance (Baer, et al., 2006)
- --Mindfulness training is associated with a significant reduction in ruminations (Feldman, et





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Is There Clinical Evidence to Support Mindfulness Training for Managing Fear and Anxiety?

- -- Multiple literature reviews conclude that mindfulness training is associated with lower levels of anxiety, depression, anger, and worry in a variety of clinical populations (Baer, 2003; Brown, Ryan, & Cresswell, 2007; Grossman, et al., 2004)
- --Mindfulness offers benefits when incorporated into treatments for generalized anxiety disorder (Roemer & Orsillo, 2002; Roemer, et al., 2006)
- -- Mindfulness training has been associated with reduced levels of anxiety in a variety of medical conditions including cancer (Carlson, Speca, et. al., 2000,2007), and chronic pain (Kabat-Zinn, et al., 1982, 1985, 1986; Rosenzweig, Greeson, et al., 2009)



Effects of Mindfulness on the Brain



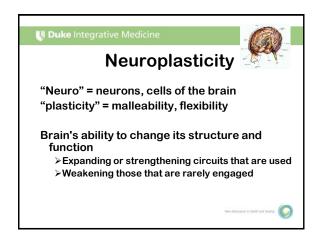


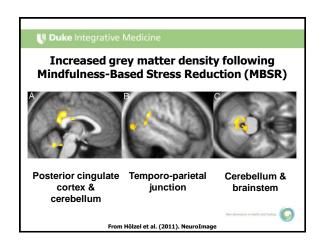


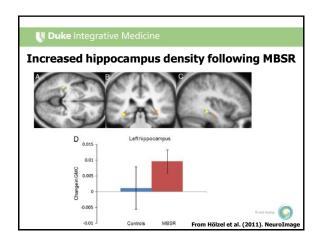
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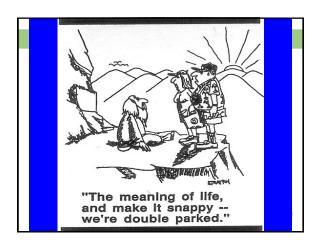
Is There Evidence from Neuroscience Research to Support Mindfulness Training?

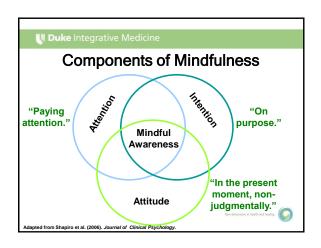
- -Greater left prefrontal cortical activity is associated with mindfulness practice (Davidson, Kabat-Zinn, et al., 2003)
- --Reduced activity in areas of the brain associated with OCD found in patients who practiced mindfulness (Schwartz & Begley, 2002)
- --Higher levels of trait mindfulness is associated with a greater ability to engage the prefrontal cortex (PFC) to manage emotional reactions in the amygdala (Creswell, et al., 2007)
- --Mindfulness training over 8 weeks associated with greater neural activity in areas of the brain believed to subserve self-awareness (dorsolateral prefrontal cortex and medial prefrontal cortex) (Farb, et al., 2007)

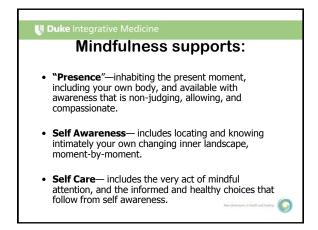


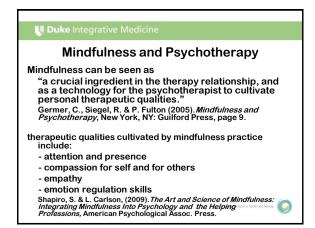


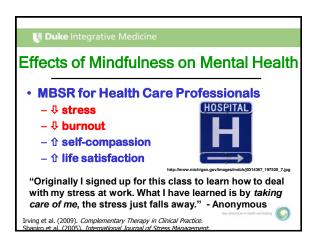


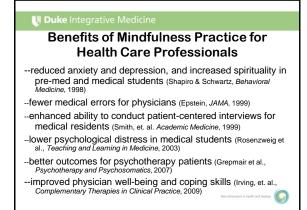


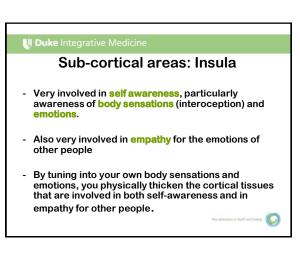


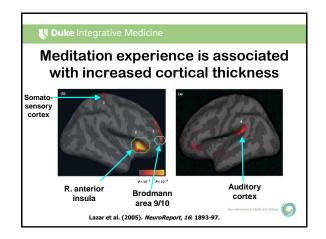


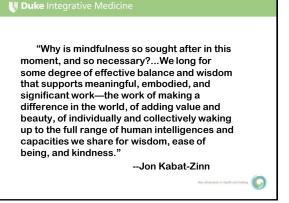












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In Conclusion...

Main Themes of This Talk

- We live in the present moment and life happens in this moment
- Anxiety and fear are not an identity, but only conditions arising in this moment
- Using inner technologies of mindfulness and meditation, we can train ourselves to see the true nature of the experience of anxiety and fear, and to establish a more effective and liberated relationship with these intense feelings

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What Is the Connection Between Being Present and Being Healthy?

- Attention leads to awareness
- Awareness leads to insight and understanding
- Insight and understanding lead to increased choices





Practicing Mindfulness

"Mindfulness practice means that we commit fully in each moment to being present. There is no "performance." There is just this moment."

--Jon Kabat-Zinn

Wherever You Go, There You Are. (2005). Page 22.

