COPING WITH GRIEF AND LOSS





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Advanced Certification in RECBT for Adults, Children & Adolescents (Albert Ellis Institute, New York, USA). Trained in CBT (Beck Institute, USA)



• Accredited & Licentiate Practitioner of the restricted and **international suite** of Psychometric Assessments used for assessing relationship compatibility both in personal & business relationships.



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One of the first experts in Power
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Trained and certified in Dialectical Behavior Therapy by Marsha Linehan, founder of DBT.



Trained and certified in Acceptance Commitment Therapy by Russ Harris.



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Professional international member of the prestigious **ACBS worldwide** organization dedicated to learning and research in Behavioral science.



Listed as an International ACT Therapist on ACBS official website.



• International Affiliate member of American Psychological Association.



Promoting Third Wave Psychotherapy for the welfare and well being of people in India.



• Trustee & Member, Advisory Board Hema Foundation



Understanding Grief and Loss



Coping with Grief and Loss

There is no right or wrong way to grieve, but there are healthy ways to deal with the grieving process.







Grief is a natural response to loss. It's the emotional suffering you feel when something or someone you love is taken away.



Often, the pain of loss can feel overwhelming.



You may experience all kinds of difficult and unexpected emotions, from shock or anger to disbelief, guilt, and profound sadness.



Grief is a personal experience



The most intense type of grief:















10. Loss of a friendship

11. Loss of safety after a trauma

12. Selling the family home



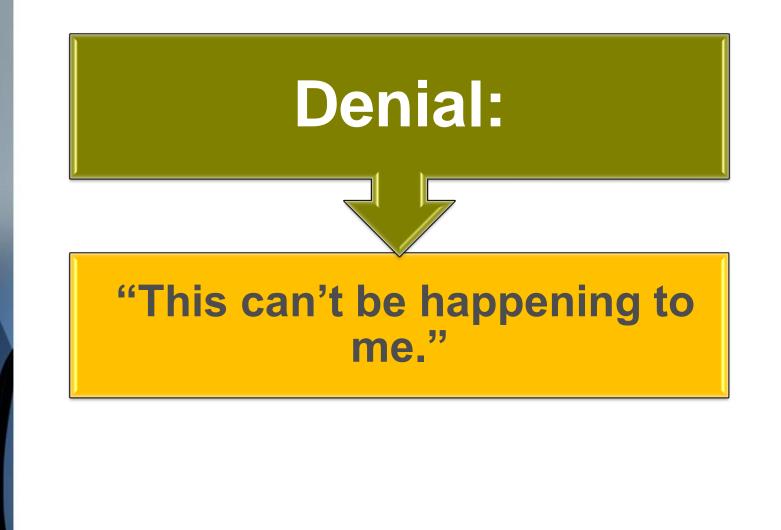
Death



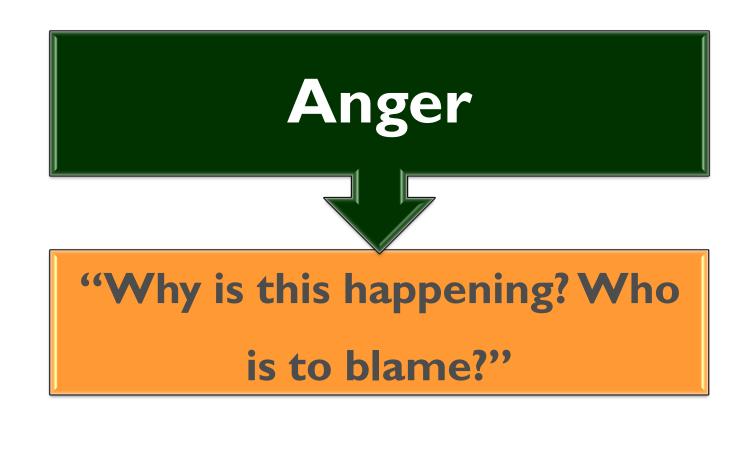
The stages of grief

The five stages of grief

















"I'm too sad to do anything."







Colin Murray Parkes, in his book "Bereavement", suggests four phase in the grief



- 1. NUMBNESS : emotions are frozen
- 2. PINING : desire to bring back the lost
- 3. DEPRESSION: preoccupation with the loss
- 4. RECOVERY: development of a renewed identify



Types of Grief



1. Normal

2. Complicated

3. Exaggerated



4. Anticipatory

5. Delayed

6. Ambiguous



Grief in Covid Time



Unexpected

Sudden

No chance to say last good Bye

No closure



No mourning rituals

No social grieving

Losses are multiple

Mass Grief

Isolation & Ioneliness



Symptoms of grief



Emotional symptoms of grief **Physical symptoms** of grief













Memories

- 1. Frequent thoughts or images of the person
- 2. Flashbacks or feelings of "reliving" past grief and loss experiences
- 3. Attempts to shut-out the painful memories
- 4. Real or imagined pictures of what happened "jumping" into your head



Dreams

- 1. Dreams and nightmares about what happened
- 2. Unpleasant dreams of other frightening thoughts



Confusion

- 1. Difficulty making simple decisions
- 2. Inability to concentrate and memory problems
- 3. Not being able to express yourself fluently verbally
- 4. Feeling confused generally



BEHAVIOUR





- 1. Withdrawal from others and a need to be alone
- 2. Easily irritated by other people
- 3. Feelings of detachment from others
- 4. Loss of interest in normal activities and hobbies



Work

- 1. Not wanting to go to work, poor motivation
- 2. Poor concentration and attention
- 3. Sense of lost purpose in your work



Habits

- 1. Increased use of alcohol, cigarettes or other drugs
- 2. Loss of appetite or increased eating
- 3. Loss of interest in enjoyable activities



Objective of Brief Counseling is not about reducing pain.



We have best intention but we don't know what to say and sometimes end up hurting the person.



Commentsperceivedasinsensitive & hurting by peoplewholostalovedoneinresearch.









4. Stop talking & thinking about him so much let him rest in peace.

5. Remove his pics & items from your house.

6. It's a long life, you need to find someone else.



So, What is the objective?



To help them by being there (not solving the problem) Allow the distress (Not take it away) Allow emotional release (Not block it) And help in the process of coming to terms with it.





Listen and give them a chance to talk. While demonstrating warmth, geniuses & empathy. Hear out the story.



Let them repeat if they wish to Make them feel emotionally safe. Establish a connect- by caring & being internal in what they have to say.



Don't try to give in to your instinct of taking away the pain. Just be willing to listen &share the human sorrow.



Step –II

Acknowledging the feelings. Noticing, labeling, locating in the body.





Acknowledging the thoughts I notice that I am having a thought





Stop pushing away Make room for it.





Self compassion



Step –VI

What are the values you stand for the person stood for? You both shared?





Acting in ways that are consistent with those values



Step –VIII

Seek support, grow your competence.



Seek support for grief and loss



Turn tofriendsandfamilymembers.

Accept that many people feel awkward when trying to comfort someone who's grieving



Draw comfort from your faith

Join a support group.

Talk to a therapist or grief counselor

Using social media for grief

support



Take care of yourself as you grieve



Face your feelings.

Express your feelings in a tangible or creative way.

Try to maintain your hobbies and interests.



Don't let anyone tell you how to feel, and don't tell yourself how to feel either.



Plan ahead for grief

"triggers."

Look after your physical health.



The difference between grief and depression



Distinguishing between grief and clinical depression isn't always easy as they share many symptoms, but there are ways to tell the difference.



Grief: It involves a wide variety of emotions and a mix of good and bad days.



Depression:thefeelingsofemptinessanddespairareconstant.



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Our Website: www.feelingminds.com Email:

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Video Link

Coping with Grief and Loss By Dr. Chinu Agarwal

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=

Hsrd_RGRXd8

Coping with Grief and Loss Session https://youtu.be/HUXYJKtA1Oo



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