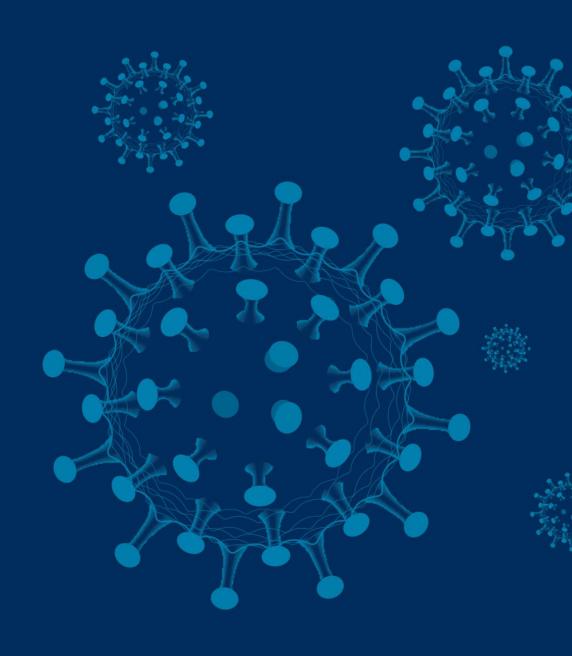


COVID-19

Mental Health and COVID Crisis:

Developing Your Resilience Beyond Burnout

Laxmi Mehta, MD, FACC Evelina Grayver, MD, FACC Joel Hughes, PhD Suzan Song, MD

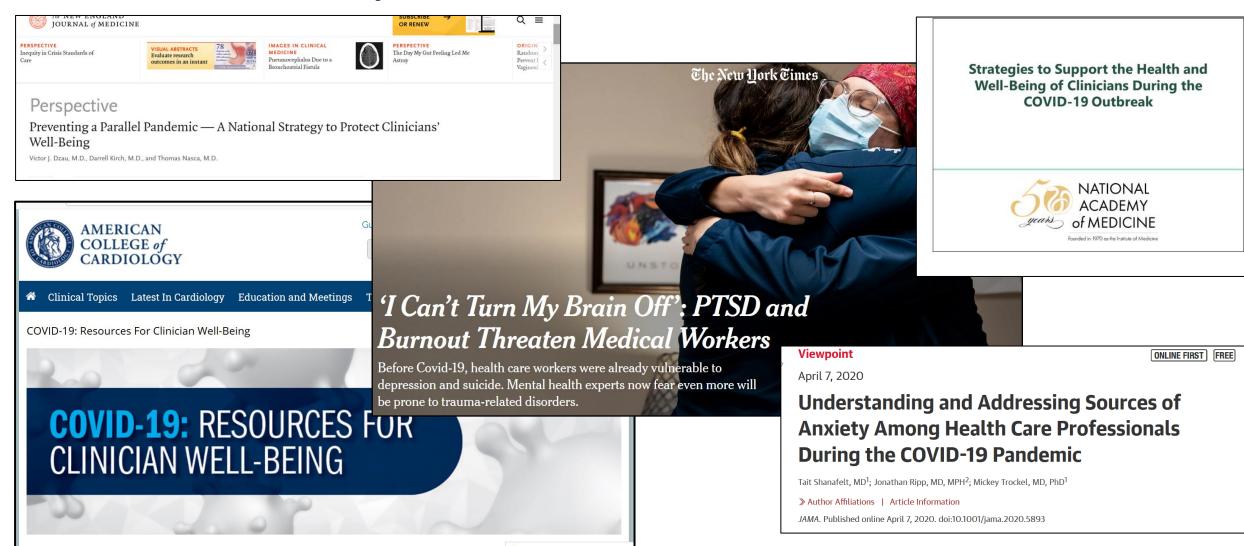


Learning Objectives

- Know signs and symptoms of stress, anxiety and trauma and how to ask for help
- Understand how COVID 19 contributes to increased stress, anxiety and trauma
- Be aware of ACC and other resources to reduce stress, anxiety and trauma



Stress, Anxiety and Trauma in the COVID 19 Era



Speakers

- Evelina Grayver, MD, FACC Cardiologist, Director of CCU, Northwell Health
- Joel Hughes, PhD Professor and Director of Clinical Training, Kent State University
- Suzan Song, MD, MPH, PhD- Director, Division of Child/Adolescent & Family Psychiatry George Washington University
- Moderator: Laxmi Mehta, MD, FACC, The Ohio State Wexner Medical Center



COVID-19

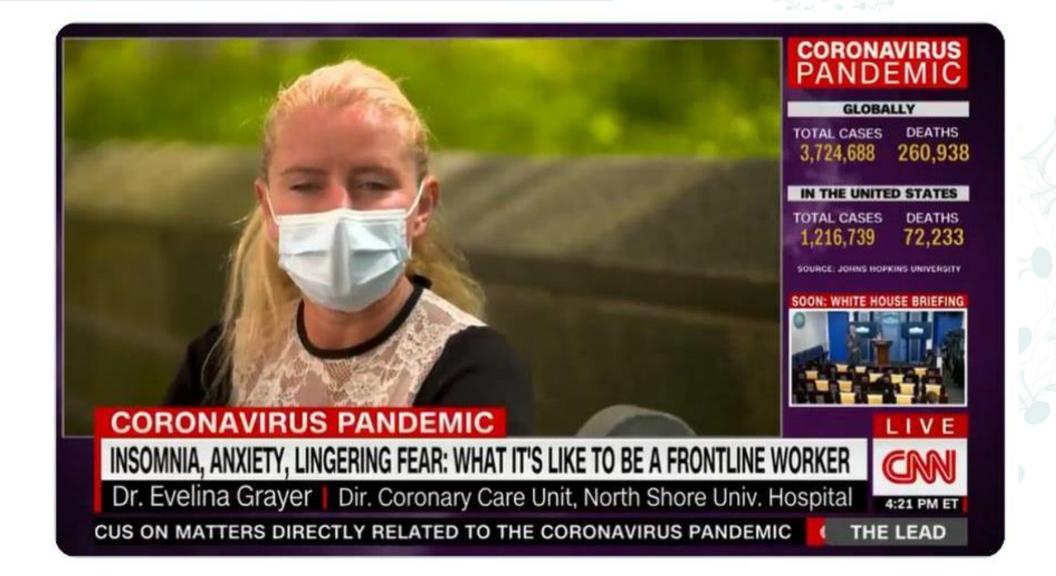
Mental Health and COVID

Crisis: Coping on the Frontline

Evelina Grayver, MD, FACC Director of CCUS, Northwell Health











Cognitive Behavioral Strategies

Joel W. Hughes, Ph.D.
Professor and Director of Clinical Training
Kent State University



- No COI's, no disclosures,
- Views expressed are my own

Why are there such high levels of anxiety, stress, and fear among clinicians?

- Rational and realistic concerns and fears
- Real losses
- Pre-existing clinician burnout
- Increased job strain
- Multiple Role Interference

Concerns and Fears

 The novel coronavirus pandemic is the greatest global biopsychosocial stressor in memory

Examples of concerns and fears:

- Lack of enough appropriate PPE
- Infection: self and loved ones
- Becoming a disease vector
- Mortality salience promotes existential dread

Losses

- Loved ones
- Patients
- Colleagues
- Occupational
- Recreational
- Resources

Job Strain

Psychological Demands LOW HIGH

Decision
Latitude
(Control)

HIGH

LOW

Low Strain

Active

Passive

High Strain

Adapted from Theorell & Karasek. "Current issues relating to psychosocial job strain and cardiovascular disease research." *Journal of occupational health psychology* 1.1 (1996): 9.

Risk of psychological strain and physical illness

Multiple Role Interference*

- The additional stress produced when demands increase simultaneously in multiple life roles
- Multiple role interference may increase demands and thus job strain

^{*}This is not in the current literature—it is anecdotal/conjecture.

Why mental well-being is important for clinicians

- Well-being affects patient care*
- Well-being affects clinicians: High suicide rate among clinicians**
 - Risk factors for suicide beyond mental illness:***
 - 1. Perceived burdensomeness
 - 2. Thwarted belonginess
 - 3. Capacity for death

^{*}Brady, Keri JS, et al. "What do we mean by physician wellness? A systematic review of its definition and measurement." Academic Psychiatry 42.1 (2018): 94-108.

^{**}Sher, Leo. "Towards a model of suicidal behavior among physicians." *Brazilian Journal of Psychiatry* 33.2 (2011): 111-112.

^{***}Chu, Carol, et al. "The interpersonal theory of suicide: A systematic review and meta-analysis of a decade of cross-national research." *Psychological bulletin* 143.12 (2017): 1313.





Cognitive and Behavioral Coping Mechanisms

"Cardiology CARES"

Commit

Accept

Relax

Exercise

Schedule

See also:

Khandelwal, Akshay, et al. "The Imperative of Addressing Clinician Well-Being." *JACC, 75* (1):118-121, 2020. Morganstein, Joshua C. Inpatient Notes: Preparing for Battle: How Hospitalists Can Manage the Stress of COVID-19. *Ann Intern Med.* doi:10.7326/M20-1897

Commit

Commit to living a life consistent with your most deeply held values

WHY? Living with *purpose* increases resilience and capacity for suffering*

*Frankl, V. E. (1985). Man's search for meaning. Simon and Schuster.

Commit

Commit to living a life consistent with your most deeply held values.

Value Domains:

- Relationships
- Education/Career
- Recreation/Interests
- Mind, Body, & Spirituality
- Daily Responsibilities

Accept

- Some fear and anxiety is normal.
- Pandemics are scary!
- Do *not* deny or avoid emotions: worry makes us *avoid* feelings, situations, and behaviors.

WHY? The extremes of avoidance and intrusiveness are harmful



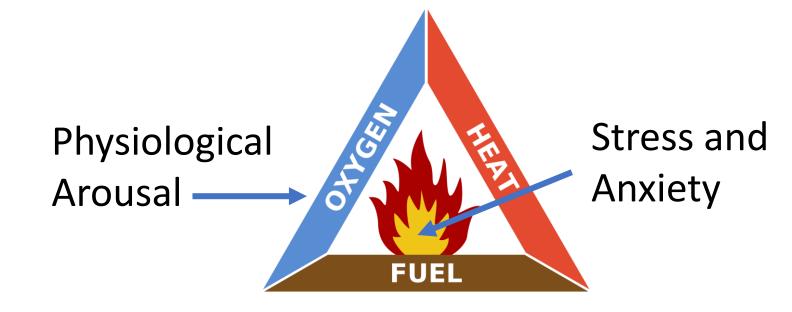
The extremes of avoidance and intrusiveness are harmful

- The root of failed attempts to regulate fear/anxiety is often avoidance of emotions that can be regulated
- People are resilient and most people will recover—even from awful events
- Mandated interventions such as Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD) are ineffective or even harmful



Relax

- Practice stress management:
 - Progressive Muscle Relaxation
 - Meditation
 - Etc.



WHY?

Exercise, Sleep, Eat Well

• Exercise reminds us that no matter what is going on in the world, self-care such as *nutrition*, *sleep*, and *physical activity* help maintain our physical and mental health.

WHY? Self-care improves clinician wellness and patient care

Schedule

- Keep a schedule: sleep, eat, work, leisure, etc.
 - Don't watch news media all day, and don't think about the pandemic all day
 - Schedule your worry!

WHY? Limiting exposure to negative information and *scheduling* worry are effective stimulus-discrimination strategies for improving emotion regulation





Vicarious trauma and moral injury

Suzan Song, MD, MPH, PhD
Director, Division of Child/Adolescent & Family Psychiatry
Associate Professor
George Washington University





What are most people facing?



- Demoralization
- Despair
- Ennui
- Difficulty with motivation and focusing
- Anxiety and fear
- Exhaustion

What are physicians facing?

Brief survey (March 23-27,2020) N=269 M.D./D.O. across the U.S.

- 53% moderate to severe anxiety
- 43% moderate to severe depression
- 16% moderate to severe insomnia
- About 46% wanted to see or would consider seeing a mental health clinician for severe anxiety (30%), not feeling like themselves (27%). Being unhappy (21%)



What is trauma?

An emotional response to a terrible event like an accident, rape, or natural disaster.

What is vicarious trauma?

An emotional response residue/response of bearing witness to another's traumatic experience – the pain, helplessness, lack of control, and humiliation that one can feel.

Palm KM, Polusny M, Follette V. (2004). Vicarious traumatization: potential hazards and interventions for disaster and trauma workers. Prehosp Disaster Med, 19(1):73-8.

Effects of vicarious trauma

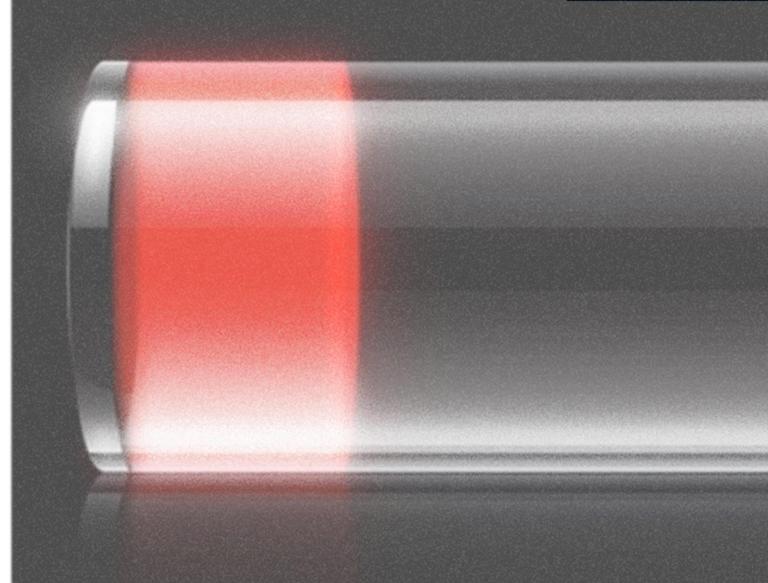
Re-experiencing

Avoidant

Hypervigilant







Burnout





Hippocratic oath

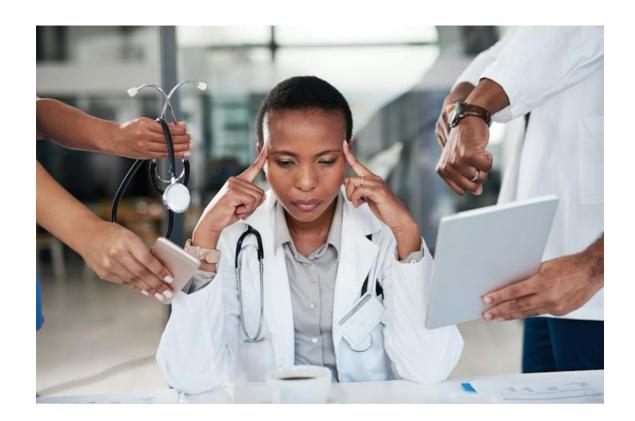
Moral injury

refers to the emotional, physical and spiritual harm people feel after "perpetrating, failing to prevent, or bearing witness to acts that transgress deeply held moral beliefs and expectations."

Dean W., Talbot S., Dean A. (2019). Reframing clinician distress: Moral injury not burnout. Fed Pract 36(9):400-402.



Effects of moral injury



Cynicism

Exhaustion

Lack of accomplishment



What can we do?

Manage the personal issues:



Guilt/shame → Normalize and accept, note the purpose.

Anger -> self-forgiveness. Accept our limitations



What can we do?

Manage the systemic issues:

- What can you control
- Short term/immediate
- Long term





Link between suicide and trauma

Trauma can change the structure and chemical makeup of the brain

Bremner (2006). Traumatic stress: effects on the brain. Dialogues Clin Neurosci. 8(4):445-461.

Physicians have twice the rate of completed suicide

Stein et al. (2010). Cross-national analysis of the associations between traumatic events and suicidal behavior: Findings from the WHO World Mental Health surveys. PLoS One. 5(5):e10574.





Physician Support Line

Free Confidential Peer Support Line by Volunteer Psychiatrists for US Physician Colleagues during the COVID19 Pandemic

1-888-409-0141 NOW LIVE

> 7 days a week 8am - 12am EST

www.physiciansupportline.com





www.ACC.org/Clinicianwellbeing

ACC COVID 19 Clinician Well-Being Resources

Email
memberengage@acc.org
with stories,
request for topics,
educational resources

