

# Life After Transplant: Cultivating Resilience and Growing from Trauma

Celebrating a Second Chance at Life Survivorship Symposium

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# Life After Transplant: Cultivating Resilience and Growing from Trauma

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# **Learning Objectives**

- The incidence, type and duration of emotional challenges survivors face after transplant.
- An understanding of what resilience and emotional growth after transplant means.
- Strategies for growing resilience after emotional and physical struggles.
- The benefits of professional counseling, when to ask for help and where to find it.

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# **Emotional Challenges Faced after Transplant**

- Distress
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Post-traumatic Stress Disorder

# **Distress Following Transplant**

- Distress is the MOST common, yet under-reported, side effect of treatment
- Distress ranges from feelings of vulnerability, sadness and anger to problems such as severe depression, anxiety, panic and post traumatic stress
- Unaddressed, these symptoms will decrease the quality of your life
- Distress can be addressed effectively

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### **Common Signs of Distress**

- Crying often
- Feeling "under the weather"
- Tense or jittery
- Change in eating or sleep habits
- Avoiding people or things that remind you of cancer
- Needing a lot of reassurance
- Withdrawal from people and activities
- Overreacting to situations
- Feeling irritable and moody

# **Understanding Anxiety**

- Restlessness
- Impending sense of danger
- Easily fatigued
- Difficulty concentrating
- Irritability
- Muscle tension
- Uncontrolled worry
- Sleep problems
- Increased startle response

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# **Understanding Depression**

- Hopelessness
- Helplessness
- Guilt
- Loss of interest
- Changes in sleep
- Sadness/irritability
- Problems with memory/concentration

# **Common Symptoms of Trauma Exposure**

Emotional	Mental	Behavioral	Physical
Loneliness	Loss of concentration	Withdrawal from others	Aches/pains
Fear/Anxiety/Panic	Disorientation/confusion	Impulsive behavior	Fatigue/tiredness
Anger/frustration	Memory loss	Aggression	Racing heart
Mood swings	Obsessive thoughts	Crying	Nausea/vomiting
Sadness	Distractibility	Being argumentative	Shakiness/trembling
Hopelessness	Indecisiveness	Changes in sleep	Headaches
Helplessness	Thoughts about death/dying	Changes in appetite	Numbness/tingling
Feeling numb	Racing thoughts	Easily startled	Diarrhea
Nightmares		Increased drug/alcohol use	Hot flashes
Lack of confidence			

(Tedeschi & Moore, 2016)

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# Post-traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) Symptoms

Intrusive Symptoms	Avoidance Symptoms	Negative Thoughts/Mood	Arousal/Activity
Pervasive/intrusive memories	Avoidance of trauma-related thoughts, memories and feelings	Trauma-related memory problems	Irritability/anger/aggressive
Nightmares	Avoidance of reminders of the event	Negative beliefs	Reckless behavior
Flashbacks/dissociation		Persistent blaming	Being on guard
Extreme distress)		Negative/distressing emotions	Easily startled
Increased physiological reactions		Loss of interest/pleasure	Concentration problems
		Feeling disconnected	Difficulty falling/ maintaining sleep
		Lack of positive emotions	

(DSM-5, 2013; Tedeschi & Moore, 2016)

#### **Risk Factors for PTSD**

- 6 months post HCT 18.9% of patients experienced clinically significant PTSD symptoms
- Lower financial/education status
- History of mental illness
- Physical injury
- Having seen people hurt/maimed or killed
- Feeling a sense of helplessness/horror/fear
- Little or no support
- Managing other difficult stressors

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#### **Protective Factors for PTSD**

- Support groups
- Relying on family or friends
- Low levels of guilt, shame, embarrassment
- Natural optimism
- Sense of humor
- Having more life experience
- Successful experiences with difficult life events
- Effective coping strategies

# Periods of Vulnerability

- Ongoing
  - Tests/Scans/Appointments
  - Anniversaries
- Transitions
  - · Between treatment phases/off of treatment
  - Life changes (career, life insurance, family planning)
- New events
  - · Others diagnosed
  - · Loss of others in the transplant community
  - New symptoms/health problems or recurrence

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# Defining Resilience vs. Post-traumatic Growth

- Resilience:
  - The ability to recover/bounce back from difficulties
- Post-traumatic Growth:
  - Moving from a struggle to bounce back to finding personal growth
  - Challenges personal beliefs
  - Endurance through psychological struggle

#### The 5 Gifts of Trauma Resilience

- New possibilities
- Increased strength
- More meaningful relationships
- Greater appreciation
- Spiritual development

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(Tedeschi & Moore, 2016)

### New Life Paths and Possibilities

- Making small or large changes associated with your experience
- New set of priorities
- Adjustments to doors that may have closed
- Focus on what would be most satisfying and important when setting new goals
- Know that you may experience some grief

# **Increased Personal Strength**

- Strength to handle challenges
- Helpful to acknowledge the strength
- Look at your self-reliance, better problem-solving or significant changes made in your life.
- Honor your ability to make room for and tolerate difficult emotions.
- Acceptance can bring a strong sense of strength and resilience.

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# Improved or More Meaningful Relationships

- Learn to find and accept support
- Thinking of others as a part of your team
- Learning to accept our own limitations and vulnerabilities
- Increase in empathy and compassion
- There will be people who were or are unable to support you and you can forgive those people
- Explore deeper and more meaningful relationships

### **Greater Appreciation of Life**

- A greater understanding and acknowledgement of what they have.
- Appreciation of everyday experiences
- Focus on a sense of how precious life can be which may change priorities
- Recognition of the fortune that comes with being alive.
- Gratitude and ability to savor the daily enjoyment
- Perspective on taking risks may change

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# Spiritual Change or Development

- A change in the meaning and purpose in life
- Struggle to to figure out how to fit what has happened into existing beliefs
- Previous struggles may now seem trivial/unimportant.
- Focus is on finding your own truth for how to live life well
- Changes in spiritual understanding
- Help from others
- Deep examining of yourself and your ideas

# Things to Keep in Mind about Resilience

- Growth can be uncomfortable and may take time.
- Goal is focus on leaning into this change
- You may have to explore a number of life experiences
- · Look for signs that you are changing
- Look at how your life has changed related to family, work and other social relationships

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# Coping Mechanisms that Work

- Meditation
- Deep breathing/relaxation
- Humor/laughter
- Reading/watching tv/go to the movies/listen to music
- Take a bath/shower
- · Engage in spiritual activities

- Be creative
- · Talk with friends/family
- Hobbies
- Exercise
- Take a nap

# Social Support

- Find people who can support you
- Find others who are easy to be with
- Find others who can be with you on good days and bad
- Find a people who understand that their role is often passive
- Find others who have faith in your ability to understand your journey
- They are comfortable with the idea that the endpoint may not be clear
- They can provide feedback on things you may not see while still trusting your own process

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## **Active Coping Strategies**

- Accept that the problem exists
- Take action to get rid of the problem
- Look for advice and information
- Adopt a new perspective: make the most of a bad situation
- Become aware of your feelings and express how you feel to others

# **Avoidant Coping**

- Deny the problem exists
- · Withdraw from social life
- Avoid the problem with alcohol or drugs (the use of prescribed drugs to help actively cope, is different)
- Blame yourself for the problem and criticize yourself

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## When to Seek Professional Counseling

- The impact of your symptoms interferes with love, work and play
- You find it challenging to move forward with what is meaningful to you
- You have thoughts about suicide or self-harm
- When symptoms interfere with medical care

# Types of Professional Help

- Therapist talk therapy to assist with trauma-related symptoms
- Psychiatrist medication to manage trauma-related symptoms
- Medical Team referral for mental health assistance
- Support Group run by a professional provider to offer support

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## Where to Find Professional Help

- Contact your medical center for a referral
- BMT InfoNet Mental Health Directory (bmtinfonet.org/mh-directory)
- Reach out to your insurance company
- State and local psychological associations
- Psychology Today

# Recommended Reading

- Renton, J. (2015). *Upside: the new science of post-traumatic growth.* New York: Touchstone.
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- Kilpatrick, D. G., Resnick, H.S., Milanak, M. E., Miller, M. W., Keyes, K. M. & Friedman, M. J. (2013). National estimates of exposure to traumatic events and PTSD prevalence using DSM-IV and DSM-5 criteria. *Journal Traumatic Stress*, 26(5): 537-47.
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# **Questions?**



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