Building Resilience in Your Team

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Disclosure

The presenters declare no conflict of interests in regards to this presentation.

Building Resilience in Your Team

Knowledge to assist you and the members of your team in understanding what it takes to be resilient.

We will discuss

- Resilience and its key components
- Avoidance of Burnout and/or Compassion fatigue
- The intersection of generational, cultural and/or organizational differences
- Highlight strategies to build resilience

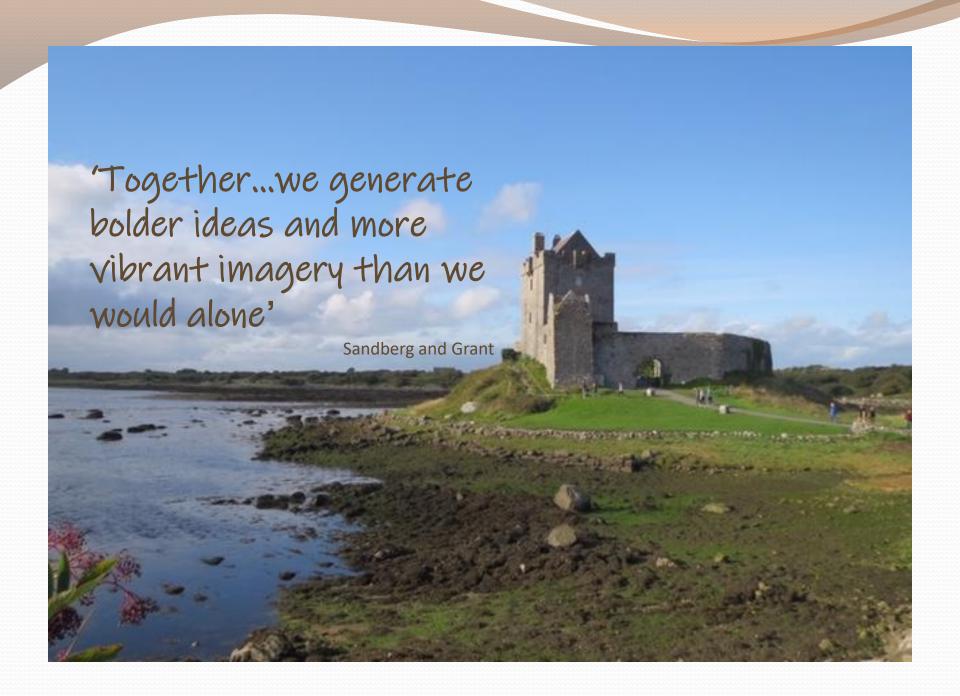
What is resilience?

- The process of adapting well in the face of adversity, trauma, tragedy, threats or significant sources of stress – such as family and relationship problems, serious health problems or workplace and financial stressors'
- 'bouncing back' from difficult experiences.

American Psychological Association retrieved January 2019

 The capacity to recover quickly from difficulties; toughness'





Teams

- A team is a "group in which people work interdependently to accomplish a goal"
 - Capacity for positive adaptation
 - A psychosocial process where positive adaptation occurs gradually, often requiring numerous shifts of thought and ways of getting things done.
- These involve the mobilization of a variety of personal, professional and organizational resources



Qualities of Resilient Teams

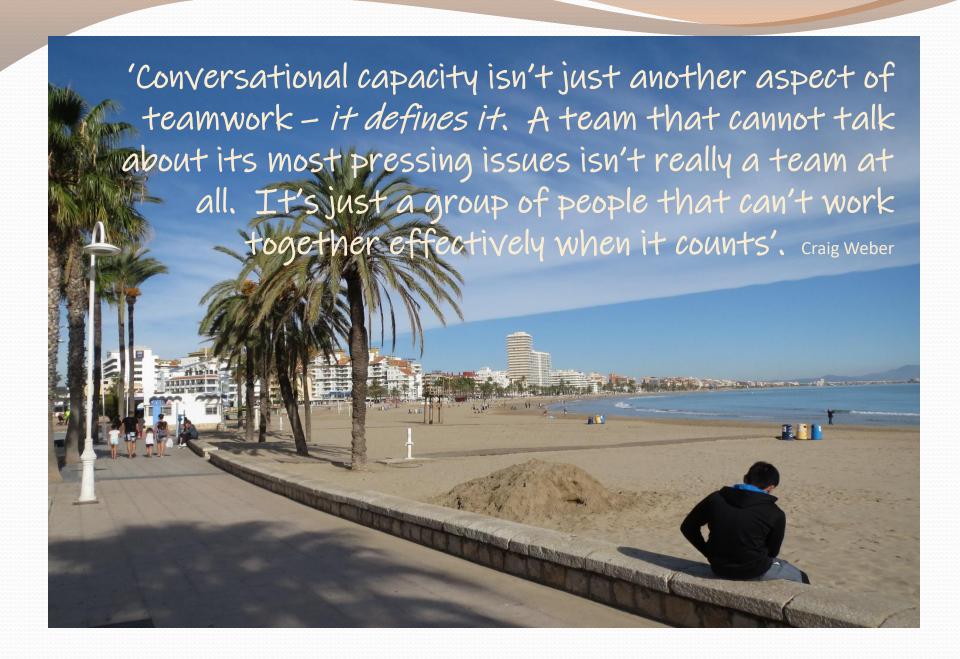
- Team learning opportunities
 - Reframe challenges
- Positive relationships
 - Lead to an environment of trust and safety
 - Communication
- Clear sense of purpose
 - Positive goals
- Diversity amongst members
 - Acknowledges the value of each member
 - Differences as strengths

Resilient Teams

- Build mutual trust
- Build mutual accountability
- Build commitment
- Build the team
- Build your own resilience

Attention to work-life balance, optimistic mindsets, taking time out, staying connected and finding your own meaning in what you do





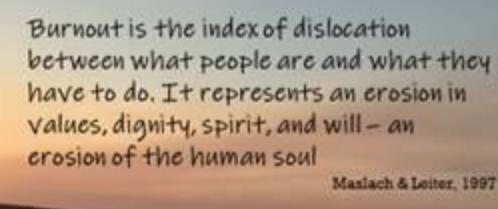


What is Burnout?

Definition of Burnout

- Exhaustion of physical or emotional strength or motivation usually as a result of prolonged stress or frustration.
- A person suffering from burnout

https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/burnout





Burnout

Stages of Burnout

- Enthusiasm "Extra Effort"
- Stagnation "In a Rut"
- Frustration "Hopelessness and/or Powerlessness"
- Apathy "Automatic Pilot"
- Burnout "Resentment"

Happens in phases including

- Burnout
- Compassion Fatigue
- Emotional Exhaustion

Seven Areas of Burnout Creation and Burnout Prevention

Burnout Creation

Burnout Prevention

Work overload

VS

Lack of control

VS

Insufficient reward

Breakdown of community

VS

Unfairness

Significant value conflict vs

Lack of fit (incongruence

Sustainable workload

Feelings of choice and control

Recognition and reward

A sense of community

Fairness, respect, and justice

Meaningful, valued work

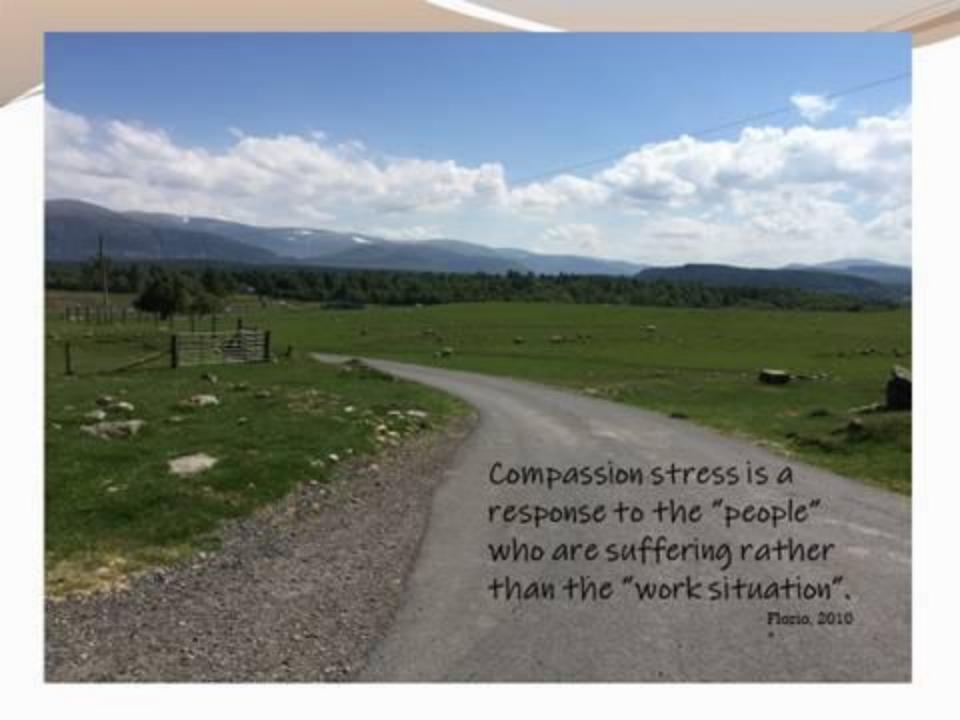
High job-person fit

Skovholt, T & Trotter-Mathison, M, 2016

VS

VS

VS



What is Compassion Fatigue?

Definition of Compassion Fatigue

- Medical: the physical and mental exhaustion and emotional withdrawal experienced by those who care for sick or traumatized people over an extended period of time.
 - "Unlike burnout, which is caused by everyday work stresses (dealing with insurance companies, making treatment choices), compassion fatigue results from taking on the emotional burden of a patient's agony."— Tim Jarvis
- Apathy or indifference toward the suffering of others as the result of overexposure to tragic news stories and images and the subsequent appeals for assistance

What is Transference and Countertransference?

Definition of Transference

- An act, process, or instance of transferring: conveyance, transfer.
- The redirection of feelings and desires and especially of those unconsciously retained from childhood toward a new object (such as a psychoanalyst conducting therapy)

https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/transference

Definition of Countertransference

- Psychological transference especially by a psychotherapist during the course of treatment especially: the psychotherapist's reactions to the patient's transference
- The complex of feelings of a psychotherapist toward the patient

What is Personalization and Perfectionism?

Personalization

 Form of a cognitive error of distortion whereby a helping relationship misinterprets or internalizes the therapeutic relationship, or the dynamics of that relationship, as a personal issue, achievement, or failure.

Florio, 2010

Definition of Perfectionism

 A disposition to regard anything short of perfection as unacceptable

https://www.merriam-webster.com/dictionary/perfectionism



What is Vicarious Trauma?

Vicarious Trauma

- Traumatic stress reactions that result from critical or emergency clinical work.
- Result of the helper being directly involved with a patient or situation in a crisis, disaster, or other forms of acute traumatic events.
- Vicarious or secondary stress trauma is a result of the symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder experienced by a patient, which are then internalized by the clinician.



Initial warning signs of compassion fatigue

- Anger
- Sadness/ Low moral
- Negativity
- Obsession with detail
- Grief
- Anxiety
- Depression
- Headaches
- Physical fatigue
- Stomach-aches
- Constipation

- Self- isolation/withdrawal from activities outside of work
- Mood swings/irritability
- Relationship problems with spouse and or family
- Avoidance of certain types of patients
- Tardiness
- Detachment
- Lack of motivation/ Task avoidance

Progressive warning signs of compassion fatigue

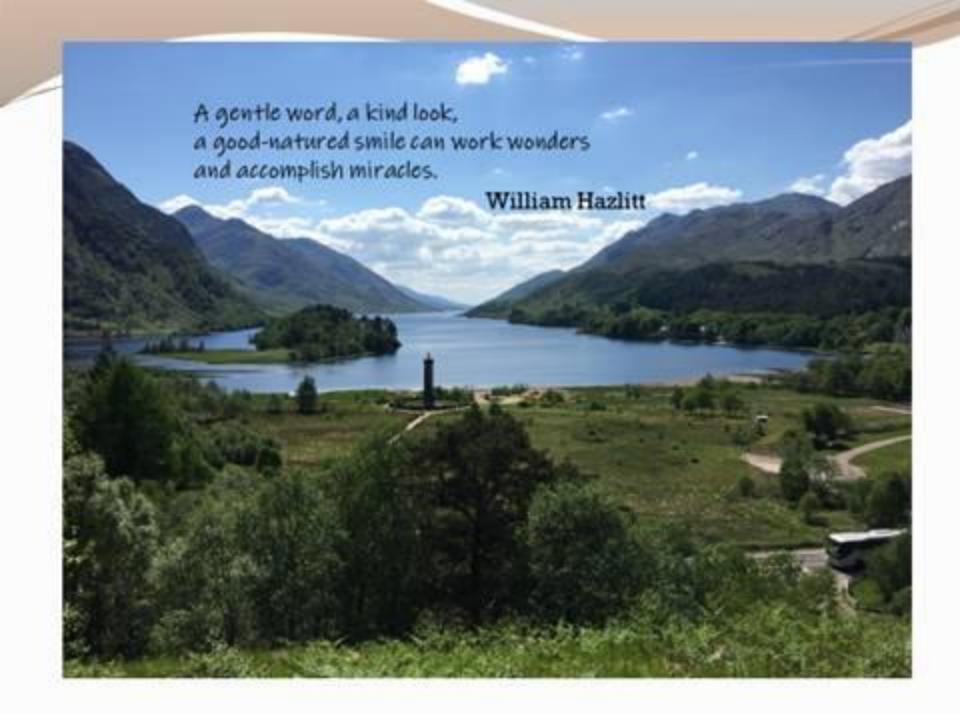
- Insomnia
- Elevated startle response
- Hypervigilance
- Flashbacks
- Preoccupation with patients and families
- Feeling trapped in the helper's role

- Inability to separate personal from professional life
- Feeling that money, rather than personal fulfillment, is the only motivation for work
- Sense of worthlessness
- Resentment toward work/clients

Progressive warning signs of compassion fatigue (2)

- Increased physical illness
- Increased fatigue
- Physical exhaustion
- Substance abuse
- Depression
- Anxiety

- Extreme lack of motivation
- Memory problems/ confusion
- Breakdown of normal functioning and coping skills
- Irritability



Strategies for avoiding Burnout and Compassion Fatigue

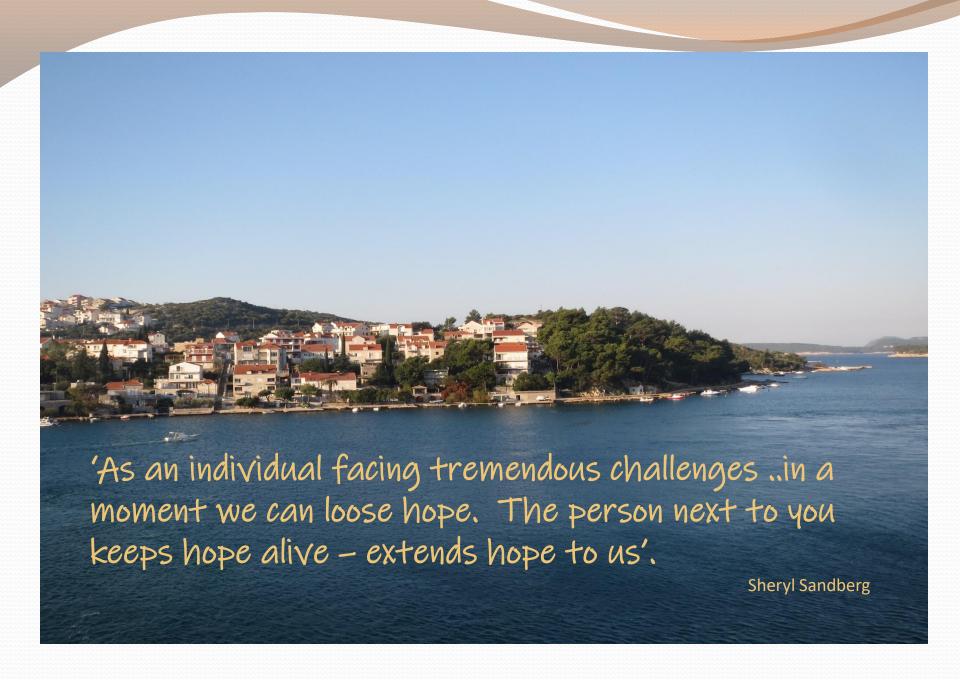
Strategies

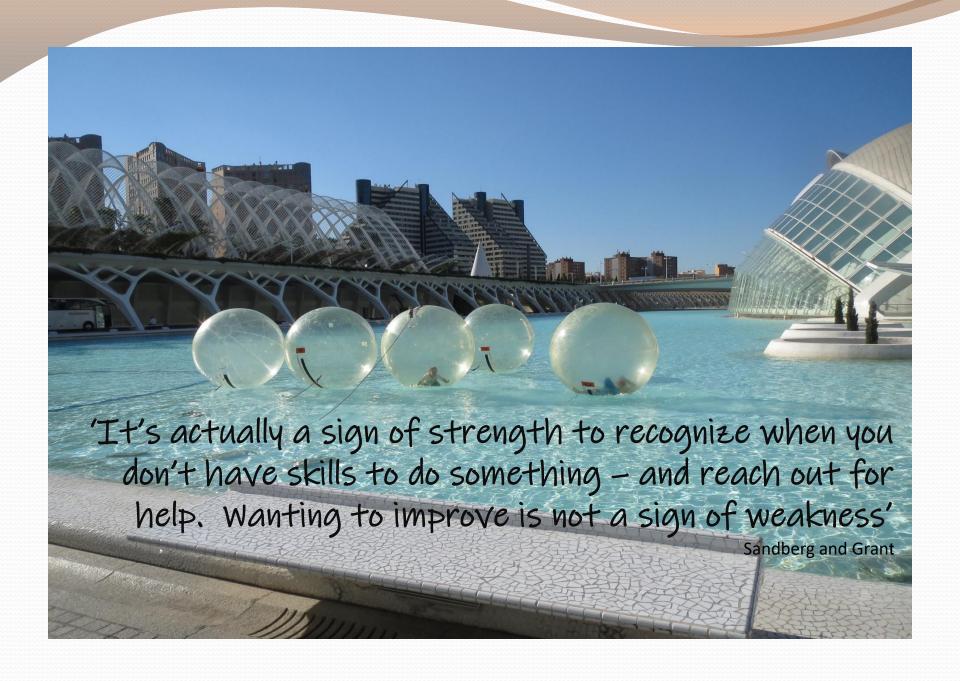
- Develop good working relationships with supervisors and co-workers
- Develop a personal plan for stress relief
- Evaluate your lifestyle
- Counseling
- Siesta
- Look around you/ create a stress free environment
- Know when to say when/Boundaries

Strategies for avoiding Burnout and Compassion Fatigue (2)

- Ask for help
- Humor
- Music
- Creativity
- Do not skip vacations
- Exercise

- Avoid office gossip and politics
- Take a class
- Journal/blogging
- Turn off your phone





Diversity - Generations

Generations – a cohort of individuals who have shared experiences

- Cross generational communication
 - Mixed modes of communication face to face, staff meetings, telephone, email, text, blog, websites, bulletin board (physical and virtual), social media
- Styles / self-expression
- Socialization
 - Role, team/ work environment (orientation)
 - Transition into practice
 - Language / health care jargon

Diversity - Culture

Culture -

- A person's culture will have an impact on how they communicate feelings and deal with adversity.
 - Includes family / community; socialization, ethnicity
 - Language, geographic origins
- How the person connects with significant others, including family, colleagues, community
 - Values; connection /commitment

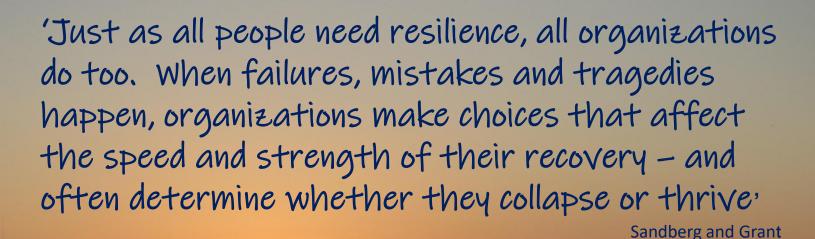




Resilient Organizations

Groups, organizations and communities can develop a 'culture of resilience' the ability to rebound from untoward adversity

- People prosper from success
- People learn while observing others
- Encouragement, support and mentoring
- Provide basic training in how to manage personal stress
- Invest in the client, all levels of staff





Resilient communities have strong social ties – bonds between people, bridges between groups, and links to local leaders'

Sandberg and Grant



Building Resilience (1)

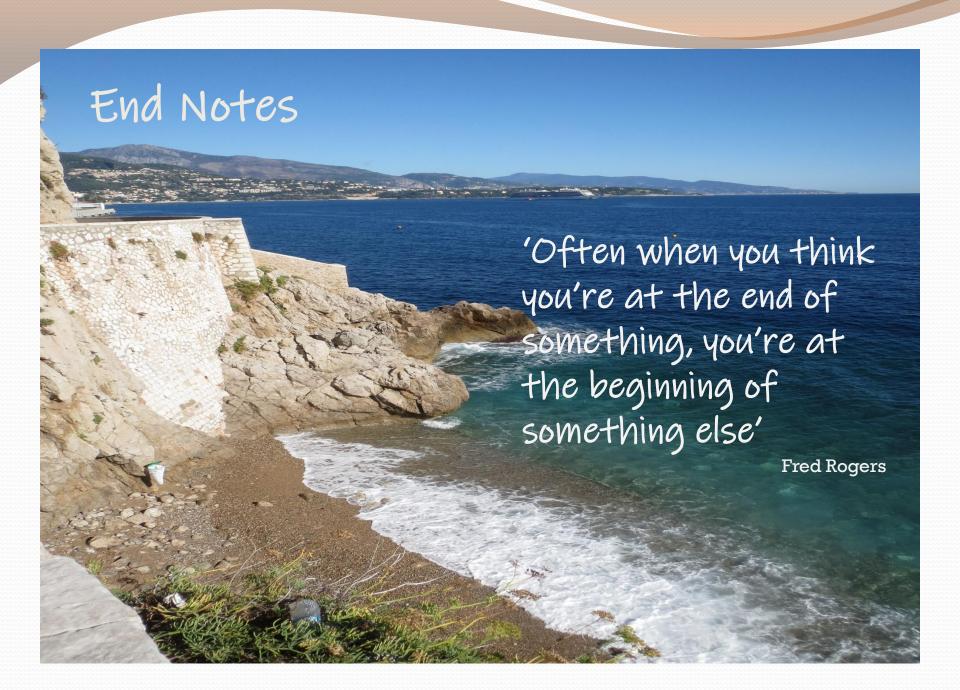
- Make connections
 - Good relationships; Accepting help and support
 - Being active; Assisting others in their time of need
- Avoid seeing crisis as insurmountable problems
 - You can change how you interpret and respond
- Accept that change is a part of living

Building Resilience (2)

- Move toward your goals
 - 'What is the one thing I know I can accomplish today that helps me move in the direction I want to go?'
- Take decisive actions
 - Wishing is not an action
- Look for opportunities for self-discovery
- Nurture a positive view point
 - Developing confidence in your ability to solve problems

Building Resilience (3)

- Keep things in perspective
 - Capacity to manage strong feelings and impulses
- Maintain a hopeful outlook
- Take care of yourself
 - Your mind and body primed to deal with situations
- Additional ways of strengthening resilience
 - Writing / journal; meditation; spiritual practices









Resources

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