



Moral Injury, Resilience, and Post-Traumatic Growth Amidst the COVID Response



Nomi C. Levy-Carrick, MD, MPhil

Vice Chair, Clinical Programs, Dept Psychiatry
Co-Chair, Mass General Brigham Trauma-Informed Care Initiative
Assistant Professor, Harvard Medical School

Indian Country Extensions for Community Healthcare Outcomes (ECHO) – Grand Rounds

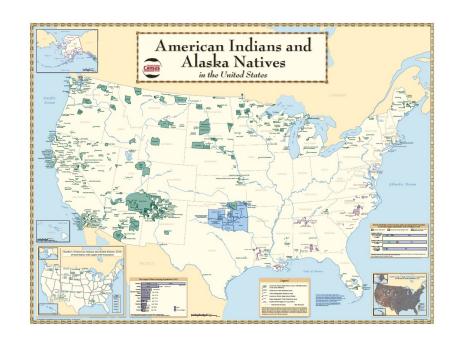
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Acknowledging the Current Situation in Indian Country

- Inequity preceded COVID
- Inequity magnified and amplified by COVID



- Resilience/coping strategies preceded COVID
- Resilience/coping strategies utilized and further developed during COVID





Stress and coping in the age of COVID

- Resilience: Individual and systems components
- Challenges to resilience: shared nomenclature
- Strategies for managing acute vs chronic stress

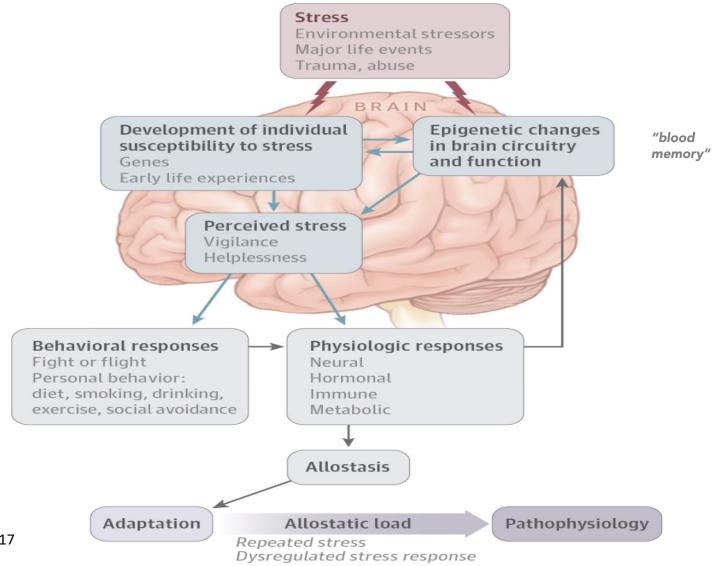








Stress response: seeking allostasis



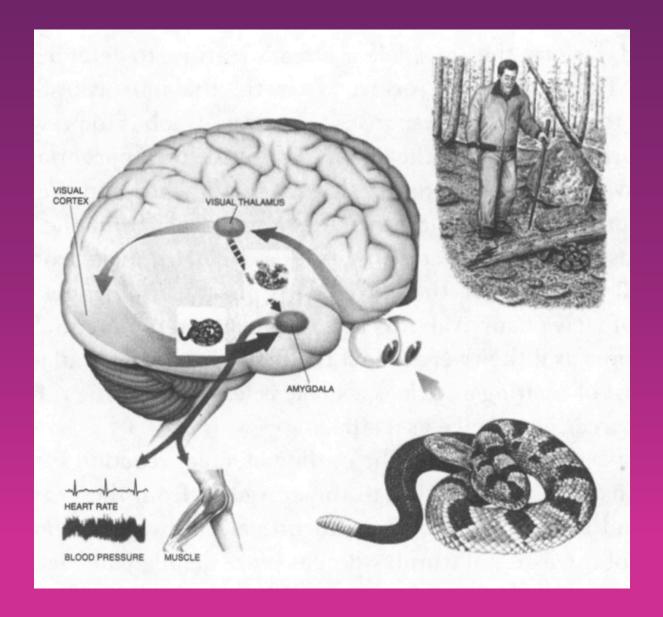
TRAUMA

Collective Trauma

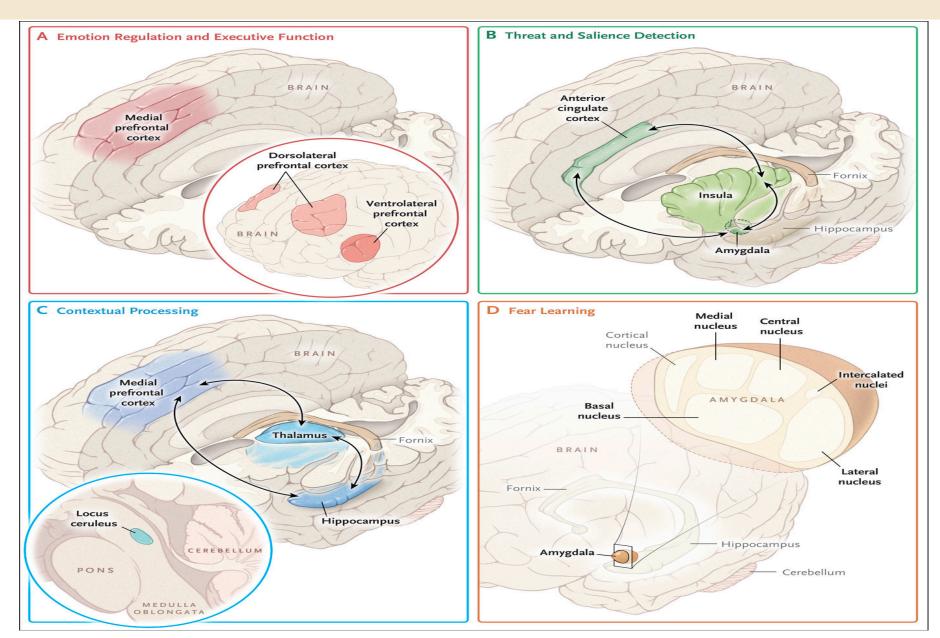
Interpersonal Trauma

Individual Trauma

TRAUMA ON THE BRAIN

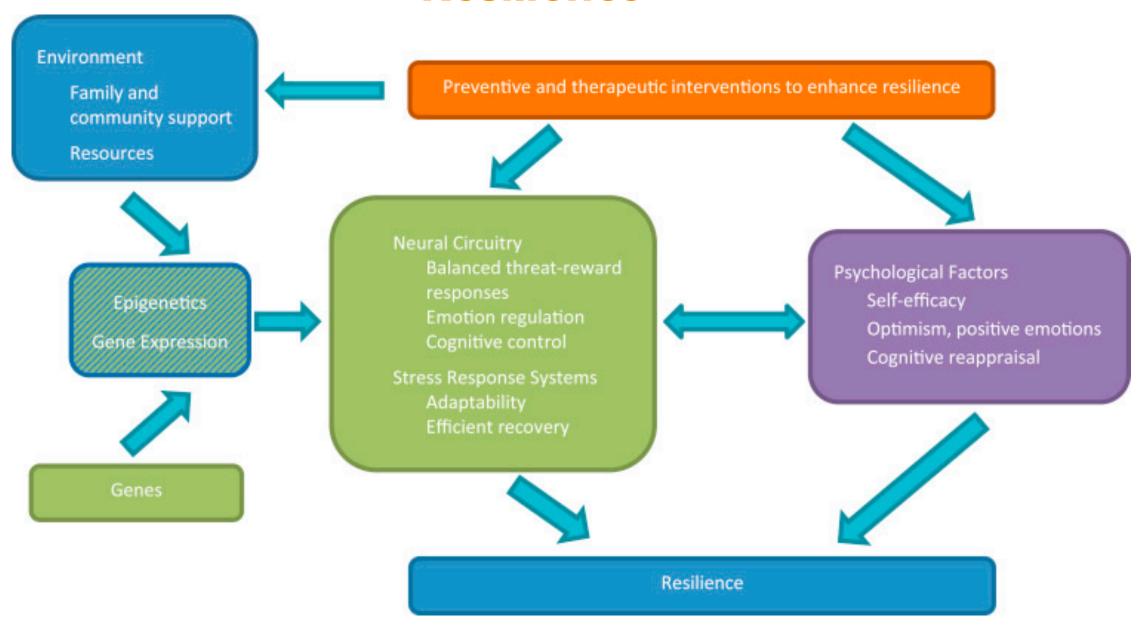


- EmotionalRegulation andExecutive Function
- Threat Detection
- ContextualProcessing
- Fear Learning



Shalev A et al. N Engl J Med 2017;376:2459-2469.

Resilience



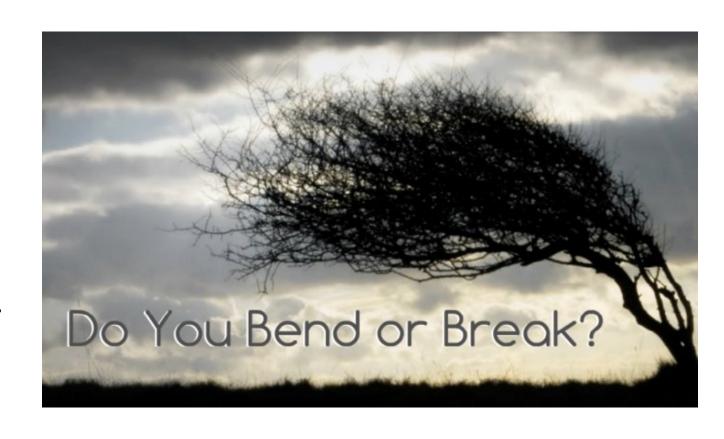
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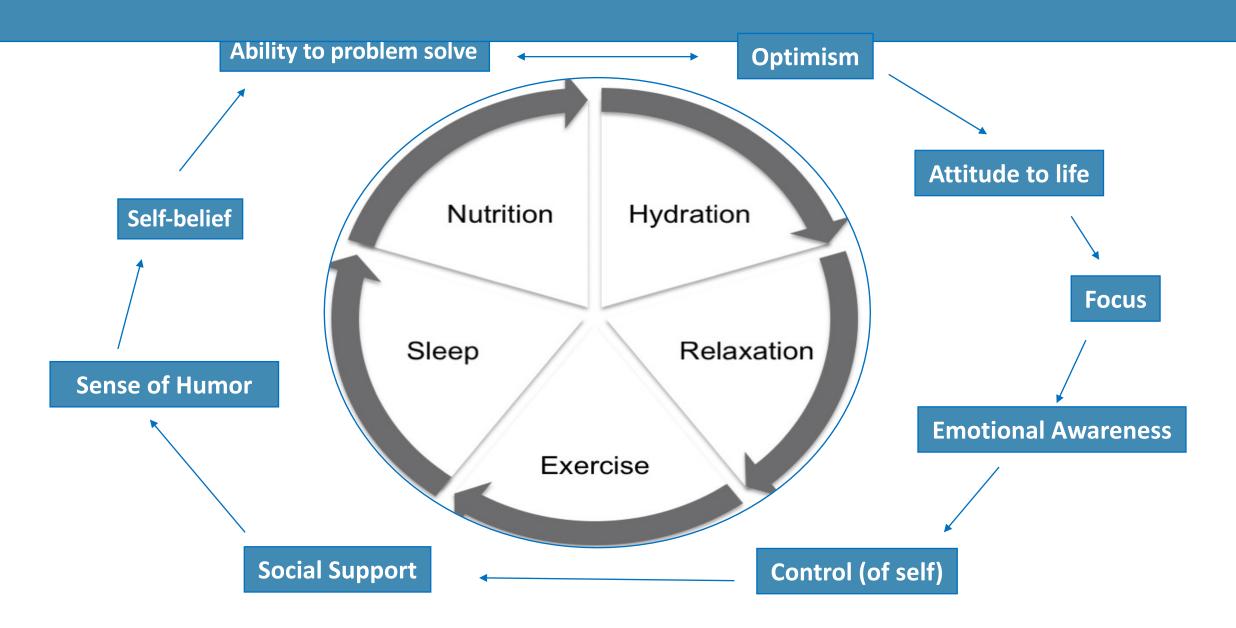


A Shared Understanding (a.k.a. Definitions)

- Resilience
- Burnout
- Moral Injury
- Grief
- Acute Stress Response
- Post Traumatic Stress Disorder
- Post Traumatic Growth



RESILIENCE-Associated Traits



Resilience Throughout the Life Span







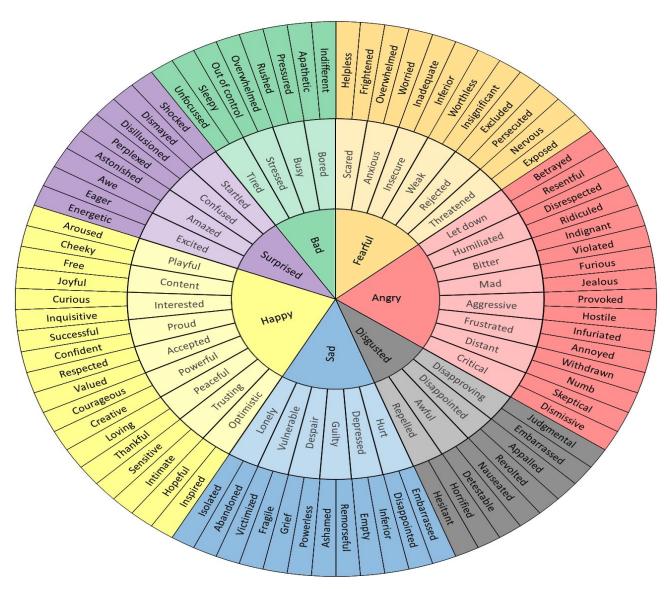


| Developmental Stage | Emotional Brain | Key Risk Factors | Key Protective Factors | Examples of Resilience-Enhancing Interventions |
|----------------------------|---|--|---|--|
| Childhood | Subcortical development (341) | Childhood trauma and neglect Poverty | Solid bond with caregiver 42434445464748 Family stability (48) Ample resources (132) | Early parenting and family interventions (4056129130131 Provision of resources (132) |
| Adolescence | Subcortical-cortical development (49) | Weaker executive function/self- control Poor self-efficacy Poor social skills Low parental support | Strong executive function (4648109) Self-efficacy (4648) Positive relationships with peers (5051) Mastering challenges (52) Family support and stability (4048) Role models (53) | Family and community interventions (4056) School-based interventions (133) Positive development programs (133134) Resiliency programs (135136) |
| Adulthood | Cortical development reaches maturity by young adulthood (49) | Poor self-efficacy Weaker executive function Low social support | Emotion regulation capacity, executive function (7172) Optimism/positive emotions 74757677 Habitual cognitive reappraisal (110111) Active coping (52) Meaning and purpose (52) Social support 798081 Role models (52) | Hardiness training (137) Preparedness training (138139) Cognitive behavioral therapies (52) Attention and cognitive emotional training 140141142 |
| Older Age | Reduced prefrontal cortex stress resilience (102) | Poor health Impaired cognition Low social support | Intact cognition (101) Acceptance (104) Social support (143146) | Cognitive remediation (143) Social engagement (143146) Physical exercise (144145) |



Emotional Vocab Wheel







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https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=N-ImeAGg26Y





Resilience in an Organization

- Good, clear, timely communication, information and training
- Fostering team spirit and cohesion
- Promoting wellbeing through flexible, responsive resourcing
- Psychological and wellbeing resources for staff
 - Voluntary huddles, not mandatory debriefing

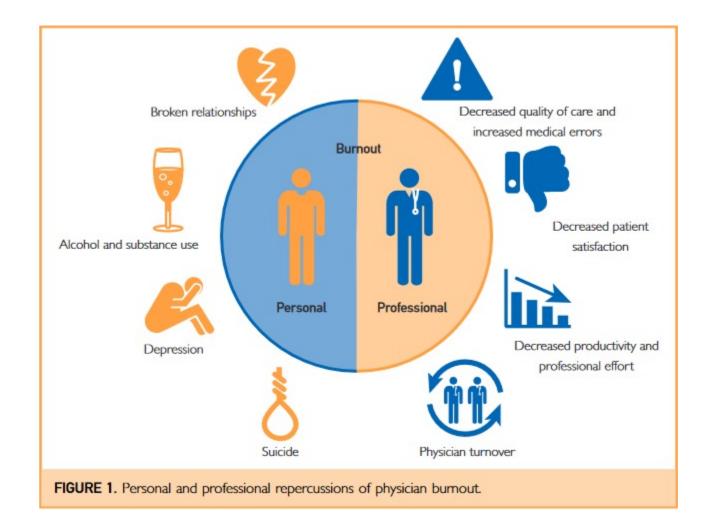






Burnout

- A product of chronic workplace stress characterized by exhaustion, negativity, and reduced productivity.
- Other signs include hopelessness, cynicism and mentally distancing oneself while at the workplace.







Moral Injury or Moral Distress



- Injury to core values and often occurs when one is unable to provide maximal care for individual patients due to limitations that are outside of their control.
 - Can include witnessing or learning about these circumstances.
- Signs include guilt, shame, outrage, distrust, and isolation.
- Biopsychosociospiritual model recommended as framework for addressing moral injury
 https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/treat/cooccurring/moral_injury.asp





Grief – Six Stages, Multiple Sources



- Denial: This virus won't overwhelm us...or me.
- Anger: You're making me put myself and my family in the front-line of exposure and taking away the social activities that helped me cope.
- Bargaining: Okay, if I quarantine for two weeks everything will be better, right?
- Sadness: I don't know when this will end, and I can recognize the impact on my mood.
- Acceptance: This is happening; I have to figure out how to proceed.
- Meaning in context of COVID, seeking it amidst active grief and anticipatory grief
 David Kessler, https://hbr.org/2020/03/that-discomfort-youre-feeling-is-grief



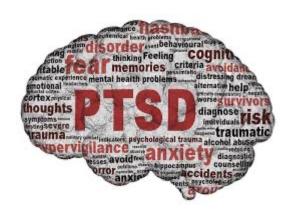


Trauma and Stress-Related Disorders

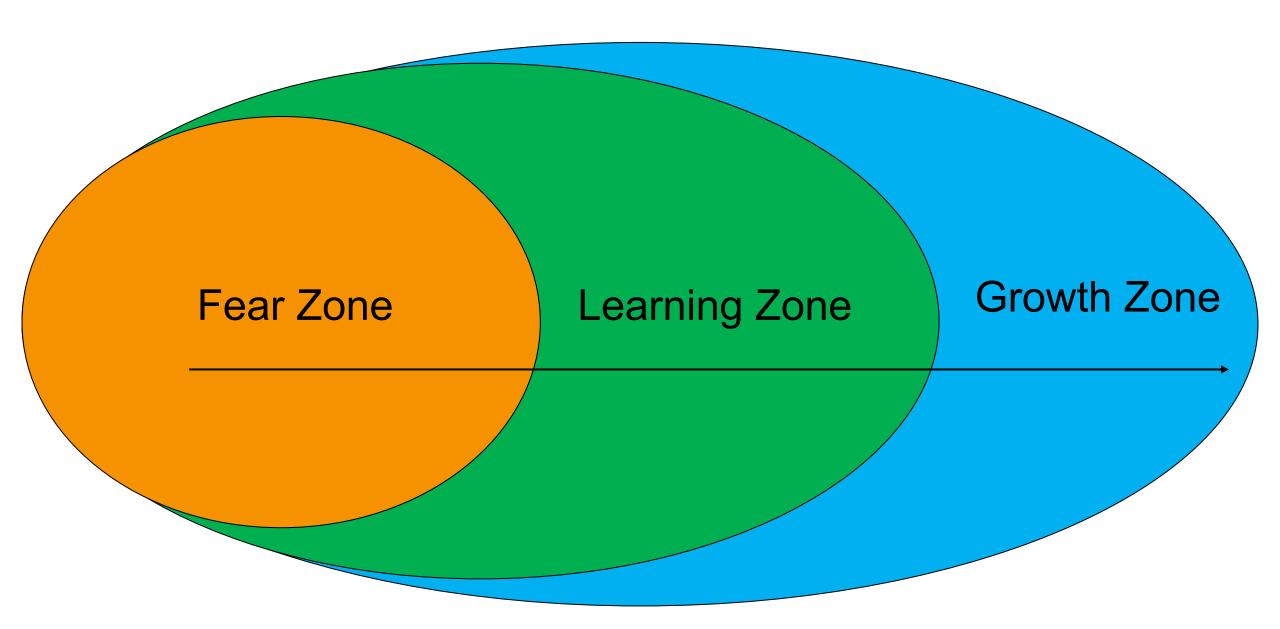
- 4 categories of symptoms
 - Intrusion symptoms
 - Avoidance
 - Negative alterations in cognitions and mood
 - Alterations in arousal and reactivity (incl sleep disturbance)
- Time frames
 - Acute Stress Disorder: 3 days to 1 month
 - PTSD >1 month
 - Delayed onset >6 months after stressor
- Functional impact



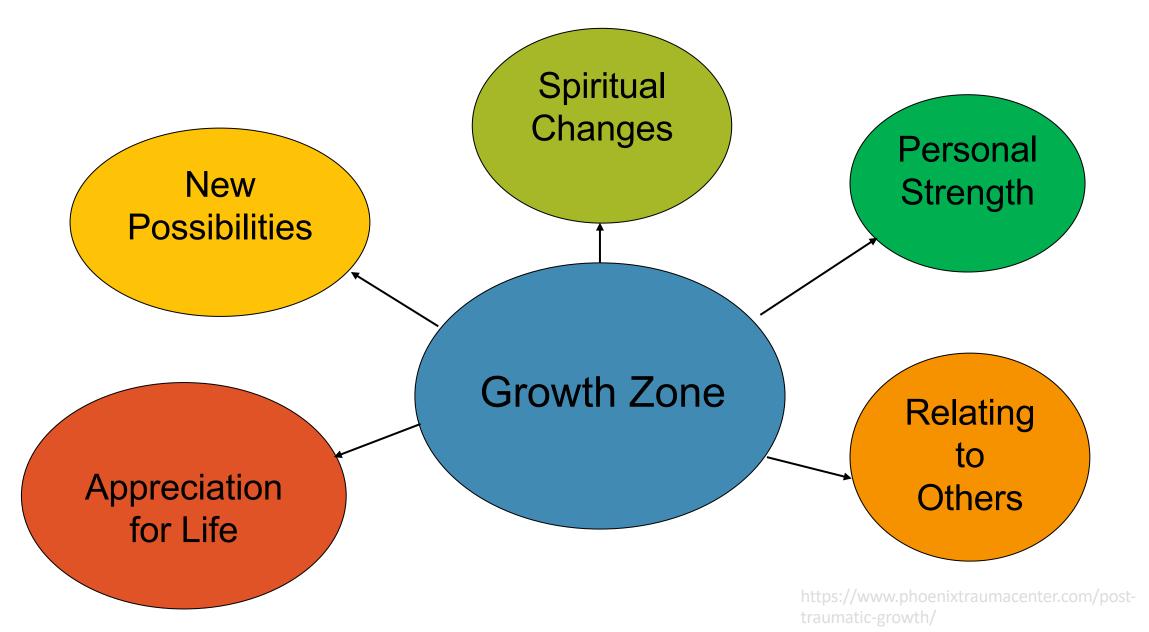
Heterogeneity: 636,120 ways to have PTSD



A PATH TO POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH



THE PATH TO POST-TRAUMATIC GROWTH



I hate that moment when you're tired and sleepy but as soon as you go to bed, your body is like Just Kidding...

https://ifunny.co/picture/i-hate-that-moment-when-you-re-tired-and-sleepy-ggOJmYfu4?s=cl









The Trauma-Informed Approach

- Realizes the widespread impact of trauma and understands potential paths for recovery
- Recognizes how trauma affects all individuals involved in an organization, including its own workforce
- Responds by fully integrating knowledge about trauma into policies, procedures, and practices
- **Resists** re-traumatization

A TI approach refers to a change in *organizational* culture.

TRAUMA-INFORMED CARE

Safety: Physical and psychological

Trustworthiness and transparency

Collaboration and mutuality

Empowerment, voice, and choice

Cultural, historical, and gender acknowledgment

Peer support





Trauma-Informed Approach vs Trauma-Focused Treatment

- Focus on optimizing engagement [in health care]
- Universal precautions
- Universal framing
- Avoid retriggering
- Variability of role and context of care

- Addressing trauma experience directly
- Treatment focused on resolution of traumarelated symptoms
- May require detailed trauma history as part of the treatment



Resilience on the Front Line







Six Guiding Principles of TIC

(And corollaries to PFA Core Actions)

Safety and comfort

Safety: Physical & psychological

Trustworthiness & transparency

Stabilization (prn); info sharing

Connection with social supports

Peer Support

Collaboration & Mutuality

Contact and engagement

Practical assistance, link to services

Empowerment, Voice, Choice

Cultural, Historical, & Gender Acknowledgment

Identify current needs, concerns





Strategies: short and long-term

- Recognizing multiple roles
 - as frontline clinician and colleague
 - as advocate (lessons learned will always be relevant)
 - as family member and friend
- Contextual Processing
 - Recognize limitations of the system
 - Identify resources in the system, interpersonally, and individually
 - Maintaining meaning and sense of purpose





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