Understanding the Impact of Compassion Fatigue on Behavioral Health Professionals

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What is Compassion Fatigue

- Compassion: A feeling of deep sympathy and sorrow for another who is stricken by suffering a misfortune, accompanied by a strong desire to alleviate the pain or remove its cause
- Fatigue: Extreme tiredness, typically resulting from mental or physical exertion or illness
- Compassion Fatigue: The Cost of Caring

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What is Compassion Fatigue

- Caregivers play host to a high level of secondary traumatic stress that may lead to compassion fatigue.
- Workers struggle to function in care-giving environments that constantly present heart wrenching, emotional challenges.
- A mission of affecting positive change in society can become elusive, if not impossible.
- This coupled with first-hand knowledge of disregard for the safety and well-being of others, takes its toll on everyone from full time employees to part time volunteers.
- Eventually, negative attitudes can prevail if we don't care for ourselves.

Adapted from The Compassion Fatigue Awareness Project

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"We have not been directly exposed to the trauma scene, but we hear the story told with such intensity, or we hear similar stories so often, or we have the gift and curse of extreme empathy and we suffer. We feel the feelings of our (clients). We experience their fears. We dream their dreams. Eventually, we lose a certain spark of optimism, humor and hope. We tire.

We aren't sick, but we aren't ourselves."

– C. Figley, 1995

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Secondary Traumatic Stress

- Individuals working with others who have experienced trauma are susceptible to SECONDARY TRAUMATIC STRESS.
- Unresolved Secondary Traumatic Stress can result in COMPASSION FATIGUE over time.
- Continued Secondary Traumatic Stress, which has resulted in Compassion Fatigue, over time can result in BURNOUT which may result in our not being able to do the work of support we are drawn to.

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Who is at higher risk?

- Those hesitant to set boundaries
- Overachievers
- Those with stressful homelives or situations
- Workplace changes and challenges
- Those who do not PRACTICE self-care

Potential Warning Signs Diminished creativity Guilt & Fear Inability to embrace complexity Minimizing Inability to Empathize Chronic exhaustion Physical ailments Grandiosity Inability to listen Blaming others Feeling helpless/hopeless Feel the need to rescue, heal, or fix Justifying all behavior Frequent venting and complaining Hypervigilance

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Dissociative moments

Balancing the Scales: Compassion Satisfaction

- Compassion Satisfaction is about the pleasure we derive from being able to do the work we do. The compassion we experience in doing our wo provides a sense of satisfaction.
- Compassion Fatigue and Compassion Satisfaction can be seen as the positive and negative consequences of working with individuals who have experienced or are currently experiencing trauma or suffering.
- A substantial amount of evidence suggests Compassion Satisfaction is an important part of the whole, thus increasing the significance of building resiliency and the transformation from negative to positive aspects.
- Compassion Satisfaction can serve as a natural, protective tool against the negative aspects of our work.

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Tips for Managing Compassion Fatigue Don't

 Find someone to talk to. Blame others. Understand that the pain you
 Look for a new job, get a feel is normal.

 Exercise and eat properly. Get enough sleep.

divorce or have an affair. Make a habit of complaining to

Take some time off.

your colleagues. Work harder and longer.

Develop outside interests.

Self-medicate.

Identify what's important to

 Neglect your own needs and interests.

Self-care

- Take something off your plate and don't replace it with anything.
- Delegate at work and at home.
- Learn to say no (or yes).
- Balance your schedule: intersperse easy with hard.
- Seek more and regular support/supervision. Ask for what you need.
- Increase your spiritual or mindfulness practice.
- Increase your self-observations and self-awareness.
- Find a quiet and undisturbed time for yourself everyday.

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Self-care

- Assess your trauma inputs.
- Avoid falling into a victim mentality.
- Create transition rituals
- Cherish your family and friendships.
- Attend education and training
- Engage in interests outside of your work.
- Add more movement and nourishment to your life.
- Engage in short term goal-oriented hobbies or sports.

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What Can We Do?

- Help remind our team of their why...and remember our own.
- Celebrate the wins together.
- Encourage our team to practice self-care...and practice it ourselves.
- Check in on our team...and cultivate relationships where others check in on us as well.
- Encourage and support good clinical supervision...and seek out good supervision for ourselves.
- Encourage our teams to seek additional help if needed...and obtain that help if we need it as well.

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