

A microscopic image of coronavirus particles, showing their characteristic spherical shape with a crown-like surface. The particles are rendered in various colors (red, green, blue) against a dark background. A white rectangular box is superimposed over the center of the image, containing the word 'CORONAVIRUS' in bold black capital letters.

CORONAVIRUS

Psychosocial Response Group

Coping with the Coronavirus **Bereavement**

Introduction

This leaflet is one of a series about Coronavirus and mental health. The leaflets contain information about how the Coronavirus outbreak might affect your mental health, how to look after yourself, what to do if a problem persists, and where to find further information.

Coronavirus key facts:

- This is a widespread outbreak, not limited to one area
- It can occur at any time rather than being concentrated in wintertime
- For some people who are older or have pre-existing physical health conditions it is likely to be more severe, and may even be fatal, whereas for others it may be a relatively mild condition.

This leaflet is for people who have lost a loved-one, friend, relative or other significant person and relationship because of the Coronavirus, and for those who are helping someone else who is coping with a death.

It tells you a little bit about what you might expect and includes some advice about things that might help you. Other leaflets cover depression, fatigue, recovering from trauma and coping with worries and uncertainty.

How do people react when someone dies?

People react in very different ways when someone dies. There are no right or wrong ways to feel. Most people experience a whole range of different emotions at different times.

- You may feel shocked and numb, as if you can't really

believe what has happened.

- You may feel overwhelmed by sadness and longing for the person who has died.
- You may feel guilty about things that happened when the person was well, or about things to do with their illness and death.
- You may feel angry with the world, yourself, or other people, and even with the person who had died. You may feel angry that they have left you to cope on your own.
- You may feel that there is no meaning to life and no reason to go on.
- You may become sad again about other losses that you have experienced in the past.
- You may have times when you feel perfectly fine and normal.

In the aftermath of a death it is common for emotions to change very quickly, like stormy weather. You may find that your mood swings rapidly and unpredictably between different feelings, and this itself can be quite confusing and frightening.

After someone has died you might have the experience of seeing them or hearing their voice. This can be experienced as very disturbing or, for some people, comforting. It is a common experience of those who have been bereaved.

How do children react to a death?

Children can react to death quite differently to adults. How a child understands death and how they respond depends on how old they are.

- Younger children find it difficult to understand death and may expect the person who has died to come back, even if they have been told this is not the case.

- Older children may understand more but may still think of death in quite a literal way, believing the person who has died to be asleep or to have gone somewhere else.
- Like adults, children can be numb, angry, and guilty as well as sad. Children tend to think of everything in terms of themselves so they may feel responsible for the death.
- Children often change their behaviour after a death. They may become moody or quiet. They may have difficulty with sleeping and eating. They may become very naughty or very good.
Sometimes they have a period where they behave like a much younger child, needing more help and comfort and becoming less independent.
- Children may not necessarily appear upset, cry or react to death. This is a common reaction and does not mean that the child does not care. It may take them a little while to process the news.

Coping with death during the Coronavirus outbreak

Being bereaved and coping with grief during the Coronavirus outbreak is different to coping in normal circumstances in important ways:

- You may be coping with bereavement (or looking after someone who has been bereaved) when you yourself are ill, or worried about becoming ill.
- You may be looking after other people who are ill and be worried that they will die.
- You might experience more than one death in your family or community
- In addition to the emotional aspect, practical circumstances during the outbreak may be very different to normal circumstances, making things harder.
- Communication and transport can be difficult. It may be

difficult to contact or meet friends and family before or after a death.

- The availability of support from doctors and other professionals may be less than at other times.
- Practical problems may have made it difficult to care for someone who was ill in an ideal way, and it may have been difficult to make arrangements after the death in the way you would have liked.

Your emotions may be more intense or more changeable because of these additional stresses. However, you may also feel more of a sense of community and empathy from other people, as many people will be going through a similar experience.

Practical advice – ways to help yourself

The basics – sleep, eating, and exercise

After bereavement many people have difficulty sleeping and you may lose your appetite.

Try to keep your sleeping and eating in a normal routine as much as possible.

Getting overtired and run down will make it more difficult to manage your emotions.

If your nights are disturbed try to have a short nap during the day – but not too long - that may make it harder to sleep at night.

Try to eat at regular times each day even if you don't feel very hungry. Some people find it helps to eat little and often.

You may not feel very energetic but taking a little bit of exercise will do you good.

Even a five-minute work out or gentle exercise can be refreshing and will help you regain your appetite and settle your sleep.

Coping with your emotions

Remember that emotions after a loss can be very strong and very changeable. It is not realistic to expect yourself to be calm and in control all of the time.

It can be helpful to allow yourself just to feel what you are feeling at any one moment, rather than struggling to feel differently.

Strong emotions tend to come in waves and pass by themselves so it is fine just to let them come and go.

Many people find it helpful to talk about how they are feeling. You may feel that you want to go over the events associated with the death over and over again.

During the Coronavirus outbreak other people will be experiencing losses and difficulties.

Community transmission may mean you need to self-isolate which can make you feel more alone.

It would be important to find other ways of connecting via phone or other social media for example. Sharing your experiences can make you feel less burdened and less alone.

If you are caring for someone who has been bereaved it is helpful to let that person talk about how they are feeling. You do not have to say things to make them feel better - just listening helps.

Letting someone express their feelings and pain is a very powerful way of helping.

You may also need to talk about your own experiences of grief and loss, now or in the past, as your own emotions can be triggered off by hearing someone else talk.

Conversations on the phone or online can be as helpful as face to face if this is not possible.

You may prefer to talk to someone you know or with a professional or someone from a Bereavement support service. Those with a religious faith may find this a source of comfort and support. There are many ways to get the support you need.

When someone dies, we can become very focused on their illness and death, so that we always think about them with sadness. Some people find it helpful to remind themselves of happier times. Photographs or mementos may help you to remember the good times.

Happy memories can be very comforting at times of sadness. Keeping some special things from the person who has died can be comforting.

Helping children

Like adults, children are helped by routines at times of stress. Although it might be hard to do so, sticking to the normal rules about meals, bedtime, and behaviour can help children feel safe. Children will need more help and comfort and will be less independent for a while.

When talking about death with children, remember that their understanding depends on their age. You need to match your explanations to what they can understand. You may need to explain things over and over again. Remember that children may interpret things very literally.

It is helpful to create opportunities for children to talk about how they are feeling, rather than try to force a conversation. Children will sometimes express how they are feeling in their drawings and their play.

In the longer term

After bereavement people vary a lot in how long it takes them to feel more normal again.

However sometimes the normal emotions of bereavement can go on to develop into depression. If, after some time, you are still experiencing poor sleep and appetite, unchanging low mood, or feeling that life is not worth living, then it may be a good idea to see your doctor.

Key points

- People can feel many different things in response to death. There are no right or wrong feelings.
- Do talk about your loss with others or write your thoughts down in a diary if this is helpful.
- Most people experience different feelings at different times and these can change quite suddenly.
- Allow yourself to experience and express your emotions.
- Children do not understand death in the same way as adults, and they respond differently. They may show their grief in their behaviour rather than in words.
- Both adults and children will benefit from keeping to healthy routines of sleep, eating, and exercise as much as possible.
- It can take a long time to feel more normal after bereavement. Consult your doctor if you feel that you are becoming very depressed.

Further reading

- Manage Your Mind (2018) by Gillian Butler, Nick Grey and Tony Hope.
- Overcoming Grief: A Self-help Guide Using Cognitive-Behavioural Techniques (2008) by Sue Morris, published by Constable Robinson.
- If There's Anything I Can Do: How to Help Someone Who Has Been Bereaved (2007) by Caroline Doughty & Roni Jay, published by White Ladder Press.

Internet & other sources of information about bereavement

- www.crusebereavementcare.org.uk – CRUSE is a charity specialising in bereavement care. Their website has a lot of useful information
- www.seesaw.org.uk – SeeSaw is a charity dedicated to providing grief and bereavement counselling for children when a parent or sibling has died.
- www.nhs.uk has information about bereavement and links to other topics that may be of interest

About mental health and wellbeing

- www.samaritans.org – offers support to people who are despairing or suicidal.
- Self-help leaflets by Northumberland, Tyne & Wear NHS Foundation Trust: <https://web.nrw.nhs.uk/selfhelp/>
- <https://www.nhs.uk/conditions/stress-anxiety-depression/>
- TalkingSpace Plus at <https://www.oxfordhealth.nhs.uk/talkingspaceplus/> with lots of useful information about services in Oxfordshire and access to self referral to services for people suffering from mild to moderate anxiety , depression and stress.
- Healthy Minds in Buckinghamshire: <https://www.oxfordhealth.nhs.uk/healthyminds/>
- Oxfordshire Mind <https://www.oxfordshiremind.org.uk/> – provides information on all aspects of mental health.
- Buckinghamshire Mind <https://www.bucksmind.org.uk/> – provides information on all aspects of mental health.

About Coronavirus:

- Go to www.nhs.uk or <https://www.nhs.uk/using-the-nhs/nhs-services/urgent-and-emergency-care/nhs-111/>
- Keep up to date through the TV or the radio.

Your notes

If you would like to have information translated into a different language, please contact the Equality and Diversity Team at: EqualityandInclusion@oxfordhealth.nhs.uk

Arabic يُرجى الاتصال بنا إذا كنتم ترغبون في الحصول على المعلومات بلغة أخرى أو بتنسيق مختلف.

Bengali আপনি এই তথ্য অন্য ভাষায় বা আলাদা আকারে পেতে চাইলে অনুগ্রহ করে আমাদের সাথে যোগাযোগ করুন।
Urdu اگر آپ یہ معلومات دیگر زبان یا مختلف فارمیٹ میں چاہتے ہیں تو برائے مہربانی ہم سے رابطہ کریں۔

Chinese 若要以其他語言或格式提供這些資訊，請與我們聯繫

Polish Aby uzyskać informacje w innym języku lub w innej formie, skontaktuj się z nami.

Portuguese Queira contactar-nos se pretender as informações noutra idioma ou num formato diferente.

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OHFT Psychosocial Response Group, 2020

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