DEATH AND DYING

Emotional and Physiologic Elements of Death and Dying

EMOTIONAL TRANSITIONS AT LIFE'S END

Although there are many theories about the emotional transitions encountered by dying people, the best known is....

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- Landmark work entitled *On Death and Dying*
- Identified five emotional stages experienced by dying individuals

FIVE EMOTIONAL STAGES

- Denial or "no not me"
- Anger or "why me?"
- Bargaining or "Yes, but. . ."
- Depression or "It's me!"
- Acceptance or "It's part of life. I have to get my life in order."

DEATH CAN INVOLVE FEARS THAT ARE PHYSICAL, SOCIAL, AND EMOTIONAL

- PHYSICAL Helplessness, dependence, loss of physical faculties, mutilation, pain
- SOCIAL Separation from family, leaving behind unfinished business
- EMOTIONAL Being unprepared for death and what happens after death

INTERVENTIONS FOR FEARS

- Talk as needed
- Avoid superficial answers, i.e. "It's God's will
- Provide religious support as appropriate
- Stay with the patient as needed
- Work with families to strengthen and support

PHYSIOLOGY OF DYING

- Somatic death or death of the body
- Series of irreversible events leading to cell death

Causes of death varies

• However, there are basic body changes leading to all deaths

THESE BASIC BODY CHANGES RESULT IN THE DEATH OF ALL VITAL BODY SYSTEMS



- PULMONARY:
- Unable to oxygenate the body
- Assess for poor oxygenation-skin pale, cyanotic, mottled, cool
- in dark skinned assess mucous membranes, palms of hands, soles of feet

CARDIOVASCULAR



- Large load on heart when lungs fail
- Heart not getting needed oxygen
- Pumping heart not strong enough to circulate blood
- Blood backs up causing failure
- Leads to pulmonary and liver congestion

BLOOD CIRCULATION

- Decreased, as heart less able to pump
- May have a "drenching sweat" as death approaches
- Pulse becomes weak and irregular
- If pulse relatively strong, death is hours away
- If pulse is weak and irregular, death is imminent

COMBINATION OF THESE EVENTS LEADS TO CELL DEATH, AND DEATH OF THE ORGANISM (HUMAN)

As pulmonary and cardiovascular systems fail, other body systems begin to fail, also

FAILING METABOLISM



- Metabolic rate decreases, almost stopping
- Feces might be retained or incontinence might be present

FAILING URINARY SYSTEM



- Urinary output decreases
- Blood pressure too low for kidney filtration
- Further load on cardiovascular system due to increase circulating volume

FAILING NERVOUS SYSTEM



- Decrease oxygen to the brain, means decreasing brain function
- Sensation and power lost in legs, first, then arms
- May remain conscious, semiconscious, or comatose

SPECIFIC SENSORY DECLINE

- Dying person turns toward light sees only what is near
- Can only hear what is distinctly spoken
 - **Touch is diminished response to pressure last to leave**
- Dying person might turn toward or speak to someone not visible to anyone else
- Eyes may remain open even if unconscious
 Person might rally just before dying

FURTHER NEUROLOGIC DECLINE AT DEATH

- Pupils might react sluggishly or not at all to light
- Pain might be significant
- Assess for pain if person unable to talk: restlessness, tight muscles, facial expressions, frowns
- Provide pain medication as needed

NEVER LOSE SIGHT...

- Death is the end, as we know it, for that person
- We can only support, listen therapeutically, and
- Make the person as physically comfortable as possible
- We can also use our knowledge and expertise to strengthen, support, and prepare the family