

# CAREGIVERS GUIDE TO FOSTERING WELLNESS

**─** 

Jennifer Lenderman, MEd, BCBA, LBA and

Shane T. Spiker, PhD, BCBA



#### **Abstract**

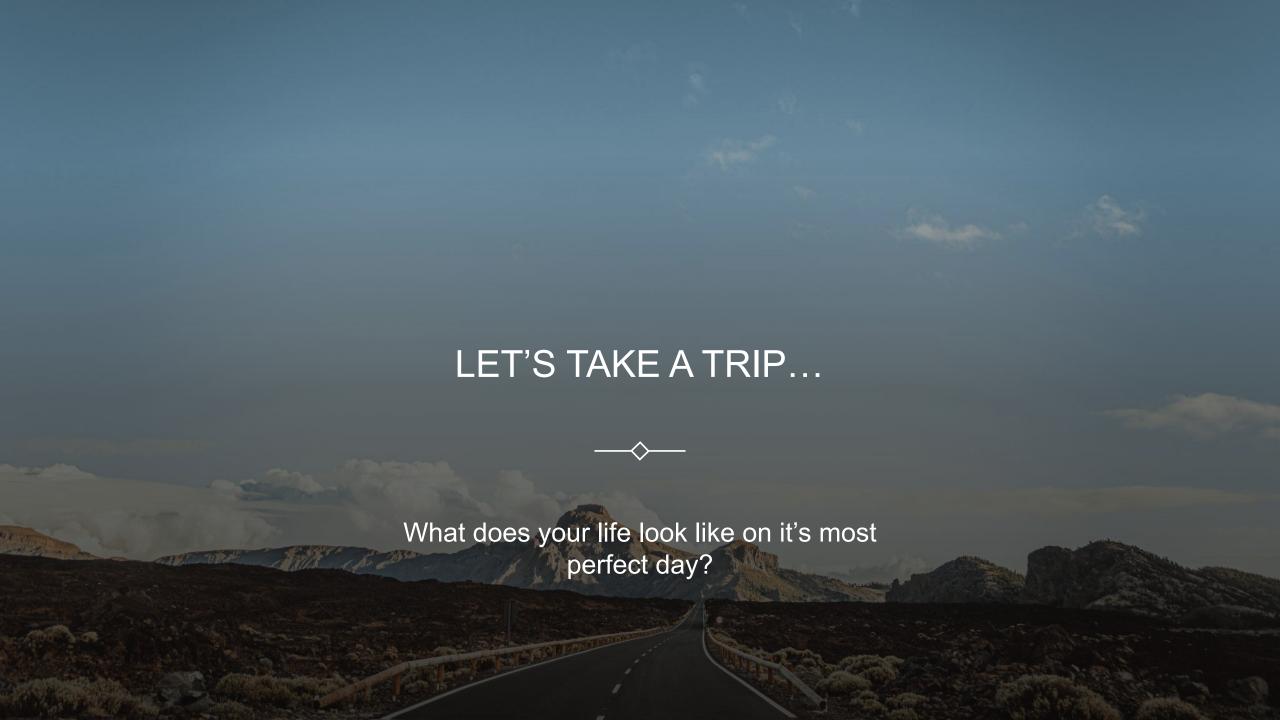
"Self-care" is often used as a general term for doing things that make us feel good. As practitioners, we are told that engaging in self-care is important for ensuring that we can continue to render services in a meaningful way. However, as much as we emphasize self-care for ourselves, we often fail to emphasize and support a self-caring environment for caregivers we serve. In this talk, Jenn Lenderman and Shane T. Spiker provide some insight on how to foster healthy self-caring behaviors as a caregiver.

### Objectives

## Participants for this talk will be able to:

- Discuss domains of wellness and how they apply in a family context
- Identify contextual variables that contribute to well-being
- Determine preferences for wellness practices
- Create a plan for addressing wellness and well-being behaviors



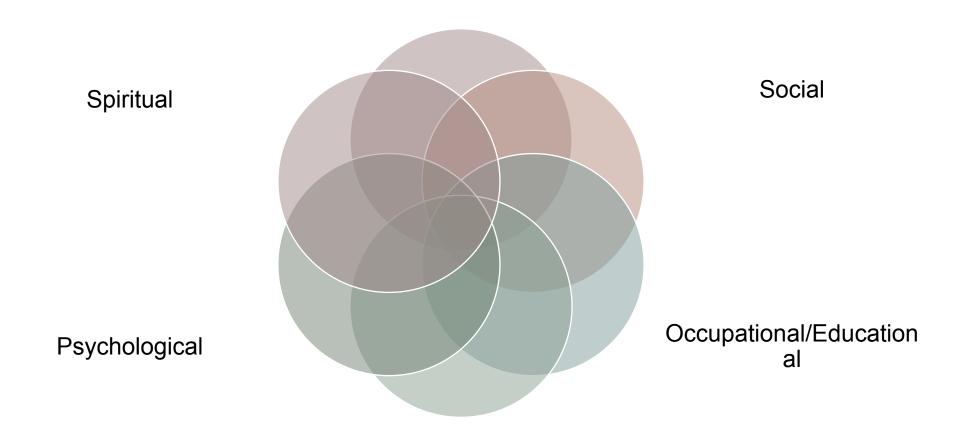


# Why Talk About Self-Care and Wellness?



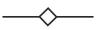
- About 85% of caregivers do not receive respite care
- Most family members handle medical tasks (changing catheters, maintaining feeding tubes, changing bandages, managing medication)
  - 47% report that they receive adequate training to do these things
- Higher rates of depression (40-70% of caregivers)
- Women are reported to be more susceptible to burnout
- Men are less likely to have employers who are understanding of the challenges related to caregiving

#### Physical



**Emotional** 

### Physical Health



- Take time to each lunch
- **T** Exercise
- 4 Attend routine medical care
- Take time off when you're sick
- \* Take time to be sexual
- Get enough sleep

### Psychological



Read something that isn't behavior analytic

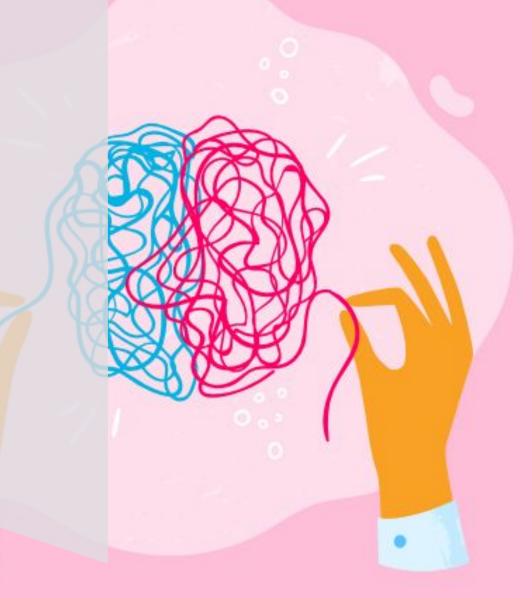
Do something where you are not responsible

Say no

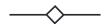
Engage in new activities

Write in a journal

Attend therapy



#### **Emotional**



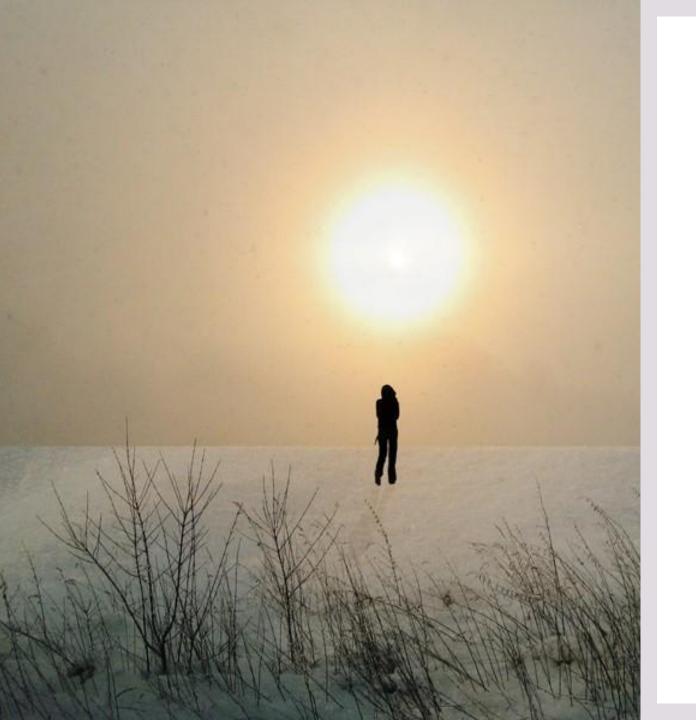
Praise yourself

Allow yourself to cry

Find things that make you laugh

Engage in activism via social action

(letters, donations, protests)



### Spiritual

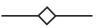
Attend religious/spiritual events

Identify your values

Engage in new experiences

Spend time with nature

### Occupational/Educational

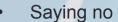


- Taking breaks at work
- ★ Taking vacation
- ACTUALLY taking vacation
- Passion projects
- ▲ Setting limits/boundaries or saying "No"
- Avoid working in bed





# Some OTHER Wellness Behaviors



- Scheduling that appointment
- Making a "to-do" list (just so you can cross stuff off)
- Asking for help
- Coordinating services
- Giving yourself "flowers" when things don't go well

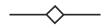


 $\longrightarrow$ 

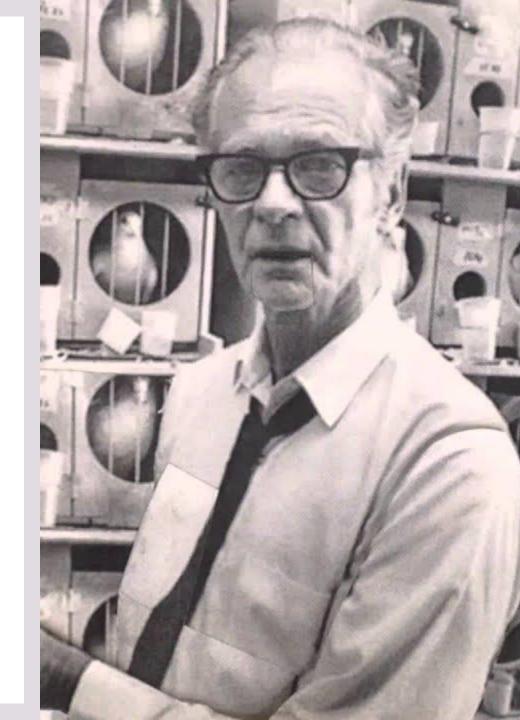
What are some things (routines, obligations, etc.) that get in the way of your "me" time?

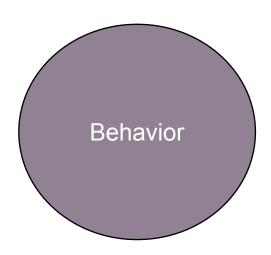


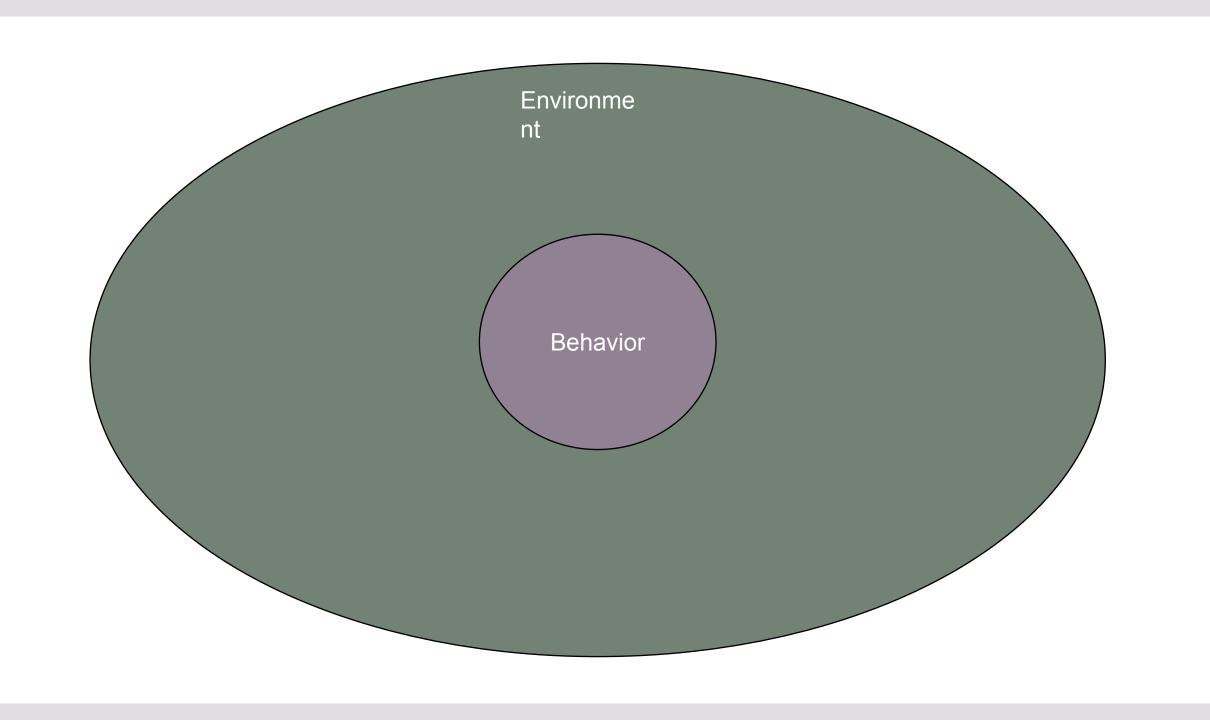
#### **Understanding Behavior**

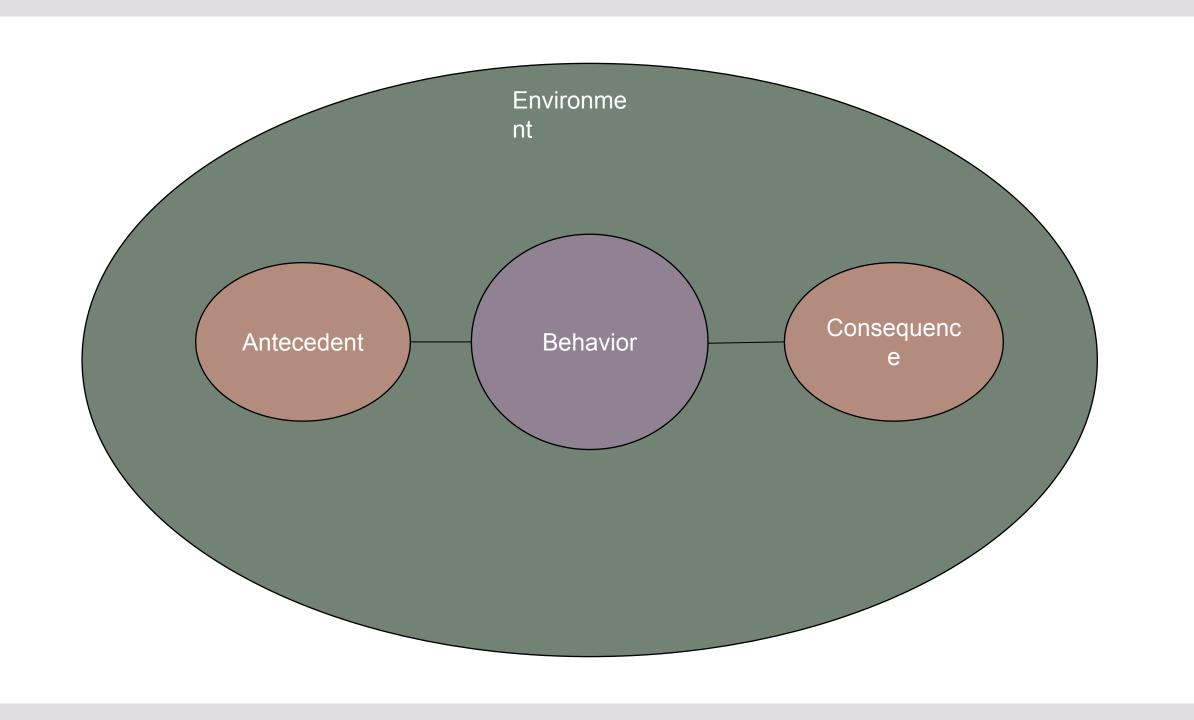


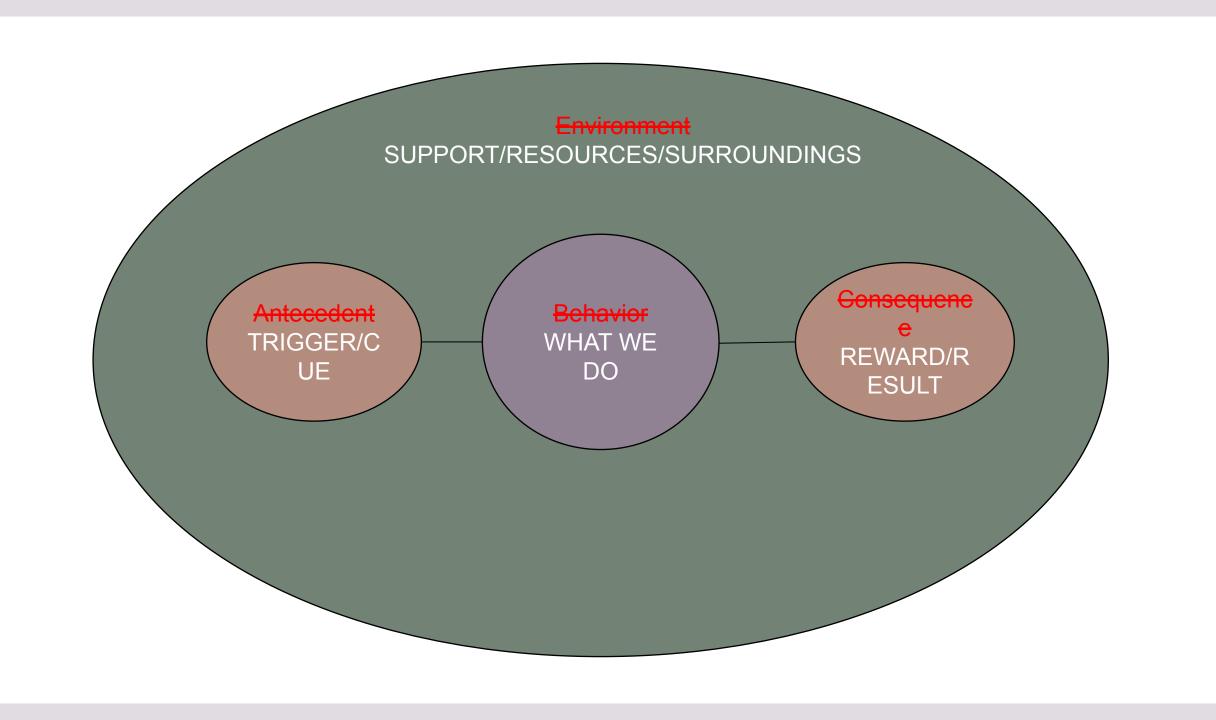
- All behavior follows a pattern
- New behaviors can be learned, shaped, changed, etc.
- All behavior is preceded by an antecedent (trigger, cue, etc.)
- All behavior is followed by a result (reward, punishment, etc.)
- Behavior that CONTINUES contacts regular rewards
- To improve behavior, we have to manufacture rewards
- Sometimes, rewards aren't as powerful as others
- Other times, things don't work out, so we stop













### Maintenance vs. Improvement

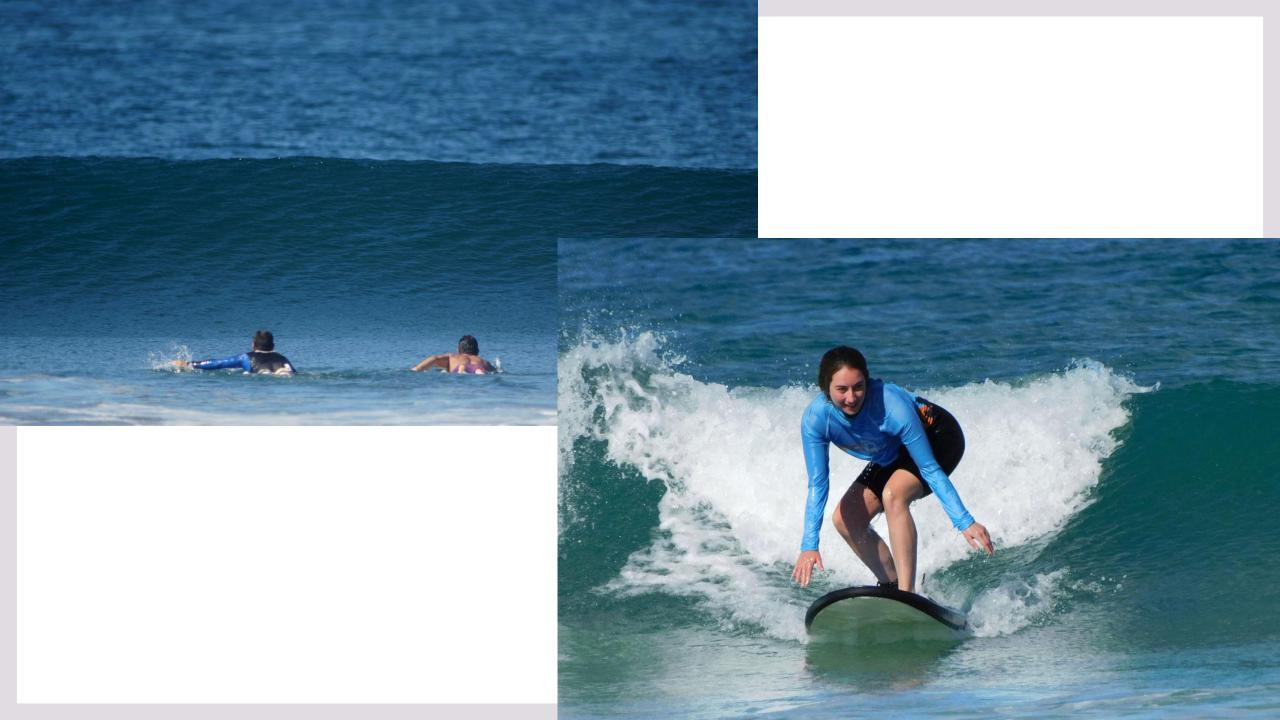
- Maintenance refers to skills we want to CONTINUE to do
  - Eat regularly
  - Sleep well
  - Keep up with appointments
- Improvement refers to skills we want to do BETTER with
  - Eat regularly
  - Sleep well
  - Keep up with appointments

### Maintenance vs. Improvement

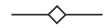


- We want to MAINTAIN "good" behavior we're already engaging in and IMROVE desired behaviors
- It is much more difficult to IMPROVE a behavior than it is to maintain
- Sometimes, we maintain "bad habits" that we want to change
  - Snacking when we walk into the kitchen. ALL. DAY.

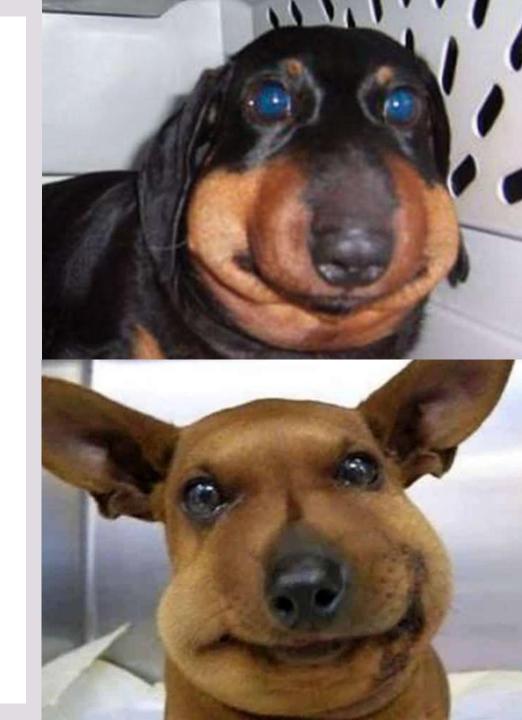




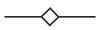
### Reactivity vs. Proactivity



- Reactivity: Refers to our responses AFTER a crisis
  - Avoid going to the dentist for years, only to find out you need a root canal
- Proactivity: Refers to actions we can take to PREVENT crises
  - Go to the dentist regularly to AVOID needing a route canal
- Caregiving is tough, and many times we engage in REACTIVE behaviors
- Often times, we are working harder to REACT than to PREVENT
  - And if you aren't working harder, you can allocate effort to prevent



#### Reactivity vs. Proactivity

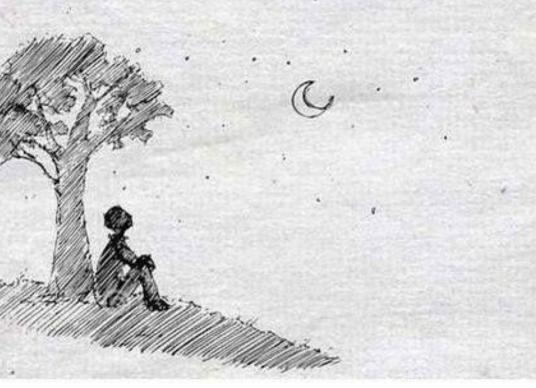


What are some more "reactive" behaviors that you might engage in?

What are some things you do to be "proactive" in your life?



You will never speak to anyone more than you speak to yourself in your head, be kind to yourself.



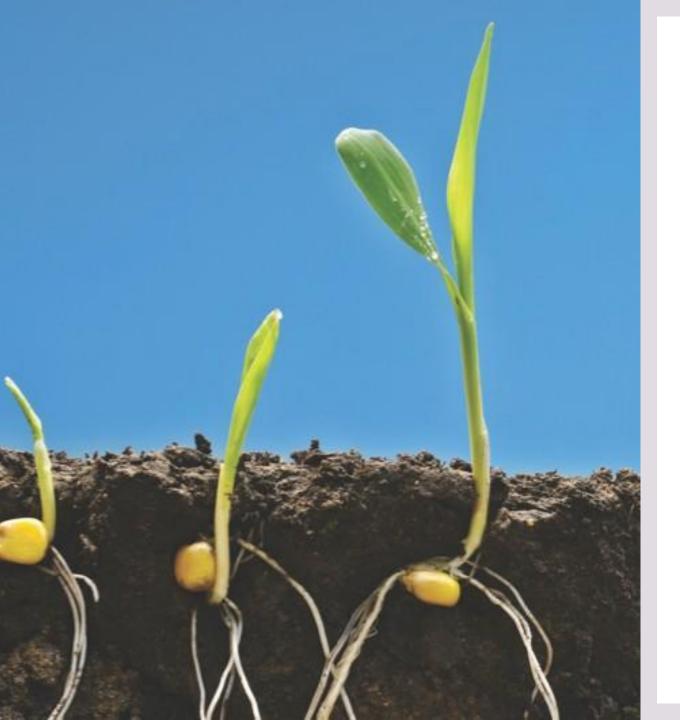
#### 1. Be Kind To Yourself

- You are a caregiver, and there isn't a manual for this
- Give yourself "flowers" for small accomplishments
- Treat this is a process, not an end point
- Our behavior is SHAPED:
  - By context
  - By rewards
  - By punishment



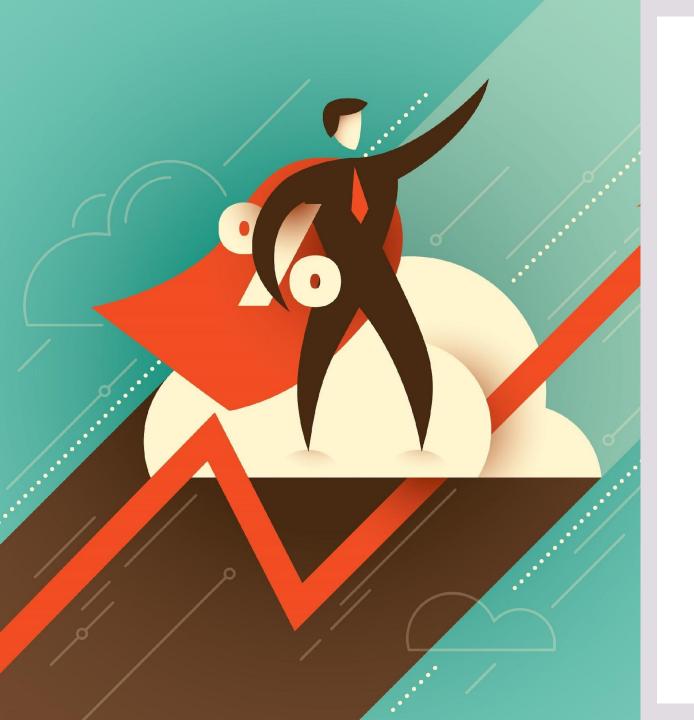
# 2. Choose ONE behavior of focus

- If you choose maintenance?
  - Figure out WHY this behavior maintains
  - Determine if it's maintaining ENOUGH
  - Identify cues that precede the behavior
- If you choose improvement?
  - Figure out how often you engage in the behavior now
  - Be specific! Don't say "I want to be less lazy." Say "I want to increase my exercise"
  - Start where you're at. Nobody STARTS by running a marathon.



# 3. If you choose improvement, start small

- Again, marathon runners don't start at 26.2 miles
- Make sure it's DOABLE, and gradually increase
- Also, set CLEAR goals
  - "I'm going to run for 10 minutes today"
- RECORD it so you can see how it improves!
- Some examples:
  - Shane and his yoga
  - Little League Baseball



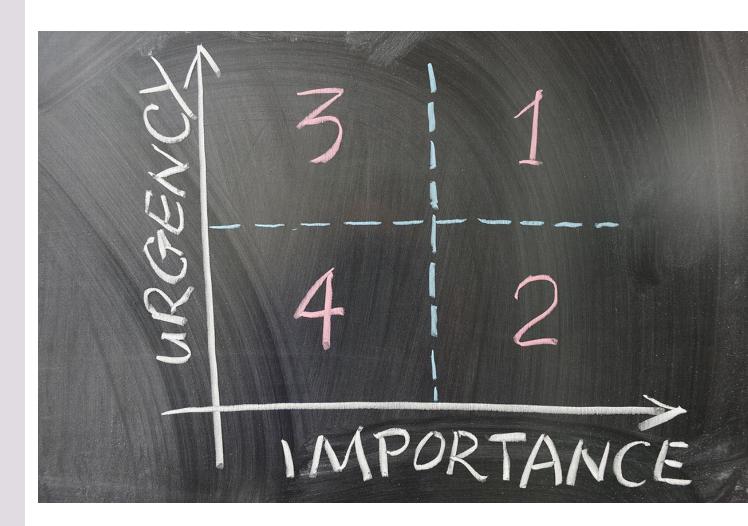
# 4. Set CLEAR, objective goals

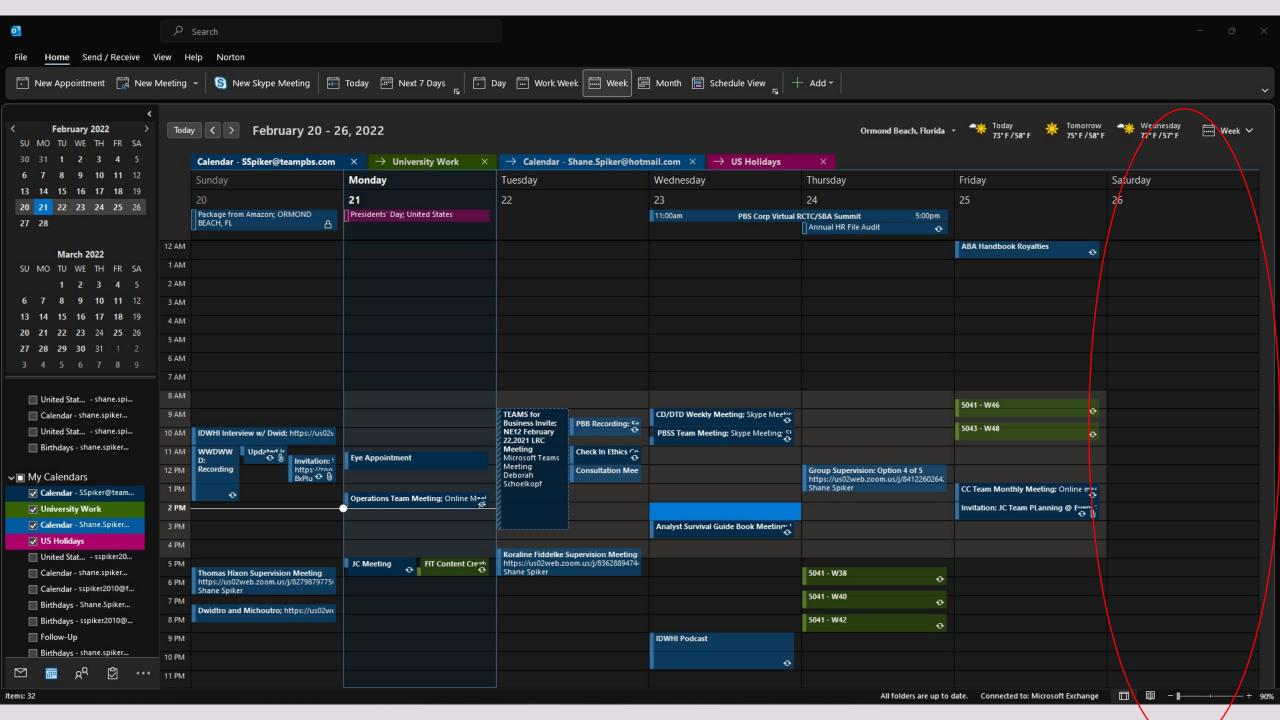
- Goals should be behavior dependent, not outcome dependent
  - Example: Do you want to lose weight? There are lots of things you can DO to make that happen
- It is easy to DO something than to BECOME something
- Give yourself a reasonable timeline
- Do NOT beat yourself up over not meeting the goal
  - It's shaping, not perfecting
- Example goals:
  - I want to increase my time reading to 10 pages per day for the next 2 weeks

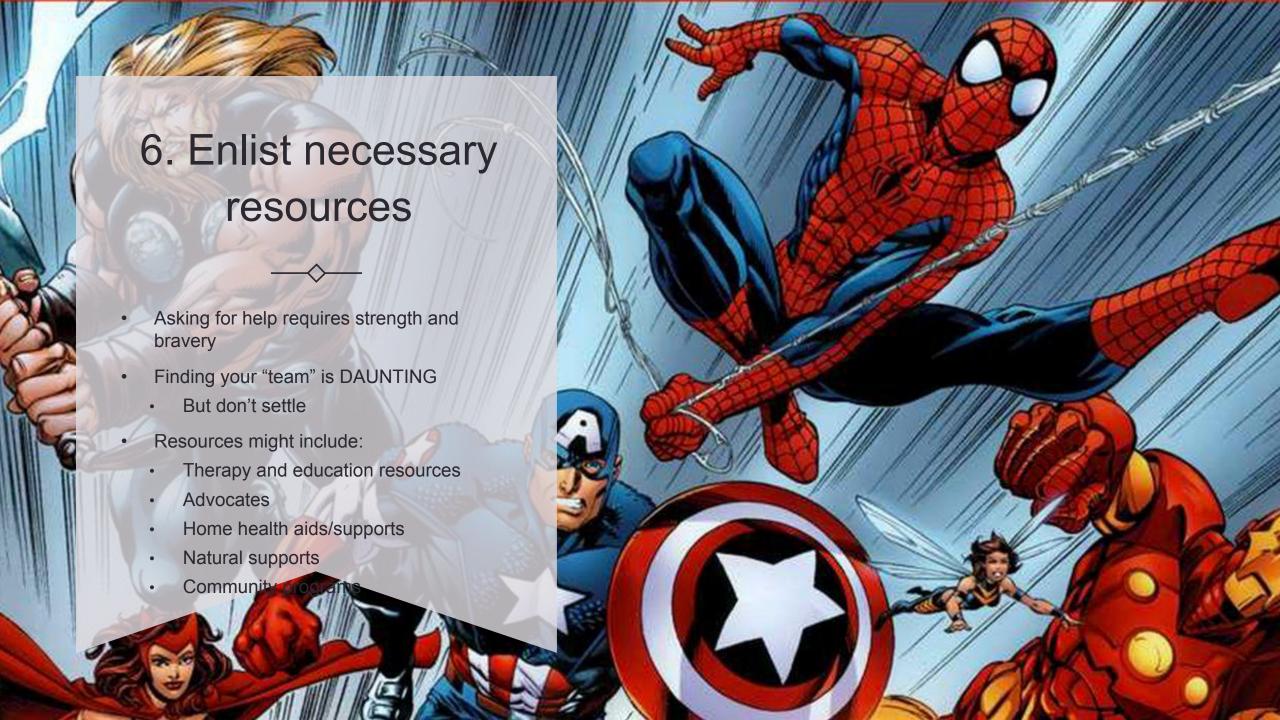
# 5. Learn to Prioritize Need AND Want

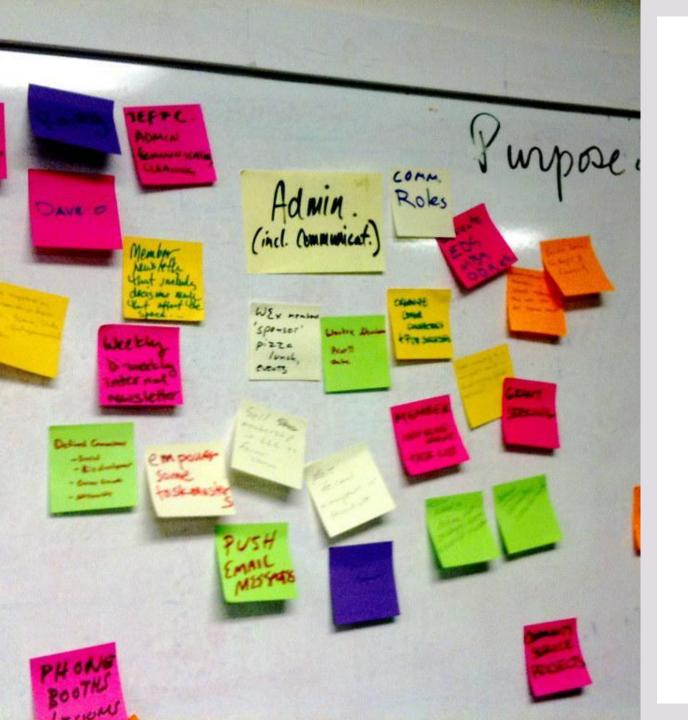


- When you make your "to do" list, rank the things by:
  - Health and safety needs
  - Self-Advocacy
  - Timelines/Deadlines
  - Preferences or "off" time
- Just because it's a WANT does not mean you should ignore it
  - Plan time for wants and PROTECT that time









#### Your Wellness Plan

- 1. Select a behavior you want to see improve or maintain
- 2. Identify variables that make it difficult to engage in
- 3. Identify RESOURCES that will make engagement easier
- 4. If/When you set goals, keep them clear, simple, and doable
- 5. Be flexible. Remember that you are SHAPING, not PERFECTING

#### **Take Home Points**

- Self-care is all about wellness, but it's a BEHAVIOR
  - And behavior takes time to shape
- You're likely harder on yourself than anyone else is. Ask your self this question:
   Would you talk to your best friend the way you talk to yourself?
- Behavior is influenced by your environment, triggers, and rewards
  - You can PLAN triggers and rewards for your "good" behavior
- Start small and build your way up

