

Study looks at factors that influence pre-loss grief

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Women and study participants with a higher caregiver burden were the most likely to report an increase in pre-loss grief symptoms one month after their initial assessment. Credit: Shutterstock.com

The symptoms of grief people feel for a loved one facing a life-limiting illness fluctuate over time, a new study found—suggesting that individuals can adjust to their emotional pain, but also revealing factors that can make pre-loss grief more severe.

Researchers examined changes in the severity of pre-loss [grief](#) symptoms in people whose [family members](#) had either [advanced cancer](#) or dementia.

The study is the first to document pre-loss grief at two points in time, and found that about 70% of participants' symptoms decreased over a month. However, compared to initial symptoms reported by participants, women and those with a heavy caregiving burden were more likely to be experiencing more intense symptoms a month later.

The results also showed that [family](#) members of patients with dementia, for which there is no long-term treatment or cure, were significantly more

likely than family members of [cancer](#) patients to have severe pre-loss grief—but that some people anticipating losing a loved one to cancer also had unexpectedly high levels of pre-loss grief.

Participants reported similar symptoms no matter how long they had been living with the knowledge that their loved one had a life-limiting illness—another surprising finding for Jonathan Singer, lead author of the study and a clinical psychology intern in psychiatry and behavioral health at The Ohio State University.

"People in this study had pre-loss grief at a very high rate after many years. That was shocking, because one might think over time it would get easier. But with Alzheimer's disease, it can get harder, and with cancer there could be a similar trajectory, starting with hope at the beginning but feeling worse over time," Singer said.

"What's happening with these family members still struggling—is it the caregiver burden, is it that they've lost their identity, is it that they're not engaging in pleasurable activities anymore? That's what we want to hit on next."

The study was published recently in the *Journal of Health Psychology*.

Though pre-loss grief is not a [clinical diagnosis](#), prolonged grief disorder in people mourning the death of a loved one has been added to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM-5) released this year. Clinical criteria for a diagnosis include preoccupation with thoughts or memories of the lost family member combined with a number of symptoms such as intense emotional pain, a sense of disbelief and difficulty moving on with life.

Adding prolonged grief disorder to the DSM-5 represents progress, Singer said—but the relatively new area of research on pre-loss grief

demonstrates a need to consider therapies that can ease symptoms of people who are grieving for an ill loved one who is still alive. dementia patients and 2% of family members of cancer patients met the criteria for a diagnosis of prolonged-grief disorder.

"There's a lot of research on anticipatory grief, which involves worry about the future. But pre-loss grief in that moment is pretty ignored," said Singer, who treats patients at Ohio State Wexner Medical Center.

"We expected to see this severity in family members of patients with dementia," Singer said. "But there is a lot of hope in the cancer community, so it was a big surprise to see so much pre-loss grief in family members of cancer patients."

"With medical advances, people are going to be living longer with life-limiting illnesses, so there will be a bigger and bigger issue with grief before the person passes away. Symptoms of pre-loss grief can predict long-term negative outcomes after a loved one's death, so this is a good intervention target that we should figure out now."

Singer led a recent study designed to help pave the way to a better understanding of how preparing for the death of a family member may prevent mental health problems for their survivors. He is currently involved in a study of a longer-term trajectory of pre-loss grief and is interested in investigating its biological effects.

Though it's too soon to tell what types of therapies might work best, Singer noted two approaches that hold promise: behavioral activation that encourages people to engage in pleasurable activities, and meaning-centered psychotherapy designed to enhance spiritual well-being and quality of life.

More information: Jonathan Singer et al. Rates and prospective psychosocial correlates of pre-loss grief in cancer and dementia family members, *Journal of Health Psychology* (2021). DOI: [10.1177/1359105321995945](https://doi.org/10.1177/1359105321995945)

For this study, the researchers recruited family members of patients with advanced cancer (100) and dementia (38) who completed questionnaires assessing their symptoms of grief, depression, post-traumatic stress and caregiving burden. Of those, 33 family members of cancer patients and 28 family members of dementia patients completed a follow-up assessment one month later.

Provided by The Ohio State University

The initial assessment showed that participants were experiencing substantial pre-loss grief. Women and participants with a higher caregiver burden were the most likely to be experiencing more intense grief one month later.

Overall, 69% of participants reported decreases in symptoms a month after the first assessment—a phenomenon that Singer plans to explore in follow-up studies.

There were no differences in pre-loss grief at baseline or one month later based on the nature of the life-limiting illness. But in a secondary analysis of the severity of reported symptoms, the researchers found that 10.5% of family members of

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