Is it indispensable, necessary, desirable that we speak of death?





1. Let's talk about death in general

2. Dealing with one's own death

3. Dealing with death in front of a patient

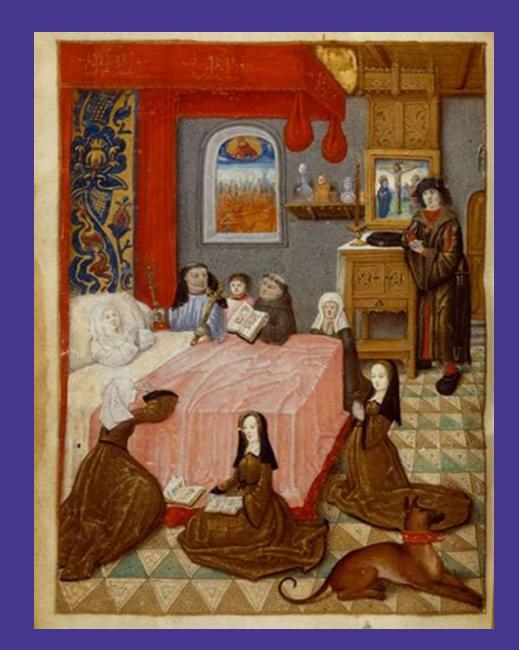
4. Conclusion





1. Let's talk about death in general





A Brief Historical Detour

13th Century Anonymous















1. Let's talk about death in general



- We have gained a great deal of expertise and developed hyper-powerful technologies to save and prolong lives.
- Death = a technical poblem to be solved.
 Otherwise it's a failure
- The familiar discourse around death in our overdeveloped societies will therefore disappear.
- Death is apparently wrong to exist, and it is our duty not to think about it too much.
 Which gives us the impression of outsmarting her.



1. Let's talk about death in general

2. Dealing with one's own death





Is it possible NOT to think about death?

Gérard Apfeldorfer – Psychiatrist – Book : Dare die, Dare live



"Over-occupation is the most popular way of life in Western societies today.

We're constantly switching from one activity to another: studying, working, traveling, reading, running, playing, watching TV, surfing the Internet...

We avoid "dead time" so we don't have to think about death."



« To be comfortable with death, to see it as a time of life, taming it, ... release our energies and enable us to live life to the full.

The more we explore death, its ins and outs, the more we become familiar with the idea and the less we fear it. »





By reflecting on **our death**, we avoid situations that are difficult to live through, on several levels : legal, administrative, relationnel, rituel, societal, medical ...



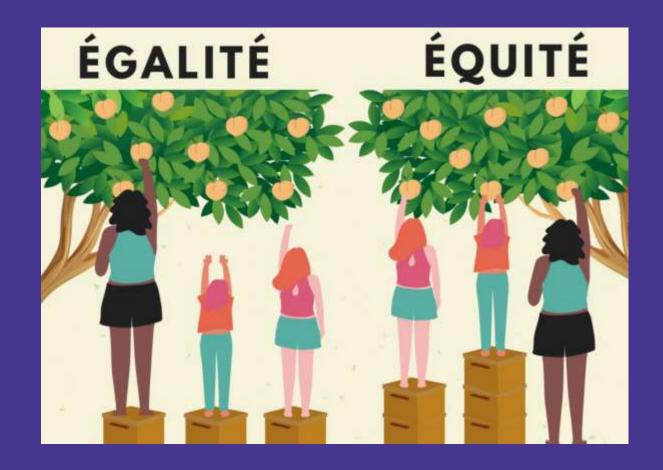


Have you prepared this bundle that gathers all your assets and liabilities.

Where can we find all information about your identity, your property deeds, your insurance, your car, your bank accounts, your debts, your digital succession, your internet accounts, your passwords, your photos, your e-mails?

Mixing administration and emotions is difficult.





To avoid the all-too-frequent family conflicts surrounding the liquidation of the estate.





Funeral rites who have already been discussed and clarified long before **avoid manipulation** ... and it gives you time to take **care of the essentials**.

"Dying is the best time to sell"





"If I'm afraid of my own death, I find it more difficult to accompany, to be truly

empathetic."





1. Let's talk about death in general

2. Dealing with one's own death

3. Dealing with death in front of a patient







The patient has the right to all information concerning him or her that may be necessary to understand his or her state of health and its likely evolution (art.7, §1).

The communication must take place in *a clear and understandable language* (Art.7, §2, para. 1).

The practitioner should consider the patient's individuality, including age and education.

In some cases, the caregiver is allowed *to hide* the truth from the patient. Indeed, the law (art. 7, §4). authorises the professional practitioner, exceptionally, not to disclose the information to the patient if the communication of the information is likely to cause manifest serious harm to the patient's health and provided that another professional practitioner has been consulted.

This exception is temporary: as soon as the communication of the information no longer causes the feared harm, the professional practitioner must communicate it (art.7, §4, para.3).

Patients' Rights Act

Source:

Paul Mathieu in "The review of palliative care in Wallonia, September 2023"



COMMUNICATION

Cold side:

Communication to make know – to inform



Hot side: communicate to share

It involves us at a level other than that of rationality, scientific knowledge and medical information.

If the relationship is built within the patient's own time frame, in a bond of empathy, presence and trust, we can sometimes see an evolution towards openness to clearer information.



- Convey the seriousness of the situation and imply that the outcome is approaching.
- Explain the therapeutic orientation chosen to best help him/her.
- Do not build loyalty through fear, but reduce the fear of suffering.
- Check if the patient has understood the message.
- Give the patient the opportunity to talk freely about their emotions and anxieties.
- Dare to converse with the patient **about existential questions as well as practical or administrative** subjects (organ donation, will, etc.)



The clinical examination offers sometimes the possibility of distancing loved ones in front of which the patient does not always dare to raise his questions



EXISTENCIAL QUESTIONS

If treatment doesn't achieve the desired result, how do you see the future?

Are you thinking about death?

What does death mean to you?

Are you afraid of death?



« There are no "specialists" in death.

We are all called to be specialists in accompaniment. »

Philippe Lebecq, generaliste



Which are the 4 natural ingredients essential to each communication?

Listening sharing sharing silence humor (*)



(*) Humor is like a wiper: it doesn't stop the rain, but it allows you to move forward on your path



Caregivers sometimes tend **to deny** a patient's impending death. They think they can reassure by ignoring death.

But this attitude prevents patients from expressing themselves and feeling heard.



What are we going to say, what can we say? Are we not adding suffering to the time that remains?



"I'm here with you. You're dying. What is happening to you is completely natural and it is the fate of all of us. I wish you could stay here with me, but I don't want you to suffer any longer. The time we spent together is coming to an end and I will always keep you in my heart. Now, please, don't cling to life anymore. Let it go. I give you, with all my being, permission to die. You're not alone now and you never will be. All my love is with you. «

« You're at the end of your life, no treatment is working yet... I've booked you an appointment with palliative care in a month's time. »







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4. CONCLUSION

Indispensable?

Everyone is free to talk about death or not. Until the end. This freedom is the very basis of good communication?

Necessary?

We organize our society around the fear of dying. Rather than learning how to live well.

Yes, it's necessary to talk about death

- **To** reaffirm the values on which a society is founded : **mutual aid, benevolence,** respect for life and death
- to reduce ethical tensions. Tensions between technical progress (saving, prolonging life) and scarcity of resources (medical and human), between human dignity and societal utility. And at the heart of these tensions: te weak, the sick, the eldery and the disabled
- **to** reflect on old age

Desirable?

Yes, talking about death tames our fear, helps us to avoid complicated situations and stimulate us to make living choises that make sens. And not only when whe are retired.



« Most people die unprepared for death, the same way they lived, unprepared for life. »

Sogyal Rinpoché



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You don't know your deadline, so don't wait to talk about death

