

Objectives:

1. *Identify the stages of dying.*
2. *Describe the services of hospices.*

I. Introduction

- A. Death is not just _____. When someone dies, there are legal, medical, psychological, and social aspects that need attention. Some social _____ involving death include _____ of the dying, _____ of death, and effort to speed up or slow down the process. Other customs include disposing of the bodies, mourning, and the role of the family.

II. Adjusting to Death

- A. _____ is the study of dying and death. _____ identified five stages of psychological adjustment people make when they know they are dying.
- B. The first stage is _____. When a person is first told they are dying, people do not believe that this is happening to them. They may even refuse treatment and pretend the problem does not exist.
- C. The second stage is _____. People think, "Why me?" They may feel anger at fate and toward every person who comes into their life.
- D. The third stage is _____. In this stage, people attempt to bargain with fate. For example, a person may ask God for more time for good behavior.
- E. The fourth stage is _____. Dying people become aware of their losses, such as their loss of body tissue and their job, and the loss to come – losing everybody and everything. People should allow the dying to express their feelings rather than force them to act cheerfully.
- F. The fifth and final stage is _____. The struggle is over. They feel a sense of calm.

- G. Not all dying people go through these stages. Some go through them but in a different _____, or may _____ some stages. For example, some people die in the denial stage because they are psychologically unable to go beyond it. Sometimes the illness does not give people time to get to the next stage. Patients at all stages hold on to hope.
- H. Like all people, dying people need _____, _____, and self-confidence. They need support and care. They need to know what is happening with their illness and with the _____ and _____ arrangements.
- I. Many people have no direct experience with _____, so they are afraid to talk about it. People used to die at _____. Today Americans often die in _____ homes and _____. Machines can keep people alive long after they have stopped living a normal life.

III. Hospice Care

- A. A _____ is a facility designed to care for the special needs of the dying. It is part of a movement to bring _____ to the dying. The hospice gives patients pleasant, comfortable surroundings. Doctors at the hospice do not try to _____ life, instead they focus on _____ of life. Hospices may provide _____ to relieve pain. Patients lead as normal of life as possible with the assistance of family members.
- B. Another form of hospice service is home care provided by visiting _____, _____, _____, and _____ workers. In-home care is becoming more _____ than care at a hospice.