

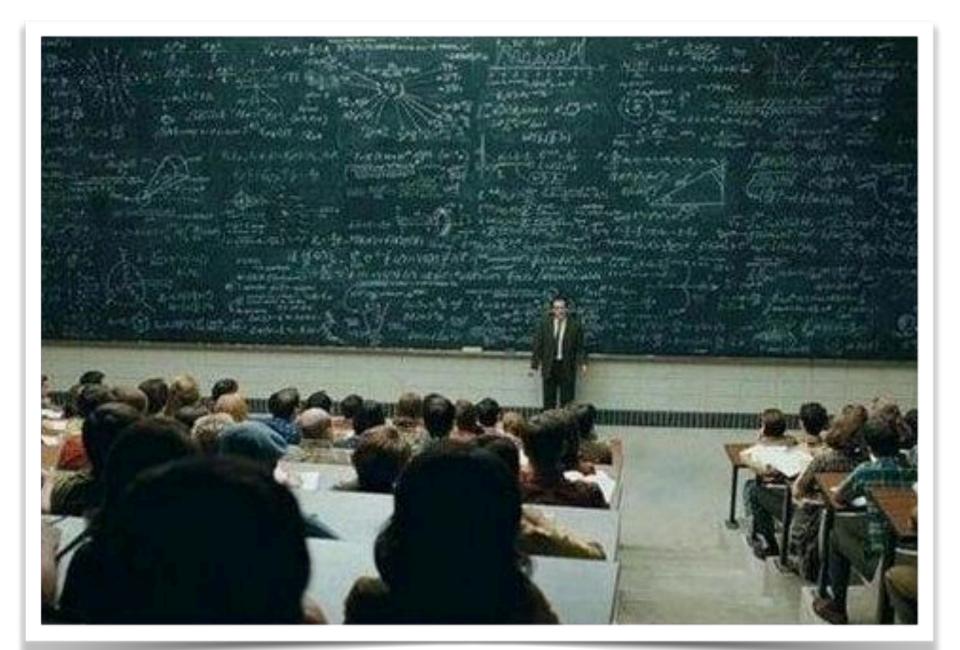
HUMOUR & COMPASSION IN ELDERCARE

GERONTOLOGY NURSING CONFERENCE

Auckland, December 7th 2016

Prof. THOMAS PETSCHNER

Institute for Integrated Diagnostics & International Institute for Medical Clowning at Steinbeis Universiy Berlin



THERAPEUTIC HUMOUR in Medicine

- Herth, Kaye. "Contributions of humor as perceived by the terminally ill". Am J of Hospital Palliative Care, 1990, 7:1.
- Weisenberg, M., Tepper, I., & Schwarzwald, J. (1995). Humor as a cognitive technique for increasing pain tolerance.
- Cousins, Norman. (1976) "Anatomy of an Illness". New England Journal, Springfield, IL: Thomas
- Black, Donald W. (1984) "Laughter". Journal of the American Medical Association, 252:21, 2995-8.
- Klein, Allen. The Courage to Laugh. Los Angeles, Tarcher, 1998.
- Van Blerkom, L (1995). Clown doctors: shaman healers of Western medicine. Med Anthropol Q, 9 (4), 462-475.
- Klein, Allen. (1989) Healing Power of Humor. Los Angeles CA: Tarcher
- Robinson, Vera. (1991). Humor and the Health Professions, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: Charles B. Slack.
- Wooten, Patty. "Humor: An antidote for Stress". Holistic Nursing Practice. 1996, 10 (2). pp. 49-56.
- Cousins, Norman. 1979. Anatomy of an illness as perceived by the patient. New York: W. W. Norton.
- Wooten, Patty. "You've Got to be Kidding! Humor Skills for Surviving Managed Care". Dermatology Nursing. 1997, 9, 423
- McGhee, Paul. (1996). Health, Healing and the Amuse System. Dubuque, IA: Kendall/Hunt.
- Buxman, Karyn (ed.) Nursing Perspectives on Humor. Staten Island, NY: Power Publishers, 1995.
- Wooten, Patty. (1996). Compassionate Laughter. Utah: Commune-A-Key.
- McGhee, Paul E.; & J.H Goldstein (eds). (1983) The Handbook of Humor Research (Volumes I & II). NY: Springer-Verlag.
- Wooten, Patty. Humor: An antidote for Stress. Holistic Nursing Practice. 1996, 10 (2). pp. 49-56.
- Kuhlman, Thomas. (1988) "Gallows Humor for a Scaffold Setting: Managing aggresive patients on a maximum security forensic unit". Hospital & Community Psychiatry, v39, 1085-1090.
- Lambert, N.K., Lambert, R.B (1995) The effects of humour on Secretory Immunoglobin A levels in school aged children,
 Pediatric Nursing 21 p. 16-19
- Spitzer, P (2001) The Australian Family Physician journal Vol30, No.1, Jan 2001 the lead articles are on the subject of "Is Humour Medicinal?"
- Levinson, W., Roter, D., Mullooly, J., Dull, V., & Frankel, R. (1997). Physician-patient communication; The relationship with malpractice claims among primary care physicians and surgeons. Journal of the American Med. Ass. 277(7), 553-559.
- Martin, R.A. & Dobbin, J. P. (1988). Sense of humor, hassles, and immunoglubulin a: evidence for a stress-moderating effect of humor. International Journal of Psychiatry in Medicine, 18(2), 93-105.
- Buckwalter, K. C., Gerdner, L. A., Hall, G. R., Stolley, J. M., Kudart, P., & Ridgeway, S. (1995). Shining through: the humor and individuality of persons with Alzheimer's disease. J Gerontol Nurs, 21 (3), 11-16.
- Wooten, Patty. (1992) "Humor as therapy for patient and caregiver" in Pulmonary Rehabilitation: Guidelines to Success.
 Philadelphia PA: J.B. Lippincott Co.

THERAPEUTIC HUMOUR & Nursing

- Matz, A. Brown, S.T. "Humor and pain management". Journal of Holistic Nursing. 1998 March, 16 (1) 68-75.
- McGhee, P. (1998). Rx: laughter. RN, 61 (7), 50-53.
- Simon, Jolene M. (1988) "Therapeutic Humor: Who's fooling who?". J of Psychosocial Nursing & Mental Health Service,
- Richman, J. (1995). The lifesaving function of humor with the depressed and suicidal elderly. Gerontologist, 35 (2), 271-273.
- Showalter, S. E., & Skobel, S. (1996). Hospice: humor, heartache and healing. Am J Hosp Palliat Care, 13 (4), 8-9.
- Simon, Jolene M. (1987) "The therapeutic value of humor in aging adults". J of Gerontological Nursing, 14:8, 9-13.
- Bellart, Judy. Humor: a therapeutic approach in oncology nursing. Cancer Nursing, 1989, 12:2.
- Simon, Jolene M. (1988) "Humor and the older adult: Implications for nursing". J of Advanced Nursing, v14, 441-446.
- Green, L. (1990) "Feeling Good: Humor in the facility". J of Long Term Care Administration, 1990:Fall, 5-8.
- Hulse, J. R. (1994). Humor: a nursing intervention for the elderly. Geriatr Nurs, 15 (2), 88-90.
- Hunt, A. H. (1993). Humor as a nursing intervention. Cancer Nurs, 16 (1), 34-39.
- Robinson, V. (1991). Humor and the Health Professions, 2nd ed. Thorofare, NJ: Charles B. Slack.
- Simon, Jolene M. (1989) "Humor techniques for oncology nurses". Oncology Nursing Forum, v16, 667-670.
- White, C. & Howse, E. "Managing Humor; When Is It Funny And When Is It Not?" Nursing Management, 1993, 24 (4), 80
- Valiant, G. E. (2000). Adaptive mental mechanisms: Their role in a positive psychology. American Psychologist, 55(1), 89-98.
- Dean, R. A. (1997). Humor and laughter in palliative care. J Palliat Care, 13 (1), 34-39.
- Buffum, M. & Brod, M. (1998) "Humor and well-being in spouse caregivers of patients with Alzheimer;s disease" Applied Nursing Research, 1998 Feb, 11(1) pp. 12-18.
- Dossey, B.M., Keegan, L., Guzzetta, C.E., Kolkmeier, L.G. (1995), Play and Laughter, Moving towards harmony, in eds.
 Holistic Nursing: A Handbook for Practice, Kolkmeier L.G., Gaithersburg M.D., Aspen Publishers, , p. 315-330
- Kennedy, P., & Marsh, N. J. (1993). Effectiveness of the use of humor in the rehabilitation of people with SCI: a pilot study. J Am Paraplegia Soc, 16 (4), 215-218.
- Volcek, Mary Kay. "Humor and the Mental Health of the Elderly." The Handbook of Humor: Clinical Applications to Psychotherapy. Malabar, FL: Krieger, 1994, 111-122.
- Ritz, Sandy. "Survivor Humor and Disaster Nursing" In Buxman, K. (ed), Nursing Perspectives on Humor. Staten Island, NY: Power Publications, 1995.
- Rosenberg, Lisa. (1991) "Clinical Articles: A qualitative investigation of the use of humor by emergency personnel as a strategy for coping with stress". J of Emergency Nursing, 17:4.
- Simon, Jolene M. (1988) "Humor and Its Relationship to Perceived Health, Life Satisfaction, and Morale in Older Adults".
 Issues in & Mental Health Nursing, v11, 17-31.

THERAPEUTIC HUMOUR & Psychotherapy

- Gillikan, L. S., and Peter Derks. "Humor Appreciation and Mood in Stroke Patients." Cognitive Rehabilitation. 9 (1991)
- Goodheart, Annette. Laughter Therapy. Santa Barbara, CA: Stress Less Press, 1994.
- Humor and Psychotherapy. Eds. William Fry and Waleed Salameh. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Exchange, 1987,
- Fry, William F., and Waleed A. Salameh, Eds. Advances in Humor and Psychotherapy.: Professional Resource Press, 1993.
- Kubie, L. (1971). The destructive potential of humor in psychotherapy. American Journal of Psychiatry, 127, 861-866.
- Lefcourt, H. and Martin, R. (1986). Humor and Life Stress. New York, NY: Springer-Verlag.
- Fay, Allen M.D. (1989, ©1978) Making Things Better by Making Them Worse. NY NY: Hawthorne Books.
- Richman, J. (1996). Points of correspondence between humor and psychotherapy. Psychotherapy, 33(4), 560-566.
- Hageseth, Christian. A Laughing Place. Fort Collins CO: Berwick Pub Co, 1988.
- Fry, William F. (1977). The Respiratory Components of Mirthful Laughter. The Journal of Biological Psychology 19 39-50.
- Dunkelbau, Edward. "That'll Be Five Cents, Please!': Perceptions of Psychotherapy in Jokes and Humor." Handbook of
- Rosenheim, E. & Golan, G. (1986). Patients' reactions to humorous interventions in psychotherapy. American Journal of Psychotherapy, 40(1), 110-124.
- Eberhart, Elvin (Cy). "Humor as a Religious Experience" Advances in Humor and Psychotherapy. Eds. Fry, William F., and Waleed A. Salameh. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Press, 1993, 97-120
- Farrelly, Frank, and Michael Lynch. "Humor in Provocative Therapy." Handbook of Humor and Psychotherapy. Eds. William Fry and Waleed Salameh. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Exchange, 1987, 81-106.
- Gelkopf, Marc, and Mircea Sigal. "It is Not Enough to Have them Laugh: Hostility, Anger, and Humor-Coping in Schizophrenic Patients." HUMOR: International Journal of Humor Research 8.3 (1995): 273-284.
- Gelkopf, M. & Kreitler, S. (1996). Is humor only fun, an alternative cure or magic? The cognitive therapeutic potential of humor. Journal of Cognitive Psychotherapy: An International Quarterly, 10(4), 235-254.
- Grossman, Saul A. "The Use of Jokes in Psychotherapy." It's a Funny Thing, Humour. Eds. Antony Chapman and Hugh Foot. NY: Pergamon, 1977, 149-52. Haig, Robin Andrew. The Anatomy of Humor: Biopsychosocial and Therapeutic Perspectives.
- Killinger, Barbara. "The Place of Humour in Adult Psychotherapy." It's a Funny Thing, Humour. Eds. Antony Chapman and Hugh Foot. NY: Pergamon, 1977, 153-56.
- Fry, William F., and Waleed A. Salameh. Handbook of Humor and Psychotherapy: Advances in the Clincial Use of Humor.
 Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Exchange, 1987.
- Kisner, Bette. "The Use of Humor in the Treatment of People." The Handbook of Humor: Clinical Applications to Psychotherapy. Malabar, FL: Krieger, 1994, 133-156.

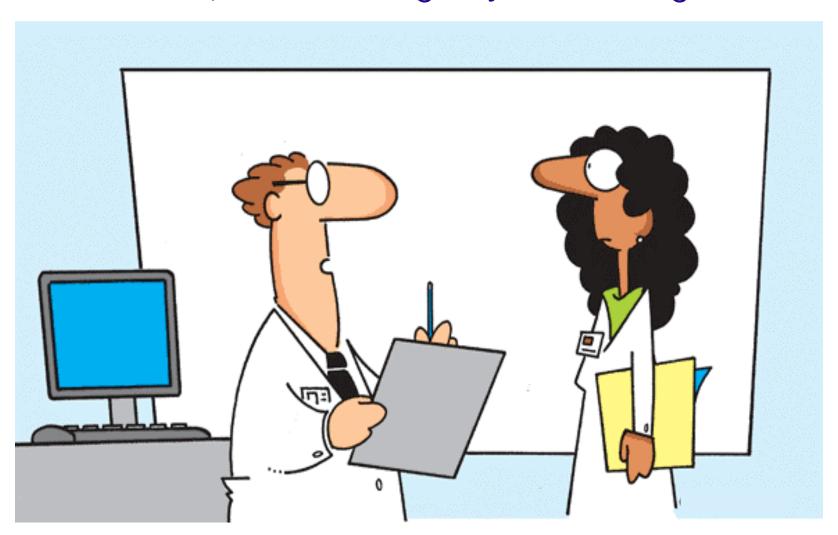
THERAPEUTIC HUMOUR & Elder Care

- Fry, W., Savin, W.M., (1988) Mirthful Laughter and Blood Pressure, Humour: International journal of Humour Reasearch 1
- Seligman, M. & Csikszentmihalyi, M. 2000. Positive psychology: An introduction. American Psychologist, 55(1), 5-14.
- Fry, William F. (1971). Laughter: Is It the Best Medicine? Stanford M.D. 10 16-20.
- Seligman, M. (1998). Learned optimism: How to change your mind and your life (2nd ed.). New York: Pocket Books.
- Fry, William F. (1994). The Biology of Humor. HUMOR: International Journal of Humor Research 7.2 111-126.
- Cousins, Norman. Head First: the Biology of Hope. NY NY: Dutton, 1989.
- Fry, William F. (1971). Mirth and Oxygen Saturation of Peripheral Blood. Psychotherapy and Psychosomatics 19 76-84.
- Berk, L. & Tan, S. (1989). Eustress of mirthful laughter modifies natural killer cell activity. Clinical Research, 37, 115.
- Fry, W.F. (1992) The physiologic effects of humor, mirth, and laughter. Journal of the American Med. Ass. 267(13), 1857.
- Berk, L.S., Tan, S.A., Fry, W.F., Napier, B.J., Lee, J.W. Hubbard, R.W. Lewis, J.E. & Eby, W.C. (1989) Neuroendrocrine and stress hormone changes during mirthful laughter. American Journal of the Medical Sciences. 298(6), 390-396.
- Sultanoff, S. (Summer, 1999). Examining the Research on Humor: Being Cautious About Our Conclusions the "President Column" in Therapeutic Humor, Publication of the American Association for Therapeutic Humor, Vol. XIII, (3), P. 3.
- Kamei, T., Kumano, H., & Masumura, S. (1997). Changes of immunoregulatory cells associated with psychological stress and humor. Percept Mot Skills, 84 (3 Pt 2), 1296-1298.
- Dillon, K.M., Minchoff, B., & Baker, K.H. (1985-86). Positive emotional states and enhancement of the immune system. International Journal of Psychiatry, 15(1), 13-18.
- Lefcourt, H., Davidson-Katz, K., & Kueneman, K. (1990). Humor and immune system functioning. International Journal of Humor Research, 3 (3), 305-321.
- Shaughnessy, Michael F., and Terresa M. Wadsworth. "Humor in Counseling and Psychotherapy: A 20-Year Retrospective." Psychological Reports 70 (1992): 755-762.
- Berk, L.S., Tan, S.A. Nehlsen-Cannarella et al, Humour associated laughter decreases cortisol and increases spontaneous lymphocyte balstogenesis. Clinical Resident 36
- Sultanoff, S. (May, 1994). Therapeutic uses of humor. The California Psychologist, Publication of the California Psychological Association, 25.
- Titze, Michael. "The 'Conspirative Method': Applying Humoristic Inversion in Psychotherapy." Handbook of Humor and Psychotherapy. Eds. William Fry and Waleed Salameh. Sarasota, FL: Professional Resource Exchange, 1987, 287
- Salovey, P., Rothman, A., Detweiler, J. B., & Steward, W. T. (2000) Emotional states and physical health. American Psychologist, 55(1), 110-121.

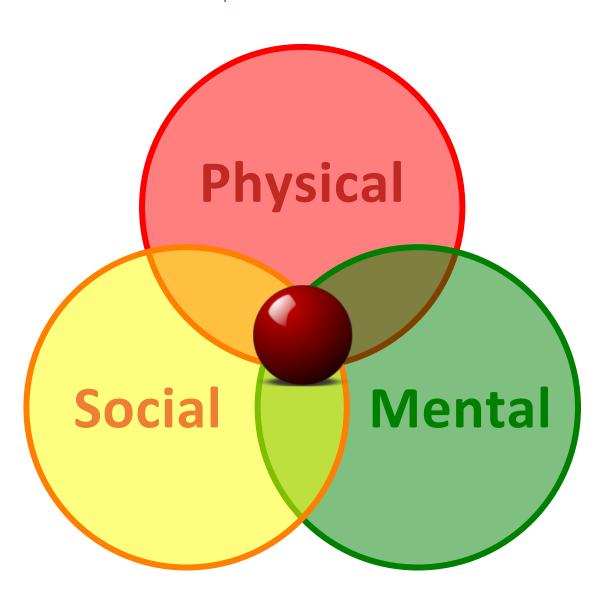
THERAPEUTIC HUMOUR in Crisis Situations

- Klein, Allen. "How Can You Laugh at a Time Like This?" AATH. Oct. 2001 (online).
- Harris David A The Jokes of Oppression: The Humour of Soviet Jews., Izrail Rabinovich. Northvale N.J.: J Aronson, c1988
- Sultanoff, Steve. "Using Humor in Crisis Situations". AATH. Oct. 2001 (online).
- Dossey, L (1996) Now You are fit to Live": humour and health, Alternative Therapies 2,.., p. 8-13, 99-100.
- Wooten, Patty, and Ed Dunkelblau. "Tragedy, Laughter, and Survival". Nursing Spectrum. Oct. 2001 (online).
- Marcus, N. N. (1990). Treating those who fail to take themselves seriously: pathological aspects of humour. AJP 44(3), 423.
- Prerost, F. J. "Evaluating the Systematic Use of Humor in Stress Situations." Journal of Adolescents 7 (1984): 267-76.
- Blumenfeld, E., & Alpern, L. Humor at Work. Atlanta: Peachtree Publishers, 1994.
- Kushner, Malcolm. (1990) The Light Touch. NY NY: Simon & Schuster.
- Morreall, John. (1997) .Humor Works. Amherst, MA: HRD Press, Inc.
- Barreca, Regina. (1991) They Used to Call Me Snow White: Women's strategic use of humor. NY NY: Viking-Penguin Pub.
- Paulson, Terry. (1989) Making Humor Work Los Altos CA: Crisp Publishing,.
- Weinstein, Matt. (1997). Managing to Have Fun. New York: Simon and Schuster
- Therapeutic Humour Skills and Development
- Bates, Roger. (1995) How to be Funnier, Happier, Healthier and More Successful Too! Minneapolis: Trafton Publish.
- Lipman Steve (1991) Laughter in hell: the use of humour during the Holocaust.. Northvale, N.J:J Aronson Inc.
- Martin, R.A., & Lefcourt, H.M. (1983). Sense of humor as a moderator of the relation between stressors and moods. Journal
 of Personality and Social Psychology, 54, 520-525.
- Porterfield, A.L. (1987). Does sense of humor moderate the impact of life stress on psychological and physiological well-being? Journal of Research in Personality, 21, 306-317.
- Moran, C.C. and Massam, M. (1997) An evaluation of humour in emergency work. The Australasian Journal of Disaster and Trauma Studies, 3, 26-38.
- Moran, C.C. (1990) Does the use of humour as a coping strategy affect the stresses associated with emergency work?
 International Journal of Mass Emergencies and Disasters, 8, 361-377.
- Kraus, P Lefcourt, Herbert M & Martin, Rod A. (1986) Humour and life stress: antidote to adversity Lefcourt, Herbert M. New York; Berlin: Springer-Verlag,
- Wooten, Patty. "Humor, Laughter and Play Maintaining Balance in a Serious World" In Holistic Nursing Handbook. Dossey, and Keegan, L (eds.). Baltimore, Aspen Publishing, 1999.

"According to the results, laughter is the best medicine, giggling is good for mild infections, chuckling works for minor bruises, and snickering only makes things worse."



THE HEALTH BENEFITS of HUMOUR & LAUGHTER FOR PATIENTS, THEIR FAMILIES & STAFF



PHYSICAL HEALTH BENEFITS of laughter

- * Reduces pain
- * Relaxes muscles

- * Reduces blood pressure
- * Supports cardiac exercise



PHYSICAL HEALTH BENEFITS of laughter

- * Reduces Stress Hormones
- * Strengthens Immune System
- * Triggers the release of endorphins
- * Increases Respiration / Oxygen



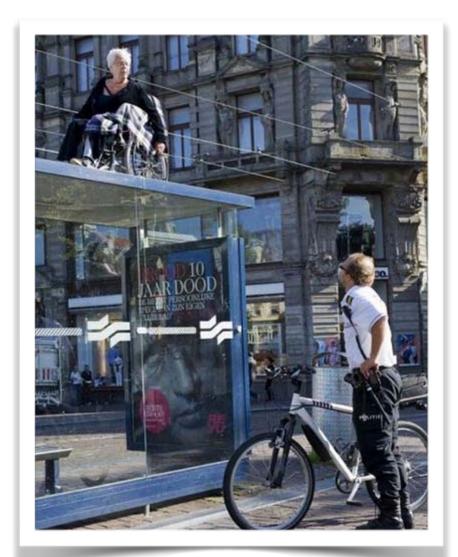
MENTAL HEALTH BENEFITS of Laughter

- * Gives courage and strength.
- * Dissolves distressing emotions.
- * Helps you stay emotionally balanced.
- * Makes you feel good, relaxed and recharged.



MENTAL HEALTH BENEFITS of Laughter

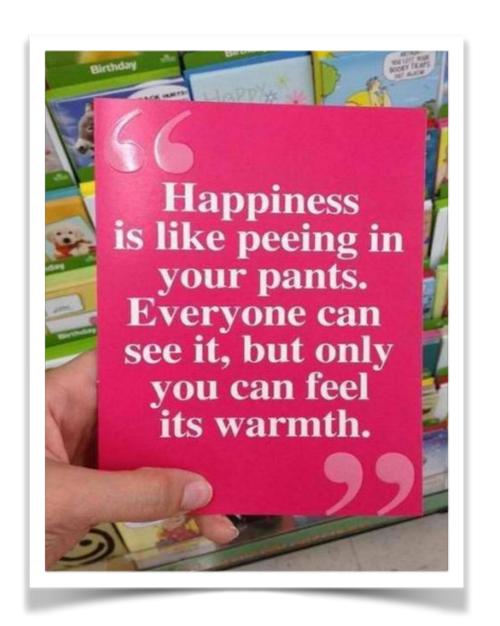
- * Helps you to stay focused and accomplish more.
- * Shifts perspective, allowing you to see situations in a more realistic, less threatening light.
- * Helps you keep an optimistic outlook through difficult situations, disappointments, and loss.



SOCIAL BENEFITS of Laughter

* Unites people during difficult times.

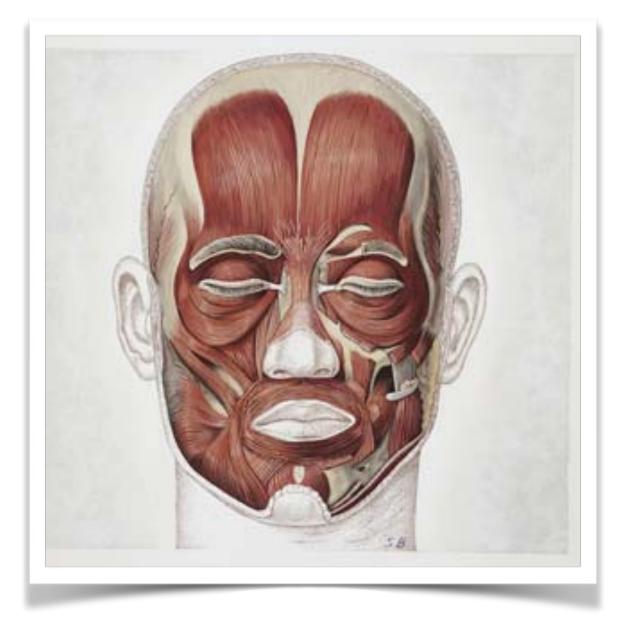
- * Laughter and play increase joy, vitality and resilience.
- * Laughing together keeps relationships fresh and exciting.



SOCIAL BENEFITS of Laughter

- * Triggers positive feelings and fosters emotional connection.
- * Laughing with others is more powerful than laughing alone.



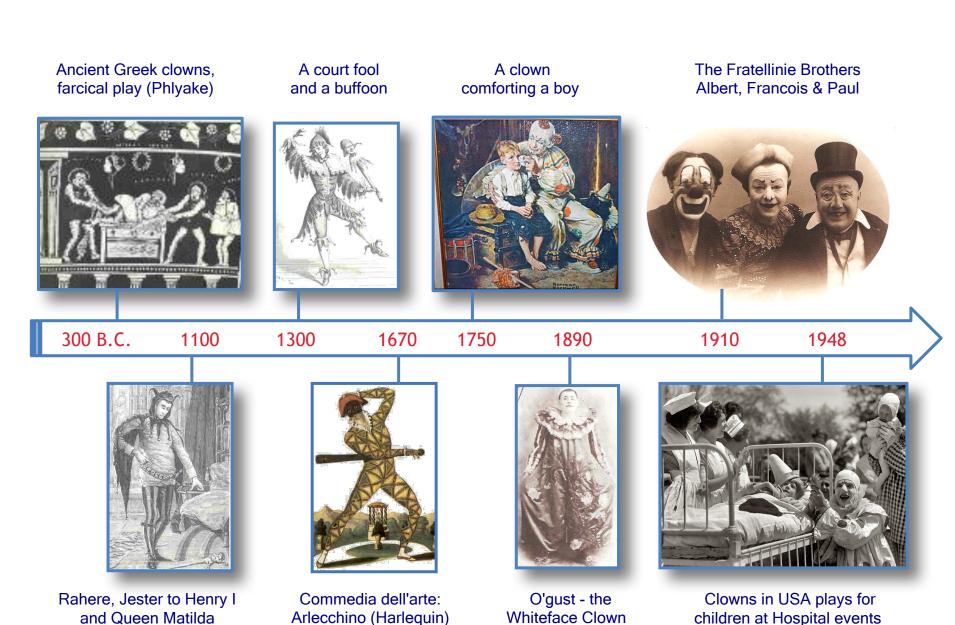


17 (23) TO SMILE VS. 43 (62) TO FROWN

THE SMILE MAKER'S CASE STUDY MEDICAL CLOWNS



BRIEF HISTORY OF HUMOUR FOR HEALTH



BRIEF HISTORY OF HUMOUR FOR HEALTH

Michael Christensen started 1st professional clown care programme in New York



Hospital Clowning established in 48 countries and 1036

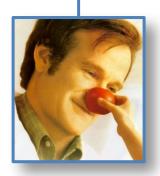


More than 100 students in Europe, New Zealand & Singapore graduated level 1 - "Certified Medical Clown"



1986 1989 1990 - 2015 2009

2010 - 2016



The movie Patch
Adams promoted
humour and clowning
in hospitals



Thomas P. & Rita Noetzel founded the Clown Doctors New Zealand Charitable Trust



Prof. Thomas Petschner established 1st internationally fully recognised academic education for Medical Clowning

CLOWN DOCTOR'S MISSION

We bring JOY & LAUGHTER to children in hospitals, support older person's health and contribute to a more HEARTFELT & HUMOROUS society.





CLOWN DOCTOR'S WORK

We want people to FEEL BETTER after every encounter they have with Clown Doctors.



CLOWN DOCTOR'S WORK

Our primary commitment lies in the physical, mental (emotional) and social WELLBEING of the patients whom we visit.



CLOWN DOCTOR'S COMMON PROCEDURES

- ✓ High ethical and artistic quality standards
- ✓ Clown Doctors guidelines & Code of Ethics
- ✓ Quality control of Clown Doctors visits
- ✓ Stringent reporting systems
- ✓ Ongoing training
- ✓ Academic education
- ✓ Common scientific research
- ✓ International relationships



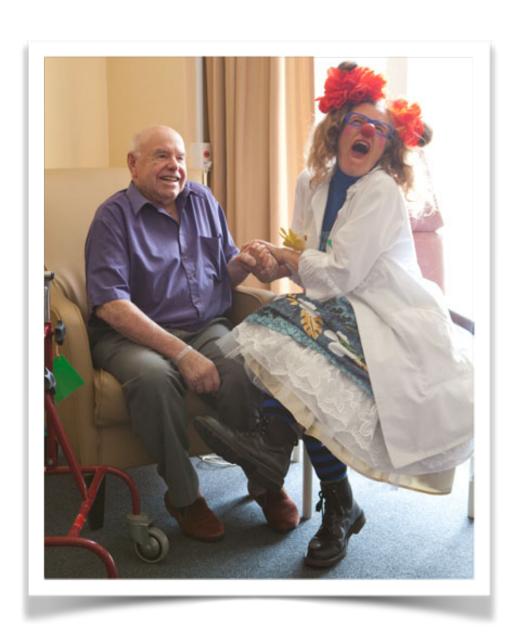
CLOWN DOCTOR'S CORE VALUES & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- ✓ We provide a unique service.
- ✓ We are focused on the most vulnerable in our society: children & elderly.
- ✓ Our aim is to spread JOY & LAUGHTER through out the country.
- ✓ We are respectful and sensitive to cultural diversity.



CLOWN DOCTOR'S CORE VALUES & SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

- ✓ We retain our professional integrity, regardless of:
- age
- illness
- gender
- ethnic heritage
- religious affiliation of the patient, family members and staff.



CLOWN DOCTOR'S EDUCATION

Medical Clowning

Coolest Academic Education

Ever



MAIN MODULES

Performing Arts

Medicine & Health Science

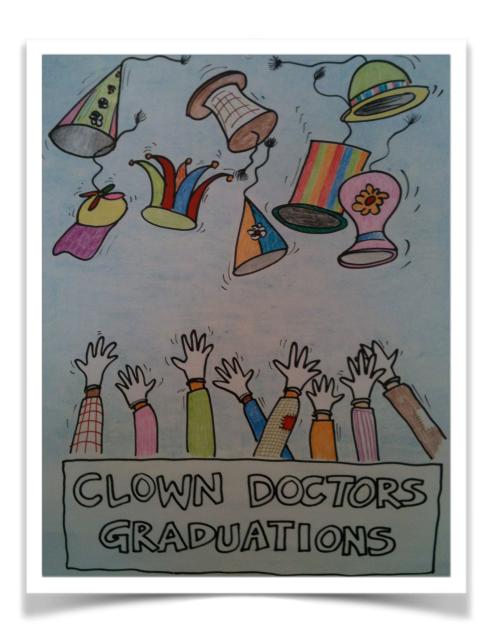
Psychology

Social Science & Cultural Studies

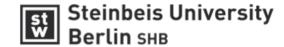
Spirituality & Religion

Compassion & Care

Practical Work







LEVEL 3 (3800 hrs)



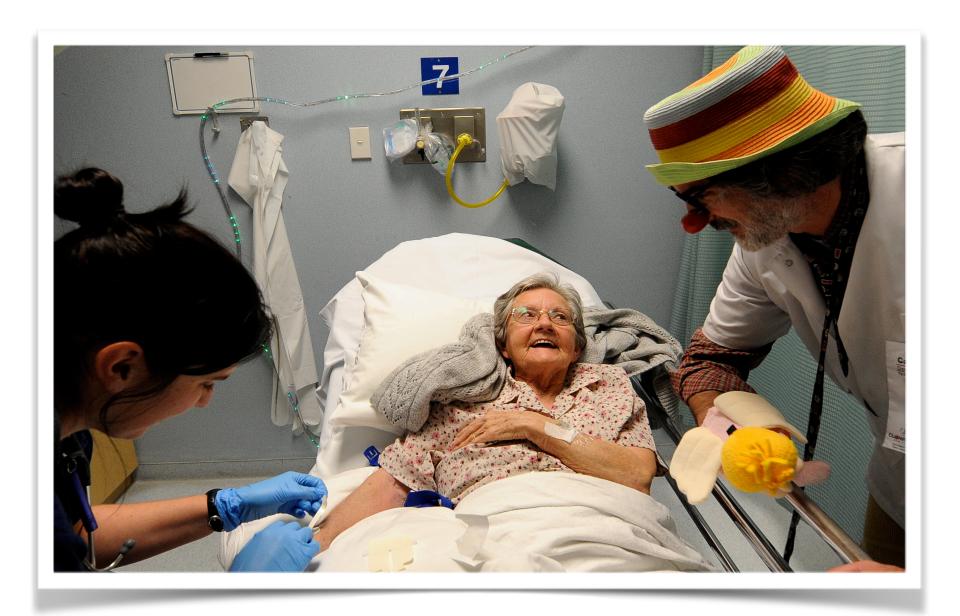
LEVEL 2 (800 hrs)



LEVEL 1 (800 hrs)



ELDERCARE PROGRAMME



"I wanted to let you know how much I appreciate the Clown Doctors' visits to the ward where I work. Sometimes the clowns can reach patients and lift their spirits in a way that our usual care and treatment cannot.

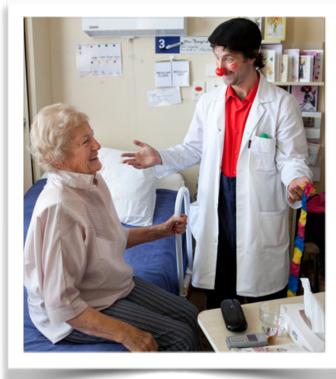
For example, one elderly woman had been very slowed up, glum and unresponsive for weeks. When the clowns visited she smiled and paid attention, and even got up to dance.

This seemed to be a turning point in her severe depression; she went on to improve slowly and eventually recover fully.

Many thanks for bringing the Clown Doctors to our hospital!"

Regards,

Dr Chris Collins Specialist in Psychiatry of Older People



"Always wonderful to have music and joyful people on the ward encouraging patients to sing and participate."

Anne Marie Nurse, K2



"The sound of the ukulele in the corridor is an alert for me that the clowns have arrived to provide their highly artistic and humorous work to the older people who are currently patients in the hospital. I see the clowns work as adding a moment in time where the patients and their families are able to laugh and smile which in turn lifts the spirit of these patients and families - as well as the nurses and other staff who care for them.

The clowns have also worked Sensitively with our terminally ill patients and families on request.

We sincerely embrace the clown doctors as being part of the interdisciplinary team at Older Person Health and look forward to the ongoing working relationship we have with the clown service".

Kathy Peri Director Of Nursing



"It's a pleasure to have the Clown Doctors on our ward.

They generate so much pleasure and fond memories for our clients".

Michael Keown OTA, K2



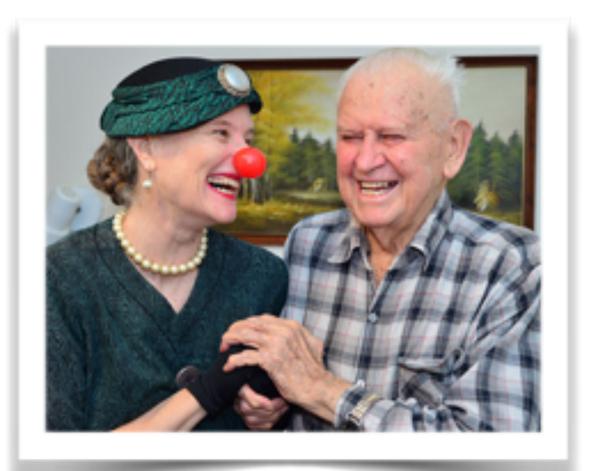
TESTIMONIALS Selwyn Foundation Facilities

"Just to say that it went well today; actually brilliantly. I wish we could have clown doctors every other day. They certainly cheered me up.

The residents appeared to open up to clown doctors in ways they don't to our 'normal' staff.

They talked about their boredom and loneliness - and this at a facility that is renowned for its activities. I think it just reflects that residents need spontaneity."

Carol Andrews Assistant Village Manager



TESTIMONIALS Selwyn Foundation Facilities

"Dolores and Ruby have been interacting with our residents. The residents told me they're great fun, mischievous, energetic dancing-singing away. Lovely ladies.

Even one resident told me she has called her cats after them.

Good Fun. Thank you"

Anna Leiser



TESTIMONIALS Selwyn Foundation Facilities



"Lady Pearl & Major Disaster were great – the residents who were more reluctant were soon persuaded. The two clown doctors could easily find something to get residents talking. They stayed in character non-stop and brought plenty of laughs!"

Danica MacLean

"For first visit I think there was good interaction with residents. Most residents giggling and participating. It was fun and there have been positive comments since they left, talking about topics raised by the Clown Doctors."

Heather Wark



"Stella & Stephen enjoyed talking to two clown doctors today.

It certainly was great to have Stella out of her room interacting with the wonderful clown doctors.

They do a great job and are certainly appreciated by all who meet them."

Claudia Lowell



"Made a breakthrough with Peggy who was sitting alone on couch who was 'out of sorts.' Sat down beside her and started singing. She began to sing also. Conversation, smiles and a couple more lines from a song followed before she departed." Kate Barobakay

"Mum & I were both involved in a dance. She started to smile and danced with the clown doctors (as did I). Such fun, come every day please. I was so thrilled they found a way to connect with mum.

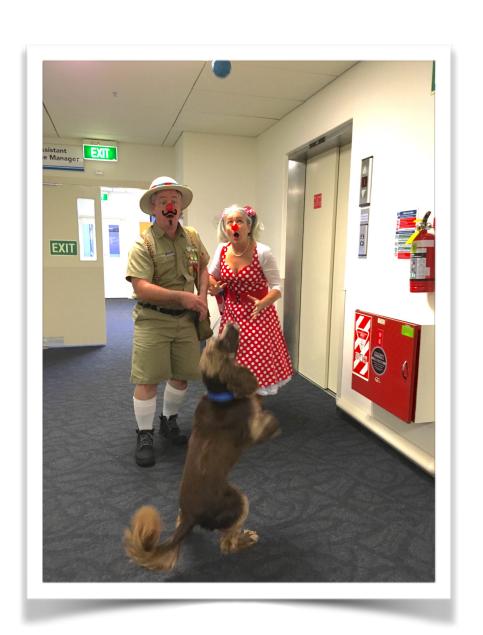
M.L. Resident's Daughter

"Clown doctors bring so much positive energy into the facility.

The residents' faces look so bright after talking to them.

They are quite creative in what they do, they bring smiles everywhere. Even the most quietest resident feels happy by looking at them."

Shivika Dixie



"Lovely to have such humorous people around the 'House' – certainly put a 'smile' on resident's faces. Keep the great work up."

Claudia Lowell

"Was great having the Clown Doctors here. You could feel their presence in the building, hear the singing and the laughter. Interaction with the group in the room was fabulous."

Sue Burber Smith



HOSPITAL STAFFfun

"Humour is a survival tool for health professionals who wish to remain compassionate and caring."

Dr. Wooten 1997





Humor and laughter are present in most human interactions.

The hospital environment and eldercare facilities should be no exception.



1. DON'T TAKE YOURSELF TOO SERIOUSLY

- so share your most embarrassing moments.



2. KNOW YOUR PATIENT REALLY WELL



3. GIVE YOUR PATIENT PERMISSION TO LAUGH



4. LOOK FOR THE SILLY AND RIDICULOUS SITUATIONS



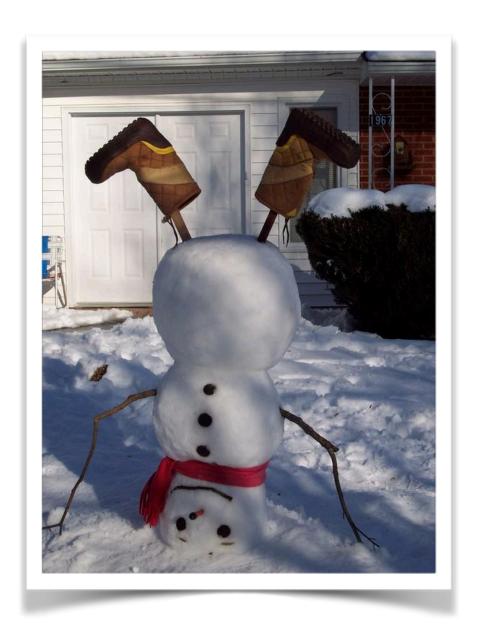
5. SMILE WHENEVER YOU CAN,

- even to people you dislike, especially when you are under stress.



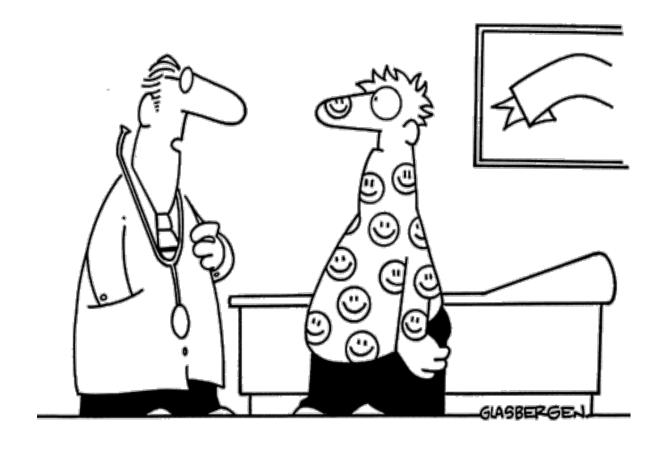
6. BE MORE SPONTANEOUS

Humour gets you out of your head and away from your troubles.



7. LET GO OF DEFENSIVENESS

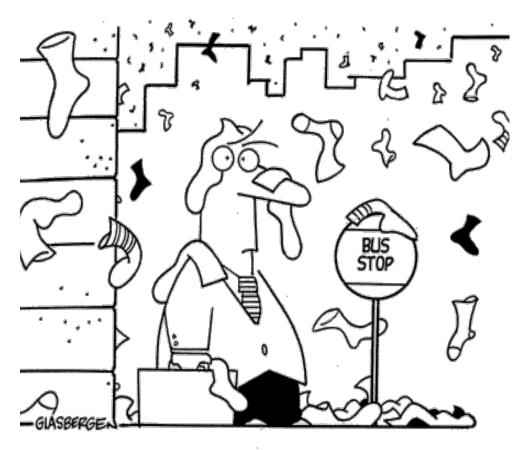
Laughter helps you forget judgments, criticisms, and doubts.



"You probably came in contact with someone who has an infectious smile."

8. EXPRESS YOUR TRUE FEELINGS

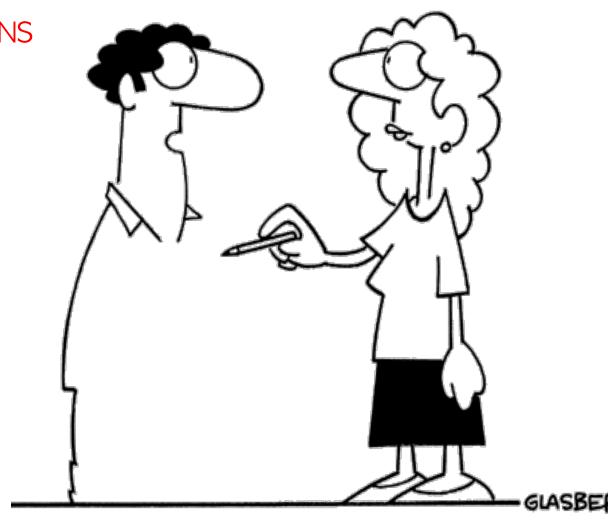
Deeply felt emotions are allowed to rise to the surface.



THE DAY ALL THE MISSING SOCKS CAME BACK.

9. RELEASE INHIBITIONS

Your fear of holding back and holding on are set aside.



"I need you, darling. You complete me."

10. DEFINE YOUR STRESS

Stress is a major opponent to humour and laughter.





Palliative care practitioners know from experience that humour and laughter are common in palliative care despite the seriousness of the care context.



Sitting and feeling sorry for them will not help much.

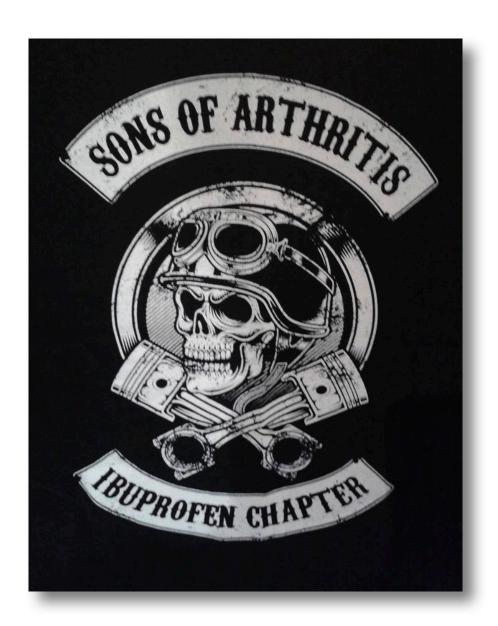
One characteristic of the dying patient who does well is the ability to often put his/her condition in the background for periods of time.



Many of us feel awkward joking in front of terminally ill patients, some even consider it inappropriate or insensitive.



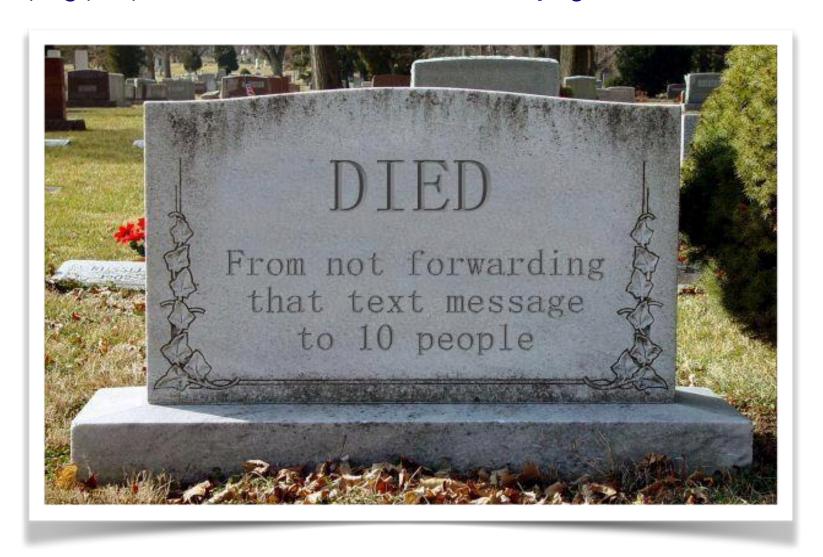
It is scientifically known that the best thing you can do is provide a humorous environment for patients, allowing them to "forget" about their condition.



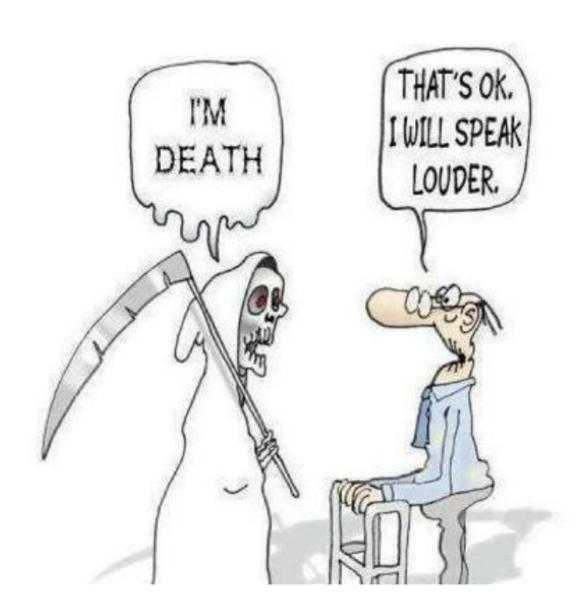
- helps relax and enables people to talk about difficult situations safely.



- helping people face the taboo of death and dying.



- allows recognition that others feel the same way.



20 TIPS for DEVELOPING YOUR SENSE OF HUMOUR



1. TAKE YOURSELF LESS SERIOUSLY and LAUGH AT YOURSELF

The best way to take yourself less seriously is to talk about times when you took yourself TOO SERIOUSLY.



2. SMILE

Smiling is the beginning of laughter.

Like laughter, it's contagious.

It's the same for smiling.

When you look at someone or see something even mildly pleasing, practice smiling.



3. CREATE CHECKLIST FOR LIGHTENING UP

When you find yourself taken over by a 'horrible' problem, ask these questions:

Is it that bad?

Is it that important?

Is it really your problem?

Is the situation irreparable?

Is it worth upsetting others?



Is it really worth getting upset over?

4. SPEND MORE TIME WITH FUNNY AND PLAYFUL PEOPLE

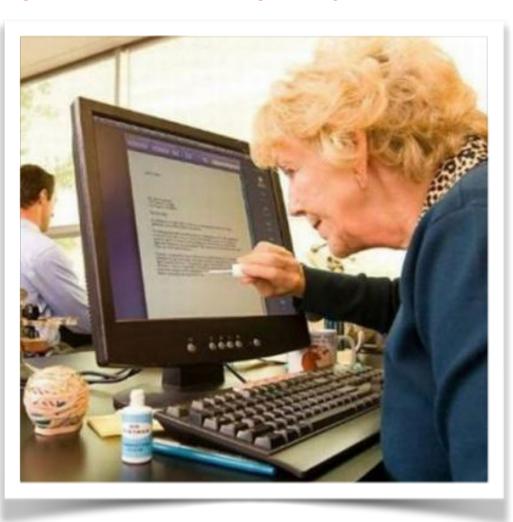
Bring humour into conversations by simply asking people:

"What's the funniest thing that happened to you...

··· today?"

... this week?"

··· in your life?"



5. WHEN YOU HEAR LAUGHTER MOVE TOWARDS IT AND ASK:

"WHAT'S SO FUNNY?"

Sometimes humour and laughter are private, a shared joke among a small group, but often not.



6. SHARE SOMETHING FUNNY

It gives everyone an opportunity to laugh again and feed off the humour you find in it.



7. FRAME PHOTOS OF YOU OR YOUR FAMILY OR FRIENDS

HAVING FUN.





8. GIVE UP TRYING TO BE IN CONTROL OF EVERYTHING

Many things in life
are beyond our control
— in particular
the behaviour
of other people.



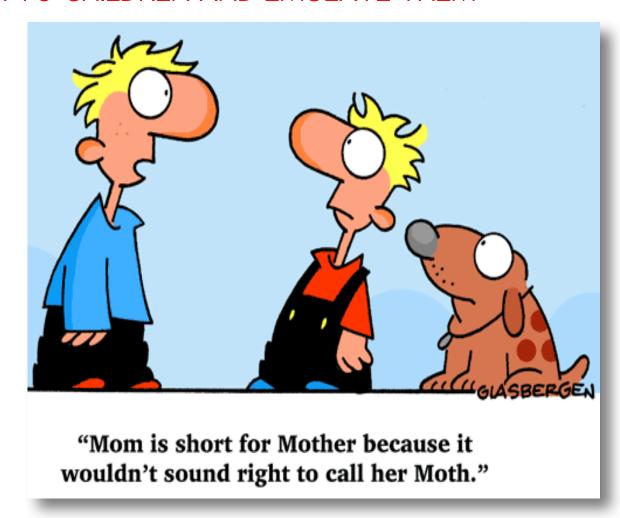
9. KEEP THINGS IN PERSPECTIVE

While you might think taking the weight of the world on your shoulders is admirable, in the long run it's unrealistic, unproductive, unhealthy, and even egotistical.



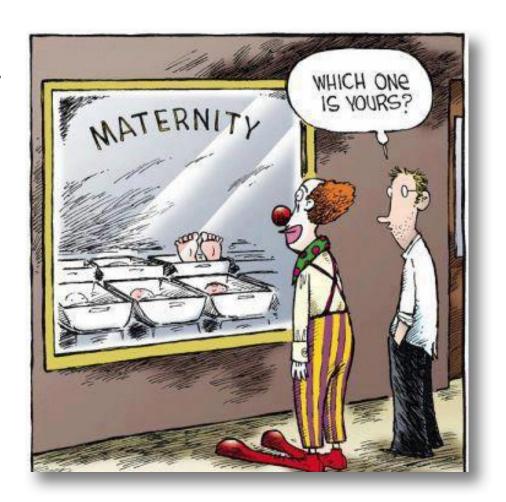
10. PAY ATTENTION TO CHILDREN AND EMULATE THEM

They are the experts on playing, taking life lightly, and laughing a lot.



11. CREATE OPPORTUNITIES TO LAUGH

- Watch a funny movie /TV show.
- Read the funny pages.
- Check out your bookstore's humour section.



12. HOST A GAME NIGHT WITH FRIENDS

- Invite funny people.
- Share a good joke.
- Share a funny story.

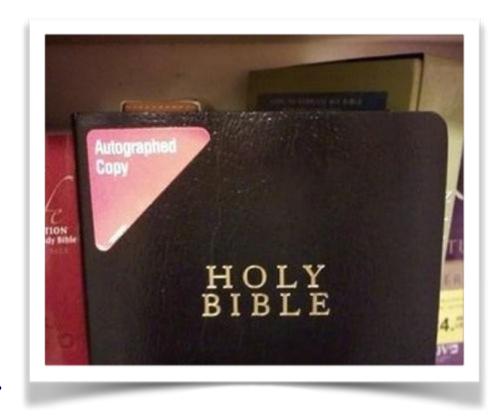


13. GO TO A COMEDY CLUB

Or a Book Club

Or go to a "laughter yoga". ha, ha, ha - ho, ho, ho,

Pioneers in "laughter therapy", find it's possible to laugh without even experiencing a funny event.



14. MAKE TIME FOR FUN ACTIVITIES e.g.

- * Bowling especially if it's your first time.
- * Karaoke please try "Let it go"



15. GOOF AROUND WITH CHILDREN and elderly.



16. DO SOMETHING SILLY - at least once a day.



17. ATTEMPT TO LAUGH AT SITUATIONS

...rather than bemoan them.



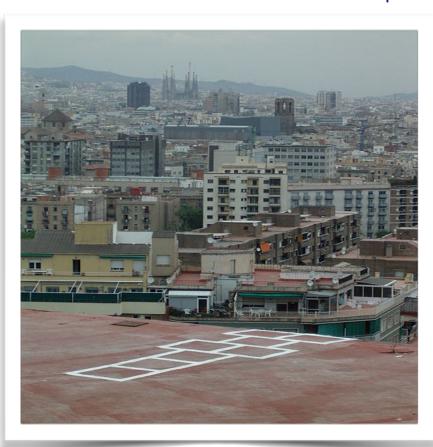
18. UNCOVER THE IRONY & ABSURDITY OF LIFE

This will help improve your mood and the mood of those around you.



19. PUT A FUNNY POSTER UP IN YOUR OFFICE OR YOUR ROOM

and choose a computer screensaver that makes you laugh.





20. KEEP A CLOWN NOSE

- ON YOUR DESK
- IN YOUR CAR
- IN YOUR HANDBAG
- IN a SPACE SHUTTLE





THANK YOU & KEEP SMILING