Final Curtain: Understanding Dying and Death

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Abstract

Originally published in Contemporary Psychology: APA Review of Books, 1996, Vol 41(9), 890–891. The reviewer note that as a television commercial might state, this is the “new and improved” third edition of Dying: Facing the Facts (see record 1995-97705-000), and it would be an accurate description. Similar to the earlier editions, it is a solid, comprehensive text on dying, death, and bereavement. At the same time, this edition is a major revision of the second edition, with four chapters on new topics, four topic chapters written by new authors, and the addition of coauthors for two other chapters. All the chapters have been updated to include some of the most current scholarly work. The text consists of 17 content chapters plus a resources chapter that lists books, audiovisuals, journals, and organizations. The reviewer concludes that this book sets high standards in the discussion of the core knowledge base of dying, death, and bereavement. The authors have synthesized the current knowledge and theoretical base with case examples and practical intervention strategies so that students will have gained a solid foundation in content with direct application to their personal and professional lives. Furthermore, the text will serve as a valuable resource for students who continue work in this area. (PsycINFO Database Record (c) 2006 APA, all rights reserved)
11 Perspectives on Dying

Kübler-Ross's five stages of dying – Depression

Depression, despair, and a sense of hopelessness become the predominant emotional responses – Acceptance

Accept the inevitability of death in a calm and peaceful manner.

12 Perspectives on Dying

Criticisms of Kübler-Ross's five stages of dying – Emotional responses to dying are not stage-like – The nature and course of an illness affects reactions to it – Individuals differ widely in their responses – Dying people focus on living, not just dying.

Download PPT "Chapter 17 The Final Challenge: Death and Dying. Biological Definitions of Death Harvard: Total Brain Death – Unresponsive to stimuli – No movement or breathing."

Similar presentations. What are some way experiences with death and dying have changed? - modern medicine, people may be in hospitals or nursing homes when they die rather than at home - culture of death = medical failure - children are protected from death - talking about death with terminally ill patients is often discouraged. Kubler-Ross. - came up with stages of death/loss and what people do to prep for and in death - stages are denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance.

Cardiopulmonary death. Lack of heartbeat/respiration. Whole-brain death. - no spontaneous breathing or cardiac function - no eye movement - Understanding Death and Dying teaches students about death, dying, bereavement, and afterlife beliefs by asking them to apply this content to their lives and to the world around them. Students see differing cultural experiences discussed in context with key theories and research. The text's pedagogy delivers relevant multi- and cross-cultural applications and connections across topics.