

What to do

- Acknowledge their experience and how they are feeling
- Listen- to facilitate linking into other supports
- Provide practical support (taking time off work, calling family members, meals)
- Engage in other conversation
- Give them time- to heal
- Encourage them to look after themselves and start to establish a routine
- Encourage them to seek professional help (EAC, GP, Crisis Intervention)
- Be aware of different referral options for support

Setting boundaries/ Encourage effective coping

- Encourage them to look after themselves
- Encourage them to access their supports
- Establish expectations around the nature of support you can offer
- Be supportive of their coping efforts, no matter how small

Looking after yourself

- Acknowledge your own emotions- feeling overwhelmed, distressed, confused, frustrated, guilty
- Be mindful of your own distress signs and need for support
- Continue to engage in your usual routine- social, personal, hobbies
- Debrief with colleagues

Human resources

Human Psychology - 1300 277 924 | www.humanpsychology.com.au Lifeline - 13 11 14 | www.lifeline.org.au Beyond Blue - 1300 224 636 | www.beyondblue.org.au Assessment and Crisis Intervention Service - 13 14 65 | www.sahealth.sa.gov.au



If you have been feeling stressed for more than two weeks, or you have felt sad or down, or lost interest in activities that you used to enjoy, contact Human Psychology on 1300 277 924 for a confidential appointment. Copyright Human Psychology 2019

What not to do

- Don't take on the responsibility for alleviating their distress
- Avoid simple reassurances, eg. You'll be ok, l know how you feel
- Don't take on the role of a counsellor
- Don't ignore your own needs and the needs of your family
- Don't lose yourself in the other person's distress