



WELCOME to *Palliative Care ECHO 5.0*

Moral Injury

October 7, 2025

Schedule

10/7/2025	Moral Distress/Injury
11/4/2025	VSED-MCF
12/2/2025	Creating a Legacy
	Complicated Bereavement?
1/6/2026	
	Goals of Care for People with Disabilities
2/3/2026	
	Cannabis in Serious Illness
3/3/2026	
4/7/2026	Advanced Agitation
	Palliative Care for Justice Involved
5/5/2026	
	Palliative Care High-Risk Perinatal
6/2/2026	

Moral Distress and Moral Injury

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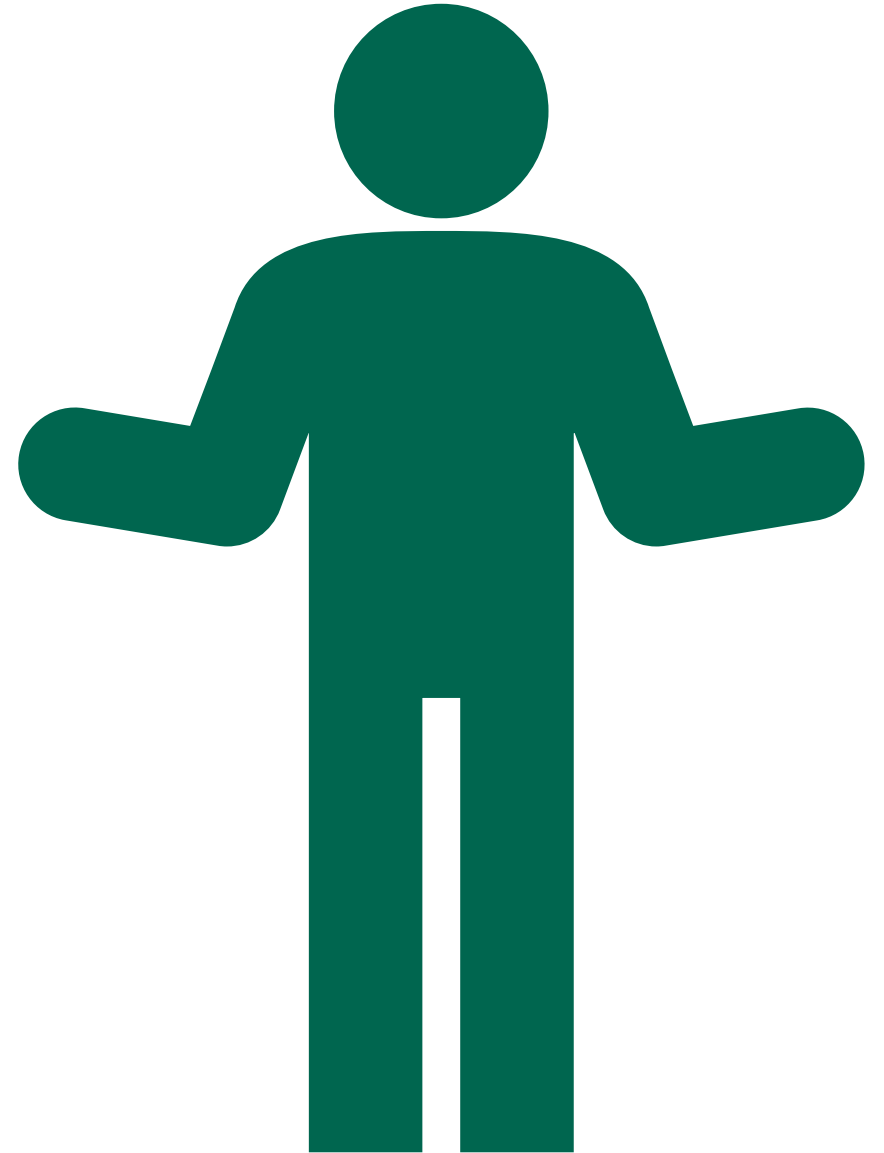
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Have you . . .

- Had challenges sleeping, waking and wondering if you could have done something differently in the care of patients?
- Felt like you were not a strong advocate for your patient?
- Felt strained by the competing responsibilities of self, family, and profession?



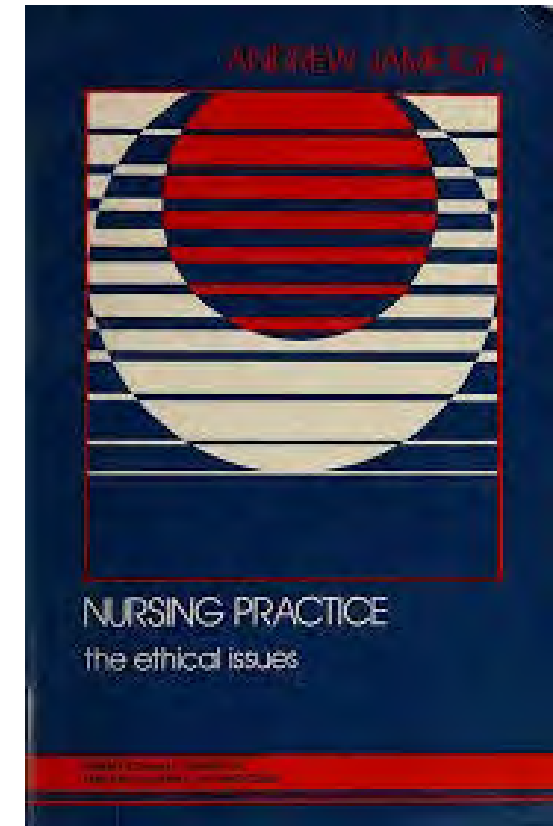
Moral Distress & Injury

- Moral Distress: Refers to the psychological unease that results when professionals identify an ethically correct action to take but are unable due to institutional or hierarchical barriers (British Medical Association, 2021).
- Moral Injury: Occurs when sustained moral distress results in a reduction in functioning or psychological harm (British Medical Association, 2021).



Moral Distress – Historical Context

- Entered nursing literature in 1984, Andrew Jameton - *Nursing Practice: The Ethical Issues*
 - Drawn from descriptions of bioethical conflicts that included:
 - Appropriate care for terminally ill patients
 - Limits of life support
 - Communication and decision-making with patients and families.



(Jameton, 1984)

Moral Distress

- Healthcare professionals encounter situations where they feel unable to act according to what they feel is right, due to institutional or hierarchical barriers (Jameton, 1984; Grace & Uveges, 2023).
- Moral distress may result in:
 - Migration from clinical areas of high stress
 - Emotional distancing from patients, compassion fatigue, and poor outcomes.
 - Attrition from the profession (Allen & Butler, 2016; Robinson et al., 2014).
 - Large financial costs associated with attrition of trained staff

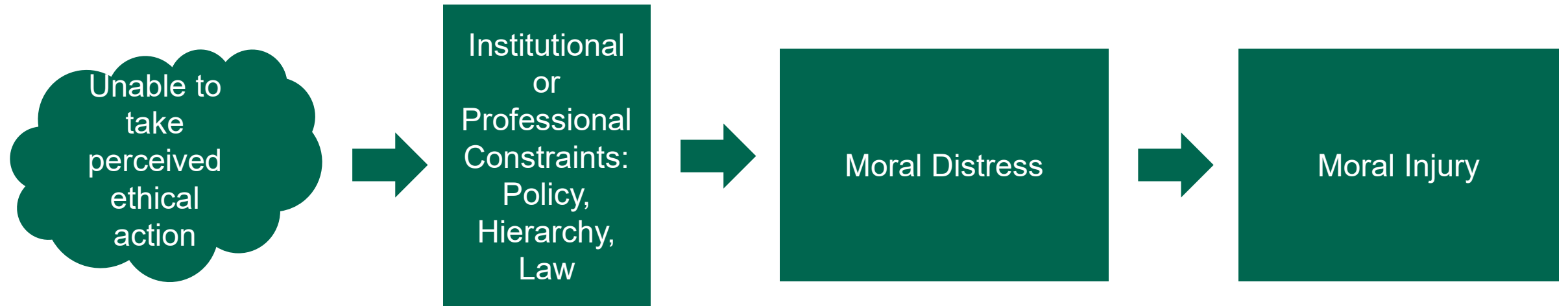
Moral Injury – Historical Context

- Introduced in 1994 by Dr. Jonathan Shay, a military psychiatrist, who identified a syndrome among Vietnam War Veterans (Nash, 2012).
- Dr. Litz, in 2009 - “Moral Injury and moral repair in war veterans: A preliminary model and intervention strategy.”
- Euripides identified the syndrome, “miasma”— to describe any violation of moral values (Koenig & Al Zaben, 2021).



Moral Injury

- Is described as a significant cognitive and emotional response that follows instances where there have been transgressions against an individual's ethical code (Williamson et al., 2021).
- Can yield:
 - Feelings of shame or guilt
 - Changes in cognition
 - Changes in self-image
 - Maladaptive coping (Williamson et al., 2021).



Strategies to Address Moral Distress and Injury

- Developing moral agency among healthcare professionals (Robinson et al., 2014).
 - Provide ethics education that speaks to everyday ethical issues.
 - Empower clinical staff:
 - Identify a problem
 - Sort out nuances
 - Conceptualize and act.

Strategies to Address Moral Distress and Injury

- American Association of Critical Care Nurses 4 A's (Rushton, 2006).
 - Ask
 - Affirm
 - Assess
 - Act
- Moral Distress Consult Service (Epstein & Delgado, 2010).



(The 4A's to Rise Above Moral Distress, n.d.)

Strategies to Address Moral Distress and Injury

- Policy development for recurrent issues.
- Interdisciplinary collaboration to foster support and pooled resources to navigate challenges



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