

BEREAVEMENT

PROFEDIGAETH



PAPYRUS
PREVENTION OF YOUNG SUICIDE
ATAL HUNANLADDIAD IFANC



When someone you love dies – it can be completely devastating. Everyone will be affected by bereavement at some point in their life and it can be an incredibly tough and overwhelming time. HOPELINEUK speaks to many young people who tell us that they feel suicidal after experiencing a bereavement. So we have put together some information about bereavement, how it can feel and what kind of help is available.

How does it feel?

There is no right or wrong way to feel when someone you love dies. You may have good days as well as bad days. There's no set time frame for grief - it is a lifelong process. Your emotions might be quite powerful and overwhelming sometimes and yet, at other times, you may feel distant or numb.

Common feelings associated with bereavement can be shock, fear, overwhelming sadness, anger, numbness, guilt or even relief – especially if you've seen a loved one suffer for a period of time. All of these feelings are understandable and normal reactions.

Some bereavement and loss experts suggest that there are four stages of grief: accepting your loss is real, experiencing the pain of grief, adjusting to life without your loved one and, in time, putting less energy and time into grief and more into another aspect of your life. You may well experience all of these things at some point but not necessarily in a specific order. Grief can leave you feeling all over the place. In time though, these feelings can become less intense.

Pan fydd anwylyd yn marw, gall fod yn ergyd gwbl ysgytvol. Bydd profedigaeth yn effeithio ar bawb ar ryw adeg yn eu bywyd a gall fod yn amser anodd a llethol tu hwnt. Mae HOPELINEUK yn siarad â llawer o bobl ifanc sy'n dweud wrthym eu bod yn teimlo'n hunanladdol yn sgil eu profedigaeth. Felly, rydyn ni wedi llunio rhywfaint o wybodaeth am brofedigaeth, y teimladau all ddod yn ei sgil, a'r math o help sydd ar gael.

Sut mae'n teimlo?

Does dim ffordd gywir nac anghywir o deimlo pan fydd anwylyd yn marw. Efallai y cewch chi ddyddiau da yn ogystal â dyddiau gwael. Nid yw galar yn dilyn amserlen benodol - mae'n broses gydol oes. Weithiau, gall eich emosiynau fod yn eithaf pwerus a llethol ac eto, ar adegau eraill, gallwch chi deimlo'n bell neu'n ddigynnwrf.

Gall teimladau cyffredin sy'n gysylltiedig â phrofedigaeth gynnwys sioc, ofn, tristwch llethol, dicter, diffyg cynnwrf, euogrwydd neu ryddhad hyd yn oed - yn enwedig os ydych chi wedi gweld anwylyd yn dioddef am beth amser. Mae'r holl deimladau hyn yn ddealladwy ac yn normal.

Mae rhai arbenigwyr yn y maes profedigaeth a cholloedd yn awgrymu bod yna bedwar cam i alar: derbyn bod eich colled yn real, profi poen galar, addasu i fywyd heb eich anwylyd ac, ymhen amser, treulio llai o egni ac amser ar alar a mwya ar agweddau eraill o'ch bywyd. Efallai y byddwch chi'n profi'r holl bethau hyn ar ryw adeg ond nid o reidrwydd mewn unrhyw drefn benodol. Gall galar eich drysu chi'n lân. Fodd bynnag, ymhen amser, gall y teimladau hyn leihau o ran dwyster.

What can I do to help myself?

- **Sit with the pain.** After a significant loss, the pain can seem unbearable. Especially at first. We may feel like we're not coping, or that things will never get better. It's really important to allow ourselves to experience the pain, so that we can heal from it. Grief can often be thought of as part of a restorative or healing process. By pushing the pain away, and not allowing ourselves to confront it, we can experience it again at a later time. Some prefer this approach as it allows them to delay the pain for the time being and address other life factors. Sometimes, delaying the grieving process can be therapeutic but, inevitably, a time will come when you may feel like you are at a stage to handle certain emotions. By using support and acknowledging that things may take time to feel okay again you will be better able to cope with a loss, and less likely to develop unhealthy coping strategies that may put you at risk.
- **Let it out.** It's important to be able to express what we really feel. It's okay to not feel okay – and it's okay to cry. Being able to release your emotions and allow yourself to genuinely feel what you feel can help in the long and short term.
- **Reach out for help.** There's a popular saying that goes: "a problem shared is a problem halved". This idea is relevant when it comes to loss – reaching out to people who are compassionate and empathetic can be truly healing. It is also important that we avoid those who do not empathise or offer compassion. There are a number of specialised services who offer this support depending on the type of loss a person has experienced.
- **Don't blame yourself.** Often, after experiencing a bereavement, some people reflect on what happened to cause this or what went wrong. This reflection can sometimes lead to feelings of guilt and can impact your self-esteem. It is important not

Beth alla i ei wneud i helpu fy hun?

- **Eistedd gyda'r boen.** Ar ôl colled arwyddocaol, gall y boen ymddangos yn annioddefol, yn enwedig ar y dechrau. Gallwn deimlo fel ein bod yn methu ymdopi neu feddwl na fydd pethau byth yn gwella. Mae'n bwysig iawn inni brofi'r boen er mwyn ei orchfygu. Yn aml, gellir meddwl am alar fel rhan o'r broses adfer neu iacháu. Trwy wthio'r boen i ffwrdd, a gwrtod ei wynebu, gallwn ei brofi eto yn nes ymlaen. Mae'n well gan rai y dull hwn gan ei fod yn chaniatáu iddynt ohirio'r boen am y tro a mynd i'r afael â ffactorau eraill yn eu bywydau. Weithiau, gall gohirio'r broses alaru fod yn therapiwtig ond, yn anochel, daw amser pan fyddwch yn teimlo'n barod i drin rhai o'ch emosiynau. Trwy ddefnyddio cefnogaeth a chydhabod y gallai gymryd peth amser i deimlo'n iawn eto, byddwch yn gallu ymdopi'n well â cholled, ac yn llai tebygol o ddatblygu strategaethau ymdopi afiach a allai'ch rhoi chi mewn perygl.
- **Mynegi'ch teimladau.** Mae'n bwysig inni fynegi ein gwir deimladau. Mae'n iawn peidio â theimlo'n iawn - ac mae'n iawn crío. Bydd rhyddhau eich emosiynau a chaniatáu'ch hun i brofi teimladau, yn eich helpu yn y tymor hir yn ogystal â'r tymor byr.
- **Gofyn am help.** Yn ôl y dywediad poblogaidd: "mae rhannu problem yn ei haneru". Mae'r syniad hwn yn berthnasol o ran colled - gall estyn allan at bobl sy'n dosturiol ac yn empathig fod yn iachusol iawn. Mae hefyd yn bwysig ein bod yn osgo'i'r rhai hynny sydd ddim yn cynnig empathi neu dosturi. Mae yna nifer o wasanaethau arbenigol sy'n cynnig y gefnogaeth hon gan ddibynnu ar y math o golled a brofwyd. Efallai y byddwch chi'n profi'r holl bethau hyn ar ryw adeg ond nid o reidrwydd mewn unrhyw drefn benodol. Gall galar eich drysu chi'n lân. Fodd bynnag, ymhene amser, gall y teimladau hyn leihau o ran dwyster.
- **Peidio â beio'ch hun.** Yn aml mewn profedigaeth, mae rhai pobl yn myfyrio yngylch yr hyn a'i hachosodd, neu'r hyn a aeth o'i le. Weithiau, gall y myfyrdod hwn arwain at deimladau o euogrwydd a gall effeithio ar eich hunan-barch. Mae'n bwysig peidio â chael eich difetha gan yr euogrwydd hwn, ac i gofio bod.

to get consumed by this guilt, to remember that death is a natural part of life and that one individual cannot take full responsibility for what has happened. Also, it is natural to sometimes feel happy after a loss, even though we are also experiencing pain at the same time – and that's okay!

- **Give it time.** Bereavement can be like a rollercoaster. It's going to take time for things to feel different. How long will depend on many things – most importantly the significance of the loss to you, not other people. Gradually though, feelings may change and you will adapt. Life might not be the same as before – you may experience other losses related to the bereavement – but time will make a difference. We may also need to take time to reflect, to appreciate what has changed. This kind of reflection can often bring a whole new level of perspective for some, and can even be a positive to take away from the grieving process.

- **Look after yourself.** Take time to be kind to yourself. Take time off work if you need to or have a break. Engage in an activity that you enjoy; something that feels doable and manageable. If you need to talk about the person who's died – that is okay and sometimes it's really important too. You may notice things feel harder on the anniversary of someone's death or perhaps on the birthday of the person who has died. If something like this is coming up and it's making you feel vulnerable, plan ahead and take time to look after yourself.

When supporting someone else

If you are supporting someone else through bereavement don't diminish their feelings or try and fix things. Give them space. Listen and allow them to talk freely. This will help them feel heard and less alone. It's not your job to fix everything – just being with someone can be very valuable and comforting.

marwolaeth yn rhan naturiol o fywyd ac na all yr un unigolyn gymryd cyfrifoldeb llawn am yr hyn a ddigwyddodd. Hefyd, mae'n naturiol weithiau i deimlo'n hapus ar ôl colled, er ein bod ni hefyd yn profi poen ar yr un pryd - ac mae hynny'n iawn!

- **Rhoi amser iddo.** Gall profedigaeth fod fel "reid colli cylla". Bydd yn cymryd amser cyn i bethau deimlo'n wahanol. Bydd hyd y cyfnod yn dibynnu ar lawer o bethau - yn bwysicaf oll, arwyddocâd y golled i chi, nid i bobl eraill. Serch hynny, gall teimladau newid yn raddol a byddwch yn addasu. Efallai na fydd bywyd yr un fath ag o'r blaen - efallai y byddwch chi'n profi colledion eraill sy'n gysylltiedig â'r brofedigaeth - ond bydd amser yn gwneud gwahaniaeth. Efallai y bydd angen cymryd amser hefyd i fyfyr, i werthfawrogi'r hyn sydd wedi newid. Yn aml, gall myfyrdod o'r math hwn roi perspectif hollol newydd i rai, a gall hyd yn oed rhywbeth cadarnhaol ddeillio o'r broses alaru.
- **Gofalu amdanoch eich hun.** Cymerwch amser i fod yn garedig â chi'ch hun. Cymerwch amser i ffwrdd o'r gwaith os oes angen neu gael seibiant. Cymerwch ran mewn gweithgaredd yr ydych yn ei fwynhau - rhywbeth sy'n hawdd i'w wneud a'i reoli. Os oes angen ichi siarad am yr ymadawedig - mae hynny'n iawn, ac weithiau mae'n bwysig iawn hefyd. Efallai y bydd pethau'n teimlo'n anoddach wrth goffáu'r farwolaeth bob blwyddyn neu wrth ddatlhu pen-blwydd yr un nad yw bellach gyda ni. Os yw rhywbeth fel hyn yn digwydd ac yn gwneud ichi deimlo'n fregus, cynlluniwch ymlaen llaw a chymerwch amser i edrych ar ôl eich hun.

Wrth gefnogi rhywun arall

Os ydych chi'n cefnogi rhywun arall trwy brofedigaeth, peidiwch â bychanu'u teimladau na cheisio trefnu pethau. Rhowch le iddyn nhw. Byddwch yn glust a rhowch gyfle iddyn nhw siarad yn rhydd. Bydd hyn yn helpu nhw i deimlo'n llai unig ac i gredu bod rhywun yn clywed eu llais. Nid eich gwaith chi yw trefnu popeth - gall rhywbeth symf fel cadw cwmni fod o werth a chysur mawr.

Where can I get help from?

Bereavement can be incredibly painful and difficult to go through. While the pain from a bereavement is totally natural and understandable, it is not always easy to live with. There are lots of different services and options if you want to talk to someone about loss and bereavement.

While being bereaved and experiencing grief isn't an illness, your GP might be able to offer you some help. Your GP might be able to refer you for a service like counselling or prescribe medication if appropriate.

You don't need to see your doctor to access help as there are lots of different services that offer help. The list below outlines some different services that are available for you.



Somewhere to turn when someone dies

Cruse Bereavement Care
0808 808 1677
helpline@cruse.org.uk

Advice to anyone who has been affected by a death, including bereaved military families.

Hope Again
www.hopeagain.org.uk
Cruse's website for children & young people.

Bereaved Through Alcohol and Drugs (BEAD)
Information and support for anyone bereaved through alcohol or drug use.

Bereavement Advice Centre
0800 634 9494

Supports bereaved people on a range of practical issues via a single freephone number.

Bereavement Trust
0800 435 455

Helpline for people who are experiencing bereavement.

Child Bereavement UK
0800 028 8840

Supports families and provides training to professionals when a baby or child of any age dies or is dying, or when a child is facing bereavement.

Child Death Helpline
0800 282 986
0808 800 6019

Helpline for anyone affected by the death of a child of any age, from pre-birth to adult, under any circumstances, however recently or long ago.

Lullaby Trust
0808 802 6868

Provides support for bereaved families and anyone affected by a sudden infant death.

NHS Choices
www.nhs.uk

Information on bereavement.

Royal College of Psychiatrists
www.rcpsych.ac.uk

Information on bereavement.

Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide (SOBS)
0300 111 5065

email.support@uksobs.org
www.uksobs.org
A self-help, voluntary organisation which aims to meet the needs and break the isolation of those bereaved by the suicide of a close relative or friend.

Winston's Wish
08088 020 021
ask@winstonswish.org
www.winstonswish.org

Winston's Wish is a childhood bereavement charity in the UK. The charity offers a wide range of practical support and guidance to bereaved children, their families and professionals.

O ble galla i gael help

Gall profedigaeth fod yn hynod boenus ac anodd. Er bod y poen sy'n deillio o brofedaeth yn hollo'l naturiol a dealladwy, nid yw hi bob amser yn hawdd dygymod â'r sefyllfa. Mae yna lawer o wahanol wasanaethau ac opsiynau ar gael os hoffech chi siarad â rhywun am golled a phrofedaeth.

Er nad yw profedigaeth a galar yn afiechyd, effalai y bydd eich meddyg teulu yn gallu'u cyfeirio chi at wasanaeth fel cwnsela neu roi meddyginaeth, os yw'n briodol.

Does dim angen ichi weld eich meddyg i gael cymorth gan fod yna nifer o wasanaethau'n cynnig help. Mae'r rhestr isod yn amlinellu rhai o'r gwasanaethau sydd ar gael i chi.

Child Death Helpline

0800 282 986
0808 800 6019

Llinell Gymorth i bwy bynnag sy'n cael ei effeithio gan farwolaeth plentyn o unrhyw oedran – o'r cyfnod cyn-genii i oedolaeth, ac o dan unrhyw amgylchiadau, yn ddiwallod neu bell yn ôl.

Lullaby Trust

0808 802 6868

Mae'n darparu cefnogaeth i deuluoedd mewn profedigaeth ac unrhyw un sy'n cael ei effeithio gan farwolaeth sydyn bananod.

Dewisidiadur' GIG

www.nhs.uk
Gwybodaeth am brofedaeth.

Coleg Brenhinol y Seicritydion
www.rcpsych.ac.uk

Information on bereavement.

Survivors of Bereavement by Suicide (SOBS)

0300 111 5065
email.support@uksobs.org
www.uksobs.org

Sefydliaid gwirfoddol hunangymorth sy'n ceisio diwallu anghenion a threchu arwahanwrwyd y rhai sydd mewn profedigaeth yn sgil hunanladdiad perthynas agos neu ffrind.

Winston's Wish
08088 020 021
ask@winstonswish.org
www.winstonswish.org

Mae Winston's Wish yn elusen ar gyfer plant mewn profedigaeth yn y DU. Mae'r elusen yn cynnig ystod eang o gefnogaeth ac arweiniad ymarferol i blant mewn profedigaeth, eu teuluoedd a'u gweithwyr proffesiynol.

If a bereavement leads you to think about suicide:

For some young people, the pain or difficulties related to someone dying may lead to thoughts of suicide. HOPELINEUK offers support for anyone up to the age of 35 who is experiencing thoughts of suicide.

We can give you a safe space to talk about thoughts of suicide and what's been happening in your life for suicide to feel like an option.

Os yw profedigaeth yn eich arwain i feddwl am hunanladdiad:

I rai pobl ifanc, gall y boen neu'r anawsterau sy'n gysylltiedig â rhywun yn marw arwain at feddyliau yngylch hunanladdiad. Mae HOPELINEUK yn cynnig cefnogaeth i unrhyw un hyd at 35 oed sy'n hel meddyliau o'r fath.

Gallwn roi lle diogel ichi siarad am feddyliau yngylch hunanladdiad a'r digwyddiadau a barodd ichi deimlo bod hyn yn opsiwn.

HOPELINEUK

Call: **0800 068 4141**

Text: **07860 039 967**

Email: **pat@papyrus-uk.org**

Opening hours:

9am - 10pm weekdays

2pm - 10pm weekends

2pm - 10pm bank holidays

Our Suicide Prevention Advisers are ready to support you.

HOPELINEUK

Ffoniwch: **0800 068 4141**

Neges Destun: **07860 039 967**

E-bost: **pat@papyrus-uk.org**

Oriau agor:

9am - 10pm dyddiau'r wythnos

2pm - 10pm penwythnosau

2pm - 10pm gwyliau banc

Mae ein cyngorwyr atal hunanladdiad yn barod i'ch cynorthwyo.

