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The Role of the Chaplain in Healthcare

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Classic Images of Chaplaincy



Contemporary Chaplains

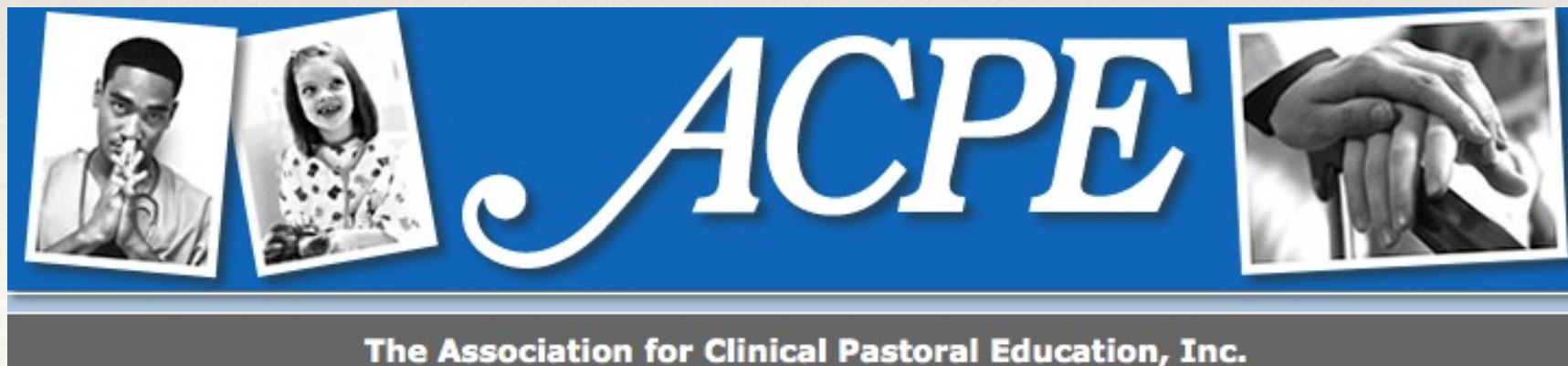
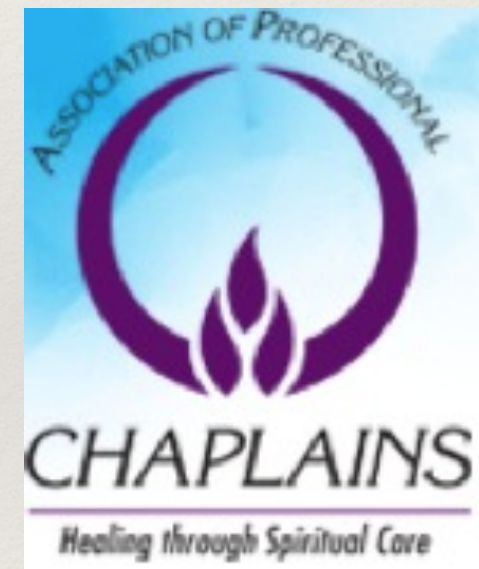


Chaplaincy Education

Professional Chaplaincy Education:

- ❖ Masters degree in religion
- ❖ Ordination or endorsement by a religious community
- ❖ One year of full time intensively supervised clinical training
- ❖ Ongoing Peer review process
- ❖ Certification as a Chaplain Educator requires 3 - 5 years of additional clinical training

Professional Healthcare Chaplaincy



Spiritual Care and Religious Care



Spiritual Care

**Direct
Patient and
Family Care**



**Staff and
Provider
Care**

Care for the *Spirit* of the Organization

Care for Patients and Families

Assessment - Intervention - Outcome based care

- ❖ Participation in interdisciplinary rounding and care planning
- ❖ Crisis care during codes and critical events
- ❖ Making meaning of illness, loss and transition
- ❖ Addressing spiritual distress
- ❖ Supporting resiliency
- ❖ Assessing positive and negative spiritual and religious coping
- ❖ Providing emotional support
- ❖ Advocating for cultural needs and resources
- ❖ End-of-Life care
- ❖ Ethical deliberation and education
- ❖ Documentation in the EHR

Care for Staff and Providers

- ❖ Finding meaning in work
- ❖ Debriefing critical events
- ❖ Supporting wellness and self care practices
- ❖ Addressing spiritual distress
- ❖ Supporting resiliency
- ❖ Providing emotional support
- ❖ Advocating for cultural needs and resources
- ❖ Ethical deliberation
- ❖ Offering religious support and care
- ❖ Education and training for staff, providers and chaplaincy students

Care for the Spirit of the Organization

- ❖ Organizational ethics - use of organizational resources
- ❖ Facilitating palliative care
- ❖ Encouraging a culture of wellness
- ❖ Responding to hospital wide critical events and memorials
- ❖ Spirituality of space - supporting reflective and self care enhancing spaces
- ❖ Advising administration on critical decisions (more common in religious hospitals)
- ❖ Advocating for the needs of particular cultural populations served by the hospital - accommodating religious needs and practices
- ❖ Community engagement and education
- ❖ Supporting “cultural transformation” efforts

Questions and Clarifications

