

Psychotherapeutic Considerations for Patients With Terminal Illness

Maia S. Kredentser, Ph.D., and Harvey Max Chochinov, M.D., Ph.D.

Dignity has gained increasing attention as a vital component of quality of life and quality of end-of-life care. This article reviews psychological, spiritual, existential, and physical issues facing patients at the end of life as well as practical considerations in providing therapy for this population. The authors reviewed several evidence-based treatments for enhancing end-of-life experience and mitigating suffering, including a primary focus on dignity therapy and an additional review of meaning-centered psychotherapy, acceptance and commitment therapy, and cognitive-behavioral therapy. Each of these therapies has an

emerging evidence base, but they have not been compared to each other in trials. Thus, the choice of psychotherapy for patients at the end of life will reflect patient characteristics, therapist orientation and expertise with various approaches, and feasibility within the care context. Future research is needed to directly compare the efficacy and feasibility of these interventions to determine optimal care delivery.

Am J Psychother 2020; 73:137–143;
doi: 10.1176/appi.psychotherapy.20190048

Quality palliative care at the end of life encompasses care of the whole person, focusing on multiple domains of human suffering. Patients approaching death experience physical symptoms along with psychological, spiritual, and existential distress for which appropriate psychotherapeutic intervention can have significant impact. Awareness of these sources of distress and understanding of how personal dignity can be maintained or compromised in approaching death can help health care providers offer services in a sensitive and ever-narrowing time frame. Increasing research on empirically supported psychotherapies that target this patient population can help psychologists, psychiatrists, and other mental health clinicians to provide enhanced care for these patients.

PSYCHOLOGICAL ISSUES AMONG PATIENTS WITH TERMINAL ILLNESS

Depression is one of the most common mental health problems faced by individuals with terminal illness, affecting approximately 20% of patients. Yet such depression remains “misunderstood, underdiagnosed, and undertreated” (1, 2). Approximately 14% of patients receiving palliative care meet criteria for an anxiety disorder, with many more experiencing decreased quality of life or deteriorating emotional well-being caused by anxiety about death (3). Reasons for lack of diagnosis and treatment include limited clinician ability to differentiate a normal emotional response from clinically

significant symptoms, difficulty distinguishing physical symptoms from those secondary to depression, and uncertainty in applying psychotropic medications and psychotherapy for this medically complex population (2, 4). Helping clinicians recognize and treat depression at the end of life has significant implications for patients’ and families’ quality of life. Undertreated depression and anxiety can reduce treatment adherence, increase physical symptoms, and hamper the developmental tasks of dying (e.g., pursuit of meaning and connection and saying goodbye) (1).

HIGHLIGHTS

- Psychological issues at the end of life include depression, anxiety, anticipatory grief, pain management, and dignity-related concerns.
- Adaptations to therapy, including therapist flexibility in regard to scheduling and goals of care, inclusion of family or health care team members, and shortened or unpredictable duration of therapy, are all important considerations in treating this population.
- Several evidence-based treatments, including dignity therapy, meaning-centered psychotherapy, acceptance and commitment therapy, and cognitive-behavioral therapy, address psychological, social, spiritual, and existential issues at the end of life.

The threatened and experienced losses faced by patients at the end of life are also associated with anticipatory grief and fear of death (5). There is surprisingly little research on anticipatory grief among patients receiving palliative care (6), and when identified, this grief is often treated suboptimally (7). Distress related to life's meaning and purpose and lack of control in the face of loss and imminent death often result in spiritual distress. Spiritual distress can be a component of existential suffering and may or may not be associated with religiosity (8, 9). In health care, spirituality is defined as "the aspect of humanity that refers to the way individuals seek and express meaning and purpose, and the way they experience their connectedness to the moment, to self, to others, to nature, and to the significant or sacred." (10). Because meaning and purpose are often tied to spiritual well-being, existential distress can emerge when these aspects of self are lost, tenuous, or threatened (11). Spiritual well-being is protective against depression, hopelessness, and desire for death in terminal illness (12–15). Religion and spirituality can be adaptive (e.g., seeking love and care) or maladaptive (e.g., pleading, seeking mercy, feeling betrayed) (16). The latter can be an important target of psychotherapeutic intervention because these patients are more apt to feel they are being punished or abandoned and are more likely to endure decreased quality of life and increased anxiety, depression, and desire for hastened death (17, 18).

The loss of previous roles, meaninglessness, decreased sense of control, and subjective incompetence have been identified as key factors in demoralization of patients with terminal illness (19). Demoralization, depression, loss of meaning and purpose, and low self-worth have been identified as mediators in the relationship between quality of life and desire for death (20). There is evidence that desire for hastened death may fluctuate in the last weeks of life and varies as a function of depression, physical symptom severity, spiritual distress, hopelessness, mental health history, and preexisting wish to die (21). This evidence is consistent with reports that patients receiving palliative care are at increased risk of suicide compared with the general population (20).

CONSERVATION OF DIGNITY

Through decades of research focused on elements of distress in populations at the end of life, our research group has identified clinically relevant aspects of dignity in health care. We have developed an empirical model of dignity for terminally ill patients, comprising three themes that are critical to the conservation of dignity in end-of-life care (Figure 1): illness-related concerns, a dignity-conserving repertoire, and a social dignity inventory. Illness-related themes are most directly mediated by the illness itself and include symptom

Editor's Note: This article is part of the special issue "Consultation-Liaison Psychotherapy," guest edited by Jonathan Hunter, M.D., F.R.C.P.C. Although authors were invited to submit manuscripts for the themed issue, all articles underwent peer review as per journal policies.

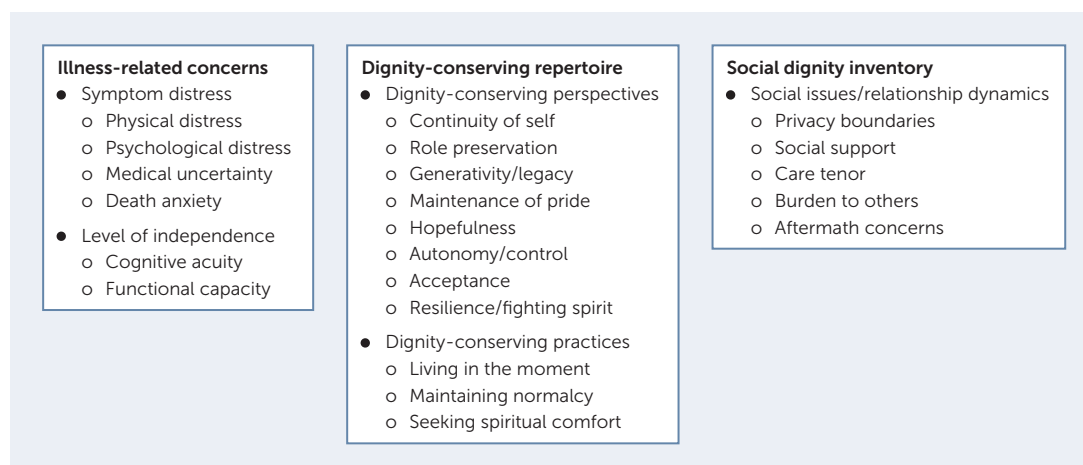
distress and level of independence. The dignity-conserving repertoire includes having a dignity-conserving perspective (i.e., ways of coping that reinforce a sense of personhood) as well as dignity-

conserving practices or approaches that patients and care providers can foster to maintain dignity (i.e., maintaining normalcy, seeking spiritual sources of comfort, and living in the moment). The social dignity inventory refers to interpersonal and relationship attributes that can either enhance or diminish the sense of dignity (i.e., respect for privacy, social support, perceived burden to others, aftermath concerns, and care tenor). This model is nonhierarchical, meaning that each individual possesses unique differences and personal attributes that can influence personal dignity and that acknowledging these characteristics is fundamental to the preservation of dignity.

Because some elements of dignity are externally mediated, they can be influenced by the qualities, attitudes, and general disposition of the health care provider. Our research (22) has found that how patients perceive themselves to be seen by health care providers can profoundly influence their overall sense of dignity. Understanding of the psychological landscape of patients nearing end of life and the model of dignity for patients who are terminally ill provides an important context for applying psychotherapeutic interventions for this patient population.

PSYCHOTHERAPY AT THE END OF LIFE

Psychotherapy at the end of life includes the foundation of a strong therapeutic relationship that is based on trust, therapist empathy, presence, and unconditional positive regard for the patient and his or her emotional distress (23, 24). Therapists should have a good understanding of mental disorders and be able to differentiate between normal and abnormal coping and emotional expression at the end of life. They must also be mindful of a diminished and often unpredictable time frame for therapy and the need for flexibility in scheduling. Practical adaptations for therapists are reviewed in Table 1. These adaptations may include blocking out time to see patients as needed; allowing for rescheduling with little notice; seeing patients more often when they are well enough; decreasing the length of sessions as needed; and being open to including family members in treatment on the basis of patient preference, comfort, and need (25). Therapists must adjust to the patient's goals and expectations of a good therapeutic outcome because these can fluctuate significantly depending on the patient's medical status. Ongoing collaboration with the patient's medical team while maintaining appropriate patient-therapist confidentiality is essential. At times, therapy may be focused more systemically on the patient and care team relationship in order to improve

FIGURE 1. Model of dignity for people with a terminal illness^a

^a Adapted from Chochinov et al. (28).

patient care. Consideration of how therapy may be terminated, possible lack of closure for the patient and therapist, and therapists' management of their own beliefs and possible fears about death are important in providing effective care (25).

Psychologists, psychiatrists, and others engaging in psychotherapy in palliative care settings are well served by understanding the medical conditions and symptom challenges facing patients and how these symptoms interact with patients' psychological distress (26). Care providers must also understand the developmental tasks associated with dying and the manifestations of emotional and existential distress. Therapists need to be aware of evidence-based psychotherapies for the range of mental health issues that may be encountered with patients who are at the end of life. A majority of psychotherapies have not been evaluated for use with populations receiving palliative care and may not be generalizable to this population (26). For instance, a Cochrane review of psychotherapy for the treatment of depression among patients with advanced cancer found that although psychotherapy (primarily supportive in nature) was useful for treating depressive states, there was insufficient research to support its effectiveness for patients with advanced cancer and clinically diagnosed depression, including major depressive disorder (27). Hence, below we offer a review of several evidence-based modalities developed specifically for patients with a terminal illness.

CONTEMPORARY PSYCHOTHERAPIES FOR END-OF-LIFE CARE

Dignity Therapy

Dignity therapy is an established intervention for terminally ill populations, with demonstrated efficacy in enhancing end-of-life experience (28–31). This brief intervention targets sense of meaning, purpose, and dignity, and is based on the model of dignity for the terminally ill and related research

(28–31). The therapy uses a framework involving open-ended questions delivered by a trained professional that elicit memories, hopes, wishes, life lessons, and the legacy the patient wishes to leave for loved ones (30) (Box 1).

Sessions are recorded and transcribed verbatim, then edited to create a narrative or generativity document for patients to bequeath to friends and family. The efficacy of dignity therapy has been evaluated in many clinical and cultural contexts (32–36), often through the use of the Patient Dignity Inventory (37), a 25-item self-report measure assessing domains of symptom distress, existential distress, dependency, peace of mind, and social support. This tool has been validated in several languages (e.g., Greek, Mandarin, Spanish, Italian, German) and among patients with various illnesses, including specific cancers, noncancer terminal illness, and psychiatric illness (38–42). Additionally, a briefer measure called the Dignity Impact Scale has been validated for use as a clinical marker of dignity that can be used pre- and postintervention (43).

More than 85% of patients and families have found dignity therapy helpful and have been satisfied with the intervention (44). In the first randomized controlled trial of dignity therapy compared with supportive psychotherapy and standard palliative care (31), those receiving dignity therapy were more likely to report that the intervention was helpful, enhanced their sense of dignity, changed how their family saw them, and that they felt it would be helpful to their families. Because baseline levels of distress were low in the trial, significant differences on symptom distress, depression, anxiety, desire for death, and suicidality did not emerge. However, trials of dignity therapy among patients with higher baseline levels of distress have demonstrated significant improvements in depression and anxiety symptoms at the end of life (45, 46). Recent systematic reviews of dignity therapy (47, 48) show that it is efficacious for increasing a sense of dignity. Pooled effect sizes on anxiety and depression symptoms have been nonsignificant but have favored dignity

TABLE 1. Practical adaptations to psychotherapy for patients receiving end-of-life care

Therapeutic issue	Practical adaptation
Unpredictable time frame for therapy	Flexibility in scheduling; blocked time to see patients as needed (on-call basis); more frequent sessions when patient is well; shorter session length
Goals of treatment	Adapt to fit patient's medical status; include family members per patient preference; focus on patient and care team relationship to improve care if needed

therapy over control interventions, and there is evidence that dignity therapy also has enhanced self-reported quality of life. However, heterogeneity in how quality of life has been assessed across studies makes it difficult to draw definitive conclusions regarding dignity therapy's efficacy in this area. It has been suggested that dignity or dignity-related distress should be the primary outcome assessed in examining the efficacy of dignity therapy (43). Other studies have focused on outcomes tracking end-of-life experience, such as increased levels of positive affect, sense of life closure, gratitude, hope, life satisfaction, resilience, and self-efficacy (49).

As research on dignity therapy has progressed, the therapy has been adapted and paired with other interventions, including the life plan intervention (50), family life review (36, 51, 52), and a legacy-building web portal (53). In addition to palliative care contexts, dignity therapy has been used to successfully reduce dignity-related distress in chronic illness (51), bone-marrow transplant (54), major depressive disorder (55, 56), alcohol use disorder (57), health-related trauma (58), and suicidality in incarcerated populations (59).

Other Therapies Focused on Distress at the End of Life

Meaning-centered psychotherapy (MCP) is an intervention specifically targeting a sense of meaning to mitigate existential distress at the end of life. This intervention has been studied extensively in both individual and group contexts. MCP is a seven-to-eight-session manualized psychotherapy focused on developing or increasing a sense of meaning among patients with cancer. Sessions focus on understanding sources of meaning, identity, legacy, coping with limitations, creativity, and connection. Multiple randomized controlled trials (60–63) have shown significant improvements in overall quality of life, sense of meaning, and spiritual well-being in those who participate in MCP compared with control interventions, such as supportive psychotherapy or usual care.

Emerging evidence supports acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) as an efficacious intervention for patients with a terminal illness, particularly for the understudied and difficult-to-target symptom of anticipatory grief. In ACT,

psychological distress is thought to arise from an unwillingness to engage with unpleasant thoughts, sensations, feelings, and memories (i.e., experiential avoidance). The energy required for the aforementioned avoidance prevents or limits the pursuit of valued and meaningful activities. ACT (64) is thus a present-focused therapy that targets increased psychological flexibility through acceptance of situations over which one has little or no control. In palliative populations, acceptance is negatively associated with psychological distress (65). In a cohort of palliative care inpatients, acceptance was the strongest predictor of anticipatory grief, with higher acceptance associated with lower anticipatory grief, above and beyond the effects of anxiety and depression (6). Evidence from a study of patients with cancer (66) also suggests that increased acceptance gained through ACT treatment is associated with reduced psychological distress and improved mood and quality of life. ACT also has a strong evidence base for pain management with efficacy shown among patients with cancer and chronic disease (67, 68); however, research specific to the end of life is limited.

In addition to the aforementioned approaches, cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) has a solid evidence base for use among patients receiving palliative care and may be particularly helpful in managing common symptoms of depression and anxiety in addition to physical discomfort. Cognitive restructuring related to specific maladaptive anxious or depressive thoughts and behavioral management of physical (e.g., pain and dyspnea) and psychological symptoms can be helpful. Diaphragmatic breathing, progressive muscle relaxation, guided imagery, and clinical hypnosis can all be useful to aid in coping, self-management, and management of pain (69). These approaches can be adapted as needed for individual patients' physical and cognitive constraints (70).

Use of one therapy over another, as always, requires consideration of both the presenting concern or concerns of the patient and the skill set and orientation of the therapist. Because no research has directly compared the aforementioned approaches to each other, clinicians engaging in therapy with terminally ill populations are advised to work within an empirically supported framework in which they have received adequate training.

CONCLUSIONS AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

The end of life provides opportunity for rich and meaningful therapeutic work. Clinicians working with patients in these settings have several evidence-based interventions at their disposal, including MCT, ACT, CBT, and dignity therapy. Future research may examine the efficacy, suitability, and feasibility of one modality over the other within palliative care contexts. Although the current article focuses on treatment of the individual, we acknowledge that quality palliative care includes family members in the unit of care. Several interventions focus on dyadic or family therapy, which clinicians with competencies in these areas may find useful for patients in end-of-life settings (71–73). As dignity

BOX 1. Dignity therapy question protocol^a

Tell me a little about your life history, particularly the parts that you either remember most or think are the most important. When did you feel most alive?

Are there specific things that you would want your family to know about you, and are there particular things you would want them to remember?

What are the most important roles you have played in life (e.g., family roles, vocational roles, community service roles)? Why were they so important to you, and what do you think you accomplished in those roles?

What are your most important accomplishments, and what do you feel most proud of?

Are there particular things that you feel still need to be said to your loved ones, or things that you would want to take the time to say once again?

What are your hopes and dreams for your loved ones?

What have you learned about life that you would want to pass along to others? What advice or words of guidance would you wish to pass along to your [son, daughter, husband, wife, parents, others]?

Are there words or perhaps even instructions you would like to offer your family to help prepare them for the future?

In creating this permanent record, are there other things that you would like included?

^aAdapted from Chochinov et al. (44).

therapy has gained traction as a feasible and effective intervention in palliative care, it has increasingly been adapted for other populations experiencing significant psychosocial, spiritual, and/or physical distress. Ongoing adaptations of dignity therapy, as well as the provision of dignity therapy across cultures and illness groups should continue to be evaluated. Tools such as the Dignity Impact Scale and the Patient Dignity Inventory will be valuable in assessing outcomes. Similarly, use of telemedicine or web-based interfaces has potential to expand accessibility of this intervention for patients approaching the end of life.

AUTHOR AND ARTICLE INFORMATION

Department of Clinical Health Psychology (Kredentser) and Department of Psychiatry (Chochinov), Max Rady College of Medicine, University of Manitoba, Winnipeg.

Send correspondence to Dr. Kredentser (mkredentser@hsc.mb.ca).

Dr. Kredentser has received consulting fees from Roche. Dr. Chochinov reports no financial relationships with commercial interests.

Received November 28, 2019; revision received August 25, 2020; accepted September 11, 2020; published online October 22, 2020.

REFERENCES

- Breitbart W, Dickerman AL: Assessment and Management of Depression in Palliative Care. Wellesley, MA, UpToDate, 2019. <https://www.uptodate.com/contents/assessment-and-management-of-depression-in-palliative-care>. Accessed March 2019
- Wilson KG, Lander M, Chochinov HM: Diagnosis and management of depression in palliative care; in *Handbook of Psychiatry in Palliative Medicine*. Edited by Chochinov HM, Breitbart W. New York, Oxford University Press, 2009
- Wilson KG, Chochinov HM, Skirko MG, et al: Depression and anxiety disorders in palliative cancer care. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2007; 33:118–129
- Massie MJ, Holland JC, Stracker, N: Psychotherapeutic interventions; in *Handbook of Psychooncology: Psychological Care of the Patient with Cancer*. Edited by Holland JC, Rowland JH. New York, Oxford University Press, 1989
- Hottensen D: Anticipatory grief in patients with cancer. *Clin J Oncol Nurs* 2010; 14:106–107
- Davis EL, Deane FP, Lyons GCB, et al: Is higher acceptance associated with less anticipatory grief among patients in palliative care? *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 54:120–125
- Johnson J, Lodhi MK, Cheema U, et al: Outcomes for end-of-life patients with anticipatory grieving: insights from practice with standardized nursing terminologies within an interoperable Internet-based electronic health record. *J Hosp Palliat Nurs* 2017; 19: 223–231
- Schmidt N: Nursing research about spirituality and health; in *Spiritual Care in Nursing Practice*. Edited by Mauk K, Schmidt N. Philadelphia, Lippincott Williams & Wilkins, 2004
- Marler P, Hadaway C: “Being religious” or “being spiritual” in America: a zero-sum proposition? *J Sci Study Relig* 2002; 41: 289–300
- Puchalski C, Ferrell B, Virani R, et al: Improving the quality of spiritual care as a dimension of palliative care: the report of the Consensus Conference. *J Palliat Med* 2009; 12:885–904
- Chochinov HM, Hassard T, McClement S, et al: The landscape of distress in the terminally ill. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2009; 38: 641–649
- Breitbart W, Rosenfeld B, Pessin H, et al: Depression, hopelessness, and desire for hastened death in terminally ill patients with cancer. *JAMA* 2000; 284:2907–2911
- Nelson CJ, Rosenfeld B, Breitbart W, et al: Spirituality, religion, and depression in the terminally ill. *Psychosomatics* 2002; 43: 213–220
- McClain CS, Rosenfeld B, Breitbart W: Effect of spiritual well-being on end-of-life despair in terminally-ill cancer patients. *Lancet* 2003; 361:1603–1607
- McClain-Jacobson C, Rosenfeld B, Kosinski A, et al: Belief in an afterlife, spiritual well-being and end-of-life despair in patients with advanced cancer. *Gen Hosp Psychiatry* 2004; 26:484–486
- Thuné-Boyle ICV, Stygall J, Keshtgar MRS, et al: Religious coping strategies in patients diagnosed with breast cancer in the UK. *Psychooncology* 2011; 20:771–782
- Ramirez SP, Macêdo DS, Sales PMG, et al: The relationship between religious coping, psychological distress and quality of life in hemodialysis patients. *J Psychosom Res* 2012; 72:129–135
- Bernard M, Strasser F, Gamondi C, et al: Relationship between spirituality, meaning in life, psychological distress, wish for hastened death, and their influence on quality of life in palliative care patients. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 54:514–522
- Kissane DW, Clarke DM, Street AF: Demoralization syndrome—a relevant psychiatric diagnosis for palliative care. *J Palliat Care* 2001; 17:12–21
- Robinson S, Kissane DW, Brooker J, et al: The relationship between poor quality of life and desire to hasten death: a multiple mediation model examining the contributions of depression, demoralization, loss of control, and low self-worth. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 53: 243–249

21. Rosenfeld B, Pessin H, Marziliano A, et al: Does desire for hastened death change in terminally ill cancer patients? *Soc Sci Med* 2014; 111: 35–40
22. Chochinov HM: Dignity and the essence of medicine: the A, B, C, and D of dignity conserving care. *BMJ* 2007; 335:184–187
23. Norcross JC, Lambert MJ: Psychotherapy relationships that work III. *Psychotherapy* 2018; 55:303–315
24. Rogers CR: The necessary and sufficient conditions of therapeutic personality change. *J Consult Psychol* 1957; 21:95–103
25. Rodin G: Individual psychotherapy for the patient with advanced disease; in *Handbook of Psychiatry in Palliative Medicine*, 2nd ed. Edited by Chochinov HM, Breitbart W. Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press, 2009
26. Kasl-Godley JE, King DA, Quill TE: Opportunities for psychologists in palliative care: working with patients and families across the disease continuum. *Am Psychol* 2014; 69:364–376
27. Akechi T, Okuyama T, Onishi J, et al: Psychotherapy for depression among incurable cancer patients. *Cochrane Database Syst Rev* 2008; 2:CD005537
28. Chochinov HM, Hack T, McClement S, et al: Dignity in the terminally ill: a developing empirical model. *Soc Sci Med* 2002; 54: 433–443
29. Chochinov HM, Krisjanson LJ, Hack TF, et al: Dignity in the terminally ill: revisited. *J Palliat Med* 2006; 9:666–672
30. Chochinov HM: *Dignity Therapy: Final Words for Final Days*. New York, Oxford University Press, 2012
31. Chochinov HM, Kristjanson LJ, Breitbart W, et al: Effect of dignity therapy on distress and end-of-life experience in terminally ill patients: a randomised controlled trial. *Lancet Oncol* 2011; 12:753–762
32. Hall S, Chochinov H, Harding R, et al: A phase II randomised controlled trial assessing the feasibility, acceptability and potential effectiveness of dignity therapy for older people in care homes: study protocol. *BMC Geriatr* 2009; 9:9
33. Houmann LJ, Rydahl-Hansen S, Chochinov HM, et al: Testing the feasibility of the dignity therapy interview: adaptation for the Danish culture. *BMC Palliat Care* 2010; 9:21–31
34. Martinez-Garcia M, Garcia I: Dignity therapy: in which moment of the research we are. *Psychooncology* 2014; 23:56
35. Maruelli A, Buonaccorso L: Dignity therapy in daily work, research in practice in the Italian experience. *Psychooncology* 2014; 23:56–56
36. Vuksanovic D, Green HJ, Dyck M, et al: Dignity therapy and life review for palliative care patients: a randomized controlled trial. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 53:162–170.e1
37. Chochinov HM, Hassard T, McClement S, et al: The Patient Dignity Inventory: a novel way of measuring dignity-related distress in palliative care. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2008; 36:559–571
38. Grassi L, Costantini A, Caruso R, et al: Dignity and psychosocial-related variables in advanced and nonadvanced cancer patients by using the Patient Dignity Inventory-Italian version. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 53:279–287
39. Kisvetová H, Školoudík D, Danielová L, et al: Czech version of the Patient Dignity Inventory: translation and validation in incurable patients. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2018; 55:444–450
40. Parpa E, Kostopoulou S, Tsilika E, et al: Psychometric properties of the Greek version of the Patient Dignity Inventory in advanced cancer patients. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 54:376–382
41. Sautier LP, Vehling S, Mehnert A: Assessment of patients' dignity in cancer care: preliminary psychometrics of the German version of the Patient Dignity Inventory (PDI-G). *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2014; 47:181–188
42. Li YC, Wang HH, Ho CH: Validity and reliability of the Mandarin version of Patient Dignity Inventory (PDI-MV) in cancer patients. *PLoS One* 2018; 13:e0203111
43. Scarton L, Oh S, Sylvera A, et al: Dignity impact as a primary outcome measure for dignity therapy. *Am J Hosp Palliat Care* 2018; 35: 1417–1420
44. Chochinov HM, Hack T, Hassard T, et al: Dignity therapy: a novel psychotherapeutic intervention for patients near the end of life. *J Clin Oncol* 2005; 23:5520–5525
45. Juliao M: Demoralization in Portuguese terminally ill patients: prevalence and efficacy of dignity therapy. *Psychooncology* 2014; 23: 16–17
46. Julião M, Oliveira F, Nunes B, et al: Effect of dignity therapy on end-of-life psychological distress in terminally ill Portuguese patients: a randomized controlled trial. *Palliat Support Care* 2017; 15:628–637
47. Donato SCT, Matuoka JY, Yamashita CC, et al: Effects of dignity therapy on terminally ill patients: a systematic review. *Rev Esc Enferm USP* 2016; 50:1014–1024
48. Xiao J, Chow KM, Liu Y, et al: Effects of dignity therapy on dignity, psychological well-being, and quality of life among palliative care cancer patients: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Psychooncology* 2019; 28:1791–1802
49. Montross-Thomas LP, Irwin SA, Meier EA, et al: Enhancing legacy in palliative care: study protocol for a randomized controlled trial of dignity therapy focused on positive outcomes. *BMC Palliat Care* 2015; 14:44
50. Dose A, Sloan J, Hubbard J, et al: Feasibility and acceptability of a dignity therapy/life plan intervention for individuals with advanced cancer undergoing treatment. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2016; 52: E149–E149
51. Ramos K, Fulton J: Family life review as an adjunct to dignity therapy for life-limiting illness and depression. *Gerontologist* 2016; 56:27–28
52. Vuksanovic D, Green H, Morrissey S, et al: Dignity therapy and life review for palliative care patients: a qualitative study. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2017; 54:530–537.e1
53. Bernat JK, Helft PR, Wilhelm LR, et al: Piloting an abbreviated dignity therapy intervention using a legacy-building web portal for adults with terminal cancer: a feasibility and acceptability study. *Psychooncology* 2015; 24:1823–1825
54. Newman E: Efficacy of dignity therapy for allogeneic bone marrow transplant patients: a qualitative pilot study. *Psychooncology* 2015; 24:252
55. Avery JD, Baez MA: Dignity therapy for major depressive disorder: a case report. *J Palliat Med* 2012; 15:509
56. Julião M: The use of dignity therapy beyond terminal illness: a case report. *Psychosomatics* 2019; 60:101
57. Lubarsky KE, Avery JD: Dignity therapy for alcohol use disorder. *Am J Psychiatry* 2016; 173:90
58. Grechi E, Maruelli A, Franchi G: EMDR and dignity therapy: two new approaches at CeRiOn to process the traumatic experience of illness. *Psychooncology* 2014; 23:209
59. Perito M: Dignity therapy: prevention of suicidal risk in the penitentiary area. *Psychiatr Danub* 2018; 30(suppl 7):603–604
60. Breitbart W, Poppito S, Rosenfeld B, et al: Pilot randomized controlled trial of individual meaning-centered psychotherapy for patients with advanced cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2012; 30:1304–1309
61. Breitbart W, Rosenfeld B, Gibson C, et al: Meaning-centered group psychotherapy for patients with advanced cancer: a pilot randomized controlled trial. *Psychooncology* 2010; 19:21–28
62. Breitbart W, Rosenfeld B, Pessin H, et al: Meaning-centered group psychotherapy: an effective intervention for improving psychological well-being in patients with advanced cancer. *J Clin Oncol* 2015; 33:749–754
63. Rosenfeld B, Saracino R, Tobias K, et al: Adapting meaning-centered psychotherapy for the palliative care setting: results of a pilot study. *Palliat Med* 2017; 31:140–146
64. Hayes SC, Luoma JB, Bond FW, et al: Acceptance and commitment therapy: model, processes and outcomes. *Behav Res Ther* 2006; 44: 1–25
65. Low J, Davis S, Drake R, et al: The role of acceptance in rehabilitation in life-threatening illness. *J Pain Symptom Manage* 2012; 43:20–28

66. Feros DL, Lane L, Ciarrochi J, et al: Acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) for improving the lives of cancer patients: a preliminary study. *Psychooncology* 2013; 22:459–464
67. Martin S, Wolters PL, Toledo-Tamula MA, et al: Acceptance and commitment therapy in youth with neurofibromatosis type 1 (NF1) and chronic pain and their parents: a pilot study of feasibility and preliminary efficacy. *Am J Med Genet A* 2016; 170:1462–1470
68. Hadlandsmyth K, Dindo LN, Wajid R, et al: A single-session acceptance and commitment therapy intervention among women undergoing surgery for breast cancer: a randomized pilot trial to reduce persistent postsurgical pain. *Psychooncology* 2019; 28: 2210–2217
69. Brugnoli MP: Clinical hypnosis for palliative care in severe chronic diseases: a review and the procedures for relieving physical, psychological and spiritual symptoms. *Ann Palliat Med* 2016; 5: 280–297
70. Turk DC, Feldman CS: Cognitive-behavioral approaches to symptom management in palliative care: augmenting somatic interventions; in *Handbook of Psychiatry in Palliative Medicine*, 2nd ed. Edited by Chochinov HM, Breitbart W. Oxford, UK, Oxford University Press, 2009
71. von Heymann-Horan AB, Puggaard LB, Nissen KG, et al: Dyadic psychological intervention for patients with cancer and caregivers in home-based specialized palliative care: the Domus model. *Palliat Support Care* 2018; 16:189–197
72. von Heymann-Horan A, Bidstrup PE, Johansen C, et al: Dyadic coping in specialized palliative care intervention for patients with advanced cancer and their caregivers: effects and mediation in a randomized controlled trial. *Psychooncology* 2019; 28:264–270
73. Kissane DW, Zaider TI: Focused family therapy in palliative care and bereavement; in *Handbook of Psychotherapy in Cancer Care*. Edited by Watson M, Kissane DW. Hoboken, NJ, Wiley, 2011