The old and the new in later life:

What place attachment?

Jane Garner

Declaration of Interest

none except I am older than I was and hope to grow older

"When people start writing they think they have to be definitive - I think that is fatal. Rather it should be, I have quite an interesting story to tell. Anyway I hope someone will be interested, it's the best I can do for the present"

John Bowlby 1980

"every man desires to live long; but no man would be old."

Jonathan Swift 1772

AGEISM

- society
- self
- patient

Eight Ages of Man

Basic Trust vs Basic Mistrust

Autonomy vs Shame and Doubt

Initiative vs Guilt

Industry vs Inferiority

Identity vs Role Confusion

Intimacy vs Isolation

Generativity vs Stagnation

Ego Integrity vs Despair

(Erikson 1959, 1966)

Bowlby 1969/1982 proposed that the attachment system is influential 'from the cradle to the grave'

What do we know? Are attachment styles stable?

- bereavement reaction Parkes & Weiss '83, Sable '89
- adaptive coping and affect regulation Mikulincer & Florian '98
- secure attachment relatively stable McCartney & Davies '03
- but does not protect against PTSD Harari et al '09
- older widows dismissive attachment Magai '08
- attachments improve resilience Cicerelli '10

- security of attachment can increase
- security of attachment can be predicted
- attachment relationships more variable
- evacuees
- childhood holocaust survivors
- those in a close relationship are more secure Van Assche et al'13

importance of symbolic attachment

- deceased attachment figure Mikulincer & Shaver '08
- a God Cicerelli '04

Why do we know so little?

- few longitudinal studies
- definitions of old age vary
- confounding factors
- ?construct validity
- ?specific relationships



- cohort effects
- parable of the blind sages and the elephant (Rumi 1207-1273)

Dementia studies

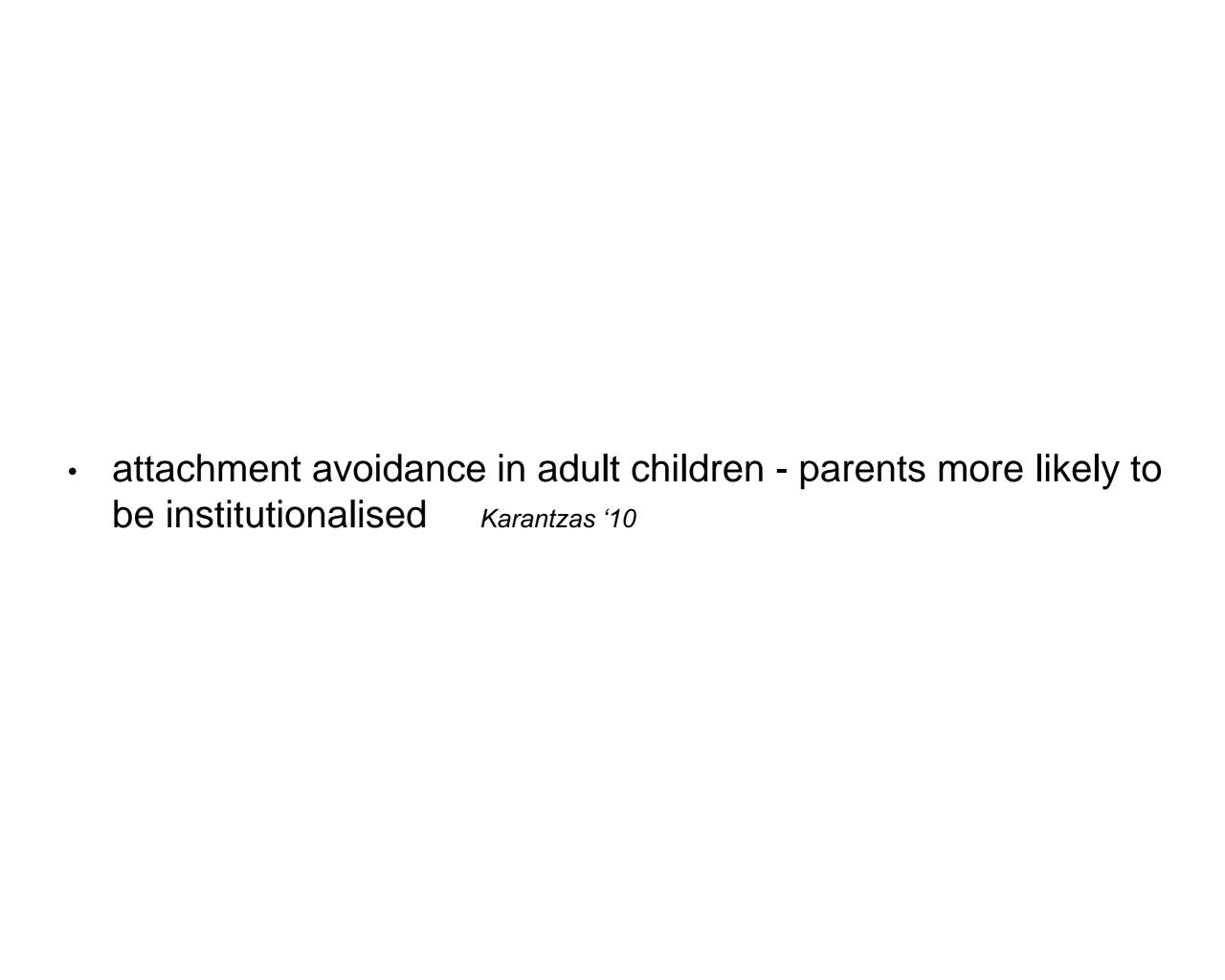
- decreased intimacy carer-spouse depression
- low levels of positive interaction predict residential care and death of spouse Wright '91 & '94
- closer relationship associated with lower decline Norton '09
- attempt at communication ?BPSD
- insecurity, separation, disruption of bonds Browne & Shlosberg '06

- parent fixation an equivalent of attachment behaviour Miesen '92 &'04
- hallucinate the object
- mutuality Ablitt et al '09
- belonging, reciprocity, continuity Wadham et al '16

Carers

- secure sensitive to needs
- anxious excessive caregiving
- insecure further difficulties
- avoidant denial of problems

Van Assche et al '13



Institutional care

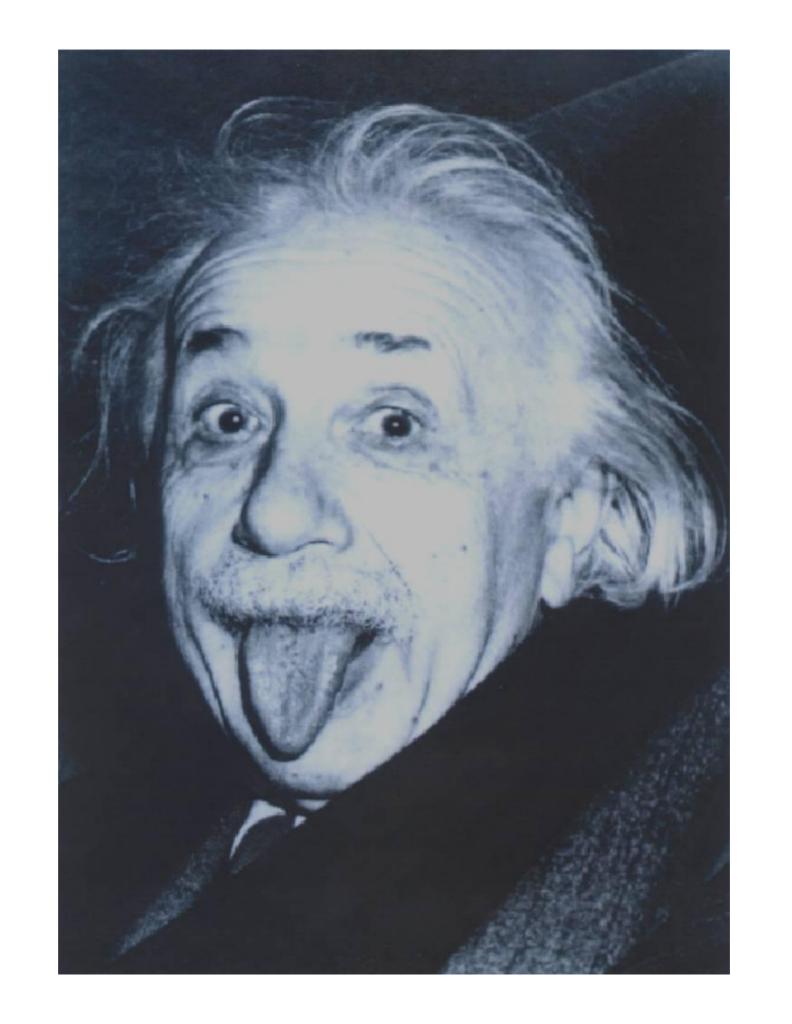
- admission due to family care difficulties Evans in press
- projections
- containment Bion 1970
- non-verbal communication
- poorly supported, trained and paid carers

- decoupling of 'task' from 'care' Garner '14
- reflective supervision Menzies-Lyth '59
- trust
- touch
- attachment figures, a source of comfort and of threat
- external cues

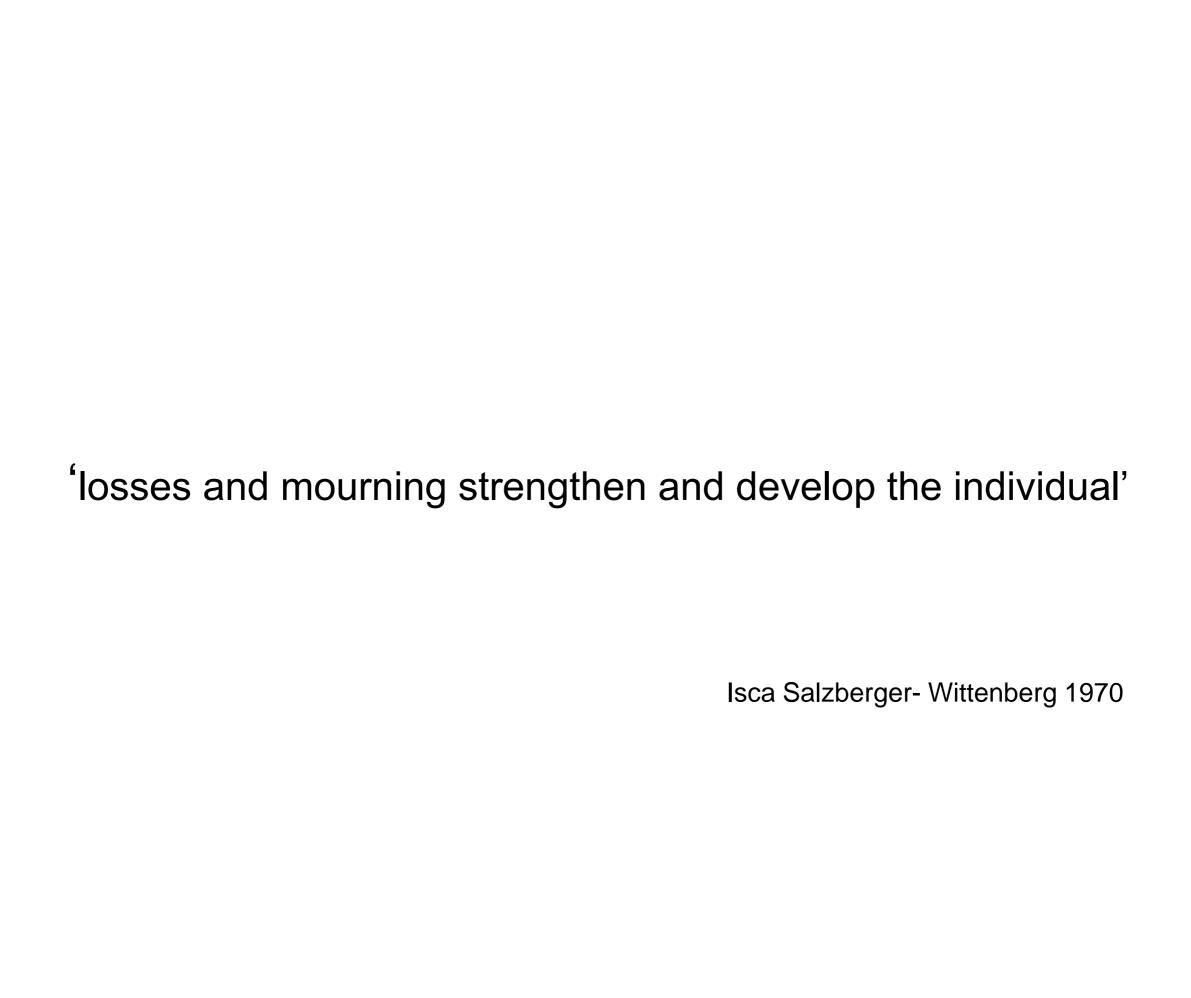
Attachment based treatments

none reach RCT standards

- OXYTOCIN Finger et al '15
- reminiscence therapy
- simulated presence
- increasing touch/physical contact
- couple therapy Balfour '14 & in press







vectors of change

- neuroplasticity
- self-discovery
- resilience and fortitude
- development
- further relationships
- few regrets 'the road not taken'

".....we should regard old age as the fruit of our creative actions"

Limentani 1995

Life threatening illness and impending death

- "I am restored by my decline and the harsh awakening it brings" Clive James
- "A creative spirit revived by illness" Frank Ormsby

Conclusions

- attachment 'influences' us into old age
- not prescriptive
- history surfaces in response to dementia
- mutative effects of subsequent relationships, involvement of father, education & experience, art, music, literature and poetry

'Either the Darkness alters.. Or something in the sight Adjusts itself to Midnight...'

Emily Dickinson 1830-1886 'We grow accustomed to the dark'