

FACT SHEET:



ABIOS

Acquired Brain Injury Outreach Service

Category:

Support for families

Audience:

Family and
Support Workers

For more information
contact the Acquired Brain
Injury Outreach Service
(ABIOS)

PH: (07) 3176 9506

Email: abios@health.qld.gov.au

Address: PO Box 6053, Buranda 4102

©The State of Queensland
(Queensland Health) 2021

Reviewed March 2021

For review March 2022
ABIOS Social Worker

My Partner Has an ABI

Introduction

Acquired Brain Injury can be a devastating experience for spouses and partners. There is no time to adjust gradually to the injury and nothing can prepare people for the changes that occur. It is common to feel that the ABI is unfair and that the injury and its consequences are undeserved. Life plans can disappear in an instant.



Possible Reactions

Partners often experience a range of emotions following an ABI which may include some of the following:

- Shock and denial - due to the immediacy and severity of the injury and its impact on your partner
- Anger and frustration – at the injury, at the injury's impact on your partner, at the impact of the injury on your life and that of your family, and at the recovery process.
- Loss – grieving for a lost lifestyle, finances, relationships or future plans.
- Anxiety or depression – ongoing low mood and anxiety
- Resentment and guilt – wanting to blame someone (including your partner) and/or not having time for other life responsibilities or relationships.
- Disengagement - losing interest in things you used to enjoy.
- Loneliness and Isolation - as connection with family and friends are lost as your lives are taking different directions with different priorities.
- Mourning and Chronic Sorrow - mourning is ongoing or can begin again when you are reminded of what has been lost. Your partner is still with you and although you are learning to relate to them as a different person you periodically remember important facets of them that have been lost.

Relationship and Role Changes

The occurrence of an ABI may change the relationship between partners and other family members. Changes that occur may include:

- Partners may need to take on a caring role. If this involves basic personal care and cueing with daily living tasks, it may feel like parenting their partner. This can be especially difficult if the ABI has resulted in challenging behavioural problems. The intimate couple relationship may be difficult to maintain.
- ABI in one partner places a strain on many marriages. For some, the ABI may result in changes that are extremely difficult to cope with leading to thoughts of separation or divorce. In these circumstances, ambivalent feelings of this nature result in guilt at even considering such actions.
- Effects on intimacy may occur due to personality changes or the confusion of now being carer as well as partner. As well, the person with the ABI may have lost the physical, social and emotional skills necessary to maintain a satisfying caring and sexual relationship.
- Having carers or lifestyle support workers coming into the home on a regular basis can place a strain on relationships as family life becomes less private.
- Grandparents may need to take on a more practical role with the family. This can ease practical situations but changes relationships and can be another adjustment for the partner to make.
- If there are children involved, partners often worry about how the ABI has affected their relationships with their children. Some parents find themselves being more over-protective of their children; some worry that they are neglecting their children and feel their resources (financial, time, emotional) are stretched in this regard.
- Relationships with friends and extended family may also change especially if partners feel that others do not understand the ABI. Partners may need to help educate and support other family

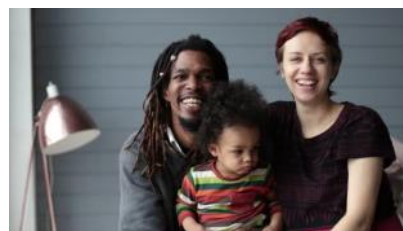
members and friends about brain injury.

- Previously valued roles may change e.g. giving up work to be a carer, loss of future plans as a couple and as a family.

Practical Consequences of ABI

In addition, there may be many practical consequences of the brain injury. Some of the following situations may arise:

- Partners may find that they become the major decision maker within the family. This can be a difficult change as previously decisions may have been made jointly.
- Needing to become the carer for a partner with the added demands this involves.
- Difficulty enjoying previous hobbies and activities and being able to relax.
- Less time for social activities and interaction with friends, some of whom may not understand what it means to have an ABI.
- Responsibility for all household management tasks (eg. managing the finances, cooking and housework, child care, maintenance) now falls to the uninjured partner.
- Not being able to consult and discuss important decisions that were previously shared.
- The need to ask other family members or community services to assist their partner.
- The effects of the loss of income when the injured person was the primary income earner.
- Being unable to meet previous financial commitments such as mortgage repayments, car payments, childcare or children's school-fees.
- Needing to provide transport to appointments and recreational activities and attending medical and other appointments with their partner.



At times an ABI will result in challenging behaviour which requires understanding of the reasons for the behaviour and strategies to manage the behaviour. Professional assistance may be required in some cases.

Useful Strategies

- Obtain information about brain injury to understand the changes that may be expected. Encourage other family members and friends to do the same.
- Involve family (especially children) and friends in hospital visits and rehabilitation stages. Don't try to do it all alone.
- Attend to financial considerations – consider options for alternative income sources. (e.g. Centrelink, a financial advisor, solicitor, insurance company). A hospital or community health centre Social Worker could assist with this process.
- Maintain as much normality as possible in family daily life and routines.
- Try to arrange quality time away from the situation with other family members or friends if possible.
- Ask family or friends for assistance. Often people are willing to assist, but don't know what to do. Tell them, or make a list of jobs that would help, e.g. hospital or home visits or outings, meal preparation, some household tasks – mowing, shopping, transporting e.g. children to activities etc. Organise a roster.
- Allow time to deal with the significant changes that usually result from an ABI. Be open to being involved in support groups or professional counselling.
- Ways of coping vary. Some find talking/counselling helps. Others need more active ways of dealing with the changes, e.g. taking up a hobby or leisure activity, meeting with friends.
- Look after yourself. Despite the

many demands that are part of caring, it is important for the partner to factor in regular breaks in order to maintain health and manage the stresses of the new role. Respite care may be possible.

Further information

The Synapse website contains further information on supporting and caring for someone after an ABI <http://synapse.org.au/>

<https://synapse.org.au/understanding-brain-injury/family-and-carers/>

Resources

See other Acquired Brain Injury Outreach Service (ABIOS) Information sheets at <http://www.health.qld.gov.au/abios/>



Notes:
