



PTSD and Natural Disasters Valerie Cole, Ph.D. The American Red Cross

Defense Centers of Excellence for Psychological Health and Traumatic Brain Injury (DCoE) Webinar Aug. 25, 2011







Presentation Goals

- Review of psychological impact of disaster
- Risk and resilience factors
- Red Cross threeelement intervention strategy



Photo courtesy of the Red Cross





Psychological Impact of Disaster

Many people are resilient

- The most common outcome
- More than 50 percent of population resilient after 9/11
- On average, 30-40 percent of direct victims of disaster will experience one or more disorders such as posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), depression or anxiety
 - Children emerge with greater risk
 - Five to 10 percent of people in the community-at-large
 - 10-20 percent of responders are at risk

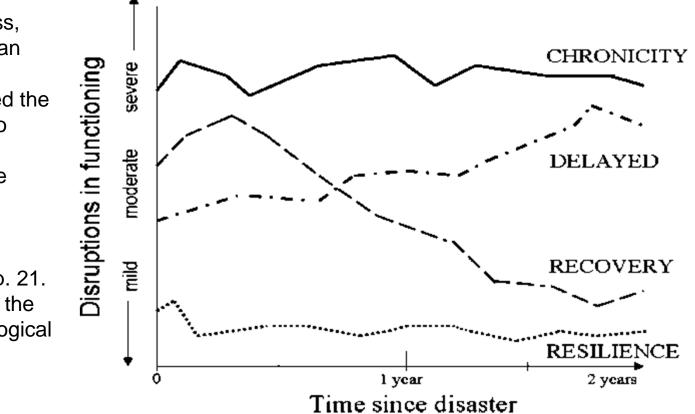
Early intervention reduces risk





Four Prototypical Trajectories of Disaster Outcome

Adapted from "Loss, Trauma, and Human Resilience: Have We Underestimated the Human Capacity to Thrive After Extremely Aversive Events?" by G.A. Bonanno, 2004, American Psychologist, 59, p. 21. Copyright 2004 by the American Psychological Association.







Psychological Complications of Disaster

- Observed in a *minority* of the exposed population
- PTSD: Depends on severity of exposure and number of risk factors
 - More common among youth during first few months
 - Declines over first year
- Depression and anxiety: occurs independently of PTSD, directly related to exposure



Pakistan Earthquake, 2010 Photo courtesy of the Red Cross





Psychological Complications of Disaster

Prolonged and traumatic grief: 10-15 percent

- Related to exposure
- Number of deaths increases likelihood

Suicide and suicidal ideation

- Generally suicides do not increase
- Suicidal ideation tied to exposure or loss

Substance abuse

- Increased use for people who were users prior to disaster
- More pronounced among those with PTSD







Risk and Resilience Factors

- "No one single dominant" predictor of disaster outcome." (Bonanno et al. 2010)
- Factors appear to be additive
- Each has small to moderate effect
- Factors change based on life circumstances and environmental resources

Photo courtesy of the Red Cross







Risk and Resilience Factors

- Pre-disaster context (community or individual)
- Age, gender, race-ethnicity
- Preparation and prior exposure
- Perceived social support
- Economic resources
- Exposure dose-response effect
 - Proximal directly related to the disaster itself
 - Distal the disaster's aftermath







Red Cross Three-Element Intervention Strategy

- Triage and mental health surveillance using PsySTART
- Promotion of resilience & coping skills
- Interventions to mitigate psychological complications of disaster



California Wildfires 2009 Photo courtesy of the Red Cross





Element 1: Triage and Mental Health Surveillance

Based on exposure-based risk factors

Individual Psychological Triage:

- To identify high risk clients
- To prioritize interventions
- To make rapid referrals

• Mental Health Surveillance for Incident Management.

- To deploy to areas with higher ratios of high risk clients
- To focus on exposure in addition to symptoms
- To inform state and local mental health agencies of client needs
- To monitor worker exposure





PsySTART Individual Triage Tool

| PsySTART [™] Mental Health Triage System |
|--|
| DANGER TO SELF OR OTHERS? |
| FELT/EXPRESSED EXTREME PANIC? 📋 |
| FELT DIRECT THREAT TO LIFE OF SELF and/or FAMILY MEMBER? |
| SAW / HEARD DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY OF OTHER? |
| DEATH OF PARENT, CHILD or A L |
| DEATH OF PET? |
| SIGNIFICANT DISASTER-RELATED ILLNESS or PHYSICAL INJURY TO SELF |
| TRAPPED or DELAYED EVACUATION? \bigwedge^{Y} |
| FAMILY MEMBER CURRENTLY MISSING or UNACCOUNTED FOR? $\hfill \begin{tabular}{lllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllllll$ |
| UNACCOMPANIED CHILD? |
| HOME NOT LIVABLE? |
| SEPARATED FROM IMMEDIATE Y FAMILY DURING EVENT? |
| PRIOR HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE? \Box |
| NO TRIAGE FACTORS IDENTIFIED |
| If yes, contact site supervisor and DMH immediately. If yes, contact DMH as soon as possible. |
| Contact DMH at the end of your shift for all other risk factors. © 2001-2011 Merritt D. Schreiber, Ph.D. |

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PsySTART[™] Aggregated Worksheet

Mental Health Surveillance

DRO#______DRO District / Site: ______
DMH contact with staff tally box
Total numbers of DMH contacts with staff:

Date: ______Person completing form: ______
DMH contact with staff tally box
Total numbers of DMH contacts with staff:

Sheet ______Of _____
Image: Ima

| Sneet 01 | _14 | n' (14 | ni 2 Che | .m2_54 | n ⁵ /5/ | r10 38 | nt o Cue | nt ² CH | 11 10 JH | rt The | en 2 | | 511 10 JH | 571 ¹⁸ /34 | 511 20 | nt 20 Total | | | |
|---|-----|--------|----------|--------|--------------------|--------|----------|--------------------|----------|--------|------|--|-----------|-----------------------|--------|---------------|---------|--------------|--|
| EXPRESSED THOUGHT OR INTENT TO HARM SELF/OTHERS? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 1 | PURPLE | | |
| FELT OR EXPRESSED EXTREME PANIC? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 2 | RED | Triage Level | |
| FELT DIRECT THREAT TO LIFE OF SELF and/or FAMILY MEMBER? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 3 | | | |
| SAW / HEARD DEATH or SERIOUS INJURY OF OTHER? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 4 | | | |
| DEATH OF PARENT, CHILD OR FAMILY MEMBER? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | |
| DEATH OF PET? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 6 | | | |
| SIGNIFICANT DISASTER RELATED ILLNESS or PHYSICAL INJURY of SELF or FAMILY MEMBER | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 7 | | | |
| TRAPPED or DELAYED EVACUATION? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 8 | | | |
| HOME NOT LIVABLE? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 9 | | | |
| FAMILY MEMBER CURRENTLY MISSING OR UNACCOUNTED FOR? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 10 | | | |
| CHILD CURRENTLY SEPARATED FROM ALL CARETAKERS? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 11 | | | |
| FAMILY MEMBERS SEPARATED AND UNAWARE OF THEIR LOCATION/STATUS DURING AN EVENT | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 12 | YELLOW | | |
| PRIOR HISTORY OF MENTAL HEALTH CARE? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 13 | | | |
| PRIOR HISTORY OF DISASTER EXPERIENCE? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 14 | | | |
| NO TRIAGE FACTORS IDENTIFIED? | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | 16 | GREEN | | |
| Adult Client 18 years or over | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Tota | Adults: | _ | |
| Child Client under 18 years | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | Total Minors: | | | |

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PsySTART 62002-2009 Merritt D. Schreiber, Ph.D. (mschreiber@mednet.ucla.edu)

www.psystart.org

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Element 2: Promotion of Resilience and Coping Skills

- Enhanced Psychological First Aid
- Individual psychoeducation
- Public health messaging and consultation
- Community resilience training



2003 California Wildfires Photo courtesy of the Red Cross





Element 3: Disaster Mental Health Interventions

Secondary assessment

- Referrals to community resources
- Crisis intervention
- Casualty and grief support
- Advocacy

Photo courtesy of the Red Cross







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For more information, contact:

Valerie Cole, Ph.D. American Red Cross Senior Associate, Disaster Mental Health coleva@usa.redcross.org 202-303-8621

Humanity begins at home.