
UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

In this unit you will learn about:

- **Disaster Psychology:** The psychological impact of a disaster on rescuers and victims and how to provide “psychological first aid.”
- **Caring for Yourself, Your Buddy, and Victims:** Steps one can take individually and as part of a CERT before, immediately following, and after a disaster.

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COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

OBJECTIVES	<p>At the conclusion of this unit, the participants should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Describe the disaster and post-disaster emotional environment for victims and rescuers.▪ Describe the steps that rescuers can take to relieve their own stress and that of other disaster survivors.
SCOPE	<p>The topics that will be discussed in this unit are:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Introduction and Unit Overview▪ Disaster Trauma▪ Team Well-Being▪ Working with Survivors' Trauma▪ Unit Summary
ESTIMATED COMPLETION TIME	<p>45 minutes (This time does not include the video.)</p> <p>Please note that the estimated time depends on how much of the video you choose to show the participants. You may show as little or as much of the video as you think is appropriate. If you use the video in its entirety, the lesson will run approximately 1 hour and 15 minutes. Please note that the video should not be used in place of teaching the unit.</p>
TRAINING METHODS	<p>The lead instructor will begin this unit by welcoming the participants to Unit 7: Disaster Psychology, and will introduce the instructors for the session. The instructor will then present a brief overview of this session.</p> <p>Next, the instructor will explain the importance of having an understanding of the disaster and post-disaster emotional environment and the impact that the emotional crisis may have on CERT members as well as victims. The instructor will present the psychological and physiological symptoms that victims and rescue personnel may exhibit and provide some suggestions for how CERT members can help survivors cope with disaster trauma and control their own stress.</p>
RESOURCES REQUIRED	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <i>Community Emergency Response Team Instructor Guide</i>▪ <i>Community Emergency Response Team Participant Manual</i>▪ Visuals 7-0 through 7-21

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

OTHER RESOURCES

If time permits, all or portions of the 43-minute video *CERT Training: Disaster Psychology* are recommended for this unit. The video describes the physical, emotional, and psychological reactions to a disaster and techniques for CERT members to take care of themselves and assist others in coping with the stress. The video is available for download at the national CERT Web site: www.citizencorps.gov/cert/.

EQUIPMENT

The following equipment is required for this unit:

- A computer with PowerPoint software
- Computer projector and screen

PREPARATION

Working with a representative of the community in which you will be teaching, identify any potentially culturally sensitive topics in this module. Develop strategies for presenting any such topics in ways that will be engaging and appropriate for participants.

It is particularly important in this unit to be aware of how your target audience may feel about topics such as trauma or coping with stressors. Encourage participants to discuss ways that people within their community may cope with psychological trauma. Avoid forcing your own coping mechanisms onto others.

In particular, look closely at the topic on *What Not to Say*. Make specific note of phrases that might be culturally inappropriate to the target audience. In the topic, *Managing a Death Scene*, ensure that you understand culturally appropriate ways of dealing with death. Treat this topic with reverence and respect participants' cultural backgrounds.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

NOTES

A suggested time plan for this unit is as follows:

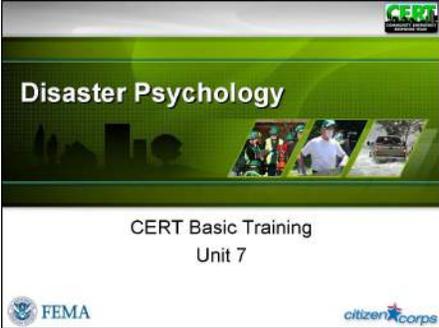
Introduction and Unit Overview 5 minutes
Disaster Trauma 5 minutes
Team Well-Being 10 minutes
Working with Survivors' Trauma 20 minutes
Unit Summary 5 minutes

Total Time: 45 minutes

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The information from this unit has been provided by Victor Welzant, Psy.D. and George Everly, Jr., Ph.D. of the International Critical Incident Stress Foundation; and Joanne Tortorici Luna, Ph.D., California State University, Long Beach, and Culver City, California, CERT. The Federal Emergency Management Agency wishes to thank them for their assistance.

Unit 7: Disaster Psychology

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 7-0</p>  <p>Correct response: The Incident Command System (ICS)</p>  <p>Correct response:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. The first person to arrive on the scene2. Establishes the basic ICS structure for the incident	<p><i>Introductions and Unit Overview</i></p> <p>Welcome</p> <p>Introduce the instructors for this unit.</p> <p>Ask any new instructors to briefly describe their experience with disaster psychology.</p> <p>Briefly review Unit 6: CERT Organization.</p> <p>The CERT organization is based on a proven management system used by emergency responders. What is it called?</p> <p>Who becomes the CERT Incident Commander/Team Leader (IC/TL)?</p> <p>What does that person do?</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 Correct response: The Command Post	What is the place called where the IC/TL stays?
 Correct response: <i>“Is it safe for CERT members to attempt the rescue?”</i>	What is the key question that CERT Incident Commanders/Team Leaders must always ask?
 Correct response: <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Damage assessment▪ Status of personnel resources▪ Communications between command levels and groups▪ Incident status▪ Victim treatment provided	Documentation is an essential part of the CERT’s job. What kinds of information should a CERT document?
 Correct response: The IC/TL	Who handles media inquiries?

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Discuss the participants' responses. Probe for both physical and emotional situations.</p>	<p>Explain that CERT members might see and hear things during a disaster that are unpleasant and uncomfortable.</p> <p>Has anyone ever been involved in a large-scale emergency or disaster?</p> <p>How were you impacted?</p> <p>Stress the need for CERT members to prepare themselves for their role during and following a disaster by learning about the possible impact of disasters on them and others, emotionally and physically. This knowledge will help CERT members understand and manage their reactions to the event and to work better with others.</p> <p>Remind the group that they recently learned about team organization. Point out that team organization concepts can help them both operationally and psychologically. Working together and looking out for each other are important aspects of successful teams.</p> <p>Tell the group that this unit will address basic techniques for providing psychological first aid and “field expedient” trauma intervention.</p> <p>Stress that psychological first aid is not therapy; rather, it is a set of techniques to provide emotional intervention during field operations. The techniques to be covered in this unit will help manage one’s personal situation so that the needs of all survivors, including victims and CERT members, can be met.</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<div data-bbox="168 407 610 737"><p>Unit Objectives</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe disaster and post-disaster emotional environment for victims and rescuersDescribe steps rescuers can take to relieve their own stress and that of other survivors<p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-1</p></div> <p>Display Slide 7-1</p> <div data-bbox="168 821 610 1150"><p>Unit Topics</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">Disaster TraumaTeam Well-BeingWorking with Survivors' Trauma<p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-2</p></div> <p>Display Slide 7-2</p>	<p>Unit Objectives</p> <p>Tell the participants that at the end of this unit, they should be able to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Describe the disaster and post-disaster emotional environment for victims and rescuers.Describe the steps that rescuers can take to relieve their own stress and that of other disaster survivors. <p>Unit Topics</p> <p>Preview the unit topics by telling the group that the unit will provide them with an understanding of the following components of psychological first aid:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Disaster TraumaTeam Well-beingWorking with Survivors' Trauma

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<p data-bbox="175 422 418 453">Psychological Trauma</p> <ul data-bbox="191 474 574 615" style="list-style-type: none">• Your own personal losses• Working in your neighborhood• Assisting neighbors, friends, coworkers who have also been injured• Not feeling safe and secure <p data-bbox="175 705 607 737"> CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-3 </p> <p data-bbox="175 753 423 785">Display Slide 7-3</p>	<p data-bbox="639 422 932 453"><i>Disaster Trauma</i></p> <p data-bbox="639 485 1425 590">Introduce this section by telling the participants that, during a disaster, they may see and hear things that will be extremely unpleasant.</p> <p data-bbox="639 611 1284 642">Direct psychological trauma could result from:</p> <ul data-bbox="639 663 1386 894" style="list-style-type: none">▪ Your own personal losses▪ Working in your neighborhood▪ Assisting neighbors, friends, coworkers who have been injured▪ Not feeling safe and secure <p data-bbox="639 926 1446 1136">Explain that vicarious trauma, which is also referred to as compassion fatigue or secondary victimization, is a natural reaction to exposure to a survivor’s trauma. A person who identifies too strongly with a survivor may take on that survivor’s feelings. Explain that vicarious trauma is an “occupational hazard” for helpers.</p> <p data-bbox="639 1178 1425 1430">Warn the participants against over-identifying with the survivors. Caution them against taking on the survivors’ feelings as their own as it can affect their ability to do their job as rescuers and can also have longer term impact. Advise the group members that taking ownership of others’ problems will compound their own stress and impact the CERT’s overall effectiveness.</p> <p data-bbox="639 1472 1425 1608">Explain that CERT members need to be alert to signs of disaster trauma in themselves, as well as in disaster victims and other survivors, so that they can take steps to alleviate stress.</p>

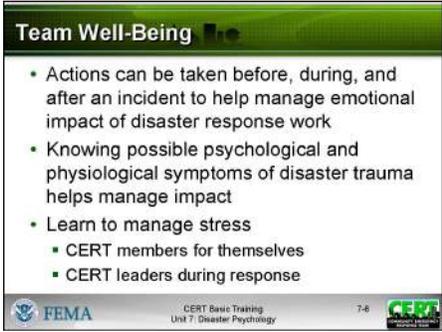
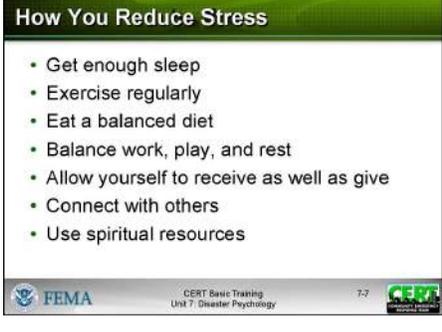
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Psychological Symptoms of Trauma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Irritability or anger• Self-blame or blaming others• Isolation and withdrawal• Fear of recurrence• Feeling stunned, numb, overwhelmed• Feeling helpless• Mood swings• Sadness, depression, grief• Denial• Concentration and memory problems• Relationship problems/marital discord <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-4</p> <p>Display Slide 7-4</p>	<h3>Possible Psychological Symptoms</h3> <p>Give examples of the types of disaster-related psychological and physiological responses that you may experience or observe others experiencing.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Irritability or anger▪ Self-blame or the blaming of others▪ Isolation and withdrawal▪ Fear of recurrence▪ Feeling stunned, numb, or overwhelmed▪ Feeling helpless▪ Mood swings▪ Sadness, depression, and grief▪ Denial▪ Concentration and memory problems▪ Relationship conflicts/marital discord
 <p>Physiological Symptoms of Trauma</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Loss of appetite• Headaches or chest pain• Diarrhea, stomach pain, or nausea• Hyperactivity• Increase in drug consumption• Nightmares• Insomnia• Fatigue <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-5</p> <p>Display Slide 7-5</p>	<h3>Possible Physical Symptoms</h3> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Loss of appetite▪ Headaches or chest pain▪ Diarrhea, stomach pain, or nausea▪ Hyperactivity▪ Increase in alcohol or drug consumption▪ Nightmares▪ The inability to sleep▪ Fatigue or low energy

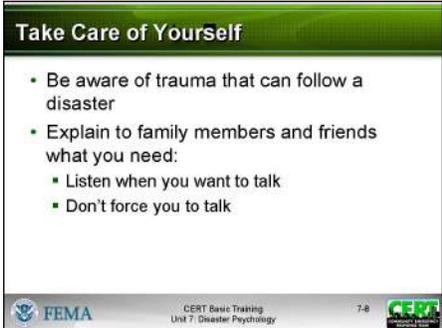
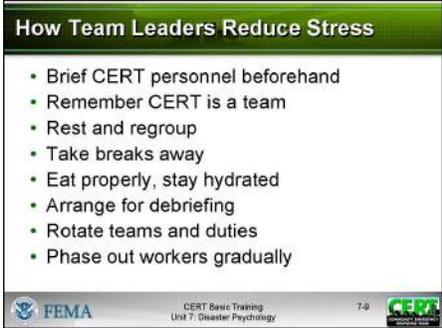
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Team Well-Being</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Actions can be taken before, during, and after an incident to help manage emotional impact of disaster response work• Knowing possible psychological and physiological symptoms of disaster trauma helps manage impact• Learn to manage stress<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ CERT members for themselves▪ CERT leaders during response <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-6</p>	<h3><i>Team Well-Being</i></h3> <p>Introduce team well-being by explaining that there is a range of actions that can be taken before, during, and after an incident to help manage the emotional impact of disaster response work.</p> <p>Explain that knowing in advance the possible psychological and physiological symptoms of disaster trauma that were just covered in this unit is one step in managing the impact.</p> <p>Some other aspects of stress management for CERT responders include actions that CERT members can take for themselves and actions that CERT leaders can take during a response.</p>
 <p>How You Reduce Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Get enough sleep• Exercise regularly• Eat a balanced diet• Balance work, play, and rest• Allow yourself to receive as well as give• Connect with others• Use spiritual resources <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-7</p>	<h3>How You Reduce Stress</h3> <p>Remind the participant that they should spend some time thinking about other ways to reduce stress personally.</p> <p>Emphasize that only they know what makes them able to reduce stress within themselves and that expending the effort required to find personal stress reducers is worthwhile <u>before</u> an incident occurs.</p> <p>Remind the participants that they can take the following preventive steps in their everyday lives:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Get enough sleep.▪ Exercise regularly.▪ Eat a balanced diet.▪ Balance work, play, and rest.▪ Allow themselves to receive as well as give; they should remember that their identity is broader than that of a helper.▪ Connect with others.▪ Use spiritual resources.

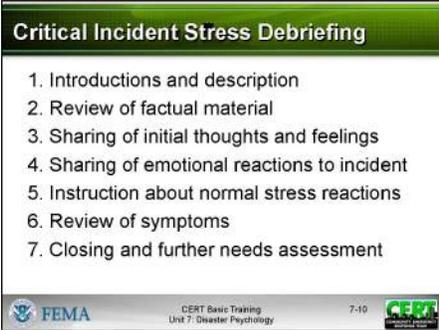
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Take Care of Yourself</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Be aware of trauma that can follow a disaster• Explain to family members and friends what you need:<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Listen when you want to talk▪ Don't force you to talk <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-8</p>	<p>Explain that, in addition to preventive steps, participants should also be aware of trauma that can follow a disaster. They should explain to their family members and friends how to support them when they return from a disaster area. Family and friends should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Listen when you want to talk.▪ Don't force you to talk if you don't want to. <p>Participants might also want to share with their loved ones and friends the information on possible disaster-related psychological and physiological symptoms that were discussed earlier in the unit.</p> <p>Point out that experienced rescue workers find these steps helpful in controlling their stress levels, but that, in some cases, it might be necessary to seek help from mental health professionals.</p>
 <p>How Team Leaders Reduce Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Brief CERT personnel beforehand• Remember CERT is a team• Rest and regroup• Take breaks away• Eat properly, stay hydrated• Arrange for debriefing• Rotate teams and duties• Phase out workers gradually <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-9</p>	<p>How Team Leaders Reduce Stress During the Incident</p> <p>Explain that there are steps that CERT leaders can take to reduce the stress on rescue workers before, during, and after an incident:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Brief CERT personnel before the effort begins</u> on what they can expect to see and what they can expect in terms of emotional response in the survivors and themselves.▪ <u>Emphasize that the CERT is a team.</u> Sharing the workload and emotional load can help defuse pent-up emotions.▪ <u>Encourage rescuers to rest and regroup</u> so that they can avoid becoming overtired.▪ <u>Direct rescuers to take breaks</u> away from the incident area, to get relief from the stressors of the effort.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<p>This will be discussed in more detail later in the unit.</p>  <p>Critical Incident Stress Debriefing</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Introductions and description2. Review of factual material3. Sharing of initial thoughts and feelings4. Sharing of emotional reactions to incident5. Instruction about normal stress reactions6. Review of symptoms7. Closing and further needs assessment <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-10</p> <p>Display Slide 7-10</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Encourage rescuers to eat properly and maintain fluid intake</u> throughout the operation. Explain that they should drink water or other electrolyte-replacing fluids and avoid drinks with caffeine or refined sugar.▪ <u>Arrange for a debriefing 1 to 3 days after the event</u> in which workers describe what they encountered and express their feelings about it in a more indepth way.▪ <u>Rotate teams</u> for breaks or new duties (i.e., from high-stress to low-stress jobs). Encourage team members to talk with each other about their experiences. This is very important for their psychological health.▪ <u>Phase out workers gradually.</u> Gradually phase them from high- to low-stress areas of the incident. For example, do not stand down and send home a team member that has just completed a high-stress operation; instead, assign them a low-stress responsibility so they can decompress gradually.▪ <u>Conduct a brief discussion</u> (defusing) with rescue workers after their shift during which they can describe what they encountered and express their feelings about it. <p>Critical Incident Stress Debriefing (CISD)</p> <p>Point out that a critical incident stress debriefing or CISD is one type of intervention that may be helpful for a CERT. CISD is one of several components of critical incident stress management (CISM).</p>

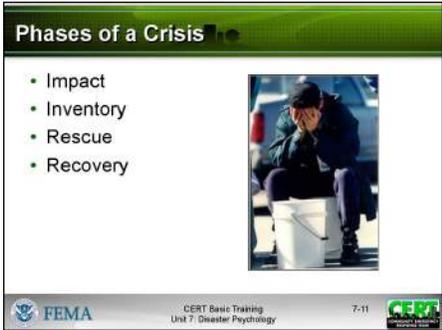
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
	<p>CERT leaders may invite a mental health professional trained in critical incident stress management (CISM) to conduct a critical incident stress debriefing (CISD). CISM is a short term healing process that focuses on helping people deal with their trauma one incident at a time. It is intended to lessen the chance of someone experiencing post-traumatic stress disorder and get them back to their daily lives as quickly as possible.</p> <p>Explain that a CISD is a formal group process held between 1 to 3 days after the event. It is designed to help emergency services personnel and volunteers cope with a traumatic event.</p> <p>Explain that CISD would <u>not</u> be used as a stand-alone intervention but would be used in conjunction with other types of intervention, such as defusing, debriefing, and following up with the individual.</p> <p>Explain that a CISD has seven phases:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. <u>Introductions and a description</u> of the process, including assurance of confidentiality2. <u>Review of the factual material</u> about the incident3. <u>Sharing of initial thoughts and feelings</u> about the incident4. <u>Sharing of emotional reactions</u> to the incident5. <u>Review of the symptoms</u> of stress experienced by the participants6. <u>Instruction about normal stress reactions</u>7. <u>Closing and further needs assessment</u> <p>Emphasize that participation in a CISD should be voluntary.</p> <p>Say that, as the CERT program sponsor, an agency may assist in arranging CISD services for the CERTs. If so, explain how participants should access those services.</p>

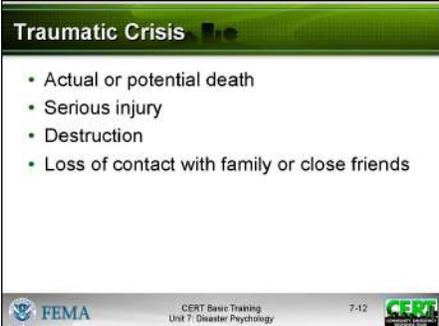
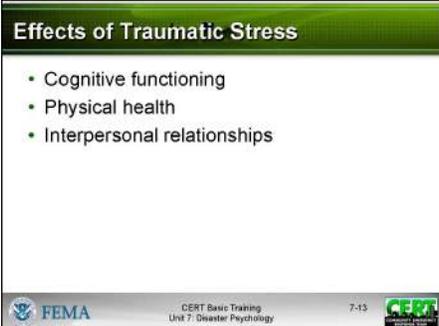
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 7-11</p>	<p>If a CISD is unavailable in the agency, suggest that participants contact the Red Cross or a community mental health agency to schedule a CISD.</p> <p>Emphasize that, while it may be beneficial, pastoral counseling is not a substitute for disaster counseling from a professional.</p> <p>Explain that the next section will deal with how to handle survivors' trauma.</p> <p><i>Working with Survivors' Trauma</i></p> <p>Identify the emotional phases of a crisis survivors go through and whom and what rescuers might encounter at each phase.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ In the <u>impact phase</u>, survivors generally do not panic and may, in fact, show no emotion.▪ In the <u>inventory phase</u>, which immediately follows the event, survivors assess damage and try to locate other survivors. During this phase, routine social ties tend to be discarded in favor of the more functional relationships required for initial response activities (e.g., search and rescue).▪ In the <u>rescue phase</u>, as emergency services personnel (including CERTs) respond, survivors are willing to take direction from these groups without protest. This is why CERT identification (helmets, vests, etc.) is important. <p>Survivors are likely to be very helpful and compliant during the rescue phase.</p>

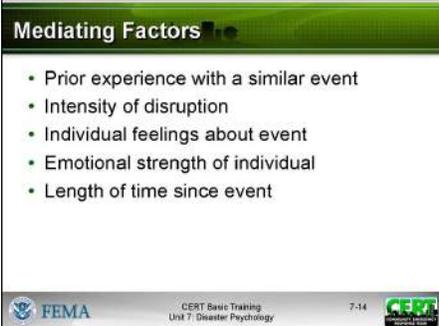
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Traumatic Crisis</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Actual or potential deathSerious injuryDestructionLoss of contact with family or close friends <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-12</p> <p>Display Slide 7-12</p>  <p>Effects of Traumatic Stress</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Cognitive functioningPhysical healthInterpersonal relationships <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-13</p> <p>Display Slide 7-13</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">In the <u>recovery phase</u>, the survivors appear to pull together <u>against</u> their rescuers, the emergency services personnel.<ul style="list-style-type: none">Survivors may express anger or blame to the rescuers as they transition to the recovery phase. <p>Tell the participants that they should expect that survivors will show psychological effects from the disaster — and that they should expect that some of the reaction will be directed toward them.</p> <p>Traumatic Crisis</p> <p>Introduce this section by defining a crisis as an event that is experienced or witnessed in which people’s ability to cope is overwhelmed:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Actual or potential death or injury to self or othersSerious injuryDestruction of their homes, neighborhood, or valued possessionsLoss of contact with family members or close friends <p>Traumatic stress may affect:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Cognitive functioning</u>. Those who have suffered traumatic stress may act irrationally, in ways that are out of character for them, and have difficulty making decisions. They may have difficulty sharing or retrieving memories.<u>Physical health</u>. Traumatic stress can cause a range of physical symptoms — from exhaustion to health problems.<u>Interpersonal relationships</u>. Those who survive traumatic stress may undergo temporary or long-term personality changes that make interpersonal relationships difficult.

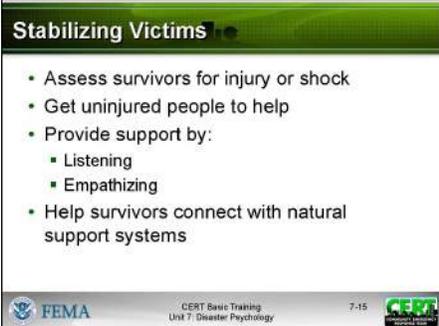
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Mediating Factors</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Prior experience with a similar event• Intensity of disruption• Individual feelings about event• Emotional strength of individual• Length of time since event <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-14</p> <p>Display Slide 7-14</p>	<h3>Mediating Factors</h3> <p>Explain that the strength and type of personal reaction to trauma vary depending on:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>The person's prior experience</u> with the same or a similar event; the emotional effect of multiple events can be cumulative, leading to greater stress reactions.▪ <u>The intensity of the disruption</u> in the survivors' lives; the more the survivors' lives are disrupted, the greater their psychological and physiological reactions may become.▪ <u>The meaning of the event to the individual</u>; the more catastrophic the victim perceives the event to be to him or her personally, the more intense his or her stress reaction will be.▪ <u>The emotional well-being of the individual</u> and the resources (especially social) that he or she has to cope; people who have had other recent traumas may not cope with additional stresses.▪ <u>The length of time that has elapsed</u> between the event's occurrence and the present; the reality of the event takes time to "sink in." <p>CERT members can't know — and should never assume to know — what someone is thinking or feeling. Keep the phases in mind.</p> <p>Caution the group, however, that they should not take the survivors' surface attitudes personally. Rescuers may expect to see a range of responses that will vary from person to person, but the responses they see will be part of the psychological impact of the event — and probably will not relate to anything that the CERTs have or have not done.</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Stabilizing Victims</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">Assess survivors for injury or shockGet uninjured people to helpProvide support by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">ListeningEmpathizingHelp survivors connect with natural support systems <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-15</p> <p>Display Slide 7-15</p>	<h3>Stabilizing Victims</h3> <p>Explain that the goal of onscene psychological intervention on the part of CERT members should be to <u>stabilize the incident scene by stabilizing individuals</u>. While any medical needs must be addressed first, you can provide psychological intervention. Suggest that they do this in the following ways:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><u>Observe individuals</u> to determine their level of responsiveness and whether they pose a danger to themselves or to others.<u>Get uninjured people involved in helping</u>. Engaging survivors in focused activity helps them cope, so give them constructive jobs to do such as organizing supplies. This strategy is especially effective for survivors who are being disruptive.Help survivors connect to natural support systems, such as family, friends, or clergy.Provide support by:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Listening to them talk about their feelings and their physical needs. Victims often need to talk about what they've been through — and they want someone to listen to them.Empathizing. Caring responses show victims that someone else shares their feelings of pain and grief.

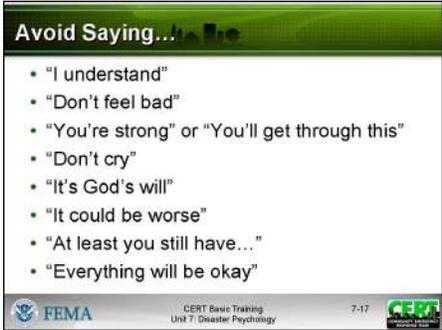
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<div data-bbox="168 411 610 737"><p>How to Be an Empathetic Listener</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Put yourself in the speaker's shoes• Listen for meaning, not just words• Pay attention to nonverbal communication• Paraphrase the speaker<p><small>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-16</small></p></div> <p data-bbox="168 751 444 789">Display Slide 7-16</p>	<p data-bbox="639 411 1062 449"><i>Being an Empathetic Listener</i></p> <p data-bbox="639 464 1403 569">Explain that being an empathetic listener requires the listener to listen and let the victim talk. Good listeners will:</p> <ul data-bbox="639 590 1451 1167" style="list-style-type: none">▪ Put him- or herself in the speaker's shoes in order to better understand the speaker's point of view. Draw upon past experiences, or try to imagine how the speaker is feeling. In order to limit the effects of vicarious trauma, be careful not to completely take on the speaker's feelings.▪ Listen for meaning, not just words, and pay close attention to the speaker's nonverbal communication, such as body language, facial expressions, and tone of voice.▪ Paraphrase the speaker periodically to make sure that he or she has fully understood what the speaker has said and to indicate to the speaker that he or she is listening. This reinforces the communication process. <p data-bbox="639 1199 1386 1377">Stress that survivors that show evidence of being suicidal, psychotic, or unable to care for themselves should be referred to mental health professionals for support. (This will be infrequent in most groups of survivors.)</p>

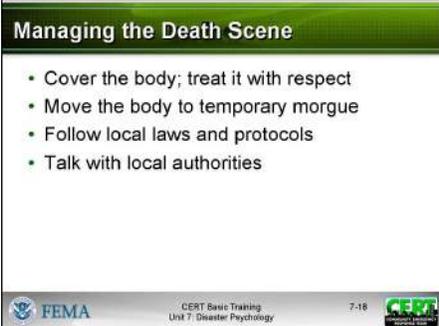
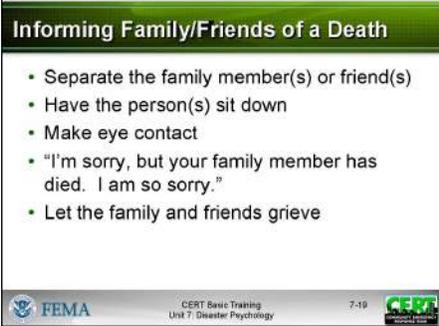
COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Display Slide 7-17</p>	<p><i>What Not to Say</i></p> <p>Tell the participants that, when providing support, they should avoid saying the following phrases. On the surface, these phrases are meant to comfort the survivors, but they can be misinterpreted.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>“I understand.”</u> In most situations we cannot understand unless we have had the same experience.▪ <u>“Don’t feel bad.”</u> The survivor has a right to feel bad and will need time to feel differently.▪ <u>“You’re strong” or “You’ll get through this.”</u> Many survivors do not feel strong and question if they will recover from the loss.▪ <u>“Don’t cry.”</u> It is okay to cry.▪ <u>“It’s God’s will.”</u> With a person you do not know, giving religious meaning to an event may insult or anger the person.▪ <u>“It could be worse,” “At least you still have ...”, or “Everything will be okay.”</u> It is up to the individual to decide whether things could be worse or if everything can be okay. <p>Emphasize that these types of responses, rather than provide comfort, could elicit a strong <u>negative</u> response or distance the survivor from the listener.</p> <p>Point out that it is okay to apologize if the survivor reacts negatively to something that was said.</p>

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

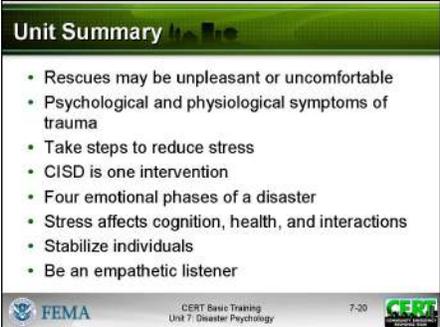
INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Managing the Death Scene</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Cover the body; treat it with respect• Move the body to temporary morgue• Follow local laws and protocols• Talk with local authorities <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-18</p>	<h3>Managing the Death Scene</h3> <p>Explain that one unpleasant task that CERT members may face is dealing with a victim who dies while under the team's care. The guidelines below (T.W. Dietz, 2001; J.M. Tortorici Luna, 2002) are for dealing with this situation:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Cover the body; treat it with respect. Wrap mutilated bodies tightly.▪ If the person has died while at the treatment area, move the body to your team's temporary morgue. (If the person was tagged as "dead" during triage, do not remove from the incident area.)▪ Follow local laws and protocols for handling the deceased.▪ Talk with local authorities to determine the plan.
 <p>Informing Family/Friends of a Death</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Separate the family member(s) or friend(s)• Have the person(s) sit down• Make eye contact• "I'm sorry, but your family member has died. I am so sorry."• Let the family and friends grieve <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-19</p>	<h3>Informing the Family and Friends of a Death</h3> <p>In some cases, family members or friends may not know of the death of their loved one, and CERT members may have to tell them. Suggest that, in this situation, CERT members should:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ <u>Separate the family members and friends</u> from others in a quiet, private place.▪ <u>Have the person(s) sit down</u>, if possible.▪ <u>Make eye contact</u> and use a calm, kind voice.▪ Use the following words to <u>tell the family members and friends</u> about the death: "I'm sorry, but your family member has died. I am so sorry." It is okay to reference the deceased person's name or their relation to the survivor if you know it.▪ Let the family and friends grieve.

Display Slide 7-18

Display Slide 7-19

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
<p data-bbox="170 415 246 485"></p> <p data-bbox="170 632 591 846">After answering all of the participants' questions, pose some "What would you do if ..." questions to ensure that they understand the concepts of this section.</p> <p data-bbox="170 879 591 1058">For example, ask the participants, "What would you do if you were attempting to rescue a victim and the victim became hysterical?"</p> <div data-bbox="170 1092 610 1419"><p>Unit Summary</p><ul style="list-style-type: none">• Rescues may be unpleasant or uncomfortable• Psychological and physiological symptoms of trauma• Take steps to reduce stress• CISD is one intervention• Four emotional phases of a disaster• Stress affects cognition, health, and interactions• Stabilize individuals• Be an empathetic listener<p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-20</p></div> <p data-bbox="170 1438 443 1472">Display Slide 7-20</p>	<p data-bbox="638 422 1442 527">Does anyone have any questions about the types of emotional and physiological responses that they can expect to see during and following a disaster?</p> <p data-bbox="638 1108 894 1150"><i>Unit Summary</i></p> <ul data-bbox="638 1171 1446 1749" style="list-style-type: none">▪ During a disaster, rescuers may be exposed to things that are extremely unpleasant or uncomfortable. These experiences will be stressful and may be traumatic.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Over-identifying with survivors may subject rescuers to vicarious trauma.• There are both psychological and physiological symptoms of trauma that may be observed in victims and rescuers after a disaster.• CERT leaders can take steps to reduce stress on rescue workers before, during, and after an incident.• CERT members can take steps to personally reduce stress.

COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

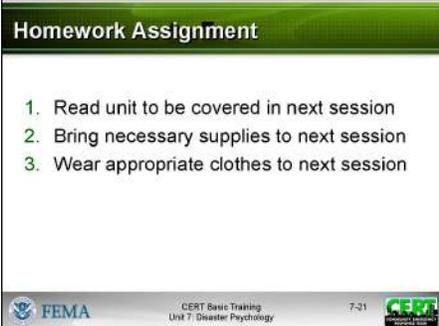
UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

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	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ The critical incident stress debriefing (CISD) is one component of critical incident stress management. CISD has seven phases and is an intervention for dealing with trauma.▪ Research shows that survivors go through distinct emotional phases following a disaster.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Impact phase• Inventory phase• Rescue phase• Recovery phase▪ Traumatic stress may affect cognitive functioning, physical health, and interpersonal reactions.<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Different people react differently to traumatic stress based on a variety of mediating factors.• A traumatic crisis occurs when a person’s ability to cope is overwhelmed.▪ The goal of onscene psychological intervention is to stabilize the incident by stabilizing individuals.▪ Provide support for survivors by being an empathetic listener. <p>Does anyone have any questions about anything covered in this unit?</p>



COMMUNITY EMERGENCY RESPONSE TEAM

UNIT 7: DISASTER PSYCHOLOGY

INSTRUCTOR GUIDANCE	CONTENT
 <p>Homework Assignment</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none">1. Read unit to be covered in next session2. Bring necessary supplies to next session3. Wear appropriate clothes to next session <p>FEMA CERT Basic Training Unit 7: Disaster Psychology 7-21</p> <p>Display Slide 7-21</p>	<p>Homework Assignment</p> <p>Ask the group to read and become familiar with the unit that will be covered in the next session.</p> <p>Thank the participants for attending the session. Remind them of the time and location of the next session, if necessary.</p>

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