

	Objectives	
	 Describe psychological phases of a disaster Identify unique psychological effects of radiation disasters 	
EMORY	■ Define psychological first aid skills	
EMORY STREET STREET	Norther Plant Featurery Benning	

■ Important for: - Public health professionals - Clinicians - First responders - Volunteers ■ Disaster preparedness training can reduce the risk of post-traumatic stress disorder for workers and volunteers who respond to disasters.

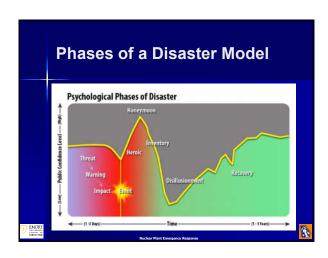
Radiation Disasters Psychological consequences of radiation disasters are unique, serious, and can be more severe and longer lasting than physical and economic consequences.

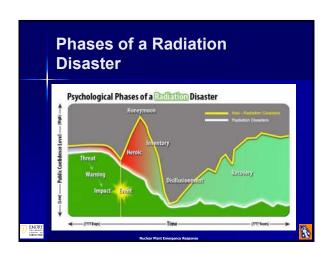


Public Conceptions Intense public fear of radiation Radiation not well understood Invisible, silent, odorless Only detectable using specialized equipment

















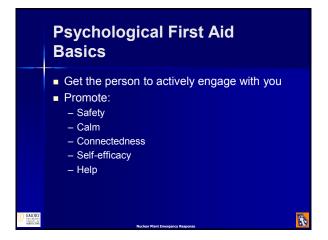


Social Stigma Post Goiânia Residents protested against caskets being buried in the local cemetery When residents traveled to other parts of the country they were turned away Agricultural products from the region were banned Japan: concerns about beef and rice





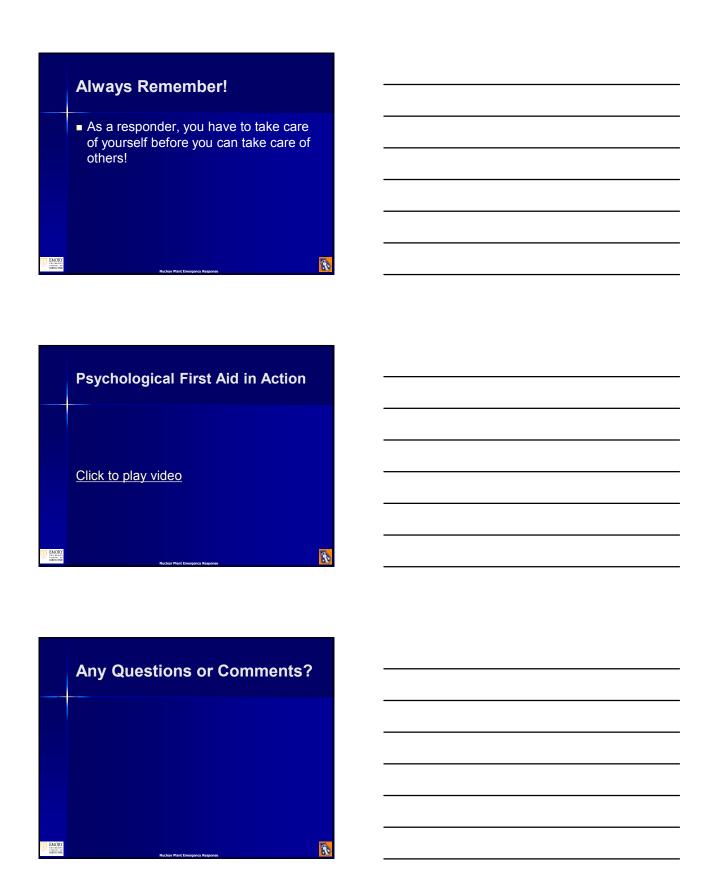
What Can you Do to Help? ■ You actually already have many essential attributes and skills that you can bring to assist survivors: — Good active listening skills — Patience — A caring attitude — Trustworthiness — Being approachable — Cultural sensitivity — A non-judgmental attitude — Flexibility and tolerance during chaos



What to Do Immediately introduce yourself and state your intent Remain calm yourself Communicate calmly and clearly Stand or sit squarely facing the survivor Keep your posture "open" no crossed arms or legs Lean forward Keep eye contact

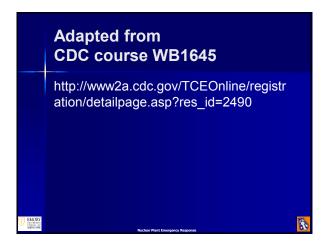
What not to Do? Force people to share their stories with you Give simple reassurances Try to "explain" why you think they have suffered Break a promise or lie Criticize existing services

When to Refer to a Specialist? A survivor hints or talks openly about suicide There is a possibility of child abuse There is a possibility of criminal activity Other cases for referral can be when: The survivor seems to be socially isolated The survivor feels persecuted Drug or alcohol dependent individuals Individuals engaging in risky/threatening behavior Individuals for whom it is difficult to maintain contact



People have an intense fear of radiation, which can intensify the psychological response The social stigma experienced by victims in radiological disasters increases their need for services You are vital in the response to a disaster event!









To order complimentary toolkits:
 Email: cdcinfo@cdc.gov or

Call: 1-800-CDC-INFO (1-800-232-4636);
 TTY: (888) 232-6348

Selected material available online:
 www.emergency.cdc.gov/radiation