



The **U**niversity of South Dakota.

DISASTER MENTAL HEALTH INSTITUTE

COPING WITH THE AFTERMATH OF A DISASTER

People have lost loved ones, and many more members of the community have shared their sense of loss and the shock that resulted from this event.

Some people may be living in very difficult circumstances. This disruption and dislocation only adds to the stress of the loss and the disaster itself. Your future may be uncertain. You may have financial concerns and feel that things will never be “normal” again.

You are living through experiences that can be emotionally traumatic. They would challenge anyone's ability to cope. As this disaster recovery continues, the experience will challenge everyone's coping skills and emotions even more.

Below are some reactions common to people who experience traumatic stress. Although these thoughts, feelings, and actions can be very upsetting, it is important to remember that they are common reactions to an extraordinary and very stressful situation. The symptoms are signs of an overwhelming situation, not signs of personal weakness.

Thoughts

- Recurring dreams or nightmares about the event and its aftermath
- Reconstructing in your mind the events surrounding the event itself or the damage, in an effort to make it come out differently
- Difficulty concentrating or remembering things
- Questioning your spiritual or religious beliefs
- Repeated thoughts or memories (of loved ones who have died, or of the event itself or the damage which resulted from the event) that are hard to stop

Feelings

- Feeling numb, withdrawn, or disconnected
- Feeling frightened or anxious in response to loud sounds or particular smells
- Feeling a lack of involvement or enjoyment in everyday activities
- Feeling depressed, blue, or down much of the time
- Feeling bursts of anger, or intense irritability
- Feeling a sense of emptiness or hopelessness about the future

Behaviors

- Being overprotective of your family's and your own safety
- Isolating yourself from others
- Becoming very alert at times, and startling easily
- Having problems getting to sleep or staying asleep



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- Avoiding activities that remind you of the event itself or the damage; avoiding places or people that bring back memories
- Having increased conflict with family members
- Keeping excessively busy to avoid thinking about the event and what has happened to you
- Being tearful or crying for no apparent reason

Physical Reactions

(If you have concerns about your physical reactions, please consult your physician.)

- Stomach upset, nausea, diarrhea, intestinal cramps
- Headache
- Sleep difficulties
- Elevated heart rate
- Elevated blood pressure
- Elevated blood sugar

Coping

Healing and recovering from the emotional effects of the event will take a long how time. When you can, allow yourself to feel sadness and grief over what has happened. Talking to others about how you are feeling is important.

Try to keep in place family routines such as regular meal times and other family rituals. These will help you to feel as though your life has some sense of order.

Upsetting times can cause people to drink alcohol or to use drugs in a way that causes other problems. Try to cope with your stress without increasing your use of alcohol and drugs. Alcohol and drugs won't help in the long run.

Healthy practices such as eating well and getting enough sleep are especially important in times of high stress.

Forgive yourself and others when you act out because you are stressed. This is a difficult time, and everyone's emotions are closer to the surface. But also be certain that your stress does not become an excuse for child abuse or spouse abuse.

Don't let yourself become isolated. Maintain connections with your community friends, relatives, neighbors, co-workers, or church members. Talk about your experiences with them.

When to Seek Support from a Mental Health Professional

A few general guidelines may be useful in deciding when normal reactions to disaster become problems requiring assistance:

- 1) when disturbing behaviors or emotions last more than six to eight weeks;
- 2) when a person's behaviors or emotions make it difficult to function normally (including functioning at work, in the family, or at school); or
- 3) any time an individual feels unstable or concerned about his or her behaviors or emotions.

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