

## RADIATION INCIDENT RESPONSE



### School Radiation Preparedness By the Numbers

- 60 Million
- 21 Million
- 1/4

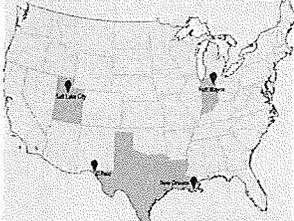


### Preparedness Educational Facilities

- ⊙ No federal laws mandating schools to have emergency plans
- ⊙ 32 states report having laws or policies that require plans
- ⊙ 66% do not regularly train with community partners on how to implement their school district emergency management plans

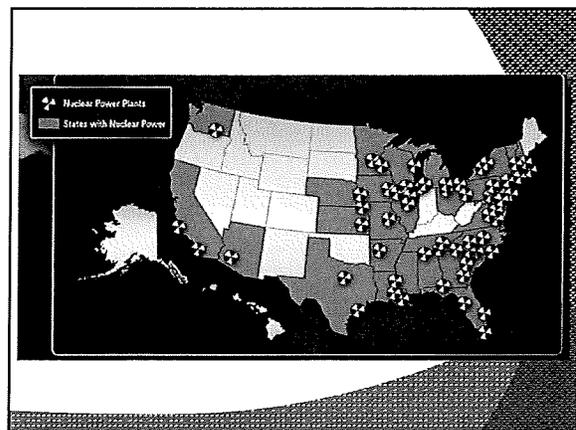
### RLP- Educational Facilities

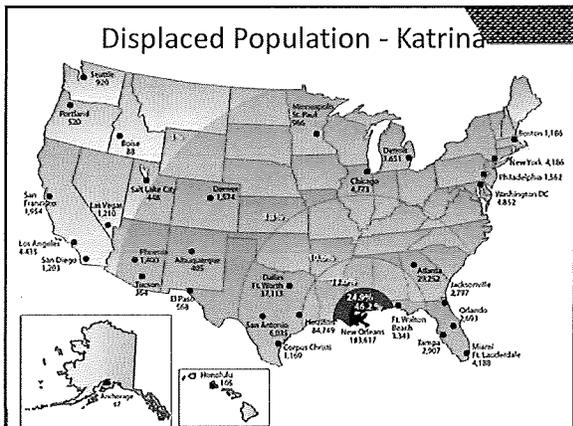
- ⊙ Conducted 4 site visits at schools in El Paso, TX, Salt Lake City, UT, New Orleans, LA, and Fort Wayne, IN.
- ⊙ 233 key stakeholders, including 18 different school districts



### Review Schools EOPs

- ⊙ Many schools did not include radiation as a threat hazard in their emergency plans, but did include a general hazardous materials section
- ⊙ A collaborative planning team
  - Relevant agencies should participate in the process developing, implementing, reviewing, and refining a school's Emergency Operations Plan (EOP)





## THE NATURE OF THE RAD/NUC THREAT

### Goiania Brazil Radiation Accident

- September of 1987
- Radiotherapy source (caesium chloride) stolen from abandoned hospital
- 4 fatalities
- 249 people received substantial exposure
- 112,000 people examined and monitored for radioactive contamination

### Guangzhou China Radiological Assault

- May of 2002
- Chinese nuclear scientist used iridium-192 pellets to attack a business rival
- Placed pellets in the ceiling of rivals office and exposed 74 staff members
- Criminal act causing radiation casualties
- Scientist was found and convicted, given life in prison

### Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant Accident

- March 2011
- 9.0 earthquake struck off the coast of Northern Japan, generating a tsunami
- Tsunami breached the flood wall of the power plant, destroying the cooling pumps
- More than 160,000 people screened for exposure

### Fukushima, 2011

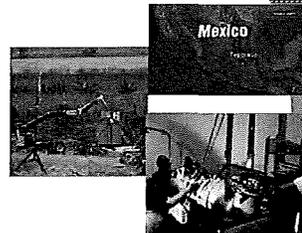
- 170,000 evacuated from the 20-km radius
- 450,000 people in 2600 evacuation centers
- Significant environmental and agricultural impact
- Psychosocial Impact

## Nuclear Security

- 1400 industrial facilities in the US that house either mobile or stationary high-risk radiological sources containing a combined total of approximately 126 million curies of radioactive material.
- According to the IAEA there have been 615 confirmed incidents involving theft or loss of nuclear and radioactive materials around the world since 1993.

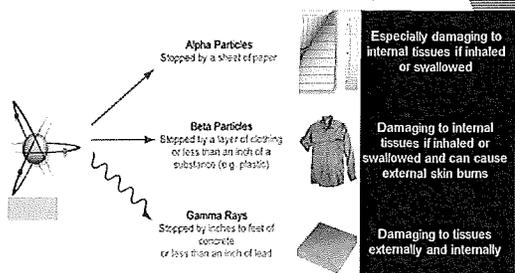
## Tepojaco, Mexico Radiation Source Theft

- December 2013
- Capsule containing cobalt-60 hijacked in truck
- Recovered and stored 9 days later in a field
- 6 men arrested
- Originally thieves tried to sell materials for scrap



## RADIATION BASICS

### Penetration Abilities



## Gamma Radiation and X-Rays

- Gamma rays and X-rays have penetrating power and ability to travel great distances.
- Most have enough energy to pass through the body, exposing all organs.
- Considered the primary hazard to the general population during most radiological emergencies.

**Cs-137**

Cesium-137  
(Caesium-137)

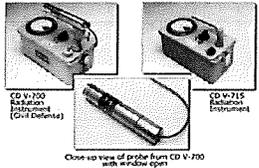
## Radiation Basics Made Simple

📺 Video 1: [Responding to Radiation Emergencies](#)

☢️ Video 2: [Radiation Protection](#)

## Radiation Detection Devices

### Detectors

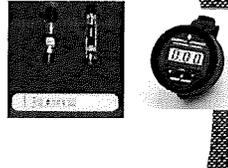


CD V-700  
U.S. Dept.  
of Energy  
(G-77 Detector)

CD W-715  
Radiation  
Instrument

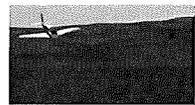
Close up view of probe from CD V-700 with window open

### Dosimeters





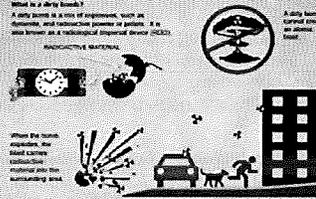
## RDD




### DIRTY BOMB OR RADIOLOGICAL DISPERSAL DEVICE

**What is a dirty bomb?**  
A dirty bomb is a mix of explosives, such as dynamite, and radioactive material or pellets. It is also known as a radiological dispersal device (RDD).

**RADIOACTIVE MATERIAL**



**What are the dangers from a dirty bomb?**  
The main danger from a dirty bomb comes from the explosion, not the radiation. The explosion can cause lethal injuries and property damage. People nearby could be injured by pieces of radioactive material that fly into the air. Only people who are very close to the blast will be exposed to enough radiation to cause immediate serious health problems. The radioactive dust and pellets can spread further away and could be inhaled or get on people's clothes, food, and contaminated food or drink contaminated water. People exposed by radioactive pellets or contaminated with radioactive dust will need medical attention.

**What should I do to protect myself?**



## RED

### RADIOLOGICAL EXPOSURE DEVICE

**What is a Radiological Exposure Device?**  
Radioactive material or an object containing radioactive material can expose people to radiation without their knowledge. Such objects are called Radiological Exposure Devices (REDs) or hidden sources of radiation.

REDs may be hidden in public places, in a car or a subway car, in a food store, or in a busy hallway. People who sit near or pass through the RED may be exposed to radiation.



**What are the main dangers of a Radiological Exposure Device?**  
The danger of a RED comes from three factors: 1) the time and amount of radiation emitted; 2) how long a person spends near the device; and 3) what part of a person's body are exposed to radiation coming from the device.

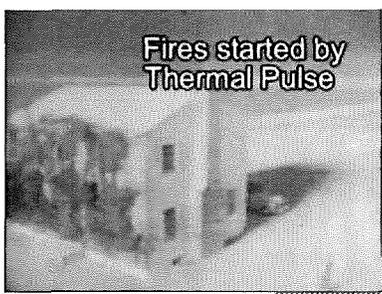
People exposed to high levels of radiation can develop symptoms of Acute Radiation Syndrome (ARS). They can also develop radiation burns, which include red, sore blisters, blisters, and ulcers that appear. These effects can range from mild to severe, in a matter of days. Some people may not experience any health effects.

**What should I do to protect myself?**

- Report a suspected RED to law enforcement. Stay as far away from the suspected device as possible.
- If a RED is identified and you believe you have been exposed, follow the instructions from emergency officials and contact your doctor.



## Improved Nuclear Detonation Effects Video



**Fires started by Thermal Pulse**

## IND

### IMPROVED NUCLEAR DEVICE

An Improved Nuclear Device (IND) is a type of nuclear weapon. When an IND explodes, it gives off heat, light, and radiation. The heat, light, and radiation from an IND can cause severe injuries and death. At the end of World War II, the atomic bombing of Nagasaki, Japan, is an example of an IND.

When an IND explodes, a large amount of energy is released. Everything inside of the blast radius will be destroyed. The heat, light, and radiation from the explosion will cause severe injuries and death. The radiation from the explosion will cause severe health effects. The heat, light, and radiation from the explosion will cause severe injuries and death. The radiation from the explosion will cause severe health effects.

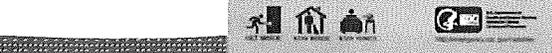
**What are the main dangers of an Improved Nuclear Device?**  
An IND would cause great destruction, death, and injury over a wide area of impact. People close to the blast will die immediately.

- Injury or death from the blast waves
- Radiation to people nearby (heat, light, and sound)
- Blastwaves (shock waves)
- Radiation sickness, and burns or acute radiation syndrome (ARS) caused by the radiation released

People further away from the blast, but in the path of blast, could experience health effects from:

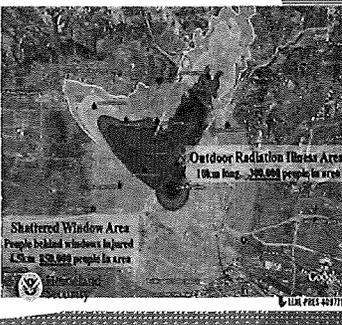
- Falling on the rubble of the body or clothes (external contamination) or on the rubble of the body (internal contamination)
- Radiation sickness
- Contaminated food and water sources

**What should I do to protect myself?**



## Rad/Nuc Threat Considerations

- Radiological Contamination
  - Contamination of population and short-term care issues
  - Contamination of infrastructure
- Mass Care and Triage
  - Sheltering
  - Triage of contaminated population
- Communications
  - Pre-event population education
  - Post-event shelter-in-place messaging
- Unique response considerations
  - Decontamination



**Outdoor Radiation Threat Area**  
10km Ring - 320,000 people in area

**Sheltered Window Area**  
People behind windows injured  
4.5km Ring - 100,000 people in area

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF ENERGY  
SECURITY  
E.O. 13526

### WHERE TO GO IN A RADIATION EMERGENCY

If a radiation emergency happens in your area, you should get inside immediately. No matter where you are, the safest action to take is to **GET INSIDE, STAY INSIDE, STAY TUNED.**

- Close and lock all windows and doors.
- Go to the basement or the middle of the building. Radioactive material settles on the outside of buildings, so the best thing to do is stay as far away from the walls and roof of the building as you can.
- If possible, turn off fans, air conditioners, and forced air heating units that bring air in from the outside. Close fireplace dampers.
- Bring pets inside.
- Stay tuned for updated instructions from emergency response officials.

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 U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
 U.S. Environmental Protection Agency  
 www.epa.gov/radiation

## Health Effects

- Short Term Effects**
  - Acute Radiation Syndrome
  - Cutaneous Radiation Injury
- Long Term Effects**
  - Cancer
  - Chromosomal damage
  - Mental health

## Health Effects for Special Populations

- Infants, children, the elderly, pregnant women, and people with compromised immune systems are more vulnerable.
- A developing fetus is highly susceptible because of the rapid rate of cell division.
  - Stunted growth, deformities, abnormal brain function, or cancer

## Contamination Versus Exposure

Contamination

Exposure

Source unshielded

- Contamination results when a radioisotope (as gas, liquid, or solid) is released into the environment and then ingested, inhaled, or deposited on the body surface.
- Radiation exposure occurs when all or part of the body absorbs penetrating ionizing radiation from an external radiation source.

## Decontamination

- Key Items:
  - Bags
  - Soap
  - Wet wipes
  - Extra clothes

CDC Centers for Disease Control and Prevention  
 CDC 24/7: 800-458-5231  
 www.cdc.gov

### Emergency Preparedness and Response

**Radiation Emergencies**

If a radiation emergency occurs, you can take actions to protect yourself, your loved ones, and your pets.

GET INSIDE

STAY INSIDE

STAY TUNED

Learn more >

**Radiation Emergencies and Your Health**

Radiation can affect the body in a number of ways, and the adverse health effects of exposure may not be apparent for many years.

Learn about:

- Prevent Health Effects of Radiation Exposure and Decontamination

**Information for Professionals**

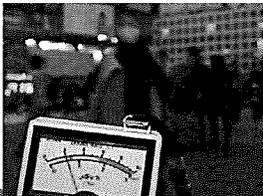
Resources for professionals in making an informed decision during a radiation emergency.

Learn about:

- Public Health Preparedness Capabilities
- Resource Library — Additional CDC webpages, brochures, and videos on

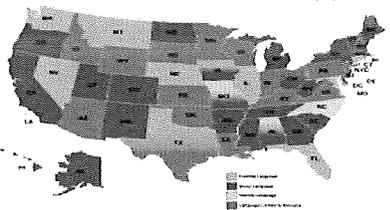
**Ready**

## Radiation Legal Preparedness Educational Facilities Study



## Indiana Radioactive Contamination Control Laws Non-Emergency

Restriction of Movement    Involuntary Decontamination  
 Limited to Biologics                      Broad Authority



## Restriction of Movement

If a public health authority has reason to believe that:

(1) an individual:

- (A) has been infected with; or
- (B) has been exposed to; a dangerous communicable disease or outbreak;

(2) . . . The public health authority may petition a circuit or superior court for an order imposing isolation or quarantine on the individual.

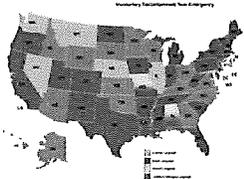
Ind. Code § 16-41-9-1.5 (2007)



## Involuntary Decontamination

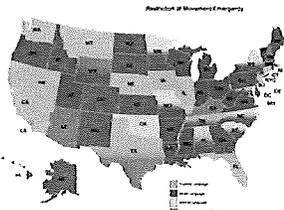
“The state department may issue an order condemning or abating conditions causative of disease.”

Ind. Code § 16-19-3-11 (1993)



## Indiana Radioactive Contamination Control Laws Emergency

Restriction of Movement    Involuntary Decontamination  
 Broad Authority                      Broad Authority



## Restriction of Movement

“The governor may do the following while the state of emergency exists . . . Control ingress to and egress from a disaster area, the movement of persons within the area, and the occupancy of premises in the area.”

Ind. Code Ann. § 16-41-9-1.5 (2007)



### Involuntary Decontamination

"The state department may issue an order condemning or abating conditions causative of disease."

Ind. Code § 16-19-3-11 (1993)

### School Radiation Legal Preparedness

The Indiana Constitution imposes a duty for schools to maintain appropriate control and discipline of students and to exercise ordinary and reasonable care and supervision for the safety of children under their control.

### Duty and powers of school corporation to supervise and discipline students

(a) Student supervision and the desirable behavior of students in carrying out school purposes is the responsibility of:

- ⊙ (1) a school corporation; and
- ⊙ (2) the students of a school corporation.

### Duty and powers of school corporation to supervise and discipline students

(b) In all matters relating to the discipline and conduct of students, school corporation personnel:

- ⊙ (1) stand in the relation of parents to the students of the school corporation;
- ⊙ (2) have the right to take any disciplinary action necessary to promote student conduct that conforms with an orderly and effective educational system, subject to this chapter; and
- ⊙ (3) have qualified immunity with respect to a disciplinary action taken to promote student conduct under subdivision (2) if the action is taken in good faith and is reasonable.

### Duty and powers of school corporation to supervise and discipline students

(c) Students must:

- ⊙ (1) follow responsible directions of school personnel in all educational settings; and
- ⊙ (2) refrain from disruptive behavior that interferes with the educational environment.

## School's Duty to Protect

What constitutes due care and adequate supervision of school children depends largely on the circumstances.

- ⦿ The number and age of the students in a classroom
- ⦿ The activity in which they are engaged
- ⦿ The time period for which they are left without supervision,
- ⦿ The ease of providing some alternative means of supervision, and
- ⦿ The extent to which the school board has provided and implemented guidelines and resources to insure adequate supervision.

## Emergency Assistance

A public or nonpublic school, charter school, school board, school corporation, or governing body of a school corporation is not liable for civil damages as a result of an act or omission of an employee providing emergency assistance by:

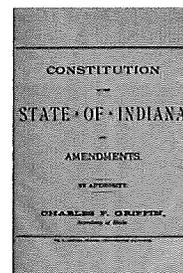
- ⦿ (1) performing cardiopulmonary resuscitation on;
- ⦿ (2) performing the Heimlich maneuver on;
- ⦿ (3) removing a foreign body that is obstructing an airway of; or
- ⦿ (4) using an automated external defibrillator on;
- ⦿ another person in the course of employment as an employee of the school or school corporation or as an agent of the school board, unless the act or omission constitutes gross negligence or willful and wanton misconduct.

## Limitation on Liability: Government Immunity



## Government Emergency Immunity

- ⦿ What is it?
- ⦿ Why do we have it?



## Indiana Tort Claims Act

The general purpose of the Indiana Tort Claims Act's immunity provisions is to permit public employees to exercise the independent judgment necessary to carry out their duties without the threat of harassment by litigation or threats of litigation over decisions made in the scope of their employment.

Waldrup v. Waldrup, App 2012, 876 N.E.2d 102

## Government Protection

A governmental entity or an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment is not liable if a loss results from the following:

- (7) The performance of a discretionary function



## Discretionary Function

"Discretionary function," as provided by the Indiana Tort Claims Act, means a function involving the formulation of basic policy characterized by official judgment, discretion, weighing of alternatives, and public policy choices; a function involving the execution or implementation of already formulated policy is not discretionary.

Board of Com'rs of Delaware County v. Evans, App.2012, 979 N.E.2d 1042

## Limitation on Liability

A governmental entity or an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment is not liable if a loss results from the following:

Injury to a student or a student's property by an employee of a school corporation if the employee is acting reasonably under a:

- (A) discipline policy
- (B) restraint and seclusion plan

A governmental entity or an employee acting within the scope of the employee's employment is not liable if a loss results from the following:

- ⦿ (22) An act taken to investigate or remediate hazardous substances, petroleum, or other pollutants associated with a brownfield (as defined in IC 13-11-2-19.3) unless:
  - (A) the loss is a result of reckless conduct; or
  - (B) the governmental entity was responsible for the initial placement of the hazardous substances, petroleum, or other pollutants on the brownfield.

## Indiana Tort Claims Act

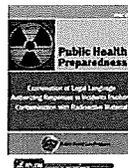
- ⦿ In determining whether governmental act is immune from tort liability, courts look to the purposes of immunity to determine whether those purposes would be furthered by extending immunity to act in question.
- ⦿ Factors to be considered include:
  - Nature of conduct,
  - Effect on governmental operations, and
  - Capacity of court to evaluate propriety of government's action

## Liability Protection for Shelter during an Emergency

A person, firm, limited liability company, or corporation owning or controlling real estate or other premises that voluntarily and without compensation grants a license or privilege or otherwise permits the designation or use of the whole or any part of the real estate or premises to shelter persons during an actual or impending national security, natural, or manmade emergency or disaster or a drill for any of those situations, together with successors in interest, is not civilly liable by reason of:

- ⦿ (1) the condition of the real estate or premises; or
- ⦿ (2) the conduct of persons engaged in directing or seeking shelter;
- ⦿ for negligently causing the death of or injury to any person on or about the real estate or premises or for loss of or damage to the property of any person during the emergency or disaster or during a drill.

## Radiation Legal Preparedness Project



- ⦿ 2012-2013- examined state legal authorities in which an individual becomes contaminated or potentially contaminated with radioactive material
- ⦿ 2013- 2014- examined legal patchwork of statutes and regulations of schools granting authorities and protections during a radiological incident

### Radiation Knowledge and Resources



- ◉ Radiation may be an unfamiliar topic to many, therefore, educating the school employees, students, parents, key agency stakeholders, and the broader public is extremely important
- ◉ Many universities and hospitals have radiation expertise to provide technical assistance

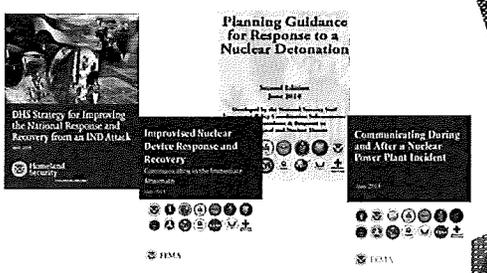
### Partners

- ◉ Joint Preparedness Plans
- ◉ First Responder Emergency Recommendations
- ◉ Public Health Partnerships
- ◉ Media Emergency Education
- ◉ Community Based Secondary Shelter Locations
- ◉ College and University Partners

### Allen County, Indiana, School Safety Commission

- ◉ Allows for schools to create and test current emergency response plans and safety response strategies
- ◉ Consists of individuals from public and private school districts, LHDs, emergency management, first responders, and other stakeholders
- ◉ Meets regularly to debate issues, disseminate best practices, coordinate response efforts, train, and conduct exercises around school preparedness
- ◉ Has a paging system that allows for the dissemination of real-time information

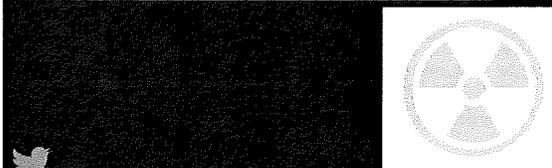
### Radiation Resources



### Summary

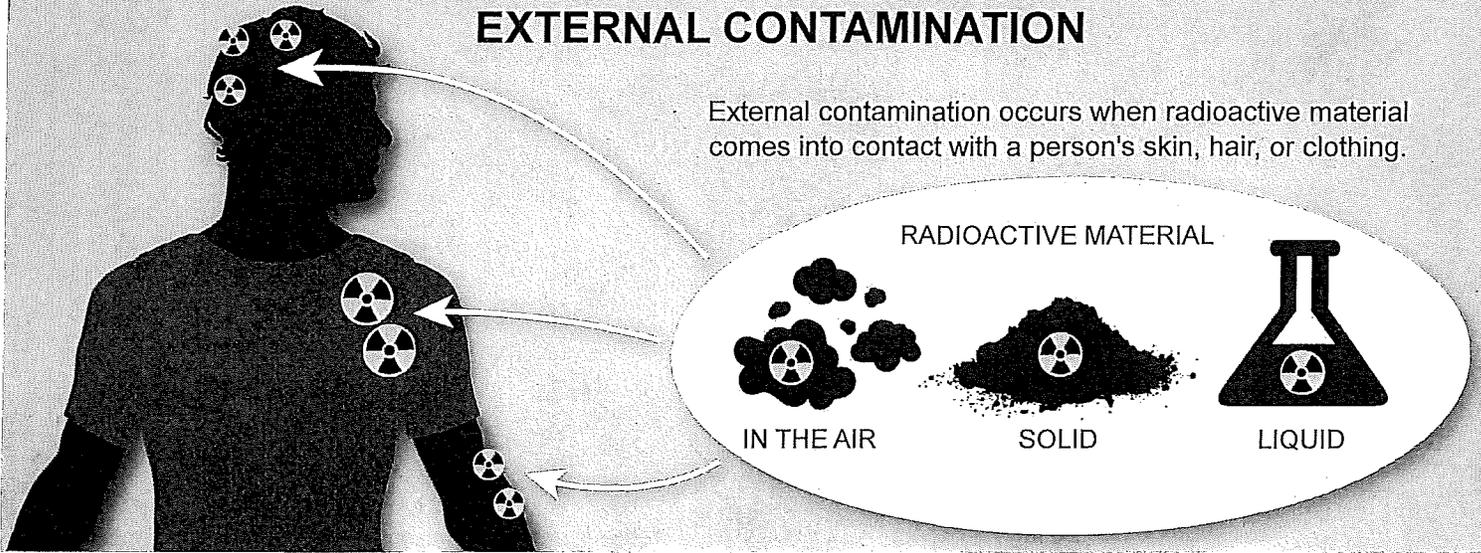
- ◉ Understanding the legal landscape of the school's duty to plan, exercise, and implement emergency plans
- ◉ Developing radiation emergency preparedness plans in school facilities prior to a radiological incident occurring
- ◉ Creating and strengthening of partnerships within the community

### RADIATION INCIDENT RESPONSE



# RADIATION CONTAMINATION VERSUS EXPOSURE

## EXTERNAL CONTAMINATION

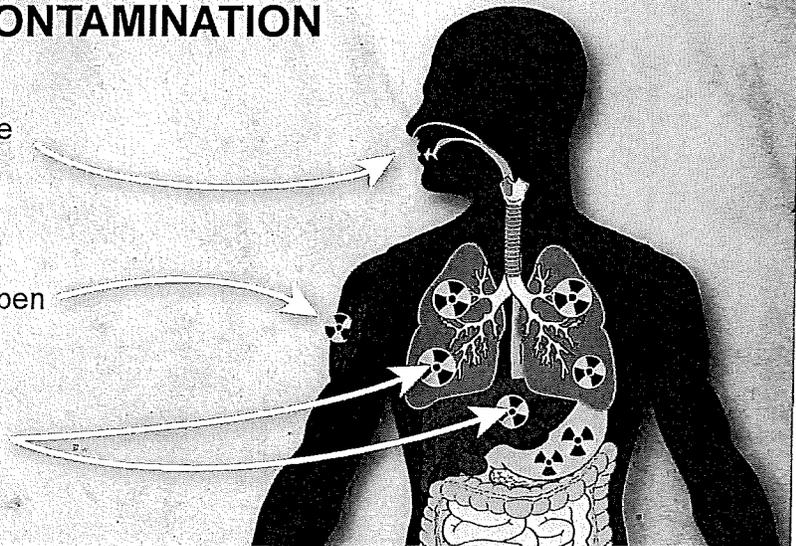


## INTERNAL CONTAMINATION

Internal contamination can occur when radioactive material is swallowed or breathed in.

Internal contamination can also occur when radioactive material enters the body through an open wound.

Different radioactive materials can accumulate in different body organs.



## RADIATION EXPOSURE

Another word for radiation exposure is irradiation.

Radioactive materials give off a form of energy that travels in waves or particles.

A person exposed to radiation is not necessarily contaminated with radioactive material.

For a person to be contaminated, radioactive material must be on or inside of his or her body.

When a person has an x-ray, he or she is exposed to radiation but is not contaminated.

When a person is exposed to certain types of radiation, the energy may penetrate the body.



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation>

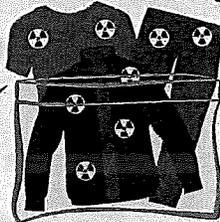
# DECONTAMINATION FOR YOURSELF AND OTHERS

## ① TAKE OFF OUTER LAYER OF CLOTHING



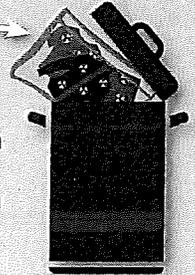
Taking off your outer layer of clothing can remove up to 90% of radioactive material.

Be very careful in removing your clothing to prevent radioactive dust from shaking loose.



Put the clothing in a plastic bag or other sealable container.

Put the bag in an out-of-the-way place, away from other people and pets.



## ② WASH YOURSELF OFF

If you can take a shower:

Use soap and shampoo. Do not use conditioner because it will cause radioactive material to stick to your hair.

Do not scald, scrub, or scratch your skin.

Keep cuts and scrapes covered when washing to keep from getting radioactive material in open wounds.



If you cannot take a shower:

Wash your hands, face, and parts of your body that were uncovered at a sink or faucet. Use soap and plenty of water.



If you cannot use a sink or faucet:

Use a moist wipe, clean wet cloth, or damp paper towel to wipe the parts of your body that were uncovered. Pay special attention to your hands and face.



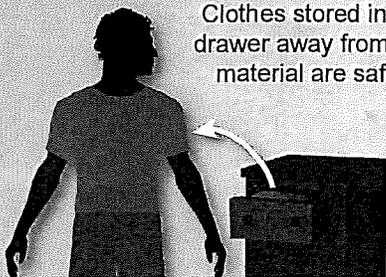
Blow your nose and wipe your eyelids, eyelashes, and ears with a moist wipe, clean wet cloth, or damp paper towel.



## ③ PUT ON CLEAN CLOTHES

If you have clean clothes:

Clothes stored in a closet or drawer away from radioactive material are safe to wear.



If you do not have clean clothes:

Take off your outer layer of clothing, shake or brush off your clothes, and put your clothes back on.



Rewash your hands, face, and exposed skin at a sink or faucet.

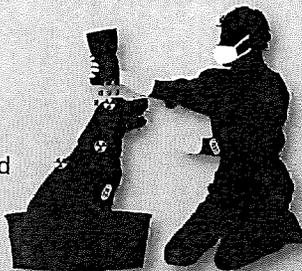


## ④ HELP OTHERS AND PETS



Wear waterproof gloves and a dust mask if you can.

Keep cuts and scrapes covered when washing to keep radioactive material out of the wound.



Rewash your hands, face, and parts of your body that were uncovered at a sink or faucet.



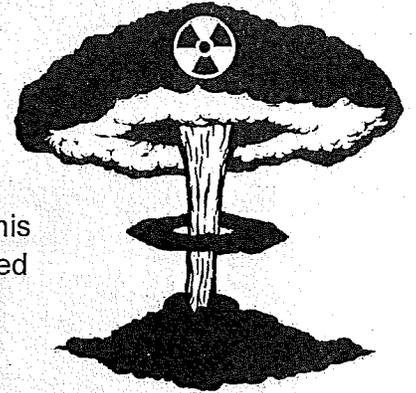
U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

STAY TUNED FOR UPDATED INFORMATION FROM PUBLIC HEALTH OFFICIALS.

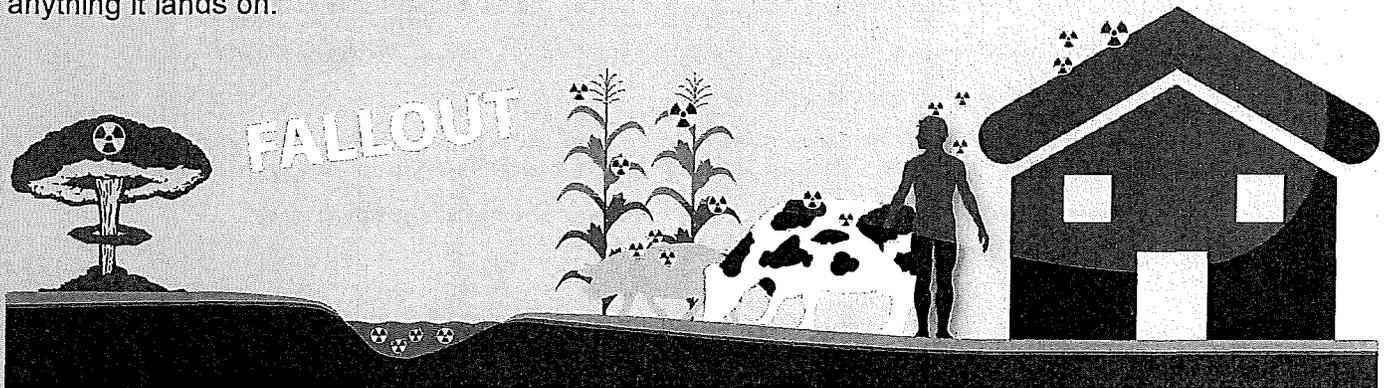
<http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation>

# IMPROVISED NUCLEAR DEVICE

An Improvised Nuclear Device (IND) is a type of nuclear weapon. When an IND explodes, it gives off four types of energy: a blast wave, intense light, heat, and radiation. The bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, at the end of World War II is an example of an IND.



When an IND explodes, a large fireball is created. Everything inside of this fireball vaporizes and is carried upward. This creates a mushroom-shaped cloud. The material in the cloud cools into dust-like particles and drops back to the earth as **fallout**. Fallout can be carried by the wind and can end up miles from the site of the explosion. Fallout is radioactive and can contaminate anything it lands on.



## What are the main dangers of an Improvised Nuclear Device?

An IND would cause great destruction, death, and injury and have a wide area of impact. People close to the blast site could experience:

- Injury or death (from the blast wave)
- Moderate to severe burns (from heat and fires)
- Blindness (from the intense light)
- Radiation sickness, also known as acute radiation syndrome or ARS (caused by the radiation released)

People farther away from the blast, but in the path of fallout, could experience health effects from:

- Fallout on the outside of the body or clothes (external contamination) or on the inside of the body (internal contamination)
- Radiation sickness
- Contaminated food and water sources

## What should I do to protect myself?



GET INSIDE



STAY INSIDE



STAY TUNED



U.S. Department of  
Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease  
Control and Prevention

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation>

# WHERE TO GO IN A RADIATION EMERGENCY



GET INSIDE



STAY INSIDE

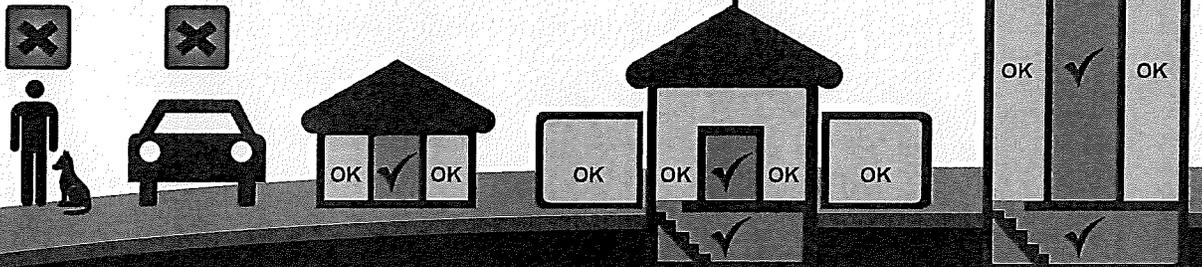


STAY TUNED

If a radiation emergency happens in your area, you should get inside immediately.

No matter where you are, the safest action to take is to: **GET INSIDE. STAY INSIDE. STAY TUNED.**

- Close and lock all windows and doors.
- Go to the basement or the middle of the building. Radioactive material settles on the outside of buildings; so the best thing to do is stay as far away from the walls and roof of the building as you can.
- If possible, turn off fans, air conditioners, and forced-air heating units that bring air in from the outside. Close fireplace dampers.
- Bring pets inside.
- Stay tuned for updated instructions from emergency response officials.



Adapted from Ventura County Public Health, Ventura County, CA



U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

<http://emergency.cdc.gov/radiation>

## BE CALM • PRACTICE THE HEALING COMMITMENTS • ASK FOR HELP

Considerations for attending to the emotional needs of children and adolescents during a disaster – Do's and Don'ts

### Do

1. Protect children from:
  - Further harm.
  - Traumatic sights and sounds.
  - Onlookers and Media.
2. Be kind, but firm in directing children away from:
  - The event site.
  - Views of damage or destruction.
  - The proximity of injured survivors.
3. Keep children together with family and friends as feasible.
4. Identify children in acute distress:
  - They may tremble.
  - They may ramble.
  - They may become mute or distant.
  - They may cry loudly.
  - They may exhibit erratic behavior or rage.
  - They may sit completely still or frozen.
5. Be tolerant of difficult behavior and strong emotions.
6. Help children feel in control:
  - Let them choose meals, if possible.
  - Let them pick out clothes, if possible.
  - Let them make some decisions for themselves, when possible.

**NOTE:** As much as possible, stay with a child in acute distress until they are calm.

- Create a Sense of Safety.
- Be Hopeful.
- Be Friendly.
- Communicate Reassurance.
- Introduce another caregiver early-on in case you must leave the child.

### Do Not

1. Expect children to be brave or tough.
2. Force them to tell their stories or discuss the event before they are ready.
3. Probe for personal details.
4. Get angry if children show strong emotions.
5. Get upset if they begin:
  - Bed-wetting
  - Acting out
  - Thumb-sucking
6. Make promises that you cannot keep (e.g., "You will go home soon").

### Do Not Tell Them:

- "Everything will be OK."
- "At least you survived."
- What you think they should feel.
- How they should have acted.
- They are suffering for their personal behaviors or beliefs.
- Negative things about available help.

### Common Reactions for Children and Adolescents

#### 1. Young Children (< 5 Years)

- Reactions are strongly influenced by parent reactions to the event.
- May return to behaviors common to being younger.

#### 2. Children Between 6 and 11 Years

- Become quiet, even around familiar people (e.g., friends, family, and teachers).
- Have outbursts of anger.
- Develop unfounded fears.

#### 3. Adolescents

- "Survivor's Guilt" – feeling guilt about the event or about not preventing injury or deaths.
- Thoughts of revenge.

### For More Information Go To

<http://www.nimh.nih.gov>: Click on Publications link for information on Coping with Traumatic Events

<http://emergency.cdc.gov>: Under the Preparedness heading, click on Coping with Disasters

<http://www.samhsa.gov>: For Suicide Prevention and Disaster Distress helplines



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