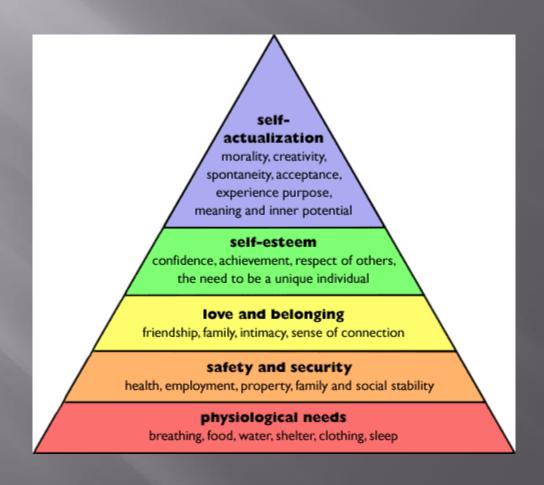
COORDINATING CARE IN RESPONSE TO A CRISIS

Lisa Elliott, MA, LPC-S, NCC, Registered Play Therapist Supervisor River Region Psychiatry

Objectives

- Attendees will learn tips for accessing help and collaborating with service providers during crisis situations.
- Communication
- Mapping Resources
- The importance of self care

Where Do We Start?



Communication

- Efficient communication management builds trust with stakeholders and fosters a sense of credibility
- One of the most effective ways to communicate during a disaster is to utilize alternative functions available on many cell phones.
- Another alternative means of communication during the crisis was through social media.

Communication Considerations

- Vulnerable populations
- Non English Speaking Individuals

Collaboration during Crisis

Disaster is declared....where do you get your information?

 $\overline{\text{EMA}}$

VOAD

ADPH

CEP

Red Cross

United Way

SAMHSA Behavioral Health Disaster Response App

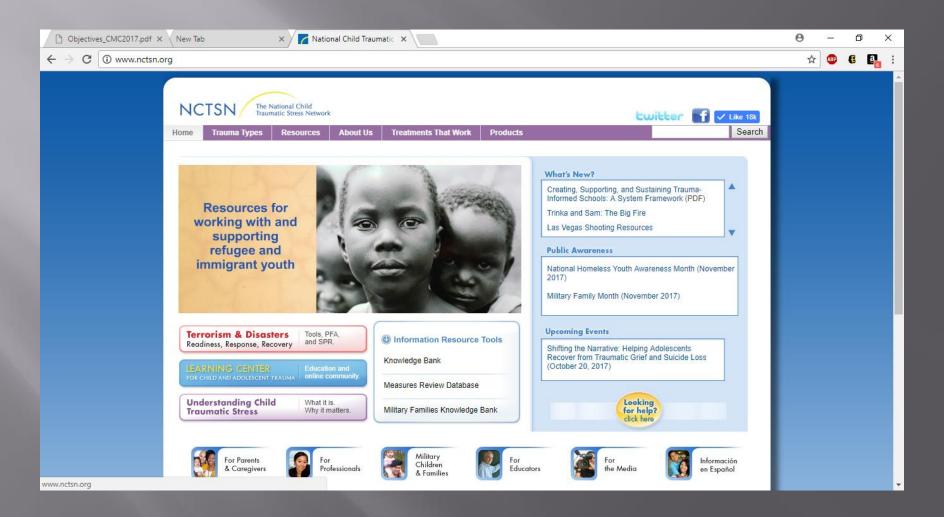


Psychological First Aid



https://www.ptsd.va.gov/professional/materials/apps/pfa_mobile_app.asp

National Child Traumatic Stress Network



Help Kids Cope

Does your family ever talk about disasters BEFORE they happen? (How about NOW?)

Parents may wonder:

- "How do I talk to my kids before, during, and after disasters?"
- "How can I help my child stay calm when we evacuate in a wildfire?"
- "What reactions from my child are common and when should I seek help?"



Help Kids Cope will help parents talk to their kids about the disasters they may face and know how best to support them throughout—whether sheltering-in-place at home, evacuating to a designated shelter, or helping your family heal after reunitina.





















Earthquakes

Extreme Heat

Floods

Hurricanes

Landslides

Tornadoes

Tsunamis

Windstorms Wildfires

Winter Storms

Help Kids Cope equips parents:

- Learn what to do BEFORE, DURING, and AFTER 10 disaster types.
- Know what to say "in the moment" to support your kids of all ages. Hear audio clips of other parents' experiences.
- Understand how kids commonly respond during and after disasters.
- Use the checklists to prepare your entire family before disasters.
- Explain different disasters to your kids using age-appropriate language.
- Find tips on caring for yourself as you care for your family.
- Connect to activities, children's books, tip sheets, and more!

Download Help Kids Cope



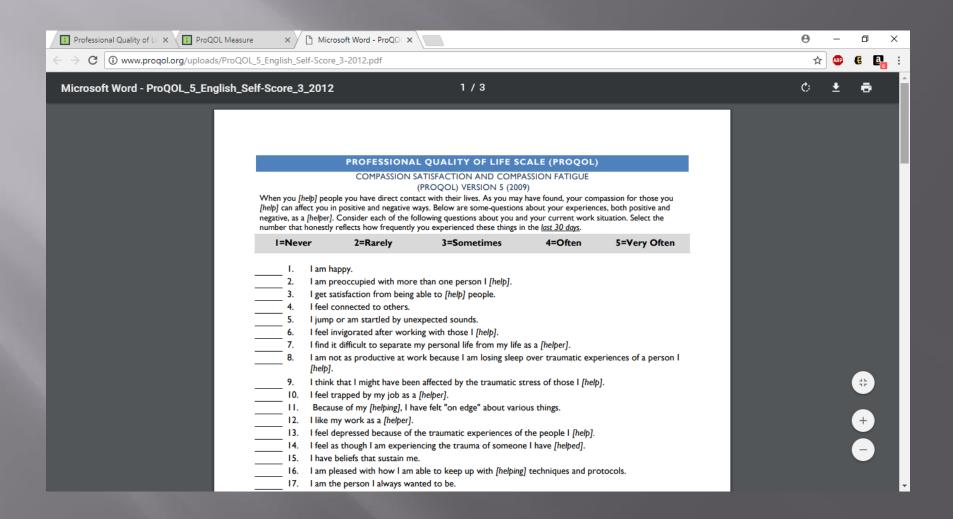
Help Kids Cope by UCLA is free from iTunes and available for mobile Apple devices (iPhone, iPad, & iPod touch). For iPad users: tap on the iPad Only" drop-down menu and select "iPhone Only" from the menu to view the app.

ATAT 3 2:53 PM · Ask what questions they have about what you've said. When children have their questions answered, they feel less · You may have to repeat some of the information several times until your children understand. Have them repeat what you said to ensure they do understand. Don't have this conversation near bedtime because it may make your children anxious.

Use Help Kids Cope

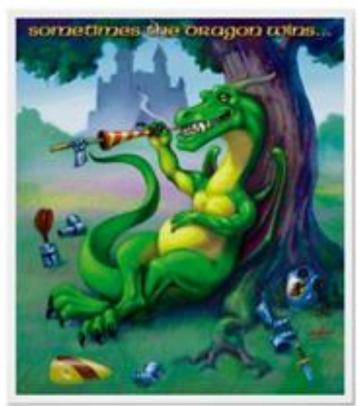
Help Kids Cope is for parents, but useful for all who live or work with children:

Know Where You Are



Contributing Factors to Compassion Fatigue

- Poor Self Care
- Previous Unresolved
 Trauma
- Inability or refusal to control work
- Lack of satisfaction for the work



Vocabulary

- Compassion Satisfaction
 - Positive aspects of working as a helper
- Compassion Fatigue
 - Negative aspects of working as a helper
- Burnout
 - Inefficacy and feeling overwhelmed
- Work-related traumatic stress
 - Primary traumatic stress direct target of event
 - Secondary traumatic exposure to event due to a relationship with the primary person

Burnout and STS: Co Travelers

- Burnout
 - Work-related hopelessness and feelings of inefficacy
- · STS
 - Work-related secondary exposure to extremely or traumatically stressful events
- Both share negative affect
 - Burnout is about being worn out
 - STS is about being afraid

People Bring Themselves

- People bring a past and a present to anything they do
 - Their schemas and beliefs
 - Their stigma beliefs
 - Their social support systems
 - Positive support
 - Negative support
 - Their history of trauma and illness
 - Their families and close others
 - Their economic situation