

with the possible after-ef ects of witnessing,

If you are experiencing diff culties please seek professional assistance through one of the organisations listed in the brochure or your own existing professional support network.

Coping with a traumatic event

Medical emergencies are often unexpected and can be traumatic or distressing to the people present. Some people experience an immediate emotional or physical reaction, sometimes this reaction is delayed, and some people appear not to have a reaction.

It is important to remember that people react in .

- Anxiety or fear
- u Irritability or anger
- Depression and/or grief
- Trouble sleeping
- Disturbing dreams
- Dif culty concentrating
- Reliving the event and fashbacks of aspects of the event
- Withdrawal
- Mood swings
- Gastro-intestinal problems
- Over-reaction to noise
- Self-doubt and lack of confdence
- Pre-existing personal problems may be more dif cult to deal with.

These are normal reactions to witnessing an abnormal event.

Ideas to help yourself after a distressing event

- u Give yourself time to recover
- Accept that your reactions are normal given the abnormal event you have experienced
- u Talk about the event with people you trust
- Be prepared to ask for professional help if necessary and/or if reactions persist or interfere with your daily activities and enjoyment of life
- Your local doctor is a good person to talk to especially if you are suffering any physical reactions following the event
- Consider what you need to help you recover
 e.g. having company and staying with someone
 rather than being home alone
- Postpone making any major life changing decisions until you are feeling better
- Try to get back to your normal routine as soon as possible

a Avoid excessive alcohol, nicotine and cofee

Eat healthy food

Get some exercise

Do things you enjoy

Spend time with people you feel comfortable with

Regularly monitor how you are going and what you might need to assist you to deal with what you experienced.