

# TOOL KIT Coping with loss and change in a community after a bushfire

## Understanding common emotions during loss and change

Reactions to a traumatic event are often more intense in the first weeks following the event.

Usually these reactions ease over time, although you may experience some feelings for a longer period.

Each phase in recovering from a bushfire brings its own challenges as the full implications of rebuilding are recognised and addressed. The practical, emotional, physical and social impacts need to be faced.

Media coverage or alerts about similar events can also trigger a heightened sense of anxiety that may be out of proportion to the immediate danger associated with them for you personally.

Anniversaries and personal exposure to these events in future may also trigger anxiety along with experiences of associated smells (such as smoke) or visual scenes in the media. Feelings that you can expect or may have experienced include:

### Anger

- At what has happened
- At whoever or whatever caused it
- At those trying to help
- At the injustice, 'Why me, Why us?'

### Helplessness

- Feeling overwhelmed and unable to change the situation

### Fear

- Of 'breaking down' or 'losing control'
- Of losing the house, business, farm, lifestyle
- Of the uncertainty



### Disappointment

- That life is turning out like this after so many years of hard work

### Failure

- Blaming yourself when events are out of your control

### Guilt

- For being better or worse off than others
- For surviving

### Regret

- For things not done

## Shame

- For being exposed as helpless, 'emotional' and needing others
- For not reacting as one would wish

## Sadness

- For losses of every kind
- Longing for all that has gone
- Being tearful

## Isolation

- Wanting to be alone
- Irritated or cannot bear the demands of being with others

## Numbness

- Feeling empty inside or a loss of all feelings
- Feeling detached or withdrawn
- Having difficulty concentrating

## Let Down

- A sudden loss of energy and enthusiasm
- Other people do not understand how you feel or what you have been through

If these reactions begin to interfere with your ability to carry out daily activities, talk with someone you trust, such as a friend, relative, GP or mental health professional.

## Understanding reactions to stress

Loss, change and rebuilding can be very stressful. We all have stress in our everyday lives however in difficult times we often experience stress more frequently and with more intensity. Some symptoms of stress include:

### Physical

- Tiredness
- Headaches
- Poor sleep
- Muscle aches/stiffness
- Chest pains
- Nausea
- Weight loss/gain

### Behavioural

- Pacing
- Fidgeting
- Increased eating
- Increased smoking
- Increased drinking
- Yelling and blaming

### Psychological

- Poor concentration
- Poor memory
- Indecision
- Racing thoughts
- Confusion

## Social

- Withdrawal
- Overworking
- Less contact with family & friends

## Emotional

- Mood swings
- Nervousness
- Worry
- Shame
- Frustration
- Irritability
- Anger



## Developing some strategies to help cope with traumatic events

It is important to allow ourselves time to process our circumstances and regain our sense of normality in our everyday lives following a traumatic event. Here are some practical tips for managing reactions to traumatic events such as a bushfire:

- When you are ready and in your own time, talk with others who care for you
- Share your feelings, and encourage your children to talk to you and others about their emotions
- Look after yourself – ensure you have a nutritious diet, enough sleep, and take time out to do the things you enjoy
- Try to keep the rest of your life as normal as possible during the period of stress; establish a daily routine with regular times for sleep, meals, being sociable and physical activity
- Accept the support of people who care
- Take time to be with your close family and friends
- Express your needs clearly and honestly to family, friends and those in helping professions
- Explain to your children why expenditure is being cut back – they will cope
- Try and let your family keep up with their activities as much as possible
- Limit the amount of media coverage you are exposed to
- Be more careful when working around the home
- Remember – laughter is as good as a dose of medicine
- Seek out professional help if required

## Places to go for help now:

- Talk to a trusted family member or friend, or a health professional such as your GP or Psychologist/Counsellor
- Connect with a helpline. Call Lifeline's 24 hour telephone counselling service on 13 11 14 or online via our Crisis Support Chat (available nightly at [www.lifeline.org.au](http://www.lifeline.org.au))
- Blue Knot Foundation: 1300 657 380 or <https://www.blueknot.org.au/>
- Young people can ring Kids Help Line: 1800 55 1800 or web and email counselling: <https://kidshelpline.com.au/>

Utilise online resources. Some good reference sites include:

- [www.lifeline.org.au](http://www.lifeline.org.au)
- Government Assistance: <https://www.humanservices.gov.au/individuals/help-emergency/bushfires>
- The Red Cross: <https://www.redcross.org.au/>
- St Vincent De Paul: [https://www.vinnies.org.au/page/Find\\_Help/NSW/Disaster\\_Recovery/](https://www.vinnies.org.au/page/Find_Help/NSW/Disaster_Recovery/)
- Salvation Army: <https://www.salvationarmy.org.au/need-help/disasters-and-emergencies/>

For 24 hour telephone crisis support call 13 11 14. For more information visit [www.lifeline.org.au](http://www.lifeline.org.au)

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