

The Unsolved Psychological Consequences of Earthquake Aftershocks in Kermanshah City, November 2017

Dear Editor,

Natural disasters such as storms, floods, and earthquakes are inevitable events that sometimes create acute problems in countries across the globe.^[1] On November 12, a terribly big earthquake measuring 7.3 in the Richter scale occurred near Kermanshah center causing significant financial losses and casualties. In nearby cities such as Kermanshah with a population of 1.5 million, people were overwhelmingly worried. A more serious problem was the frequent aftershocks that caused the people's fears to be fixed after that major event. This made them to be constantly on the streets and to be disturbed in terms of academic, occupational, and social life. The repetition of aftershocks resulted in the process of people's grief be more complicated and remain unresolved.^[2]

Grief is defined as being away from the state of health and well-being. According to Kubler-Ross, the process of grief involves five stages: shock and denial, anger, bargaining, depression, and acceptance.^[3] When a fatal event occurs only once, the process of grief and mourning follows the normal procedure of solution. In case of repetition of disaster, the process of solving the problem is not natural. Repeated aftershocks during the first month after the event result in people constantly caught in the first three stages of Kubler-Ross model. Because of the inability to anticipate future aftershocks, people were involved in anticipatory grief, that is, the occurrence of a reaction before inevitable loss.^[4]

As Kermanshah city was not the focus of earthquake and devastation, the mental problems of the people were not considered by any organization. In such a situation, intervention in crisis should be focused on ensuring people's mental security. Helping to solve anticipatory grief, providing appropriate solutions to increase safety from future earthquakes, teaching emotional control methods, and emphasizing support-oriented treatment methods by psychologists may possibly be effective in controlling the psychological consequences of similar events in future.^[5] Therefore, we recommend that if such events are repeated in the country, specialized psychological interventions^[5] and social work services^[1] should be designed based on the types of grief. Such interventions may be more effective in restoring psychosocial security to the public.

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Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

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