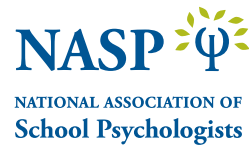




Workshop 2 (3rd Edition, 2019)



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Handout 36: Intervention Strategies for Specific Crisis-Generated Problems

Crisis Problem	Intervention Strategy
Death of a loved one	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emotional comfort, acute grief assistance, and practical assistance. • Connect with social supports. • For younger children, ensure that a familiar adult is attending to him/her. • Offer a follow-up meeting.
Immediate safety concerns and ongoing threat	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help obtain information about safety and protection. • Provide information obtained from officials about the incident as well as about available services. • Report safety concerns to the appropriate authority.
Separation from, or concern for, the safety of loved ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide practical assistance to connect people to information resources and registries to help locate and reunite loved ones.
Physical illness, mental health conditions, and need for medications	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide practical assistance to obtain medical and/or psychological care and medication.
Losses (home, school, neighborhood, property, pets, etc.)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emotional comfort. • Provide practical assistance to help link the person with available resources. • Provide information about positive coping and social support.
Extreme feelings of guilt and/or shame	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide emotional comfort. • Provide information about coping with these distressing emotions.
Thoughts about causing harm to self or others	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Get immediate medical or mental health assistance. • Stay with the individual until appropriate personnel arrive and assume management of his/her care.
Availability of social support	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Help the person connect with available resources and services. • Provide information about coping and social support. • Offer a follow-up meeting.
Prior alcohol or drug use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information about coping and social support. • Link to appropriate services. • Offer a follow-up meeting. • For those undergoing withdrawal, seek a medical referral.
Prior exposure to trauma and death of loved ones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information about postcrisis and grief reactions, coping, and social support. • Offer a follow-up meeting. • Take note of those students who report prior trauma or loss, as they may have future academic or behavioral problems.
Specific youth, adult, and family concerns about developmental impact	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Provide information on coping. • Assist with strategies for practical help.

Note. Adapted from *Psychological First Aid for Schools: Field Operations Guide* (2nd ed., pp. 44–45), by M. Brymer, M. Taylor et al., 2012, Los Angeles: NCTSN. Copyright 2012 by National Child Traumatic Stress Network and National Center for PTSD. Adapted with permission.

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