

Method: A Qualtrics® survey was conducted to identify the scope and scale of behavioral health issues of veterinarians responding to disasters. Informed consent language and the survey included stress warnings for participants to stop the survey and seek support if needed. A link to the survey was sent to veterinarians from contact lists and the survey link was coded for reuse so it could be forwarded to others. Sending emails announcing the survey were sent and the survey was open for one month following the second notice. The results were tabulated and analyzed by the authors.

Results: Fifty-one percent of respondents reported experiencing at least one behavioral health symptom during the disaster response and 34% reported at least one behavioral health symptom six months after the event. Milder symptoms such as loss of sleep and anxiety decreased significantly after six months, however more severe symptoms such as mood swings (24/22), depression (21/21), nightmares (18/20), and suicidal thoughts (5/5) did not significantly decrease. Sixteen percent reported support during the event and 13% reported support after.

Conclusion: Survey analysis indicated that the scale and scope of veterinary responders' behavioral health issues are significant, and the findings indicate that further study and action to improve health outcomes is warranted. Recommendations include developing standards and guidelines, incorporating behavioral health training into response activities, developing assessment and reporting protocols, collaborating with other professions to determine best practices, and providing funding for further research on behavioral health.

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“I’ve become very introverted”: Long-term Social and Psychological Effects of the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: Internationally, COVID-19 has impacted populations because of both infections and measures to prevent the spread of the virus. The pandemic's long-term social and psychological effects on the Dutch population were studied.

Method: The GOR-COVID-19 health monitor¹ includes quarterly measurements among youth (12- to 24-year-olds) and adult (25 and older) panels. The measurements of June and September 2022 included the open-ended question, ‘In your life at this moment, do you still feel the effects of the corona pandemic from the last 2.5 years?’ The first author qualitatively analyzed the responses (7.171 in total) through descriptive coding. A team member did a co-coder reliability check.

Results: In the questionnaire, various people name positive effects of the pandemic, such as being able to spend time alone or feeling more confident. However, many respondents describe how the pandemic negatively affected their social life, mental

health, personal development, financial situation, and perception of society. People who experienced life transitions show vulnerability to social isolation while working and learning online because they missed the opportunity to establish a new social network. Among them are young people who started secondary school, university, or their first job during the pandemic. The youth also often describe having difficulty with social interaction, feeling they have ‘unlearned’ to be in large groups or interact with strangers. Older generations, in contrast, comment on their own continued cautiousness.

Conclusion: After years of pandemic, fear of contamination and social distancing measures have impacted society and individuals. The findings raise the question, ‘How will the experience of a pandemic continue to shape society and, in particular, what will be the lasting effects on the social networks and mental health of generation Z?’

¹ See Integrated GOR-COVID-19 health monitor and The Dutch GOR-Covid-19 health monitor, both in the European Journal of Public Health (2022) 32:3.

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Exploring the Experience and Well-being of Female Evacuees in Coastal Bangladesh through a Phenomenological Lens

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Introduction: Women in coastal Bangladesh face greater challenges while staying at evacuation centers during cyclone emergencies. This study explores the lived experience of women and their well-being as evacuees.

Method: The research undertook a phenomenological approach to conduct in-depth interviews of nineteen women from three extremely vulnerable districts of coastal Bangladesh.

Results: The interviews revealed that women experienced obstacles to maintaining hygiene, using the toilets and accessing privacy, and suffered distress as pregnant women, lactating mothers, and through menstruation, which affected them physically and hampered their mental health. Coming from a male-dominated socio-cultural background, female evacuees unaccompanied by male guardians experienced fear and uncertainty. Some participants recollected facing social pressure and overwhelming emotions as carers of children and elderlies, whereas some reconciled traumatizing incidents such as witnessing death. Such experiences led to anxiety, stress, and depression with either temporary or permanent trauma. Participants frequently mentioned panic attacks and stress-related physical issues such as heart palpitations, dizziness and light-headedness. However, spiritual beliefs and social bonds within the community enabled peace and optimism among the women. Findings highlight that certain factors determined women evacuees' experience of wellbeing. Social

context of the women imposed burdens of responsibility and caused inaccessibility of resources to restore physical-mental wellbeing. The settings, infrastructures and environment of the evacuation centers were not women-friendly, which resulted in many negative experiences among the evacuees, greatly affecting their sense of wellness. However, participants could channel positive mindsets through prayers and spiritual faith. Women were able to access some resources and use these for their well-being through social bonding and connecting with the women within the shelters.

Conclusion: Unconditional trust in a deity and sisterhood within communities have been two quintessential features of women, which played major roles in women's experiences and molded their understandings of well-being in the cyclone shelters.

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The Evolution of an Unintended Peer Support Group

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Introduction: This presentation provides a review of a case report regarding the often unrecognized emotional support experienced among leaders during crisis management.

Method: Members of a statewide COVID-19 advisory group were surveyed as to their level of participation and perceived emotional wellness benefit resulting from group membership.

Results: A majority of members across all disciplines and agencies reported a benefit of emotional wellness from group membership.

Conclusion: It is important in disaster settings, regardless of the labeled group function, to be mindful of the potential benefits to group members from not only a task standpoint but a process standpoint as well. In addition, it is important to recognize the multiple benefits of interdisciplinary interaction and inclusion.

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Assessing Trends and Risk Factors of Suicidal Ideation in Young People During the COVID-19 Pandemic Through Quarterly Monitoring in The Netherlands.

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Introduction: The COVID-19 pandemic has impacted populations internationally, through infections and consequences of infections, and by the countermeasures to prevent the spread of the coronavirus. Concerns exist surrounding the impact of the

COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of youths in the Netherlands. Consequently, we studied quarterly trends and risk factors of suicidal ideation among Dutch youths from September 2021 onwards.

Method: The Network GOR-COVID-19, a research group consisting of different organizations, monitors the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on population health. As one element of this monitoring, quarterly data collections have been undertaken since September 2021 from a panel of youths (12 – 25 years of age) representative of the Dutch population. Online questionnaires collect data on self-reported health and well-being. We analyzed a selection of demographic, social activity, and mental health variables as potential risk factors for self-reported suicidal ideation in the previous three months. We assessed trends, performed longitudinal analyses, and conducted logistic and random forest regressions per quarterly round of data collection. Analyses were weighted for age, sex, educational level, and province where appropriate.

Results: Approximately 4,500 youths participated in each quarterly questionnaire, with some participating more than once. Results showed substantial increases in self-reported suicidal ideation during and immediately after the third lockdown in the Netherlands in December 2021, rising from 9% to 17%, then slowly decreasing to 16% in May/June 2022, and to 13% in September 2022. In all multivariable analyses variables relating to mental health were indicated as risk factors. The strongest associations were seen in those experiencing mental health complaints and loneliness. Demographic variables were not strongly associated with suicidal ideation.

Conclusion: The monitoring conducted by The Network GOR-COVID-19 enables the tracking of trends in the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on the mental health of Dutch youths in The Netherlands.

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Patterns of Distress and Supportive Resource Use by Healthcare Workers During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Introduction: Healthcare workers (HCWs) are at increased risk of burnout, post-traumatic stress injury and suicide, compared to the public. Long-lasting increases in HCW distress are reported following pandemics. Such occupational stress can negatively impact individuals, organizations, and the overall healthcare system. Understanding HCW distress and needs can inform the development of resources to mitigate negative outcomes. Staff wellness data was gathered from a large academic health center during the COVID-19 pandemic, as part of a quality improvement project seeking to support staff