Evaluating post-trauma functioning in Haitian Health Promoters and Nursing Students

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Grace Children’s Hospital in Port au Prince, Haiti

Mrs. Nazaire, Director of the Haitian National School of Nursing, and Dr. Palmer in the front
Dr. Robinson and Mrs. Arnoux, Director of Nursing, in the back.
Our surveyors and our translator.
Grace Children’s Hospital in Port au Prince, Haiti
One of our surveyors
Nearly 400 people are seen each day at Grace Children’s Hospital

June 2011
The temporary classrooms at the Haitian National School of Nursing erected over the burial site of the students who died in former classroom building.

June 2011
Inside one of the tent classrooms at the HNSON

June 2011
The only remaining building of the Haitian National School of Nursing where the faculty have their desks.

Mrs. Nazaire, and Dr. Palmer
Dr Robinson with the ICN Library at HNSON
June 2011
Training the surveyors to administer the tests

Our surveyors and our translator.
The Clinical Assessment of PTSD (CAPS)

• The CAPS is considered the “gold standard” for PTSD assessment and diagnosis (National Center for PTSD, 2010). It is a structured diagnostic interview with 30-items and requires 40 to 60 minutes to administer. The CAPS allows for the identification of up to three traumas and corresponds to the DSM-IV-TR criteria for the purpose of diagnosis (2010). It is available in French (as well as 9 other languages).
The BDI-II (1996) is the most widely used instrument for measuring depression and can be administered in 5 minutes. It contains 21 questions. It is available in French. It was administered after the CAPS.
Training the surveyors at the hospital

June 2011
Grace Children’s Hospital in Port au Prince, Haiti

Note the Psychology unit where participants were referred.
Compassion Fatigue and Compassion Satisfaction

• Figley describes compassion fatigue as “a state of tension and preoccupation with the individual or cumulative trauma of clients as manifested in one or more ways 1) re-experiencing the traumatic events, 2) avoidance/numbing of reminders of the traumatic event, 3) persistent arousal and 4) combined with the added effects of cumulative stress.”

Empathy is the tool that many caregivers/helpers use to establish a relationship with their subjects. Empathy can become overtaxed and exhausted even when the caregiver is diligently maintaining self-care skills.
The ProQOL is the most commonly used measure of the negative and positive affects of helping others who experience suffering and trauma. The ProQOL is a 30 item self report measure that has sub-scales for compassion satisfaction, burnout and compassion fatigue. It was developed by Dr. Beth Hudnall Stramm and used since 1995. It is free online at www.proqol.org
Professional Quality of Life Assessment (ProQOL)

Compassion Satisfaction:
Positive aspects of working as a helper

Compassion Fatigue:
Negative aspects of working as a helper

Burnout:
Inefficacy and feeling overwhelmed

Work-related traumatic stress:
Primary traumatic stress direct target of event
Secondary traumatic stress exposure to event due to a relationship with the primary person
CS-CF Model

Professional Quality of Life

- Compassion Satisfaction
- Compassion Fatigue
  - Burnout
  - Secondary Trauma
## Pre-assessment ProQOL scores

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<tr>
<th>Surveyor</th>
<th>Satisfaction</th>
<th>Burnout</th>
<th>Fatigue</th>
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<tr>
<td>A</td>
<td>43 high</td>
<td>14 low</td>
<td>17 low</td>
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<td>B</td>
<td>49 high</td>
<td>16 low</td>
<td>13 low</td>
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<td>C</td>
<td>43 high</td>
<td>13 low</td>
<td>15 low</td>
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<td>D</td>
<td>45 high</td>
<td>18 low</td>
<td>19 low</td>
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<td>E</td>
<td>43 high</td>
<td>21 low</td>
<td>17 low</td>
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<td>F</td>
<td>46 high</td>
<td>12 low</td>
<td>19 low</td>
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<td>G</td>
<td>41 Ave</td>
<td>24 Ave</td>
<td>26 Ave</td>
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<tr>
<td>H</td>
<td>45 high</td>
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## Post-assessment ProQOL scores

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Summary from the surveyors

Over a one week period in July 2011, eight surveyors conducted 90 assessments. 20 of the participants were hospital health promoters and 70 were students at the Haitian National School of Nursing. All interviews took place at Grace Children’s Hospital.
Summary from the surveyors

1. Most participants were willing to share their traumas, and for many, it was the first time that they had talked about it with anyone.

2. The most significant traumas for many participants was not the result of the earthquake.

3. The surveyors felt some frustration because they were not able to give any direction solutions to their problems. They were only able to refer them to the Psychology Unit of the hospital.
Summary from the surveyors

4. There were a few participants who were reluctant to talk about their personal lives.

5. The surveyors said it was difficult not crying with the participants told their stories.

6. The hardest stories to hear were the ones of the third year nursing students who lost the 90 class mates after the earthquake. The surveyors divided them equally among them so that no one of them had to hear very many of their stories.