

ORIGINAL RESEARCH

The Most and Least Stressful Prehospital Emergencies from Emergency Medical Technicians' View Point; a Cross-Sectional Study

Afshin Khazaei¹, Maryam Esmaeili^{2*}, Elham Navab²

1. Intensive Care and Management Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

2. Critical Care and Geriatric Nursing Department, School of Nursing and Midwifery, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran.

Received: November 2018; Accepted: December 2018; Published online: 15 February 2019

Abstract: **Introduction:** Exposure to different prehospital emergencies (PE) may have a different impact on Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) based on the characteristics and circumstances of the emergency. The present study aimed to prioritize PE types according to their stressfulness as well as their correlation with post-traumatic stress disorders (PTSD). **Methods:** In this cross-sectional study, all EMTs in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) of Hamadan province were invited to participate, voluntarily. The study questionnaire comprised of two parts: a) personal characteristics and prioritizing PE types in terms of their stressfulness and b) The PTSD checklist. Kruskal-Wallis test was used for examining the relationship between total PTSD score and the most and the least stressful PEs. Multivariate logistic regression was also used to predict the impact of different types of PEs on PTSD. **Results:** 259 EMTs with the mean age of 32.79 ± 6.16 years were studied. The total mean score of PTSD on PCL-5 was 21.60 ± 11.45 . Also, 20.1% of technicians met the criteria for PTSD. The mean age of technicians who met PTSD criteria was less than that of technicians who did not meet PTSD criteria (28 vs. 33 years, $P < 0.001$). The most and least stressful emergencies were cardiovascular (24.7%) and environmental (26.3%) emergencies, respectively. There was a significant correlation between the most (Kruskal-Wallis=40.92, $df=12$, $p < 0.001$) and the least stressful emergencies (Kruskal-Wallis=28.22, $df=15$, $p = 0.02$) from EMTs' viewpoint and PTSD score. Multivariate logistic analysis showed that gynecologic (aOR=2.28, Wald=5.83, $p=0.016$) and allergic (aOR=0.12, Wald=10.16, $p=0.01$) emergencies were significant predictive factors of PTSD. **Conclusion:** Based on the view point of the studied EMTs, cardiac and environmental emergencies were the most and least stressful emergencies. The frequency of PTSD in this series was about 20% and it significantly correlated with younger age, lower experience, higher number of shifts, non-official employment and EMT degree. Based on multivariate logistic analysis, gynecologic and allergic emergencies were the only significant predictive factors of PTSD.

Keywords: Emergency medical services; emergency medical technicians; stress disorders, post-traumatic; mental disorders; emergency treatment

Cite this article as: Khazaei A, Esmaeili M, Navab E. The Most and Least Stressful Prehospital Emergencies from Emergency Medical Technicians' View Point; a Cross-Sectional Study. Arch Acad Emerg Med. 2019; 7(1): e20.

1. Introduction

Emergency Medical Technicians (EMTs) experience significant stress at work (1). The cumulative stresses experienced can be associated with traumatic events and cause traumatic stresses (2). Traumatic or critical events often refer to inci-

dents in which EMTs experience severe and acute stress in the face of situations like witnessing the death of patients (including children), feeling unable to help the patient and feeling at risk (3). Frequent and repeated exposure to potentially traumatic events may expose EMTs to serious psychiatric compromise such as post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (4, 5). PTSD is a complex physical, cognitive, emotional, behavioural and psychological disorder, which is associated with intrusive thoughts, nightmares, avoiding reminders of a trauma, anxiety, and sleep disturbance, which ultimately leads to social, occupational and interpersonal disorders (6).

* **Corresponding Author:** Maryam Esmaeili; School of Nursing and Midwifery, Nosrat st. Tohid Sq. Tehran, Iran. 141973317. Tel: 00989125786095 Email: esmaeilim@yahoo.com



While efforts have been made to identify the critical or traumatic events in the prehospital setting, so far a comprehensive review of various types of the prehospital emergencies (PEs) in term of their stressful situations has not been done and studies in this area are still sparse. Donnelly et al., for example, identified 29 incidents that were considered traumatic events by technicians, such as seeing a death scene, seeing the scene where patients have been beaten, threatened with weapons, the scene where technicians have been threatened, exposure to toxic substances, and severe vehicle accidents (7). Therefore, exposure to different PEs may have a different impact on technicians based on the characteristics and circumstances of the emergency (unpredictable, non-controllable, and dynamic environment). For example, Guise et al. showed in their study that pediatric emergencies would cause the most stress and anxiety in EMTs (8). Bostrom et al. also introduced obstetric and gynecologic emergencies under uncertain prehospital conditions as the most stressful mission for EMTs (9). In Iran, emergency missions for which EMTs are dispatched include cardiovascular, environmental, respiratory, shock, obstetric and gynecologic, neurological, toxicity, metabolic, burning, accidents, acute abdominal and bleeding emergencies (10, 11). One of the questions that are not yet comprehensively answered is that exposure to which type of pre-hospital emergency causes the most and least stress from the technicians' perspective. With the current overall PTSD prevalence (from 11% to 35%) among EMTs (12, 13), which is the highest among rescue workers (including police or firefighters) (14), assessing the mental health of EMS providers and identifying staff at high risk of developing PTSD is vital. Also, identifying the order in which PE types associate with PTSD can be effective in development of practical approaches to reduce the stress among EMS staff. Therefore, the present study aimed to prioritize PE types according to their stressfulness as well as their correlation with post traumatic stress disorders (PTSD).

2. Methods

2.1. Study design and setting

This study is a multicenter, cross-sectional study, conducted between July 2018 and October 2018. The study population comprised of EMTs in emergency bases in Hamadan province (in west of Iran) that has 20 metropolitan bases, 30 road bases, and one air base, which serve a population of about two million. All EMTs in the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) of Hamadan province were invited to take part in our study, voluntarily. Information about the study was orally given to the EMTs before its initiation. Also, the participants were assured that their names and personal information would be kept confidential. The re-

search project was approved by the Ethical Committee of the School of Nursing and Midwifery and School of Rehabilitation of Tehran University of Medical Sciences (No: IR.TUMS.FNM.REC.1397.042).

2.2. Participants

The total number of EMTs in Hamadan at the time of data collection was 307. The active EMTs who were present in urban, road and air emergency bases on a full-time basis and announced their oral and written approvals were included in the study. Non-active EMS personnel, personnel from other medical centers working part time in the EMS and the personnel who had experienced non-occupational stressors, such as the death of close relatives, etc. in the previous eight weeks were excluded from the study.

2.3. Data gathering

The study questionnaire comprised of two parts: a) personal characteristics and prioritizing pre-hospital emergency types in terms of their stressfulness and b) The PTSD checklist, which was a 20-item self-report measure that assessed the presence and severity of PTSD symptoms. Items on the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) correspond with DSM-5 criteria for PTSD, which is intended to assess the individual's symptoms in the past month (15). The PCL-5 checklist has 20-items divided into four clusters including; B- Intrusion (five items), C-avoidance (two items), D-negative alterations in cognition and mood (seven items) and E- alterations in arousal and reactivity (six items). Also, the items of the PTSD checklist are rated on a 5-point Likert-type scale (0="not at all" to 4="extremely"). Therefore, a total PTSD score can be obtained by summing up the scores of the 20 items (ranges from 0 to 80). Also, PTSD diagnosis via a PCL-5 cut-point score, which is the score of 33, seems logical when further psychometric testing is not available (15-17). Therefore, we divided PTSD scores into score \geq 33 (met the criteria for PTSD) and score $<$ 33 (did not meet the criteria for PTSD) for screening. The questionnaires were given to the participants by the researcher and collected after completion. Technicians were asked to report the most and the least stressful prehospital emergencies from their point of view. Reliability and validity of this checklist have been evaluated in several studies and most of these studies showed the high validity and reliability of this tool in detecting PTSD symptoms (18-20). Validity and reliability of the Persian version of this tool were also tested through factor analysis and Cronbach's alpha (0.79%), as well as retest (0.77%), which were ultimately satisfactory (21). However, we reassessed the reliability of PCL-5 through Cronbach's α (0.89).



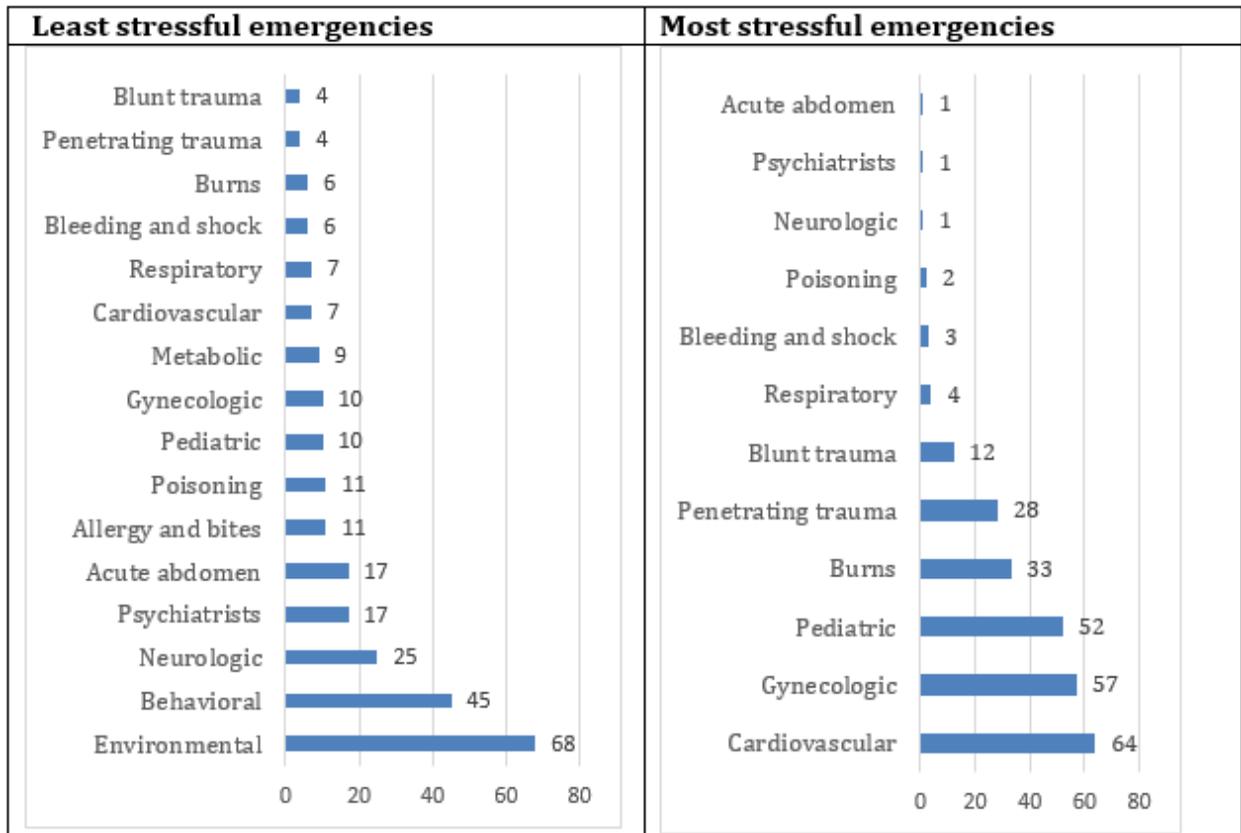


Figure 1: The frequency of participants' votes to least and most stressful prehospital emergencies.

2.4. Statistical Analysis

In a study conducted by Sedigheh and et al. (22), PTSD rate reported in the EMTs was 0.22%. Using this data and taking into account the relative errors of 5% and 95% confidence interval (CI), as well as applying the coefficient of the limited population (a total of 307 active EMTs); a minimum of 251 participants was required. Means and standard deviations were used for reporting normally distributed continuous data. non-normally distributed variables were expressed as median (IQR). Categorical variables were reported as frequency and percentages. Kruskal-Wallis test was used for examining the correlation between total PTSD score and the most and the least stressful prehospital emergencies. The multivariate logistic regression model was also used to predict the impact of different types of prehospital emergencies on PTSD. The forward selection (wald) method was used to select covariates for the adjusted models. A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve was also drawn for the final adjusted model. All statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics (V. 20). P<0.05 was considered significant (two-tailed).

3. Results

3.1. Baseline characteristics of studied EMTs

259 EMTs entered the study after being screened for the inclusion criteria. The mean age of participants was 32.79±6.16 years and their median work experience was 9 years (IQR: 5-12). The mean PTSD score on PCL-5 was 21.60±1.45. Also, 20.1% of the technician met the criteria for PTSD. The mean age of technicians who met PTSD criteria was less than that of technicians who did not meet PTSD criteria (28 vs. 33 years, P<0.001). More details of demographic characteristics in terms of meeting PTSD criteria or not are shown in Table 1. Cardiovascular (24.7%), gynecological (22.0%) and pediatric (20.1%) emergencies, respectively, were most frequently introduced as the most stressful emergencies by the participants. Also, the environmental (26.3%), behavioural (17.4%) and neurological (9.7%) emergencies were most frequently introduced as least stressful emergencies, respectively (figure 1). Also, the technicians based in urban, road and air bases stated that the most stressful emergencies were cardiovascular (21.62%), gynecological (10.42%) and penetrating trauma (1.16%), respectively.



Table 1: The relationship between demographic characteristics and meeting or not meeting PTSD criteria

Variable	PTSD		P
	NO (score \geq 33)	YES (score < 33)	
Age (year)	33.77 \pm 5.56	28.88 (6.94)	< 0.001
Number of missions (IQR)	60 (6 - 85)	42 (12 - 110)	0.029
Work experience (year)	9.71 \pm 4.73	5.12 \pm 4.31	< 0.001
Number of shifts (IQR)	11 (10-12)	14 (13-15)	< 0.001
PTSD (Total score)	17.47 \pm 8.36	38.02 \pm 6.08	< 0.001
Base location			
Urban	136 (82.4)	29 (17.6)	0.079
Road	49 (71.0)	20 (29.0)	
Air	22 (88.0)	3 (12.0)	
Marital status			
Married	137 (80.1)	34 (19.9)	0.529
Single	67 (80.7)	16 (19.3)	
Divorced	3 (60.0)	2 (40.0)	
Employment status			
Official	85 (87.6)	12 (12.4)	0.017
Non-Official	122 (75.3)	40 (24.7)	
Degree			
EMT	96 (73.8)	34 (26.2)	0.038
Operating room technician	27 (77.1)	8 (22.9)	
Anesthesia technician	29 (87.9)	4 (12.1)	
Nurse	55 (90.2)	6 (9.8)	
In-service training			
Yes	112 (80.6)	27 (19.4)	0.778
No	95 (79.2)	25 (20.8)	

Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation or number (%). IQR: Interquartile Range.

Table 2: The mean of PTSD cluster scores in more stressful and least stressful prehospital emergencies

Emergencies	Intrusion	Avoidance	Alterations in	
			cognitions	Arousal & Reactivity
More stressful				
Cardiovascular	5.67 \pm 3.22	2.61 \pm 1.85	8.44 \pm 5.12	7.75 \pm 4.14
Gynecological	5.58 \pm 3.23	2.51 \pm 1.61	8.47 \pm 4.72	7.79 \pm 4.19
Pediatric	5.31 \pm 3.07	2.33 \pm 1.59	8.02 \pm 4.14	7.62 \pm 3.89
Least stressful				
Environmental	4.32 \pm 2.33	1.97 \pm 1.45	6.71 \pm 3.88	5.97 \pm 3.44
Behavioural	4.98 \pm 3.31	2.31 \pm 1.88	6.98 \pm 4.60	7.20 \pm 4.84
Neurological	5.96 \pm 3.18	2.44 \pm 1.75	9.16 \pm 5.39	8.08 \pm 4.40

Data are presented as mean \pm standard deviation.

3.2. PTSD and stressfulness of emergencies

There was a significant correlation between the most (Kruskal-Wallis=40.92, df=12, p<0.001) and the least stressful emergencies from the viewpoint of EMTs (Kruskal-Wallis=28.22, df=15, p=0.02) and PTSD score. EMTs who were stationed at the urban bases were more at risk for PTSD. Mean work experience in the PTSD and non-PTSD groups were 5.12 \pm 4.31 and 9.71 \pm 4.73 (P<0.001) (table 1). In terms of PTSD cluster symptoms, in the most and the least stressful PEs, negative alterations in cognitions and intrusion were the higher and lower frequency of PTSD cluster symptoms, respectively (table 2). After controlling confounding fac-

tors, the multivariate logistic analysis showed that gynecologic (aOR=2.28, Wald=5.83, p=0.016) and allergic (aOR=0.12, Wald=10.16, p=0.01) emergencies were significant predictive factors of PTSD.

4. Discussion

Based on the view point of the studied EMTs, cardiac and environmental emergencies were the most and least stressful emergencies. The frequency of PTSD in this series was around 20% and it significantly correlated with younger age, lower experience, higher number of shifts, non-official employment and EMT degree. Based on multivariate logistic



analysis, gynecologic and allergic emergencies were the only factors that significantly correlated with PTSD. The level of PTSD among EMTs in our study (nearly 20%) was higher than other studies in this field. The results of a systematic review showed that PTSD prevalence rates among ambulance staff was about 11% (23). The results of our study indicated that younger people are more vulnerable when exposed to pre-hospital emergencies in comparison with older staff, which was inconsistent with other studies (24).

Our study showed that cardiac, gynecological and pediatric emergencies were the most stressful emergencies from the viewpoint of EMTs. In contrast, environmental, behavioural and neurological emergencies were the least stressful missions. In this regard, in a qualitative study, Bohstrom et al. showed that going on missions that involved sick children and childbirth were considered as major stress factors by EMTs (9). In their study, Bracken-Scally et al. also stated that from the perspective of most retired EMTs, incidents involving children were particularly difficult to manage (25). Also, in a qualitative study, Froutan et al. showed that pre-hospital burn mission was a unique experience from the perspective of Iranian emergency care staff (26). Cardiac emergency is among the most challenging and frequent missions in the prehospital setting (27), which was selected as the most stressful mission by EMTs in our study. We do not know whether exposure to cardiovascular emergency affects the onset or progression of PTSD in the EMTs or not, but it has been proven that experiencing stressful events induces psychological and physiological stress reactions, which lead to mental disorders (28). Additionally, Compton et al. showed that witnessing unsuccessful out-of-hospital cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) may be associated with displaying symptoms of PTSD in the layperson (24).

Work experience was another factor in our study that affected PTSD severity. In our study, mean work experience in PTSD group was lower than non-PTSD group. This result was in contradiction with the study of Bezabh et al. that showed the odds of developing PTSD were more than two times higher among EMTs with 4-5 years of work experience compared to those with 3 years of work experience (aOR=2.67;P<0.001)(29).

One of the reasons that gynecological emergency is identified as a stressful mission in our study could be that in Iran, EMTs do not participate in any practical training courses on real patients during their study in university and in-service periods and they receive this skill only in theoretical education or on a mannequin. It should be noted that in Iran, only female health care providers can participate in gynecological practice while all the EMTs are male. Also, technicians of road bases selected gynecological emergency as a stressful mission. This could be due to the long distances between

road bases and medical centers and the probability of mortality and morbidity of the mothers and infants as a result of this delay, the stress of facing this type of emergency is more in the technicians based on road bases. However, carrying out a qualitative study in the pre-hospital emergency is necessary for identifying the various aspects of this issue. EMS managers need to assess PEs for anticipating the possible traumatic events that may affect the EMTs in order to develop appropriate strategies to deal with the negative mental effects on the staff at risk. Therefore, there is a need to carry out more studies, especially a qualitative study, to uncover and provide a thorough description of potential stress in exposure to a variety of PEs.

5. Limitation

Because of the cumulative effect of stresses in exposure to pre-hospital emergencies and heterogeneity of traumatic events, the PTSD in the EMTs cannot be attributed to a special prehospital emergency. In other words, due to the cumulative effect of stress, it is not possible to determine the contribution of each of these emergencies to onset or development of PTSD in EMTs. The results of this study were obtained in our context using multivariate logistic regression after controlling for the possibility of other potentially influential PE and interaction between them. Therefore, the results of this study may not be generalizable to other contexts.

6. Conclusion

Based on the view point of the studied EMTs, cardiac and environmental emergencies were the most and least stressful emergencies. The frequency of PTSD in this series was estimated to be about 20% and this ratio was significantly higher in younger EMTs, those with lower experience, higher number of shifts, non-official employment and EMT degree. Based on multivariate logistic analysis, gynecologic and allergic emergencies were the only factors significantly correlating with PTSD.

7. Appendix

7.1. Acknowledgements

Special thanks to the Director of the Disaster and Emergency Management Center of Hamedan province for helping us perform the study.

7.2. Author contribution

Elham Navab, Maryam Esamaeili and Afshin Khazaei designed the study. Abbas Mogimbeigi analyzed the data and aided in interpreting the results. Finally, all authors discussed the results and contributed to the final manuscript.



Authors' ORCIDs

Afshin Khazaei: 0000-0002-8063-3419

Maryam Esmaeili: 0000-0002-4798-2270

Elham Navab: 0000-0002-5210-9070

7.3. Funding/Support

This research was also part of a PhD dissertation by Tehran University of Medical Sciences (grant No: 9421199001).

7.4. Conflict of interest

The authors report no conflict of interest. The authors alone are responsible for the content and writing of the paper.

References

- Halpern J, Maunder RG, Schwartz B, Gurevich M. Downtime after critical incidents in emergency medical technicians/paramedics. *BioMed research international*. 2014;2014:483140.
- Kilic C, Inci F. [Traumatic Stress in Emergency Medical Technicians: Protective Role of Age and Education]. *Turk psikiyatri dergisi = Turkish journal of psychiatry*. 2015;26(4):236-41.
- Kilpatrick DG, Resnick HS, Milanak ME, Miller MW, Keyes KM, Friedman MJ. National estimates of exposure to traumatic events and PTSD prevalence using DSM-IV and DSM-5 criteria. *Journal of traumatic stress*. 2013;26(5):537-47.
- Khashaba EO, El-Sherif MAF, Ibrahim AA-W, Neatmatalah MA. Work-Related Psychosocial Hazards Among Emergency Medical Responders (EMRs) in Mansoura City. *Indian Journal of Community Medicine : Official Publication of Indian Association of Preventive & Social Medicine*. 2014;39(2):103-10.
- Geronazzo-Alman L, Eisenberg R, Shen S, Duarte CS, Musa GJ, Wicks J, et al. Cumulative exposure to work-related traumatic events and current post-traumatic stress disorder in New York City's first responders. *Comprehensive psychiatry*. 2017;74:134-43.
- Ng LC, Petruzzi LJ, Greene MC, Mueser KT, Borba CP, Henderson DC. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptoms and Social and Occupational Functioning of People With Schizophrenia. *The Journal of nervous and mental disease*. 2016;204(8):590-8.
- Donnelly EA, Bennett M. Development of a critical incident stress inventory for the emergency medical services. *Traumatology: An International Journal*. 2014;20(1):1-8.
- Guise J-M, Hansen M, O'Brien K, Dickinson C, Meckler G, Engle P, et al. Emergency medical services responders' perceptions of the effect of stress and anxiety on patient safety in the out-of-hospital emergency care of children: a qualitative study. *BMJ Open*. 2017;7(2).
- Bohstrom D, Carlstrom E, Sjostrom N. Managing stress in prehospital care: Strategies used by ambulance nurses. *International emergency nursing*. 2017;32:28-33.
- Bjork B-C. Open access to scientific publications—an analysis of the barriers to change? 2004.
- Beck R. *Advanced Emergency Care And Transportation Of The Sick And Injured (Orange Book)*. by American Academy of Orthopaedic Surgeons (AAOS).
- Petrie K, Milligan-Saville J, Gayed A, Deady M, Phelps A, Dell L, et al. Prevalence of PTSD and common mental disorders amongst ambulance personnel: a systematic review and meta-analysis. 2018.
- Lima Ede P, Assuncao AA. [Prevalence and factors associated with Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) in emergency workers: a systematic literature review]. *Revista brasileira de epidemiologia = Brazilian journal of epidemiology*. 2011;14(2):217-30.
- Berger W, Coutinho ES, Figueira I, Marques-Portella C, Luz MP, Neylan TC, et al. Rescuers at risk: a systematic review and meta-regression analysis of the worldwide current prevalence and correlates of PTSD in rescue workers. *Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology*. 2012;47(6):1001-11.
- Weathers FW LB, Keane TM, Palmieri PA, Marx BP, Schnurr PP. The PTSD Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5) Scale available from the National Center for PTSD. 2010 at www.ptsd.va.gov.
- Verhey R, Chibanda D, Gibson L, Brakarsh J, Seedat S. Validation of the posttraumatic stress disorder checklist – 5 (PCL-5) in a primary care population with high HIV prevalence in Zimbabwe. *BMC Psychiatry*. 2018;18:109.
- Mills LD, Mills TJ. Symptoms of post-traumatic stress disorder among emergency medicine residents. *J Emerg Med*. 2005;28(1):1-4.
- Vanyo L, Sorge R, Chen A, Lakoff D. Posttraumatic Stress Disorder in Emergency Medicine Residents. *Annals of Emergency Medicine*. 2017;70(6):898-903.
- Sveen J, Bondjers K, Willebrand M. Psychometric properties of the PTSD Checklist for DSM-5: a pilot study. *European Journal of Psychotraumatology*. 2016;7:10.3402/ejpt.v7.30165.
- Ashbaugh AR, Houle-Johnson S, Herbert C, El-Hage W, Brunet A. Psychometric Validation of the English and French Versions of the Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5). *PLoS One*. 2016;11(10):e0161645.
- Sadeghi M, Taghva A, Goudarzi N, Rah Nejat AM. Validity and Reliability of Persian Version of "Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder Scale" in War Veterans. *Iranian Journal of War and Public Health*. 2016;8(4):243-9.



22. Iranmanesh S, Tirgari B, Bardsiri HS. Post-traumatic stress disorder among paramedic and hospital emergency personnel in south-east Iran. *World Journal of Emergency Medicine*. 2013;4(1):26-31.
23. Petrie K, Milligan-Saville J, Gayed A, Deady M, Phelps A, Dell L, et al. Prevalence of PTSD and common mental disorders amongst ambulance personnel: a systematic review and meta-analysis. *Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology*. 2018;53(9):897-909.
24. Kerai SM, Khan UR, Islam M, Asad N, Razzak J, Pasha O. Post-traumatic stress disorder and its predictors in emergency medical service personnel: a cross-sectional study from Karachi, Pakistan. *BMC Emergency Medicine*. 2017;17:26.
25. Bracken-Scally M, McGilloway S, Gallagher S, Mitchell JT. Life after the emergency services: an exploratory study of well being and quality of life in emergency service retirees. *International journal of emergency mental health*. 2014;16(1):223-31.
26. Froutan R, Khankeh HR, Fallahi M, Ahmadi F, Norouzi K. Pre-hospital burn mission as a unique experience: a qualitative study. *Burns : journal of the International Society for Burn Injuries*. 2014;40(8):1805-12.
27. Dyson K, Bray JE, Smith K, Bernard S, Straney L, Finn J. Paramedic Exposure to Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest Resuscitation Is Associated With Patient Survival. *Circulation Cardiovascular quality and outcomes*. 2016;9(2):154-60.
28. Bisson JI, Cosgrove S, Lewis C, Robert NP. Post-traumatic stress disorder. *BMJ (Clinical research ed)*. 2015;351:h6161-h.
29. Bezabh YH, Abebe SM, Fanta T, Tadese A, Tulu M. Prevalence and associated factors of post-traumatic stress disorder among emergency responders of Addis Ababa Fire and Emergency Control and Prevention Service Authority, Ethiopia: institution-based, cross-sectional study. *BMJ open*. 2018;8(7):e020705-e.

