#### APPENDIX 1

NEEDS AND PROBLEMS
FOLLOWING THE
WOODSTOCK TORNADO

presented by Moira Stewart, Ph.D.

at the Annual Meeting of Federal and Provincial Directors of Emergency Planning

Arnprior

November 1981

My goal as an epidemiologist in a Department of Family Medicine is to study the health of families in times of stress.

My goal today is to present you with the results of a study of a group of families who had experienced great stress - their homes were destroyed in the Woodstock tornado in August 1979. This study is only partly completed, so the results I am presenting are preliminary. I shall, therefore, present what I call descriptive statistics only.

This study has its roots in three traditions: firstly the epidemiology tradition, represented by Bennett et al's study of health after the Bristol floods; secondly the tradition of emergency planing and evacuation represented by Parker's studies of the Darwin cyclone; and thirdly the psychiatric tradition represented by the classic work of Cobb and Linemann with the survivors of the Coconut Grove fire.

Although one of my goals for this study was to further know-ledge of families under stress, another important aim was to provide information relevant to Emergency Planners. I am, therefore, pleased to have this opportunity to share my findings with you today.

Slide 1 shows the way the study was conducted: lengthy, open-ended interviews during the six months after the tornado and structured interviews two years later.

Slide 2 shows the factors we studied.

Slide 3 shows that we approached 58 families from three communities from the nine stricken by the tornado: a farm community, a village and a city neighbourhood.

Let me give you some impression of what we were dealing with. Two tornadoes, 3/4 of an hour apart and six miles from each other, travelled a total of fifty miles on the ground. They immediately caused three deaths, and 127 people made emergency visits, of whom 30 were admitted to hospital. Seventy-eight percent of my sample were injured, but only one was admitted to hospital overnight. 688 claims were received by the Disaster Relief Fund, one-third of which were claimed ineligible.

To be eligible for the study, a family's home had to be destroyed. In other words, these people not only had suffered the terror of the storm, but were left with destruction all around their daily lives.

Our job in the initial stages of the study was to help the families and we did a lot of social work, public health nursing and communicating needs to appropriate agencies. We found at this stage that we were the only professionals actually visiting the destroyed homes and the communities. The needs of people whose cars and trucks had been blown away could not have been

ascertained withouth such a visit.

I will present the results of three topics. The first is the degree of psychological disturbance created by the tornado. Slide 4 shows the percent of participants in my study who had high scores on a questionnaire designed to measure psychological status. The term "psychological distress" is used with caution. These were normal people reacting to a severe stress. They were adamant about not wanting to be labelled "sick" and not wanting referrals to psychiatrists. We see in Slide 4 that the victims of the Woodstock tornado were slightly more psychologically distressed during the four months following the tornado than either the Darwin evacuees or patients going to family doctors. Slide 5 shows the females to be somewhat worse off than the males, but also we see that the frequency of distress has dropped dramatically two years after the tornado, both for men and women, and, as Slide 6 shows both for the rural and urban participants.

Other measures of psychological distress are shown in Slides 7 and 8, to show how these symptoms improved over time essentially levelling around eight months after the tornado and to show the anniversary reaction evident in the children. This problem was attributed by the parents to the frequent "tornado warnings" on the radio that summer which would perhaps have been better labelled "weather warnings".

The second general topic is the need perceived by the participants in the study and the timing of these needs. The most common need on Slide 9, need for clothes and equipment, was prominent until mid-winter. Need for help from family persisted for two whole years. The need for financial help laster around four months, Slide 10, but was delayed in the farm community, Slide 11, because of the well-organized aid of the International Mennonite Relief workers. The need for help from community agencies such as Red Cross and Salvation Army laster much longer than expected, well into winter, i.e. 6 months after the tornado, Slide 12. This help was not frequently deemed necessary by the city neighbourhood, Slide 13. The need expressed for the services of a family doctor was quite low compared to an international study of utilization, but show an anniversary reaction, Slides 14 and 15.

Slide 16 shows the results relevant to the third general topic - disaster planning. The participants had ten suggestions for better planning in the event of another such disaster. Some are: need for a central point in each community immediately after the disaster for communication and coordination - one community had such a focal point and found it helped greatly; need for a central bureau for information and advice on rebuilding for weeks after the disaster to include expert knowledge of insurance, temporary housing, emotional problems; need for more organizations like the Mennonite Disaster Relief who know the importance of good organizing and of having the owner work alongside the helpers and make key decisions himself; need for emotional

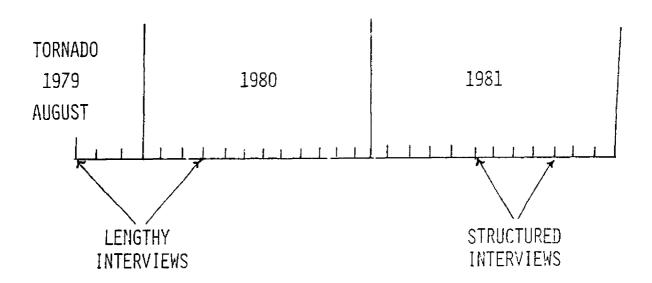
counselling in the home for up to one to two years.

To summarize the findings of the study to date, I have shown that the victims in the study exhibited marked psychological distress four months after the tornado, but that this had diminished dramatically two years later. These people did not want the label "mentally ill" and resisted referral to psychiatrists. The children showed an anniversary reaction.

The needs of this group of victims lasted much longer than the four to six weeks of any of the programs by local agencies, being noticeable six to eight months later.

The participants' comments on future disaster planning, I hope, have been of some interest to you in deliberating about your programs. I thank you for the opportunity of sharing these findings with you.

# TORNADO STUDY DESIGN OF DATA COLLECTION



## FACTORS STUDIED

NEEDS AFTER TORNADO

HEALTH SINCE TORNADO

DAMAGE DUE TO TORNADO

COMMENTS ON PLANNING FOR FUTURE DISASTER

UTILIZATION OF MEDICAL SERVICES 1981

symptoms 1981

GENERAL HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE 1979, 1981

FAMILY FUNCTIONING, 1979, 1980, 1981

COPING AFTER TORNADO

SOCIAL SUPPORTS 1981

LIFE STRESSES SINCE TORNADO

# SAMPLING

3 communities	NUMBER OF FAMILIES APPROACHED	NUMBER OF FAMILIES PARTICIPATING	RESPONSE RATE
FARM COMMUNITY	10	8	80.0
VILLAGE	35	20	57.1
CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD	13	12	92.3
TOTAL	58	40	68.9

## GENERAL HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE

		NUMBER	<pre>% HIGH SCORES PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS</pre>
1.	PATIENTS AT A FAMILY PHYSICIANS' OFFICE (GOLDBERG & BLACKWELL)	200	51.0
2.	Darwin evacuees (parker)	67	58.0
3.	WOODSTOCK STUDY	54	59.3

## GENERAL HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE BY SEX

## WITHIN 4 MONTHS OF THE TORNADO

% HIGH SCORES
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

MALES 50.0

FEMALES 68.7

## TWO YEARS AFTER THE TORNADO

% HIGH SCORES
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

MALES 20.0

FEMALES 35.7

# GENERAL HEALTH QUESTIONNAIRE BY COMMUNITY

## WITHIN 4 MONTHS OF THE TORNADO

% HIGH SCORES

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

FARM COMMUNITY 60.0

CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD 58.6

## TWO YEARS AFTER THE TORNADO

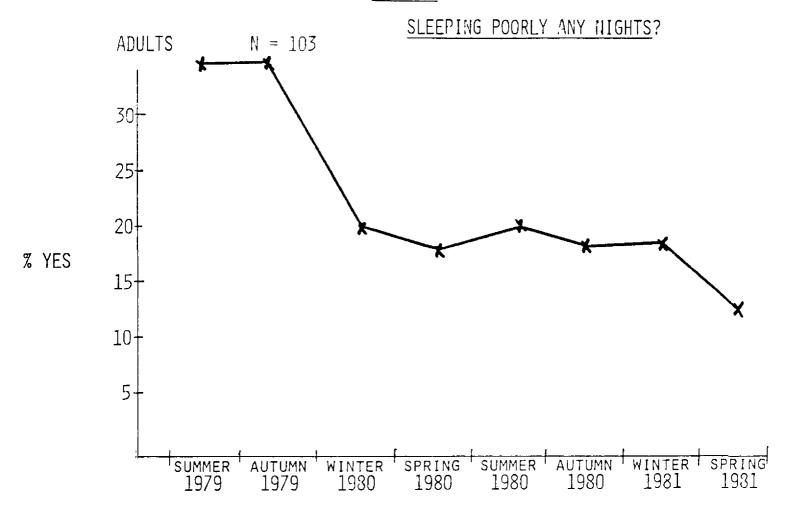
% HIGH SCORES

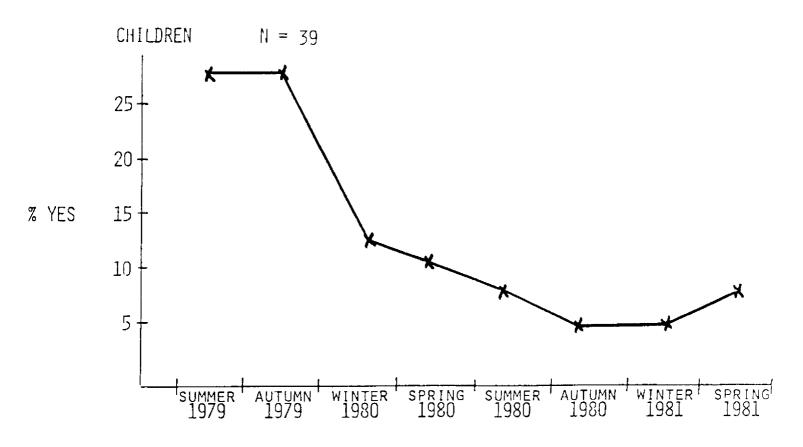
PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS

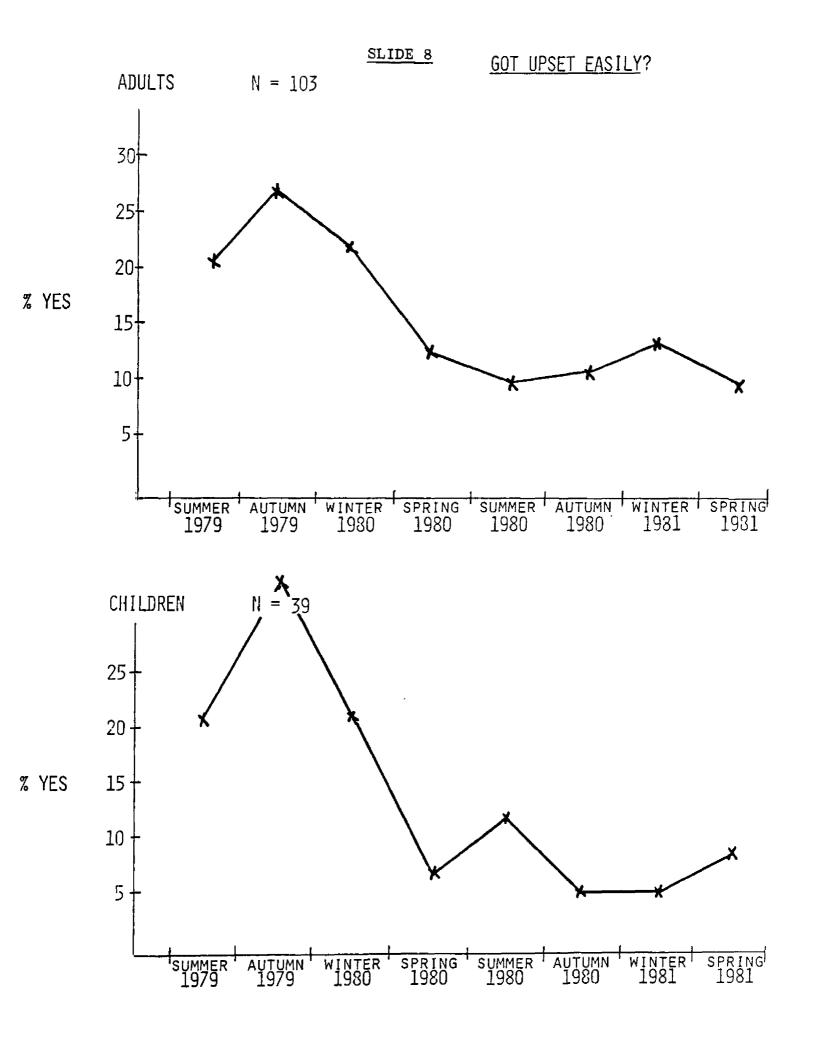
FARM COMMUNITY 36.0

CITY NEIGHBOURHOOD 21.2

SLIDE 7

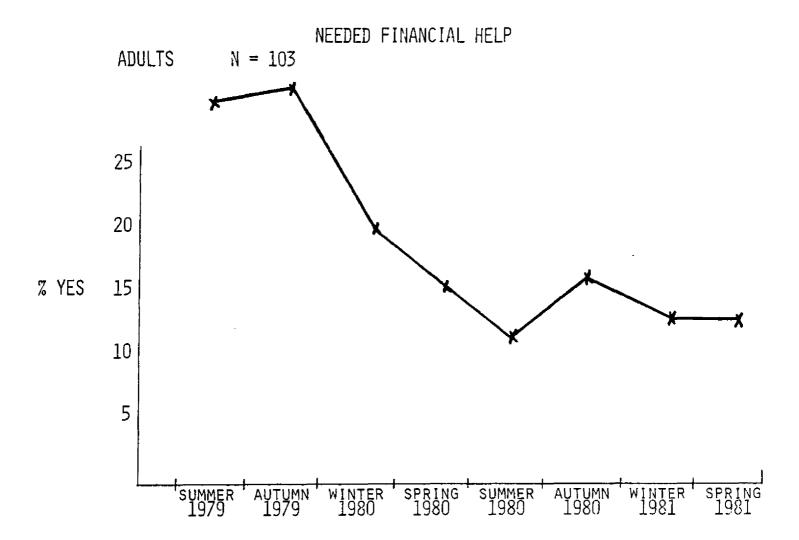


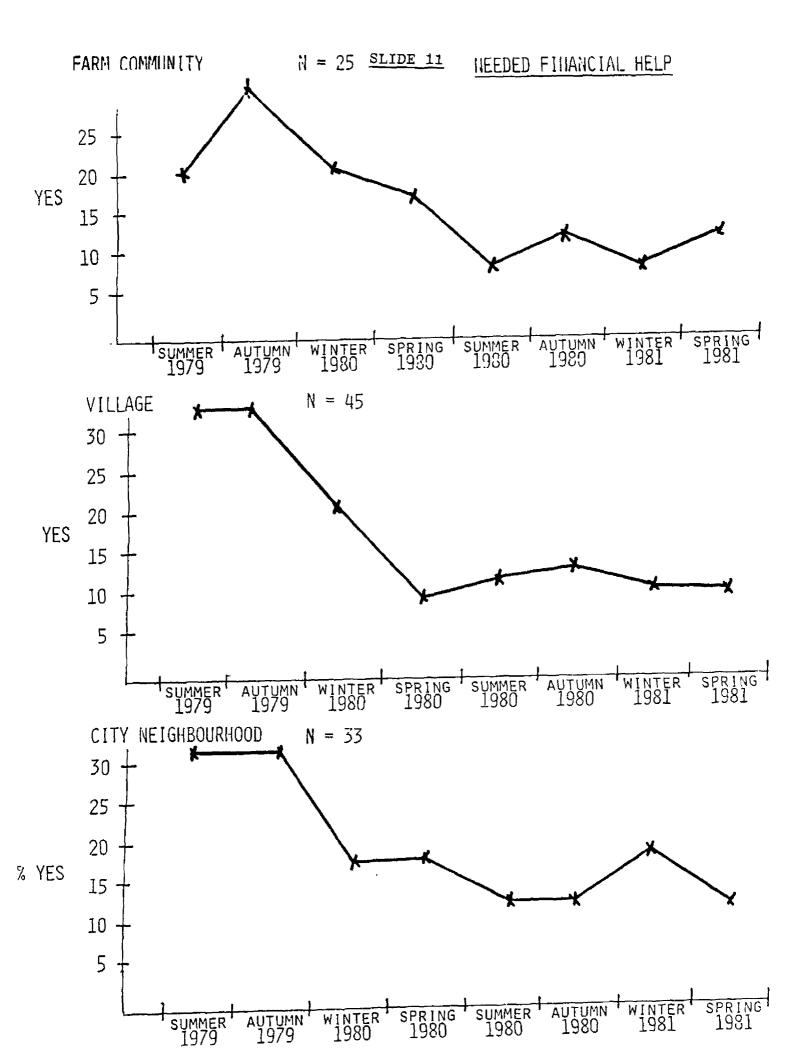




# NEEDS DURING THE SUMMER 1979

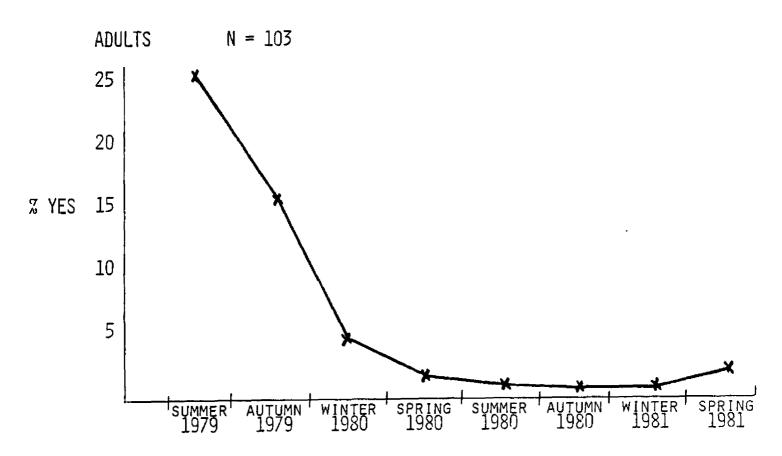
ADULTS $N = 103$	
	% YES
NEEDED REPLACEMENT FOR CLOTHES AND HOUSEHOLD EQUIPMENT	41.1
NEEDED HELP FROM IMMEDIATE FAMILY	36.8
NEEDED FINANCIAL HELP	30.2
NEEDED HELP FROM RELATIVES	28.4
NEEDED HELP FROM COMMNITY AGENCIES	25.0
NEEDED HELP FROM FAMILY DOCTOR	21.1
NEEDED HELP FROM COUNSELLOR	2.1

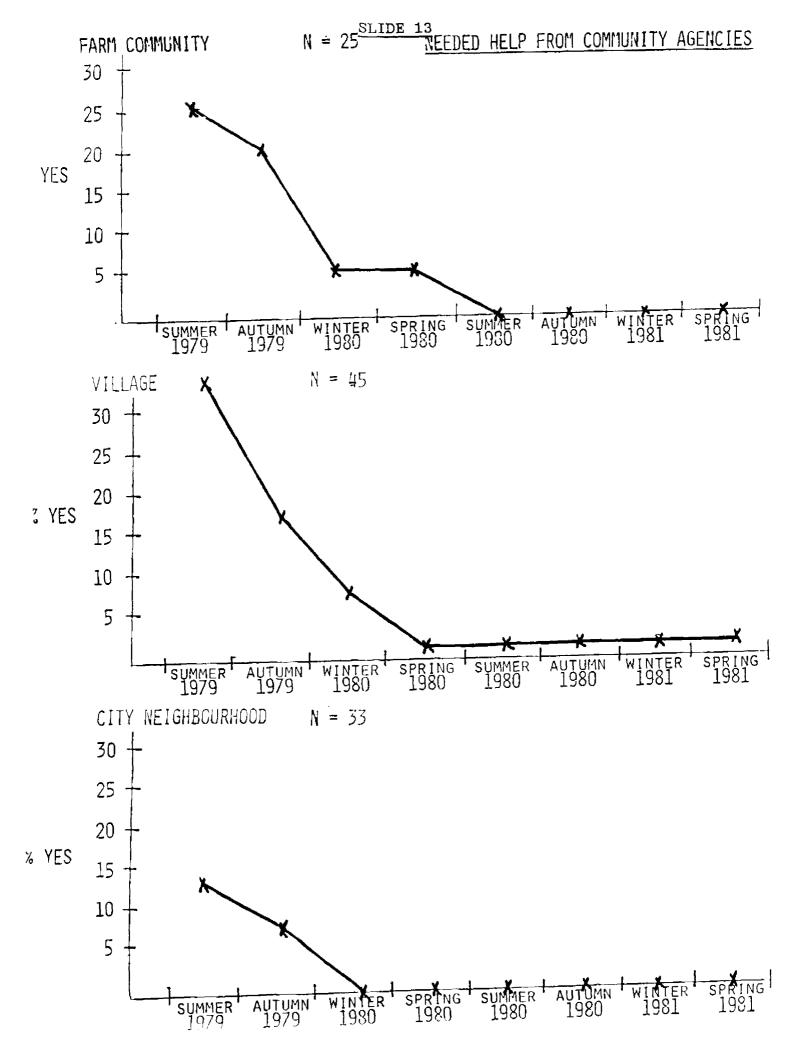


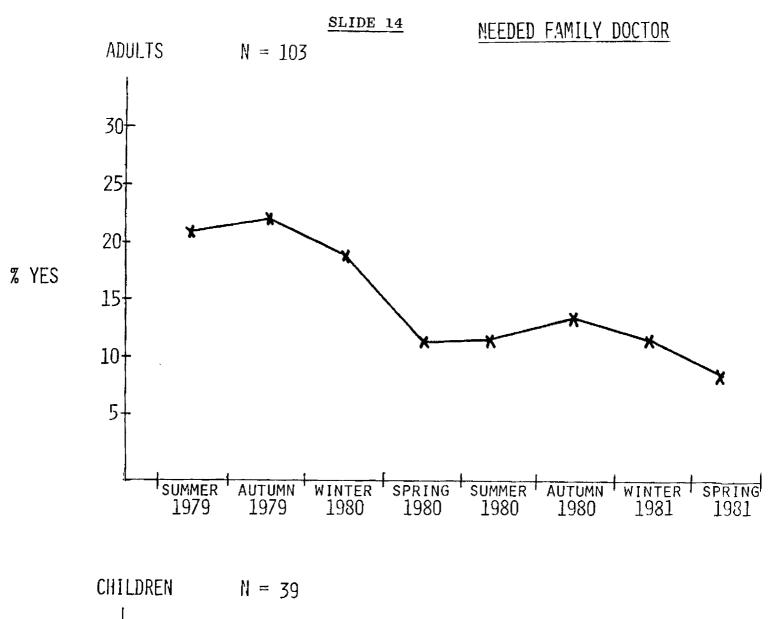


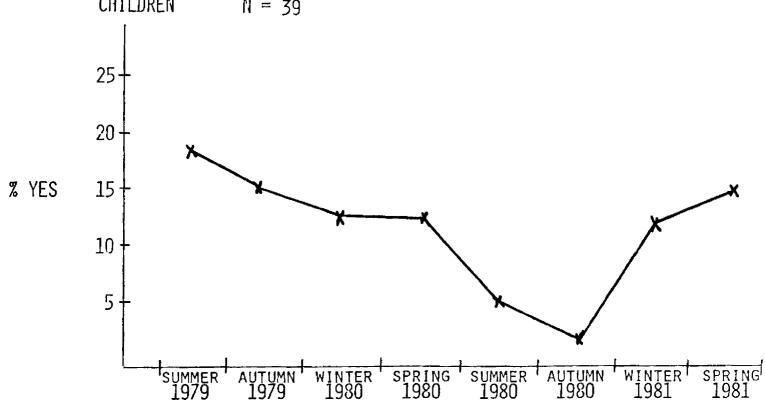
SLIDE 12

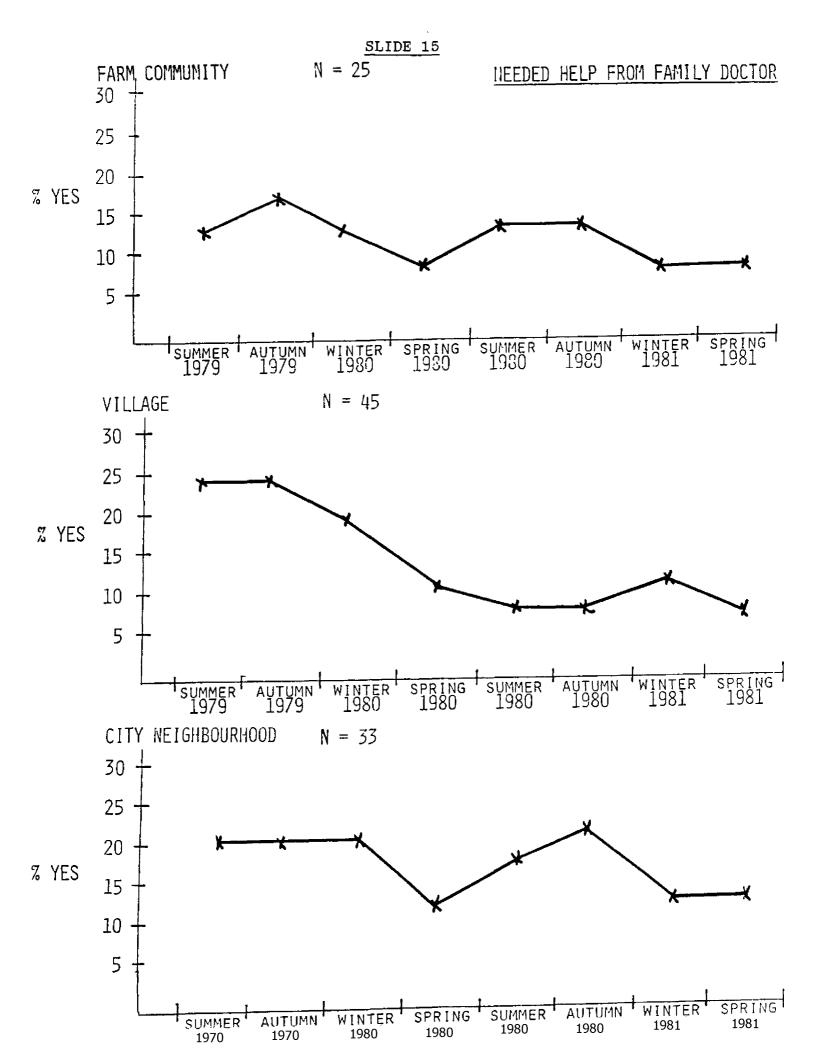
# NEEDED HELP FROM COMMUNITY AGENCIES











#### COMMENTS ON DISASTER PLANNING

11 = 100WHO MADE THE COMMENT 30.0 CONTROL SIGHTSEERS COMMUNICATION, ORGANISATION COULD BE 31.0 **IMPROVED** DISASTER RELIEF FUND MORE EQUITABLY 23.0 DISTRIBUTED 24.0 CENTRAL ADVISORY BUREAU 17.0 MENNONITE DISASTER PLAN GOOD MODEL PEOPLE TO PARTICIPATE MORE IN OWN 10.0RECONSTRUCTION SCREENING TO PRESENT ABUSE OF OUTLETS 9.0 FOR FOOD, CLOTHES ETC. 9.0 EMOTIONAL COUNSELLING 7.0 DISASTER PLAN NECESSARY 6.0 INCREASE POLICE SECURITY 6.0BUILDING ADVICE NEEDED

#### APPENDIX 2.

# FAMILY HEALTH STUDY SUMMER 1981

Respondent's Name:	
Date of Visit:	

DEPARTMENT OF FAMILY MEDICINE UNIVERSITY OF WESTERN ONTARIO LONDON, ONTARIO

In the p	Care Experience in the Dast two weeks did you	talk with	or visit any of th	ne following? NO	3 4
a)	family doctor specialist physician	ı	1E3	<del></del>	
b)	hospital emergency r	room			
c)	work or industrial c	linic			
d)	public health or vis	iting nurse			
e)	optometrist				
f)	chiropodist or foot	doctor			
g)	druggist				
h)	chiropractor				
i)	herbalist				
j)	psychologist				
	other health worker he past two weeks did not feeling well?	you stay i	n bed all or part	of a day because	
Vithin to Vou were	he past two weeks did not feeling well? YES	NO the past tw	DON'T KNOW o weeks when you w	ere not able to	
ithin to to the desired the de	he past two weeks did not feeling well? YES re other days within usual activities beca	NO the past tw use you wer	DON'T KNOW o weeks when you w	ere not able to ?	
Vithin to vou were view the vour	he past two weeks did not feeling well?  YES  The other days within usual activities becan the second the	NO the past tw use you wer NO	DON'T KNOW o weeks when you w e not feeling well DON'T KNOW	ere not able to ?	
Vithin to vou were view the vour	he past two weeks did not feeling well?  YES  The other days within usual activities becan the second the	NO the past tw use you wer NO ing wrong w	DON'T KNOW o weeks when you w e not feeling well DON'T KNOW	ere not able to ? thin the last	
Vithin to you were the to your wo week	he past two weeks did not feeling well?  YES  Tre other days within usual activities becan the second the seco	NO the past tw use you wer NO ing wrong w	DON'T KNOW  o weeks when you we not feeling well  DON'T KNOW  ith your health wi	ere not able to ? thin the last	
lithin to vou were the to your wo week ledicati	he past two weeks did not feeling well?  YES  The other days within usual activities becan the second the seco	NO the past tw use you wer NO ing wrong w	DON'T KNOW  o weeks when you we not feeling well  DON'T KNOW  ith your health wi	ere not able to ? thin the last	
Vithin to you were do your ledicati	the past two weeks did not feeling well?  YES  The other days within usual activities becan the second the second the second the past of the day before the second to the second	NO  the past twuse you wer  NO  ing wrong w  NO  two days.  hat did you	DON'T KNOW  o weeks when you we not feeling well  DON'T KNOW  ith your health wi  DON'T KNOW	rere not able to ?  thin the last	
Within to you were the do your week dicati	think there was anythes?  YES  Think there was anythes?	NO  the past twuse you wer  NO  ing wrong w  NO  two days. hat did you  as aspirin	DON'T KNOW  o weeks when you we not feeling well  DON'T KNOW  ith your health wi  DON'T KNOW  take or use any o  YES	rere not able to ?  thin the last	

II. Below is a list of problems and complaints that people sometimes have. Read each one carefully, and select one of the 5 answers that best describes how much discomfort that problem has caused you during the past 2 weeks including today.

J. J	comfort that problem has caused	Not at	A little		Quite a	
	1	all	bit	Moderately	bit	<u>Extremely</u>
1.	headaches					
2.	faintness or dizziness					
3.	pains in heart or chest					
4.	pains in lower back					
5.	nausea or upset stomach					
6.	soreness of your muscles					
7.	trouble getting your breath					
-8.	hot or cold spells					
9.	numbness or tingling in parts of your body					
10.	lump in your throat					
11.	weakness in parts of your body					
12.	heavy feelings in your arms or legs					
13.	nevousness or shakiness inside					
14.	trembling					
15.	suddenly scared for no reason					:
16.	feeling fearful				-	
17.	heart pounding or racing					
18.	feeling tense and keyed up					
19.	spells of terror and panic					
20.	feeling so restless you couldn't sit still					
21.	the feeling that something bad is going to happen to you					
22.	thoughts and images of a frightening nature					
23.	feeling easily annoyed or irritated					
24.	temper outburst you cannot control					
25.	having urges to beat, injure or harm someone					
26.	having urges to break or smash things					
27.	getting into frequent arguments					
28.	shouting or throwing things					

III. We should like to know if you have had any medical complaints, and how your health has been in general over the past few weeks. Please answer all questions below simply by checking the answer which you think most nearly applies to you. Remember we want to know about present or recent complaints not those you had in the past.

HAV	E YOU RECENTLY	Better than usual	Same as usual	Worse than usual	Much worse than usual	
1.	been able to concentrate on whatever you're doing?					34
2.	lost much sleep over worry?		_			35
3.	felt that you are playing a useful part in things?					36
4.	felt capable of making decisions about things?					37
5.	felt constantly under strain?					38
6.	felt that you couldn't overcome your difficulties?					39

		Not at	No more than usual	Rather more	İ
7.	been able to enjoy your normal day-to-day activities?				40
8.	been able to face up to your problems?				41
9.	been feeling unhappy and depressed?				42
10.	been losing confidence in yourself?				43
11.	been thinking of yourself as a worthless person?				44
12.	been feeling reasonably happy, all things considered?				45

i.	people	who matte	r to you.	your thoughts and feelings about yourself and the After reading the three descriptions go to the one that best applies to you.						
	Α.	#1			#2			#3		
	These people rarely know that there are people they can lean on. They do not belong to any group of different people who know each other and who will help them out when things get rough.		These people sometimes know that there are people they can lean on and that they will sometimes help when things get rough.			These people belong to a group of many different people who know and help each other out when things get rough, just because they know each other. They always know that there are a lot of people they can lean on.			46	
	CHECK O	NE BOX								
	l'm li #1	ke	I'm halfv between # and #2		m like #2		nalfway een #2 #3		like 3	
	Some pe Please	ople may indicate	be better by checkin	friends a ng the app Ven ven muc	oropriate ry, ry Very	e counted box. Pretty	on more	Not	hers. Not applicable	
		wife/husb nted on	and can be							47
	b) Му	children	can be							48
		relatives inted on	can be							49
		friends c	an be							50
		neighbour	s can be							51

52

f) The people I work with can be counted on

B. #1		#2		#3		
Everyone believe these people withe right decised the right that they have confiand faith in the	11 make ion and ings. dence	Some people have confidence and faith these people. Some times they think they will make the right decisions and the right things.	in e- hat	People rarely believe that these people will make the right decisions and do the right things. They hardly ever have faith and confidence in them.	5	3
CHECK ONE BOX						
I'm like #l	I'm halfway between #1 and #2	I'm like #2	I'm half between and #3	<u>-</u>		
C. #1  These people ra have a close fr that they can con. They do no that friends wi always be there lean on and the not give friend same support.	iend ount ot know 11 o to oy do	#2 These people somethave a close friend who is there for the and who they can con.	d hem	#3  These people always have a close friend that they can count on. These do not have to worry about whether friends will be there for them to lean on. They give friends the same support.	5	54
CHECK ONE BOX  I'm like #1	I'm halfway between #1 and #2	I'm like #2	I'm half between and #3			

		Total damage	Extremely severe damage	Severe damage	Moderate damage
	Ноте				
	Farm				
	Business				
What	other losses did you		use of the tornado	?	
		YES	NO		
	Pets	<del></del>			
	Livestock				
	Poultry				
	Vehicles				
	Other		-		
How d	id the tornado affect	your family	's financial situ	ation?	
	For the better				
	For worse				
	No change				
	Don't know				
How h	as the tornado affect	ed other asp	ects of your life	?	
	For the better				
	For worse				
	No change				
	Don't know				

VI. Thinking about the month following the tornado, put a check in the "YES" or "NO" column for each item, depending on whether that item applied to you.

		YES	<u>NO</u>	
1.	Just concentrated on what you had to do next the next step			65
2.	You went over the problem again and again in your mind to try to understand it			66
3.	Turned to work or substitute activity to take your mind off things			67
4.	You felt that time would make a difference, the only thing to do was to wait			68
5.	Bargained or compromised to get something positive from the situation			69
6.	Did something which you thought wouldn't work, but at least you were doing something		<u></u>	70
7.	Talked to someone to find out more about the situation			71
8.	Concentrated on something good that could come out of the whole thing			72
9.	Tried not to burn your bridges behind you, but leave things open somewhat			73
10.	Hoped a miracle would happen		<del></del>	74
11.	Went along with fate; sometimes you just have bad luck			75
12.	Went on as if nothing had happened			76
13.	Felt bad that you couldn't avoid the problem			77
14.	Kept your feelings to yourself			78
15.	Looked for the "silver lining", so to speak; tried to look on the bright side of things			79 80
16.	Slept more than usual			
17.	Got mad at the people or things that caused the problem			3 4 5
18.	Accepted sympathy and understanding from someone			

		YES	<u>NO</u>	
19.	Told yourself things that helped you to feel better			9
20.	You were inspired to do something creative	•		10
21.	Tried to forget the whole thing			11
22.	Got professional help and did what they recommended			12
23.	Changed or grew as a person in a good way			13
24.	Waited to see what would happen			14
25.	Did something totally new that you never would have done if this hadn't happened			<u> </u>
26.	Made a plan of action and followed it		النظابيوب	<u> </u>
27.	Accepted the next best thing to what you wanted			<u> </u>
28.	Let your feelings out somehow			18
29.	Came out of the experience better than when you went in	And the Control of th		19
30.	Talked to someone who could do something concrete about the problem			20
31.	Got away from it for a while; tried to rest or take a vacation			21
32.	Tried to make yourself feel better by eating, drinking, smoking, taking medication, etc.			22
33.	Took a big chance or did something very risky			23
34.	Found new faith or some important truth about life		—	24
35.	Tried not to act too hastily or follow your first hunch	<del></del>		25
36.	Joked about it			26
37.	Maintained your pride and kept a stiff upper lip	<del></del>		27
38.	Rediscovered what is important in life			28
39.	Changed something so things would turn out all right		<del></del>	<u> </u>
40.	Avoided being with people in general	<del></del> -		30
41.	Didn't let it get to you; refused to think too much about it			31
42:	Asked someone you respected for advice and followed			32

		YES	NO	
43.	Kept others from knowing how bad things were	<del></del>		33
44.	Made light out of the situation; refused to get too serious about it			34
45.	Talked to someone about how you were feeling			35
46.	Stood your ground and fought for what you wanted			36
47.	Took it out on other people			37
48.	Drew on your past experiences; you were in a similar situation before			38
49.	Just took things one step at a time	<u></u>	<del></del>	39
50.	You knew what had to be done, so you doubled your efforts and tried harder to make things work			40
51.	Refused to believe that it had happened			41
52.	Came up with a couple of different solutions to the problem		<del></del>	42
53.	Accepted it, since nothing could be done			43
54.	Wished you were a stronger person more optimistic and forceful		<del></del>	44
55.	Accepted your strong feelings, but didn't let them interfere with other things too much			45
56.	Wished that you could change what had happened			46
57.	Wished that you could change the way you felt			47
58.	Changed something about yourself so that you could deal with the situation better			48
59.	Daydreamed or imagined a better time or place than the one you were in			49
60.	Had fantasies or wishes about how things might turn out			50
61.	Thought about fantastic or unreal things (like the perfect revenge or finding a million dollars) that made you feel better			51
62.	Wished that the situation would go away or somehow be over with			52
63.	Did something different from any of the above	<del></del>		53

This next group of questions deals with your health at various times since the tornado. VII.

Please put a CHECK ( $\checkmark$ ) in the appropriate box, if the answer is YES.

1		Summer 1979	Autumn 1979	Winter 1980	Spring 1980	Summer 1980	Autumn 1980	Winter 1981	Spring 1981
-	l. Did not feel well any days?								
2.	2. Off work any days?								
	Work performance deteriorated?								
4	4. Sleeping poorly any nights?								
5.	Got upset easily?								
9	6. Greater than normal use of cigarettes?								
7.	Greater than normal use of alcohol?				!				
<b>&amp;</b>	Greater than normal use of tranquilizers?								
9.	Significant weight loss or gain?					_			

VIII.

This next group of questions deals with your need for assistance at various periods since the tornado.

Please put a check ( $\checkmark$ ) in the appropriate box, if the answer is YES.

		Summer 1979	Autumn 1979	Winter 1980	Spring 1980	Summer 1980	Autumn 1980	Winter 1981	Spring 1981
<u> </u>	Needed help from family doctor								
2.	Heeded help from a counsellor								
e,	Needed replacement for clothes and household equipment								
4.	Needed help from my immediate family (e.g. those living								
5.	Needed help from relative (e.g. family not living with you)								
9									
7.	Needed help from community agencies								

# IX. If you live alone, please skip this page and return the questionnaire to the interviewer.

We now want you to think about how the tornado affected you and your family. Circle an answer for each time period.

		Year before the tornado Aug.1978-Aug.1979	Year after the tornado Aug.1979-Aug.1980	Second year after the tornado Aug.1980-Now
1.	I was satisfied that I * could turn to my family for help when something was troubling me.	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
2.	I was satisfied with the way my family talked over things with me and shared problems with me.	YES	YES NO	YES NO
3.	I was satisfied that my family accepted and supported my wishes to take on new activities or directions.	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
4.	I was satisfied with the way my family expressed affection and responded to my emotions, such as anger, sorrow or love.	YES NO	YES NO	YES NO
5.	I was satisfied with the way my family and I shared time together.	YES	YES NO	YES NO

 $<sup>\</sup>star$  "Family" is the people with whom you usually live.

Thank you for completing this section.

Please return this to the interviewer now.

Please look at this list and give me the number of any of these events that have occurred to you since August 1979, the time of the tornado. For any that have happened, give me the date when it happened.

- 1. Death of Spouse
- 2. Divorce
- 3. Marital separation
- 4. Jail term
- 5. Death of close family member
- 6. Personal injury or illness
- 7. Marriage
- 8. Fired at work
- 9. Marital reconciliation
- 10. Retirement
- 11. Change in health of family member
- 12. Pregnancy
- 13. Sexual difficulties
- 14. Gain of new family member
- 15. Business readjustment
- 16. Change in financial state
- 17. Death of close friend
- 18. Change to different line of work
- 19. Change in number of arguments with spouse
- 20. Mortgage over \$10,000.
- 21. Foreclosure of mortgage or loan
- 22. Change in responsiblities at work

- 23. Son or daughter leaving home
- 24. Trouble with in-laws
- 25. Outstanding personal achievement
- 26. Wife begins or stops work
- 27. Begin or end school
- 28. Change in living conditions
- 29. Revision of personal habits
- 30. Trouble with boss
- 31. Change in work hours or conditions
- 32. Change in residence
- 33. Change in schools
- 34. Change in recreation
- 35. Change in church activities
- 36. Change in social activities
- 37. Mortgage or loan less than \$10,000.
- 38. Change in sleeping habits
- 39. Change in number of family get-togethers
- 40. Change in eating habits
- 41. Vacation
- 42. Minor violations of the law

	CHILDRENS QUEST	TIONNAIRE	APPENDIX 3.	3 4 5
Health Care Experience in	the past two weeks.			
In the past two weeks did	your child talk with			
a) family docto specialist p		YES	NO	60 61
b) hospital eme	rgency room			62
c) work or indu	strial clinic		-1	63
d) public healt	h or visiting nurse			64
e) optometrist				
f) chiropodist	or foot doctor			66
g) druggist				67
h) chiropractor				68
i) herbalist				[ 69
j) psychologist				70
k) other health	worker			
Within the past two weeks of not feeling well?  YES	did your child stay	on bed all or pa	rt of a day because	71
Were there other days with do the usual activities bed YES		feeling well?		72
Did you think there was any two weeks?	thing wrong with yo	our child's health	within the last	73
YES	NO	DON'T KNOW	_	L
Medication taken in the pas	t two days.			
Yesterday or the day before medicine or pills?	that did your chil	d take or use any YES	of the following NO	74
al main molinyer	e such as asnirin			/ ' +

b) antacids or other stomach remedies

c) tranquilizers or sedatives such as valium

d) medicine for heart or blood pressure

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HEALTH CALENDAR FOR THE CHILDREN

Please put a CHECK ( $\checkmark$ ) in the appropriate box, if the answer is YES.

		Summer 1979	Autumn 1979	Winter 1980	Spring 1980	Summer 1980	Autumn 1980	Winter 1981	Spring 1981
<b>:</b>	Visited family doctor?								İ
2.	Visited counsellor?								i
3.	In hospital?								
4.	Felt sick any days?								
5.	Off school any days?								
6.	School work deteriorated?								
7.	Sleeping poorly any nights?								
8.	Got upset easily?								
9.	Greater than normal use of tranguilizers?								
10.	Significant weight loss or gain?								

#### APPENDIX 4



# The University of Western Ontario

Department of Family Medicine Faculty of Medicine London, Canada N6A 5C1 Telephone (519) 679-2712

Dr. Moira Stewart

#### Request for OHIP Information

I hereby request that the Ontario Health Insurance Plan compile all information pertaining to my medical care (including physician visits, visits to non-medical professionals, x-rays, tests and hospitalizations) for the year before the tornado and the year after the tornado i.e. August 1978 to September 1980. I understand that while all expenses related to collecting this information will be paid by Dr. Moira Stewart, I will receive all OHIP information gathered in respect of myself and I am not obliged to forward same to Dr. Stewart but may do so at my option.

Signature of Witness	Signature of Participant (Parent or Guardian)
	Date:
Please print	
Name:	<del> </del>
Birth Date:	
Sex:	
OHIP #	
Address:	

#### APPENDIX 5

# Description of the Data from the Ontario Health Insurance Plan

The Data Dissemination Committee of the Ontario Ministry of Health sent an alphabetic listing of all persons who signed the consent form shown in Appendix The listing showed seven items of information: patients' name, patient's OHIP number, patient's birthdate (month and year), the service code (described in the Ontario Health Insurance Plan Schedule of Benefits 1979), service date (day, month and year), physician code (as described in the Ontario Health Insurance Plan Physician and Hospital Index, 1980) and the physician's specialty code (described in the Schedule of Benefits, 1979). In an effort to translate services into visits, we eliminated all service codes for tests, x-rays, laboratory work, detentions (i.e. add on fees if the visit takes longer than usual or if the visit is after hours), in-hospital care and second billings on the same day as another billing.

The following list contains those service codes excluded from the analysis: X's, G's, Z's, L's, H's if in-hospital, J's, R's, S's, M's, N's; KO91, PO22, PO24, FO01A, F076A which were in-hospital procedures, Q019, K99\_'s, A99\_'s, B99\_'s which were detention billings; T306 a dental procedure; W002 long-term institutional care.

In the next step we counted visits of six different kinds:

- (1) visits to (or from) a family physician for a service other than counselling, including the following service codes AOO1-00, AOO3-00, AOO4-00, AOO7-00, POO4-00, BOO9-00, KO14-00, AOO2-00, KO09-00, KO17-00, KO02-00, BOO1-00, A9O3-00, A436-00, Ell5-00, E542-00, K112-00, K114-00, QOI1-00, QOI4-00, QOI7-00,
- (2) visits to (or from) a family physician for counselling, including the following service codes K007-00, K013-00, K004-00,
- (3) visits to a psychiatrist for counselling including the following service codes K197-19, K195-19, A195-19, A197-19, A198-19,
- (4) visits to a chiropractor including the following codes V101-59, V102-59, V103-59,
- (5) visits to (or from) a specialist other than a family physician or psychiatrist including the following service codes A021-02, A025-02, A031-03, A035-03, A061-06, A063-06, A064-06, A065-06, A135-13, A136-13, A138-13, A436-13, A183-18, A201-20, A204-20, A205-20, A231-23, A233-23, A234-23, A236-23, A241-24, A245-24, A266-26 and also these codes followed by any 2-digit specialist code A903- , A436- , E542- , E115- , K114- , K112- , Q011- , Q017- , Q014- ,

(6) visits to other health professionals, chiropodist V303-58, V305-58 and optometrist V401-56, V402-56, V403-56.

The final step was to group these data into two subgroups: a) visits for counselling, #'s (2) and (3) on the previous list and b) visits for any service other than counselling, #'s (1), (4), (5), and (6) on the preceding list. Further, a dichotemous variable was created for each of these two subgroups for 8-3 month periods, the four quarters before the tornado and the four quarters after the tornado.