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*Planning for  
Health/Mental Health  
Integration in Emergencies*

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Disasters, defined as "crisis occasions in which demands exceed capabilities" (Quarantelli, 1985), are common occurrences, but their impact on the psychiatric and psychosocial state of adults and children is still controversial. Various studies have either suggested little or no negative effects (Bromet, Schulbert, & Dunn, 1982; Dohrenwend et al., 1981; Mellick, 1978; Quarantelli & Dynes, 1977), whereas others have suggested significant consequences (Dunal et al., 1985; Glass, 1959; Hoiberg & McCaughey, 1984; Kinston & Rosser, 1974; Parker, 1975; Patrick & Patrick, 1981; Perry & Lindell, 1978; Popovic & Petrovic, 1964; Shore, Tatum, & Vollmer, 1986; Titchener & Kapp, 1976; Wilkinson, 1983). These consequences include long-term effects (Gleser, Green, & Winget, 1981; Leopold & Dillon, 1963) and effects on children (Burke et al., 1982; Newman, 1976). The controversy relates both to the assessment of certain characteristics of the disaster, such as the scope of the impact, the speed of onset, the duration of the impact and the social preparedness of the

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