

Data Supplement

Rates of substantial stress and probable post-traumatic stress disorder in the general population and direct victims of attacks, arranged by time since attack

Study	Location	Time since attack, days	Rate of substantial stress, %	Rate of probable PTSD, %
General population studies				
Schuster <i>et al</i> (2001)	New York City	4	61.0 ¹	
Munoz <i>et al</i> (2005)	Madrid	10	46.7	12.8
Rubin <i>et al</i> (2005)	London	12	31	
Schlenger <i>et al</i> (2002)	New York City	46	16.6	11.2
Galea <i>et al</i> (2002)	New York City	50		7.5 (20.0) ²
Miguel-Tobal <i>et al</i> (2006)	Madrid	60		2.3 (4.3) ³
Stein <i>et al</i> (2004)	New York City	67	18	
DeLisi <i>et al</i> (2003)	New York City	134		2.3
Galea <i>et al</i> (2003)	New York City	145		1.7
Galea <i>et al</i> (2003)	New York City	241		0.6
Bleich <i>et al</i> (2003)	Israel (Intifada)	Not applicable		9.4
Studies of direct victims				
Miguel-Tobal <i>et al</i> (2005)	Madrid	60		35.9
Shalev & Freedman (2005)	Jerusalem	123		36.8
Elbedour <i>et al</i> (1999)	Hebron	182		39.1
North <i>et al</i> (2005)	Oklahoma City	182		31.3
Jehel <i>et al</i> (2003)	Paris	182		38.5
Grieger <i>et al</i> (2003)	Pentagon, Washington	212		14 ⁴
Galea <i>et al</i> (2003)	New York City	241		14.7 ⁴
North <i>et al</i> (2005)	Nairobi	274		39.2
Grieger <i>et al</i> (2004)	Pentagon, Washington	395		23 ⁴
Vergier <i>et al</i> (2004)	Paris	662		31.1
Grieger <i>et al</i> (2005)	Pentagon, Washington	795		22
Jehel <i>et al</i> (2003)	Paris	973		25.0

PTSD, post-traumatic stress disorder.

1. Less than 160 km (100 miles) from the World Trade Center.

2. South of Canal Street.

3. Within 1 km of bombing areas.

4. Sample includes some respondents physically absent at time of attack.

REFERENCES

Bleich, A., Gelkopf, M. & Solomon, Z. (2003)Exposure to terrorism, stress-related mental health symptoms, and coping behaviors among a nationally representative sample in Israel. *JAMA*, **290**, 612–620.**DeLisi, L. E., Maurizio, A., Yost, M., et al (2003)**A survey of New Yorkers after the September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **160**, 780–783.**Elbedour, S., Baker, A., Shalhoub-Kevorkian, N., et al (1999)**Psychological responses in family members after the Hebron massacre. *Depression and Anxiety*, **9**, 27–31.**Galea, S., Ahern, J., Resnick, H., et al (2002)**Psychological sequelae of the September 11 terrorist attacks in the New York city. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **346**, 982–987.**Galea, S., Vlahov, D., Resnick, H., et al (2003)**Trends of probable post-traumatic stress disorder in New York City after the September 11 terrorist attacks. *American Journal of Epidemiology*, **158**, 514–524.**Grieger, T. A., Fullerton, C. S. & Ursano, R. J. (2003)**Posttraumatic stress disorder, alcohol use, and perceived safety after the terrorist attack on the Pentagon. *Psychiatric Services*, **54**, 1380–1382.**Grieger, T. A., Fullerton, C. S. & Ursano, R. J. (2004)**Posttraumatic stress disorder, depression, and perceived safety 13 months after September 11. *Psychiatric Services*, **55**, 1061–1063.**Grieger, T. A., Waldrep, D. A., Lovasz, M. M., et al (2005)**Follow-up of Pentagon employees two years after the terrorist attack of September 11, 2001. *Psychiatric Services*, **56**, 1374–1378.**Jehel, L., Paterniti, S., Brunet, A., et al (2003)**Prediction of the occurrence and intensity of post-traumatic stress disorder in victims 32 months after bomb attack. *European Psychiatry*, **18**, 172–176.**Miguel-Tobal, J. J., Cano-Vindel, A., Iruarrizaga, I., et al (2005)**Psychopathological repercussions of the March 11 terrorist attacks in Madrid. *Psychology in Spain*, **9**, 75–80.**Miguel-Tobal, J. J., Cano-Vindel, A., González Ordi, H., et al (2006)**PTSD and depression after the Madrid March 11 train bombings. *Journal of Traumatic Stress*, **19**, 69–80.**Munoz, M., Crespo, M., Perez-Santos, E., et al (2005)**Early psychological consequences of the March 11, 2004, terrorist attacks in Madrid, Spain. *Psychological Reports*, **97**, 907–920.**North, C. S., Pfefferbaum, B., Narayanan, P., et al (2005)**Comparison of post-disaster psychiatric disorders after terrorist bombings in Nairobi and Oklahoma City. *British Journal of Psychiatry*, **186**, 487–493.**Rubin, G. J., Brewin, C. R., Greenberg, N., et al (2005)**

Psychological and behavioural reactions to the bombings in London on 7 July 2005: cross sectional

survey of a representative sample of Londoners. *BMJ*, **331**, 606–611.

Schlenger, W. E., Caddell, J. M., Ebert, L., et al (2002) Psychological reactions to terrorist attacks: findings from the National Survey of Americans' Reactions to September 11. *JAMA*, **288**, 581–588.

Schuster, M. A., Stein, B. D., Jaycox, L. H., et al (2001) A national survey of stress reactions after the

September 11, 2001, terrorist attacks. *New England Journal of Medicine*, **345**, 1507–1512.

Shalev, A. Y. & Freedman, S. (2005) PTSD following terrorist attacks: a prospective evaluation. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **162**, 1188–1191.

Stein, B. D., Elliott, M. N., Jaycox, L. H., et al (2004) A national longitudinal study of the psychological consequences of the September 11, 2001 terrorist

attacks: reactions, impairment, and help-seeking. *Psychiatry*, **67**, 105–117.

Verger, P., Dab, W., Lamping, D. L., et al (2004) The psychological impact of terrorism: an epidemiologic study of posttraumatic stress disorder and associated factors in victims of the 1995–1996 bombings in France. *American Journal of Psychiatry*, **161**, 1384–1389.