

Abstract

The present study reports on psychological reactions of the Garley Building fire disaster survivors. Subjects ($n = 20$) who were fire survivors and 20 subjects of control group were assessed for the presence of psychiatric morbidity by using the General Health Questionnaire 28 (GHQ-28) approximately 2 years after the fire. They also filled out the Six-item version of Social Support Questionnaire (SSQ6) and Coping Inventory for Stressful Situations (CISS). Twenty percent of fire survivors was defined as probable psychiatric cases. There was no significant difference in the level of psychiatric morbidity between fire survivors and community control.