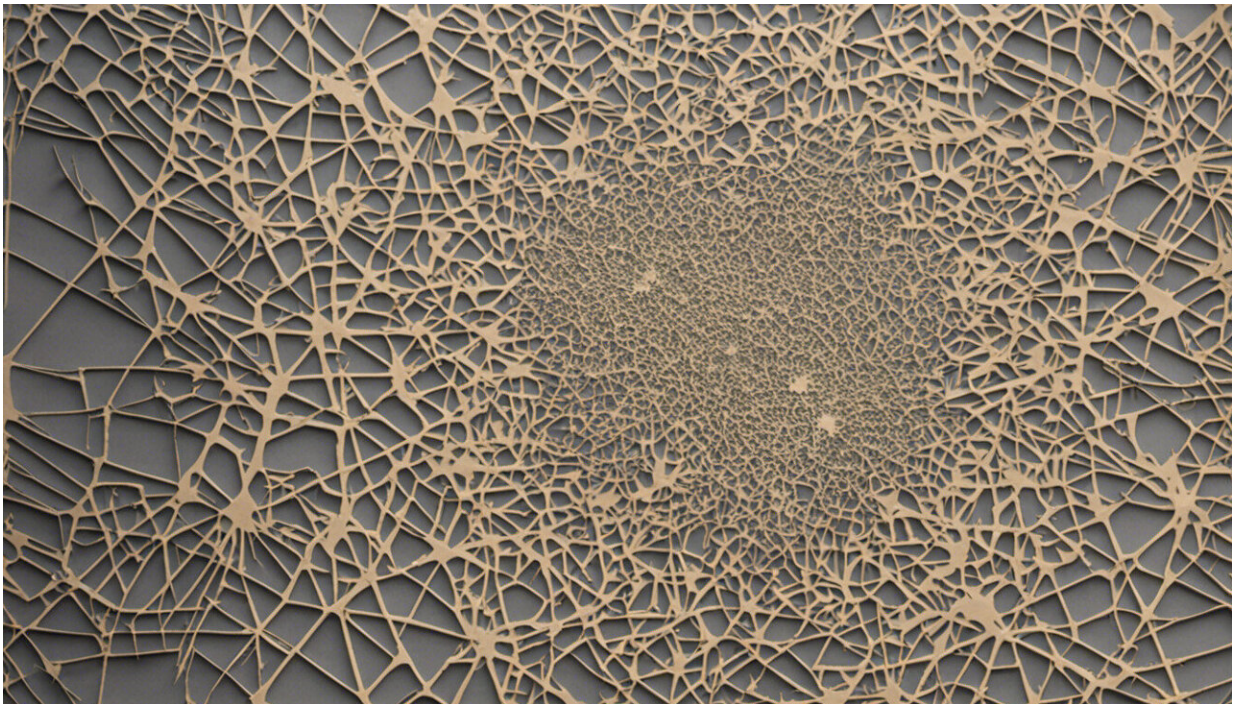


What mass shootings do to those not shot: Social consequences of mass gun violence

November 9 2018, by Arash Javanbakht



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

Mass shootings seem to have become a sad new normal in the American life. They happen too often, and in very unexpected places. Concerts, movie theaters, places of worship, schools, bars and restaurants are no longer secure from gun violence.

Often, and especially when a person who is not a minority or Muslim perpetrates a mass shooting, mental health is raised as a real concern or, critics say, a diversion from the real issue easy access to firearms.

Less is discussed, however, about the stress of such events on the rest of the society. That includes those who survived the shooting, those who were in the vicinity, including the first responders, those who lost someone in the shooting, and those who hear about it via the media.

I am a [trauma and anxiety researcher and clinician](#) psychiatrist, and I know that the effects of such violence are far-reaching. While the immediate survivors are most affected, the rest of society suffers, too.

First, the immediate survivors

Like other animals, we humans get stressed or terrified via direct exposure to a dangerous event. The extent of that stress or fear could vary. For example, survivors may want to avoid the neighborhood where a shooting occurred or the context related to shooting, such as outdoor concerts if the shooting happened there. In the worst case, a person may develop [post-traumatic stress disorder](#), or PTSD.

PTSD is a debilitating condition which develops after exposure to serious traumatic experiences such as war, [natural disasters](#), rape, assault, robbery, car accidents, and of course [gun violence](#). Nearly 8 percent of the [U.S. population deals with PTSD](#). Symptoms include high anxiety, avoiding reminders of the trauma, emotional numbness, hyper-vigilance, frequent intrusive memories of trauma, nightmares and flashbacks [[ptsd.va.gov/professional/treat/essentials/dsm5_ptsd.asp" target="_blank">www.ptsd.va.gov/profe ... ntials/dsm5_ptsd.asp](#)]. The brain switches to fight and flight mode, or survival mode, and the person is always waiting for something terrible to happen.

When the trauma is man-made, the impact can be profound: the rate of PTSD in [mass shootings](#) may be as high as [36 percent among survivors](#) . Depression, another debilitating psychiatric condition, occurs in as many as 80 percent of people with PTSD.

Survivors of shootings may also experience [survivor's guilt](#), the feeling that they failed others who died, did not do enough to help them survive, or just because they survived. PTSD can improve by itself, but many need treatment. We have effective treatments available in form of psychotherapy, and medications. The more chronic it gets, the more negative the impact on the brain, and the harder to treat.

The effect on those close by, or who arrive later

PTSD not only can develop through personal exposure to trauma, but also via exposure to others' severe trauma. Humans are evolved to be very sensitive to social cues and have survived as a species particularly because of the ability to fear as a group. We therefore learn fear and experience terror via exposure to trauma and fear of others. Even seeing a black and white scared face on a computer, will make our [amygdala](#), the fear area of our brain, light up in brain imaging studies.

People in the vicinity of mass shooting may see exposed, disfigured or burned dead bodies, injured people in agony, terror of others, extremely loud noises, chaos and terror of post shooting, and the unknown. The unknown – a sense of lack of control over the situation – has a very important role in making people feel insecure, terrified, and traumatized.



Credit: AI-generated image ([disclaimer](#))

I, sadly, see this form of trauma often times in asylum seekers exposed to torture of their loved ones, refugees exposed to casualties of war, combat veterans who lost their comrades, and people who lost a loved one in [car accidents](#), natural disasters, or shootings.

Another group whose [trauma](#) is usually overlooked is the first responders. When we all run away, the police, the firefighters, and the paramedics rush into the danger zone, and frequently face uncertainty, threats to themselves, their colleagues, and others, as well as terrible bloody scenes of post shooting. This exposure happens to them too frequently. PTSD has been reported in up to [20 percent of first responders](#) to man-made mass violence.

How does it affect those who were not even near the shooting?

There is evidence of distress, anxiety, or even PTSD symptoms among people who were not directly exposed to a disaster, but were [exposed to the news](#), including [post-9/11](#) . Fear, the coming unknown (is there another shooting, are other co-conspirators involved?) and reduced faith in our perceived safety may all play a role in this.

Every time there is a mass shooting in a new place, we learn that kind of place is now on the not-very-safe list. When at the temple or church, the club or in the class, someone may walk in and open fire. People not only worry about themselves but also the safety of their children and other loved ones.

Media: the good, bad, and the sometimes ugly

I always say American cable news are "disaster pornographers." When there is a [mass shooting](#) or a terrorist attack, they make sure to add enough dramatic tone to it to get all the attention for the duration of the time they desire. If there is one shooting in a corner of a city of millions, the cable news will make sure that you feel like the whole city is under seige.

Besides informing the public and logically analyzing the events, one job of the media is to get viewers and readers, and viewers are better glued to the TV when their positive or negative emotions are stirred, with fear being one. Thus, the media, along with the politicians, can also play a role in stirring fear, anger, or paranoia about one or another group of people.

When we are scared, we are vulnerable to regress to more tribal, and

stereotyping attitudes. We can get trapped in fear of perceiving all members of another tribe a threat, if a member of that group acted violently. In general, people may become less open, and more cautious around others when they perceive a high risk of exposure to danger.

Is there a good side to it?

As we are used to happy endings, I will try to also address potentially positive outcomes: we may consider making our gun laws safer and open constructive discussions, including informing the public about the risks. As a group species, we are able to consolidate group dynamics and integrity when pressured and stressed, so we may raise a more positive sense of community. One beautiful outcome of the recent tragic [shooting](#) in the Tree of Life was the solidarity of [Muslim community with the Jewish](#) . This is especially productive in the current political environment where [fear](#) and division are common.

The bottom line is that we get angry, we get scared and we get confused. When united, we can do much better. And, do not spend too much time watching cable TV; turn it off when it stresses you too much.

This article is republished from [The Conversation](#) under a Creative Commons license. Read the [original article](#).

Provided by The Conversation

Citation: What mass shootings do to those not shot: Social consequences of mass gun violence (2018, November 9) retrieved 18 April 2024 from <https://medicalxpress.com/news/2018-11-mass-shot-social-consequences-gun.html>

This document is subject to copyright. Apart from any fair dealing for the purpose of private study or research, no part may be reproduced without the written permission. The content is

provided for information purposes only.