

## **Conclusion & Recommendations**

- “The findings of present study highlight requisite need for identification and intervention for PTSD for Disaster Victims in context of developing countries”. (Mahalingam V & Roy D, 2017)
- “The scope of the study may be extended into a larger sample and coverage area; the initiative has the potential to be replicated at socio-epidemiological state with similar perspective”. (Mahalingam V & Roy D, 2017)
- “PTSD may persist for several years after a disaster that may result in various functional impairment in affected people both physically and psychologically”. (Mahalingam V & Roy D, 2017)
- “Required treatment program should be organized to cure post-disaster stress along with assessment, diagnosis and interventions for survivors should be taken as priority goal in a program of public health”. (Mahalingam V & Roy D, 2017)
- “Both community and provider capacity unit for disaster-preparedness and mitigation system should be built. Imparting appropriate coping skills to deal with post disaster affects via proper designed modules is an imperative need”. (Mahalingam V & Roy D, 2017)
- Research studies can also test whether treatment targeting PTSD symptoms have a beneficial effect on H-QOL and whether interventions specifically effectively reduce PTSD symptoms.