Firefighters: The Emotional Processing of Physiological Risks
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To acquire an ecosystemic understanding of the relation between mental health and physiological risk among firefighters using a grounded theory approach

LITERATURE REVIEW

- Firefighters have a greater risk of developing certain cancers, relative to the general U.S. population, likely due to occupational exposure to carcinogens (e.g., Bates, 2007; Kang, Davis, Hunt, & Kriebel, 2008).
- Firefighters express apprehension regarding risk of cancer, cardiovascular disease, and infectious disease (Jahnke, Poston, Jitnarin, & Haddock, 2012); however, little is known about how firefighters emotionally process their own, as well as their colleagues’, increased risk of acquiring cancer due to occupational hazards.
- These concerns foment symptoms of post-traumatic stress, specifically anxiety, depression, hostility, and interpersonal sensitivity (Wagner, McFee, & Martin, 2010).
- Physical and psychological adaptation to cancer appears to be influenced by an individual’s capacity to interpret personal significance of the illness as well as manage accompanying emotions (Hoyt, Nelson, Darabos, Marin-Chollom, & Stanton, 2017).
- There is a significant association between attachment and adaptation to cancer diagnosis, mediated by the different dimensions of emotion regulation (Ávila, Brandão, Teixeira, Coimbra, & Matos, 2015).