

Introduction Risk and protective factors for PTSD can be grouped into pretraumatic, peritraumatic, and posttraumatic. Reported childhood abuse has predictive risk effects for PTSD than most other pretraumatic risk factors.

Objective To examine childhood physical abuse history in war veterans.

Aims To determine whether childhood physical abuse is risk factor for PTSD in war veterans.

Methods Cross-sectional study of 205 war veterans tested by Harvard Trauma Questionnaire and sociobiographic Questionnaire (with data of childhood physical punishment).

Results A significant difference in reported childhood physical punishment between war veterans with and without PTSD was found. Veterans with PTSD were identified as recipients of childhood physical punishment.

Conclusions Childhood physical punishment has positive correlation with development of PTSD in war veterans.

Disclosure of interest The authors have not supplied their declaration of competing interest.

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EV905

Metamorphosing histories: The narrative as a tool for psychological trauma's recovery

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Considering psychological traumatism as a subject in constant discussion, this study approaches the recovery of the patients that suffered violent events. Based on studies about the reflection of disasters and wars, we present trauma as a consequence of the unexpected event from where is originated intense fear. Trauma is a violation, an abruption, which disorganizes and incapacitates the victim. When a violence situation is experienced, the physical and verbal abuses are not alone as the elements that interfere in the trauma's establishment, but also their representations. Thereby, the event that produces trauma is imposed, although its meaning depends of the history and beliefs of the subject. Understanding that the accident's representation is the cause of the trauma's establishment, we introduce the narrative as tool for psychological trauma's recovery, because it allows the victims relive their past and reframe their feelings. Regarding it, we highlight the relevance of the sociocultural context – before, during and after the trauma –, once it has direct influence over the way the person deals with adversities, as it can stimulate or stop a resilience process. This study takes in consideration that resilience is not something static, a faculty that the subject has or not, but a process that can be developed, improved or reduced. Thus, the narrative is presented as essential to initiate a resilience process, empowering the victims to confront the trauma and to rewrite their history and their return to life.

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EV906

Prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder and associated events in adults victim of displacement in the Colombian Caribbean

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The forced displacement in Montería, a region from the Colombian Caribbean could become a risk factor for the existence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), nevertheless, there isn't data of the prevalence of this disorder.

Aim To identify the prevalence of the PTSD and associated events in adults victims of the displacement in the city of Montería.

Method Transversal and explorative study, 117 adults (M: 40,41; SD: 13,14). The PTSD was verified with the checklist for PTSD (Weathers, Litz, herman, Huska & Keane, 1993) and according to criteria of DSM-5 (APA, 2014). The 3 factors associated with the disorder were analyzed according to age groups. To evaluate the events associated to the disorder was used the checklist of events (Blake, Weathers & Nagy, 1990). Occurred and witnessed by the subject events were analyzed. Descriptive were used to determine the existence of the PTSD and an ANOVA to contrast the symptomatology of the PTSD by age groups.

Results The 26,49% (n=31) of the sample had the clinic criteria of PTSD. An ANOVA of a factor evidenced that the activation was present in a biggest proportion in the range of 53-59 years old (M = 18.73); intrusion and avoidance was shown mostly in the range of 60-71 years old (intrusion M = 14.00; avoidance M = 14.85). In relation to the associated events occurred to the subjects, there was found that the highest incidence were: natural disasters (42.7%) and unexpected death (35.9%); the witnessed events with higher percentage where: unexpected death (19.70%) and traffic accidents (15.4%).

References not available.

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EV907

Posttraumatic stress disorder, violence and war

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Introduction In a globalized world, violence, present in all forms and in all places, is a public health problem with serious early or late consequences for the mental health of those who are direct or indirect victims. Violence is avoidable and preventable and is not evenly distributed by population groups or regions being among the top 20 causes worldwide of years lost due to disability and with a projected increase by 2030 according to the World Health Organization (Mathers, Fat & Boerma, 2008).

Methodology The search was made on ScienceDirect database, using the following keywords: posttraumatic stress disorder; violence and war. It was included documents in English published between 2004 and 2015; as well as textbooks and documents officers.

Discussion Violence is a risk factor for the disorder of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) which, in turn, is also a risk factor for perpetrating violence. The PTSD can occur when a person faces or faces an unexpected traumatic stressor, such as war, violent personal assault, have been held hostage or kidnapped confinement as a prisoner of war, torture, terrorist attack, or serious car accidents (Javidi & Yadollahie, 2012). The costs of violence are high and its routinization for a living have important effects on mental health.