

P-963 - RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN POST-TRAUMATIC SPECTRUM SYMPTOMS AND AGE, GENDER AND DEGREE OF EXPOSURE TO THE L'AQUILA 2009 EARTHQUAKE

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Introduction: PTSD and post-traumatic spectrum symptoms represent the most frequently reported psychiatric sequelae of earthquakes and several studies have investigated the role of risk factors^{1,2}. Aim of the present study was to explore PTSD and post-traumatic spectrum symptoms in L'Aquila (Italy) 2009 earthquake survivors and their correlations with age, gender and degree of exposure.

Method: 1488 subjects were investigated by means of the TALS-SR5. The total sample was divided, by random extraction, in 8 homogenous subgroups comparable for gender, age (≤ 40 vs >40 years) and direct/indirect exposure to the earthquake.

Results: 41.3% of exposed subjects presented PTSD vs 16.6% of not exposed. Women reported significantly higher PTSD prevalence rates and post-traumatic spectrum symptoms than men. Exposed subjects reported higher PTSD rates both in the whole sample and in all subgroups, with the only exception of younger men.

Conclusion: Our results confirm different vulnerability to PTSD after earthquake on the basis of gender, age and degree of exposure.

1.Dell'Osso L, Carmassi C, Massimetti G, Daneluzzo E, Di Tommaso S, Rossi A, 2011. *Full and partial PTSD among young adult survivors 10 months after the L'Aquila 2009 earthquake: gender differences*. Journal of Affective Disorders,131(1-3):79-83.

2.Dell'Osso L, Carmassi C, Massimetti G, Conversano C, Daneluzzo E, Riccardi I, Stratta P, Rossi A, 2011. *Impact of traumatic loss on post-traumatic spectrum symptoms in high school students after the L'Aquila 2009 earthquake in Italy*. Journal of Affective Disorders,134(1-3):59-64.