

PSYCHOLOGIC AND MOOD DISORDERS

EXAMINATION IN PTSD PATIENTS

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In recent years, the effect of PostTraumatic Stress Disorder on familial relations and spouse and offspring health has been studied. A lot of researches results show while one or more member of family is involved by trauma, all the family will be afflicted by posttraumatic symptoms. According to this fact, this study is planned and conducted to evaluate psychological and mood situation in PTSD patients due to war and its effect on social and familial relations.

Research cases include three 90-cases groups from the family of army patients with PTSD, without PTSD and normal cases so that in each group there were 30 men (father of family), 30 women (mother of family) and 30 family children that were selected and evaluated after equalization according to the characteristics of age, education, common life duration, socioeconomic situation.

Results of this study showed:

1. PTSD due to war has been effective in spouse affection disorder development.
2. The wives of patients with PTSD due to war comparing with non-PTSD fighter wives and control groups were involved with more troubles concerning mental health, anxiety, depression, social dysfunction and somatic symptoms. Concerning mental health there were no meaningful differences between non-PTSD fighter and control group wives.
3. PTSD due to war played a role as an effective factor for conduct disorders in the patient's offspring.
4. Children of patients with PTSD due to war in comparison with other two groups were involved meaningfully by a greater amount of conduct disorder, anxiety, psychosomatic symptoms and impulsive-hyperactivity disorders.
5. Wives of fighters with PTSD due to war in comparison with other two groups had meaningful less satisfaction from their conjugal life and claimed more displeasure concerning eight items including spouse personality characteristics, matrimonial relations, friends and relatives interactions, problems solving, financial observations, leisure activities and sexual relations. In three items including marriage and children, religious orientation and routine responses no meaningful differences have been observed between the groups.