

Post traumatic stress after traumatic injury



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Overview: Post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is a mental ailment that can develop after experiencing any event leading to psychological disturbance. Kaplan, Saddock and Grebb (1994) identified that such event could be a close death, a war, a devastating natural disaster, physical abuse or a bad accident. PTSD may lead a person to encounter several problems like troubled sleeping, nightmares, aggression, feeling alone, worried, guilty or sad. Description: The article chosen for description and discussion is written by Bryant et al. (1998) i. e. “ Posttraumatic Stress Disorder after Severe Traumatic Brain Injury”. This article aimed at investigating the history and tendency of PTSD after traumatic injury. The research stated null hypothesis as: $H_0 =$ “ patients who develop PTSD after traumatic brain injury would suffer the symptoms of trauma” where as the alternative hypothesis stated: $H_a =$ “ patients who develop PTSD after traumatic brain injury would not suffer from the symptoms of trauma”. Traumatic injury is taken as independent variable whereas post traumatic disorder is studied as dependent variable. Sampling procedure employed to gather data is probability sampling in which structured interview of the patients suffering from traumatic disorder were conducted. A sample of 96 patients was included in the study. The mean value for posttraumatic amnesia was 36. 97 days ($SD = 30. 65$) as established by use of “ Westmead Posttraumatic Amnesia Scale”. The mean “ Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS)” score was 8. 00 ($SD = 3. 78$). Mean posttraumatic amnesia and GCS scores indicated that the average level of traumatic brain injury was very severe. The 96 patients who participated in the 6-month assessment had ($mean = 8. 00$, $SD = 3. 78$) ($t = 2. 96$, $df = 124$, p