

P-969 - POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER OF BOSNIAN INTERNALLY DISPLACED AND REFUGEE ADOLESCENTS FROM THREE DIFFERENT REGIONS AFTER THE WAR 1992-1995 IN BOSNIA-HERZEGOVINA

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Aim: To estimate frequency, type and severity of the psychological trauma, severity of post-traumatic stress symptoms' clusters and prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) among Bosnia-Herzegovina (BH) refugee and internally displaced adolescents after the war 1992-1995.

Subjects and Methods: The sample of 217 pupils (106 females) aged of 15.1 ± 2.1 years consisted from three groups of participants originated from different geographical regions from north-eastern BH: Srebrenica (n=69), Zvornik (n=79), and Bijeljina (n=69), who were exposed to the war catastrophes in the 1992-1995 war and were forced to leave their homes and property during the whole war and after it. War trauma experiences, PTSD symptoms severity and PTSD prevalence of adolescents were evaluated with Bosnia-Herzegovina version of Harvard Trauma Questionnaire (HTQ).

Results: The severity level of PTSD symptoms' and social dysfunction was most severe in Srebrenica, than in Zvornik and finally in Bijeljina group.

The prevalence of PTSD statistically significantly differed between Srebrenica group (73.9%), Zvornik group (60.8%) and Bijeljina group of respondents (47.6%) (χ^2 test =9.854, df=2, p=0.007).

Conclusions: There were regional variations in Bosnia-Herzegovina warfare. Refugee and internally displaced adolescents suffer very frequently from PTSD 3.5 years after war. The most difficult war trauma was in surviving adolescents from Srebrenica, than Zvornik and finally from Bijeljina. PTSD prevalence is highly reported and significantly differed between groups.