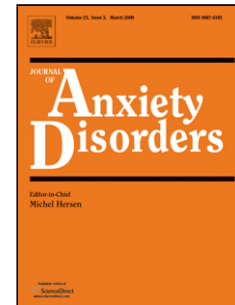


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Title: Network Models of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms across Trauma Types

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Network Models of Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms across Trauma Types

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Highlights

- Network analysis was used to examine posttraumatic stress (PTS) symptoms as a function of trauma type
- Three trauma types examined: motor vehicle accident, sexual assault, and sudden death
- Sexual assault network was most consistent with DSM-5 conceptualization of PTSD
- Sudden death was least consistent with DSM-5 PTSD
- Centrality in the pooled network was highest for anhedonia and dysphoria and lowest for amnesia

Abstract

Evidence suggests that posttraumatic stress (PTS) disorder (PTSD) symptom presentations may vary as a function of index trauma type. Network analysis was employed in the present study to examine differences in PTS symptom centrality (i.e., the relative influence of a symptom on the network), and PTS symptom associations across three trauma types: motor vehicle accident (MVA), sexual assault (SA), and sudden accidental/violent death of a loved one (SAD). The final sample comprised 554 female undergraduates who had experienced a MVA ($n = 226$), SA

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