

Figure 7: Percentage distribution of nature of injury

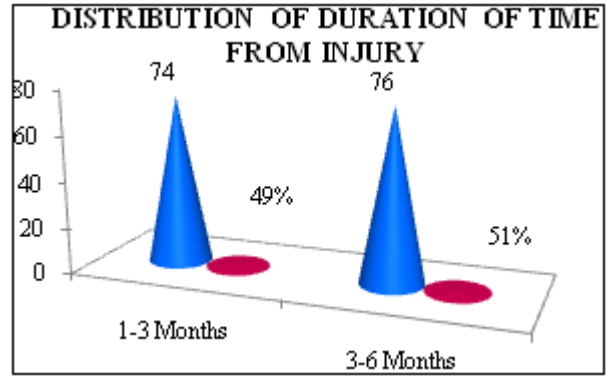


Figure 9: Frequency and percentage distribution of duration of time from injury

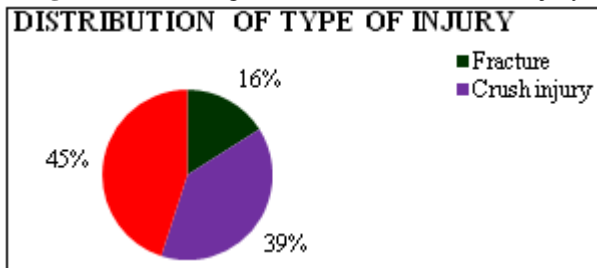


Figure 8: Percentage distribution of type of injury

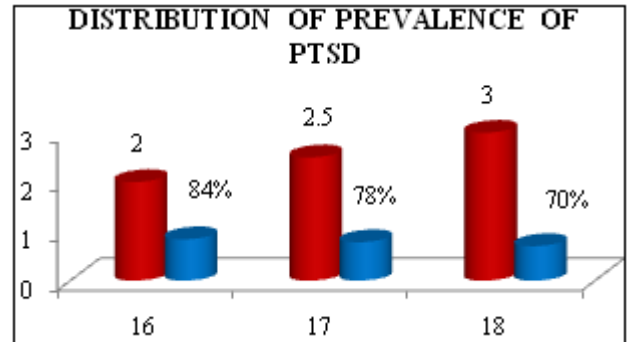


Figure 10: Frequency and percentage distribution of prevalence of PTSD

Table 1: Mean and standard deviation of prevalence of PTSD based on subscales

S.No	SUBSCALES	MEAN	SD
1	Avoidance	1.93	0.9
2	Intrusion	1.88	0.9
3	Hyper arousal	1.66	0.7

Table 2: Association between prevalence of PTSD with the socio demographic variables

Sl.No	Socio demographic Variables	Absence of PTSD		Risk for PTSD		Presence of PTSD		Chi square
		Number	%	Number	%	Number	%	
1	Age in years	26	17%	5	3%	20	10%	X ² =4.3 ,df-4,p<0.05*
		45	30%	6	4%	15	13%	
		8	5%	9	6%	7	4.50%	
		6	4%	0	0	3	2.50%	
2	Gender	55	37%	8	5%	20	16%	X ² =1.72 ,df-1,p<0.05*
		31	21%	11	7%	25	13%	
3	Religion	46	31%	12	8%	31	21%	X ² =8.72 ,df-3,p<0.05
		25	17%	4	3%	12	8%	
		15	10%	3	2%	2	1%	
4	Marital status	15	10%	4	3%	5	3.40%	X ² =14.52 ,df-5,p<0.05
		68	45%	14	9%	39	26%	
		3	2%	1	0.60%	1	0.60%	
5	Education	15	10%	3	2%	22	15%	X ² =4.2 ,df-4,p<0.05
		22	15%	6	4%	18	12%	
		35	23%	9	6%	3	2%	
		12	8%	1	0.60%	2	1%	
		2	1%	0	0	0	0	
6	Occupation	20	13%	4	3%	9	6%	X ² =6.38 ,df-3,p<0.05
		21	14%	3	2%	5	3%	
		10	7%	5	3%	12	8%	
		20	13%	4	3%	15	10%	
		15	10%	3	2%	4	3%	
7	Nature of injury							

	Motor vehicle pedestrian collision	20	13%	5	3%	15	10%	X ² =16.4 ,df-5,p<0.05*
	Motor vehicle collision	66	44%	14	9%	30	20%	
8	Type of injury							
	Fracture	15	10%	3	2%	6	4%	X ² =68.3 ,df-5,p<0.05*
	Crush injury	36	24%	13	9%	20	13%	
	Multiple injury	35	23%	3	2%	19	13	
9	Duration of time from injury							
	1-3 Months	55	37%	5	3%	14	9%	X ² =6.3 ,df-3,p<0.05*
	3-6 Months	31	21%	14	9%	31	21%	

7. Discussion

Findings related to prevalence of PTSD

The findings of the study revealed that among 150 patients, 86(57%) have absence of PTSD, 19 (13%) have risk for PTSD and 45(30%) have PTSD which is similar to the cohort study finding conducted by **Haagsma JA .et al (2012)** on prevalence, predictors and long term course of PTSD after major trauma which revealed that 23% had probable PTSD

42(28%) had high score on the avoidance scale, 40(27%) had high score on the intrusion scale, and 39 (26%) had high score on the hyper arousal scale. In Avoidance, intrusion and hyper arousal subscales the mean & SD was high which indicates that most of them suffer with PTSD

Findings related to association between prevalence of PTSD with the socio demographic variables

Ongecha-Owuor FA, Kathuku DM, Othieno CJ, Ndeti DM (2004) studied Post traumatic stress disorder among motor vehicle accident survivors attending the orthopedic and trauma clinic which identified that in age majority of those with PTSD (42.9%) were young between 20 - 29 years with a significant congruence in present study where 10% have PTSD in the age group between 20-30 years and marital status being married had a significant association which is similar to the study. Gender has a significant association with the prevalence where female were more affected than comparing male which is supported by the study conducted by **Obiora Iteke (2011)** with females more likely to experience PTSD when compared to the males

Nature of injury which is of motor vehicle collision and crush injury had a significant association with the prevalence of PTSD

The present study has a significant association with the duration of time of injury as suggested by **L. V. Pillai (2006)** in the study on prevalence of post-traumatic stress disorder symptoms in relatives of severe trauma patients admitted to the intensive care unit where PTSD was significant at the early months and declined from 26% to 14 % at the end of 2 years

8. Recommendations for Further Study

1. A longitudinal study can be conducted to identify the impact of injury on psychological health
2. A comparative study can made with different types of trauma

3. An interventional Study can be conducted to reduce the impact of PTSD among patients
4. A similar study can be conducted in different settings with large sample size

9. Conclusion

The study concludes that majority of the individual experience PTSD. The study provides an insight that PTSD is a significant disorder which develops following the injury. Identification and early intervention can reduce the sequelae of trauma on individual .Counseling and psycho education will reduce the impact of injury

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