Glossary

Acronyms and abbreviations

AACAP  American Academy of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
ACPMH  Australian Centre for Posttraumatic Mental Health
ACT    Acceptance and commitment therapy
ADF    Australian Defence Force
ADHD   Attention deficit hyperactivity disorder
ADIS-IV-C/P Anxiety Disorders Interview Schedule for Children – Child and Parent Versions
AHTA   Adelaide Health Technology Assessment
ASD    Acute stress disorder
BPTSD-6 Brief DSMPTSD-IV scale (6 item version)
CALD   Cultural and linguistic diversity
CAPS   Clinician Administered PTSD Scale
CAPS-CA Clinician Administered PTSD Scale for Children and Adolescents
CBCL   Child Behaviour Checklist
CBITS  Cognitive behavioural intervention for trauma in schools
CBT    Cognitive behavioural therapy
CD-RISC Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale
CI     Confidence interval
CINAHL Cumulative Index to Nursing and Allied Health Literature
CISD   Critical incident stress debriefing
CISM   Critical incident stress management
CNS    Central nervous system
CP     Consensus point
CPP    Child-parent psychotherapy
CPSS   Child PTSD Symptom Scale
CPT    Cognitive processing therapy
CPTSDI Children’s PTSD Inventory
CPTSD-RI Child PTSD Reaction Index
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CSA</td>
<td>Childhood sexual abuse</td>
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<tr>
<td>CT</td>
<td>Cognitive therapy</td>
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<td>CTSQ</td>
<td>Child Trauma Screening Questionnaire</td>
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<td>DALY</td>
<td>Disability-adjusted life year</td>
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<tr>
<td>DAPS</td>
<td>Detailed Assessment of Posttraumatic Stress</td>
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<td>DESNOS</td>
<td>Disorders of Extreme Stress Not Otherwise Specified</td>
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<td>DIPA</td>
<td>Diagnostic Infant Preschool Assessment</td>
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<td>DRPST</td>
<td>Disaster-Related Psychological Screening Test</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSM</td>
<td>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSM-5</td>
<td>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders - Fifth edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSM-III-R</td>
<td>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders – Third edition – Revised</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSM-IV</td>
<td>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders – Fourth edition</td>
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<tr>
<td>DSM-IV-TR</td>
<td>Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders - Fourth edition - Text revision</td>
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<td>DTS</td>
<td>Davidson Trauma Scale</td>
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<td>ECT</td>
<td>Electroconvulsive therapy</td>
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<td>EFT</td>
<td>Emotion freedom techniques</td>
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<td>EMBASE</td>
<td>Excerpta Medica Database</td>
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<td>EMDR</td>
<td>Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing</td>
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<td>GAD</td>
<td>Generalised anxiety disorder</td>
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<td>GPCOG</td>
<td>General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition</td>
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<td>GRADE</td>
<td>Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations</td>
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<td>HTQ</td>
<td>Harvard Trauma Questionnaire</td>
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<td>ICU</td>
<td>Intensive care unit</td>
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<td>IES-R</td>
<td>Impact of Event Scale – Revised</td>
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<td>IPT</td>
<td>Interpersonal therapy</td>
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<td>IRT</td>
<td>Imagery rehearsal therapy</td>
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<td>ITT</td>
<td>Intent to treat</td>
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<tr>
<td>K-SADS-PL</td>
<td>Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Aged Children – Parent and Lifetime Version</td>
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<td>LOS</td>
<td>Length of stay</td>
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<td>MAOI</td>
<td>Monoamine oxidase inhibitor</td>
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<td>MCBT</td>
<td>Mindfulness-based cognitive behavioural therapy</td>
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<td>MDD</td>
<td>Major depressive disorder</td>
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<td>MDMA</td>
<td>Methylenedioxymethamphetamine</td>
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<td>MMSE</td>
<td>Mini Mental State Examination</td>
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<td>mTBI</td>
<td>Mild traumatic brain injury</td>
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<td>MVA</td>
<td>Motor vehicle accident</td>
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NaSSA: Noradrenergic and specific serotonergic antidepressants
NDRI: Noradrenaline-dopamine reuptake inhibitors
NET: Narrative exposure therapy
NHMRC: National Health and Medical Research Council
NICE: National Institute for Clinical Excellence
NRI: Selective noradrenaline reuptake inhibitors
OCD: Obsessive compulsive disorder
ODD: Oppositional defiant disorder
PAP: Preschool Age Psychiatric Assessment
PCL: PTSD Checklist
PC-PTSD: Primary Care PTSD Screen
PDS: Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale
PE: Prolonged exposure
PFA: Psychological first aid
PICO: Specifies the studies to be included in the systematic review by: Population, Intervention, Comparator, Outcome
PILOTS: Published International Literature on Traumatic Stress
PRACTICE: Trauma-focussed intervention for parents and children comprising eight components: psychoeducation, relaxation, affective modulation skills, cognitive coping and processing, trauma narrative development and processing, in vivo exposure, conjoint parent/child sessions, and enhancing safety/future development
PSS-I: PTSD Symptom Scale Interview
PSS-SR: PTSD Symptom Scale – Self Report
PTE: Potentially traumatic event
PTSD: Posttraumatic stress disorder
PTSD-AA: PTSD alternative algorithm
QALY: Quality-adjusted life year
RCT: Randomised controlled trial
RIMA: Reversible inhibitor of monoamine oxidase
RR: Relative risk
RRI: Research recommendation
rTMS: Repeated transcranial magnetic stimulation
RUDAS: Rowland Universal Dementia Assessment Scale
SAD: Separation anxiety disorder
SER: Social emotional rehabilitation
SIP: Structured Interview for PTSD
SMART: Specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, and time-bound (goals)
SMARTER: Specific, measurable, attainable, relevant, time-bound, evaluate, and re-evaluate (goals)
SMD            Standardised mean difference
SNRI           Serotonin-noradrenaline reuptake inhibitor
SPAN           Brief PTSD screening measure named for its four items: Startle, Physiological arousal, Anger, and Numbness
SSRI           Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitor
SSSP           Short Screening Scale for DSM-IV PTSD
TAU            Treatment as usual
TBI            Traumatic brain injury
TCA            Tricyclic antidepressant
TESI-PRR       Trauma Exposure Symptom Inventory – Parent Report Revised
TF-CBT         Trauma-focussed cognitive behavioural therapy
TFT            Thought field therapy
TIR            Traumatic incident reduction
TSCC           Trauma Symptom Checklist for Children
TSCYC          Trauma Symptom Checklist for Young Children
TSI            Trauma Symptom Inventory
TSI-PR         The Trauma Exposure Symptom Inventory – Parent Report
UCLA PTSD-RI   University of California at Los Angeles Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Reaction Index
UPID           UCLA PTSD Index for DSM-IV
VA             Veterans Affairs (US)
VA/DoD         Veterans Affairs/Department of Defense
VKD            Visual-kinaesthetic dissociation
WHOQOL         World Health Organisation Quality of Life instrument
WLC            Waitlist control
YLD            Years of life lost due to disability

Definitions

Carer – A person not employed as a health practitioner who provides care for another individual with a long-term medical condition

Comorbidity – The occurrence of more than one mental health disorder at the same time

Consumer – A person who has experienced mental health problems following a traumatic event and has used or required health services

Case-controlled study – A study conducted in a naturalistic setting, which compares people who show improvement on the outcome/s of interest with those who do not

Clinician/health professional or provider – A professional such a doctor, nurse, psychologist or psychiatrist employed in clinical practice
Cohort study – A study in which subjects who have a certain condition and/or receive a particular treatment are followed over time and have measures taken at two or more points in time.

Collaborative care – The practice of health professionals working together to provide care to patients and families. Also known as multidisciplinary or interdisciplinary care.

Comparator – The comparison treatment or condition (e.g., waitlist) used to measure the effectiveness of the treatment under investigation.

Completer data – Outcome data that is based only on those who completed treatment, rather than also including those who dropped out of treatment.

Confidence interval – The probability that a population parameter will lie within an estimated range of values.

Cost-effectiveness – The relative costs and benefits of a range of intervention options.

Differential diagnosis – An alternative diagnosis that could be made on the basis of observed signs and reported symptoms.

Dismantling study - In a dismantling design, the components of a treatment are examined separately and in combination to disentangle the relative utility of various components.

Early intervention – Interventions within the first month of the traumatic event including those that target all adults exposed to the event, and those that target only those with symptoms of ASD or early PTSD.

Efficacy – The degree to which a particular intervention produces beneficial outcomes under ideal research conditions.

Effectiveness – The degree to which a particular intervention produces beneficial outcomes in everyday settings.

Epidemiological study – A study that investigates the incidence and prevalence of a particular disorder across the population.

Expert consensus – The agreed position of experts in the field – relied upon only in the absence of research evidence on the issue.

Fixed-effects model – A fixed-effects model of meta-analysis is based on a mathematical assumption that every study is evaluating a common treatment effect. That means the effect of treatment, allowing for chance, was the same in all studies. Another way of explaining this is to imagine that if all the studies were infinitely large they would give identical results.

Functional improvement – Outcomes that indicate a higher degree of social, occupational and/or psychological functioning.

Grading scheme – A set of criteria used to rate the strength of research evidence.

Heterogeneity in studies – Different outcomes for the same interventions across studies.
Historically controlled study – A study in which a group receiving an intervention is compared to another group who has received the same intervention in the past.

Intent-to-treat – Outcome data includes all subjects randomised to receive a treatment in a randomised controlled trial, regardless of whether they complete treatment.

Internal validity – The extent to which the outcomes of the study are due to the effects of the variable under investigation and not other, extraneous variables.

Interpersonal trauma – Traumatic experience that involves intentional threat or injury caused by another person such as physical or sexual assault.

Interrupted time series – A study in which participants are assessed before and after an intervention on multiple occasions. The trends found in multiple pre-tests are then compared to trends in multiple post-tests. The study may or may not contain a control group.

Meta-analysis – A statistical analysis that combines the results of a number of studies that have investigated the same research question.

Monitoring – Systematic, repeated assessment of symptoms or functioning in order to ascertain an individual’s improvement or deterioration over time.

Observational study – Studies in which investigators observe patients in natural settings.

Outcomes of interest – The specific aspects of functioning, including psychological, social and occupational, changes within which are used to evaluate the effects of an intervention.

Peer review – A process by which research is reviewed by experts in the same field to determine whether it meets specific criteria for approval.

Posttraumatic growth – Positive psychological change experienced as a result of the struggle with traumatic experiences.

Pseudo-randomised controlled trial – A study that includes both an intervention and control condition to which participants are allocated on the basis of pre-existing characteristics.

Publication bias – The greater likelihood for studies with positive findings to be submitted and/or published compared to those with negative or null findings.

Qualitative synthesis – A summary of research evidence that is based on a subjective analysis of the data rather than statistical analysis.

Quality of life (health-related quality of life) – A multidimensional concept that encompasses the social, occupational, psychological and physical aspects of a person’s functioning and enjoyment of life.

Random effects model – A random effects model of meta-analysis assumes that the true treatment effects in the individual studies may be different from each other. That means there is no single number to estimate in the meta-analysis, but a distribution of numbers. The most common random effects model also assumes that these different true effects are normally distributed. The meta-analysis therefore estimates the mean and standard deviation of the different effects.
Randomised control trial – A clinical trial in which participants have the same likelihood of being allocated to a treatment or control condition. Both control and intervention groups are reassessed post-treatment to investigate differences in outcomes.

Recovery – includes reduction in PTSD symptoms and achieving optimal psychosocial functioning across social, occupational and/or personal settings. Recovery can be an outcome of treatment or occur as a result of a person’s existing internal and external resources.

Relative risk – The probability of an event occurring (or disorder developing) in one group (exposed) compared to another (non-exposed) group.

Research question – Specific and clearly defined questions concerning key areas of interest which are addressed in the systematic review of the literature.

Secondary prevention – early intervention for individuals who have developed mental health problems following trauma, designed to prevent more severe or protracted mental health problems.

Screening – assessment process that aims to identify individuals who are experiencing mental health problems and/or are not showing the normal recovery trajectory following the experience of a traumatic event.

Single arm study – A study designed to investigate participants receiving one type of treatment at a particular time, often in order to compare outcomes with those of another treatment at a later date.

Stakeholders – Parties with a specific interest in the area under investigation.

Standardised mean difference – A statistical method used to combine the outcomes of studies, including those utilising different measures, in order to examine the effect of an intervention.

Stepped care – The practice of offering the least expensive and least intrusive intervention first, and then increasing the intensity (and therefore cost) of intervention as is necessary to achieve a desired therapeutic outcome.

Systematic review – A process by which specific, well-defined research questions are investigated according to a predetermined protocol that outlines explicit methods for searching literature, evaluating studies and collating findings.

Therapeutic alliance – working relationship between health practitioner and person receiving treatment.