

Acute Stress Disorder, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder and Complex PTSD



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

CSA	Childhood sexual abuse
CT	Cognitive therapy
CTSQ	Child Trauma Screening Questionnaire
DALY	Disability-adjusted life year
DAPS	Detailed Assessment of Posttraumatic Stress
DESNOS	Disorders of Extreme Stress Not Otherwise Specified
DIPA	Diagnostic Infant Preschool Assessment
DRPST	Disaster-Related Psychological Screening Test
DSM	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual
DSM-5	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders - Fifth edition
DSM-III-R	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders – Third edition – Revised
DSM-IV	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders – Fourth edition
DSM-IV-TR	Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders Disorders - Fourth edition - Text revision
DTS	Davidson Trauma Scale
ECT	Electroconvulsive therapy
EFT	Emotion freedom techniques
EMBASE	Excerpta Medica Database
EMDR	Eye movement desensitisation and reprocessing
GAD	Generalised anxiety disorder
GPCOG	General Practitioner Assessment of Cognition
GRADE	Grading of Recommendations, Assessment, Development and Evaluations
HTQ	Harvard Trauma Questionnaire
ICU	Intensive care unit
IES-R	Impact of Event Scale – Revised
IPT	Interpersonal therapy
IRT	Imagery rehearsal therapy
ITT	Intent to treat
K-SADS-PL	Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia for School-Aged Children – Parent and Lifetime Version
LOS	Length of stay
MAOI	Monoamine oxidase inhibitor
MCBT	Mindfulness-based cognitive behavioural therapy
MDD	Major depressive disorder
MDMA	Methylenedioxymethamphetamine
MMSE	Mini Mental State Examination
mTBI	Mild traumatic brain injury
MVA	Motor vehicle accident

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
RR	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