


All Databases Journals Books PubMed Nucleotide Protein Genome Structure OMIM PMC

Search PubMed for [About Entrez](#)
[Text Version](#)[Limits](#) [Preview/Index](#) [History](#) [Clipboard](#) [Details](#)**Entrez PubMed**[Overview](#)
[Help | FAQ](#)
[Tutorials](#)
[New/Noteworthy](#) 
[E-Utilities](#)Display **Abstract** Sort By Send to **1:** [J Clin Psychiatry](#). 2005 Feb;66(2):231-7.[Related Articles,](#)
[Links](#)**PubMed Services**[Journals Database](#)
[MeSH Database](#)
[Single Citation Matcher](#)
[Batch Citation Matcher](#)
[Clinical Queries](#)
[Special Queries](#)
[LinkOut](#)
[My NCBI](#)**Related Resources**[Order Documents](#)
[NLM Mobile](#)
[NLM Catalog](#)
[NLM Gateway](#)
[TOXNET](#)
[Consumer Health](#)
[Clinical Alerts](#)
[ClinicalTrials.gov](#)
[PubMed Central](#)**Dissociation and posttraumatic stress 1 year after the World Trade Center disaster: follow-up of a longitudinal survey.**[Simeon D.](#), [Greenberg J.](#), [Nelson D.](#), [Schmeidler J.](#), [Hollander E.](#)Mount Sinai School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry, New York, NY 10029, USA. daphne.simeon@mssm.edu

BACKGROUND: We conducted a 1-year follow-up of an original mail survey of early reactions to the World Trade Center disaster. **METHOD:** Of the 75 subjects originally surveyed, 58 (77%) responded. The survey included measures of dissociation (Dissociative Experiences Scale, Cambridge Depersonalization Scale, Clinician-Administered Dissociative States Scale), post-traumatic stress (Impact of Event Scale-Revised), social support (Interpersonal Support Evaluation List-short form), and a life quality measure (Quality of Life Enjoyment and Satisfaction Questionnaire-short form). We hypothesized that dissociative versus posttraumatic symptoms at follow-up could be dissected on the basis of early reactions. **RESULTS:** Responders and nonresponders did not differ in baseline characteristics. Exposure was not associated with dissociation or posttraumatic stress at follow-up. Of distress, dissociation, and posttraumatic stress at baseline, baseline dissociation was the strongest predictor of outcome dissociation while baseline posttraumatic stress was the strongest predictor of outcome posttraumatic stress. Of 4 peritraumatic distress factors generated in the original survey, "loss of control" and "guilt/shame" were significantly related to dissociation and posttraumatic stress at outcome, while "helplessness/anger" was only associated with posttraumatic stress at outcome. Lesser improvement in posttraumatic stress over the first year was significantly related to less social support and greater comorbid dissociation. Interim social support was associated with

better life quality and fewer symptoms at outcome. CONCLUSION: There was evidence for partly independent pathways toward dissociation versus posttraumatic stress 1 year after the disaster. Feelings of guilt and shame, and persistent dissociation, were poor prognostic factors, while social support had a powerful ameliorating influence.

Publication Types:

- [Comparative Study](#)

PMID: 15705010 [PubMed - indexed for MEDLINE]

Display Show Sort By
Send to

[Write to the Help Desk](#)

[NCBI](#) | [NLM](#) | [NIH](#)

[Department of Health & Human Services](#)

[Privacy Statement](#) | [Freedom of Information Act](#) | [Disclaimer](#)