

Post Traumatic Stress Disorder (Ptd) and the Relationship Between Coping in Aerospace Workers: The Alcantara'S Case

Abstract

This study aim to investigate the prevalence of Post Traumatic Stress Disorder-PTSD, anxiety and depressive symptoms, before and after combined psychopharmacological and psychological treatment in a group of aerospace workers, identifying the coping method used by the participants and its relation to response to treatment. Eighteen workers linked to VLS-1 rocket blaster, were assessed by means of clinical psychiatric-psychological interview, STQ Questionnaire, HAM-A, BDI, and Billings & Moos Coping Scale. The 10 (55.5%) out of 18 participants presented with PTSD, with anxiety 6 (33%) and depressive symptoms 8 (44%); 15 (72.3%) out of 18 had an active coping and 3 (27.7%) a passive one. After three months of treatment, 8 (80%) out of 10 participants with PTSD made a full recovery. The two subjects (20%) who did not improve had a passive coping. PTSD frequency was high (55.5%) and 80% of those with PTSD responded quickly to the treatment and had an active coping.

Key Words: Post Traumatic Stress Disorder; workers; aerospace; coping; treatment.