E-Poster

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Prevalence of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Its Correlation with Injury Severity Among Patients With Spinal Cord Injury Following the 2024 Bangladesh Revolution

Topic: Disability Studies

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BACKGROUND

The 2024 Bangladesh Anti-Discrimination Movement resulted in widespread injuries, including spinal cord injuries (SCIs), due to state violence against protesters. SCI can have profound physical, psychological, and socioeconomic consequences. These individuals face a life-long health impact that often can cause considerable mental trauma, making them highly susceptible to developing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD).

This study assesses the prevalence and level of PTSD and its correlation with injury severity among patients with SCI from the movement.

METHODS

A cross-sectional study was conducted at four tertiary care hospitals in the capital city of Bangladesh. Forty-seven patients with movement-related SCIs were screened, and 36 were enrolled. Data on demographics, injury cause, and SCI severity were collected. The Injury Severity Score (ISS) and ASIA Impairment Scale (AIS) assessed injury severity, while PTSD levels were measured using the Primary Care PTSD screen for DSM-5 (PC-PTSD-5). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS version 27.

RESULTS

The mean age of participants was 24 ± 9.8 years, with students comprising 61.1%. Gunshot injuries were the leading cause (47%). A significant correlation was observed between ISS and PTSD scores ($r = 0.805$, $p = 0.001$). More severe SCI cases (ASIA A & B) had higher PTSD levels compared to ASIA C & D ($p = 0.005$).

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the severe psychological impact of movement-related SCIs, with PTSD levels strongly correlating with injury severity. Findings emphasize the need for integrated physical and mental health interventions for affected individuals.

Statement of Disclosures

None

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