

P-419 - TRAUMA AND POSTTRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER IN MIGRANTS

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Migrants have a substantial risk to experience traumatic events and refugees are definitely a high risk group. Consequently, there is evidence that migrants more likely develop Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD). On one hand it is to consider that there is no culture specific symptomatology of PTSD, on the other hand certain regional trauma-related syndromes are described, namely Latah, Susto, eg, known as culture-bound syndromes. Various studies have evaluated the elevated prevalence rates of PTSD in migrant settings worldwide. It is evident that origin, cultural context and ethnical background are of significant relevance and worth to be considered in research and clinical practice. The aim of this contribution is to emphasize the ethnical background in the discussion of trauma and PTSD.