

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910958618903321
Titolo	Treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder : an assessment of the evidence // Committee on Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder, Board on Population Health and Public Health Practice, Institute of Medicine of the National Academies
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Washington, D.C., : National Academies Press, 2008
ISBN	9786611300135 9781281300133 1281300136 9780309109277 0309109272
Edizione	[1st ed.]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (224 p.)
Classificazione	77.84
Disciplina	616.85/21
Soggetti	Post-traumatic stress disorder - United States Soldiers - Mental health - United States
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Description based upon print version of record.
Nota di bibliografia	Includes bibliographical references.
Nota di contenuto	""Front Matter""; ""Reviewers""; ""Preface""; ""Contents""; ""Summary""; ""1 Introduction""; ""2 Methods""; ""3 Evidence and Conclusions: Pharmacotherapy""; ""4 Evidence and Conclusions: Psychotherapy""; ""5 Issues in PTSD Treatment Research""; ""Appendixes""; ""Appendix A: PTSD Psychological Interventions""; ""Appendix B: Search Strategy""; ""Appendix C: Measures Used in the Assessment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder""; ""Appendix D: Analysis and Interpretation of Studies with Missing Data""; ""Appendix E: Acronyms"" ""Appendix F: Agenda for Public Meeting Held by the Committee on Treatment of PTSD""""Appendix G: Committee Member Biographies""; ""Appendix H: Minority Opinion of Dr. Thomas Mellman""
Sommario/riassunto	Mental disorders, including posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), constitute an important health care need of veterans, especially those recently separated from service. Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder: An Assessment of the Evidence takes a systematic look the efficacy of pharmacologic and psychological treatment modalities for

PTSD on behalf of the Department of Veterans Affairs. By reviewing existing studies in order to draw conclusions about the strength of evidence on several types of treatment, the Committee on the Treatment of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder found that many of these studies were faulty in design and performance, and that relatively few of these studies have been conducted in populations of veterans, despite suggestions that civilian and veteran populations respond differently to various types of treatment. The committee also notes that the evidence is scarce on the acceptability, efficacy, or generalizability of treatment in ethnic and cultural minorities, as few studies stratified results by ethnic background. Despite challenges in the consistency, quality, and depth of research, the committee found the evidence sufficient to conclude the efficacy of exposure therapies in treating PTSD. The committee found the evidence inadequate to determine efficacy of different types of pharmacotherapies, of three different psychotherapy modalities, and of psychotherapy delivered in group formats. The committee also made eight critical recommendations, some in response to the VA's questions related to recovery and the length and timing of PTSD treatment, and others addressing research methodology, gaps in evidence and funding issues.

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