

# 车祸后3个月创伤后应激障碍的发病率及影响因素

杨罗东<sup>1</sup>,李浩浩<sup>2</sup>,孟 瑶<sup>2</sup>,蒋 良<sup>1</sup>,胡 敏<sup>1</sup>,张桂青<sup>1</sup>

(石河子大学第一附属医院<sup>1</sup>临床心理科、<sup>2</sup>康复医学中心,石河子 832000)

**摘要 目的** 研究车祸事故后3个月创伤后应激障碍(PTSD)的发病率及影响因素,并探讨社会支持和应对方式的作用。**方法** 收集车祸后的创伤暴露者117例,在1周内采集一般资料,评估汉密尔顿焦虑(HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(24项版)(HAMD)、社会支持评定(SSRS)、简易应对方式(SCSQ)量表,然后进行3个月的随访,采用PTSD评定量表-5(PCL-5)评估PTSD的症状;将是否发生PTSD分为PTSD组和非PTSD组,组间比较采用Mann-Whitney U非参数检验或 $\chi^2$ 检验,通过Spearman相关性探究一般资料与PCL-5的相关性,使用二元Logistic回归评估PTSD的影响因素,采用ROC曲线分析SCSQ与SSRS的诊断价值。**结果** 在对117例创伤暴露者的3个月随访中,有17例发展为PTSD,其中女性较多(占70.59%);与PTSD组相比,非PTSD组的积极应对、客观支持、主观支持分数更高( $P<0.05$ );消极应对、HAMA、HAMD、PCL-5分数更低( $P<0.05$ )。相关性分析表明,女性、消极应对、HAMA和HAMD得分较高与PTSD严重程度相关;Logistic回归分析显示,教育水平( $OR=1.715,95\%CI:1.020 \sim 2.883, P=0.042$ )和消极应对( $OR=1.590,95\%CI:1.003 \sim 2.522, P=0.048$ )是PTSD的危险因素,而客观支持( $OR=0.646,95\%CI:0.451 \sim 0.925, P=0.017$ )是PTSD的保护因素;ROC的结果显示,SCSQ总分及消极应对和积极应对维度、SSRS的总分及主观支持和客观支持维度以及两者的联合在区分PTSD组和非PTSD组方面均表现出较好的鉴别能力。**结论** 对女性、车祸后HAMA和HAMD得分较高以及社会支持较少、消极应对的创伤暴露者应多加关注,对这部分人群进行早期干预可能会减少PTSD的发生率。

**关键词** 创伤后应激障碍;车祸;社会支持;应对方式;发病率;创伤暴露者

**中图分类号** R 749

**文献标志码** A 文章编号 1000-1492(2026)02-0314-07

doi:10.19405/j.cnki.issn1000-1492.2026.02.018

创伤后应激障碍(posttraumatic stress disorder,

2025-11-09 接收

基金项目:国家自然科学基金项目(编号:32260208,31860279)

作者简介:杨罗东,男,硕士研究生,住院医师;

张桂青,女,主任医师,教授,博士生导师,通信作者,

Email: firstli@126.com

PTSD)一般在接触和目睹严重创伤事件后发生,症状包括侵入性再体验,回避,认知与情绪的负性改变和唤醒<sup>[1]</sup>。交通事故作为常见的突发性创伤事件,不但会造成身体伤害,还会引发心理应激反应<sup>[2]</sup>。近年来,有研究报道交通事故后一年PTSD的发病率在17.9%至29.8%之间<sup>[3]</sup>。并且,目前随着

FDP, FM, and proteinuria were 0.928, 0.957, 0.968, 0.948, and 0.932 respectively ( $P<0.0001$ ). For diagnosing simple hypertension and mild preeclampsia, the AUC values were 0.875, 0.777, 0.830, 0.679, and 0.936 respectively ( $P<0.01$ ). For diagnosing mild and severe preeclampsia, the AUC values were 0.901, 0.776, 0.780, 0.807, and 0.848 respectively ( $P<0.0001$ ). **Conclusion** Coagulation function indicators and proteinuria show significant differences between healthy pregnant women and those with gestational hypertension. PS, PC, FDP, FM, and proteinuria levels vary among pregnant women with different stages of preeclampsia. The aforementioned indicators exhibit certain diagnostic efficacy for gestational hypertension and preeclampsia.

**Key words** coagulation function indicators; urinary protein; preeclampsia; hypertension; severity; diagnostic efficacy

**Fund program** National Science and Technology Major Project of the Ministry of Science and Technology of China (No. 2024ZD0532900)

**Corresponding author** Li Mianyang, E-mail: limianyang301@163.com

对该疾病研究的深入,越来越多的研究<sup>[4-6]</sup>开始关注情绪失调对心理健康的作用,研究<sup>[7]</sup>显示PTSD患者存在积极和消极情绪失调,情绪失调与PTSD的症状相互作用,还会加重PTSD。

尽管,目前已经有部分研究调查了交通事故后PTSD的发病率及影响因素,但这些研究大多为横断面研究,所调查对象的创伤暴露时间并不一致。并且,较少有研究涉及个人的社会支持及应对方式对PTSD的作用。鉴于此,本研究采用随访的方式,旨在研究车祸后PTSD的发病率及影响因素,探索社会支持及应对方式在PTSD中的作用,为今后预防车祸后PTSD提供可能依据。

## 1 研究对象与方法

**1.1 研究对象** 2018年12月至2019年11月期间,连续收集石河子大学第一附属医院及石河子市人民医院急诊科117名车祸后的创伤暴露者参与本研究。研究人员在参与者发生车祸后的1周内收集了一般资料,并使用汉密尔顿焦虑量表(hamilton anxiety rating scale, HAMA)、汉密尔顿抑郁量表(24项版)(hamilton depression rating scale-24, HAMD)、社会支持评定(social support rating scale, SSRS)和简易应对方式(simplified coping style questionnaire, SCSQ)量表对他们的心理状况进行评估。然后在车祸后的1、2、3月时进行随访,采用PTSD评定量表-5(PTSD checklist for DSM-5, PCL-5)评定PTSD的症状。针对临床标准分析,PCL-5的评分在31~33之间是诊断PTSD最有效的<sup>[8]</sup>。本研究选择33分作为PTSD诊断的临界值<sup>[9]</sup>,对于筛查为阳性的参与者由2名资深的精神科医师进行PTSD的诊断。排除标准:①年龄<18岁或>65岁;②既往有脑损伤或严重的躯体疾病;③患有神经或精神障碍疾病史;④既往发生过重大应激事件;⑤药物或酒精滥用及依赖;⑥哺乳或妊娠妇女。本研究经石河子大学第一附属医院伦理委员会的审查和批准(批件号:2018-006-01)。所有参与者在参与本研究之前均获得了本研究的充分解释,并签署了知情同意书。

## 1.2 研究方法

**1.2.1 研究工具** ①PCL-5是一个符合DSM-5诊断PTSD标准的自我报告量表,广泛用于评估PTSD的症状。该量表包含20个项目,每个项目的得分从0至4分不等(0=完全不,1=有一点,2=中度,3=相当

多,4=非常多),总分为80分,得分的高低可以反映经历创伤事件的严重程度。②HAMD-24是精神科常用的评估抑郁症状的量表,有着较高的特异性,分数越高,抑郁症状越严重<sup>[10]</sup>。③HAMA是评估焦虑症状常见的量表之一,在临床中被广泛使用,分数越高表示焦虑症状越严重<sup>[11]</sup>。④SSRS用于测量个人的社会支持情况,问卷共包含10个条目,分为客观支持、主观支持、支持利用度3个维度,对应维度得分越高,社会支持程度越好<sup>[12]</sup>。⑤SCSQ问卷共含20个条目,分为积极应对和消极应对两个维度。通过4分制的评分法(0=从不,1=偶尔,2=有时,3=经常)对两个维度进行自评。其中1~12分为积极应对维度,反应积极应对的特点,13~20分为消极应对维度,反映消极应对的特点。对应维度的分数越高,表明越倾向于采用相对应的应对方式<sup>[13]</sup>。

**1.2.2 质量控制** 本研究中所有的研究人员均通过了相同方案的培训。负责临床量表评估的人员是具有精神病学临床经验的研究生。

**1.3 统计学处理** 使用SPSS 26.0对数据进行统计分析,数据经正态性检验后,大多数变量呈非正态分布。组间比较,使用Mann-Whitney U非参数检验,分类变量使用 $\chi^2$ 检验。通过Spearman相关性分析探究一般资料与PCL-5得分之间的相关性。然后,使用二元Logistic回归来评估哪些因素与PTSD的发生密切相关。使用受试者工作特征(receiver operating characteristic, ROC)曲线来评估SCSQ、SSRS总分及各维度得分的诊断价值。 $P<0.05$ 为差异具有统计学意义。

## 2 结果

**2.1 车祸后两组间一般资料的比较** 本次研究共随访了117名车祸事故后的创伤暴露者,平均年龄( $44.50\pm12.25$ )岁。17名创伤暴露者在车祸发生后的3个月内被诊断为PTSD,PTSD的发病率为14.53%,其中女性的发病率为21.05%,高于男性8.33%,但差异无统计学意义( $\chi^2=3.808$ ,  $P=0.051$ )。表1显示了车祸后PTSD组和非PTSD组的人口学资料和临床相关量表之间的差异。经比较两组在年龄、性别、教育水平、支持利用度方面差异无统计学意义( $P>0.05$ )。与PTSD组相比,非PTSD组的积极应对、客观支持、主观支持分数更高(均 $P<0.01$ );消极应对、HAMA、HAMD、PCL-5(1个月)、

PCL-5(2个月)和PCL-5(3个月)分数更低(均 $P<0.01$ )。图1显示了3次PCL-5得分的趋势图,发现在车祸后PTSD组PCL-5得分随着时间的延长逐渐降低( $F_{\text{趋势}}=5.747, P=0.018$ )。

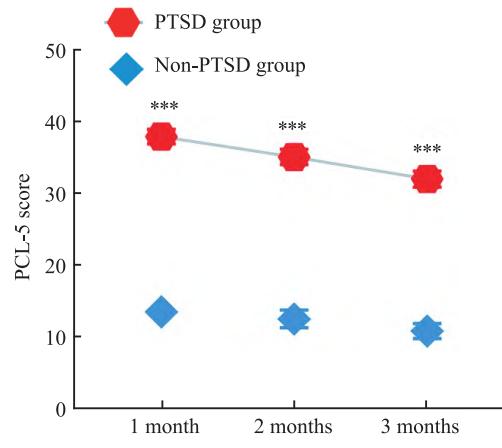


图1 3次PCL-5得分的趋势图

Fig. 1 Trend of PCL-5 scores across three assessments

\*\*\* $P<0.001$  vs Non-PTSD group.

**2.2 PCL-5与一般资料的相关性** 相关性分析结果表明,PCL-5(1个月)得分与HAMA、HAMD( $r=0.314, 0.320$ , 均 $P<0.01$ )呈正相关,与客观支持、主观支持( $r=-0.282, -0.328$ , 均 $P<0.01$ )呈负相关;PCL-5(2个月)得分与女性、消极应对、HAMA、

HAMD( $r=0.280, 0.277, 0.507, 0.392$ , 均 $P<0.01$ )呈正相关,与客观支持、主观支持( $r=-0.319, -0.206$ , 均 $P<0.05$ )呈负相关;PCL-5(3个月)得分与女性、消极应对、HAMA、HAMD( $r=0.393, 0.377, 0.473, 0.380$ , 均 $P<0.01$ )呈正相关,与客观支持( $r=-0.280, P<0.01$ )呈负相关。(表2)。

**2.3 车祸后PTSD发生的危险因素** 采用二元Logistic回归模型来确定PTSD发生的危险因素,结果显示教育水平( $OR=1.715, P=0.042$ )、消极应对( $OR=1.590, P=0.048$ )是PTSD发生的独立危险因素,客观支持( $OR=0.646, P=0.017$ )是PTSD发生的独立保护因素(表3)。

**2.4 SCSQ与SSRS得分对车祸后PTSD的诊断价值** 使用ROC曲线来评估SCSQ、SSRS总分及各维度得分区分PTSD组和非PTSD组的能力,ROC曲线下面积(the area under curve, AUC)越大,则表明诊断的准确性越高。在SCSQ的测试中,SCSQ总分的AUC值为0.909,( $P=0.001, 95\%CI: 0.844\sim0.975$ , 敏感度为0.86,特异度为0.82),积极应对的AUC值为0.750,( $P=0.001, 95\%CI: 0.639\sim0.862$ , 敏感度为0.36,特异度为1.00),消极应对的AUC值为0.855,( $P=0.001, 95\%CI: 0.782\sim0.928$ , 敏感度为0.68,特异度为0.94)。在SSRS的测试中,SSRS总

表1 车祸事故后PTSD组和非PTSD组一般资料及临床变量的比较 [ $n (\%), M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

Tab. 1 Comparison of general information and clinical variables between the PTSD group and non-PTSD group after traffic accidents [ $n (\%), M (P_{25}, P_{75})$ ]

Variable	PTSD group ( $n=17$ )	Non-PTSD group ( $n=100$ )	Z/ $\chi^2$ value	P value
Age (years)	50.00 (38.50, 54.50)	48.50 (32.25, 53.75)	-0.135	0.892
Gender				
Female	12 (70.6)	45 (45.0)	3.808	0.051
Male	5 (29.4)	55 (55.0)		
Education level (years)	9.00 (9.00, 16.00)	9.00 (9.00, 12.00)	-0.865	0.387
SCSQ score				
Active coping	16.00 (12.00, 20.00)	21.00 (17.00, 26.00)	-3.295	0.001
Passive coping	15.00 (13.00, 17.50)	10.00 (7.00, 13.00)	-4.679	0.001
SSRS score				
Objective support	15.00 (13.00, 16.00)	27.00 (22.00, 30.00)	-5.777	0.001
Subjective support	8.00 (6.00, 9.50)	11.00 (10.00, 12.00)	-4.485	0.001
Support utilization	5.00 (4.50, 8.00)	7.00 (5.00, 8.00)	-1.554	0.120
HAMA score	16.00 (9.00, 23.00)	8.00 (3.00, 10.75)	-3.400	0.001
HAMD score	12.00 (7.50, 22.50)	7.00 (4.00, 11.00)	-2.991	0.003
PCL-5 score (1 month)	37.00 (35.00, 40.50)	12.50 (2.25, 19.00)	-5.894	0.001
PCL-5 score (2 months)	36.00 (32.00, 38.50)	10.00 (2.00, 19.50)	-5.686	0.001
PCL-5 score (3 months)	32.00 (28.00, 36.00)	10.00 (2.00, 15.75)	-5.821	0.001

PTSD: Posttraumatic stress disorder; PCL-5: Post-traumatic stress disorder checklist for DSM-5; SCSQ: Simplified coping style questionnaire;

SSRS: Social support rating scale; HAMA: Hamilton anxiety rating scale; HAMD: Hamilton depression rating scale.

表2 PCL-5得分与一般资料的相关性

Tab. 2 Correlations between PCL-5 scores and general characteristics

Variable	PCL-5 (1 month)		PCL-5 (2 months)		PCL-5 (3 months)	
	r	P value	r	P value	r	P value
Age	-0.063	0.498	0.031	0.743	0.081	0.386
Female	0.123	0.187	0.280	0.002	0.393	0.001
Education level	0.053	0.573	0.097	0.296	0.097	0.297
Active coping	-0.045	0.627	-0.108	0.248	-0.014	0.883
Passive coping	0.121	0.192	0.277	0.002	0.377	0.001
Objective support	-0.282	0.002	-0.319	0.001	-0.280	0.002
Subjective support	-0.328	0.001	-0.206	0.026	-0.125	0.178
Support utilization	-0.008	0.932	0.016	0.864	0.005	0.961
HAMA	0.314	0.001	0.507	0.001	0.473	0.001
HAMD	0.320	0.001	0.392	0.001	0.380	0.001

分的 AUC 值为 0.944, ( $P=0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.904~0.984, 敏感度为 0.87, 特异度为 1.00), 客观支持

的 AUC 值为 0.939, ( $P=0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.896~0.981, 敏感度为 0.85, 特异度为 1.00), 主观支持的 AUC 值为 0.837, ( $P=0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.759~0.916, 敏感度为 0.55, 特异度为 1.00), 然而, 支持利用度的 ROC 曲线没有意义  $P>0.05$ ; SCSQ 联合 SSRS 的 AUC 值为 0.942, ( $P=0.001$ , 95%CI: 0.900~0.983, 敏感度为 0.88, 特异度为 0.94)。见图 2。

### 3 讨论

本研究调查了车祸后 3 个月内 PTSD 的发病率, 同时研究了 SSRS 和 SCSQ 评分对 PTSD 的影响, 结果显示车祸后 PTSD 的发病率为 14.53%。女性、消极应对、HAMA、HAMD 得分较高与 PTSD 严重程度相关。Logistic 回归分析发现消极应对和教育水平是 PTSD 的危险因素, 客观支持是 PTSD 的保护因素。进一步用 ROC 曲线来探讨 SCSQ、SSRS 的诊断

表3 Logistic回归模型中PTSD发生的预测因素

Tab. 3 Predictors of PTSD in a Logistic regression model

Variable	Coefficient		Wald	P value	OR	95% CI	
	$\beta$	SE				Lower bound	Upper bound
Age	0.037	0.056	0.429	0.512	1.037	0.929	1.158
Female	-0.608	1.869	0.106	0.745	0.544	0.014	21.236
Education level	0.539	0.265	4.136	0.042	1.715	1.020	2.883
SCSQ score							
Active coping	-0.308	0.162	3.62	0.057	0.735	0.535	1.009
Passive coping	0.464	0.235	3.893	0.048	1.590	1.003	2.522
SSRS score							
Objective support	-0.437	0.183	5.681	0.017	0.646	0.451	0.925
Subjective support	-0.128	0.236	0.293	0.588	0.880	0.554	1.397
Support utilization	0.193	0.41	0.222	0.637	1.213	0.543	2.709
HAMA	0.110	0.122	0.811	0.368	1.116	0.879	1.417
HAMD	0.080	0.097	0.674	0.412	1.083	0.896	1.309

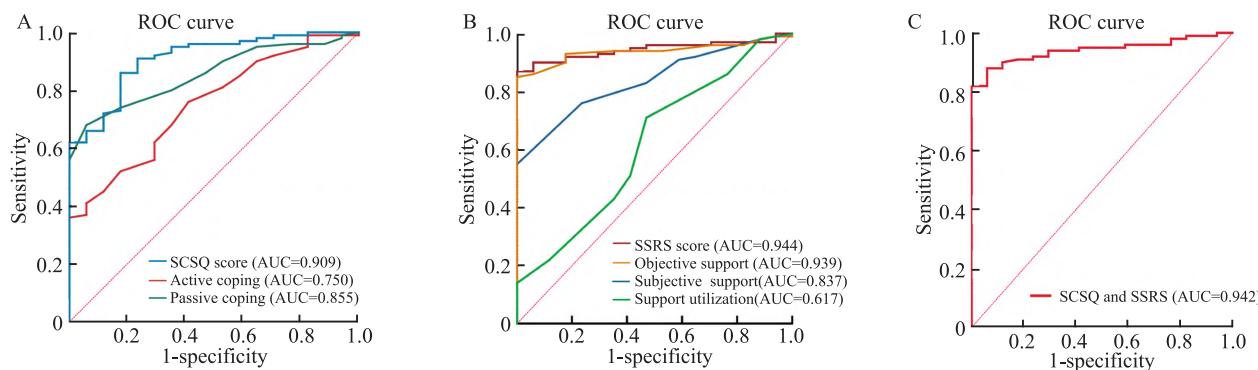


图2 SCSQ、SSRS 总分及各维度得分的 ROC 曲线分析

Fig. 2 ROC curve analysis of total and subscale scores of the SCSQ and SSRS

A: ROC curves for the total SCSQ score, active coping, and passive coping; B: ROC curves for the total SSRS score, subjective support, objective support, and support utilization; C: ROC curve for the combined total scores of SCSQ and SSRS.

价值,结果显示SCSQ总分及消极应对和积极应对维度、SSRS的总分及主观支持和客观支持维度以及两者的联合在区分PTSD组和非PTSD组方面均表现出较好的鉴别能力。

既往的研究<sup>[3]</sup>显示车祸后PTSD的发病率在17.9%至29.8%之间;在本研究中,车祸后PTSD的发病率为14.53%,这一结果低于之前的报道,可能的原因是不同研究所涉及的创伤暴露者暴露时间长短不一,而本研究只随访了3个月,部分创伤暴露者还未发展为PTSD<sup>[14]</sup>。此外,本研究中车祸后女性发生PTSD的发病率是男性的2倍多,这与之前PTSD性别差异相关研究中报道的结果一致<sup>[15-16]</sup>。可能的原因是,当面对压力时,女性对威胁和失控的感知更高<sup>[17]</sup>。在面对重大创伤事件时,男性和女性在神经生物学方面可能存在差异,比如女性下丘脑—垂体—肾上腺轴敏感性较高,性激素和神经类固醇对情感学习和记忆形成的影响更大等<sup>[18]</sup>,因此在车祸事件后应多关注女性创伤暴露者。

本研究中还发现PTSD组患者在车祸后1周内HAMA、HAMD评分较高,在既往的研究<sup>[19]</sup>中报道PTSD与焦虑和抑郁共病的情况非常常见;并且焦虑、抑郁已经被确定为PTSD的风险因素,创伤后焦虑与焦虑敏感与PTSD的严重程度相关<sup>[20]</sup>。本研究结果与之基本一致,这提示对于发生过车祸的人群,可在早期评估HAMA、HAMD,对于评分较高的人群可以提前进行心理干预,从而预防PTSD的发生。

研究<sup>[21]</sup>还显示SCSQ和SSRS与PTSD相关,并且较高的社会支持和应对能力有助于减轻PTSD的严重程度。本研究的结果与之一致,在本研究中发现车祸后1周时,与PTSD组比较,非PTSD组SCSQ的积极应对、SSRS的客观支持和主观支持分数更高,SCSQ的消极应对得分较低,并且回归分析的结果发现消极应对是PTSD的危险因素,客观支持是PTSD的保护因素。个体在面对危机时会表现出应激状态,这是与生俱来的自我保护策略,而当危机解除时,不同个体会表现出不同的应对策略。研究者认为有效的应对策略可能会保护个人在应对压力源时避免患上心理疾患<sup>[22]</sup>,而积极的应对方式有利于产生积极的社会心理结果<sup>[23]</sup>。此外,人们普遍认为,积极的社会支持是心理调整的一个重要方面,有助于缓冲压力的致病作用<sup>[24]</sup>。因此,本研究

提示社会的支持及个人面对创伤事件时积极的应对方式可能会降低PTSD的发生率。

在PTSD的研究中,早期选择敏感无创的标志物和建立可靠的诊断方法仍然是目前面临的挑战。本研究中通过ROC曲线分析发现SCSQ总分、SSRS总分、消极应对、积极应对、主观支持、客观支持以及SCSQ与SSRS联合对两组均有较好的分区能力。虽然,在本研究中发现这些量表表现出较好的区分能力,但考虑到量表的异质性的问题,未来还需要大规模的纵向研究的进一步支持。

总之,本研究的结果提示对女性、车祸后HAMA和HAMD得分较高以及社会支持较少、消极应对的创伤暴露者应多加关注,对这部分人群进行早期干预可能会减少PTSD的发生率。但同时本研究也有一定的局限性。首先,样本量较小,并且没有对创伤事件的暴露程度采用客观的量表评估。其次,随访的时间较短,可能有一部分PTSD患者目前仍未被发现,因此,导致发生PTSD的人数少。最后,还应该考虑到其他的混杂因素对研究结果的影响,如本研究虽然评估了HAMA、HAMD,但并未诊断车祸后的焦虑和抑郁症。因此,未来的研究应该扩大样本量及延长随访时间,尽可能地开展纵向队列研究,可纳入包括车祸、火灾、家庭暴力等在内的其他重大创伤事件,并将焦虑、抑郁症等PTSD的共病予以区分,可能会有更加重要的发现。

## 参考文献

- [1] Gupta S, Guleria R S, Szabo Y Z. microRNAs as biomarker and novel therapeutic target for posttraumatic stress disorder in Veterans [J]. Psychiatry Res, 2021, 305: 114252. doi: 10.1016/j.psychres.2021.114252.
- [2] Li X, Sun L, Li Q, et al. Prediction of posttraumatic stress disorder by acute stress disorder in traffic accident survivors [J]. Turk J Med Sci, 2021, 51 (5) : 2502-9. doi: 10.3906/sag-2008-282.
- [3] Trajchevska M, Jones C M. Post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) resulting from road traffic accidents (RTA): a systematic literature review[J]. Int J Environ Res Public Health, 2025, 22 (7): 985. doi: 10.3390/ijerph22070985.
- [4] Weiss N H, Forkus S R, Contractor A A, et al. The interplay of negative and positive emotion dysregulation on mental health outcomes among trauma-exposed community individuals [J]. Psychol Trauma, 2020, 12 (3) : 219-26. doi: 10.1037/tra0000503.
- [5] Raudales A M, Weiss N H, Goncharenko S, et al. Posttraumatic

- stress disorder and deliberate self-harm among military veterans: indirect effects through negative and positive emotion dysregulation [J]. *Psychol Trauma*, 2020, 12(7): 707-15. doi: 10.1037/tra0000962.
- [6] Berfield J B, Goncharenko S, Forkus S R, et al. The differential relation of trauma types with negative and positive emotion dysregulation [J]. *Anxiety Stress Coping*, 2022, 35(4): 425-39. doi: 10.1080/10615806.2021.1964072.
- [7] Weiss N H, Contractor A A, Raudales A M, et al. Extending our understanding of the association between posttraumatic stress disorder and positive emotion dysregulation: a network analysis approach [J]. *J Anxiety Disord*, 2020, 71: 102198. doi: 10.1016/j.janxdis.2020.102198.
- [8] Bovin M J, Marx B P, Weathers F W, et al. Psychometric properties of the PTSD checklist for diagnostic and statistical manual of mental disorders-fifth edition (PCL-5) in veterans [J]. *Psychol Assess*, 2016, 28 (11): 1379-91. doi: 10.1037/pas0000254.
- [9] Stein M B, Jain S, Giacino J T, et al. Risk of posttraumatic stress disorder and major depression in civilian patients after mild traumatic brain injury: a TRACK-TBI study [J]. *JAMA Psychiatry*, 2019, 76 (3): 249-58. doi: 10.1001/jamapsychiatry.2018.4288.
- [10] 赵鑫, 刘乐伟, 郝明茹, 等. 青少年抑郁障碍伴发激越症状的预测模型研究[J]. 安徽医科大学学报, 2025, 60(4): 741-7, 754. doi: 10.19405/j.cnki.issn1000-1492.2025.04.023.
- Zhao X, Liu L W, Hao M R, et al. Research on the prediction model of agitated symptoms in adolescents with depressive disorders [J]. *Acta Univ Med Anhui*, 2025, 60 (4): 741-7, 754. doi: 10.19405/j.cnki.issn1000-1492.2025.04.023.
- [11] 焦佳佳, 李佳璐, 孙茜茜, 等. 经颅微电流刺激在慢性失眠中的临床疗效[J]. 安徽医科大学学报, 2025, (11): 2144-53. doi: org/10.19405/j.cnki.issn1000-1492.2025.11.021.
- Jiao J J, Li J L, Sun Q Q, et al. Clinical efficacy of cranial electrotherapy stimulation in chronic insomnia: a research study [J]. *Acta Univ Med Anhui*, 2025, (11): 2144-53. doi: org/10.19405/j.cnki.issn1000-1492.2025.11.021.
- [12] Xu J, Ou L. Resilience and quality of life among Wenchuan earthquake survivors: the mediating role of social support [J]. *Public Health*, 2014, 128 (5): 430-7. doi: 10.1016/j.puhe.2014.03.002.
- [13] Zhang L, Li X X, Hu X Z. Post-traumatic stress disorder risk and brain-derived neurotrophic factor Val66Met [J]. *World J Psychiatry*, 2016, 6(1): 1-6. doi: 10.5498/wjp.v6.i1.1.
- [14] Ressler K J, Berretta S, Bolshakov V Y, et al. Post-traumatic stress disorder: clinical and translational neuroscience from cells to circuits [J]. *Nat Rev Neurol*, 2022, 18 (5): 273-88. doi: 10.1038/s41582-022-00635-8.
- [15] Dell'Osso L, Carmassi C, Massimetti G, et al. Age, gender and epicenter proximity effects on post-traumatic stress symptoms in L'Aquila 2009 earthquake survivors [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2013, 146(2): 174-80. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2012.08.048.
- [16] Tortella-Feliu M, Fullana M A, Pérez-Vigil A, et al. Risk factors for posttraumatic stress disorder: an umbrella review of systematic reviews and meta-analyses [J]. *Neurosci Biobehav Rev*, 2019, 107: 154-65. doi: 10.1016/j.neubiorev.2019.09.013.
- [17] Olff M, Langeland W, Draijer N, et al. Gender differences in posttraumatic stress disorder [J]. *Psychol Bull*, 2007, 133(2): 183-204. doi: 10.1037/0033-2909.133.2.183.
- [18] Wilker S, Kolassa S, Ibrahim H, et al. Sex differences in PTSD risk: evidence from post-conflict populations challenges the general assumption of increased vulnerability in females [J]. *Eur J Psychotraumatol*, 2021, 12 (1): 1930702. doi: 10.1080/20008198.2021.1930702.
- [19] Farhood L F, Fares S, Sabbagh R, et al. PTSD and depression construct: prevalence and predictors of co-occurrence in a South Lebanese civilian sample [J]. *Eur J Psychotraumatol*, 2016, 7: 31509. doi: 10.3402/ejpt.v7.31509.
- [20] Price M, van Stolk-Cooke K. Examination of the interrelations between the factors of PTSD, major depression, and generalized anxiety disorder in a heterogeneous trauma-exposed sample using DSM 5 criteria [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2015, 186: 149-55. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2015.06.012.
- [21] Kowalchyk M, Chernoff E, Brinkman H R, et al. Perceived social support moderates the relation between forward-focused coping and PTSD symptoms in World Trade Center trauma survivors [J]. *J Psychiatr Res*, 2023, 159: 130-4. doi: 10.1016/j.jpsychires.2023.01.018.
- [22] Li N, Fan L, Wang Y, et al. Risk factors of psychological distress during the COVID-19 pandemic: the roles of coping style and emotional regulation [J]. *J Affect Disord*, 2022, 299: 326-34. doi: 10.1016/j.jad.2021.12.026.
- [23] Horwitz A G, Czyz E K, Berona J, et al. Prospective associations of coping styles with depression and suicide risk among psychiatric emergency patients [J]. *Behav Ther*, 2018, 49(2): 225-36. doi: 10.1016/j.beth.2017.07.010.
- [24] Shao R, He P, Ling B, et al. Prevalence of depression and anxiety and correlations between depression, anxiety, family functioning, social support and coping styles among Chinese medical students [J]. *BMC Psychol*, 2020, 8 (1): 38. doi: 10.1186/s40359-020-00402-8.

# Incidence and determinants of posttraumatic stress disorder at three months following a road traffic accident

Yang Luodong<sup>1</sup>, Li Haohao<sup>2</sup>, Meng Yao<sup>2</sup>, Jiang Liang<sup>1</sup>, Hu Min<sup>1</sup>, Zhang Guiqing<sup>1</sup>

(<sup>1</sup>Department of Clinical Psychology, <sup>2</sup>Rehabilitation Medicine Center, The First Affiliated Hospital of Shihezi University, Shihezi 832000)

**Abstract Objective** To investigate the incidence and influencing factors of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) three months after a traffic accident, and to explore the role of social support and coping strategies.

**Methods** A total of 117 individuals exposed to trauma following road traffic accidents were recruited. General demographic and clinical information was collected within one week, and the hamilton anxiety rating scale (HAMA), the hamilton depression rating scale-24 (HAMD-24), the social support rating scale (SSRS), and the simplified coping style questionnaire (SCSQ) were administered. A 3-month follow-up was subsequently conducted, during which PTSD symptoms were assessed using the post-traumatic stress disorder checklist for DSM-5 (PCL-5). Participants were divided into a PTSD group and a non-PTSD group according to whether PTSD occurred. Between-group comparisons were performed using the Mann-Whitney U non-parametric test or the  $\chi^2$  test, as appropriate. Spearman's correlation analysis was used to examine the associations between general characteristics and PCL-5 scores. Binary Logistic regression was applied to identify factors influencing PTSD, and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve analysis was conducted to evaluate the diagnostic value of the SCSQ and SSRS.

**Results** During the 3-month follow-up of the 117 trauma-exposed individuals, 17 cases developed PTSD, with a higher proportion of females (70.59%). Between-group comparisons showed that, compared with the PTSD group, the non-PTSD group had higher scores for positive coping, objective support, and subjective support ( $P<0.05$ ), and lower scores for negative coping, HAMA, HAMD, and PCL-5 ( $P<0.05$ ). Correlation analysis indicated that female gender, negative coping, and higher HAMA and HAMD scores were associated with greater PTSD severity. Logistic regression analysis demonstrated that educational level ( $OR=1.715$ , 95% CI: 1.020-2.883,  $P=0.042$ ) and negative coping ( $OR=1.590$ , 95% CI: 1.003-2.522,  $P=0.048$ ) were risk factors for PTSD, whereas objective support ( $OR=0.646$ , 95% CI: 0.451-0.925,  $P=0.017$ ) was a protective factor. The ROC analysis showed that the total SCSQ score and its negative and positive coping dimensions, the total SSRS score and its subjective and objective support dimensions, as well as their combined use, all demonstrated good discriminative ability in distinguishing between the PTSD and non-PTSD groups.

**Conclusion** The results suggest that individuals who are female, with higher HAMA and HAMD scores after a motor vehicle accident, and those with lower social support and negative coping strategies, should be given particular attention. Early interventions for these individuals may reduce the incidence of PTSD.

**Key words** posttraumatic stress disorder; traffic accident; social support; coping style; incidence rate; trauma-exposed individuals

**Fund program** National Natural Science Foundation of China (Nos. 32260208, 31860279)

**Corresponding author** Zhang Guiqing, Email: firstli@126.com