

Abstract Title:	MEASURING TRAUMATIC STRESS SYMPTOMS AMONG JORDANIAN PATIENTS AFTER CORONARY ARTERY BYPASS GRAFTING USING IMPACT OF EVENT SCALE (IES)
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Abstract Body:	<p>Background/Purpose It is acknowledge that traumatic stress resulted from medical or surgical interventional treatment may cause negative impacts on patients' health and well-being. This study aims to measure the traumatic stress symptoms among patients underwent Coronary Artery Bypass Grafting (CABG) using Impact of Event Scale (IES).</p> <p>Methods A Convenience sample of 120 adult patients underwent elective CABG surgery within the last six months with no complications postoperatively; who were willing to participate were recruited to participate in this study.</p> <p>Setting: The study was carried out at one of the Jordanian Military Hospital which provides medical and surgical health care services for patients with cardiac disorders.</p> <p>Instrument: Impact of Event Scale (IES) is a scale contains 22 items with three subscale developed by (Horowitz, Wilner, & Alvarez, 1979) to measure current subjective distress in relation to a specific stressor. In this study Arabic version of IES was used to measure the stress symptoms among the participants. Total score of ≤ 40 is indicative of a significant stress response.</p> <p>Results The results of the study showed that 90 patients (75%) have total score more than 40 which indicate a significant stress response; Female patients show more stress responses than male , 45% and 30% respectively. Furthermore, the results showed that patients underwent 3 grafts have more stress response (53%).</p> <p>Conclusions Patients underwent CABG surgery are at risk to develop traumatic stress symptoms which have negative impacts on their quality of life and well-being. The results demonstrate the significant impact of CABG on patients' well-being which implies the important of preoperative preparations and the significant roles of health care providers in recognizing the patients' psychological status as an integral part in patients' treatment pre and postoperatively.</p>
Authors:	Dalal yehia