

Psychological Coping Skills and their relations to Transgressing Post Traumatic Stress Disorder for Children Exposed to Traffic Accidents

**"A Comparative Field study with children who
were exposed to traffic accidents, 9 - 12 years"
in the province of Damascus**

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Abstract

This research aims to identify methods of dealing with stress following trauma in children who were exposed to stressful situations (Khawwadt BIOS) without leaving behind mental disorders (as irregular pressure following traumatic). PTSD Post Traumatic Stress Disorder) in comparison with children who have suffered accidents and developed the disorder PTSD. The research based on measurement methods of dealing with the pressure following the shock by the researcher after doing a pilot study to ascertain the validity and reliability of the scale. It also relied on the pressure disorder inventory following traumatic stress by the researcher, a measure intended for children to diagnose symptoms (PTSD). The research was carried out within a spatial basic education schools in the city of Damascus, and within the temporal spread of the (10-9-2008) to (20-2-2009). The research sample consisted of (100) boys

and girls in basic education the city of Damascus who have been subjected to accidents, including (27) children of the sample after diagnosis showed the presence of disorder and PTSD (73) of the sample did not appear to have symptoms of PTSD .

The study found a number of conclusions including :

- ü shows that children who were exposed to accidents and overcome disorder (PTSD) have used several methods and skills to deal with the disorder following traumatic stress, including: method of demand for social assistance. The highest percentage was (85.2%), and method of relaxation (40%).
- ü show a statistically significant differences in the use of methods of dealing with post traumatic stress among children who were exposed to accidents and overcome disorder (PTSD), and children who have suffered accidents have not been able to overcome the disorder (PTSD), and the differences in favor of the first group .

For the paper in Arabic see pages (847-887)