

# Concordance between Two PTSD Instruments in a Spanish Sample of Women Survivors of Intimate Partner Violence

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## INTRO

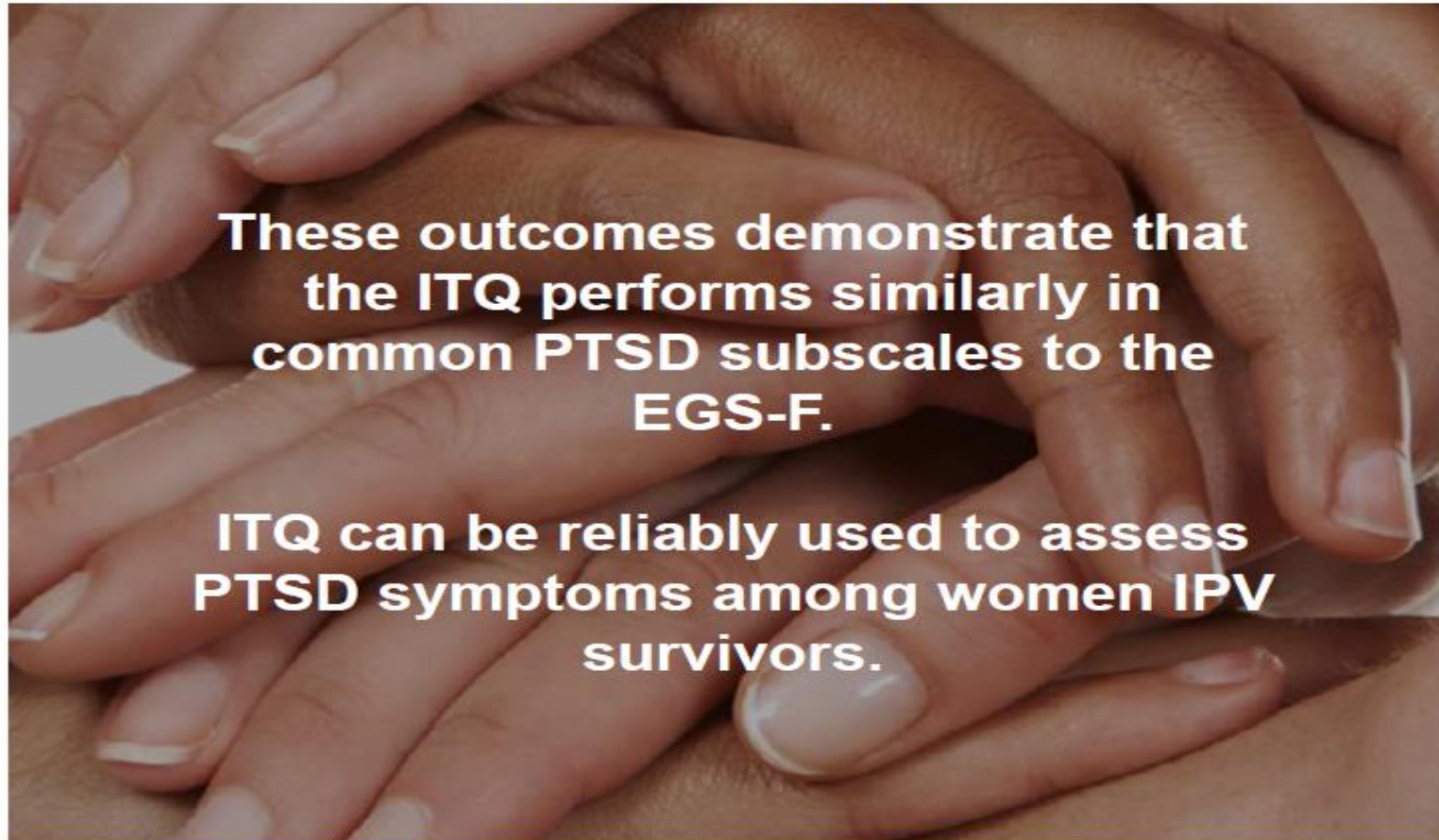
Different studies about posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) confirm a prevalence ranged from 31% to 84.4% in women survivors of intimate partner violence (IPV) (Golding, 1999; Castello et al., 2016; Kelly, 2010; Nathanson et al., 2012). The Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Symptom Severity Scale Forensic Version (EGS-F) is an instrument designed specifically for the evaluation of PTSD in the population of women survivors of IPV following DSM-5 diagnostic criteria (Echeburúa et al., 2017). On the other hand, the International Trauma Questionnaire (ITQ) (Cloitre et al., 2018), which is validated in several countries and populations, allows the assessment of PTSD and complex PTSD symptoms according to ICD-11 criteria.

## OBJECTIVE

The aim of this study is to compare the totals common subscales of both instruments.

## METHOD

- N= 158 women IPV survivors belonging to non-profit women associations from six regions of Spain.
- International Trauma Questionnaire (ITQ; Cloitre et al., 2018).
- Severity Symptoms Scale - Forensic Version (EGS-F; Echeburúa et al., 2017).
- The concordance among the scores of subscales of both instruments were estimated using intraclass correlation coefficient (ICC).



These outcomes demonstrate that the ITQ performs similarly in common PTSD subscales to the EGS-F.

ITQ can be reliably used to assess PTSD symptoms among women IPV survivors.

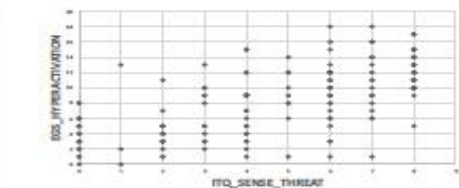
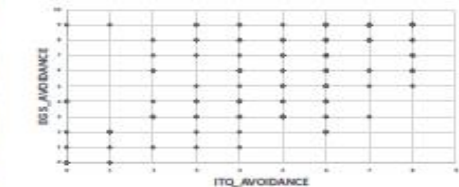
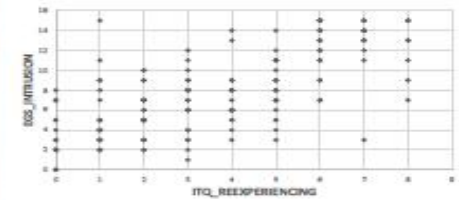


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## RESULTS

The results showed a very good level of concordance between both instruments in the re-experiencing (ITQ) and intrusion (EGS-F) subscales (0.76), both avoidance subscales (0.73), and for current sense of threat (ITQ) and hyperactivation (EGS-F) (0.73).



## CONCLUSIONS

- ITQ performs similarly to the common PTSD subscales of the EGS-F.
- The concordance between the EGS-F and ITQ subscales suggests that ITQ can be reliably used to assess PTSD symptoms among women IPV survivors.



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