# Acute Stress Disorder and Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder in the Outpatient Burn Population

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## Background

Early screening = Quality metrics

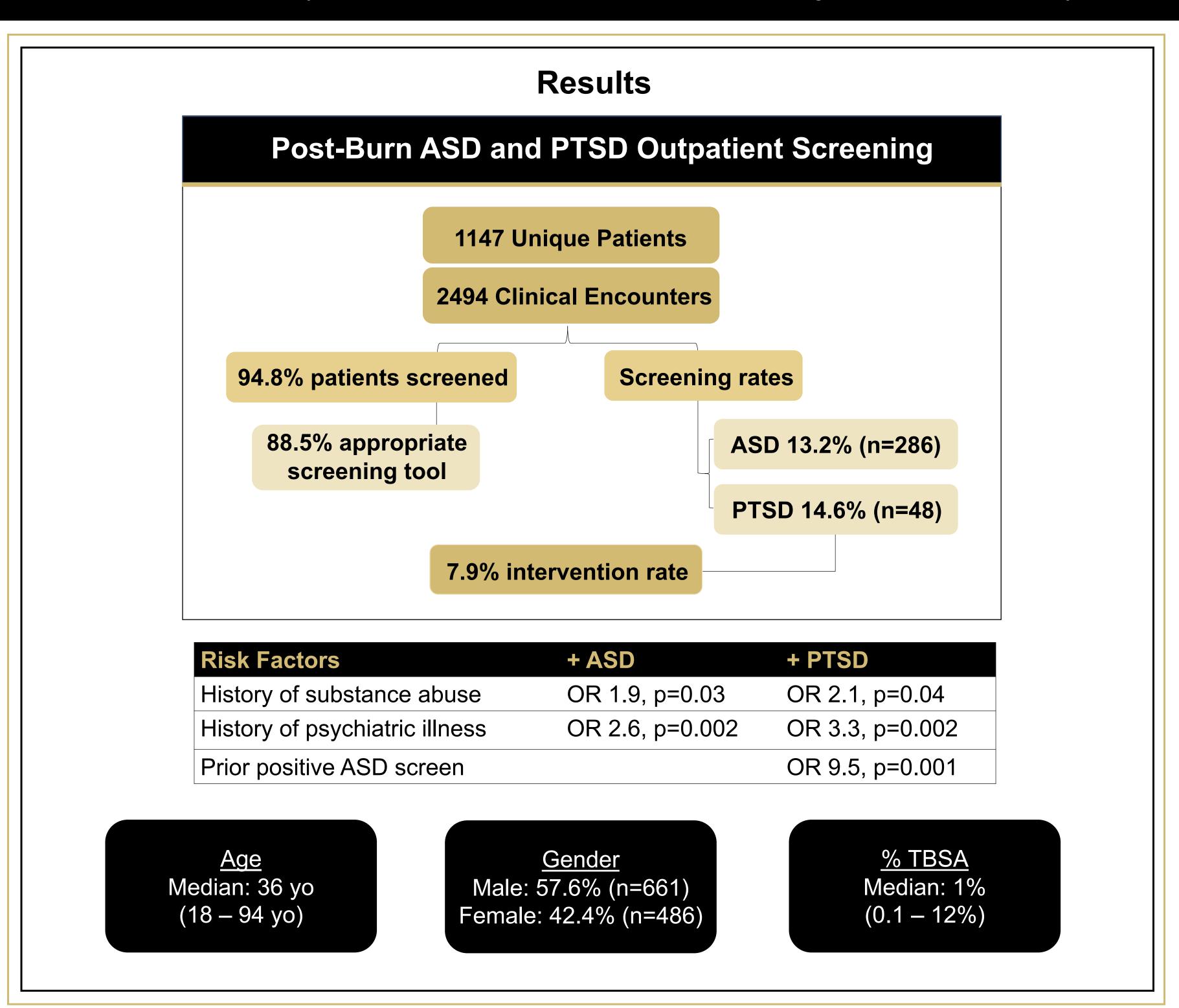
- ASD < 30 days inciting event</li>
- PTSD > 30 days inciting event
- Knowledge gap in outpatient burn population

#### Purpose of study

- Effectiveness of ASD and PTSD screening
- Risk factors for development of ASD and PTSD

#### Methods

- Retrospective cohort study
- July 2016 August 2019
- Outpatient ABA-verified burn center clinic
- Validated screening tools: ASDS (ASD) and PCL-5 (PTSD)
  - Screening rate
  - Screening tool appropriateness
  - Subsequent interventions
- Burn mechanism: Flame, flash, contact, scald burns
- Age, gender, % TBSA, operative intervention, psychiatric and substance abuse history, comorbidities
- Primary inpatient admissions excluded
- Chi-square and Mann-Whitney U tests



### Conclusions

- History of substance abuse or psychiatric illness warrant further attention
- Demographics and burn severity do not appear to predict development of ASD or PTSD
- Despite consistent use of screening tools, these conditions remain undertreated in outpatient setting

## **Implications**

- Resource-expansion aimed at higher risk populations and rural areas
  - Routine follow-up/screening
  - Timely referral
  - Multidisciplinary approach
- Longitudinal, long-term monitoring of patient progress, with low threshold for investigating subsequent development of psychosocial issues
- Screening measures and assessment efficacy should be explored for improved intervention

### **Disclosures**

The authors have no relevant disclosures that relate to the research described in this presentation.



