

problems and delinquency over and above the effect of physical abuse and neglect. Moderation by sibling victimization depended on child age and was only found for the relation between both types of child maltreatment by parents and delinquency. For mental health no interactive associations were found. *Conclusion:* These results highlight the unique and combined associations between sibling victimization on child development. The increase in developmental problems when children experience victimization in two, compared to one, important relational contexts within the home, stresses the importance for professionals to recognize sibling victimization.

Understanding the Interplay between Maltreatment, Family Cohesion and Parent–Offspring Interactions in the Context of a Family Study

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Background: A popular approach to the treatment of maltreating families is parent–child interaction therapy (Batzer, Berg, Godinet & Stotzer, 2018). However, observational research on the association between maltreatment and parent–child interactions is scarce. In addition, little is known about the interplay between family functioning, maltreatment and parent–child interactions. *Objective:* We examined the associations between multiple types of maltreatment (abuse and neglect), parent–offspring interactions and family cohesion in an extended family study. *Method:* A total of 363 parent–offspring pairs from 137 nuclear families participated. Parents ($M_{\text{age}} = 52.8$ years, range: 26.6–88.4 years, 57% female) and offspring ($M_{\text{age}} = 25.7$ years, range: 7.5–65.5 years, 58% female) reported about perpetrated and experienced maltreatment (abuse and neglect) during the childhood of the offspring, respectively. Parent–offspring interactions were observed during a parent–offspring conflict interaction task. Cohesion within the nuclear family was observed during a playful tower building task. Multilevel modelling was used to account for the hierarchical structure of the data and missing values were multiply imputed. *Results:* Preliminary results show that parents and offspring communicate more positively towards each other in families that are more cohesive. No associations were found between child maltreatment and family cohesion. While accounting for family cohesion, child abuse, but not neglect, was associated with parent–

offspring communication, such that parents and offspring were both more negative in dyads with higher levels of reported abuse. No interactions with age and gender were found. *Conclusions:* Implications of findings will be discussed during the symposium.

Sibling Aggregation of Childhood Maltreatment and the Association with Adult Depressive Symptomatology: Being the Black Sheep or the Overall Family Atmosphere?

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Background: It is known that childhood maltreatment (CM) has a familial component and that siblings of abused targets are often also at risk (Jean-Gilles & Crittenden, 1990; Witte, et al., 2018), yet it is unclear which types of abuse and neglect are specific to a child or whether the experiences of CM is similar for all siblings. Moreover, we do not know to what extent childhood experiences of siblings, i.e. the family level or atmosphere, is associated with depression and to what extent being more maltreated than siblings, i.e. being the black sheep, also affects a person's depression. *Method:* This study is part of the Netherlands Study of Depression and Anxiety (NESDA). A total of 636 siblings, aged 20–78 years, part of 256 families, with 2–6 participating siblings per family, were included. We examined the extent of sibling aggregation of emotional, physical and sexual abuse and how both individual level and family level of differential types of CM are related to depressive symptomatology. *Results:* Preliminary results show that there is some overlap in the reports of siblings for emotional maltreatment. While for physical and sexual abuse there is almost no similarity shown in siblings. Furthermore, we found that, on individual level, emotional and sexual abuse are related to more adult depressive symptoms and that there is no association between physical abuse and depression. On a family level, next to emotional and sexual abuse, physical abuse is related to more depressive symptoms. Further findings and implications will be discussed during the symposium.

S6.4

Traumatic Grief after Disasters Worldwide

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Track: Transcultural & Diversity

Experiencing the death of a significant other due to a disaster heightens the risk of disturbed grief with comorbid posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression, also referred to as traumatic grief. The present symposium seeks to elucidate the patterns of traumatic grief symptoms following loss in major disasters in over 1500 disaster-bereaved people. First, the results of two latent class analyses on traumatic grief symptoms among Sichuan earthquake survivors and internally displaced Colombians will be discussed. Analyses show that traumatic grief, disturbed grief and/or PTSD symptom classes can be distinguished in disaster-bereaved people. Next, two four-wave longitudinal studies will be presented on people bereaved through the Utøya terrorist attack and the MH17 airplane disaster. Results indicate that the course and aetiology of disturbed grief differs from PTSD and depression. Clinical implications of findings and cultural considerations will be discussed.

Complicated Grief and Posttraumatic Stress Symptom Profiles in Bereaved Earthquake Survivors: Latent Class Analyses

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Background: Studies on mental health following disasters have primarily focused on posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), yet severe, enduring and disabling grief (i.e. complicated grief, CG) also appears relevant. *Objective:* The present study examines symptom profiles of PTSD and CG among bereaved Sichuan earthquake survivors one year after the disaster. *Method:* Self-report measures of demographic, disaster and loss-related characteristics and symptoms of PTSD and CG were administered among 803 survivors (63% women, mean age = 46.7 years). Latent class analysis (LCA) was performed to identify subgroups of people with different PTSD and CG symptom profiles. *Results:* The LCA demonstrated that a five class solution yielded the best fit, consisting of a CG class with low PTSD and high CG ($N = 208$), a combined class with high PTSD and high CG ($N = 205$), a class with low PTSD and partial CG ($N = 145$), a class with partial PTSD and CG ($N = 136$) and a resilient class with low PTSD and CG ($N = 108$). Being a woman (vs man), losing a child or spouse (vs other), being injured (vs non-injured) and/or having a missing family member (vs non-missing) predicted membership of the CG class compared to other classes. *Conclusions:* CG appears a unique

consequence of disasters involving many casualties. Disaster survivors should be screened for CG and provided with appropriate psychological treatment.

Symptom Profiles of Prolonged Grief and Posttraumatic Stress Disorder among Colombian Internally Displaced Persons

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Background: Exposure to trauma and bereavement is common in conflict-affected regions. Purpose of the study was to (1) identify classes of prolonged grief disorder (PGD) and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptom profiles and (2) to examine whether sociodemographic, loss and trauma-related characteristics could predict class membership. *Method:* A total of 308 internally displaced Colombians who had experienced trauma and loss were assessed through measures of PGD (PG-13), PTSD (PCL-C) and social support (DUKE-UNC). *Results:* LCA revealed a four-class solution: a resilient class (23.6%), a PTSD-class (23.3%), a predominately PGD class (25.3%) and a high distress-class with overall high values of PGD and PTSD (27.8%). Relative to the resilient class, membership to the PGD class was predicted by the loss of a close family member and the exposure to a higher number of assaultive traumatic events, whereas membership to the PTSD class was predicted by the perception of less social support. Compared to the resilient class, participants in the high distress-class were more likely to be female, to have lost a close relative, experienced more accidental and assaultive traumatic events, and perceived less social support. *Conclusions:* Specific symptom profiles emerged following exposure to trauma and loss within the context of the Colombian armed conflict. Profiles were associated with distinct types of traumatic experiences, the degree of closeness to the person lost, the amount of social support perceived and gender. The results have implications for identifying distressed subgroups and informing interventions in accordance with the patient's symptom profile.

The Development of Prolonged Grief in Long-Term after Terror: A Study of Parents and Siblings Bereaved by the 2011 Utøya Killings

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Background: Bereavement caused by terrorism is associated with high risk of posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS) (Neria, DiGrande, & Adams, 2011), but few have examined prolonged grief (PG)