

after terror. *Objective:* ‘The Utøya bereavement study’ is a longitudinal mixed-method study of bereaved parents ( $n = 86$ ) and siblings ( $n = 43$ ) of the 69 persons who were killed at Utøya Island, Norway in 2011. Data were collected at 18 (T1), 28 (T2) and 40 months (T3) after the killings. An eight-year follow-up (T4) is under way. The aim of the study is to examine the development of PG in the long-term, and the association between PG and PTSS. *Method:* PG was measured with the self-reported Inventory of Complicated Grief (ICG) and PTSS with the self-reported Impact of Event Scale-Revised (IES-R). We used latent growth modelling to examine the development of PG, and a cross-lagged path analysis to examine the association between PG and PTSS clusters. *Results:* The level of PG, although significantly decreasing, was high from T1 to T3 (Wågø, Byrkjedal, Sinnes, Hystad, & Dyregrov, 2017). Parents reduced their scores to a lesser degree compared to the siblings. High levels of intrusion at T1 was associated with higher levels of PG at T2, and high levels of arousal at T2 was associated with higher levels of PG at T3 (Kristensen, Gjestad, Dyregrov, Dyregrov, & Heir, In prep). *Conclusion:* Bereavement caused by terror is associated with high levels of PG in long-term. PTSS seem to affect the level of PG more than vice versa. Implications are discussed.

### **Grief, Posttraumatic Stress, and Depression Following MH17 Plane Disaster: A Four-Wave Longitudinal Study**

Lonneke Lenferink<sup>a,b</sup>, A. Nickerson<sup>c</sup>, J. de Keijser<sup>a</sup>, G. E. Smid<sup>d</sup>, and P. A. Boelen<sup>b,d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>University of Groningen, the Netherlands; <sup>b</sup>Utrecht University, the Netherlands; <sup>c</sup>University of New South Wales, Australia; <sup>d</sup>Arq Psychotrauma Expert Group, the Netherlands

*Background:* Knowledge on the course of persistent complex bereavement disorder (PCBD), posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and depression among disaster-bereaved people enhances our understanding of the aetiology and treatment of traumatic grief. *Objective:* To identify trajectories of PCBD, PTSD and depression in disaster-bereaved people (study 1) and to examine temporal associations between PCBD, PTSD and depression symptoms (study 2). *Method:* People ( $N = 172$ ) whose significant other(s) died in MH17 flight completed PCBD, PTSD and depression questionnaires 11, 22, 31 and 42 months post-loss. In study 1, distress-trajectories were identified using latent class growth modelling. In study 2, the same data were used to examine temporal associations between symptoms, using cross-lagged analysis. *Results:* In study 1, a Mild (81.8%) and Chronic (18.2%) PCBD class emerged. For PTSD and

depression we found a Mild (85.2 and 85.6%), Recovered (4.4 and 8.2%) and Chronic trajectory (10.3 and 6.2%). In study 2, changes in PCBD symptoms had a greater impact on changes in PTSD and depression symptoms than vice versa. *Conclusions:* Findings from study 1 indicate that different symptom-profiles post-loss may need different treatment. Study 2’s findings run counter to the notion that PTSD and depression symptoms should be treated before grief. We suggest that early screening and treatment of elevated grief is pivotal in preventing long-lasting distress.

## **S6.5**

### **Journalists and Online Harassment: The Psychological Impact of Threats and Aggression in Social Media and on the Web**

Klas Backholm<sup>a</sup>, Elana Newman<sup>b,c</sup>, Trond Idås<sup>a</sup>, and Gavin Rees<sup>d</sup>

<sup>a</sup>Åbo Akademy University, Finland; <sup>b</sup>Dart Centre for Trauma and Journalism, UK; <sup>c</sup>University of Tulsa, USA; <sup>d</sup>Dart Centre Europe, UK

Track: Public Health

Journalists have always risked becoming targets for criticism and harassment as a side-effect of their role as investigators of public affairs. Via social media and online instant messaging, such intimidation has taken new and more intense forms. In this symposium, researchers and trainers discuss what we know about the psychological impact of such harassment. Two presentations focus on introducing results from a comprehensive study of Norwegian journalists ( $N = 585$ ) and a pilot study of American ( $N = 66$ ) journalists. The prevalence and nature of online harassment and its potential effect on psychological well-being and media content production are presented. In the third presentation, the Dart Centre for Journalism and Trauma will present tips and guidelines for addressing online intimidation. In the final part, the chair summarizes the presentations by drawing implications about what the results mean for trauma specialists, and by leading a Q&A discussion with the symposium audience.

### **Health and Chilling Effect among Journalists who are Victims of Online Harassment**

Trond Idaas

Åbo Akademy University, Finland

*Background:* Smartphones and social media have made journalists reachable 24/7 for people who want to harass