

PsycINFO, Web of science, Scopus and complemented by citation chaining. Data extraction will be conducted from February–March 2019 including results from peer reviewed publications and grey literature in English and Scandinavian languages from 1995–2019. *Results:* Results will be presented schematically based on year, population, exposure (type and frequency), design main results and study quality assessed using the Newcastle–Ottawa Quality Assessment Scale for Cohort studies (Wells et al., 2005). *Conclusion:* A much needed overview will be presented and conclusions on the research field of workplace traumatization will be made.

5–017

The Impact of Severe Paediatric Epilepsy on Experienced Stressors, Depression and PTSD in Caregivers

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Background: Severe paediatric epilepsy (SPE) is a chronic and potential life threatening condition and, given the uncertain nature of SPE, the often co-occurring cognitive and physical dysfunction and decline, caregivers are exposed to exhaustive handling of everyday life not only dealing with seizures and treatment. This uncertainty can lead to a high level of permanent stress in parent and child. Recent studies suggest that the level of function in the family, experienced stress and the family resources to handle stressful situations have a significant influence on the child's emotional well-being two years after seizure onset. *Objectives:* To clarify the needs for support in a Danish population, increasing the possibility of targeting a precise intervention to prevent exhaustion of resources in caregivers. *Methods:* Caregivers of children with SPE submitted at the Danish Epilepsy Center were approached for participation in the study. The questionnaires Bech-19 and the International Trauma Questionnaire (ITQ) were used for measuring the level of depressive symptoms and PTSD, respectively. *Results:* A total of 168 primary caregivers (F:128/M:38) completed the survey. Mean age of children was 9.2 years ($SD = 4.83$) with a mean duration of epilepsy of 4.46 years ($SD = 3.91$). Preliminary results expose a frequency of PTSD in 15.5% of caregivers, with higher frequency in female caregivers. More than 30% show signs of moderate to severe depression. *Conclusions:* Caring for a child with SPE leaves a significant psychopathological impact on caregivers and calls for research into relevant and early family-aimed interventions.

5–018

The Relationship between Depressive Symptoms, Posttraumatic Stress Symptoms, Perceived Social Support and Suicidal Risk among a Korean Sample of Natural Disaster Survivors

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Background: Survivors may suffer psychological disturbances in the aftermath of natural disasters. *Objective:* The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship of psychological symptoms and perceived social support with the risk of suicide among natural disasters survivors in Korea. *Methods:* A total of 451 Korean survivors of natural disasters participated in this study. Their depressive and posttraumatic stress symptoms, perceived social support and suicide risk were measured. The participants were classified into three groups: minimal, low and high suicide risk groups. The psychosocial factors were compared among the three groups. Multinomial logistic regression analysis was performed to examine the relationship between several psychosocial factors and suicide risk. *Results:* The level of posttraumatic stress symptoms was higher in both low and high risk groups relative to minimal risk group. The risk of suicide also increased as depressive symptoms increased. On the other hand, the higher the social support (particularly, family support), the lower the risk of suicide. Depressive symptoms emerged as the most potent predictor of suicidality after controlling for other relevant predictors. *Conclusions:* Several psychosocial factors, particularly depressive symptoms, may have an impact on suicide risk in natural disaster survivors. Therefore, it is essential to focus on their depressive symptoms when assessing and treating natural disaster survivors.

5–019

The Power of Artistic Commemoration: Sarajevo Red Line

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Background: Sarajevo Red Line, a memorial event held on 6 April 2012, was organized to commemorate the 20th anniversary of the four-year siege of Sarajevo. An installation of 11,541 empty red chairs lined up in an 825 metre row along the main street

symbolized every victim killed during the siege. Beside this confrontative visualization of the loss, concerts, exhibitions and performances were held during the day. This poetic and dramatic event activated individual and collective mourning processes, and created an intensive and overwhelming experience (Giovannnuchi, 2013; Cerkez, 2012). *Objective:* Commemoration can be seen as a dynamic process of construction of narratives, beliefs and values about the past (Richardson, 2018) which enhances managing a traumatic past (Miller, 2012). In this study, we explored the psychological and social impact and the construction of meaning in this one-off commemoration. *Method:* A pilot case study was conducted, consisting of a restricted number ($n = 7$) of interviews with participants of this commemoration. Furthermore, thematic analyses of national and international media documents complement the data. *Results:* A systematic description of the emotional, cognitive and social impact of this novel artistic commemoration will be presented and illustrated by video segments. The potentials and limitation of an artistic commemoration, within an ethnically divided society, will be discussed. *Conclusions:* Insight into the psychological consequences and working ingredients of an artistic commemoration can enrich memory events, in order to enhance the process of managing traumatic memories on both individual as well as societal levels.

5-020

Public Commemoration as Instrument for Mental Healing? A Mixed Method Study

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Background: Collective commemoration in response to war or disaster is widespread across time and cultures. It is assumed to support those affected by the disruptive event in the process of recovery (Miller, 2012). However, the actual relationship between commemoration and mental health is complicated and evidence remains elusive. By applying a scoping review approach, we found both negative and positive effects of commemoration on grief and trauma symptoms, including a wide range of emotions (e.g., Gasparre, 2010; Watkins, 2010). Furthermore, we distinguished different factors to explain the linkage between commemoration of war or disaster and emotional reactions. *Objective:* In the Netherlands, all Dutch victims of war since World War II are annually commemorated on

Remembrance Day. By studying the impact of this event, we aim to further elucidate the potential of commemoration to enhance or retain recovery. *Method:* Mixed methods were used. As part of an experimental design, participants looked at a segment of the broadcast of Remembrance Day and filled in questionnaires including questions about emotional reactions. Quantitative data was complemented with 12 in-dept interviews. *Results:* Preliminary results demonstrate significant negative emotional responses to watching the broadcast. Further analyses are directed to determine factors that contribute to emotional change. Factors concerning individual background (such as proximity to a war) as well as response to the commemoration (such as feeling of acknowledgement) are taken into account. *Conclusion:* Outcomes will allow policy makers and social workers to make salient decisions around commemorative events that may benefit fractured communities as well as individuals.

5-021

The Role of Trauma-Informed Self-Care on Child Welfare Workers' Mental Health

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Background: Job related burnout and secondary traumatic stress are associated with mental health functioning and can intensify impairment in functioning (Tuithof et al., 2017). The impact of trauma on child welfare providers is often not discussed. Scholars are calling for self-care strategies for professionals that might mitigate negative outcomes. Recently the concept of trauma-informed self-care (TISC) has been developed (Salloum, Choi, & Stover, 2018). TISC may serve as a buffer between burnout and secondary traumatic stress and impaired mental health functioning. *Objective:* The purpose of this study was to examine the relationship of TISC on burnout and secondary trauma and mental health functioning among child welfare workers. *Method:* The sample consisted of 177 child welfare workers who completed surveys about TISC, burnout, secondary traumatic stress and mental health functioning. The TISC subscales (e.g. Organization Resources related to trainings on the effects of trauma, Organizational Practices related to supervision and support and Personal Self-Care activities that included personal self-care activities and attention to work-life balance) were used to examine the mediation effects of TISC on worker negative outcomes. *Results:* Findings suggest that personal self-care