

suicidality (Drescher et al., 2011; Litz et al., 2009). Although it is assumed that moral injury also occurs in other populations such as refugees, research has not yet systematically studied moral injury in this group. Therefore, little is known about the psychological consequences of moral injury in this population. *Objective:* The aim of this study is to explore the concept of moral injury in refugees with PTSD by means of a semi-structured interview and a self-report questionnaire on moral injury (the Moral Injury Appraisals Scale; Hoffmann, Liddell, Bryant, & Nickerson, 2018). *Method:* The interview consists of both open-ended questions and subjective ratings and is broadly divided into four sections: morally injurious events, emotional reactions, cognitions and behavioural responses. Participants are asked to describe one (or more) morally injurious event(s) and describe their emotional reactions and most important cognitions during and after the event. *Results and Conclusion:* In addition, specific behaviours and coping reactions (e.g. self-harm, social support) are discussed. The study design and preliminary results will be presented at the conference.

6-018

The Effects of the Memory Specificity Training (MEST) in Refugees with PTSD

Nora Mooren^{a,b}, Simone de la Rie^a, and Paul Boelen^b

^aArq Psychotrauma Expert Group/Centrum '45, the Netherlands; ^bUtrecht University, the Netherlands

Background: Research has indicated a clear link between symptoms of PTSD and overgeneral memory (Moore & Zoellner, 2007). Moreover, overgeneral memory is observed as a vulnerability factor for depression and PTSD (Kleim & Ehlers, 2008). Different studies to date have investigated whether a cognitive training, the Memory Specificity Training (MEST), could improve the recall of specific memories. Studies showed that the MEST training increased memory specificity and reduced PTSD symptoms (Moradiet et al., 2014). However, there is little known about the effects of this cognitive training in refugees with PTSD. *Objective:* The purpose of the current pilot study is to evaluate the potential effects of the MEST in a day care treatment for refugees with severe PTSD at Arq/Centrum '45. Specifically, the aim of the study is to explore the feasibility and potential effects of the MEST in terms of a decline in PTSD symptoms, general mental health symptoms and overgeneral memory. *Methods:* PTSD symptoms (assessed with the PCL-5), general mental health symptoms (assessed with the BSI) and overgeneral memory (measured with the Autobiographical Memory Test) were administered before and after the MEST training. Fidelity checklists were completed after each MEST training session in order to evaluate the feasibility of the training in this target group. *Results and Conclusion:* The results and conclusions will be presented at the conference.