

Abstract

The present study aimed to explore the emotion reactivity and coping strategies as the predictor for PTSD symptoms severity among the individuals with upper and lower limb amputation. It also focused on to assess relationship and difference between the emotion reactivity, coping strategies and PTSD symptoms severity. The sample consisted of 160 participants with upper and lower limb amputation between the age range of 18 – 60 ($M=38.5$) recruited from the Pakistan Society of Rehabilitation of Disable, Lahore and Hope Rehabilitation Center, Lahore. Different measures i.e. Emotion Reactivity Scale (Nock et al. 2008), Post-traumatic stress disorder checklist-5 (Weather et al. 2013) and Brief Cope Inventory (Carver, 1989) were used. The translated version of Brief Cope inventory was used. Whereas, two scales i.e. PCL-5 and ERS was translated into Urdu language for the study sample. Cronbach Alpha reliability for both scales were highly reliable (ERS, $\alpha=9.16$; PCL-5 $\alpha= 8.94$) respectively. Emotion reactivity, and coping strategies like denial, behavioral disengagement, venting and humor were found positive predictors and self-distraction, active coping, planning, acceptance and religion as negative predictors of PTSD symptoms severity. Only emotion reactivity, behavioral disengagement and self-blame found to be the significant predictors of PTSD symptoms severity. Whereas the gender and reason of amputation were significant predictors among the other demographics. Findings are implicated on the rehabilitation counseling of the individuals with amputation.

Keyword: Amputation, PTSD Symptoms severity, Emotion Reactivity, Coping Strategies.