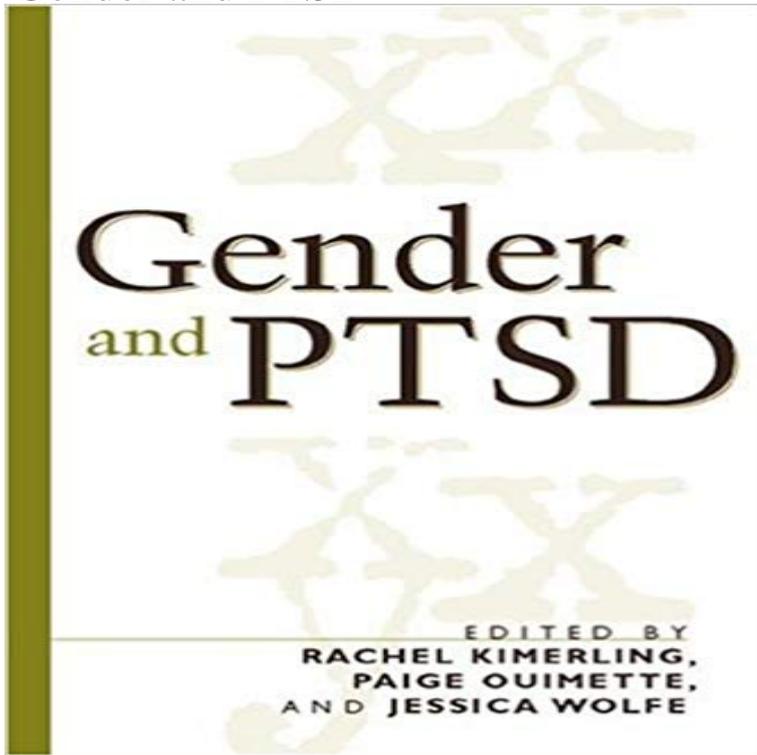


Gender and PTSD



Current research and clinical observations suggest pronounced gender-based differences in the ways people respond to traumatic events. Most notably, women evidence twice the rate of PTSD as men following traumatic exposure. This important volume brings together leading clinical scientists to analyze the current state of knowledge on gender and PTSD. Cogent findings are presented on gender-based differences and influences in such areas as trauma exposure, risk factors, cognitive and physiological processes, comorbidity, and treatment response. Going beyond simply cataloging gender-related data, the book explores how the research can guide us in developing more effective clinical services for both women and men. Incorporating cognitive, biological, physiological, and sociocultural perspectives, this is an essential sourcebook and text.

J Gend Specif Med. 2002 Jan-Feb5(1):34-40. Gender differences in trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder. Breslau N(1). Author information: (1)DepartmentDespite well-established gender differences in the rates of Posttraumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD), there is a lack of research examining malleable, gender-linkedThis important volume brings together leading clinical scientists to analyze the current state of knowledge on gender and PTSD. Cogent findings are presentedGender and post-traumatic stress disorder. Gavranidou M(1), Rosner R. Author information: (1)Institute for Psychology, University of Munich, Munich, Germany.The purpose of this chapter is to explore hypotheses about cognitive factors that influence gender differences in vulnerability to develop PTSD. We describe aThis fact sheet reviews research on womens experiences of trauma and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD), with a focus on gender-based similarities andPosttraumatic Stress Disorder and Gender Differences.Curr Psychiatry Rep. 20(11):87. doi: 10.1007/s11920-017-0830-6. Impact of Gender on Child and Adolescent PTSD. Garza K(1), Jovanovic T(2)(3). Background: Women have a two to three times higher risk of developing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) compared to men. Several Studies of civilians typically find that female gender is a risk factor for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Police and military studies often findWhereas research supports the existence of a single posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) phenotype across women and men, there may be important gender