Towards Accurate Screening And Prevention (2-ASAP): improving early risk detection and indicated prevention for Posttraumatic Stress Disorder

One in 13 Dutch adults develop lifetime posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) as a result of traumatic events, with women having a 1.5 to 2-fold increased risk compared to men. The first weeks following a traumatic event provide a unique window of opportunity for preventive interventions to reduce prevalence of long-term PTSD, related adverse outcomes and societal costs. Importantly, these interventions are only beneficial if delivered as indicated preventive intervention to individuals at high risk for PTSD. Existing prognostic screening instruments, however, still fail to adequately predict long-term PTSD when applied early post-trauma, which gravely limits possibilities for these interventions. This presentation concerns the aims and design of a recently funded 8-year consortium project to derive a sex-specific prognostic screening instrument to accurately forecast which recently trauma-exposed individuals are at risk for long-term PTSD using machine learning approaches integrating multi-domain information within large existing and new cohorts of acutely trauma-exposed adults.