

P-983 - AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL AND WORKING MEMORY RETRIEVAL ABILITY IN YOUNG CHILDREN OF PTSD VETERANS IN IRAN

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Objectives: The purpose of this survey has been studying the status of working memory and the ability of retrieval specific memory materials from autobiographical memory among PTSD veteran's young children.

Methods: The sample contains 131 high school students in 3 groups: PTSD and non-PTSD veteran's young children and young children of healthy person. They are somewhat controlled in the age and academic performance. Research instrument, were including: Beck Depression Inventory, Spielberger State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, the index of working memory of Wechsler III Test, and Autobiographical Memory Test. Data analysis has been done by the method of descriptive statistics, One way Analysis Of Variance, Scheffe Follow-up Test.

Results: The results indicate that PTSD veteran's children have lower performance in working and autobiographical memory tasks than healthy person's children have shown. The research also indicates that the state of depression and anxiety in PTSD veteran's children is higher than healthy person's children, while in these 3 components (working memory, autobiographical memory, and anxiety) between PTSD veteran's children and Non-PTSD veteran's children there is no significant differences but in the depression component there was a significant difference between them. Other research findings have shown that Non-PTSD veteran's children compared with healthy person's children have lower performance in working memory tasks, while in autobiographical memory tasks there was no significant difference, between these two groups. Levels of anxiety in Non-PTSD veteran's children were lower than healthy person's children, there is no significant difference between them in depression.

Conclusions: Neurocognitive aspects and cognitive processes can be done in future.