# Article information:

Posttraumatic growth (PTG) and posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) across ten countries: Global validation of the PTG-PTD theoretical model - ScienceDirect  
<https://www.sciencedirect.com/science/article/abs/pii/S0191886920304116>

# Article summary:

1. Posttraumatic growth (PTG) and posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) are both experienced by individuals after a traumatic event, with PTG being more commonly reported.

2. A theoretical model has been developed to explain the factors that contribute to PTG and PTD, including challenged core beliefs, cognitive processing, and the impact of disclosure.

3. The study found weak invariance in the factor loadings of the Posttraumatic Growth and Posttraumatic Depreciation Inventory - Expanded version (PTGDI-X) across ten countries, but differences in the relationships between the five PTG and PTD factors and their respective higher order factors.

# Article rating:

Appears moderately imbalanced: The article provides some useful information, but is missing several important points or pieces of evidence that would be required to present the discussed topics in a balanced and reliable way. You are encouraged to seek a more balanced perspective on the presented issues by exploring the provided research topics and looking at different information sources.

# Article analysis:

The article "Posttraumatic growth (PTG) and posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) across ten countries: Global validation of the PTG-PTD theoretical model" explores the concept of posttraumatic growth (PTG) and posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) in ten different countries. The study aims to validate the PTG-PTD theoretical model and identify psycho-social factors that explain PTG and PTD.

The article provides a comprehensive overview of the five domains of PTG, which include increased self-reliance, changed quality of relationships, finding a new path in life, greater appreciation for life, and spiritual/existential changes. The authors also acknowledge that people can experience both positive and negative changes after a trauma, which they refer to as PTD.

The study found that respondents reported more PTG than PTD overall, consistent with previous studies. However, little research has been conducted on the domain level of PTD. The authors hypothesized that challenged core beliefs would be positively associated with PTG, whereas event centrality would be positively associated with both PTG and PTD.

The article presents several potential biases and limitations. Firstly, the study relies on self-reported data from participants who may not accurately recall or report their experiences. Secondly, the sample size varies across countries, which could impact the generalizability of findings. Thirdly, there is no control group to compare results against individuals who did not experience trauma.

Additionally, while the article acknowledges that people can experience both positive and negative changes after a trauma, it primarily focuses on PTG rather than exploring PTD in-depth. The authors also do not provide evidence for their claims about the relationship between challenged core beliefs/event centrality and PTG/PTD.

Overall, while this article provides valuable insights into the concept of PTG/PTD across different cultures, it is important to consider its potential biases and limitations. Further research is needed to fully understand the complex nature of PTG and PTD.

# Topics for further research:

* In-depth exploration of posttraumatic depreciation (PTD) and its domains
* Critiques and limitations of the PTG-PTD theoretical model
* Comparison of PTG and PTD across different types of trauma
* Long-term effects of PTG and PTD on mental health and well-being
* Cultural differences in the experience and expression of PTG and PTD
* The role of social support and coping strategies in facilitating PTG and mitigating PTD.

# Report location:

<https://www.fullpicture.app/item/d133d8b0928c9b4a5e8cc3bf569ca18a>