The Impact of Preservice Trauma on Post Traumatic Stress Disorder Symptomatology in U.S. Marine Corps Reservists

Noelle C. Turner

Indiana University of Pennsylvania

Follow this and additional works at: http://knowledge.library.iup.edu/etd

Recommended Citation
http://knowledge.library.iup.edu/etd/551

This Dissertation is brought to you for free and open access by Knowledge Repository @ IUP. It has been accepted for inclusion in Theses and Dissertations (All) by an authorized administrator of Knowledge Repository @ IUP. For more information, please contact cclouser@iup.edu, sara.parme@iup.edu.
STUDENT HAS RESTRICTED ACCESS TO FULL TEXT OF THE DISSERTATION.

ONLY COVER PAGES AND ABSTRACT ARE AVAILABLE AT THIS TIME
THE IMPACT OF PRESERVICE TRAUMA ON POST TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER SYMPTOMATOLOGY IN U.S. MARINE CORPS RESERVISTS

A Dissertation
Submitted to the School of Graduate Studies and Research
in Partial Fulfillment of the
Requirements for the Degree
Doctor of Psychology

Noelle C. Turner
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
August 2012
Indiana University of Pennsylvania
School of Graduate Studies and Research
Department of Psychology

We hereby approve the dissertation of

Noelle C. Turner

Candidate for the degree of Doctor of Psychology

____________________
Lynda M. Federoff, Ph.D.
Associate Professor of Psychology, Advisor

____________________
Dasen Luo, Ph.D.
Professor of Psychology

____________________
Cora Lou Sherburne, Ph.D.
Assistant Professor of Psychology

ACCEPTED

____________________
Timothy P Mack, Ph.D.
Dean
School of Graduate Studies and Research
The identification of predictors for combat-related PTSD has been a subject of scientific inquiry for decades. Using a sample of United States Marine Corps Reservists (N=121), this study investigated whether trauma prior to military enlistment could be a predictor for symptomatology and severity of combat-related PTSD, depression, and alcohol abuse. Results did not indicate any significant differences in PTSD, depression, and alcohol abuse symptomatology between Marines who have experienced pre-military trauma and those who have not, although many of the mean scores were found to be in the hypothesized direction. The implications of these findings on future research are discussed.