
Evaluating trauma profile and interventions used in a Hispanic population: A systematic review preliminary results

Evaluación del perfil de trauma y las intervenciones utilizadas en una población hispana: Una revisión sistemática de los resultados preliminares

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Abstract

The multiple definitions of trauma have led to difficulties in research conceptualization and evidence inconsistencies regarding the effectiveness of trauma-focused interventions to treat trauma, particularly among the Hispanic population. This systematic review examines the effectiveness of trauma-focused interventions to treat trauma-related symptoms in the Hispanic population. The objectives of this study are: 1) contrast the definitions of trauma, 2) identify the types of traumas that have been studied in the Hispanic population, and 3) examine the effectiveness of the trauma-focused interventions used in the Hispanic population to treat trauma-related symptoms. This systematic review followed the design proposed in De León-Casillas et al. 2020. Full-text peer-reviewed published between 2017-2020 were searched in EBSCOHost, PsychArticles, PsychInfo, Medline, and Pubmed. The search strategy consisted of 17 keywords. Experimental and quasi-experimental studies that examined the effectiveness of trauma-focused interventions to treat trauma-related symptoms among Hispanic adults between 21-65 years were included. Following the GRADE approach, researchers conducted a Risk of Bias Assessment. From the 467 initial articles, 463 were excluded. Content-Analysis in Nvivo-12 was conducted to synthesize the articles (N = 4). Only one study provided an explicit definition of trauma. Types of traumas reported were: Intimate-Partner Violence (n = 1), Severe Accident (n = 1), Sexual Assault (n = 1) and Natural Disaster (n = 1). Reported trauma-focused interventions were CPT (n = 1), IIDEA (n = 1), MEP (n = 1) and PE (n = 1). The synthesized articles reported that these trauma-focused interventions effectively treat trauma-related symptoms in the Hispanic population.