

Clinical characteristics of adults reporting repressed, recovered or continuous memories of childhood sexual abuse

Deskripsi Lengkap: <https://lib.ui.ac.id/detail?id=20429115&lokasi=lokal>

Abstrak

The authors assessed women and men who either reported continuous memories of their childhood sexual abuse (CSA, $n = 92$), reported recovering memories of CSA ($n = 38$), reported believing they harbored repressed memories of CSA ($n = 42$), or reported never having been sexually abused ($n = 36$). Men and women were indistinguishable on all clinical and psychometric measures. The 3 groups that reported abuse scored similarly on measures of anxiety, depression, dissociation, and absorption. These groups also scored higher than the control group. Inconsistent with betrayal trauma theory, recovered memory participants were not more likely to report abuse by a parent or stepparent than were continuous memory participants. Rates of depression and posttraumatic stress disorder did not differ between the continuous and recovered memory groups.