**S32. Psychological Resilience Following Sexual Assault Predicts Improved Mental Health Outcomes**

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**Background:** Little data exists regarding receipt of mental health care services by sexual assault (SA) survivors in the early aftermath of SA.

**Methods:** Women SA survivors ≥18 years of age who presented for emergency care within 72 hours of assault to one of the 12 sexual assault centers in the Better Tomorrow Network were enrolled. Six-week follow-up assessment included an evaluation of posttraumatic stress symptoms (PTSS, DSM-IV PCL, score ≥ 30 defined significant PTSS) and health care services received. Qualitative comments were collected regarding barriers to care.

**Results:** To date 411 women have been enrolled and 337/411 (82%) have completed six-week follow-up assessment. To date 411 women have been enrolled and 337/411 have enrolled to date (n=422), 338/422 (80%) have completed six-week follow-up. Increased educational attainment was associated with increased PR, but not income. Increased PR one week after SA was associated with better pre-SA health: reduced PTS [r=-.155(.003)], depressive symptoms [r=-.365(<.001)], anxiety symptoms [r=-.340(<.001)], prior trauma [r=-.136(.007)], past pain [r=-.130(.010)], and improved global mental [r=.456(<.001)] and physical [r=.290(<.001)] health. Increased PR one week after SA predicted reduced depressive symptoms at six weeks [r=-.141(.011)] and increased global mental health [r=.140(.005)], but not reduced PTS or anxiety symptoms.

**Conclusions:** Increased PR one week after SA predicts depressive symptoms and improved global mental health at six weeks. Reduced lifetime trauma and better pre-SA mental and physical health are associated with increased peritraumatic PR. Further studies are needed to better understand and augment resilience after SA.

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**S33. The Effects of Early Life Stress on Fear Generalisation**

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**Background:** Early life stress increases the risk of developing anxiety, and in this study we examined whether this might be due to the impact of early life stress on fear generalisation. Other research suggests that anxiety leads to greater generalisation, yet the relationship between early life stress has not been examined.

**Methods:** Rats were exposed to maternal separation (i.e., MS), a model for early life stress, where pups were separated from the dam on postnatal days 2-14, or reared as normal (i.e., standard reared, SR). In adulthood, rats received context conditioning and were tested for fear to the conditioning context or to a similar, but novel, context.

**Results:** SR rats showed higher levels of fear to the conditioning context compared to the similar context (p=.01), whereas MS rats displayed high fear to both contexts (p>.05) when tested the day after training. MS rats did discriminate