**Moral Injury in Adolescents Exposed to War-Related Continuous Traumatic Stress in Ukraine**

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**Background:** The ongoing war in Ukraine has exposed adolescents to continuous traumatic stress (CTS), leading to psychological challenges, including moral injury (MI) (Kidwell & Kerig, 2021; Zasiekina et al., 2024). MI refers to the emotional distress resulting from forced action or inacting that violates moral values in moral paradoxical situations during the war (Fleming, 2021). While MI has been studied primarily among military personnel, the prevalence and impacts of MI among youth in war-torn regions are less understood. This presentation examines MI in Ukrainian adolescents exposed to war-related CTS, highlighting its risk and protective factors.

**Methods:** A hierarchical regression analysis was conducted to assess the influence of demographic, family, and personal trauma factors on MI in the Ukrainina adolescents (n=418, mean age was 18.90± 2.19).

**Results:** In *Model 1*, gender, age, family trauma, adverse childhood experiences, and displacement were included, explaining 8.9% of the variance in distress scores (Adjusted R² = .078, *p* < .001). *Model 2* added friendship and family attitude, resulting in a slight increase in explained variance to 11.7% (Adjusted R² = .117, *p* < .001). *Model 3* introduced posttraumatic stress symptoms (PCL) as a predictor, which significantly enhanced the model, accounting for 29.1% of the variance (Adjusted R² = .277, *p* < .001). In the final model, significant predictors included gender, perceived family attitude, and PCL scores, underscoring female gender, posttraumatic symptoms and supportive family dynamics as influential factors.

**Conclusions:** These insights may inform targeted interventions aimed at reducing trauma-related distress in conflict-affected youth populations.