**Maladaptive Social Responses Adding Complexity to Posttraumatic Stress After Terror**

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**Background:** Young survivors’ posttraumatic experiencesof enduring changes in the perception of self and relatedness to others – such as being a fragile person in a scary world, termed maladaptive appraisals or disturbances in self-organization (DSO), may contribute importantly to the increased risk of adverse long-term post-traumatic stress and pain, related to complex PTSD. Being the target of violence and hate versus support and acknowledgement could pose potent malleable.

**Objective:** To explore how survivors’ identity and experiences of social responses relate to DSO and pain following exposure to a terror attack.

**Methods:** As of November 2024, the N=550 bereaved and survivors, as registered by the police, of the terror attack during Oslo Pride, June 25th, 2022, targeting LHBTQ+ individuals were invited to an interview study*,*of whom xx participated. All participants were asked about degree of exposure to the attack, self-identification as queer, complex posttraumatic stress symptoms (ITQ - DSO), pain experiences of social response, including support and hate, following the terror. Posttraumatic stress, DSO and pain served as separate outcomes in multivariable linear regression models.

**Results:** Supportive social response is hypothesized to mitigate the consequences of terror, whilst negative social responses potentiate symptomatology. As LHBTQ+ individuals were targets of the terror and post trauma hate, queer identity is hypothesized to moderate the impact of exposure on outcomes both directly and indirectly through increasing risk of more adverse social responses.

**Conclusion:** (Mal)Adaptive social responses may play key roles in fostering resiliency and inclusivity versus marginalization in survivors and society following terror.