

**Edited by:**

**Prof. Clara Pracana**

Full and Training Member of the Portuguese Association of Psychoanalysis and Psychoanalytic  
Psychotherapy, Portugal

&

**Prof. Michael Wang**

Emeritus Professor of Clinical Psychology, University of Leicester, United Kingdom

Published in Lisbon, Portugal, by W.I.A.R.S.

[www.wiars.org](http://www.wiars.org)

**Copyright © 2023 World Institute for Advanced Research and Science**

All rights are reserved. Permission is granted for personal and educational use only.

Commercial copying, hiring and lending is prohibited. The whole or part of this publication material cannot be reproduced, reprinted, translated, stored or transmitted, in any form or means, without the written permission of the publisher. The publisher and authors have taken care that the information and recommendations contained herein are accurate and compatible with the generally accepted standards at the time of publication.

The individual essays remain the intellectual properties of the contributors.

ISBN: 978-989-53614-9-6

## VICARIOUS POSTTRAUMATIC GROWTH IN DEATH CARE WORK

**Annalisa Grandi, Marco Rizzo, Daniela Converso, & Lara Colombo**

*Department of Psychology, University of Turin (Italy)*

### **Abstract**

Working with trauma is difficult and can leave indelible marks on the personal lives of the professionals involved as well as affect their ability to work. However, sometimes positive effects can occur, such as vicarious posttraumatic growth (Calhoun & Tedeschi, 2004; Tedeschi et al., 2018). The aim of the present study is to investigate the role of vicarious posttraumatic growth (VPTG) in the relationship between secondary traumatic stress (STS) and work ability (WA) in a sample of 254 funeral industry workers in Northern Italy. Regression analysis with interaction was performed using PROCESS version 4.1 (model 1). The results showed a significant direct and negative relationship between STS and WA and a significant and positive relationship between VPTG and WA. The interaction between STS and VPTG was also statistically significant. When analyzing the moderation effect, it turns out that at low and moderate levels of VPTG, the conditional effect was negative and statistically significant. Interestingly, the relationship between the two variables flattened when the VPTG level was high, i.e., STS exposure had no more significant and negative effect on WA, as if VPTG had a sort of protective role from STS. The results of the present study provide important new insights into the role of VPTG in work environments with daily trauma exposure, such as death care work.

**Keywords:** *Vicarious posttraumatic growth, secondary traumatic stress, work ability, funeral industry, death care work.*

---

## PERCEIVED EXTERNAL RESOURCES OF RESILIENCE AND THEIR ROLE IN LIFE SATISFACTION

**Lenka Abrinková<sup>1</sup>, Oľga Orosová<sup>2</sup>, & Viera Čurová<sup>3</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>University Counselling Centre, Pavol Jozef Safarik University in Kosice (Slovakia)*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Educational Psychology and Psychology of Health, Pavol Jozef Safarik University in Kosice (Slovakia)*

*<sup>3</sup>Department of Psychology, Pavol Jozef Safarik University in Kosice (Slovakia)*

### **Abstract**

External resources of resilience along with internal assets facilitate the healthy development. Resilience and its external resources are key factors in life satisfaction especially when facing adversity. In early adolescence, this often comes from the home environment. The main aim of this study is to investigate the mediation role of external resources of resilience between individual family adversity factors and life satisfaction. 132 (53% female) early adolescents (mean age = 13.45; SD = 0.52) participated in the research. The external resources of resilience were represented by peer support, home support, home meaningful participation, school support, school meaningful participation, school connectedness, community support and community meaningful participation. The family adversity factors were assessed through conflict, antagonism and punishment scales for mothers and fathers separately. The life satisfaction scale served as the dependent variable. A parallel mediation model with multiple X-variables was used to analyze the data. Regarding life satisfaction, the mediation analysis showed an indirect effect of antagonism with the mother and father on life satisfaction through home meaningful participation and school connectedness. In conclusion, antagonism with mothers and fathers undermined home meaningful participation and school connectedness which led to a lower level of life satisfaction. Thus, home adversity effect broader social environment than expected and not only intervention in the home environment is recommended but also the promotion of other external resilience factors

**Keywords:** *Resilience, family adversity, adolescents.*

---