

Information om Transkulturel Psykiatri, maj 2009

NYHEDER

3000 indvandrere kom på førtidspension i 2008, og hver 5. nytilkendte førtidspension blev givet til en indvandrer. Psykiske lidelser var i høj grad årsagen.
28. maj 2009 / David Elmer, Morten Bjørn Hansen

Sidste år fik Danmark godt 13.100 nye førtidspensionister. Hver femte var indvandrer, selv om de kun udgør knap ni procent af befolkningen. Det var i høj grad psykiske lidelser hos indvandrerne, der førte til den livsvarige ydelse.

Det viser en endnu ikke offentliggjort analyse af førtidspensionsområdet, som DA har foretaget. Indvandrerne på førtidspension består hovedsageligt, 85 pct., af indvandrere fra ikke-vestlige lande. Og mens de vestlige indvandrere, havde et sygdomsmønster, der ligner dem med dansk herkomst, så fik ikke-vestlige indvandrere i 69 procent af tilfældene førtidspension som følge af en psykisk lidelse. Det fik 44 pct. af dem af dansk herkomst.

Agenda : arbejdsmarkedspolitisk analyse 10, 2009

Læs artiklen her:

<http://woview.infomedia.dk/?url=http://agenda.da.dk/supershowdoc.asp%K3Fpid=20090527144952LJS&OpoIntData=20ed0f5176f165fca57a0b180a24223JmlkX3NpdGU9MzA0MSZpZF9hcnRyY2xIPTE3NTAmaWRfdXNlcj01MTk4JmlkX2FwcGxpY2F0aW9uPTEwMDAyODgmaWRfcGFydG5lcj00Jmxhbmc9ZGEmbW9uPTEmbWF0Y2hlc0iZGFuc2sgZmx5Z3RuaW5nZWdqYXRpb24iOCAiZmx5Z3RuaW5nZSI5ICJpbmR2YW5kcmVyljEz>

Akademiuddannelsen til tolkning i dansk

Formålet med uddannelsen er at:

Uddanne tolke, der kan levere tolkning på et højt både fagligt og etisk niveau, herunder levere korrekt tolkning i dialogen ved at oversætte det usagte eller underforståede, der ligger i en forskelligartet kulturel referenceramme.

Uddanne tolke til både det offentlige og private arbejdsmarked med særligt fokus på velfærdsområderne, sundhedsområdet og politi- og retsområdet.

Læs mere på Danmarks Forvaltningshøjskoles hjemmeside :

http://www.dfhnet.dk/kurser_uddannelser/uddannelser/akademi_tolkning.aspx

Flygtninges krigstraumer gør deres børn kriminelle

Informations netavis 2. maj 2009 / Emil Rottbøll, Sanne Maja Funch Christensen

Bandekrig, vold og indbrud. Unge med flygtningebaggrund er voldsomt overrepræsenteret i kriminalitetsstatistikkerne. De har arvet forældrenes psykiske traumer.

Mange af de bandemedlemmer, der tager aktiv del i den verserende konflikt i København, kommer fra flygtningefamilier. For dem er vold en naturlig måde at løse konflikter på.

læs artiklen her : <http://www.information.dk/189994>

ICFprojekt (International Classification of Functioning, Disability and Health)

OASISs hjemmeside 29. maj 2009

De europæiske rehabiliteringscentre holdt årligt netværksmøde i Barcelona den 5.-8. maj. Temaet for mødet var forskning. OASIS holdt oplæg om de 7 danske centres fælles ICF projekt om udvikling af monitoreringsredskaber for rehabilitering, hvilket der var ganske stor interesse for.

På mødet diskuterede man desuden "best practice" på området og drøftede endvidere samarbejdsmuligheder omkring forskning.

Næste års netværksmøde skal foregå i København, hvor RCT og OASIS i fællesskab vil være værter.

Læs mere her: <http://www.oasis-rehab.dk/index.htm>

OASIS søger om at blive regionsfunktion vedrørende traumatiserede flygtninge

OASISs hjemmeside 29. maj 2009

Behandlingen af traumatiserede flygtninge er nu et formelt speciale under psykiatrien. Administrativt betyder det, at private sygehuse skal indsende en ansøgning om varetagelse af sine specialfunktioner til Sundhedsstyrelsen som led i dennes specialeplanlægning.

Specialeplanlægningen omfatter principper, krav og anbefalinger til både private og offentlige hospitaler.

OASIS har besluttet at ansøge om at blive en såkaldt regionsfunktion.

Psykoterapi med traumatiserede flygtninge : behandlingsmanual

Jensen, Mette; Hjortkjær, Dorte Boye; Parwani, Naderah; Hero, Eneli Kramer; Hansen, Kenan; Calmer, Juno

I april 2008 blev der på Psykiatrisk Center Gentofte oprettet en ny klinik ved navn Psykiatrisk Traumeklinik for Flygtninge, PTF. Klinikken har til formål at behandle voksne flygtninge eller familiesammenførte, der er ramt af den traumerelaterede lidelse PTSD. PTSD er kendetegnet ved udviklingen af særlige symptomer efter udsættelse for forskellige traumatiske hændelser. Grundsymptomerne er invaderende genoplevelser af traumat, ubehag ved og undgåelse af situationer, der minder om traumat, øget alarmberedskab samt social tilbagetrækning. PTSD kompliceres ofte af komorbide lidelser som depression og angst.

...

Den første version af den psykoterapeutiske behandlingsmanual er nu klar til at blive afprøvet. Ved konstant at dokumentere og måle på de benyttede behandlingstiltag er vi indstillet på løbende at ændre behandlingsindholdet, hvis der viser sig ikke er tilstrækkelig effekt. Man må begynde et sted, hvis man vil finde ud af, hvordan man bedst behandler de traumatiserede flygtninge, og det kan forskningen i PTF forhåbentlig bidrage med.

Psykolog nyt 10, 2009

Læs artiklen her: <http://infolink2003.elbo.dk/PsyNyt/Dokumenter/doc/15905.pdf>

LITTERATUR

ARTIKLER FRA FAGLIGE TIDSSKRIFTER

Accentuation of suicides but not homicides with rising latitudes of Greenland in the sunny months

Björkstén, Karin Sparring; Kripke, Daniel F.; Bjerregaard, Peter

Abstract

Background

Seasonal variation in suicides has been shown in many countries. We assessed the seasonality and the variation with latitude in suicides and homicides, and the impact of alcohol on the seasonality in suicides.

Methods

Official computerized registers on causes of death in all Greenland during 1968-2002 were used. Sales data on beer from one of the major food store chains for July 2005-June 2006 were examined. Seasonal variation was assessed by Rayleigh's test for circular distributions.

Results

There were a total of 1351 suicides and 308 homicides. The suicides rate varied from 4.2 /100 000 person-years in 1971 to 128.4 /100 000 person-years in 1987. The homicide rate varied from 2.1/ 100 000 person-years in 1969-1970 to 34.8/100 000 person-years in 1988. Out of the 1351 suicides, 80.5% were committed by men and 19.5% by women. Median age was 25 years (n=1351; Range 11-84 years). Violent methods of suicide were used in 95 % of all cases (n=1286). Out of the 308 homicide victims, 61 % were men and 39 % were women, and 13 % were killed in multiple homicide events.

There was a significant seasonal variation with peaks in June and troughs in the winter in all suicide cases (n=1351, $r=0.07$; $Z=7.58$, $p<0.001$), in violent suicides (n=1286; $r=0.07$; $Z=6.97$; $p<0.001$), in suicides in men (n=1087; $r=0.07$; $Z=5.39$; $p<0.002$), and in women (n=264; $r=0.10$; $Z=2.36$; $p<0.05$), but not in homicides nor in consumption of beer. There was a bi-phasic seasonal variation in suicide victims where an alcohol-related condition was included in the death certificate. Suicides were more concentrated in the summer months north of the Arctic Circle (n=577, $r=0.09$, $Z=4.45$, $p<0.01$) than south of it (n=769, $r=0.07$, $Z=3.76$, $p<0.002$) and most concentrated in North Greenland (n= 33; $r=0.35$; $Z=4.11$; $p<0.01$), where 48%

of suicides occurred during the period of constant light. When including astronomical twilight in the constant light period 82 % occurred during this time.

Conclusions

There was a concentration of suicides but not homicides in the summer months in all Greenland. The concentration was most pronounced at high latitudes.

BMC psychiatry 9(20), 24 pp., 2009

download artiklen som pdf-fil herfra: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-244X/9/20/abstract>

The Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT): reliability and validity of the Greek version

Moussas, George; Dadouti, Georgia; Douzenis, Athanassios; Poulis, Evangelos; Tzelembis, Athanassios; Bratis, Dimitris; Christodoulou, Christos; Lykouras, Lefteris

Abstract

Background

Problems associated with alcohol abuse are recognised by the World Health Organization as a major health issue, which according to most recent estimations is responsible for 1.4% of the total world burden of morbidity and has been proven to increase mortality risk by 50%. Because of the size and severity of the problem, early detection is very important. This requires easy to use and specific tools. One of these is the Alcohol Use Disorders Identification Test (AUDIT).

Aim

This study aims to standardise the questionnaire in a Greek population.

Methods

AUDIT was translated and back-translated from its original language by two English-speaking psychiatrists. The tool contains 10 questions. A score ≥ 11 is an indication of serious abuse/dependence. In the study, 218 subjects took part: 128 were males and 90 females. The average age was 40.71 years (± 11.34). From the 218 individuals, 109 (75 male, 34 female) fulfilled the criteria for alcohol dependence according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, 4th edition (DSM-IV), and presented requesting admission; 109 subjects (53 male, 56 female) were healthy controls.

Results

Internal reliability (Cronbach α) was 0.80 for the controls and 0.80 for the alcohol-dependent individuals. Controls had significantly lower average scores (t test $P < 0.001$) when compared to the alcoholics. The questionnaire's sensitivity for scores > 8 was 0.98 and its specificity was 0.94 for the same score. For the alcohol-dependent sample 3% scored as false negatives and from the control group 1.8% scored false positives. In the alcohol-dependent sample there was no difference between males and females in their average scores (t test $P > 0.05$).

Conclusions

The Greek version of AUDIT has increased internal reliability and validity. It detects 97% of the alcohol-dependent individuals and has a high sensitivity and specificity. AUDIT is easy to use, quick and reliable and can be very useful in detection alcohol problems in sensitive populations.

Annals of general psychiatry 8(11), 14 pp., 2009

artiklen kan downloades herfra: <http://www.annals-general-psychiatry.com/content/8/1/11/abstract>

Clozaril and Allah - a patient's journey into wellness : a case report and cultural formulation

Varma, Sudeepta

Abstract

This article reports the case of a 27-year-old Haitian man who has been in treatment for schizoaffective disorder in New York. His family of origin is Christian, but he identifies as a Muslim. The patient's psychiatric illness first took the form of an existential depression that led him on a quest for meaning, attracting him to Islamic ideals. His emerging psychotic symptoms then caused him to misperceive his role and relationship to the Islamic teachings. After numerous inpatient hospitalizations, and failed medication trials, he was started on Clozaril (clozapine). His interest and commitment to Islam, initially seen as a symptom of his illness, was

later recognized and used as an integral part of his treatment. This patient attributes his success to two major factors: Clozaril and Allah.

Journal of muslim mental health 3(1), 89-97, 2008

Effects of client and therapist ethnicity and ethnic matching: A prospective naturalistic study of outpatient mental health treatment in Northern Norway

Møllersen, Snefrid; Sexton, Harold C.; Holte, Arne

Abstract

We explored the effects of ethnicity on mental health treatment in the population of North Norway that largely consists of indigenous Sami and non-Sami Norwegians. As the two groups are comparable in their socio-economics, ethnic effects can be separated from their most common confounders. The effect of client and therapist ethnicity and client-therapist ethnic match on treatment was examined among psychiatric outpatients in this setting. Client ($n=335$) and therapist ($n=33$) demographics and ethnicity were recorded prior to intake. Self-reported psychosocial distress was recorded at intake, termination and 20-month follow-up. Therapists reported their clinical assessment, treatment delivery at intake and discharge. The results indicated that therapist ethnicity was associated with the amount and type of service provided but improvement was not. Both the delivery of treatment and improvement did not differ significantly by client ethnicity. Ethnic matching was associated with greater symptomatic improvement in treatments of moderate duration.

Keywords: Ethnicity; Ethnic match; Indigenous population; Outpatient mental health treatment
Nordic journal of psychiatry 63(3), 246-255, 2009

The level of non-Western immigrants' use of acute psychiatric care compared with ethnic Norwegians over an 8-year period

Berg, John E.

Abstract

Immigrants are assumed by many to have more mental health problems than the population in the countries they have emigrated to, and clinicians have the impression that an increasing number of non-Western immigrants are referred to acute psychiatric care. Patients referred over an 8-year period to an acute care facility, responsible for a catchment area of close to 100,000 inhabitants in Oslo, Norway, were scrutinized to study the latter assumption. In total 792 men and 701 women (47.0%) were referred. There were 168 men and 59 women among the non-Western immigrants, i.e. 26.0% of the non-Western immigrants were women, whereas 50.2% or 611 out of 1217 ethnic Norwegians were women. Non-Western immigrants were referred twice as often in 2007, $n=40$, as in 2000, $n=19$. Non-Western immigrants as a percentage of the other referred patients increased from 15.2% to 16.0% in 2006, which was lower than the representation in the general population. Mean age was lower for non-Western immigrants, 34.6 (standard deviation, $s=14.7$) than for ethnic Norwegians 39.5 ($s=11.6$). Mean length of stay was lower for ethnic Norwegians. If the prevalence of mental disorders is the same or higher in immigrants than in the original population, this study indicates that they are under-represented among referred patients from the catchment area population. This seems to be the case especially for women.

Keywords: Access to treatment; Acute psychiatry; Epidemiology; Gender difference; Immigrants
Nordic journal of psychiatry 63(3), 217-222, 2009

Measuring perceived racism and psychosis in African-Caribbean patients in the United Kingdom : the modified perceived racism scale

Chakraborty, Apu T.; McKenzie, Kwame J.; Leavey, Gerard; King, Michael B.

Abstract

Aim

The increased rate of psychosis and poorer service-related outcomes in UK African-Caribbean's may in part be related to racism; racism as an aetiological factor remains comparatively under-investigated. We wanted to develop a measure of perceived racism in UK African-Caribbean patients with psychosis

Method

We modified the Perceived Racism Scale (PRS) by substituting a mental health-services' racism domain for the employment-racism domain and administered it to a sample of 150 individuals.

Results

110 people completed the PRS with a total mean perceived racism score of 54.2 for the previous year and 71.3 for the lifetime. The modified instrument had good internal consistency, and both a similar factor-analytic structure and sampling adequacy to the original instrument.

Clinical implications

The modified PRS was acceptable to the sample, withstands statistical scrutiny and produced similar totals to those in previously-tested populations. Subjective measurement of perceived racism may improve understanding of psychosis in African-Caribbean's; improve engagement and, hopefully, outcome.

Clinical practice and epidemiology in mental health 5(10), 221,4 pp. 2009

download artiklen herfra: <http://www.cpementalhealth.com/content/5/1/10>

A randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled trial to assess the efficacy of topiramate in the treatment of post-traumatic stress disorder

Mello, Marcelo Feijó; Yeh, Mary Sau Ling; Neto, Jair Barbosa; Braga, Luciana Lorens; Fiks, Jose Paulo; Mendes, Daniela Deise; Moriyama, Tais S.; Valente, Nina Leão Marques; Costa, Mariana Caddrobi Pupo; Mattos, Patricia; Bressan, Rodrigo Affonseca; Baxter, Sergio Andreoli; Mari, Jair Jesus

Abstract

Background

Topiramate might be effective in the treatment of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) because of its antikindling effect and its action in both inhibitory and excitatory neurotransmitters. Open-label studies and few controlled trials have suggested that this anticonvulsant may have therapeutic potential in PTSD. This 12-week randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled clinical trial will compare the efficacy of topiramate with placebo and study the tolerability of topiramate in the treatment of PTSD.

Methods and design

Seventy-two adult outpatients with DSM-IV-diagnosed PTSD will be recruited from the violence program of Federal University of São Paulo Hospital (UNIFESP). After informed consent, screening, and a one week period of wash out, subjects will be randomized to either placebo or topiramate for 12 weeks. The primary efficacy endpoint will be the change in the Clinician-administered PTSD scale (CAPS) total score from baseline to the final visit at 12 weeks.

Discussion

The development of treatments for PTSD is challenging due to the complexity of the symptoms and psychiatric comorbidities. The selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are the mainstream treatment for PTSD, but many patients do not have a satisfactory response to antidepressants. Although there are limited clinical studies available to assess the efficacy of topiramate for PTSD, the findings of prior trials suggest this anticonvulsant may be promising in the management of these patients.

BMC psychiatry 2009, 9(28), 16 pp., 2009

download artiklen herfra: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-244X/9/28/abstract>

Reliability and validity of the Chinese version of the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia

Xiao, Weidong; Liu, Hao; Zhang, Hongyan; Liu, Qi;Fu, Peixin; Chen, Jingxu; Wang, Xiaoping; Wang, Gaohua; Li, Lingzhi; Shu, Liang

Abstract

Objective

The aim of the present study was to determine the reliability and validity of the Chinese version of the Calgary Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS-C) in schizophrenia patients.

Method

One hundred and one inpatients from four mental health units who met DSM-IV criteria for schizophrenia were enrolled. The Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), Hamilton Depression Rating Scale (HDRS-24), Simpson-Augus Rating Scale (SAS), and Barnes Acathisia Rating Scale (BARS) were

administered by the first rater, whereas the CDSS-C was assessed by a second independent rater.

Results

The internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha = 0.80$) and the inter-rater reliability (κ coefficient >0.79) were good. The test-retest reliability was high ($r = 0.927$). The scale had good construct validity, with statistically significant correlations with the HDRS-24, G6 item (depression) of PANSS, and significant weak correlations with the general psychopathology subscale of PANSS. The CDSS-C showed no correlation with the positive and negative subscale of PANSS, the SAS and the BARS.

Conclusion

The Chinese version of CDSS is a valid and reliable instrument for the assessment of depression in schizophrenia.

Keywords depression; motor side-effects; negative symptoms; rating scale; reliability; schizophrenia; validity
Australian and New Zealand journal of psychiatry 43(6), 548-553, 2009

Schizophrenia and birthplace of paternal and maternal grandfather in the Jerusalem perinatal cohort prospective study

Harlap, Susan; Perrin, Mary C.; Deutsch, Lisa; Kleinhaus, K.; Fennig, Shmuel; Nahon, Daniella; Teitelbaum, A.; Friedlander, Y.; Malaspina, Dolores

Abstract

Some forms of epigenetic abnormalities transmitted to offspring are manifested in differences in disease incidence that depend on parent-of-origin. To explore whether such phenomena might operate in schizophrenia spectrum disorders, we estimated the relative incidence of these conditions in relation to parent-of-origin by considering the two grandfathers' countries of birth. In a prospective cohort of 88,829 offspring, born in Jerusalem in 1964–76 we identified 637 cases through Israel's psychiatric registry. Relative risks (RR) were estimated for paternal and maternal grandfathers' countries of birth using proportional hazards methods, controlling for parents' ages, low social class and duration of marriage. After adjusting for multiple observations, we found no significant differences between descendants of maternal or paternal grandfathers born in Iraq, Iran, Turkey, Syria, Yemen, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya/Egypt, Poland, USSR, Czechoslovakia, Germany or the USA. Those with paternal grandfathers from Romania (RR=1.9, 95% CI=1.3–2.8) or Hungary (1.6, 1.0–2.6) showed an increased incidence; however, those with maternal grandfathers from these countries experienced reduced incidence (RR=0.5, 0.3–0.8 and 0.4, 0.2–0.8). In post-hoc analyses we found that results were similar whether the comparison groups were restricted to descendants of other Europeans or included those from Western Asia and North Africa; and effects of paternal grandfathers from Romania/Hungary were more pronounced in females, while effects of maternal grandfathers from these countries were similar in males and females. These post-hoc "hypothesis-generating" findings lead one to question whether some families with ancestors in Romania or Hungary might carry a variant or mutation at a parentally imprinted locus that is altering susceptibility to schizophrenia. Such a locus, if it exists, might involve the X chromosome.

Keywords: Schizophrenia; Jews; Cohort studies; Incidence; Relative risk; Maternal; Paternal; Grandfathers
Schizophrenia research 111(1-3), 23-31, 2009

Significance of endorsement of psychotic symptoms by US Latinos

Lewis-Fernández, Roberto; Horvitz-Lennon, Marcela; Blanco, Carlos; Guarnaccia, Peter J.; Cao, Zhun; Alegría, Margarita

Abstract

In US regional studies, Latinos frequently endorse psychotic symptoms associated with impairment and mental health service use, yet do not meet criteria for psychotic disorder. Using a nationally representative Latino sample (N = 2554), we examined the prevalence of psychotic symptoms, their relationship to psychotic disorder, their correlates, and their relationship to mental health outcomes. In this sample, 9.5% (SE = 0.7) endorsed 1 or more lifetime psychotic symptoms, yet 93% of endorsers did not meet Structured Clinical Interview for DSM-IV criteria for psychotic disorders. Endorsement was associated with physical and emotional distress, particularly lifetime anxiety and current substance use disorder. Acculturation to US society and reliance on spiritual/religious help were also associated with psychotic symptom endorsement. These symptoms have substantial clinical significance, being independently associated with suicidal

ideation, mental health-related disability, and outpatient mental health service utilization. Endorsed psychotic symptoms in Latinos may constitute a clinically significant marker of general psychiatric vulnerability rather than a sign of psychotic disorder.

Journal of nervous and mental disease 197(5), 337-347, 2009

Why are immigrants at increased risk for psychosis? Vitamin D insufficiency, epigenetic mechanisms, or both?

Dealberto, M. J.

Summary

European researchers have observed that schizophrenia is 3 times more frequent in immigrants than in native-born subjects. This increased risk is even higher in dark-skinned immigrants, and the second generation is more affected than the first one. Immigrant status is an important environmental risk factor not only for schizophrenia but also for other psychoses. The explanations proposed to date have been mainly related to epidemiological biases and psychological reasons, such as racism or social defeat, but no biological hypotheses have been tested so far.

This article proposes two biological hypotheses related to changes in sun exposure, changes in diet, and stress associated with immigration, which would explain the increased risk for psychosis associated with immigrant status. (1) Vitamin D insufficiency has been proposed as a risk factor for schizophrenia. The main source of vitamin D is through photosynthesis by sun exposure, and dark skins need more sun exposure to maintain adequate blood levels. Vitamin D insufficiency in adulthood could explain why dark-skinned immigrants develop psychosis when moving to high latitude countries, and its insufficiency during pregnancy could explain why the observed risk is higher in the second generation. (2) The second hypothesis is that of epigenetics, with psychosis resulting from modifications in gene expression caused by changes in diet and/or stress related to immigration. The role of homocysteine and the vitamin B-complex, especially folic acid, in these changes in DNA transcription would vary according to the polymorphism of the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene.

The vitamin D insufficiency and epigenetics hypotheses are consistent with yet unexplained findings well known in the epidemiology of schizophrenia, such as the increased risk in the urban environment, the excess of winter births, the excess of schizophrenia births after maternal famine, and the shorter interbirth period before a schizophrenia birth.

In order to test these hypotheses, epidemiological studies of psychosis and immigration should include objective measures of skin color, which is predicted to be a more important risk factor than ethnicity. They should measure vitamin D, homocysteine and vitamin B-complex status and assess the polymorphisms of the vitamin D receptors and the methylenetetrahydrofolate reductase gene.

If confirmed, these hypotheses would lead to effective and inexpensive preventive measures which would markedly decrease the rates of psychosis and schizophrenia, as well as the burden and stigma of these diseases, and greatly improve the mental health of immigrants.

Medical hypotheses 68(2), 259–267, 2007

NYHEDSBREVE

World healer: newsletter of the WPA Transcultural Psychiatry Section

4(1), 2009

- **Report on the WPA International Congress: “Treatments In Psychiatry - A New Update”** Florence, Italy, 1-4 April 2009
- **WPA-Transcultural Psychiatry Section (WPA-TPS) establishes formal link with Transcultural Psychiatry**
- **Cultural competence in the Psychiatric curriculum** / Simon Dein
- **Psychiatric training from a cultural perspective** / Marianne Kastrup
- **Education and training for clinicians in psychiatry and primary care: the hospital as a place of encounter** / Solmaz Golsabahi
- **Cultural competence in psychiatric care** / Kamaldeep Bhui

download hæftet herfra: <http://www.wpa-tps.org/newsletter.htm>

RAPPORTER

Anbragte børn og unge : en forskningsoversigt / Egelund, Tine; Christensen, Pernille Skovbo; Jakobsen, Turf Böcker; Jensen, Tina Gudrun; Olsen, Rikke Fuglsang
SFI – Det Nationale Forskningscenter for Velfærd
Arbejdsrapport 07:2009

I rapporten hedder kapitel 8 "**De anbragte børn – etniske minoritetsbørn**"

Afsnittet neden for er et uddrag fra kapitlet.

Kapitloverskrifter:

De anbragte børn – etniske Minoritetsbørn;

Resultater fra forskningsoversigten i 2003;

Forskningen i anbragte etniske minoritetsbørn siden 2003;

Sammenfatning om etniske minoritetsbørn

Anbringelsesårsager

Tidligere forskning på dette område viser, at de hyppigste anbringelsesårsager er omsorgssvigt og mishandling, der er relateret til forældrenes psykiske lidelser (Egelund & Hestbæk, 2003; Kalve, 1999; Skytte, 2002).

SFI Forløbsundersøgelse af anbragte børn viser, at anbragte børn med etnisk eller blandet dansk og etnisk oprindelse overordnet set har sociale og psykiske problemer i samme omfang som etnisk danske børn (Egelund, Andersen, Hestbæk, Lausten, Knudsen, Olsen & Gerstoff, 2008:243).

Andre undersøgelser har fokuseret på, at anbringelsesårsager for etniske minoritetsbørn er anderledes end for etniske majoritetsbørn, begrundet i familiens migrations- og integrationsprocesser i majoritetssamfundet. En norsk sammenlignende indholdsundersøgelse af i alt 200 sager om børn og unge fra 12 år og derover med henholdsvis etnisk norsk og indvandrer- og flygtningebaggrund (Bø, 2004b) viser, at vold i hjemmet og børnenes kriminelle handlinger oftere rapporteres som anbringelsesårsag blandt etniske minoritetsbørn end blandt norske børn. Norsk forskning om anbringelsesårsager peger desuden på migrations- og integrationsprocesser som potentielt indebærer en risiko for, at etniske minoritetsfamilier har dårligere vilkår for at klare sig i samfundet. For eksempel viser en norsk undersøgelse om tvangsanbringelser blandt etniske majoritets- og minoritetsbørn med alvorlige adfærdsvanskeligheder (Falck, 2006), at en anbringelsesårsag blandt etniske minoritetsbørn er traumatiske oplevelser og omsorgssvigt forbundet med familiesammenføringen i Norge. Omsorgssvigt beskrives som et hovedproblem i disse børns opvækst. De fleste har desuden oplevet en problematisk opvækst i hjemlandet, som erstattes af en ikke mindre problematisk situation efter familiesammenføringen i Norge, som viser sig ved tilpasningsproblemer i forhold til sprog, skole, venner, og som kan indebære oplevelsen af diskrimination.

Kapitlet fra side 135-155 kan læses i rapporten som kan downloades herfra:

<http://www.sfi.dk/Default.aspx?ID=4726&Action=1&NewsId=2185>