

Information om Transkulturel Psykiatri, november 2008

NYHEDER

Behandling af krigstraumer i Region Midtjylland

Annemarie Gottlieb

Hvorfor er det så svært?

"Kun for de døde er krigen glemt", sagde Platon. Og han havde ret. Hvis man har levet i en krigszone i Bagdad, Mostar, Beirut eller i de kurdiske bjergegne, glemmer man aldrig nogensinde krigen igen. Den trænger sig konstant på, når man mindst venter det; når man hører lyden af et fly, når der lyder råb fra børns leg, når man ser TV, når der fyres fyrværkeri af nytårsaften – eller når man lugter en særlig lugt, som minder om krigens lugte. Mest af alt trænger erindringen sig på i form af angst og mareridt, når man forsøger at sove, og man har brug for hvile for at kunne være forælder, gå i sprogskole eller på arbejde dagen efter.

mi(d)tLIV nr. 3, 2008 – temanummer "Etniske minoriteter og sundhed"

download bladet her :

<http://www.rm.dk/files/Sundhed/Folkesundhed/Sundhedsfremme%20Århus/Midt%20Liv/midt%20Liv%20nov%2008%20til%20www%20ny.pdf>

Brug værestedet Muhabet som inspirationskilde

Informations netavis 17. november / Gunvor Auken

Muhabet betyder på mange arabiske sprog 'kærlig omsorg'. Det er også navnet på et værested på Vesterbro for sindslidende flygtninge og indvandrere.

Muhabet har netop fået Frivillighedsprisen 2008 i København. Folketinget har også netop ved aftalen om fordelingen af satspuljen afsat et stort beløb, så psykiatriske patienter fra 2010 er sikret en behandlingsret efter højest to måneders ventetid.

Og hvad har de to ting så med hinanden at gøre? (lagt på www 18. november)

læs artiklen her : <http://www.information.dk/172109>

Flere nydanskere har massive misbrugsproblemer

Kristeligt Dagblads netavis 6. november / Ole Hall

Unge mænd med udenlandsk baggrund dominerer landets hårdeste misbrugsmiljø. Antallet stiger, og deres psykoser tager til. Men både forældre, politi og sociale myndigheder svigter. Et stigende antal nydanskere ender som narkomaner på gaden og får ikke tilstrækkelig hjælp til at komme videre. I løbet af de seneste 10 år er gruppen vokset markant og udgør i dag mere end halvdelen af den hårdeste kerne af misbrugere på Vesterbro i København, der regnes for at være Danmarks mest barske misbrugsmiljø. Det beretter både sociale myndigheder og nærpolti om.

læs artiklen her : <http://www.kristeligt-dagblad.dk/artikel/303459:Danmark--Flere-nydanskere-har-massive-misbrugsproblemer>

LITTERATUR

ARTIKLER FRA FAGLIGE TIDSSKRIFTER

Avoidance symptoms and assessment of posttraumatic stress disorder in Arab immigrant women

Norris, Anne E.; Aroian, Karen J.

Abstract

This study investigates whether the avoidance symptom criterion required for a Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fourth Edition (DSM-IV; American Psychiatric Association, 1994) diagnosis of posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is overly conservative. Arab immigrant women ($N = 453$), many of whom reported experiencing multiple traumatic events, completed the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale in Arabic as part of a face to face interview. Analyses indicated all but one avoidance symptom was reported less frequently than reexperiencing and arousal symptoms. However, those who fully met reexperiencing, avoidance, and arousal symptom criteria had worse symptom severity and functioning than those who fully met reexperiencing and arousal symptom criteria, but only partially met avoidance symptom criterion. Study findings support importance of the PTSD avoidance symptom criterion.

Journal of traumatic stress 21(5), 471-478, 2008

Cognitive abnormalities in posttraumatic stress disorder

Moore, Sally A.

Abstract

Purpose of review

The current review aims to describe and evaluate research on cognitive difficulties associated with posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) published between January 2007 and June 2008.

Recent findings

The reviewed studies provide additional evidence that negative appraisals and decrements on verbal and autobiographical memory tasks are exhibited by individuals with PTSD relative to controls and may represent preexisting risk factors for PTSD rather than a result or concomitant of PTSD symptoms. In addition, the reviewed findings provide further evidence for source monitoring difficulties and attentional biases toward trauma-relevant information in PTSD. Recent research also provides evidence that, although memories of traumatic events differ in PTSD relative to other types of memories and memories of depressed individuals, they are likely on the same continuum as nontraumatic memories rather than qualitatively different.

Summary

Individuals with PTSD experience cognitive alterations ranging from impairments in overall memory functioning to difficulties specific to trauma-related cues. These cognitive difficulties appear to be importantly related to the development and/or maintenance of the disorder. At this point, it is unclear whether common mechanisms may account for these diverse cognitive difficulties and whether cognitive impairments are attributable to comorbid depression.

Current opinion in psychiatry 22(1), 19-24, 2009

Cumulative social disadvantage, ethnicity and first-episode psychosis : a case-control study

Morgan, Craig; Kirkbride, James; Hutchinson, Gerard; Craig, Tom; Morgan, Kevin; Dazzan, Paola; Boydell, J.; Doody, Gillian A.; Jones, Peter B.; Murray, Robin M.; Julian, Leff Fearon, Paul

Abstract

Background

Numerous studies have reported high rates of psychosis in the Black Caribbean population in the UK. Recent speculation about the reasons for these high rates has focused on social factors. However, there have been few empirical studies. We sought to compare the prevalence of specific indicators of social disadvantage and isolation, and variations by ethnicity, in subjects with a first episode of psychosis and a series of healthy controls.

Method

All cases with a first episode of psychosis who made contact with psychiatric services in defined catchment areas in London and Nottingham, UK and a series of community controls were recruited over a 3-year period. Data relating to clinical and social variables were collected from cases and controls.

Results

On all indicators, cases were more socially disadvantaged and isolated than controls, after controlling for potential confounders. These associations held when the sample was restricted to those with an affective diagnosis and to those with a short prodrome and short duration of untreated psychosis. There was a clear linear relationship between concentrated disadvantage and odds of psychosis. Similar patterns were evident in the two main ethnic groups, White British and Black Caribbean. However, indicators of social disadvantage and isolation were more common in Black Caribbean subjects than White British subjects.

Conclusions

We found strong associations between indicators of disadvantage and psychosis. If these variables index exposure to factors that increase risk of psychosis, their greater prevalence in the Black Caribbean population may contribute to the reported high rates of psychosis in this population.

Key Words : Ethnicity; first-episode psychosis; social disadvantage

Psychological medicine 38(12), 1701-1715, 2008

Does age at adoption and geographic origin matter? A national cohort study of cognitive test performance in adult inter-country adoptees

Odenstad, A.; Hjern, Anders, Lindblad, Frank; Rasmussen, F.; Vinnerljung, Bo; Dalen, M.

Abstract

Background Inter-country adoptees run risks of developmental and health-related problems. Cognitive ability is one important indicator of adoptees development, both as an outcome measure itself and as a potential mediator between early adversities and ill-health. The aim of this study was to analyse relations between proxies for adoption-related circumstances and cognitive development.

Method

Results from global and verbal scores of cognitive tests at military conscription (mandatory for all Swedish men during these years) were compared between three groups (born 1968–1976): 746 adoptees born in South Korea, 1548 adoptees born in other non-Western countries and 330 986 non-adopted comparisons in the same birth cohort. Information about age at adoption and parental education was collected from Swedish national registers.

Results

South Korean adoptees had higher global and verbal test scores compared to adoptees from other non-European donor countries. Adoptees adopted after age 4 years had lower test scores if they were not of Korean ethnicity, while age did not influence test scores in South Koreans or those adopted from other non-European countries before the age of 4 years. Parental education had minor effects on the test performance of the adoptees - statistically significant only for non-Korean adoptees' verbal test scores – but was prominently influential for non-adoptees.

Conclusions

Negative pre-adoption circumstances may have persistent influences on cognitive development. The prognosis from a cognitive perspective may still be good regardless of age at adoption if the quality of care before adoption has been 'good enough' and the adoption selection mechanisms do not reflect an overrepresentation of risk factors - both requirements probably fulfilled in South Korea.

Key Words: Cohort study; cognitive performance; intelligence; inter-country adoption

Psychological medicine 38(12), 1803-1814, 2008

Evaluating the impact of cultural competency trainings from the perspective of people in recovery

Stanhope, Victoria; Solomon, Phyllis; Finley, Laurene; Pernel-Arnold, Anita; Bourjolly, Joretha N.; Sands, Roberta G.

Abstract

Many behavioral health providers are now being trained in cultural competence but still little is known about the impact of these trainings on persons-in-recovery. This study reports on the evaluation of a state wide cultural competency (CC) training for behavioral health providers. A sample of persons-in-recovery receiving services from trainees were asked how important cultural factors were in their treatment and rehabilitation and to what extent their providers were culturally competent. Most persons-in-recovery reported that their providers were culturally competent, but the majority did not prioritize cultural factors in their treatment. The article discusses the complex relationship between culture and satisfaction with services and the need to explore further the person-in-recovery understanding of culture in the context of their mental health.

Keywords: Consumer satisfaction; Cultural competence; Evaluation research; Mental health services

American journal of psychiatric rehabilitation 11(4), 356-372, 2008

Lost in translation : Adapting a stress intervention program for use with an ethnic minority population

Cohen, Joan I.; Flaskerud, Jacquelyn H.

Fra starten af artiklen

Interventions for dealing with stress have generally been developed for middle-class, white populations who are frequent consumers of selfhelp and other broad-based intervention approaches to deal with life problems. These interventions assume a certain cultural background and shared values with an emphasis on the individual, and the availability of specific environmental resources. These include the practicality of having a quiet room for uninterrupted stress-reduction techniques, the availability of tapes or CDs in the language of the participant, and the technological resources for listening to them. In addition, the use of guided imagery is very common in the intervention design, with the focus usually on imagining a nature setting, or of surroundings that are detached from daily life experiences.

Issues in mental health nursing 29(11), 1237-1240, 2008

Mental health of refugees following state-sponsored repatriation from Germany

von Lersner, Ulrike; Elbert, Thomas; Neuner, Frank

Abstract

Background

In recent years, Voluntary Assisted Return Programmes (VARPs) have received increasing funding as a potential way of reducing the number of refugees in EU member states. A number of factors may affect the mental well being of returnees. These include adjustment to the home country following return, difficult living conditions, and longterm effects resulting from the severe traumatic stress that had originally driven the

affected out of their homes. Which these know little about the extent and other factors may promote or inhibit the willingness of refugees to return to their country of origin. The present pilot study investigated refugees who returned to their country of origin after having lived in exile in Germany for some 13 years.

Methods

Forty-seven VARP participants were interviewed concerning their present living conditions, their views of their native country, and their attitudes towards a potential return prior to actually returning. 33 participants were interviewed 9 months after returning to their country of origin. Mental health and well-being were assessed using the questionnaires Posttraumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale (PDS) and EUROHIS and the structured Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (M.I.N.I.). Our objectives were to examine the mental health status of refugees returning to their home country following an extended period of exile. We also aimed to assess the circumstances under which people decided to return, the current living conditions in their home country, and retrospective returnee evaluations of their decision to accept assisted return.

Results

Prior to returning to their home country, participants showed a prevalence rate of 53% for psychiatric disorders. After returning, this rate increased to a sizeable 88%. Substantial correlations were found between the living situations in Germany, the disposition to return, and mental health. For two thirds of the participants, the decision to return was not voluntary.

BMC psychiatry 8(88), 44pp, 2008

Kan downloades herfra : <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-244X/8/88/abstract>

Postpartum depression : racial differences and ethnic disparities in a tri-racial and bi-ethnic population

Wei, Guo; Greaver, Linda B.; Marson, Stephen M.; Herndon, Cynthia H.; Rogers, James

Abstract

Objectives

This research investigated the differences and disparities of postpartum depression in a sample of African American, Hispanic, Native American, and White women.

Methods

A sample of 586 women were administered the Beck-Gable PDSS at 6-weeks postpartum. Factor analysis was applied to analyze the similarities among African American, Hispanic, Native American, and White participants. Confidence intervals of the rates of depression by group were estimated, followed by statistical tests to determine the differences among these rates. Risk assessment was performed with factor analysis and correlation methods.

Results

Hispanic women had a remarkably lower depression rate (2.5%) than other groups (P -values <0.05). Significant differences for major depression were not found among African American, Native American, and White women; but Whites had higher minor depression (P -values <0.05). Native American women had the highest rate of major depression (18.7%) and an average minor depression (10.5%). Although Whites had the second highest major depression (17.6%) and the highest minor depression (19.6%), their average full score (76.1) was noticeably lower than that of Native Americans (82.9) and slightly lower than that of African Americans (78.9; major and minor depression rates: 14.8% and 9.9%). The sample also demonstrated strong associations of depression with depression history and breastfeeding.

Conclusion

Statistically, postpartum depression can be ranked from high to low as Native Americans, Whites, African Americans and Hispanics (Hispanics have remarkably lower depression rates). This information is critically important to clinicians, researchers, agency administrators and social workers who work with these populations.

Keywords Postpartum depression - Racial-ethnic prevalence and disparities - Factor analysis - Correlation
Maternal and child health journal 12(6), 699-707, 2008

Raised incidence rates of all psychoses among migrant groups : findings from the East London First Episode Psychosis Study

Coid, Jeremy W.; Kirkbride, James B.; Barker, Dave; Cowden, Fiona; Stamps, Rebekah; Yang, Min; Jones, Peter B.

Abstract

Context

Certain black and minority ethnic groups are at increased risk for psychoses. It is unknown whether risk for second- and later-generation black and minority ethnic groups in the United Kingdom is universally increased or varies by ethnicity, population structure, or diagnostic category.

Objectives

To examine whether excess risk in black and minority ethnic groups varies by generation status and to determine whether this is explained solely by an excess of broadly defined schizophrenia.

Design

Population-based epidemiological survey of first-onset psychoses during a 2-year study period.

Setting

Three inner-city boroughs in East London, England.

Patients

Four hundred eighty-four patients with first-episode psychosis aged 18 to 64 years.

Main Outcome Measures

Nonaffective or affective psychoses according to the *DSM-IV*.

Results

Raised incidence of both nonaffective and affective psychoses were found for all of the black and minority ethnic subgroups compared with white British individuals. The risk of nonaffective psychoses for first and second generations varied by ethnicity (likelihood ratio test, $P=.06$). Only black Caribbean second-generation individuals were at significantly greater risk compared with their first-generation counterparts (incidence rate ratio, 1.6; 95% confidence interval, 1.1-2.4). No significant differences between first and second generations were observed in other ethnic groups. Asian women but not men of both generations were at increased risk for psychoses compared with white British individuals. Patterns were broadly upheld for the affective psychoses.

Conclusions

Both first- and second-generation immigrants were at elevated risk for both nonaffective and affective psychoses, but this varied by ethnicity. Our results suggest that given the same age structure, the risk of psychoses in first and second generations of the same ethnicity will be roughly equal. We suggest that socioenvironmental factors operate differentially by ethnicity but not generation status, even if the exact specification of these stressors differs across generations. Research should focus on differential rates of psychoses by ethnicity rather than between generations.

Archives of general psychiatry 65(11), 1250-1258

Reliability and validity of the Korean version of UKU-SERS-Pat in patients with bipolar disorder

Kim, Jeong-Hyun; Choi, Sung-Won; Joe, Soo Hyun; Ha, Tae Hyon; Yoo, Hee Jeong; Choi, Jung Eun; Cha, Boseok; Ha, Kyooseb

Abstract

Poor drug compliance caused by side effects is an important factor affecting clinical outcomes. Thus reliable and valid rating scales to accurately evaluate the side effects of medications in their early stages are needed. This study aimed to develop the Korean version of the Udvalg for Kliniske Undersøgelser (UKU) Side Effects Rating Scale for Patients (K-UKU-SERS-Pat) to comprehensively measure side effects of psychotropic medications by the self-report method and to examine reliability and validity in patients with bipolar disorder (BD). Ninety-three patients diagnosed with BD by DSM-IV criteria were recruited in this study. The patients completed the K-UKU-SERS-Pat. The Side Effects Rating Scale for Clinicians was administered simultaneously. In 19 patients, the K-UKU-SERS-Pat was conducted twice on a 3-day interval to examine the test-retest reliability. Depressive symptoms were evaluated with the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale-17 and (hypo)manic symptoms with the Young Mania Rating Scale. The test-retest reliability ($\rho=0.89$, $P<0.01$) and the concurrent validity ($\rho=0.80$, $P<0.01$) of K-UKU-SERS-Pat were good. However, patients had a tendency to report their side effects more frequently and severely than clinicians. The K-UKU-SERS-Pat is proved to be a reliable and valid tool to comprehensively and practically monitor the side effects of psychotropics.

Keywords: Bipolar disorder; Reliability; Self-report; Side effects; Validity

Nordic journal of psychiatry 62(6), 496-502, 2008

The role of culture in psychodynamic psychotherapy : parallel process resulting from cultural similarities between patient and therapist

Rodriguez, Carolyn I.; Cabaniss, Deborah L.; Arbuckle, Melissa R.; Oquendo, Maria A.

Abstract

This case illustrates how cultural issues can influence the progression of psychodynamic therapy. During the course of supervision, the resident learns how understanding the cultural similarities and differences between patient and therapist both enhances and hinders the treatment. The supervisor demonstrates the utility of parallel process during supervision in general and as a tool to uncover key cultural issues. The Grand Rounds discussant highlights cultural aspects of the case such as psychotherapy in a second language, assumptions about traditional roles, and demonstrations of closeness.

American journal of psychiatry 165(11), 1402-1406, 2008

Suicide rates in people of South Asian origin in England and Wales : 1993–2003

McKenzie, Kwame; Bhui, Kamaldeep; Nanchahal, Kiran; Blizard, Bob

Background

Low rates of suicide in older men and high rates in young women have been reported in the South Asian diaspora worldwide. Calculating such suicide rates in the UK is difficult because ethnicity is not recorded on death certificates.

Aims

To calculate the South Asian origin population suicide rates and to assess changes over time using new technology.

Method

Suicide rates in England and Wales were calculated using the South Asian Name and Group Recognition Algorithm (SANGRA) computer software.

Results

The age-standardised suicide rate for men of South Asian origin was lower than other men in England and Wales, and the rate for women of South Asian origin was marginally raised. In aggregated data for 1999–2003 the age-specific suicide rate in young women of South Asian origin was lower than that for women in England and Wales. The suicide rate in those over 65 years was double that of England and Wales.

Conclusions

Older, rather than younger, women of South Asian origin seem to be an at-risk group. Further research should investigate the reasons for these changes and whether these patterns are true for all South Asian origin groups.

British journal of psychiatry 193(5), 406-409, 2008

Traumatic experiences and post-traumatic stress disorder in Kurdistanian children and their parents in homeland and exile: An epidemiological approach

Ahmad, Abdulbaghi; von Knorring, Anne-Liis; Sundelin-Wahlsten, Viveka

Abstract

The prevalence and correlates of post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) were assessed in random samples of school-aged Kurdistanian children and their parents in homeland and exile. Of the 376 eligible children at the two sites, 312 children and their parents (293 mothers and 248 fathers) completed the Harvard-Uppsala Trauma Questionnaire and Posttraumatic Stress Symptom interviews for children, and Harvard Trauma Questionnaire for parents. Unlike their children, fathers showed significantly higher PTSD frequencies in exile than in the homeland. The fathers' PTSD negatively correlated with the living standard and fathers' education, while child PTSD mostly correlated with maternal education and living in exile. Living in exile seems to have a negative impact on fathers' post-traumatic reactions, despite its positive influence on children. High drop-outs in exile limit the conclusions.

Keywords: Childhood trauma; Cross-cultural; Exile; Kurdistan; PTSD

Nordic journal of psychiatry 62(6), 457-463, 2008

RAPPORTER

Arbejdets betydning for flygtninge med traumer – og andre forhold i eksiltilværelsen, der spiller ind på det psykiske helbred : forskningsregistrant

Johansen, Adam

Dansk Flygtningehjælp. Center for Udsatte Flygtninge

2008. – 24 sider

- 24 studier om traumatiserede flygtnings helbred og livskvalitet
- At være i arbejde og have et bedre psykisk helbred hænger positivt sammen
- Arbejdet skal være meningsfuldt for den enkelte
- Livet i eksil kan have større betydning for flygtningene end selve traumet
- Netværk og social støtte har betydning for det psykiske helbred

download rapporten her :

http://www.flygtning.dk/fileadmin/uploads/pdf/Integration/CUF/Materialer/Forskningsoversigt_med_forside_01.pdf

Utsatte grupper og psykisk helse : leveårsundersøgelsen 2005

Rapport 2008:8

Folkehelseinstituttet, Oslo

Utsette grupper har betydeleg dårlegare psykisk helse enn resten av befolkninga

Personar med lav utdanning, fattige, dei som er utanfor arbeidsliv og studiar, einslege, skilde, trygde- og sosialhjelpsmottakarar samt innvandrarar frå ikkje-vestlege land har betydeleg dårlegare psykisk helse enn resten av befolkninga. Det viser ein ny rapport som Folkehelseinstituttet har skrive på oppdrag frå Helsedirektoratet.

Rapporten "Utsette grupper og psykisk helse" frå Folkehelseinstituttet er basert på data frå levekårsundersøkinga som Statistisk Sentralbyrå gjennomførde i 2005. Resultata viser at blant personar som har inntekt under fattigdomsgrensa, personar som korkje er i arbeid eller under utdanning, einslege og skilde er det prosentvist dobbelt så mange som har store psykiske plager som i befolkninga elles. Blant personar som lever på trygd eller sosialhjelp, er det om lag fire gonger fleire med store psykiske plager enn i resten av befolkninga.

Datamaterialet er henta frå Levekårsundersøkinga, og det er først og fremst symptom på angst og depresjon som er målt. Med psykiske plager meiner ein blant anna lettare former for angst og depresjon. Plagene kan vere store, men ikkje så store at dei fyller krava til ein psykiatrisk diagnose

læs mere og download rapporten herfra :

http://www.fhi.no/eway/default.aspx?pid=233&trg=MainLeft_5565&MainArea_5661=5565:0:15,2336:1:0:0:::0:0&MainLeft_5565=5544:72558:::1:5569:1:::0:0#gotocontent