

Information om Transkulturel Psykiatri, november 2009

NYHEDER

Børnesoldater: Krigstraumer tygges væk

Al-Khalil, Iben Baadsgaard

Mange somaliere misbruger khat og andre stoffer for at dulme oversete symptomer fra traumatiserende krigsoplevelser fra Somalia. Det viser erfaringerne fra et khatprojekt fra Århus, og det står i modsætning til en nylig undersøgelse fra Sundhedsstyrelsen, hvor khatmisbrug beskrives som et kulturelt og socialt problem. Mange af brugerne i Århus er tidligere børnesoldater, der tygger khat for at glemme drab og lemlæstelser. – Somalierne er ikke undersøgt i forhold til deres psykiske problemer, som mange andre flygtninge her i landet er. Vi ved for eksempel ikke hvor mange, der lider af posttraumatisk stress forstyrrelse, siger Lissi Jensen.

Socialpædagogen 2009(24), 4-5

læs artiklen her: <http://www.socialpaedagogen.dk/Arkiv/2009/2009-24/Boernesoldater-Krigstraumer-tygges-vaek.aspx>

Børnesoldater: Portræt af en khattygger

Al-Khalil, Iben Baadsgaard

Khatprojektet i Gellerup i Århus har praktisk taget fingrene i khaten hver dag, og erfaringer herfra viser, at det kan lykkes at få kontakt med de hårdest ramte khatmisbrugere. Hovedparten af brugerne har både et blandingsmisbrug og psykiske vanskeligheder samtidig med, at de ofte lever på kanten af samfundet,

Socialpædagogen 2009(24), 9-11

læs artiklen her: <http://www.socialpaedagogen.dk/Arkiv/2009/2009-24/Boernesoldater-Portraet-af-en-khattygger.aspx>

Børnesoldater: Som et spøgelse om natten

Al-Khalil, Iben Baadsgaard

Som 13-årig skiftede Hassan Hussein barndommens Koranskole ud med et liv som soldat en i en af Somalias mange klanmilitser. I dag er Hassan 26 år – og en af de måske hundredvis af misbrugende tidligere børnesoldater, der lever i anonymitet i Danmark. Om natten hjemsøger den dårlige samvittighed ham – i drømme ser han de mange mennesker, han dræbte.

Socialpædagogen 2009(24), 6-8

læs artiklen her: <http://www.socialpaedagogen.dk/Arkiv/2009/2009-24/Boernesoldater-Som-et-spoegelse-om-natten.aspx>

FRA FOLKETINGET

Under henvisning til Folketingets Sundhedsudvalgs brev af 22. oktober 2009 følger hermed indenrigs- og socialministerens endelige svar på spørgsmål nr. 39 (SUU Alm. del).

Spørgsmål nr. 39:

”Ministeren bedes redegøre for, hvad der er forklaringen på, at rapporten "Unge psykisk syge med etnisk minoritetsbaggrund - hvordan får vi kontakt med dem og hvordan hjælper vi dem" (bestilt af Distriktpsychiatrien i Ishøj/Vallensbæk) stadig ikke er offentliggjort, selvom den oprindeligt skulle have været færdig ved årsskiftet 2008/2009.”

Svar:

Distriktpsychiatrien i Ishøj/Taastrup/Vallensbæk har fået støtte fra puljen 15 M til et projekt om unge psykisk syge med minoritetsbaggrund. Ministeriet har fået oplyst, at evalueringsrapporten ligger til korrektur, og at rapporten forventes offentliggjort inden årets udgang. Årsagen til forsinkelsen skyldes, at projektet kom sent i

gang og derfor først blev færdigt i begyndelsen af 2009. Færdiggørelsen af evalueringsrapporten blev yderligere forsinket på grund af bearbejdningen af et stort datamateriale.

LITTERATUR

Adolescent cannabis use, psychosis and catechol-O-Methyltransferase genotype in African Americans and Caucasians

Kantrowitz, Joshua T.; Nolan, Karen A.; Sen, Srijan; Simen, Arthur A.; Lachman, Herbert M.; Bowers, Malcolm B.

Abstract

Cannabis has been reported as a likely risk factor for the development of psychosis, and a gene × environment interaction with the catechol-O-methyltransferase (*COMT*) gene has been proposed. Moreover, *COMT* has been separately linked to affective symptoms in psychosis. Despite a high rate of cannabis abuse and affective symptoms in African Americans, no studies exploring a relationship between *COMT* and psychosis in this group have been reported. An existing database of psychotic patients with and without adolescent cannabis use/affective symptoms was examined, and chi-square analyses for independence were applied separately for both Caucasians and African-Americans to examine genotype associations with adolescent cannabis use and affective symptoms (past or present). The two subject groups did not differ with respect to the prevalence of adolescent cannabis abuse or presence of affective symptoms. Further study is needed, with non-psychotic controls and larger samples.

Keywords Schizophrenia – Cannabis - Gene–environment interaction – *COMT* - Affective symptoms
Psychiatric quarterly 80(4), 213-218, 2009

Cultural themes associated with pathways to initial use of psychiatric services in a tri-ethnic community sample of adults with schizophrenia

Yamadaa, Ann-Marie; Barrio, Concepción; Harding, Courtenay M.; Webster, David; Atue, Hazel, Hough, Richard L.

Fra starten af artiklen

Help-seeking pathways are action 'routes' leading to formal psychiatric treatment in the early phase of schizophrenia (Rogler and Cortes, 1993). Sociocultural variability has been identified in pathways among cross-ethnic and cross-national populations in both outpatient and inpatient settings (Morgan et al., 2005 C. Morgan, R. Mallett, G. Hutchinson, H. Bagalkote, K. Morgan, P. Fearon, P. Dazzan, J. Boydell, K. McKenzie, G. Harrison, R. Murray, P. Jones, T. Craig and J. Leff, Pathways to care and ethnicity. 2: source of referral and help-seeking. Report from the AESOP study, Br. J. Psychiatry 186 (2005), pp. 290–296. Full Text via CrossRef | View Record in Scopus | Cited By in Scopus (29)Morgan et al., 2005). Patients' and families' cultural, spiritual, and developmental explanations of the illness influence help-seeking efforts. Pathways are also affected by social networks, and the preference for and availability of informal or alternative care. Although studying pathways to psychiatric care has become a focus of patient-centered research, there are no published studies exploring sociocultural variation in initial pathways to care among persons with schizophrenia in the U.S. This research contributes to this understudied area.

Schizophrenia research 115(2-3), 375-376, 2009

Cultural themes in the psychotic symptoms of African American psychiatric patients

Whaley, Arthur L.; Hall, Brittany N.

Abstract

Professional psychologists need to recognize ethnic/racial differences between African Americans and European Americans in psychotic symptom expression to treat individuals with severe mental illness from various cultural backgrounds. Specifically, they need to understand confluent paranoia or the interaction between culture and pathology in psychotic symptom expression. To assist mental health professionals, the present study identified cultural themes in the delusions and hallucinations of a sample of 156 African American psychiatric patients via content analysis. Race-related themes and religious themes were

observed in the psychotic symptoms of these patients assessed with the Structured Clinical Interview for DSM IV. Race-related and religious content were manifested in different types of delusions. Race-related themes were more common in persecutory delusions, whereas religious themes occurred more often in other delusions. Race-related themes were associated more with delusions, while religious themes correlated with both delusions and hallucinations. Implications for the treatment of confluent paranoia in African Americans are discussed.

Author Keywords: African Americans; content analysis; culture; delusions; hallucinations

Professional psychology : research and practice 40(1), 75-80, 2009

Differences in prevalence and treatment of bipolar disorder among immigrants : results from an epidemiologic survey

Schaffer, Ayal; Cairney, John; Cheung, Amy; Veldhuizen, Scott; Kurdyak, Paul; Levitt, Anthony

Objective

To add to the limited data on the prevalence, clinical characteristics, and treatment of bipolar disorder (BD) among immigrants.

Method

Data were obtained from a large epidemiologic survey, the Canadian Community Health Survey—Mental Health and Well-Being (CCHS 1.2). Lifetime prevalence rates of BD were compared between immigrant and nonimmigrant respondents. Among BD subjects ($n = 831$), sociodemographic, clinical, and mental health treatment use variables were compared based on immigrant status. Logistic regression was used to determine the correlates of lifetime contact with a mental health professional and 12-month psychotropic medication use.

Results

Lifetime prevalence rate of CCHS 1.2–defined BD was significantly lower among immigrant, compared with nonimmigrant, participants (1.50% and 2.27%, $P = 0.01$). There were few sociodemographic or clinical differences, yet immigrants with BD were significantly less likely to report any lifetime contact with mental health professionals (OR = 0.25, 95% CI 0.13 to 0.50, $P < 0.001$). Past-year psychotropic medication use was numerically lower among immigrants with BD (24.5% and 41.0%); however, this did not reach statistical significance when controlling for other factors (OR = 0.49, 95% CI 0.24 to 1.01, $P = 0.05$).

Conclusions

Based on the results of this study, there are in the range of 56 000 to 104 000 immigrants with BD in Canada. Further efforts are needed to better understand and address the barriers to mental health treatment use among immigrants who have BD.

Canadian journal of psychiatry 54(11), 734–742, 2009

download artiklen herfra: <http://publications.cpa-apc.org/browse/documents/2>

Exploring the three-way relationship in therapeutic work with interpreters

Tribe, Rachel; Thompson, Kate

Abstract

In a companion paper, we have argued that therapeutic work with interpreters has been viewed more negatively than is warranted, and that the inherent advantages of this way of engaging with the non English speaking client have been minimised or ignored. This paper seeks to explore the aspects that may underlie the reluctance of clinicians to engage with therapeutic work with interpreters. Difficulties often appear to be centred on the anxieties provoked by working in the three-way therapeutic relationship rather than in the traditional therapeutic dyad. It is also possible that the highly traumatised nature of some clients, who may be refugees or asylum seekers fleeing from political violence, also complicates such work. The intention in this paper is to consider both the dynamics of the three-way relationship and the impact of traumatic experience, when relevant, on therapeutic work with interpreters, and to suggest how the pulls inherent in such work might be managed. It is hoped that by exploring these problematic areas, some light can be shed on the difficulties that all clinicians can experience but can equally overcome.

Keywords interpreters, therapeutic work, clinicians, trauma

International journal of migration, health and social care 5(2), 13-21, 2009

From social liminality to cultural negotiation : Transformative processes in immigrant mental wellbeing

Simich, Laura; Maiter, Sarah; Ochocka, Joanna

Abstract

The underlying psychosocial processes that produce immigrant mental wellbeing are understudied in anthropology and medicine. This paper provides insights into these processes by describing culturally diverse immigrants' perceptions of mental health and adaptation strategies. Qualitative data were collected from 21 focus groups as part of a large, multidisciplinary, participatory action research project about mental health with five ethnolinguistic groups (Mandarin-speaking Chinese, Polish, Punjabi Sikh, Somali and Spanish-speaking Latin American) in Ontario, Canada. In framing the analysis, transformative concepts are applied to address dimensions of power and culture - social liminality and cultural negotiation - to the ongoing psychosocial processes of coping with mental distress. 'Social liminality' describes how immigrants perceive themselves to be in a psychologically stressful, transitional state, whereas 'cultural negotiation' describes how they actively cope with cultural tensions and respond to mental health challenges. Study findings show that while social liminality and cultural negotiation are stressful, they also have the potential to help individuals adapt by producing a positive synthesis of ideas about mental health in new social and cultural contexts. The study contributes to the shift from problem identification using a biomedical model of mental illness to a more psychosocial and ecological approach that reveals the potential for resolving some mental health problems experienced in immigrant communities. Describing active psychosocial process of adaptation also reinforces the therapeutic and educational value of partnerships between practitioners and clients and immigrant communities and mental health systems.

Keywords: immigrants; mental health; Canada; psychosocial processes; community-based research
Anthropology and medicine 16(3), 253-266, 2009

Multiple session early psychological interventions for the prevention of post-traumatic stress disorder

Roberts, Neil P.; Kitchiner, Neil J.; Kenardy, Justin; Bisson, Jonathan

Abstract

Background

The prevention of long-term psychological distress following traumatic events is a major concern. Systematic reviews have suggested that individual Psychological Debriefing is not an effective intervention at preventing post traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). Recently other forms of intervention have been developed with the aim of preventing PTSD.

Objectives

To examine the efficacy of multiple session early psychological interventions commenced within three months of a traumatic event aimed at preventing PTSD. Single session individual/group psychological interventions were excluded.

Search strategy

Computerised databases were searched systematically, the most recent search was conducted in August 2008. The Journal of Traumatic Stress and the Journal of Consulting and Clinical Psychology were handsearched for the last two years. Personal communication was undertaken with key experts in the field.

Selection criteria

Randomised controlled trials of any multiple session early psychological intervention or treatment (two or more sessions) designed to prevent symptoms of PTSD.

Data collection and analysis

Data were entered using Review Manager software. The methodological quality of included studies was assessed individually by two review authors. Data were analysed for summary effects using Review Manager 4.2. Mean difference was used for meta-analysis of continuous outcomes and relative risk for dichotomous outcomes.

Main results

Eleven studies with a total of 941 participants were found to have evaluated brief psychological interventions aimed at preventing PTSD in individuals exposed to a specific traumatic event, examining a heterogeneous range of interventions. Eight studies were entered into meta-analysis. There was no observable difference

between treatment and control conditions on primary outcome measures for these interventions at initial outcome (k=5, n=479; RR 0.84; 95% CI 0.60 to 1.17). There was a trend for increased self-report of PTSD symptoms at 3 to 6 month follow-up in those who received an intervention (k=4, n=292; SMD 0.23; 95% CI 0.00 to 0.46). Two studies compared a memory structuring intervention against supportive listening. There was no evidence supporting the efficacy of this intervention.

Authors' conclusions

The results suggest that no psychological intervention can be recommended for routine use following traumatic events and that multiple session interventions, like single session interventions, may have an adverse effect on some individuals. The clear practice implication of this is that, at present, multiple session interventions aimed at all individuals exposed to traumatic events should not be used. Further, better designed studies that explore new approaches to early intervention are now required.

Plain language summary

In the past, single session interventions such as psychological debriefing were widely used with the aim of preventing continuing psychological difficulties. However, previous reviews have found that single session individual interventions have not been effective at preventing post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD). A range of other forms of intervention have been developed to try to prevent individuals exposed to trauma developing PTSD. This review evaluated the results of 11 studies that tested a diverse range of psychological interventions aimed at preventing PTSD. The results did not find any evidence to support the use of an intervention offered to everyone. There was some evidence that multiple session interventions may result in worse outcome than no intervention for some individuals. Further research is required to evaluate the most effective ways of providing psychological help in the early stages after a traumatic event.

Cochrane database of systematic reviews 2009(3), 44 pp.

download dokumentet hefra:

<http://www.mrw.interscience.wiley.com/cochrane/clsysrev/articles/CD006869/frame.html>

Needs and care of migrants considered as severely mentally ill –cross-sectional and longitudinal studies of a Swedish sample

Arvidsson, Hans; Hultsjö, Sally;

Abstract

Purpose

Higher incidence of mental illnesses and less access to care is previously reported concerning migrants but few studies focus on the needs and care of migrant groups in psychiatry. The aim of this study was to compare differences in needs and care between migrant and nonmigrant groups of severely and persistently mentally ill (SMI) after the 1995 Swedish mental health care reform.

Methods

In a Swedish area, inventories were made in 2001 and 2006 of persons considered as SMI. These persons were interviewed and their needs were assessed. In a cross-sectional study in 2006, needs and care were compared between migrants and nonmigrants. In a longitudinal study, migrants and nonmigrants interviewed in both 2001 and 2006 were compared concerning the development of needs and care.

Results

The needs of the migrant group were less taken care of. In 2006, there were more unmet needs in this group concerning accommodation, physical health, psychological distress, basic education and economy.

Conclusion

The improvement of groups considered as SMI concerning functional disability and efforts of care found in the actual area did not seem to include the migrant group, at least not to the same degree.

Keywords: Migrants; Needs; Severely mentally ill; Health care

European psychiatry 24(8), 533-539, 2009

Posttraumatic growth, social acknowledgment as survivors, and sense of coherence in former German child soldiers of World War II

Forstmeier, Simon; Kuwert, Philipp; Spitzer, Carsten; Freyberger, Harald J.; Maercker, Andreas

Abstract

Objectives

To examine posttraumatic growth (PTG) and its predictors social acknowledgment as survivors, sense of coherence (SOC), trauma severity, and further factors in former child soldiers more than 60 years after deployment.

Design

Cross-sectional.

Setting

University-based geropsychiatric center in Germany.

Participants

One hundred three former German child soldiers of World War II, mean age 78 years in which 96% experienced at least one war trauma.

Measurement

Subjects completed the Posttraumatic Growth Inventory, Social Acknowledgment Questionnaire (SAQ), and SOC Scale. Trauma exposure and posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) symptoms were assessed by the Posttraumatic Diagnostic Scale. Depression, anxiety, and somatization were assessed using the Brief Symptom Inventory.

Results

Number of traumas, recognition by significant others, and general disapproval as facets of social acknowledgment as a survivor, and meaningfulness as a dimension of SOC correlated significantly with PTG. In a multiple hierarchical regression analysis, recognition as a survivor by significant others (SAQ) and meaningfulness (SOC) remained the only significant predictors of PTG.

Conclusion

Social acknowledgment as a survivor by significant others and the belief that the world is meaningful are among the most important factors contributing to PTG. Further research should investigate whether treatments of PTSD in people who experienced war traumas recently or many years ago might benefit from a focus on the belief system and the role of family and social support.

Keywords Posttraumatic stress disorder, war trauma, child soldiers, posttraumatic growth, social acknowledgment, sense of coherence

American journal of geriatric psychiatry 17(12), 1030-1039, 2009

Providing culturally conscious mental health treatment for African American Muslim women living with spousal abuse

Kiely-Froude, Cameron; Abdul-Karim, Samira

Abstract

African American Muslim women seeking outpatient mental health counseling for spousal abuse face a variety of inter- and intrapersonal barriers that may prevent them from accessing services. Many of these barriers stem from the lack of cultural awareness in the mental health field of the differences between various Muslim populations. This article addresses how racial and religious identities may influence the counseling process for African American Muslim women who are in abusive relationships. To address how counselors can support African American Muslim women averting spousal abuse, we present a revised version of the transtheoretical model incorporating racial and religious identity factors.

Keywords: mental health; Muslim American; spousal abuse; transtheoretical model

Journal of Muslim mental health 4(2), 175-186, 2009

Risk of mental disorders in refugees and native Danes : a register-based retrospective cohort study

Nørredam, Marie; Garcia-Lopez, Ana Maria; Keiding, Niels; Krasnik, Allan

Abstract

Background

Refugees are vulnerable to mental health disorders because of migration trauma. However, register-based prevalence studies are missing.

Aims

To investigate the risk of mental disorders among refugees compared with that among native Danes.

Method

Refugees ($n=29,139$) who received residence permission in Denmark from 1.1.1993 to 31.12.1999 were matched 1:4 on age and sex with native Danes ($n=116,556$). Civil registration numbers were linked to the Danish Psychiatric Central Register to obtain data on ICD-10 diagnosis upon discharge for all first-time psychiatric hospital contacts for refugees ($n=2,120$) and native Danes ($n=5,044$) between 1.1.1994 and 31.12.2003. Treated prevalence was then calculated using a Poisson regression model.

Results

Refugee men ($RR=2.02$; $95\%CI=1.75-2.34$) and refugee women ($RR=1.49$; $95\%CI=1.29-1.72$) had higher overall risks of having a first-time psychiatric contact for mental disorders than did native Danes; specific risks of psychotic, affective and neurotic disorders were even higher. The results were most striking for refugee men, and for refugees from the former Yugoslavia, Iraq and the Middle East.

Conclusions

Refugees have high rates of various mental disorders. Healthcare services should target refugees' mental health from arrival in the receiving country.

Keywords Refugees – Immigrants – Psychiatry – Prevalence - Mental health

Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology 44(12), 1023-1029, 2009

AFHANDLINGER

Migration and mental health : a focus on Pakistani immigrants in Oslo

Syed, Hammad Raza

Series of dissertations submitted to the Faculty of Medicine, University of Oslo, 823

Oslo, 2009

Undersøkelsen tar sikte på å kartlegge den psykiske helse blant Pakistanske innvandrere i Oslo, og sammenlikne denne med den psykiske helse blant etniske nordmenn. Undersøkelsen tar også sikte på å kartlegge de forhold som påvirker den psykiske helse, og som kan forklare eventuelle helseforskjeller mellom de to befolkningsgrupper. Underlagsmaterialet er den store helseundersøkelsen i Oslo i 2001/2002, der 339 Pakistanere og 13 581 besvarte et spørreskjema. Resultatene viser at Pakistanerne har dårligere psykiske helse enn de etniske nordmenn, i det de oftere rapporterer flere symptomer på depresjon og angst. Når det gjelder sosioøkonomiske faktorer, bidrar arbeidsledighet, og arbeid som ikke svarer til utdanningsnivået, til Pakistanernes dårligere psykiske helse. Når det gjelder psykososiale faktorer, bidrar lite sosial støtte og færre nære venner til den økede hyppighet av psykiske plager blant Pakistanerne. Et annet forhold som virker negativt inn på den psykisk helse er en opplevelse av manglende kontroll over egen livssituasjon. Her fremstår Pakistanerne som mer "maktesløse" enn de etniske nordmenn, noe som også bidrar til at de har en dårligere psykiske helse. Overraskende nok er deltakelse i forsamlingsvirksomhet knyttet til en økning av psykiske plager hos Pakistanerne, noe som antakelig henger sammen med de sosiokulturelle forskjeller mellom Pakistanerne og det norske vertskap. På den annen side rapporterer Pakistanerne større innflytelse over sitt eget lokalsamfunn enn tilsvarende for de etniske nordmenn, noe som kan henge sammen med at den Pakistanske kultur er mer kollektivistisk av natur enn det norske. Alt i alt peker altså resultatene i retning av at hvis de omtalte sosioøkonomiske og psykososiale forskjeller mellom Pakistanerne og de etniske nordmenn ble redusert eller fjernet, ville det ikke lenger være noen forskjell mellom de to befolkningsgrupper når det gjelder psykisk helse. Dette innebærer at det hviler et ansvar både på det norske samfunn og innvandrerguppen for å utjevne forskjellene og bedre Pakistanernes psykiske helse, da det i et multikulturelt samfunn må det forutsettes et likeverdig samarbeid mellom ulike etniske grupper. Det norske samfunn må være ansvarlig for å sikre innvanderne like muligheter for arbeid, og legge forholdene til rette for at de får øket kontroll og innflytelse over sin egen livssituasjon. På den andre siden må Pakistanerne som gruppe øke sin aktive deltakelse i det norske samfunn.

ANMELDELSER

Gellert Tamas: "De apatiska. Om makt, myter och manipulation"

DNs netavis 1. oktober 2009 / **Maciej Zaremba**

I början av 2000-talet gick rykten att flyktningfamiljer manipulerade sina barn för att få stanna i Sverige. Med sin reportagebok "De apatiska" visar Gellert Tamas att manipulationen kom från regeringens samordnare. Maciej Zaremba läser en skakande berättelse om hur ett samhälle överger sina grundvärden.

Tisdagen den 7 mars 2006 slår polisen till. Samma dag på flera adresser, vilket antyder organiserad brottslighet. Fem personer tränger sig in i lägenheten, en av dem går fram till den orörliga barnkroppen, sticker en nål i den och klipper bort hårtussar. Föräldrarna får veta att de misstänks för att förgifta sitt barn. Haqiqat Agayeva lär inte glömma den dagen. "Jag tappade verklighetsuppfattningen", har hon berättat. Det kändes som att vara tillbaka i Azerbajdzjan. Kort därefter togs hon in på psykakuten.

läs hele anmeldelsen her: <http://www.dn.se/dnbok/bokrecensioner/gellert-tamas-de-apatiska-om-makt-myter-och-manipulation-1.964506>

Ändamålet helgar medlen för Gellert Tamas

Peter Engelsöy, Överläkare, BUP-kliniken, Stockholm

Boken tar upp ett angeläget ämne som förtjänar att diskuteras och att reflektera kring eftersom den världsunika epidemi av barn med svåra uppgivenhetssymptom som uppstod 2002-2005 i Sverige skakade om vårt samhälle och innebar en stor utmaning för svensk sjukvård, men först och främst innebar den ett gigantiskt lidande för de barn som fick betala (och fortfarande betalar) det högsta priset i detta fenomen. Hur kunde detta ske? Hur ska man förstå detta fenomen? För den som undrar har GT svaren. Barnen är traumatiserade i sina hemländer och fortsätter att misshandlas av politiker, myndigheter och sjukvård i Sverige av inhumana, för att inte säga rasistiska, företrädare för dessa organisationer. Mot detta ställs män(niskor) som osjälviskt slåss för dessa barns rättigheter mot en oförstående omvärld. GT's värld är uppenbart svart-vit, vilket i sig borde få varningsklockor att ringa hos varje kritiskt tänkande medborgare när det gäller ett så komplext ämne, där vi fortfarande vet förhållandevis lite.

Tidskriften för svensk psykiatri 2009(4), 32-33

download hæftet herfra: <http://www.svenskpsykiatri.se/>

RAPPORTER

Evaluering af modelprojekt om kulturelle mediatorer i sundhedsvæsenet

Sundhedsstyrelsen har i samarbejde med tre hospitaler afprøvet kulturelle mediatorer i en dansk kontekst. Evalueringsrapporten beskriver, hvordan projektet har høstet en række værdifulde erfaringer i forhold til det videre arbejde med patienter, der har anden etnisk baggrund. Særligt erfaringerne med de organisatoriske forhold er gode som læringspunkter, og projektet viser tydeligt, at sundhedspersonalets har en stor interesse i at få støtte i arbejdet med patienterne.

Størstedelen af sundhedspersonalet har i evalueringen angivet, at de mener, at projektet har haft en positiv betydning for afdelingens arbejde, og at der på de deltagende hospitaler er kommet en større bevidsthed om nødvendigheden af at sætte særlig fokus på patienter med anden etnisk baggrund. Rapporten kommer med en række anbefalinger i forhold til det videre arbejde med patienter med anden etnisk baggrund på sygehusene generelt og med kulturel meditation i særdeleshed.

download rapporten herfra:

http://www.sst.dk/Nyhedscenter/Nyheder/2009/Kulturelle_mediatorer_evaluering.aspx

ICF som dokumentation og monitoreringsredskab - anvendt til primært traumatiserede flygtninge : et udviklingsprojekt i samarbejde med 7 nationale rehabiliteringsklinikker og Centre for traumatiserede flygtninge

Melchiorsen, Hanne; Vinter, Titina; Nielsen, Claus Vinther; Jørgensen, Ulrik; Gottlieb, Annemarie; Hallas, Vibeke; Laursen, Laila K.; Engberg, Marianne

MarselisborgCentret

Århus, 2009. – 107 sider

Vejen til et værdigt liv for traumatiserede flygtninge

Fra depression og angst over fysiske handicaps og til elementær manglende evne til at fastholde kontakten med familie, venner og bekendte. Når traumatiserede flygtninge kommer til Danmark, medbringer de en række problemer, der hidtil har været gemt godt af vejen.

- Hvis vi vil hjælpe traumatiserede flygtninge til et meningsfyldt liv, må vi have helhedsorienteret tilgang til spørgsmål som bl.a.: Hvem er de? Hvad er deres problemer? Og hvad er deres samlede ressourcer? Først derefter kan vi lave en rehabiliteringsplan, der kan hjælpe dem til en værdig hverdag, fortæller udviklingskonsulent Hanne Melchiorson, MarselisborgCentret (Center for Folkesundhed, Region Midtjylland).

Sammenfatning

Projektets formål var at udvikle et tværfagligt dokumentation og monitoreringsredskab, der medtager såvel fysiske, psykiske og sociale faktorer, til beskrivelse af den traumatiserede flygtnings helbredstilstand – et ICF Core Set (et antal koder udvalgt fra ICF klassifikationen). Dernæst at afprøve om redskabet var egnet til en helhedsbeskrivelse af den traumatiserede flygtnings funktionsevne før, under og efter en intervention. Til projektet blev foretaget en systematisk litteraturgennemgang med henblik på at belyse, hvilke følgevirkninger traumatiserede flygtninge oplever i forhold til kategorierne i ICF, hvilken form for rehabilitering de modtager, samt hvilke metoder der anvendes til at dokumentere, monitorere og evaluere rehabiliteringsindsatser. Denne del indgår i sin helhed som bilag 8 i rapporten.

Projektets sigte har ikke været at undersøge eller beskrive effekt af rehabiliteringsindsatser hhv. forhold i den traumatiserede flygtnings netværk eller omgivelser, der kunne influere herpå. Således var det ikke formålet at udtale sig om årsagen til eventuelle ændringer i funktionsevnen, men om der har kunnet konstateres en ændring ved anvendelse af redskabet.

Traumatiserede flygtninge er en kompleks målgruppe med meget forskellig baggrund. Arten, mængden og varigheden af de traumer, de har været udsat for, har medført såvel psykiske som fysiske følgevirkninger med meget varierende symptomer som angst, depression, søvnproblemer og smerter. Endvidere er mange flygtninge påvirket af tilværelsen i eksillandet og ventetider på asyl og opholdstilladelse, hvor de samtidig skal tilpasses i ny kultur og tilegne sig nyt sprog og normer.

I litteraturen er der kun fundet få studier, som omhandler effekt af rehabilitering til flygtninge mht. til sundhed. Der efterspørges derfor flere og grundigere undersøgelser. De måleinstrumenter, som almindeligvis anvendes, retter sig gerne mod en specifik diagnose som fx Post Traumatisk Stress Disorder (PTSD). Dette taler for at udvikle et måleinstrument, der har et bredere sundheds-/ sygdomsfokus. Et instrument der kan måle både psykiske og somatiske symptomer, som ofte ses hos traumatiserede flygtninge, samt belyse hvordan konteksten påvirker funktionsevnen.

På baggrund af resultater fra projektet kan det overordnet konkluderes, at det har været muligt at udvikle et ICF baseret redskab. Redskabet er fundet anvendeligt til en overordnet beskrivelse af den traumatiserede flygtnings samlede helbredstilstand (fysiske og psykiske funktionsevne og omgivelsernes påvirkning), til konstatering af ændringer i funktionsevnen, til brug i udarbejdelse af behandlingsplaner samt til at udtrykke viden om og beskrivelse af klienterne.

Behandlere har ved afprøvning af redskabet givet udtryk for, at de har fået et fælles sprog, en fælles forståelse, en bredere helhedsbetragtning og dermed en mere uddybende viden om den traumatiserede flygtning, til gavn såvel monofagligt som i det tværfaglige teamsamarbejde. Redskabet – ICF Core Set til traumatiserede flygtninge – er ikke færdigudviklet, men med rapportens resultater er der skabt et grundlag for videreudvikling af et ICF dokumentationsredskab til denne målgruppe.

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OASIS : årsberetning 2007-2008

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Rapport over flerfamiliebehandling for traumatiserede flygtningefamilier : marts-juni 2008

Ryding, Else; Nielsen, Gita; Weiss, Tanja

Forord

Det er med en vis stolthed, at vi præsenterer denne rapport over det første FLERFAMILIEPROJEKT i OASIS, som er blevet til virkelighed efter en grundig og målrettet proces.

Vi konstaterede for nogle år siden, at vi fik flere og flere henvisninger på familier og individuelle klienter, hvor der var familier, som fungerede dårligt og vi rådede ikke over tilbud, der i tilstrækkelig grad matchede problemerne og vanskeligheder i disse familier.

Vi iværksatte et metodeudviklingsprojekt, som strakte sig over et år. Resultatet blev en model, stærkt inspireret af Marlborough Family Service i London. Denne model har vi afprøvet som et pilotprojekt i fire måneder i 2008. På trods af få deltagere og tidsmæssigt stramme arbejdsbetingelser, synes vi, at vi har fået brugbare, overraskende og for vort øvrige børne-familiearbejde nyskabende erfaringer. Vi er nu bedre rustede til at iværksætte næste Flerfamilieprojekt.

Kapiteloverskrifter

Forarbejdet; Begrundelse for flerfamilieprojektet i Oasis : Formålet med projektet;

Modellerne, der har inspireret; Marlborough-modellen og tankerne bagved;

Vores model; Opbygningen af det konkrete projekt;

Beskrivelse af familierne; Begrundelse for udvælgelse, beskrivelse af familiernes dynamik og roller;

Forløbsbeskrivelse i temaer; Forældresansvar i forhold til struktur og kaos : Arbejdsdelingen i familien i forhold til pligter og ansvarsfrihed : Opdragelse i 2 kulturer : Frygt for kriminalitet og manglende socialisering : Fravær og nærvær : Familiernes isolation og ønsker om fælles oplevelser;

Mentalisering; Vurdering af om der sker en øget mentalisering hos deltagerne i projektet;

Konklusion;

Kritik og anbefalinger til fremtidige projekter

download rapporten herfra: <http://www.oasis-rehab.dk/index.htm>

State of the art report : etniske minoriteters sundhed i Danmark

Holmberg, Teresa; Ahlmark, Nanna; Curtis, Tine
Statens Institut for Folkesundhed, 2009. – 44 sider

Kapiteloverskrifter:

Baggrundsinformation

- Etniske minoriteter i Danmark
- Den politiske kontekst

Sundhed blandt etniske minoriteter i Danmark

- Overblik over litteratur om etniske minoriteters sundhed i Danmark - type litteratur, metoder, målgrupper og emner
- Sundhedstilstanden

Adgang til sundhedsvæsenet og retten til behandling

Mødet med sundhedsvæsenet

- Brug af sundhedsvæsenet
- Uformelle barrierer i mødet med sundhedsvæsenet

Sundhedsfremmende tiltag rettet mod etniske minoriteter

Sammenfatning

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NYHEDSBREVE

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- **2nd World Congress of Cultural Psychiatry: Report to TPS Members** / Ronald WIntrob, M.D.
- **Chronic fatigue and ethnicity** / Kamaldeep Bhui, M.D., Ph.D
- **TPS awarded grant by WPA for a cross-national multi-center study of depression, demoralization and functional impairment in cancer patients** / John De Figueiredo
- **Cultural formulation research** / Sushrut Jadhav

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