

Information om Transkulturel Psykiatri, september 2009

NYHEDER

Indsats for flygtningebørn

Integrationsministeriets pulje "Særlig indsats for traumatiserede flygtninge og deres familier" har netop støttet CETT med 1,1 mio. til tre projekter på børneområdet i Varde, Middelfart og Odense Kommune. Formålet er at styrke faglige og personlige kompetencer hos fagpersoner omkring børn af traumatiserede flygtninge.
CETT nu september 2009

Kortlægnings- og udviklingsprojekt målrettet etniske minoritetsbørn og –unge i PPR-systemet

Als Researchs hjemmeside september 2009

Als Research gennemfører projekt for Sundhedsstyrelsen. Projektet udføres i et samarbejde med Århus Kommune og Københavns Kommune. Målet er at tilvejebringe ny viden om psykiske problemer blandt børn og unge med anden etnisk baggrund samt at udvikle redskaber og samarbejdsrelationer til forbedring af bl.a. tidlig diagnosticering og behandling. Projektet løber fra efteråret 2009 til og med 2011.

Musikterapi kan afhjælpe traumer hos flygtningefamilier

Dansk Flygtningehjælps hjemmeside 1. september 2009

30.000 flygtninge i Danmark lider af PTSD som følge af tortur, krigstraumer og voldsomme oplevelser. Dansk Flygtningehjælp har gode erfaringer med at bruge musikterapi i behandlingen. Ny forskning viser hvorfor. Søvnløshed, besvimelser, koncentrationsbesvær og fantomsmerter er en del af de symptomer mange flygtninge i Danmark må leve med. Det skader familiernes sociale situation og forhindrer en vellykket integration i Danmark. Ny svensk forskning viser, at specialdesignet musik kan ændre hormonbalancen og dæmpe stresssymptomer.

læs artiklen her: <https://flygtning.dk/nyheder-og-presse/nyhed/artikel/musikterapi-kan-afhjaelpe-traumer-hos-flygtningefamilier/>

FRA FOLKETINGET

Besvarelse af spørgsmål nr. 216 stillet af Folketingets Udvalg for Udlændinge- og Integrationspolitik til ministeren for flygtninge, indvandrere og integration den 5. august Spørgsmål 216

"Ministeren bedes i forlængelse af besvarelsen af spørgsmål S 2446 oplyse udvalget, om hvad der defineres som "egentlige sindssygdomme"?"

Svar:

Som eksempler på sygdomme, der efter praksis kan begrunde humanitær opholdstilladelse, kan nævnes psykose, herunder paranoid psykose og skizofreni m.v.

LITTERATUR

Acculturation and use of health care services by Turkish and Moroccan migrants: a cross-sectional population-based study

Fassaert, Thijs; Hesselink, Arlette E.; Verhoeff, Arnoud P.

Background

There is insufficient empirical evidence which shows if and how there is an interrelation between acculturation and health care utilisation. The present study seeks to establish this evidence within first generation Turkish and Moroccan migrants, two of the largest migrant groups in present-day Western Europe.

Methods

Data were derived from the Amsterdam Health Monitor 2004, and were complete for 358 Turkish and 288 Moroccan foreign-born migrants. Use of health services (general practitioner, outpatient specialist and health care for mental health problems) was measured by means of self-report. Acculturation was measured by a structured questionnaire grading (i) ethnic self-identification, (ii) social interaction with ethnic Dutch, (iii) communication in Dutch within one's private social network, (iv) emancipation, and (v) cultural orientation towards the public domain.

Results

Acculturation was hardly associated with the use of general practitioner care. However, in case of higher adaptation to the host culture there was less uptake of outpatient specialist care among Turkish respondents (odds ratio [OR] = 0.90, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 0.82-0.99) and Moroccan male respondents (OR = 0.81, 95% CI = 0.71-0.93). Conversely, there was a higher uptake of mental health care among Turkish men (OR = 0.81, 95% CI = 0.71-0.93) and women (OR = 0.81, 95% CI = 0.71-0.93). Uptake of mental health care among Moroccan respondents again appeared lower (OR = 0.74, 95% CI = 0.55-0.99). Language ability appeared to play a central role in the uptake of health care.

Conclusions

Some results were in accordance with the popular view that an increased participation in the host society is concomitant to an increased use of health services. However, there was heterogeneity across ethnic and gender groups, and across the domains of acculturation. Language ability appeared to play a central role. Further research needs to explore this heterogeneity into more detail. Also, other cultural and/or contextual aspects that influence the use of health services require further identification.

BMC public health 9(332), 29 pp, 2009

læs artiklen her: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/9/332/abstract>

Association of substance use disorders with childhood trauma but not African genetic heritage in an African American cohort

Ducci, Francesca; Roy, Alec; Shen, Pei-Hong; Yuan, Qiaoping; Yuan, Nicole P.; Hodgkinson, Colin A.; Goldman, Lynn R.; Goldman, David

Abstract

Objective

Genetic variation influences differential vulnerability to addiction within populations. However, it remains unclear whether differences in frequencies of vulnerability alleles contribute to disparities between populations and to what extent ancestry correlates with differential exposure to environmental risk factors, including poverty and trauma.

Method

The authors used 186 ancestry-informative markers to measure African ancestry in 407 addicts and 457 comparison subjects self-identified as African Americans. The reference group was 1,051 individuals from the Human Genome Diversity Cell Line Panel, which includes 51 diverse populations representing most worldwide genetic diversity.

Results

African Americans varied in degrees of African, European, Middle Eastern, and Central Asian genetic heritage. The overall level of African ancestry was actually smaller among cocaine, opiate, and alcohol addicts (proportion=0.76–0.78) than nonaddicted African American comparison subjects (proportion=0.81). African ancestry was associated with living in impoverished neighborhoods, a factor previously associated with risk. There was no association between African ancestry and exposure to childhood abuse or neglect, a factor that strongly predicted all types of addictions.

Conclusions

These results suggest that African genetic heritage does not increase the likelihood of genetic risk for addictions. They highlight the complex interrelation between genetic ancestry and social, economic, and environmental conditions and the strong relation of those factors to addiction. Studies of epidemiological samples characterized for genetic ancestry and social, psychological, demographic, economic, cultural, and historical factors are needed to better disentangle the effects of genetic and environmental factors underlying interpopulation differences in vulnerability to addiction and other health disparities.

American journal of psychiatry 166(9), 1031-1040, 2009

Common mental disorders among black and minority ethnic groups in the UK

Lloyd, Keith

Abstract

The common mental disorders, predominantly anxiety and depression, constitute a significant public health problem and are associated with significant morbidity. When detected, these disorders are managed almost exclusively in primary care. Research into common mental disorders and ethnicity to date raises important questions about the understanding, nature and course of common mental disorders, access to services, treatment received and the perceived value of consulting for emotional problems across cultural groups. It also emphasizes the complex interactions between ethnicity, socioeconomic status, social inclusion, age and sex. Ethnicity is thus one of several important explanatory variables. Much has been written about the development of culturally sensitive services and the development of core competencies for culturally aware psychiatrists. Such training is now a core requirement for mental health professionals working with culturally diverse patient groups. However, there is as yet limited evidence as to the impact of cultural competency training on service delivery. Further work is also needed to achieve services that are informed by users' views.

Keywords: common mental disorders; community psychiatry; ethnicity; primary care
Psychiatry 8(9), 342-346, 2009

Cultural explanations of mental health and illness

Tyson, Sheryl; Flaskerud, Jacquelyn H.

Abstract

The article mentions that individual variations in culture can influence mental health and mental illness and focuses on explanations of mental health or illness. The American concepts that the mind and body are separate and disorders should be treated separately and that mental illness can result from the social norms of self-reliance and independence are discussed. The explanation for mental illness in traditional health care systems or Asian and Native American cultures where the people believe a vital force flows through the mind, body, and spirit is mentioned.

Issues in mental health nursing 30(10), 650-651, 2009

Downward social mobility and major depressive episodes among Latino and Asian-American immigrants to the United States

Nicklett, Emily J.; Burgard, Sarah A.

Abstract

The authors analyzed the association between downward social mobility in subjective social status among 3,056 immigrants to the United States and the odds of a major depressive episode. Using data from the National Latino and Asian American Study (2002–2003), the authors examined downward mobility by comparing immigrants' subjective social status in their country of origin with their subjective social status in the United States. The dependent variable was the occurrence of a past-year episode of major **depression** defined according to *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders*, Fourth Edition, criteria. Logistic regression models were used to control for a variety of sociodemographic and **immigration**-related characteristics. Analyses suggested that a loss of at least 3 steps in subjective social status is associated with increased risk of a depressive episode (odds ratio = 3.0, 95% confidence interval: 1.3, 6.6). Other factors independently associated with greater odds of **depression** included Latino ethnicity, female sex, having resided for a longer time in the United States, and being a US citizen. The findings suggest that immigrants who experience downward social mobility are at elevated risk of major **depression**. Policies or interventions focused only on immigrants of low social status may miss another group at risk: those who experience downward mobility from a higher social status.

Key words Asian Americans; **depression**; **emigration** and **immigration**; Hispanic Americans; mental disorders; mental health; social class; social mobility

American journal of epidemiology 170(6), 793-801, 2009

Eating disorders across cultures

Nasser, Mervat

Abstract

The cultivation of the body ideal and promotion of thinness values in fashion, media and the diet industry have been repeatedly shown to account for the increased prevalence of eating disorders. It is evident in women in certain sub-cultures where the demand for thinness for career advancement is endemic. There is also a correlation between eating disorders and the level of modernization and urbanization characteristic of western industrialized societies, linking it to increased social mobility, dietary changes as well as changes within family structures. Eating disorders were, therefore, thought to be unique to the 'western culture', an impression that was initially substantiated by the apparent absence of these disorders in non-western societies. However, the notion of the culture specificity of eating disorders began to be challenged following reports from different parts of the world when eating disorders emerged in non-western societies. This was believed at first to be a product of a simple identification with western cultural norms in this respect. However, 'westernization' was too simplistic and needed to be broken down to see the forces that may lie behind it. These included increased consumerism, shift from collectivist to individualist patterns, changing gender roles and increased alienation of the individual. Subsequently, the individual was forced to resort to the 'body' as a new medium for expressing this cultural confusion and distress. Eating disorders are an example of such socio-pathology and needs to be seen now as a marker of 'transition' and symptomatic of cultures caught in a process of change.

Keywords: body language; body medium; changing gender roles; consumerism; cultural distress; culture transition; dietary changes; diet industry; eating disorders; endemic thinness; individual alienation; media; social mobility; urbanization

Psychiatry 8(9), 347-350, 2009

The Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale : translation and validation for a Greek sample

Vivilaki, Victoria G.; Dafermos, Vassilis; Kogevinas, Manolis; Bitsios, Panos; Lionis, Christos

Abstract

Background

Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) is an important screening instrument that is used routinely with mothers during the postpartum period for early identification of postnatal depression. The purpose of this study was to validate the Greek version of EPDS along with sensitivity, specificity and predictive values.

Methods

120 mothers within 12 weeks postpartum were recruited from the perinatal care registers of the Maternity Departments of 4 Hospitals of Heraklion municipality, Greece. EPDS and Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II) surveys were administered in random order to the mothers. Each mother was diagnosed with depression according to the validated Greek version of BDI-II. The psychometric measurements that were performed included: two independent samples t-tests, One-way analysis of variance (ANOVA), reliability coefficients, Explanatory factor analysis using a Varimax rotation and Principal Components Method. Confirmatory analysis -known as structural equation modelling- of principal components was conducted by LISREL (Linear Structural Relations). A receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was carried out to evaluate the global functioning of the scale.

Results

8 (6.7%) of the mothers were diagnosed with major postnatal depression, 14 (11.7%) with moderate and 38 (31.7%) with mild depression on the basis of BDI-II scores. The internal consistency of the EPDS Greek version -using Chronbach's alpha coefficient- was found 0.804 and that of Guttman split-half coefficient 0.742. Our findings confirm the multidimensionality of EPDS, demonstrating a two-factor structure which contained subscales reflecting depressive symptoms and anxiety. The Confirmatory Factor analysis demonstrated that the two factor model offered a very good fit to our data. The area under ROC curve AUC was found 0.7470 and the logistic estimate for the threshold score of 8/9 fitted the model sensitivity at 76.7% and model specificity at 68.3%.

Conclusion

Our data confirm the validity of the Greek version of the EPDS in identifying postnatal depression. The Greek EPDS scale could be used as a useful instrument in both clinical practice and research.

BMC Public Health 9(329), 11 pp, 2009

download artiklen herfra: <http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-2458/9/329/abstract>

Emotional and behavioral problems of Afghan refugees and war-zone adolescents

Rostami, Reza; Babapour-Kheiroddin, Jalil; Shalch, Behzad; Badinloo, Farzaneh; Hamzavi-Abedi, Fatemeh

Abstract

Objective Wars' stress and violence can have tremendous effects on children's and adolescents' health and general well being; it may result in patterns of bio-psychosocial problems. The goal of this study was to compare emotional and behavioral problems in Afghan refugees and war-zone adolescents. Method One hundred and eighty high school students (90 students in the refugee group and 90 in the war-zone group) in Harat were included in this research. All participants completed the Youth Self-Report (YSR). War zone and refugee adolescents were compared based on their scores on different scales of behavioral and emotional problems. Results War-zone adolescents scored significantly higher on Anxious/Depression, Withdrawn, Somatic Complaints, Attention Problems, and Internalizing Problems scales than refugee adolescents. In this study, no significant difference was found between the two groups on Social Problems, Thought Problems, Delinquent Behavior, Aggressive Behavior, and Externalizing scales. Conclusion Findings revealed that although asylum is not an ideal condition for children's and adolescents' psychological development and prosperity, it can have a protective role in comparison with war zone's circumstances. Further investigation is needed, however, to elucidate the lack of significant differences in externalizing scales among war zone and refugee adolescents

Iranian journal of psychiatry 4(1), 12-18, 2009

download artiklen herfra: http://journals.tums.ac.ir/abs.aspx?org_id=59&culture_var=en&journal_id=22&segment=en&issue_id=1658&manuscript_id=14189

Ethnic minority groups, learning disability and mental health

Singh, Iqbal; Orimalade; Adedamola

Abstract

The presence of a learning disability in an individual from an ethnic minority group raises several issues that, if not recognized and addressed, can be detrimental to the mental health of the affected individual. Affected individuals have been said to face a double disadvantage, arising from having a learning disability and being from an ethnic minority group. This disadvantage has been largely neglected both in terms of research and service provision. In order to cater effectively for people with learning disabilities from ethnic minority groups, several obstacles have to be recognized and addressed, specifically and deliberately. More research is required in this area.

Keywords: advocacy, Asian, cultural, ethnic minority, interpreter, language, migration, religion

Psychiatry 8(10), 405-407, 2009

Ethnicity and mental health : the example of schizophrenia and related psychoses in migrant populations in the Western world

Fung, Wai Lun Alan; Bhugra, Dinesh; Jones, Peter B.

Abstract

Multiple studies performed over the past few decades using various methodologies have reported 5–10-fold incidence rates for schizophrenia in African-Caribbean communities in Europe, findings that hold across generations. Increased incidences of lesser degree have also been reported in other ethnic minority migrant groups in Europe. Various explanations of this phenomenon have been proposed – such as misdiagnosis, differing nature and course of psychotic illness in different ethnic groups, genetics, predisposition to migration, early life influences and later childhood developmental risk factors, drug use, urbanicity, racism, as well as neurobiological factors. They are reviewed here. Relevant literature from North America is also discussed.

Keywords: African-Caribbean; ethnicity; mental illness; migrant; migration; psychiatric symptoms; psychosis; schizophrenia

Psychiatry 8(9), 335-341, 2009

The impact of acculturative stress and daily hassles on pre-adolescent psychological adjustment : examining anxiety symptoms

Suarez-Morales, Lourdes; Lopez, Barbara

Abstract

Acculturative stress in relation to anxiety symptoms has not been examined empirically in young Hispanic populations. The present study, conducted with 138 pre-adolescent Hispanic youngsters, investigated this relationship. The findings suggested that acculturative stress was related to physiological, concentration, and worrisome symptoms of anxiety. After decomposing acculturative stress, it became evident that perceived discrimination accounted for a large proportion of the variance in the relationship between acculturative stress and anxiety. Immigration-related stress was mostly associated with worry symptoms. Finally, total daily hassles were an independent predictor of concentration and physiological anxiety symptoms. Implications for prevention interventions and future research are discussed.

Keywords Acculturation - Acculturative stress - Daily hassles – Anxiety - Hispanic

Journal of primary prevention 30(3-4), 335-349, 2009

Mental health care needs of refugees

Craig, Tom; Jajua, Peter Mac; Warfa, Nasir

Abstract

The numbers of refugees and asylum seekers shows little sign of decreasing. An increased prevalence of stress-related common mental disorders in these populations is well documented. The causes of these conditions vary according to stresses experienced and the journeys individuals take in their migration to new countries and cultural settings. The mental health practitioner must be informed of the cultural idioms by which suffering is expressed in the refugee's community, the social stigma associated with particular traumatic experiences and with mental illness. Because of their experiences of victimization, refugees may be reluctant to disclose experiences of trauma and, as is typical of common mental disorder worldwide, the presentation of mental distress in the first instance is often in the guise of somatic complaints. The specific needs of this group will include dealing with traumatic experiences without pathologizing normal human responses.

Keywords: asylum seekers; mental health needs; post-traumatic stress disorder; refugees

Psychiatry 8(9), 351-354, 2009

Mental health, substance use and suicidal behaviour among young indigenous people in the Arctic : a systematic review

Lehti, Venla; Niemelä, Solja; Hoven, Christina; Mandell, Donald; Sourander, Andre

Abstract

The Arctic has been a subject to various socio-cultural changes; indigenous people living in the region have experienced injustice and oppression in different forms. Furthermore, there are currently various new social, political and environmental challenges. It has been assumed that the continuous socio-cultural transition has an influence on indigenous people's wellbeing. We conducted a systematic literature review with regard to epidemiological mental health research on Arctic indigenous children and adolescents. The aim was to describe the nature and scope of research conducted and to explore for possible regional and ethnic differences in mental health. It was found that current epidemiological knowledge is based mainly on cross-sectional studies from selected regions and limited to substance use and suicidal behaviour. Youth suicide rates are alarmingly high in many parts of the Arctic, particularly in Greenland and Alaska. Differences between indigenous and non-indigenous groups are also most evident and uniform across suicide studies, with rates being systematically higher among indigenous youth. Substance use is common throughout the Arctic, however, regional and ethnic differences in usage vary considerably. Other psychosocial problems remain largely unexplored. In addition, very little is known about the causes of mental health problems in general and the impact of rapid socio-cultural changes in particular. There are several methodological

limitations in the studies included here, many related to the validity of research instruments in different cultural contexts. There is a need for longitudinal comparative studies from the entire Arctic with culturally relevant instruments addressing mental health in early childhood as well.

Keywords: Arctic; Circumpolar; Indigenous; Children; Adolescents; Psychiatry; Suicide; Mental health

Social science and medicine 69(8), 1194-1203 + 8pp, 2009

Model minority at risk : expressed needs of mental health by Asian American young adults

Lee, Sunmin; Juon, Hee-Soon; Martinez, Genevieve; Hsu, Chiehwen E.; Robinson, E. Stephanie; Bawa, Julie; Ma, Grace X.

Abstract

The objective of this study is to obtain and discuss in-depth information on mental health problems, including the status, barriers, and potential solutions in 1.5 and 2nd generation Asian American young adults. As a part of the Health Needs Assessment project, the researchers conducted two focus groups with 17 young adults (mainly 1.5 or 2nd generation) from eight Asian American communities (Asian Indian, Cambodian, Chinese, Indonesian, Korean, Taiwanese, Thai, and Vietnamese) in Montgomery County, Maryland. We developed a moderator's guide with open-ended questions and used it to collect qualitative data. Using a software, we organized and identified emergent themes by major categories. Participants reported a several common sources of stress that affect the mental health of Asian American young adults including: pressure to meet parental expectations of high academic achievement and live up to the "model minority" stereotype; difficulty of balancing two different cultures and communicating with parents; family obligations based on the strong family values; and discrimination or isolation due to racial or cultural background. Young Asian Americans tend not to seek professional help for their mental health problems; instead they use personal support networks--close friends, significant others, and religious community. Participants suggested that Asian cultural norms that do not consider mental problems important, and associated stigma of seeking professional care might undermine their mental health help seeking behavior. Our findings support a need for delivering culturally appropriate programs to raise awareness of mental health and cultural training for health providers to deliver culturally appropriate care.

Subjects : Asian Americans, Young adults, Mental health care, Risk factors, Culture

Journal of community health 34(2), 144-152, 2009

Perception that "Everything requires a lot of effort": Transcultural SCL-25 item validation

Moreau, Nicolas; Hassan, Ghayda; Rousseau, Cécile; Chenguiti, Khalid

Abstract

This brief report illustrates how the migration context can affect specific item validity of mental health measures. The SCL-25 was administered to 432 recently settled immigrants (220 Haitian and 212 Arabs). We performed descriptive analyses, as well as Infit and Outfit statistics analyses using WINSTEPS Rasch Measurement Software based on Item Response Theory. The participants' comments about the item You feel everything requires a lot of effort in the SCL-25 were also qualitatively analyzed. Results revealed that the item You feel everything requires a lot of effort is an outlier and does not adjust in an expected and valid fashion with its cluster items, as it is over-endorsed by Haitian and Arab healthy participants. Our study thus shows that, in transcultural mental health research, the cultural and migratory contexts may interact and significantly influence the meaning of some symptom items and consequently, the validity of symptom scales.

Journal of nervous and mental disease 197(9), 695-699, 2009

Primary mental health care information and services for St. John's visible minority immigrants : gaps and opportunities

Reitmanova, Sylvia; Gustafson, Diana L.

Abstract

This article draws on an environmental scan and interviews with visible minority immigrants in a small urban Atlantic community to report on gaps and opportunities for improving access to information about primary

mental health care services and barriers to utilization of these services. Information about services was limited and did not specifically address the complex health-related concerns of immigrants with diverse religious and cultural backgrounds. Accessing information about mental health care services was challenging for some visible minority immigrants because of physical and financial constraints and limited computer and language literacy. The major barriers to the utilization of primary mental health care services were lack of information, language and literacy issues, a mistrust of primary mental health care services, the stigma associated with mental illness, long wait times, lack of finances, and religious and cultural differences and insensitivity. A list of nine recommendations, which may be of interest to mental health decision-makers and service providers in small urban centers with limited ethno-cultural diversity, is provided.

Issues in mental health nursing 30(10), 615 – 623, 2009

State of indigenous mental health in Australia - a colonial legacy?

Rege, Sanil

Fra starten af artiklen

The Aboriginal culture of Australia is one of the oldest cultures on earth, dating back 50 000 years. The Aboriginal and Torres Strait Islander (ATSI) people are the indigenous inhabitants of Australia, constituting 2.4% of the population. The health status of these 'First Australians' has been described as a source of national shame, with the life expectancy approximately 17 years lower than that of other Australians (Eades, 2000). This gap in life expectancy is also significantly larger than that of other countries with indigenous populations and a history of colonisation, such as the USA, Canada and New Zealand (Ring & Firman, 1998). This paper offers an overview of the impact of colonisation and its subsequent influence on the social and emotional well-being of ATSI people.

International psychiatry 6(4), 98-100, 2009

download artiklen her: <http://www.rcpsych.ac.uk/pdf/IPv6n4.pdf>

The strengths and difficulties questionnaire : validation study in French school-aged children and cross-cultural comparisons

Shojaei, Taraneh; Wazana, Ashley; Pitrou, Isabelle; Kovess, Viviane

Abstract

Objectives

To examine the psychometric properties of the French version of the strengths and difficulties questionnaire (SDQ), compare estimates of child mental health problems and SDQ scores across France, US and UK.

Methods

The French version of the parent-reported SDQ was administered to the parents of a representative sample of 1,348 French children aged 6–11 years old. The response rate was 57.6%. We performed three scoring methods and examined their association with socio-demographic data. French SDQ scores were compared with SDQ scores from US and UK national surveys.

Results

The French cut-off points for the scoring bands were similar to those of the UK and US, with a few exceptions (peer relationship problems, prosocial behaviour). The internal consistency of the SDQ subscales was acceptable with Cronbach α coefficients ranging from 0.46 for peer relationship problems to 0.74 for hyperactivity/inattention. Known socio-demographic risk factors were associated with SDQ scoring method. For most SDQ scores, differences between France and the UK were smaller (5%) than those between France and the US.

Conclusion

The study provided good support for the validity of the parent-reported SDQ in France as well as evidence for the usefulness of the SDQ as a promising screening instrument for epidemiological research and clinical purposes.

Keywords

psychiatric epidemiology - child mental health - measurement validation – questionnaires - cross-cultural psychiatry

Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology 44(9), 740-747, 2009

NYHEDSBREVE

CETT nu september 2009

(Center for Traume- og Torturoverlevende, Vejle)

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