Information om Transkulturel Psykiatri, december 2013

NYHEDER
Mindfulness in Cultural Context
Selected lectures and panel sessions from the 2013 Advanced Studies Institute: Mindfulness in Cultural Context are now available online.
Speakers include
- Laurence Kirmayer, McGill University
- Robert H. Sharf, University of California, Berkeley
- Geoffreyy Samuel, Cardiff University
- Anne Carolyn Klein, Rice University
- Lauren Leve, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill
- Chikako Ozawa-de Silva, Emory University
- Brendan Ozawa-de Silva, Life University
- Harvey B. Aronson.
The videos are available on the Division of Social and Transcultural Psychiatry website [here]. All of our videos are also available for download. To download videos, please visit our Vimeo page, click on a video, then click on the download button which appears underneath the video description.

Lægeforeningen bag klinik for illegale migranter i Aarhus
Dagens Medicins hjemmeside 3. december 2013 / Mikkel Aabenhus Hemmingsen
Stor interesse for lægehjælp blandt illegale migranter i københavnsområdet får Lægeforeningen til i samarbejde med Dansk Flygtningehjælp og Røde Kors at åbne klinik i Aarhus.
Illegale migranter i Aarhus-området får nu adgang til gratis og anonym lægehjælp på ny sundhedsklinik, der åbnede mandag.
Lægekliniken er oprettet i samarbejde mellem Røde Kors, Lægeforeningen og Dansk Flygtningehjælp, der også står bag en lignende klinik i København, der siden 2011 har haft næsten 4.000 besøg fra personer, der opholder sig illegalt i Danmark.
»Vi ser et behov, derfor handler vi. Og det gør vi igennem noget af det stærkeste engagement, vi kan mønstre i det danske samfund: nemlig det frivillige arbejde. I København er der tilknyttet 200 frivillige til klinikken og i Aarhus har hele 60 frivillige lærer og jordmødre allerede meldt sig på banen. Det er en indsats, der gør mig både stolt og glad,« siger Susanne Larsen, præsident i Røde Kors, i en pressemeddelelse.
Klinikken er 100 pct. privatfinansieret og belaster ikke det offentlige sundhedsvæsen. Finansieringen kommer hovedsageligt fra en række private fonde.

Traumatiserede flygtninge kan ikke lære dansk
UGESKRIFTETdk 9. januar / Lars Igum Rasmussen
Lovkrav om danskkundskaber for at få opholdstilladelse og statsborgerskab presser flygtninge med Post-Traumatislisk Stress Symptom (PTSD) voldsomt, siger overlæge. Ny rapport viser, at visse PTSD-patienter ikke kan lære sproget på grund af sygdommen.

Traumatiserede flygtninge med Post-Traumatislisk Stress Symptom (PTSD) har så svært ved at lære dansk, at sprogkravet for at få permanent opholdstilladelse eller dansk statsborgerskab forværres sygdommen. Det fastslår overlæge, professor Morten Sodemann, Indvandrermedicinsk Klinik på Odense Universitetshospital.
Han har netop lavet en større litteraturgennemgang om forholdet mellem sprogindlæring og PTSD, der bliver betegnet som et overset problem med negative helbredsmæssige og juridiske konsekvenser.

LITTERATUR
**Aborigines, colonizers and newcomers: The landscape of transcultural psychiatry research in Australia**

Zubaran, Carlos; Foresti, Katia de Moore, Gregory

The authors present an analysis of transcultural psychiatry research in relation to three main population groups in Australia: Aboriginal Australians, documented immigrants, and refugees. The pioneering reports produced by Western psychiatrists in Aboriginal communities are examined in this article. Additional quantitative and qualitative studies developed with Aboriginal people in the context of a traumatic acculturation process are also reviewed. Subsequently, the authors examine the challenges faced by immigrants with mental disorders in a health care system still unequipped to treat a new array of clinical presentations unfamiliar to the clinical staff. The authors also highlight the development of policies aimed at providing quality mental health care to a mosaic of cultures in an evolving multicultural society. Lastly, the psychiatric manifestations of refugees and asylum seekers are analysed in the context of a series of vulnerabilities and deprivations they have experienced, including basic human rights.

**Keywords** Australia, Australian Aborigines, immigrants, refugees, transcultural psychiatry

Transcultural psychiatry 50(6), 876-899, 2013

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**At the crossroads of anthropology and epidemiology: Current research in cultural psychiatry in the UK**

Dein, Simon; Bhui, Kamaldeep Singh

Cultural psychiatry research in the UK comprises a broad range of diverse methodologies, academic disciplines, and subject areas. Methodologies range from epidemiological to anthropological/ethnographic to health services research; mixed methods research is becoming increasingly popular, as are public health and health promotional topics. After briefly outlining the history of cultural psychiatry in the UK we will discuss contemporary research. Prominent themes include: the epidemiology of schizophrenia among Africans/Afro-Caribbeans, migration and mental health, racism and mental health, cultural identity, pathways to care, explanatory models of mental illness, cultural competence, and the subjective experiences of healthcare provision among specific ethnic groups such as Bangladeshis and Pakistanis. Another strand of research that is attracting increasing academic attention focuses upon the relationship between religion, spirituality, and mental health, in particular, the phenomenology of religious experience and its mental health ramifications, as well as recent work examining the complex links between theology and psychiatry. The paper ends by appraising the contributions of British cultural psychiatrists to the discipline of cultural psychiatry and suggesting promising areas for future research.

**Keywords** anthropology, epidemiology, transcultural psychiatry, United Kingdom

Transcultural psychiatry 50(6), 769-791

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**Characteristics of Northern Plains American Indians seeking substance abuse treatment in an urban, non-tribal clinic: a descriptive study**

Kropp, Frankie; Somoza, Eugene; Lilleskov, Maurine; Moccasin, Mabel Granados-Bad; Moore, Michelle; Lewis, Daniel; Boetel, Brenda; Smith, Corey; Winhusen, Theresa

Because few data exist on substance abuse rates in American Indian (AI) communities, the Methamphetamine and Other Drug project was developed and implemented by five nodes within the National Institute on Drug Abuse Clinical Trials Network (NIDA CTN). This article presents findings from AI clients in a Northern Plains urban non-Native substance abuse treatment setting. Alcohol and marijuana were used earlier, longer, and by more clients, followed by stimulants and prescription opioids. Most regularly smoked tobacco. Differences in substance use patterns were associated with age of onset and victimization. Age of onset was correlated with victimization, gender, cognitive impairment, and suicidal behavior. Despite considerable health and economic disparities, most clients found support for recovery in relationships and elements of Native culture.

**Keywords** substance abuse, American Indians, health disparities, drugs, alcohol

Community mental health journal 49(6), 714-721, 2013
Current research on transcultural psychiatry in the Anglophone Caribbean: Epistemological, public policy, and epidemiological challenges
Hickling, Frederick W.; Gibson, Roger C.; Hutchinson, Gerard

In this article, we review recent research on mental health in the Caribbean. Three major themes emerge: (a) the effects of colonialism on the Caribbean psyche; (b) decolonization of psychiatric public policy, including innovative treatment approaches, deinstitutionalization, and community and policy responses to mental health issues; and (c) the nature and epidemiology of psychiatric pathology among contemporary Caribbean people, with particular focus on migration, genetic versus social causation of psychosis and personality disorders, and mechanisms of resilience and social capital. Caribbean transcultural psychiatry illustrates the principles of equipoise unique to developing countries that protect the wellness and continued survival of postcolonial Caribbean people.

Keywords
Caribbean, colonialism, cultural psychiatry, diaspora, mental health services, migration, psychosis

Transcultural psychiatry 50(6), 858-875, 2013

Factors associated with mental health service utilization among Korean American immigrants
Park, So Youn; Cho, Sunhee; Park, Yeddi; Bernstein, Kunsook S.; Shin, Jinah K.

This study adapted Andersen’s Health Belief Model to examine the predictors of mental health services utilization among Korean American (KA) immigrants. A cross-sectional survey was used to gather data on 363 KA immigrants 18 years and older residing in New York City. Predisposing factors included gender, age, marital status, education, length of stay in the US, and religion; the need factor was depression; and enabling factors included health insurance, English proficiency, income, and perceived need for help. Approximately 8.5 % of participants reported having utilized mental health services, while 23 % reported having depressive symptoms. Shorter duration of residence in the US, lower income, and the presence of perceived need for help were significantly related to use of mental health services. The perceived need for help mediated the relationship between depression and mental health service utilization. Failure to perceive the need for psychological help continues to be a major reason that KA immigrants do not use mental health services.

Keywords
Depression, Health belief model, Korean American immigrants, Mental health service utilization, Perceived need

Community mental health journal 49(6), 765-773, 2013

Initial design of culturally informed behavioral intervention technologies: Developing an mHealth intervention for young sexual minority men with generalized anxiety disorder and major depression
Burns, Michelle Nicole; Montague, Enid; Mohr, David C.

Background
To our knowledge, there is no well-articulated process for the design of culturally informed behavioral intervention technologies.

Objective
This paper describes the early stages of such a process, illustrated by the methodology for the ongoing development of a behavioral intervention technology targeting generalized anxiety disorder and major depression among young sexual minority men.

Methods
We integrated instructional design for Internet behavioral intervention technologies with greater detail on information sources that can identify user needs in understudied populations, as well as advances in the understanding of technology-specific behavioral intervention technology dimensions that may need to be culturally tailored.

Results
General psychological theory describing how to effect change in the clinical target is first integrated with theory describing potentially malleable factors that help explain the clinical problem within the population.
Additional information sources are then used to (1) evaluate the theory, (2) identify population-specific factors that may affect users’ ability to relate to and benefit from the behavioral intervention technology, and (3) establish specific skills, attitudes, knowledge, etc, required to change malleable factors posited in the theory. User needs result from synthesis of this information. Product requirements are then generated through application of the user needs to specific behavioral intervention technology dimensions (eg, technology platform). We provide examples of considerations relevant to each stage of this process and how they were applied.

**Conclusions**
This process can guide the initial design of other culturally informed behavioral intervention technologies. This first attempt to create a systematic design process can spur development of guidelines for design of behavioral intervention technologies aimed to reduce health disparities.

**Keywords**
mobile health; eHealth; cultural competency; minority health; male homosexuality; male adolescents; young adult; anxiety; depression

*Journal of medical internet research* 15(12), e271, 2013
Læs artiklen her: [http://www.jmir.org/2013/12/e271/](http://www.jmir.org/2013/12/e271/)

**Finalizing PTSD in DSM-5 : getting here from there and where to go next**
Friedman, Matthew J.

The process that resulted in the diagnostic criteria for posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (5th ed.; DSM-5; American Psychiatric Association;) was empirically based and rigorous. There was a high threshold for any changes in any DSM-IV diagnostic criterion. The process is described in this article. The rationale is presented that led to the creation of the new chapter, “Trauma- and Stressor-Related Disorders,” within the DSM-5 metastructure. Specific issues discussed about the DSM-5 PTSD criteria themselves include a broad versus narrow PTSD construct, the decisions regarding Criterion A, the evidence supporting other PTSD symptom clusters and specifiers, the addition of the dissociative and preschool subtypes, research on the new criteria from both Internet surveys and the DSM-5 field trials, the addition of PTSD subtypes, the noninclusion of complex PTSD, and comparisons between DSM-5 versus the World Health Association’s forthcoming International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11) criteria for PTSD. The PTSD construct continues to evolve. In DSM-5, it has moved beyond a narrow fear-based anxiety disorder to include dysphoric/anhedonic and externalizing PTSD phenotypes. The dissociative subtype may open the way to a fresh approach to complex PTSD. The preschool subtype incorporates important developmental factors affecting the expression of PTSD in young children. Finally, the very different approaches taken by DSM-5 and ICD-11 should have a profound effect on future research and practice.


**From Kraepelin to a modern and integrative scientific discipline : The development of transcultural psychiatry in Germany**
Machleidt, Wielant; Sieberer, Marcel

The roots of transcultural psychiatry in Germany can be traced back to Emil Kraepelin, who made the first culturally comparative observations on mental disorders in Southeast Asia at the start of the 20th century. Since the beginning of the 1970s, contributors to the literature of transcultural psychiatry in Germany have been predominantly concerned with the mental health of migrant workers from Mediterranean countries, particularly the practical difficulties and therapeutic implications of inpatient psychiatric treatment of these migrant groups. The inauguration of the Section on Transcultural Psychiatry of the German Association for Psychiatry and Psychotherapy 20 years ago reflected an increasing scientific interest in this topic. In addition to the psychic impact of migration, research into transcultural care is currently focused on disparities in the utilization of health care and conjectured barriers to access to health and mental health care among migrants. Furthermore, studies based on epidemiological approaches have been carried out in order to resolve the question of whether migrants are as affected by mental disorders as the ethnic German population, and which issues contribute to the so-called “healthy migrant” effect. Other topics that have been explored in the last 10 years are the particular psychosocial situation of asylum seekers and refugees in
The impact of immigration detention on the mental health of torture survivors is poorly documented – a systematic review
Storm, Tania; Engberg, Marianne

Introduction
Torture has enduring mental and physical health consequences for survivors. Detention of asylum seekers is an integrated part of the immigration systems in many countries. Among the asylum seekers are vulnerable groups such as survivors of torture and severely traumatized refugees. The aim of the present study is to review the scientific evidence on the mental health consequences of immigration detention for adult survivors of torture.

Methods
The review was conducted according to a modified version of the PRISMA guidelines. A systematic search was made in: PubMed (Medline), PsychINFO, PILOTS and IBSS, and reference lists were screened.

Results
The search yielded 241 results and two records came from additional sources. A total of 15 studies were included. Merely two case studies focused on survivors of torture. Both report severe effects of detention on the detainees’ mental health. High levels of psychological problems were found in studies identifying torture survivors among the asylum seekers.

Conclusion
The impact of detention on the mental health of torture survivors is poorly documented, and the available data are insufficient to allow analysis of any specific effects. The studies do report severe mental health issues among detained torture survivors. In general, serious mental health problems are found among the detainees and formerly detained asylum seekers. Systematically identifying torture survivors and other vulnerable groups, and assessing and monitoring mental health issues is crucial. The health risks that detention may pose to the wellbeing of each individual should be carefully considered.

Download artiklen her:
http://www.danmedj.dk/portal/pls/portal/IPORTAL wwpop_page.show?_docname=10465003.PDF

Main topics in transcultural psychiatric research in the Netherlands during the past decade
Laban, Cornelis J.; van Dijk, Rob

The population of the Netherlands has become increasingly diverse in terms of ethnicity and religion, and anti-immigrant attitudes have become more apparent. At the same time, interest in issues linked to transcultural psychiatry has grown steadily. The purpose of this article is to describe the most important results in Dutch transcultural psychiatric research in the last decade and to discuss their relationship with relevant social and political developments in the Netherlands. All relevant PhD theses (N = 27) between 2000 and 2011 were selected. Screening of Dutch journals in the field of transcultural psychiatry and medical anthropology and a PubMed query yielded additional publications. Forensic and addiction psychiatry were excluded from this review. The results of the review indicate three main topics: (a) the prevalence of psychiatric disorders and their relation to migration issues as social defeat and ethnic density, showing considerable intra- and interethnic differences in predictors and prevalence rates, (b) the social position of refugees and asylum seekers, and its effect on mental health, showing especially high risk among asylum seekers, and (c) the patterns of health-seeking behaviour and use of mental health services, showing a differentiated picture among various migrant groups. Anthropological research brought additional knowledge on all the above topics. The overall conclusion is that transcultural psychiatric research in the Netherlands has made a giant leap since the turn of the century. The results are of international importance and invite
redefinition of the relationship between migration and mental health, and reconsideration of its underlying mechanisms in multiethnic societies.

**Keywords** depression, mental health, migrants, psychosis, refugees/asylum seekers, the Netherlands

Transcultural psychiatry 50(6), 792-816, 2013

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**Mental health service use from a religious or spiritual advisor among Asian Americans**

Mental health service use from a religious or spiritual advisor among Asian Americans

John, Dolly A.; Williams, David R.

**Background**

Asian Americans experience significant underuse of mental health treatment. Religious clergy and spiritual advisors play a critical role in delivering mental health care in the United States. Limited knowledge exists about their use among Asian Americans.

**Objective**

We describe mental health service use from a religious/spiritual advisor among Asian Americans.

**Methods**

We analyzed data from 2095 respondents in the 2002–2003 National Latino and Asian American Study.

**Results**

Lifetime and 12-month prevalence of mental health service use from a religious/spiritual advisor (5.5% and 1% overall, respectively) was generally higher among U.S.-born Asians and those with a 12-month mental disorder (23.6% and 7.5%, respectively). Religious/spiritual advisors were seen by 35% of treatment-seeking Asian Americans with a lifetime mental disorder. They were seen as commonly as psychiatrists but less commonly than a mental health specialist or general medical provider. Approximately 70% of those seeking treatment had a mental disorder, significant proportions of whom sought treatment in the absence of a psychiatrist, a mental health specialist or even a healthcare provider. A significant majority with 12-month use perceived the care as helpful, felt accepted/understood and satisfied (71–86%). However, only 31% rated the care as excellent, 28% quit completing care, and referral rates for specialty mental health treatment were low, even among those with a mental disorder (9.5%).

**Conclusions**

Religious/spiritual advisors are a key source of treatment-seeking for Asian Americans with a mental disorder. Quality of care and low referral rates for specialty mental health treatment warrant further attention and need for increased collaboration with the mental health system.

**Keywords** Asian Americans; Religious and spiritual advisor; Mental health service use; Mental disorder; Ethnicity; Nativity

Asian journal of psychiatry 6(6), 599–605, 2013

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**Music therapy’s effects on levels of depression, anxiety, and social isolation in Mexican farmworkers living in the United States : a randomized controlled trial**

Schwantes, Melody; McKinney, Cathy; Hannibal, Niels

The purpose of this research was to determine if group music therapy significantly affected Mexican farmworkers’ levels of depression, anxiety, and social isolation. Anxiety, depression, and social isolation have all been found in high levels in this population; however, intervention studies have not been conducted to determine which interventions could be effective in alleviating these symptoms. While significant results were not found for the music therapy group over the control group, effect sizes were promising. This research could lead the way to developing best practice interventions for Mexican farmworkers experiencing mental health issues. Limitations and suggestions for future research were also discussed.

**Keywords** Music therapy; Cross cultural; Mexican farmworkers; Anxiety; Depression; Social isolation

Arts in psychotherapy 41(1), 120–126, 2014

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**Patterns of risk for anxiety-depression amongst Vietnamese-immigrants : a comparison with source and host populations**

Liddell, Belinda J.; Chey, Tien; Silove, Derrick; Phan, Thuy Thi; Giao, Nguyen Mong; Steel, Zachary
Background
Studies suggest that immigrants have higher rates of anxiety-depression than compatriots in low-middle income countries and lower rates than populations in host high income countries. Elucidating the factors that underlie these stepwise variations in prevalence may throw new light on the pathogenesis of anxiety-depressive disorders globally. This study aimed to examine whether quantitative differences in exposure to, or the interaction between, risk factors account for these anxiety-depression prevalence differences amongst immigrant relative to source and host country populations.

Methods
Multistage population mental health surveys were conducted in three groups: 1) a Vietnamese-immigrant sample settled in Australia (n?=?1161); 2) a Vietnamese source country sample residing in the Mekong Delta region (n?=?3039); 3) an Australian-born host country sample (n?=?7964). Multivariable logistic regression analyses compared risk factors between the Vietnamese-immigrant group and: 1) the Mekong Delta Vietnamese; and 2) the Australian-born group. Twelve month anxiety-depression diagnoses were the main outcome measures, derived from the Composite International Diagnostic Interview (CIDI), supplemented by an indigenously derived measure - the Phan Vietnamese Psychiatric Scale (PVPS) in both Vietnamese groups.

Results
The 12-month prevalence of anxiety-depression showed a stepwise increase across groups: Mekong Delta Vietnamese 4.8%; Vietnamese-immigrants 7.0%; Australian-born 10.2%. The two Vietnamese populations showed a similar risk profile with older age, exposure to potentially traumatic events (PTEs), multiple physical illnesses and substance use disorder (SUD) being associated with anxiety-depression, with the older Vietnamese-immigrants reporting greater exposure to these factors. The interaction between key risk factors differed fundamentally when comparing Vietnamese-immigrant and Australian-born samples. Age emerged as the major discriminator, with young Vietnamese-immigrants exhibiting particularly low rates of anxiety-depression.

Conclusions
The findings reported here suggest that core risk factors for anxiety-depression may be universal, but their patterning and interaction may differ according to country-of-origin. The study also highlights the importance of including both standard international and culturally-specific measures to index cross-cultural manifestations of common mental disorders.

Keywords
Anxiety, Depression, Risk factor, Immigrant, Low-middle income countries (LMIC), High income countries (HIC), Age, Trauma, Culture, Vietnam

BMC Psychiatry 13(329), 21pp, 2013
Læs og download artiklen her: http://www.biomedcentral.com/1471-244X/13/329/abstract

Reflections on current research and future challenges in cultural psychiatry
Wintrob, Ronald

Fra starten af artiklen
This special issue of Transcultural Psychiatry evolved from a series of symposia organized by the Transcultural Psychiatry Section of the World Psychiatric Association (WPA-TPS) for the XV World Congress of Psychiatry, held in Buenos Aires in September 2011. WPA-TPS sponsored 10 symposia on the theme “current research in transcultural psychiatry in countries and regions around the world”, as well as an overarching symposium on “culture and person-centered medical and psychiatric care” at the congress in Buenos Aires.

Transcultural psychiatry 50(6), 765-768, 2013

Social capital, ethnic density and mental health among ethnic minority people in England : a mixed-methods study
Becares, Laia; Nazroo, James

Objectives
Ethnic minority people have been suggested to be healthier when living in areas with a higher concentration of people from their own ethnic group, a so-called ethnic density effect. Explanations behind the ethnic density effect propose that positive health outcomes are partially attributed to the protective and buffering effects of increased social capital on health. In fact, a parallel literature has reported increased levels of social capital in areas of greater ethnic residential diversity, but to date, no study in England has explored whether increased social capital mediates the relationship between protective effects attributed to the residential concentration of ethnic minority groups and health.

**Design**

We employ a mixed-methods approach to examine the association between ethnicity, social capital and mental health. We analyse geocoded data from the 2004 Health Survey for England to examine the association between (1) ethnic residential concentration and health; (2) ethnic residential concentration and social capital; (3) social capital and health; and (4) the mediating effect of social capital on the association between the residential concentration of ethnic groups and health. To further add to our understanding of the processes involved, data from a qualitative study of quality older ethnic minority people were be used to examine accounts of the significance of place of residence to quality of life.

**Results**

The association between ethnic density and social capital varies depending on the level of measurement of social capital and differed across ethnic minority groups. Social capital was not found to mediate the association between ethnic density and health. Structural differences in the characteristics of the neighbourhoods where different ethnic groups reside are reflected in the accounts of their daily experiences, and we observed different narratives of neighbourhood experiences between Indian and Caribbean respondents.

The use of mixed methods provides an important contribution to the study of ethnic minority people’s experience of their neighbourhood, as this approach has allowed us to gain important insights that cannot be inferred from quantitative or qualitative data alone.

**Keywords** ethnicity, social capital, ethnic density, mental health, mixed methods

_Ethnicity and health_ 18(6), 544-562, 2013

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**Självmord bland invandrare ökar : ökade 10,3 procent under 2012, bland svenskfödda 2,8 procent**

de Noli, Marcello Ferrada


_Läkartidningen_. 2014;111:CMWI


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**LOVGIVNING**

_Ny lovgivningshåndbog – frit tilgængelig på nettet_

Center for Udsatte Flygtninge og Integrationsnet har i samarbejde med jurist Jannie Dyring udgivet en lovgivningshåndbog på det socialretslige område, der skal give en lettere indgang til lovgivningen på flygtninge- og indvandrerområdet. Baggrunden for håndbogen er, at retsgrundlaget for flygtninge, familiesammenførte udlændinge og indvandreres forhold i Danmark både er omfattende og komplekst. Det er derfor vigtigt, at kende såvel betingelser som vilkår i de relevante love med henblik på at etablere det bedst mulige tilbud inden for lovgivningens rammer. Håndbogen giver overblik over en række af de betingelser og vilkår, der er fastsat i lovgivningen omkring flygtninge, familiesammenførte udlændinge og indvandrere med behov for støtte.

Du kan læse håndbogen her:

RAPPORTER
Sprog, indlæring og posttraumatiskt stresssyndrom blandt flygtninge : et overset problem med helbredsmæssige og juridiske konsekvenser : en litteraturnegennemgang
Sødemann, Morten
Odense Universitetshospital. Indvandrermedicinsk Klinik
2014, 20 sider


- Posttraumatiskt stress syndrom (PTSD) medfører hukommelses- og koncentrationsbesvær
- PTSD patienter forstår, bearbejder og gemmer viden på en måde der svækker sprogindlæring
- PTSD forhinder at flygtninge kan lære nu viden og bruge den
- Søvn, smerte og bekymringer påvirker koncentrationsevnen i sprogskolen
- Mange koder der forklarer sproget og der begreber vi anvender kender flygtninge ikke
- Følelser og tanker udtrykkes bedst og der med mest trygt på modersmålet. PTSD patienter har et særligt behov for at kunne udtrykke sig præcist og blive forstået
- Kvinder med PTSD og kort ingone skolegang er særligt sårbare i forhold til at lære et nyt sprog
● PTSD forhinder, at flygtninge kan lære dansk på det niveau, loven kræver. Flygtninge med PTSD er dermed genstand for en bevidst men skadelig forskelsbehandling, der fastholder dem i en tilstand, der forværer deres PTSD
● PTSD-patienter mister meget let deres danske sprogkundskaber, hvis de udsættes for rutinebrud eller sociale/fysiske/psykiske begivenheder
Download rapporten her: http://www.ouh.dk/dwn362818

NYHEDSBREV
World healer : Newsletter of the WPA – Transcultural Psychiatry Section, December 2013
● Editor’s Report
● TPS Chair’s Report
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