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SEARCH STRATEGY

Set No.	Searched for	Databases	Results
S1	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry	Ebook Central, Public Health Database, Publicly Available Content Database	74098*

* Duplicates are removed from your search, but included in your result count.

Anticipatory Grief in Dementia: An Ethnographic Study of Loss and Connection

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In this article, I address the experiences of family members of people with dementia, as they expressed the sensation of gradually losing the person with dementia. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in nursing homes in the Netherlands, and contributing to the anthropology of grief, I explore the co-existence of experiences of anticipatory grief and manifestations of care to maintain meaningful relations. I show how my interlocutors adapted to changing circumstances as the disease progressed, and in so doing found new ways to relate, as well as prepared for future losses and the expected end of life. I argue that anticipatory grief is temporal and relational, encompassing both present and future losses, and involving a continuous negotiation between the loss and the continuing relationship. I underscore the entanglement of loss and connection, showing how both exist parallel to, and may emerge from one another, and demonstrating how an anthropological approach to anticipatory grief can reveal the nuanced and equivocal character of experiences of illness and at the end of life.

DETAILS

Subject:	Ethnography; Expectations; Grief; Nursing homes; Anticipatory grief; Dementia; Relatives; Anthropology; End of life decisions
Identifier / keyword:	Dementia; Anticipatory grief; Loss; Relations; Subjectivity
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Dementia, a Polypharmaceutical Phenomenon: The Intimate Combinations of Dementia Drugs in Brazil

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

It is commonplace to state that dementia is a complex condition. Such complexity involves the limits between pathological and normal aging, diagnosis with no simple organic causation, and the use of psychiatric medication that does not cure but generates hope to alleviate symptoms such as forgetfulness and delirium. Based on an ethnography of one year and a half (2017–2018) in a Brazilian metropolis, within a Public Geriatric center and the households of three families, I argue that dementia, more than a complex condition, is a generator of drug complexity. Following Stefan Ecks' reflections on multimorbidity and polyiatrogenesis and Karen Barad's understanding of intra-action, I discuss the polypharmacy present in most cases of dementia that I have known. Considering the complicated relations of medications with themselves and with time and places, I conclude that dementia should be seen a polypharmaceutical phenomenon.

DETAILS

Subject:	Ethnography; Aging; Causality; Prescription drugs; Forgetfulness; Medical diagnosis; Dementia; Households; Complexity; Delirium; Drugs; Cure; Psychotropic drugs; Older people; Drug interactions; Books; Chronic illnesses; Psychiatry; Polypharmacy; Geriatrics; Alzheimer's disease
Identifier / keyword:	Dementia; Polypharmacy; Intra-action; Geriatrics; Ethnography
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Temporal Belonging: Loss of Time and Fragile Attempts to Belong with Alzheimer's Disease

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Building on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork among people with Alzheimer's disease living in Denmark, I argue that the loss of a sense of time caused by Alzheimer's is not a subjective loss, but rather an intersubjective one. Alzheimer's disease entails living with desynchronized rhythms, time that can be made painfully explicit, and numbers becoming increasingly tricky to manage. Drawing on Thomas Fuchs' theory of how individuals live in "basic contemporality," I explore moments of temporal rupture, and how people with Alzheimer's challenge their social relations due to their different sense of time. The article contributes to ongoing discussions about belonging. Taking inspiration from Tine Gammeltoft's description of how belonging entails fragile attempts at being part of something larger, and is thus a joint social practice, I show how one dimension of belonging's fragility is the inability to be in

synch with social time. By proposing the notion of temporal belonging, I suggest that sustaining a sense of belonging is also about being able to participate in the rhythms and tempo of social life.

DETAILS

Subject:	Social life & customs; Alzheimers disease; Sense of belonging; Social relations; Belongingness; Interpersonal relations; Time; Alzheimer's disease
Identifier / keyword:	Alzheimer's disease; Dementia; Belonging: Temporality
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Examining the Etiology and Treatment of Mental Illness Among Vodou Priests in Northern Haiti

Galvin, Michael ¹

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

This study assesses the perspectives and experiences of Vodou priests (*ougan*) in the treatment of mental illness in northern Haiti. Our goal is to explore the etiology and popular nosologies of mental illness in the context of Haitian Vodou, through understandings of illness and misfortune which are often viewed as a result of *sent spirits*—or spirits sent supernaturally by others with the intent to cause harm. Using a qualitative approach, this study conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with 20 *ougan* living near the city of Cap-Haïtien. Interviews highlight a sample of healers with little formal training who maintain beliefs and practices that differ significantly from current biomedical models. *Ougan* treat mental illness through a variety of means including prayer and conjuring of spirits, leaves for teas and baths, as well as combinations of perfumes, rum, human remains, and other powdered concoctions that are either imbibed or rubbed on the skin. The primary purpose of these treatments is to expel the spirit causing harm, yet they can often result in additional harm to the patient. Findings suggest that while *ougan* are willing to collaborate with biomedical practitioners, significant barriers remain preventing cooperation between these two groups.

DETAILS

Subject: Interviews; Illnesses; Human remains; Clergy; Mental disorders; Biomedicine; Baths; Etiology; Medical model; Cooperation; Treatment methods; Biomedical models

Location:	Haiti
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Doctors Speak: A Qualitative Study of Physicians' Prescribing of Antidepressants in Functional Bowel Disorders

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are frequently prescribed for chronic functional pain disorders. Although the mechanism of action targets pain perception, treating patients with TCAs for disorders conceptualized as "functional" can promote stigmatization in these patients because it hints at psychological dimensions of the disorder. The goal of this study was to understand how physicians prescribe TCAs in the face of this challenge. We interviewed eleven gastroenterologists in tertiary care clinics specializing in functional gastrointestinal disorders, such as irritable bowel syndrome. We found that the physicians interviewed (1) were aware of the stigma attached to taking antidepressants for a medical condition, (2) emphasized biological, as opposed to psychological, mechanisms of action, (3) while focusing on biological mechanisms, they nevertheless prescribed TCAs in a way that is highly attentive to the psychology of expectations, making specific efforts to adjust patients' expectations to be realistic and to reframe information that would be discouraging and (4) asked patients to persist in taking TCAs despite common and, at times, uncomfortable side effects. In this context of shared decision making, physicians described nuanced understanding and behaviours necessary for treating the complexity of functional disorders and emphasized the importance of a strong patient-provider relationship.

DETAILS

Subject:	Qualitative research; Antidepressants; Physicians; Clinics; Side effects; Disorders; Prescribing; Psychology; Irritable bowel syndrome; Stigma; Bowel disorders; Medical decision making; Drug effects; Chronic pain; Group decision making; Patients; Pain; Gastrointestinal disorders
Identifier / keyword:	Functional gastrointestinal disorders; Functional bowel; Neuromodulators; Qualitative research
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Document 6 of 38

Multiple Mental Health Literacies in a Traditional Temple Site in Kerala: The Intersection Between Beliefs, Spiritual and Healing Regimes

Raghavan, Raghu ¹ ; Brown, Brian ²

; Horne, Francesca ¹ ; Kamal, Sreedevi Ram ¹ ; Parameswaran, Uma ¹ ; Raghu, Ardra ¹ ; Wilson, Amanda ¹ ; Venkateswaran, Chitra ³ ; Svirydzenka, Nadia ¹ ; Lakhanpaul, Monica ⁴ ; Dasan, Chandra ⁵
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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

The notion of 'mental health literacy' has been proposed as a way of improving mental health problem recognition, service utilisation and reducing stigma. Yet, the idea embodies a number of medical-model assumptions which are often at odds with diverse communities' spiritual traditions and local belief systems. Twenty participants were recruited to this study consisting of mental health service users ($N=7$), family carers ($N=8$) and community members ($N=5$) in a temple town in Kerala, South India participated in semi-structured interviews exploring the variety of beliefs and practices relating to mental health. Our findings indicate that the issue may be better understood in terms of multiple mental health literacies which people deploy in different circumstances. Even those sceptical of traditional and spiritual approaches are knowledgeable about them, and the traditional practices themselves often involve detailed regimes of activities aimed at effecting an improvement in the person's mood or condition. Therefore, we argue it is appropriate to consider mental health literacy not as a unitary universal phenomenon but instead as a mosaic of different literacies which may be deployed in different settings and in line with different experiences and which may operate in synergy with each other to enable treatment but also facilitate a sense of meaning and purpose in life.

DETAILS

Subject:	Spirituality; Mental health services; Health literacy; Beliefs; Literacy; Meaning; Health education; Emotions; Stigma; Mental disorders; Healing; Health problems; Purpose in life; Health behavior; Mental health; Belief systems; Traditions
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Document 7 of 38

Intangible Cultural Heritage: ‘Curating’ the Human

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

‘Nostalgic environments’ are increasingly being created in museums and institutional care settings for people with dementia, to support residents’ capacities for memory and recognition. Drawing upon ethnography carried out in a public nursing home specialized in dementia care in Copenhagen, Denmark, this paper engages conceptually the employment of material heritage within dementia care environments, proposing dementia care as a ‘curatorial’ practice: caregivers act as ‘curators’ who re-establish and reorganize the ‘meaning’ of the residents by preserving their individual biographies and societal belonging. The analytical alignment of dementia care with the curating of cultural valuables reveals that the human is not only the subject within—and the creator of—cultural heritage, but also the object: the person with dementia is simultaneously an acting subject in care *and* an object for performances of the category of the human. As the curatorial care performed in nursing homes preserves not only individual, but also collective memories of what it takes to be human and belong in society, these institutions should be recognized as significant sites within society concerned with the production of meaning, value and cultural heritage.

DETAILS

Subject: Ethnography; Collective memory; Caregivers; Meaning; Nursing homes; Dementia; Cultural heritage; In care; Employment; Residential care; Biographies; Humans; Museums; Memories

Identifier / keyword: Curating; Dementia care; Personhood; Nostalgic environments; Cultural heritage

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From Craft to Labor: How Automation is Transforming the Practice of Psychotherapy



Satran, Shai ¹

¹ Hebrew University of Jerusalem, Department of Sociology and Anthropology, Jerusalem, Israel
(GRID:grid.9619.7) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937 0538)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

I argue that the emergence of ICBT (Internet Cognitive Behavioral Therapy), a novel computerized psychotherapeutic intervention, heralds a shift in the status of psychotherapy from craft to labor. Psychotherapy, as is practiced commonly today, retains its status as craft; therapists in managed settings still work within what I term an *opaque bubble*, their work invisible and uninterrupted, even by their immediate supervisors and managers. The therapists participating in the Israeli Ministry of Health's course training the first cohort of 'online therapists' find themselves in uncharted territory: The automation of psychotherapy in the form of ICBT constitutes the profession's first major 'division of labor,' not only minimizing the role of the human therapists, but rendering their craft transparent and controllable in ways previously unimaginable. This shift is theorized as a transition from a workmanship of risk, to a workmanship of certainty, and the potential degradation of therapists' skills and status is explored.

DETAILS

Subject:	Psychotherapy; Therapists; Cognitive-Behavioural factors; Internet; Degradation; Cognitive behavioral therapy; Automation; Computerization; Supervisors; Labor; Division of labor
Business indexing term:	Subject: Automation
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Unraveling Reactionary Care: The Experience of Mother-Caregivers of Adults with Severe Mental Disorders in Catalonia

Alegre-Agís, Elisa ¹

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ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In most Mediterranean countries, people diagnosed with severe mental disorders (SMDs) are typically cared for by the mother, causing a significant burden on people in this family role. Based on a broader mental health participatory action and qualitative research carried out in Catalonia (Spain) of 12 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups, this article analyses the mother-caregivers' experience in the domestic space. The results show that patients and caregivers are engaged in a relationship of "nested dependencies", which create social isolation. This produces the conditions of "reactionary care", practices that limit the autonomy of those affected and that reproduce forms of disciplinary psychiatric institutions. We conclude that both institutional violence derived from economic rationality and that which stems from the gender mandate feed off each other into the domestic sphere. This research argues for placing care at the center of clinical practice and shows the need to consider the structural forces shaping it.

DETAILS

Subject:	Social isolation; Qualitative research; Practitioner patient relationship; Caregivers; Psychiatric hospitals; Clinical medicine; Mental disorders; Autonomy; Patients; Mothers; Mental health; Rationality
Identifier / keyword:	Severe mental disorders; Institutional violence; Gender-based violence; Caregivers; Medical Anthropology
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Between Solidarity and Conflict: Tactical Biosociality of Turkish Egg Donors

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted with Turkish egg donors at a Northern Cypriot clinic, this article investigates tactical biosociality of cross-border egg donors that allows them to manage social relations and orient themselves in transnational egg donation (including the processes from recruitment to self-management in

and beyond the clinic) under legally restrictive and socially stigmatizing conditions. Addressing the social and collective dimensions of tactics and recognizing the fragmented and conflictual forms of biosociality, it aims to shed light on the complex and ambivalent aspects of tactical biosociality in relation to selective disclosure and stigma within the context of transnational egg donation. Tactical biosociality involves possibilities for solidarity and alliances, and also for conflict and competition among egg donors. It is because for young Turkish women, egg donation retains both gendered moral and financial values that must be tactically negotiated while navigating the wider context of heteropatriarchal cultural norms and expectations, precarious economic and social conditions, biomedical profit and biopolitical control.

DETAILS

Subject:	Disclosure; Transnationalism; Self disclosure; Biosocial theory; Recruitment; Economic conditions; Social conditions & trends; Selfmanagement; Social relations; Women; Donors; Biopolitics; Ambivalence; Social cohesion; Tactics; Stigma; Interpersonal relations; Social norms; Cultural factors; Biomedicine; Borders; Conflict; Donations
Identifier / keyword:	Egg donation; Tactical biosociality; Selective disclosure; Stigma
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'A Smaller Mask': Freedom and Authenticity in Autistic Space

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Autscape is an autistic-led conference, organised annually in varying locations around England. Governed by a strict set of rules and regulations, Autscape is a social and spatial setup explicitly devised to accommodate the tendencies, sensitivities, and preferences of people on the autism spectrum. It is a design, in other words—as organisers and participants alike often profess—for an altogether autistic space. The uniqueness of the event, and consequently its value to anthropological theory, lies in the shared imagination of the setting by those who inhabit it as one in which neurotypical masks, otherwise worn daily in keeping with hegemonic society's expectation of conformity, can finally be removed. I introduce the concept of un-festival as a means of depicting this event, similar to festival in its goals of defiance and inversion, but different from—and in important ways, opposite to—festival in its style and architecture, in the dispositions it encourages and mobilises, and in its potential implications. The un-festival offers a powerful comment on this moment in history, whereby masks are no longer seen as an item that affords freedom, but as one that stifles it. While Autscape participants remain doubtful as to the actual effect of this event on neurotypical society, they do nevertheless express a desire that this project will have some longstanding effects. That once a space has been designed for autistic people that considers their specific needs and tendencies, autism may then finally cease to be interpreted through a neuro-normative prism and freed to be understood in

autistic people's own terms.

DETAILS

Subject:	Masks; Conformity; Freedoms; Uniqueness; Festivals; Regulation; Autism; Imagination; Hegemony
Identifier / keyword:	Autism; Anthropology; Masks; Authenticity; Festival; Space
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Virtual Reality Therapy in France: A Therapeutic Innovation Between Technology and Care

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

The latest form of cognitive behavioral therapy, virtual reality therapy has been developing in France since 2012, in both university hospitals and private practices. Patients receiving this therapy are immersed in a digitally created environment, using a virtual reality headset, in order to be exposed to their phobias. How does the introduction of technical objects such as the virtual reality headset affect and transform the care relationship between the patient and the therapist? Based on an ethnographic study conducted between 2012 and 2018 in the psychiatric unit of a French university hospital, this article outlines the emergence of virtual reality therapy, describes how it operates, and analyzes how it shapes the patient-therapist relationship. I argue that this device—namely virtual reality therapy—promotes a new *therapeutic style* in psychiatry, whose format and therapeutic indications align with the requirements of evidence-based medicine.

DETAILS

Subject: Evidence-based medicine; Hospitals; Psychotherapy; Cognitive-Behavioural factors; Patients; Hospitalization; Private hospitals; Psychiatry; Innovations; Technology; Reality; Psychiatric units; Virtual reality; Cognitive behavioral therapy; Therapist patient relationships; Medicine; Ethnography; Technological change; Therapists; Therapy; Fear & phobias; Behavior modification; Sociology; Psychiatrists

Identifier / keyword: Virtual reality therapy; Cognitive behavioral therapy; Therapeutic innovation; Care; Technology

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Experiences of Mothers Who Relinquished Their Child for Adoption in Pakistan: A Qualitative Study

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

The literature suggests long-term consequences and lack of support for birthmothers following relinquishment of their child for adoption (Memarnia in Listening to the experience of birth mothers whose children have been taken into care or adopted, 2014). But there was not any work done to study in-depth experiences of birthmothers after giving away their child in Pakistan. So, the purpose of the present study was to explore the experiences of mothers who relinquished their child for adoption. As the present study was intended to explore lived experiences of a particular group, the phenomenological research design was used to conduct this qualitative study. An interview protocol was devised to explore the experiences of birthmothers. The sample was comprised of five birthmothers who relinquished their child for adoption and fulfilled the criteria. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the birthmothers, and all the interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed before analysis. Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to interpret the transcripts of interviews. Further, data verification was done through peer scrutiny, by debriefing sessions with the supervisor, and enriches the description of the phenomenon. Four main themes were emerged: Reasons to Relinquish, Psychological Distress, Coping Strategies, and Disenfranchised Grief. The study present that the experience of relinquishment has a negative impact on birthmother and highlights the need for proper measures to regulate the process of adoption and involvement of psychologists during the process of adoption. Moreover, it stresses the need for acknowledgment of the experience and psychological services for birthmothers who relinquish their child.

DETAILS

Subject: Interviews; Qualitative research; Grief; Relinquishment; Scrutiny; Adoption; Coping strategies; Research design; Listening; Experience; Psychological services; Children; Psychological distress; Disenfranchisement; Verification; Disenfranchised grief; Mothers; Debriefing; Adopted children

Location: Pakistan

Identifier / keyword: Birthmothers; Experience of relinquishment; Adoption; Pakistan

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The New ICD-11 Prolonged Grief Disorder Guidelines in Japan: Findings and Implications from Key Informant Interviews

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Prolonged grief disorder (PGD) is a new mental health disorder, recently introduced in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), World Health Organization Classification of Diseases (WHO). The new ICD-11 guidelines reflect an emerging wave of interest in the global applicability of mental disorders. However, the selection of diagnostic core features in different cultural contexts has yet to be determined. Currently, there is debate in the field over the global applicability of these guidelines. Using semi-structured interviews with 14 key informants, we explored the acceptability of ICD-11 guidelines for PGD according to Japanese health professionals as key informants. The interviews revealed symptoms of grief possibly missing in the ICD-11 PGD guidelines including somatization and concepts such as *hole in the heart*. Additionally, sociocultural barriers such as stigma and beliefs about the social desirability of emotions may challenge patients' and clinicians' acceptance of the new ICD-11 criteria.

DETAILS

Subject:	Interviews; Cultural differences; Sociocultural factors; Mental disorders; Respondents; Emotions; Social desirability; Acceptability; Classification; Stigma; Grief; Disease; Cultural factors; Medical personnel; Somatization; Patients; Mental health; Social acceptance; Research; Questionnaires; Community; Professional ethics; Validity; Psychiatry
Business indexing term:	Subject: Professional ethics
Identifier / keyword:	Thematic analysis; ICD-11 Prolonged grief disorder; Japanese key informant interviews
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Food and Trauma: Anthropologies of Memory and Postmemory

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Much has been written about the multifaceted significance of food and eating from an anthropological perspective; the same can be said about the role of food in collective identity construction and nation building. In contrast, the nexus of food, memory, psychological trauma, and disordered eating has been less explored. The aim of this interdisciplinary article is to synthesize available knowledge on this topic by engaging with research literature in fields such as food history, anthropology, sociology, and psychiatry as well as autobiographical works, cookbooks, etc. One main section of the article focuses on the role of food and cooking in exile and refuge. Another section deals with the role of food in the aftermath of historical trauma, whereas a final section discusses various works on disordered eating in the wake of traumatic experiences. In sum, the dual nature of food and cooking—at once concrete and abstract, material and symbolic—offers an arena in which ambivalent memories of trauma can take on tangible form. The concept of postmemory may be useful in understanding how food and cooking can function both as a vehicle and as a remedy for intergenerational trauma.

DETAILS

Subject:	Cooking; Food; Eating behavior; Eating disorders; Anthropology; Memory; Food preparation; Exile; Ambivalence; Group identity; Trauma; National identity; Psychological trauma; Political development; Autobiographical literature; Psychiatry; Psychological distress; Sociology; Traumatic life events; Refuge; Nation building; Interdisciplinary aspects; Memories
Identifier / keyword:	Food; Trauma; Memory; Postmemory; Eating disorders
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The Evolving Culture Concept in Psychiatric Cultural Formulation: Implications for Anthropological Theory



and Psychiatric Practice

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

For thirty years, psychiatrists and anthropologists have collaborated to improve the validity of psychiatric diagnosis. This collaboration has produced the DSM-IV Outline for Cultural Formulation (OCF) and the DSM-5 Cultural Formulation Interview (CFI). Nonetheless, some anthropologists have critiqued the concept of culture in DSM-5 as too focused on patient meanings and not on clinician practices. This article traces the evolution of the culture concept from DSM-IV through DSM-5-TR by analyzing publications from the American Psychiatric Association on the OCF and CFI alongside scholarship in psychiatry and anthropology. DSM-IV relied on a culture concept of coherent ethnic communities sharing coherent cultures, primarily for minoritized ethnoracial individuals in the United States. Changing demographics and newer immigration patterns around the world deminoritized the culture concept for DSM-5. After George Floyd's death and demands for social justice, the culture concept in DSM-5-TR emphasized social structures. The article proposes an intersubjective model of culture through which patients and clinicians work through similarities and differences. It recommends a revised formulation that attends to clinician practices such as communicating, diagnosing, recommending treatments, and documenting, beyond collecting patient meanings. It also raises the question of whether an intersubjective model of culture prompts reconsiderations of culture-related text in other sections of the DSM. The social sciences can redirect attention to the clinician's culture of biomedicine to close patient health disparities.

DETAILS

Subject:	Culture; Health disparities; Demography; Cultural differences; Meaning; Medical diagnosis; Immigration; Collaboration; Anthropology; Biomedicine; Models; Social sciences; Concepts; Treatment methods; Anthropologists; Social justice; Psychiatry; Ethnic groups; Medical personnel; Social structure; Patients; Psychiatric services; Cultural change; Psychiatrists
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Minding our Minds: Obsessive-Compulsiveness, Psychiatry, and Psychology

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Obsessive–compulsive features are commonly found in high-achieving people including psychiatrists, psychologists, and scientists. These traits have a substantial but unrecognized cultural influence on psychiatric and psychological science and practice. This article reviews obsessive–compulsive mechanisms and discusses the ways they both promote and impede psychiatric and psychological science and practice. It examines them in relation to two of the dominant psychiatric and psychological paradigms of our era, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM), and Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. Finally, the article suggests that better awareness of our collective obsessive–compulsive tendencies can facilitate a cultural shift toward a broader, more useful science of mind and brain, as well as therapies informed by more comprehensive scientific understanding.

DETAILS

Subject: Compulsion; Psychology; Diagnostic and Statistical Manual; Cognitive behavioral therapy; Cognitive-Behavioural factors; Brain; Psychiatry; Cultural factors; Psychiatrists; Psychotherapy; Psychological theories; Culture; Science; Therapy; Psychoanalysis; Emotions; Cognition & reasoning; Psychologists; Decision making; Defense mechanisms; Behavior modification; Medical diagnosis; Obsessive compulsive disorder

Identifier / keyword: Obsessive–compulsive; Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy (CBT); Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM); Defense mechanisms

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Breathing Together: Children Co-constructing Asthma Self-Management in the United States

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ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Pediatric asthma management in the U.S. is primarily oriented around caregivers. As evident in policy, clinical literature and provider practices, this caregiver-centric approach assumes unidirectional transfer of practices and knowledge within particular relational configurations of physicians, caregivers, and children. Reflecting broader societal values and hierarchies, children are positioned as passive recipients of care, as apprentices for future citizenship, and as the responsibility of parents who will train them in the knowledge and labor of asthma management. These ideas, though sometimes contradictory, contribute to a systemic marginalization of children as participants in their health care, leaving a conceptual gap regarding children's inclusion in chronic illness management: what children's roles in their health care are or should be. We address this conceptual gap by asking, what does pediatric asthma management look like when we center children, rather than caregivers in our lens? We draw data from a study of asthma management in St. Louis, Missouri, and Gainesville, Florida, which included 41 caregivers, 24 children, and 12 health-care providers. By asking children to show us how they manage asthma, we find that children actively co-construct health practices within broader interdependencies of care and the structural constraints of childhoods.

DETAILS

Subject:	Asthma; Practitioner patient relationship; Caregivers; Health services; Marginality; Physicians; Citizenship; Management; Selfmanagement; Pediatrics; Breathing; Chronic illnesses; Health care; Children; Parenthood education; Health behavior; Medical personnel; Apprentices
Location:	United States--US
Identifier / keyword:	Asthma; Self-management; Childhood; Responsibility; Care
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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The Cultural Hybridization of Mothering in French Prison Nurseries: A Qualitative Study

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ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In France, women can be incarcerated during pregnancy and can keep their babies with them in prison up to the age of 18 months. The small number of nurseries in France and their unequal geographic distribution as well as the high percentage of foreign prisoners often result in women's isolation from their usual cultural environment. Family members and cultural community play a crucial role in the process of mothering. The aim of this study is to explore through these mothers' narratives how they experience the cultural aspects of this process in the prison environment. We conducted semi-structured interviews to collect the experience of 25 mothers and 5 pregnant women in 13 different prison nurseries in France and used interpretative phenomenological analysis to explore the data. Four different themes emerged: prison: repression of cultural practices, prison: a culture of its own, loss of traditional culture, and cultural hybridization. The specific environmental architecture and operating rules in prison nurseries may induce acute repression regarding cultural ways of mothering. Considering both cultural permeability specific to the peripartum period during which women tend to more easily embrace cultural aspects from their environment, and family distance which restrains cultural transmission, these mothers gather multiple factors of vulnerability for full prisonization, as a form of forced assimilation to prison culture. But a sort of specific hybrid prison culture around motherhood seems to emerge instead, in a process similar to creolization.

DETAILS

Subject:	Qualitative research; Families & family life; Culture; Nurseries; Infants; Prisoners; Relatives; Creole languages; Female offenders; Cultural transmission; Prisons; Geographic distribution; Interpretative phenomenological analysis; Mothers; Prisonization; Assimilation; Pregnancy; Women; Prison culture; Cultural factors; Imprisonment; Environment
Location:	France
Identifier / keyword:	Incarcerated mothers; Prison nursery; Motherhood process; Social and cultural adaptation; Qualitative research
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“As Long as I Got a Breath in My Body”: Risk and Resistance in Black Maternal Embodiment

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

“Mothering while black” in Cleveland, Ohio is a radical act. This highly segregated, highly unequal urban environment is replete with the chronic stressors that degrade well-being and diminish survival for Black mothers and their infants; specifically, a maternal mortality rate two and a half times that of their white counterparts and an infant mortality rate nearly three times that of infants born to white mothers. In the midst of such tragedy and disadvantage, Black mothers strive to love and care for their children in ways that mitigate the toxicity of structural racism. The seventeen pregnant and postpartum Black women in this ethnographic study describe transformational experiences with what we label “betterment:” whereby they center their children’s perspective and needs, reconsider their social networks, and focus on the future with an unflinching understanding of the constraints of structural racism. Locating betterment alongside other examples of maternal embodiment and through the rich theoretical lens of Black feminist scholars these participant narratives suggest that the toxic effects of racism and the means to resist them are embodied by Black mothers. A nuanced understanding of Black motherhood disrupts public discourses of blame and responsibility that obscure our collective duty to dismantle structural racism.

DETAILS

Subject:	Systemic racism; Embodiment; Maternal mortality; Infants; Discourses; Mortality; Resistance; Urban areas; Social networks; Mothers; Postpartum women; Blame; Pregnancy; Well being; Tragedy; Black people; Collective responsibility; Infant mortality; Children; Stress; Racism; Maternal and infant welfare; Mortality rates; Feminism
Identifier / keyword:	Embodiment; Motherhood; Black American; Structural racism; Infant mortality
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	47
Issue:	2
Pages:	495-518
Publication year:	2023
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Place of publication:	New York
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'The High Five Club': Social Relations and Perspectives on HIV-Related Stigma During an HIV Outbreak in West Virginia

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In the United States, HIV outbreaks are occurring in areas most affected by the opioid epidemic, including West Virginia (WV). Cultural Theory contends that multiple cultures co-exist within societies distinguished by their differing intensities of rules or norms of behavior ('grid') or degree of group allegiance/individual autonomy ('group'). Accordingly, we would expect that perceptions about HIV, including stigma, correspond with individuals' grid/group attributes. To explore this, we conducted qualitative interviews with people who inject drugs (PWID) recruited from a WV syringe service program. This paper focuses on our unexpected findings on stigma during a coinciding HIV outbreak. PWID living homeless identified as belonging to a 'street family'. Its members were mutually distrustful and constrained by poverty and drug dependence but despite their conflicts, reported openness between each other about HIV+status. Interviewees living with HIV perceived little enacted stigma from peers since the local outbreak. Contrasting stigmatizing attitudes were attributed to the town's mainstream society. The 'High Five' (Hi-V) Club, expressing defiance towards stigmatizing behavior outside the street family, epitomized the tensions between a desire for solidary and mutual support and a fatalistic tendency towards division and distrust. Fatalism may hinder cooperation, solidarity and HIV prevention but may explain perceived reductions in stigma.

DETAILS

Subject:	Interviews; Families & family life; Poverty; Drugs; Prevention programs; Cultural theory; Human immunodeficiency virus--HIV; Openness; Opioids; Social relations; Stigma; Homeless people; Autonomy; Allegiance; Opiates; Attitudes; Cooperation; Social support; Fatalism; Interpersonal relations; Preventive medicine; Epidemics
Location:	West Virginia; United States--US
Identifier / keyword:	Injecting drug use; HIV; Stigma; West Virginia; Cultural Theory
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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“Guys with Big Muscles Have Misplaced Priorities”: Masculinities and Muscularities in Young South Korean Men’s Body Image

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Men’s body image is an issue of increasing importance as related illnesses continue to grow in prevalence around the world. However, cross-cultural attention to men’s body image experiences has been relatively understudied. Based on data derived from cognitive anthropological methods of cultural domain analysis, I develop the concept of “muscularities” to more effectively examine the expectations inherent in multifarious models of body image men

continuously navigate. Related to but distinct from “masculinities”—the recognition of culture-bound hierarchies of ways of doing-being a man—“muscularities” attends to the culturally particular ways in which muscles are conceived and evaluated as indices of socioeconomic status, intelligence, social skills, and professionalism, to name a few. Young South Korean men’s experiences of *chan’gūnyuk* (“small muscle”) and *manūn kūnyuk* (“large muscle”) challenge universalist assumptions about the kinds of muscles people value in global perspective, demonstrate the necessity of recognizing multiple muscularities in research, and encourage new directions of inquiry that attend to the consequences of variable embodiments of muscularities.

DETAILS

Subject:	Men; Body image; Masculinity; Socioeconomic status; Muscles; Cultural differences; Social skills; Professionalism; Human body; Work skills; Self image; Global perspective; Culture; Intelligence
Identifier / keyword:	Cultural domain analysis; Male body image; South Korea; Masculinities
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Issue:	2
Pages:	443-465
Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Jun 2023
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
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Senses of Touch: The Absence and Presence of Touch in Health Care Encounters of Patients with Mental Illness

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Touch is a fundamental sense and the most unexplored of the five senses, despite its significance for everything we do in relation to ourselves and others. Studies have shown that touch generates trust, care and comfort and is

essential for constituting the body. Based on ethnographic fieldwork, this study explores the absence and presence of touch in interactions between people with mental illness and professionals, in health care encounters with general practitioners, neurologists and physiotherapists, as well as masseurs. We found that touch and physical examination of patients with mental illness is absent in health care encounters, leaving the patients with feelings of being out of place, misunderstood, less socially approved and less worthy of trust. Drawing on Honneth and Guenther, we conclude that touch and being touched is an essential dimension of recognition—both of the patients' bodily sensations and symptoms and of them as human beings, detached from the psychiatric label—as well as contributing to the constitution of self and personhood. These findings confirm that touch works as an existential hinge that affirms a connection between the patient, the body and others and gives a sense of time, space and existence.

DETAILS

Subject:	Illnesses; Personhood; Neurologists; Bodily sensations; Health services; Patients; Mental disorders; Touch; Physical therapists; Sensory perception; Family physicians; Physicians; Health professional-Patient interactions; Physical examinations
Identifier / keyword:	Touch; Patients with mental illness; Health care encounters; Recognition; Qualitative research
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Spirit Mediumship and Mental Health: Therapeutic Self-transformation Among Dang-ki s in Singapore

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

While some early studies suggested that spirit mediums were psychiatrically ill individuals who found a culturally sanctioned role, subsequent work has found that they are generally in good physical and mental health. While the calling to be a healer often involves an initiatory illness, practitioners go on to play demanding social roles, suggesting that involvement in mediumship may be therapeutic for the practitioner. This study focuses on *dang-ki* healing, a form of Chinese spirit mediumship practiced in Singapore to explore whether participation in *dang-ki* healing is therapeutic for the mediums. We interviewed eight *dang-kis* from five temples about their life trajectories and assessed their mental health status with standardized psychological questionnaires. Most of the *dang-kis* did not appear to suffer from clinically significant emotional distress. Their narratives suggest that involvement in *dang-ki* mediumship may have therapeutic effects in which the embodied experience of self plays a central role. The *dang-ki*

s experienced changes in social identity, bodily experiences during spirit possession, and their overall sense of self through recurrent possession rituals. In general, the practice of spirit mediumship illustrates how the experiences and meanings of the self are constructed and reconstructed through body-world relations in ways that may confer a sense of wellness and social efficacy.

DETAILS

Subject:	Social identity; Spirit possession; Healing; Self concept; Health status; Temples; Rituals; Emotional distress; Efficacy; Possession; Recurrent; Embodiment; Occupational roles; Transformation; Social roles; Psychological distress; Therapy; Mental health
Location:	Singapore
Identifier / keyword:	Spirit possession; Spirit mediumship; Embodiment; Possession trance; Shamanism
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Does “Susto” Really Exist? Indigenous Knowledge and Fright Disorders Among Q’eqchi’ Maya in Belize

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Susto is one of the most common disorders referenced in the medical anthropological and cultural psychiatric literature. This article questions if “susto” as understood in cultural psychiatric terms, especially in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of the American Psychiatric Association (DSM), is in fact a single “cultural concept of distress.” There is extensive cross-cultural and intracultural variability regarding fright-related disorders in the ethnographic literature. What is often labeled “susto” may be in reality a variety of distinct disorders, or lacking in the two signature components found in the cultural psychiatric literature: the existence of a “fright,” and subsequent soul loss. There has been significant polysemic and geographical drift in the idiom label, the result of colonialism in Mesoamerica, which has overlayed but not necessarily supplanted local knowledge. Using data from fifteen years of research with Q’eqchi’ (Maya) healers and their patients, we demonstrate how important variability in signs, symptoms, diagnosis, treatment, and prognosis of fright-related disorders renders any simple declaration that this is a singular “susto” problematic. We argue for a careful consideration of the knowledge of Indigenous medical specialists charged with treating fright-related disorders and against the inclination to view variability as insignificant. Such consideration suggests that Indigenous forms of fright-related disorder are not susto as presented commonly in the DSM and

cultural psychiatric literature.

DETAILS

Subject:	Medical prognosis; Diagnostic and Statistical Manual; Cultural differences; Social psychiatry; Medical diagnosis; Local knowledge; Psychological distress; Indigenous peoples; Fright; Specialists; Variability; Reality; Patients; Colonialism; Culture; Mental disorders; Polysemy; Literature; Disorders; Ethnography; Anthropology; Etiology; Native peoples; Psychiatry; Knowledge
Identifier / keyword:	Q'eqchi' Maya; Belize; Susto; Fright; Indigenous knowledge; DSM
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Hallucinations and Hallucinogens: Psychopathology or Wisdom?

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ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Hallucinations are currently associated almost exclusively with psychopathological states. While it is evident that hallucinations can indicate psychopathology or neurological disorders, we should remember that hallucinations also commonly occur in people without any signs of psychopathology. A similar case occurs in the case of hallucinogenic drugs, which have been long associated with psychopathology and insanity. However, during the last decades a huge body of research has shown that certain kinds of hallucinations, exerted by hallucinogenic drugs, may serve to improve mental health. We propose that, in light of historical, epidemiological, and scientific research, hallucinations can be better characterized as a common phenomenon associated sometimes with psychopathology but also with functional and even beneficial outcomes. In the last sections of the manuscript, we extend our argument, suggesting that hallucinations can offer a *via regia* to knowledge of the mind and the world. This radical shift in the cultural interpretation of hallucinations could have several implications for fields such as drug policy, civil law, and psychiatry, as well as for the stigma associated with mental disorders.

DETAILS

Subject:	Drugs; Neurological disorders; Hallucinogens; Mental disorders; Psychopathology; Epidemiology; Drug policy; Hallucinations; Law; Wisdom; Psychosis; Stigma; Psychiatry; Research; Mental health; Manuscripts
Identifier / keyword:	Hallucinations; Hallucinogens; Psychopathology; Psychotherapy; Ontology; Psychedelics
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	47
Issue:	2
Pages:	576-604
Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Jun 2023
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
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Publication history :

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psychopathology/docview/2811084763/se-2?accountid=211160](https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/hallucinations-hallucinogens-psychopathology/docview/2811084763/se-2?accountid=211160)

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Idea Technology and Ideology

Schwartz, Barry ¹

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Although we are accustomed to thinking about technology as involving things—objects and processes—derived from scientific discoveries, science also creates a technology of ideas, ways of thinking both about the world and about human beings. And unlike “thing technology,” “idea technology” can have powerful effects even when the ideas are false. This paper discusses false idea technology, or ideology, and suggests mechanisms by which it can have effects on both individuals and societies. It discusses neuroscience as the “next frontier” of ideology that may change our conceptions of human nature.

DETAILS

Subject:	Human nature; Ideology; Science and technology; Research; Scientific discoveries
Identifier / keyword:	Idea technology; Ideology; Self-fulfilling prophesy; Neuroscience
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
Issue:	1
Pages:	12-30
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
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Source type:	Scholarly Journal
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Journal Article
Publication history :	
Online publication date:	2021-03-09
Milestone dates:	2021-02-21 (Registration); 2021-02-21 (Accepted)
Publication history :	
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CURED Written and Directed by Patrick Sammon and Bennett Singer Story Center Films and Singer & Deschamps Productions, 2020 80 Minutes

Gideonse, Theodore K ¹ ¹ University of California, Department of Health, Society & Behavior, Program in Public Health, Irvine, USA (GRID:grid.266093.8) (ISNI:0000 0001 0668 7243)

[ProQuest document link](#)

DETAILS

Publication title: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

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Place of publication: New York

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Publication subject: Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology

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Politics of Plasticity: Implications of the New Science of the “Teen Brain” for Education

Choudhury Suparna ¹ ; Wannyn, William ²

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[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In recent years, claims that developmental brain science should inform pedagogical approaches have begun to influence educational policies. This article investigates the promise, pitfalls, processes, and implications of these claims. We explore how research on neuroplasticity has led to enormous interest in harnessing mechanistic models of development for applications in the classroom. Synthesizing analysis from the scientific literature on “neuroeducation” and interviews with key actors in the field, we analyze how neural and cognitive processes are mapped onto pedagogical constructs, and how psychological and social-structural factors are (or are not) integrated into explanations. First, we describe the historical trajectory of educational neuroscience and identify how tensions between antagonist groups struggling for authority over brain-based educational claims shaped the field. Second, we focus on the pervasive use of the concept of “neuroplasticity” in the literature. We argue that it is used as a rhetorical device to create hope and empower children, teachers, and parents through educational exercises that promote neurobiological reflexivity. Third, we turn to the notion of “self-regulation” in the neuroeducational programs. We argue that the rationale of these programs emphasizes the young person’s responsibility in navigating their social worlds through the imperative to enhance their executive functions while failing to adequately account for the role of the social environment in the development of self-regulation.

DETAILS

Subject:	Pedagogy; Education policy; Reflexivity; Teaching; Brain; Cognition; Social development; Self concept; Parent-child relations; Self regulation; Self control; Teachers; Regulation; Adolescents; Executive function; Literary criticism; Social environment; Plasticity; Social factors; Hostility; Classrooms; Teenagers
Identifier / keyword:	Educational neuroscience; Neuroplasticity; Self-regulation; Critical neuroscience; Adolescent brain development
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Issue:	1
Pages:	31-58
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Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
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Document type:	Journal Article
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Publication history :	
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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-021-09731-8
ProQuest document ID:	2642110227
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/politics-plasticity-implications-new-science-teen/docview/2642110227/se-2?accountid=211160
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Last updated:	2023-08-09
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 30 of 38

Being Human in the Age of the Brain: Models of Mind and Their Social Effects

Davis, Joseph E ¹

; Scherz, Paul ² ¹ University of Virginia, Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture, Charlottesville, USA (GRID:grid.27755.32) (ISNI:0000 0000 9136 933X) ² The Catholic University of America, School of Theology and Religious Studies, Washington, USA (GRID:grid.39936.36) (ISNI:0000 0001 2174 6686)

[ProQuest document link](#)

DETAILS

Subject:	Brain
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Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
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Pages:	1-11
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
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Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
e-ISSN:	1573076X
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Publication history :	
Online publication date:	2022-01-08
Milestone dates:	2021-11-24 (Registration); 2021-11-23 (Accepted)
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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-021-09763-0
ProQuest document ID:	2642109956
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/being-human-age-brain-models-mind-their-social/docview/2642109956/se-2?accountid=211160
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Last updated:	2022-03-24

Database: Public Health Database

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Divided Bodies: Lyme Disease, Contested Illness, and Evidence-Based Medicine

Martin, Paula ¹ ¹ University of Chicago, Department of Comparative Human Development, Chicago, USA (GRID:grid.170205.1) (ISNI:0000 0004 1936 7822)

[ProQuest document link](#)

DETAILS

Subject:	Evidence-based medicine; Lyme disease; Medicine
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
Issue:	1
Pages:	156-158
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
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Source type:	Scholarly Journal
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Document type:	Book Review

Publication history :

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Milestone dates: 2022-02-11 (Registration); 2022-02-14 (Accepted)

Publication history :

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Document 32 of 38

Correction to: Cured Written and Directed by Patrick Sammon and Bennett Singer Story Center Films and Singer & Deschamps Productions, 2020

Gideonse, Theodore K ¹ ¹ University of California, Department of Health, Society & Behavior, Program in Public Health, Irvine, USA (GRID:grid.266093.8) (ISNI:0000 0001 0668 7243)

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DETAILS

Publication title: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

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Publication history :	
First posting date:	18 Mar 2022
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09783-4
ProQuest document ID:	2642109945
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/correction-cured-written-directed-patrick-sammon/docview/2642109945/se-2?accountid=211160
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Database:	Public Health Database

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Psychological Theory and the Illusion of Scientific Prediction

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

The attempt of empiricist psychology to achieve scientific respectability through reliance on quantification is deeply flawed. Not only does it come at the expense of the phenomena, which, in the study of the mind, must reference subjectivity, but it is incommensurate with the basic scientific principles on which it claims to operate. Specifically, psychological theory typically cannot support prognostication beyond the binary opposition of “effect present/effect absent.” Accordingly, the “numbers” assigned to experimental results often amount to affixing names (e.g., more than, less than) to the members of an ordered sequence of outcomes. This, I contend, is one reason why psychologists find it difficult to discriminate between competing theories: without a well-specified theory capable of enabling precise and detailed quantitative prediction, inferring underlying mental mechanisms from experimental outcomes becomes a difficult, if not impossible, task.

DETAILS

Subject:	Measurement; Psychology; Subjectivity; Psychological theories; Psychiatry; Memory; Experiments; Brain research; Knowledge; Self image; Psychologists; Predictions
Identifier / keyword:	Psychology; Scientific theory; Subjectivity; Quantification; Scientific prediction
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
Issue:	1
Pages:	139-151
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
e-ISSN:	1573076X
Source type:	Scholarly Journal

Language of publication: English

Document type: Journal Article

Publication history :

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Publication history :

First posting date: 10 Nov 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-021-09757-y>

ProQuest document ID: 2642109878

Document URL: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/psychological-theory-illusion-scientific/docview/2642109878/se-2?accountid=211160>

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Database: Public Health Database

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Not You: Addiction, Relapse, and Release in Uganda

Scherz China ¹

; Mpanga George ¹; Namirembe Sarah ¹ ¹ University of Virginia, Department of Anthropology, Charlottesville, USA (GRID:grid.27755.32) (ISNI:0000 0000 9136 933X)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In recent years, alcohol abuse and dependence have become topics of increasing concern in Uganda, but the chronic relapsing brain disease model of addiction remains only one of many ways of understanding and addressing alcohol-related problems there. For many Ugandan Pentecostals and spirit mediums to be addicted is to be under the control of a being that comes from outside the self. Where these two groups differ, and here they differ strongly, is in regard to the moral valence of these external spirits and what ought to be done about them. This article draws on four years of collaborative ethnographic fieldwork to explore the affordances of these ways of viewing and experiencing addiction and recovery for Ugandans attempting to leave alcohol behind. While the idioms of bondage,

dedication, and possession are at times severe, this article argues that they contain within them concepts and practices that point away from models of addiction as a chronic relapsing brain disease and towards the possibility of release.

DETAILS

Subject:	Relapse; Addictions; Collaboration; Brain; Alcoholism; Pentecostals; Idioms; Alcohol abuse; Brain diseases; Disease; Release; Alcohol; Valence; Medical model
Location:	Uganda
Identifier / keyword:	Addiction; Religion; Christianity; Spirit possession; Uganda
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
Issue:	1
Pages:	101-114
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
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Source type:	Scholarly Journal
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Journal Article
Publication history :	
Online publication date:	2021-05-17
Milestone dates:	2021-04-26 (Registration); 2021-04-25 (Accepted)
Publication history :	

First posting date:	17 May 2021
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-021-09722-9
ProQuest document ID:	2642109868
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/not-you-addiction-relapse-release-uganda/docview/2642109868/se-2?accountid=211160
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Last updated:	2023-04-12
Database:	Public Health Database

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Psychiatry and Its Discontents. By Andrew Scull. University of California Press, 2019, 356 pp

Hall, Timothy M ^{1 1} University of California, Department of Family Medicine, Los Angeles, USA
(GRID:grid.19006.3e) (ISNI:0000 0000 9632 6718)

[ProQuest document link](#)

DETAILS

Subject:	Psychiatry
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
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Pages:	159-160
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York

Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
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First posting date:	24 Feb 2022
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09776-3
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Laboratory Happiness or Human Flourishing: The Empirical Science of Wellbeing in Phenomenological Perspective

Hasselberger, William ¹

¹ Catholic University Portugal, Institute of Political Studies, Lisbon, Portugal (GRID:grid.7831.d) (ISNI:000000010410653X); University of Virginia, Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture, Charlottesville, USA (GRID:grid.27755.32) (ISNI:0000 0000 9136 933X)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In this paper I analyze philosophically the dominant conception of happiness operative in the increasingly popular global movement to empirically define, measure, and promote human happiness: the idea of “subjective psychological wellbeing” (SWB). SWB is presented as an ethically and metaphysically neutral “scientific” view of the human good or wellbeing, grounded purely in empirical psychology, survey data, and neuroscientific findings about the brain mechanisms involved in happiness. I argue that this conception of happiness actually rests upon highly controversial philosophical (non-empirical) presuppositions about the nature of human agency, pleasure, emotion, and the experience of value. I then draw upon phenomenology, the philosophy of emotion, and ethics to argue that this particular conception of happiness, while perhaps suitable for certain limited purposes, is highly problematic when given the leading normative role by the happiness science movement, particularly as a guiding aim of individual decision-making and public policy interventions.

DETAILS

Subject:	Ethics; Happiness; Well being; Human agency; Decision making; Public policy; Brain; Pleasure; Phenomenology; Brain mechanisms; Psychology; Policy making; Psychological well being; Emotions
Identifier / keyword:	Happiness; Wellbeing; Positive psychology; Phenomenology; Emotion
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
Issue:	1
Pages:	115-138
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
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Document type: Journal Article

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Milestone dates: 2021-03-02 (Registration); 2021-02-28 (Accepted)

Publication history :

First posting date: 25 Mar 2021

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-021-09716-7>

ProQuest document ID: 2642109429

Document URL: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/laboratory-happiness-human-flourishing-empirical/docview/2642109429/se-2?accountid=211160>

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Database: Public Health Database

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Life as an Intelligence Test: Intelligence, Education, and Behavioral Genetics

Scherz, Paul ¹

¹ The Catholic University of America, School of Theology and Religious Studies, Washington, USA (GRID:grid.39936.36) (ISNI:0000 0001 2174 6686)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Using the large datasets available with new gene sequencing and biobank projects, behavioral geneticists are developing tools that attempt to predict individual intelligence based on genetics. These predictive tools are meant to enable a 'precision education' that will transform society. These technological developments have not changed the fundamental aims of a program with a long history. Behavioral genetics is continuous with previous attempts to match personal characteristics to heredity, such as sociobiology and evolutionary psychology, and threatens racial and other forms of bias. From these older paradigms, it inherits an understanding of intelligence as informational processing shaped by mechanistic and computational metaphors as well as a view of society and education

organized around competition. Because of these influences, these models misdescribe fundamental aspects of human engagement with the world and disregard other concepts of intelligence, which creates problems for the precision education that researchers hope to construct using genetic knowledge.

DETAILS

Subject:	Genetics; Evolutionary psychology; Test bias; Heredity; Behaviour genetics; Sociobiology; Personal characteristics; Education; Racism; Intelligence tests; Psychology; Metaphor; Intelligence; Medical ethics
Identifier / keyword:	Behavioral genetics; Intelligence; Ethics; Precision education; Eugenics
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
Issue:	1
Pages:	59-75
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
Place of publication:	New York
Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
ISSN:	0165005X
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Source type:	Scholarly Journal
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Journal Article
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Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/life-as-intelligence-test-education-behavioral/docview/2642109418/se-2?accountid=211160
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Database:	Public Health Database

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‘The Explanation You Have Been Looking For’: Neurobiology as Promise and Hermeneutic Closure

Davis, Joseph E ¹

¹ University of Virginia, Institute for Advanced Studies in Culture, Charlottesville, USA
(GRID:grid.27755.32) (ISNI:0000 0000 9136 933X)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

The biomedical aspiration of psychiatry has fundamentally reoriented clinical practice since the DSM-III in 1980 and reverberated in the public sphere. Over time, lay public understanding of the causes of mental suffering has increasingly endorsed biological conceptions. In this paper, I explore the sources from which a neurobiological model for mental suffering reaches ordinary people, and investigate its rhetorical appeal, personal appropriation, and consequences. Drawing on interviews and other data, I show that these sources—physicians, popular media, and advertising—share common ontological and moral assumptions. These assumptions, in turn, influence how people take up neurobiological explanation to account for their suffering, and how, paradoxically, they join it to their projects of self-determination. I conclude by considering how, from a phenomenological perspective, a neurobiological account fails to enhance self-knowledge or determination but leads to a hermeneutic dead end.

DETAILS

Subject:	Aspiration; Neurobiology; Selfknowledge; Suffering; Public sphere; Self determination; Physicians; Psychiatry; Biomedicine; Exegesis &hermeneutics; Advertisements; Neurosciences; Advertising; Professional practice; Clinical medicine
Identifier / keyword:	Psychiatry; Neurobiology; Chemical imbalance; Self; Narrative; Account
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

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Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
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Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
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Lemos Dekker, N. (2023). Anticipatory grief in dementia: An ethnographic study of loss and connection. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 701-721. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09792-3>

In this article, I address the experiences of family members of people with dementia, as they expressed the sensation of gradually losing the person with dementia. Based on ethnographic fieldwork in nursing homes in the Netherlands, and contributing to the anthropology of grief, I explore the co-existence of experiences of anticipatory grief and manifestations of care to maintain meaningful relations. I show how my interlocutors adapted to changing circumstances as the disease progressed, and in so doing found new ways to relate, as well as prepared for future losses and the expected end of life. I argue that anticipatory grief is temporal and relational, encompassing both present and future losses, and involving a continuous negotiation between the loss and the continuing relationship. I underscore the entanglement of loss and connection, showing how both exist parallel to, and may emerge from one another, and demonstrating how an anthropological approach to anticipatory grief can reveal the nuanced and equivocal character of experiences of illness and at the end of life.

Engel, C. (2023). Dementia, a polypharmaceutical phenomenon: The intimate combinations of dementia drugs in Brazil. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 814-833. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09793-2>

It is commonplace to state that dementia is a complex condition. Such complexity involves the limits between pathological and normal aging, diagnosis with no simple organic causation, and the use of psychiatric medication that does not cure but generates hope to alleviate symptoms such as forgetfulness and delirium. Based on an ethnography of one year and a half (2017–2018) in a Brazilian metropolis, within a Public Geriatric center and the households of three families, I argue that dementia, more than a complex condition, is a generator of drug complexity. Following Stefan Ecks' reflections on multimorbidity and polyiatrogenesis and Karen Barad's understanding of intra-action, I discuss the polypharmacy present in most cases of dementia that I have known. Considering the complicated relations of medications with themselves and with time and places, I conclude that dementia should be seen as a polypharmaceutical phenomenon.

Glavind, I. M. L. (2023). Temporal belonging: Loss of time and fragile attempts to belong with Alzheimer's disease. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 834-856. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09803-3>

Building on 12 months of ethnographic fieldwork among people with Alzheimer's disease living in Denmark, I argue that the loss of a sense of time caused by Alzheimer's is not a subjective loss, but rather an intersubjective one. Alzheimer's disease entails living with desynchronized rhythms, time that can be made painfully explicit, and numbers becoming increasingly tricky to manage. Drawing on Thomas Fuchs' theory of how individuals live in "basic contemporality," I explore moments of temporal rupture, and how people with Alzheimer's challenge their social relations due to their different sense of time. The article contributes to ongoing discussions about belonging. Taking inspiration from Tine Gammeltoft's description of how belonging entails fragile attempts at being part of something larger, and is thus a joint social practice, I show how one dimension of belonging's fragility is the inability to be in synch with social time. By proposing the notion of temporal belonging, I suggest that sustaining a sense of belonging is also about being able to participate in the rhythms and tempo of social life.

Galvin, M., Michel, G., Manguira, E., Pierre, E., Lesorogol, C., Trani, J., . . . Iannotti, L. (2023). Examining the etiology and treatment of mental illness among vodou priests in northern Haiti. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 647-668. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09791-4>

This study assesses the perspectives and experiences of Vodou priests (ougan) in the treatment of mental illness in northern Haiti. Our goal is to explore the etiology and popular nosologies of mental illness in the context of Haitian Vodou, through understandings of illness and misfortune which are often viewed as a result of sent spirits—or spirits sent supernaturally by others with the intent to cause harm. Using a qualitative approach, this study conducted semi-structured in-depth interviews with 20 ougan living near the city of Cap-Haïtien. Interviews highlight a sample of

healers with little formal training who maintain beliefs and practices that differ significantly from current biomedical models. Ougan treat mental illness through a variety of means including prayer and conjuring of spirits, leaves for teas and baths, as well as combinations of perfumes, rum, human remains, and other powdered concoctions that are either imbibed or rubbed on the skin. The primary purpose of these treatments is to expel the spirit causing harm, yet they can often result in additional harm to the patient. Findings suggest that while ougan are willing to collaborate with biomedical practitioners, significant barriers remain preventing cooperation between these two groups.

Ongaro, G., Ballou, S., Kube, T., Haas, J., & Kaptchuk, T. J. (2023). Doctors speak: A qualitative study of physicians' prescribing of antidepressants in functional bowel disorders. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 669-683. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09795-0>

Tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) are frequently prescribed for chronic functional pain disorders. Although the mechanism of action targets pain perception, treating patients with TCAs for disorders conceptualized as "functional" can promote stigmatization in these patients because it hints at psychological dimensions of the disorder. The goal of this study was to understand how physicians prescribe TCAs in the face of this challenge. We interviewed eleven gastroenterologists in tertiary care clinics specializing in functional gastrointestinal disorders, such as irritable bowel syndrome. We found that the physicians interviewed (1) were aware of the stigma attached to taking antidepressants for a medical condition, (2) emphasized biological, as opposed to psychological, mechanisms of action, (3) while focusing on biological mechanisms, they nevertheless prescribed TCAs in a way that is highly attentive to the psychology of expectations, making specific efforts to adjust patients' expectations to be realistic and to reframe information that would be discouraging and (4) asked patients to persist in taking TCAs despite common and, at times, uncomfortable side effects. In this context of shared decision making, physicians described nuanced understanding and behaviours necessary for treating the complexity of functional disorders and emphasized the importance of a strong patient-provider relationship.

Raghavan, R., Brown, B., Horne, F., Kamal, S. R., Parameswaran, U., Raghu, A., . . . Dasan, C. (2023). Multiple mental health literacies in a traditional temple site in Kerala: The intersection between beliefs, spiritual and healing regimes. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 743-765. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09800-6>

The notion of 'mental health literacy' has been proposed as a way of improving mental health problem recognition, service utilisation and reducing stigma. Yet, the idea embodies a number of medical-model assumptions which are often at odds with diverse communities' spiritual traditions and local belief systems. Twenty participants were recruited to this study consisting of mental health service users (N=7), family carers (N=8) and community members (N=5) in a temple town in Kerala, South India participated in semi-structured interviews exploring the variety of beliefs and practices relating to mental health. Our findings indicate that the issue may be better understood in terms of multiple mental health literacies which people deploy in different circumstances. Even those sceptical of traditional and spiritual approaches are knowledgeable about them, and the traditional practices themselves often involve detailed regimes of activities aimed at effecting an improvement in the person's mood or condition. Therefore, we argue it is appropriate to consider mental health literacy not as a unitary universal phenomenon but instead as a mosaic of different literacies which may be deployed in different settings and in line with different experiences and which may operate in synergy with each other to enable treatment but also facilitate a sense of meaning and purpose in life.

Gjødtsbøl, I. M. (2023). Intangible cultural heritage: 'Curating' the human. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 766-789. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09797-y>

'Nostalgic environments' are increasingly being created in museums and institutional care settings for people with dementia, to support residents' capacities for memory and recognition. Drawing upon ethnography carried out in a public nursing home specialized in dementia care in Copenhagen, Denmark, this paper engages conceptually the employment of material heritage within dementia care environments, proposing dementia care as a 'curatorial' practice: caregivers act as 'curators' who re-establish and reorganize the 'meaning' of the residents by preserving

their individual biographies and societal belonging. The analytical alignment of dementia care with the curating of cultural valuables reveals that the human is not only the subject within—and the creator of—cultural heritage, but also the object: the person with dementia is simultaneously an acting subject in care and an object for performances of the category of the human. As the curatorial care performed in nursing homes preserves not only individual, but also collective memories of what it takes to be human and belong in society, these institutions should be recognized as significant sites within society concerned with the production of meaning, value and cultural heritage.

Satran, S. (2023). From craft to labor: How automation is transforming the practice of psychotherapy. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 605-625. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09771-8>

I argue that the emergence of ICBT (Internet Cognitive Behavioral Therapy), a novel computerized psychotherapeutic intervention, heralds a shift in the status of psychotherapy from craft to labor. Psychotherapy, as is practiced commonly today, retains its status as craft; therapists in managed settings still work within what I term an opaque bubble, their work invisible and uninterrupted, even by their immediate supervisors and managers. The therapists participating in the Israeli Ministry of Health's course training the first cohort of 'online therapists' find themselves in uncharted territory: The automation of psychotherapy in the form of ICBT constitutes the profession's first major 'division of labor,' not only minimizing the role of the human therapists, but rendering their craft transparent and controllable in ways previously unimaginable. This shift is theorized as a transition from a workmanship of risk, to a workmanship of certainty, and the potential degradation of therapists' skills and status is explored.

Alegre-Agís, E., García-Santesmases, A., Pié-Balaguer, A., Martínez-Hernández, À., Bekele, D., Morales-Sáez, N., & Serrano-Miguel, M. (2023). Unraveling reactionary care: The experience of mother-caregivers of adults with severe mental disorders in catalonia. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 790-813. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09788-z>

In most Mediterranean countries, people diagnosed with severe mental disorders (SMDs) are typically cared for by the mother, causing a significant burden on people in this family role. Based on a broader mental health participatory action and qualitative research carried out in Catalonia (Spain) of 12 in-depth interviews and 3 focus groups, this article analyses the mother-caregivers' experience in the domestic space. The results show that patients and caregivers are engaged in a relationship of "nested dependencies", which create social isolation. This produces the conditions of "reactionary care", practices that limit the autonomy of those affected and that reproduce forms of disciplinary psychiatric institutions. We conclude that both institutional violence derived from economic rationality and that which stems from the gender mandate feed off each other into the domestic sphere. This research argues for placing care at the center of clinical practice and shows the need to consider the structural forces shaping it.

Mutlu, B. (2023). Between solidarity and conflict: Tactical biosociality of turkish egg donors. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 684-700. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09798-x>

Based on ethnographic fieldwork and interviews conducted with Turkish egg donors at a Northern Cypriot clinic, this article investigates tactical biosociality of cross-border egg donors that allows them to manage social relations and orient themselves in transnational egg donation (including the processes from recruitment to self-management in and beyond the clinic) under legally restrictive and socially stigmatizing conditions. Addressing the social and collective dimensions of tactics and recognizing the fragmented and conflictual forms of biosociality, it aims to shed light on the complex and ambivalent aspects of tactical biosociality in relation to selective disclosure and stigma within the context of transnational egg donation. Tactical biosociality involves possibilities for solidarity and alliances, and also for conflict and competition among egg donors. It is because for young Turkish women, egg donation retains both gendered moral and financial values that must be tactically negotiated while navigating the wider context of heteropatriarchal cultural norms and expectations, precarious economic and social conditions, biomedical profit and biopolitical control.

Belek, B. (2023). 'A smaller mask': Freedom and authenticity in autistic space. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 626-646. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09794-1>

Autscape is an autistic-led conference, organised annually in varying locations around England. Governed by a strict set of rules and regulations, Autscape is a social and spatial setup explicitly devised to accommodate the tendencies, sensitivities, and preferences of people on the autism spectrum. It is a design, in other words—as organisers and participants alike often profess—for an altogether autistic space. The uniqueness of the event, and consequently its value to anthropological theory, lies in the shared imagination of the setting by those who inhabit it as one in which neurotypical masks, otherwise worn daily in keeping with hegemonic society's expectation of conformity, can finally be removed. I introduce the concept of un-festival as a means of depicting this event, similar to festival in its goals of defiance and inversion, but different from—and in important ways, opposite to—festival in its style and architecture, in the dispositions it encourages and mobilises, and in its potential implications. The un-festival offers a powerful comment on this moment in history, whereby masks are no longer seen as an item that affords freedom, but as one that stifles it. While Autscape participants remain doubtful as to the actual effect of this event on neurotypical society, they do nevertheless express a desire that this project will have some longstanding effects. That once a space has been designed for autistic people that considers their specific needs and tendencies, autism may then finally cease to be interpreted through a neuro-normative prism and freed to be understood in autistic people's own terms.

Forner-Ordioni, E. (2023). Virtual reality therapy in france: A therapeutic innovation between technology and care. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(3), 722-742. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09801-5>

The latest form of cognitive behavioral therapy, virtual reality therapy has been developing in France since 2012, in both university hospitals and private practices. Patients receiving this therapy are immersed in a digitally created environment, using a virtual reality headset, in order to be exposed to their phobias. How does the introduction of technical objects such as the virtual reality headset affect and transform the care relationship between the patient and the therapist? Based on an ethnographic study conducted between 2012 and 2018 in the psychiatric unit of a French university hospital, this article outlines the emergence of virtual reality therapy, describes how it operates, and analyzes how it shapes the patient-therapist relationship. I argue that this device—namely virtual reality therapy—promotes a new therapeutic style in psychiatry, whose format and therapeutic indications align with the requirements of evidence-based medicine.

Gulzar, A., & Safdar, F. (2023). Experiences of mothers who relinquished their child for adoption in pakistan: A qualitative study. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 350-371. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09773-6>

The literature suggests long-term consequences and lack of support for birthmothers following relinquishment of their child for adoption (Memarnia in Listening to the experience of birth mothers whose children have been taken into care or adopted, 2014). But there was not any work done to study in-depth experiences of birthmothers after giving away their child in Pakistan. So, the purpose of the present study was to explore the experiences of mothers who relinquished their child for adoption. As the present study was intended to explore lived experiences of a particular group, the phenomenological research design was used to conduct this qualitative study. An interview protocol was devised to explore the experiences of birthmothers. The sample was comprised of five birthmothers who relinquished their child for adoption and fulfilled the criteria. Semi-structured interviews were conducted with the birthmothers, and all the interviews were audio-recorded and transcribed before analysis. Interpretive Phenomenological Analysis (IPA) was used to interpret the transcripts of interviews. Further, data verification was done through peer scrutiny, by debriefing sessions with the supervisor, and enriches the description of the phenomenon. Four main themes were emerged: Reasons to Relinquish, Psychological Distress, Coping Strategies, and Disenfranchised Grief. The study present that the experience of relinquishment has a negative impact on birthmother and highlights the need for proper measures to regulate the process of adoption and involvement of psychologists during the process of adoption. Moreover, it stresses the need for acknowledgment of the experience and psychological services for birthmothers who relinquish their child.

Killikelly, C., Hasenöhr, A., Stelzer, E., & Maercker, A. (2023). The new ICD-11 prolonged grief disorder guidelines in japan: Findings and implications from key informant interviews. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 519-542. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09781-6>

Prolonged grief disorder (PGD) is a new mental health disorder, recently introduced in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-11), World Health Organization Classification of Diseases (WHO). The new ICD-11 guidelines reflect an emerging wave of interest in the global applicability of mental disorders. However, the selection of diagnostic core features in different cultural contexts has yet to be determined. Currently, there is debate in the field over the global applicability of these guidelines. Using semi-structured interviews with 14 key informants, we explored the acceptability of ICD-11 guidelines for PGD according to Japanese health professionals as key informants. The interviews revealed symptoms of grief possibly missing in the ICD-11 PGD guidelines including somatization and concepts such as hole in the heart. Additionally, sociocultural barriers such as stigma and beliefs about the social desirability of emotions may challenge patients' and clinicians' acceptance of the new ICD-11 criteria.

Strand, M. (2023). Food and trauma: Anthropologies of memory and postmemory. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 466-494. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09785-2>

Much has been written about the multifaceted significance of food and eating from an anthropological perspective; the same can be said about the role of food in collective identity construction and nation building. In contrast, the nexus of food, memory, psychological trauma, and disordered eating has been less explored. The aim of this interdisciplinary article is to synthesize available knowledge on this topic by engaging with research literature in fields such as food history, anthropology, sociology, and psychiatry as well as autobiographical works, cookbooks, etc. One main section of the article focuses on the role of food and cooking in exile and refuge. Another section deals with the role of food in the aftermath of historical trauma, whereas a final section discusses various works on disordered eating in the wake of traumatic experiences. In sum, the dual nature of food and cooking—at once concrete and abstract, material and symbolic—offers an arena in which ambivalent memories of trauma can take on tangible form. The concept of postmemory may be useful in understanding how food and cooking can function both as a vehicle and as a remedy for intergenerational trauma.

Aggarwal, N. K. (2023). The evolving culture concept in psychiatric cultural formulation: Implications for anthropological theory and psychiatric practice. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 555-575. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-023-09821-9>

For thirty years, psychiatrists and anthropologists have collaborated to improve the validity of psychiatric diagnosis. This collaboration has produced the DSM-IV Outline for Cultural Formulation (OCF) and the DSM-5 Cultural Formulation Interview (CFI). Nonetheless, some anthropologists have critiqued the concept of culture in DSM-5 as too focused on patient meanings and not on clinician practices. This article traces the evolution of the culture concept from DSM-IV through DSM-5-TR by analyzing publications from the American Psychiatric Association on the OCF and CFI alongside scholarship in psychiatry and anthropology. DSM-IV relied on a culture concept of coherent ethnic communities sharing coherent cultures, primarily for minoritized ethnoracial individuals in the United States. Changing demographics and newer immigration patterns around the world deminoritized the culture concept for DSM-5. After George Floyd's death and demands for social justice, the culture concept in DSM-5-TR emphasized social structures. The article proposes an intersubjective model of culture through which patients and clinicians work through similarities and differences. It recommends a revised formulation that attends to clinician practices such as communicating, diagnosing, recommending treatments, and documenting, beyond collecting patient meanings. It also raises the question of whether an intersubjective model of culture prompts reconsiderations of culture-related text in other sections of the DSM. The social sciences can redirect attention to the clinician's culture of biomedicine to close patient health disparities.

Blum, L. D. (2023). Minding our minds: Obsessive-compulsiveness, psychiatry, and psychology. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 543-554. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09767-4>

Obsessive-compulsive features are commonly found in high-achieving people including psychiatrists, psychologists, and scientists. These traits have a substantial but unrecognized cultural influence on psychiatric and psychological science and practice. This article reviews obsessive-compulsive mechanisms and discusses the ways they both

promote and impede psychiatric and psychological science and practice. It examines them in relation to two of the dominant psychiatric and psychological paradigms of our era, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual (DSM), and Cognitive-Behavioral Therapy. Finally, the article suggests that better awareness of our collective obsessive-compulsive tendencies can facilitate a cultural shift toward a broader, more useful science of mind and brain, as well as therapies informed by more comprehensive scientific understanding.

Spray, J., & Hunleth, J. (2023). Breathing together: Children co-constructing asthma self-management in the united states. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 301-328. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09766-5>

Pediatric asthma management in the U.S. is primarily oriented around caregivers. As evident in policy, clinical literature and provider practices, this caregiver-centric approach assumes unidirectional transfer of practices and knowledge within particular relational configurations of physicians, caregivers, and children. Reflecting broader societal values and hierarchies, children are positioned as passive recipients of care, as apprentices for future citizenship, and as the responsibility of parents who will train them in the knowledge and labor of asthma management. These ideas, though sometimes contradictory, contribute to a systemic marginalization of children as participants in their health care, leaving a conceptual gap regarding children's inclusion in chronic illness management: what children's roles in their health care are or should be. We address this conceptual gap by asking, what does pediatric asthma management look like when we center children, rather than caregivers in our lens? We draw data from a study of asthma management in St. Louis, Missouri, and Gainesville, Florida, which included 41 caregivers, 24 children, and 12 health-care providers. By asking children to show us how they manage asthma, we find that children actively co-construct health practices within broader interdependencies of care and the structural constraints of childhoods.

Ogrizek, A., Radjack, R., Moro, M. R., & Lachal, J. (2023). The cultural hybridization of mothering in french prison nurseries: A qualitative study. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 47(2), 422-442. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09782-5>

In France, women can be incarcerated during pregnancy and can keep their babies with them in prison up to the age of 18 months. The small number of nurseries in France and their unequal geographic distribution as well as the high percentage of foreign prisoners often result in women's isolation from their usual cultural environment. Family members and cultural community play a crucial role in the process of mothering. The aim of this study is to explore through these mothers' narratives how they experience the cultural aspects of this process in the prison environment. We conducted semi-structured interviews to collect the experience of 25 mothers and 5 pregnant women in 13 different prison nurseries in France and used interpretative phenomenological analysis to explore the data. Four different themes emerged: prison: repression of cultural practices, prison: a culture of its own, loss of traditional culture, and cultural hybridization. The specific environmental architecture and operating rules in prison nurseries may induce acute repression regarding cultural ways of mothering. Considering both cultural permeability specific to the peripartum period during which women tend to more easily embrace cultural aspects from their environment, and family distance which restrains cultural transmission, these mothers gather multiple factors of vulnerability for full prisonization, as a form of forced assimilation to prison culture. But a sort of specific hybrid prison culture around motherhood seems to emerge instead, in a process similar to creolization.

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