



Report Information from ProQuest

10 November 2023 08:05

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Search Strategy.....	iii
1. Relegating Psychosis: Blood Work and “Routine Connection” in the Clozapine Clinic.....	1
2. Internalization of Western Ideals on Appearance and Self-Esteem in Jamaican Undergraduate Students.....	2
3. ‘It’s Always About the Eating Disorder’: Finding the Person Through Recovery-Oriented Practice for Bulimia.....	4
4. The Role of Culture/Ethnicity in Communicating with Cancer Patients About Mental Health Distress and Suicidality.....	6
5. Neuronarratives of Affliction: Antidepressants, Neuropolitics and the “Entrepreneur of Oneself”.....	8
6. The Social Construction of PTSD: The Case of the ‘Old Guard’ Policemen After South African Democracy.....	10
7. The Disenchanted Self: Anthropological Notes on Existential Distress and Ontological Insecurity Among ex-Mormons in Utah.....	12
8. Giving a Voice to Gambling Addiction: Analysis of Personal Narratives.....	14
9. From Treatment to Containment to Enterprise: An Ethno-history of Therapeutic Communities in Puerto Rico, 1961–1993.....	16
10. Perceived Feasibility, Acceptability, and Cultural Adaptation for a Mental Health Intervention in Rural Haiti.....	17
11. Moral Experiences of Crisis Management in a Child Mental Health Setting: A Participatory Hermeneutic Ethnographic Study.....	19
12. Ebola and Localized Blame on Social Media: Analysis of Twitter and Facebook Conversations During the 2014–2015 Ebola Epidemic.....	21
13. A Point in the Heart : Concepts of Emotional Distress Among Albanian-Speaking Immigrants in Switzerland.....	23
14. “A Résumé for the Baby”: Biosocial Precarity and Care of Substance-Using, Pregnant Women in San Francisco.....	25
Bibliography.....	28

SEARCH STRATEGY

Set No.	Searched for	Databases	Results
S1	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry	Ebook Central, Public Health Database, Publicly Available Content Database	74095*

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

Relegating Psychosis: Blood Work and “Routine Connection” in the Clozapine Clinic

Brown Julia E H ¹

¹ Australian National University, School of Archaeology and Anthropology, Canberra, Australia (GRID:grid.1001.0) (ISNI:0000 0001 2180 7477)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

This paper attends to the sociality available in the clozapine clinic regimen and suggests that the social dimensions of clozapine treatment may be as important as the biochemical efficacy of clozapine. The clozapine clinic is where people diagnosed with chronic schizophrenia who take the antipsychotic clozapine go for routine monitoring of clozapine side effects, particularly haematological effects. Psychopharmaceutical treatments are often criticized for being reductionistic and dehumanizing, but clozapine clinics offer increased clinical contact in the age of deinstitutionalization. The inadvertent social benefits of biomedically reductive treatments have not previously been ethnographically attended to in the clozapine-only context. Drawing on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork with 43 clozapine clients and 16 clinical caregivers in two clozapine clinics in the United Kingdom in Australia, I argue that routine clinical attachments in the clozapine clinic can serve a therapeutic role in terms of providing opportunities for clients' health agency, social competence and accountability. This socio-therapeutic quality appeared to be available *because* the clinical emphasis was not on psychotic illness. It depended, however, on reliable and familiar social exchanges inside the clinic and on the predictability of clinical activity. The importance of unemotional but unflinching relationships and rhythms in the clozapine clinic context echoes cross-cultural findings about how schizophrenia is managed more productively in environments that invite more neutral and equal social exchanges.

DETAILS

Subject:	Social skills; Caregivers; Cultural differences; Deinstitutionalization; Schizophrenia; Side effects; Efficacy; Blood; Treatment methods; Ethnography; Psychosis; Clinics; Accountability; Drug effects; Cultural factors; Therapy; Clozapine; Illnesses; Social exchange theory; Sociotherapy
Identifier / keyword:	Clozapine treatment; Schizophrenia; Health agency; Moral agency; Social defeat
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	263-285
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020

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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-10-09
Milestone dates:	2019-09-30 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	09 Oct 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09653-6
ProQuest document ID:	2395456051
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/relegating-psychosis-blood-work-routine/docview/2395456051/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.
Last updated:	2023-07-11
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 2 of 14

Internalization of Western Ideals on Appearance and Self-Esteem in Jamaican Undergraduate Students

O'Garó Keisha-Gaye N ¹

; Morgan Kai A D ² ; Hill, LaBarron K ³ ; Reid, Patrice ² ; Simpson, Denise ² ; Lee, Heather ² ;

Edwards, Christopher L ⁴ ¹ Duke University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Durham, USA

(GRID:grid.189509.c) (ISNI:0000000100241216) ² University of West Indies, Kingston, Jamaica

(GRID:grid.461576.7) (ISNI:0000 0000 8786 7651) ³ Duke University Medical Center, Department of Psychiatry, Durham, USA (GRID:grid.189509.c) (ISNI:0000000100241216); Duke University, Center for Biobehavioral Health Disparities Research, Durham, USA (GRID:grid.26009.3d) (ISNI:0000 0004 1936 7961) ⁴ North Carolina Central University, Durham, USA (GRID:grid.261038.e) (ISNI:0000000122955703); NCCU Integrated Health and Wellness Clinic, Durham, USA (GRID:grid.261038.e) (ISNI:0000000122955703)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Beauty ideals in the Caribbean are shifting with increased exposure to Western and European standards of appearance. Previous research has shown a consistent link between internalization of Western beauty ideals and depressive symptoms and other forms of psychological disturbance among diverse populations including Caribbeans. We examined the association between internalization of Western beauty ideals and depressive symptoms as well as the potential mediating role of self-esteem on this relation in N=222 students (155 females, 79 males) attending a tertiary institution in Kingston, Jamaica. Internalization of Western ideals was inversely associated with self-esteem ($r = -.35, p < .01$) and positively associated with depressive symptoms ($r = .13, p < .05$). In a model adjusted for age and sex, results revealed a significant indirect effect of internalization of Western ideals of appearance on depressive symptoms via self-esteem (estimate = .21, SE = .05, 95% confidence interval [.13, .32]). The potent effects of culture must be better understood as intercontinental travel becomes less important as a mechanism for cultural exposure and exchange, and there is a significant increase of digital and internet access in the Caribbean. The current study suggest that Caribbeans are at significant risk for internalizing Western ideals of beauty, subsequently diminishing their self-esteem, and ultimately increasing depression symptomatology. The benefits and consequences of cultural exchange should continue to be a topic for research studies.

DETAILS

Subject:	Mental depression; Beauty; Attractiveness; Self esteem; College students; Internet; Internalization; Symptoms; Appearance; Undergraduate students; Culture; Cultural awareness; Internet access
Identifier / keyword:	Internalization; Caribbean health; Beauty ideals; Self-esteem; Depression; Culture
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	249-262
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-10-15
Milestone dates:	2019-09-30 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	15 Oct 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09652-7
ProQuest document ID:	2395451689
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/internalization-western-ideals-on-appearance-self/docview/2395451689/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.
Last updated:	202 1-11-19
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 3 of 14

'It's Always About the Eating Disorder': Finding the Person Through Recovery-Oriented Practice for Bulimia

Churruca Kate ¹
; Ussher, Jane M ²
; Perz Janette ²
; Rapport, Frances ¹

¹ Macquarie University, Australian Institute of Health Innovation, North Ryde, Australia (GRID:grid.1004.5) (ISNI:0000 0001 2158 5405) ² Western Sydney University, Translational Health Research Institute, Penrith, Australia (GRID:grid.1029.a) (ISNI:0000 0000 9939 5719)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Bulimia is an eating disorder characterised primarily by bingeing and 'inappropriate' compensatory behaviours, such as purging or excessive exercise. Many individuals with bulimia experience chronic disordered eating, dissatisfaction with treatment, and difficulty establishing a 'new life'. Recovery-oriented practice, which focuses holistically on the person and their own aspirations for treatment, has recently been advocated in the treatment of eating disorders in Australia and other countries. However, questions have been raised about how this practice might be integrated into existing treatment approaches. Taking a social constructionist approach and using a case study of one woman's account, together with literature on patients' treatment experiences, we examined recovery from bulimia. Three themes were identified: bulimia was constructed as 'consuming one's life', an experience protracted through treatment ('treatment and becoming the eating disorder'), which makes life 'beyond treatment and attempting to live without bulimia' challenging. Based on this analysis, we argue that recovery-oriented practice, while seemingly commensurate with patients' needs, may be challenged by long-standing meanings of mental illness and experience of bulimia specifically.

DETAILS

Subject:	Constructionism; Women; Meaning; Inappropriateness; Recovery; Mental disorders; Eating disorders; Purging; Bulimia; Compensation; Compensatory behaviour; Case studies; Patients; Treatment methods; Binge eating; Recovery (Medical)
Identifier / keyword:	Eating disorders; Bulimia; Social constructionism; Recovery; Treatment
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	286-303
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-10-10
Milestone dates:	2019-09-30 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	10 Oct 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09654-5
ProQuest document ID:	2395451651
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/s-always-about-eating-disorder-finding-person/docview/2395451651/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.
Last updated:	2023-03-06
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 4 of 14

The Role of Culture/Ethnicity in Communicating with Cancer Patients About Mental Health Distress and Suicidality

Granek Leeat ¹ ; Nakash Ora ² ; Ariad Samuel ³ ; Shapira Shahar ⁴ ; Ben-David, Merav A ⁵ ¹ York University, School of Health Policy and Management, Faculty of Health, Toronto, Canada (GRID:grid.21100.32) (ISNI:0000 0004 1936 9430) ² Smith College, School for Social Work, Northampton, USA (GRID:grid.263724.6) (ISNI:0000 0001 1945 4190); Interdisciplinary Center, Baruch Ivcher School of Psychology, Herzilya, Israel (GRID:grid.21166.32) (ISNI:0000 0004 0604 8611) ³ Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Department of Oncology, Soroka University Medical Center, Beer Sheva, Israel (GRID:grid.7489.2) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937 0511) ⁴ Ben-Gurion University of the Negev, Gender Studies Program, Beer Sheva, Israel (GRID:grid.7489.2) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937 0511) ⁵ Tel Aviv University, Sackler School of Medicine, Tel Aviv, Israel (GRID:grid.12136.37) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

To explore the role of culture in communicating with cancer patients about mental health distress and suicidality. The Grounded Theory method of data collection and analysis was used. Healthcare professionals (HCPs) reported that language competency was a facilitator while being unable to speak the language or understand the nuances of their patient's communication could be a barrier. HCPs noted that being culturally matched with their patients helped them communicate effectively. HCPs also spoke about religious taboos on suicide as being a barrier to having conversations, either because patients did not feel comfortable discussing these issues, or because they perceived that this was not a topic they could bring up. Some HCPs reported that the culture/ethnicity of their patients had no effect on their ability to communicate effectively with them about mental health distress or suicidality. Advancing effective cross-cultural communication is a challenge faced by HCPs. Raising awareness about communication styles is an important step in addressing communication gaps about mental health and suicide with cancer patients. Training should facilitate skill development to engage in a culturally humble approach to cross-cultural communication including diversity training which encourages asking and actively listening to patients' needs and preferences.

DETAILS

Subject:	Cancer; Culture; Communication; Ethnicity; Mental health; Suicides & suicide attempts; Diversity training; Cultural differences; Taboos; Health services; Listening; Training; Interpersonal communication; Intercultural communication; Data collection; Mental disorders; Multiculturalism & pluralism; Psychological distress; Skill development; Health education; Medical personnel; Patients; Health information; Grounded theory; Self destructive behavior; Suicide
Business indexing term:	Subject: Diversity training
Identifier / keyword:	Doctor-patient communication; Oncology; Ethnicity; Culture; Suicide
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	214-229
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-09-20
Milestone dates:	2019-09-10 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	20 Sep 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09650-9
ProQuest document ID:	2294258542
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/role-culture-ethnicity-communicating-with-cancer/docview/2294258542/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.
Last updated:	2023-09-29
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 5 of 14

Neuronarratives of Affliction: Antidepressants, Neuropolitics and the “Entrepreneur of Oneself”

Martinez-Hernaez, Angel ¹

¹ Medical Anthropology Research Center, Universitat Rovira i Virgili, Tarragona, Spain
(GRID:grid.410367.7) (ISNI:0000 0001 2284 9230)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

The dramatic increase in the consumption of antidepressants is one indicator, among others, of the contemporary cerebralization of human affliction. This process has been led by expert systems, creating new biosocialities or neurosocialities, and new models of self as well: the neural self. While some research minimizes the neuro-colonization of the self and its impact on lay knowledge systems, here I argue that synergy between neuropolitics and figures characteristic of neoliberal governmentality such as the “entrepreneur of oneself” can give rise to an interiorized, cerebralized, centripetal, inwardly-oriented self. This paper, based on long-term fieldwork among consumers of antidepressants in Catalonia, analyses the emergence of neuronarratives of affliction (NoAs). NoAs privilege neurochemical dysfunction as the source of distress, shortcircuiting an awareness of the social sources of suffering while at the same time obscuring the fact of this concealment. NoAs transform the self into structure and reduce the social world to event.

DETAILS

Subject:	Consumption; Expert systems; Mental depression; Antidepressants; Prescription drugs; Neoliberalism; Psychological distress; Consciousness; Entrepreneurs; Fieldwork; Colonization; Consumers; Suffering; Artificial intelligence; Social privilege
Identifier / keyword:	Neuronarratives; Antidepressants; Neuropolitics; Psychopolitics; Entrepreneur of oneself
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	230-248
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-09-18
Milestone dates:	2019-09-10 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	18 Sep 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09651-8
ProQuest document ID:	2292434390
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/neuronarratives-affliction-antidepressants/docview/2292434390/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.
Last updated:	2022-10-06
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 6 of 14

The Social Construction of PTSD: The Case of the 'Old Guard' Policemen After South African Democracy

Auld, Sharon ¹

; Cartwright, Duncan ¹ ¹ University of KwaZulu-Natal, Department of Psychology, School of Applied Human Sciences, Durban, South Africa (GRID:grid.16463.36) (ISNI:0000 0001 0723 4123)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Often, we assume the traumatic nature of first response work has inevitable repercussions. This can lead to assumptions about trauma being the reason for distress, resulting in fixed ideas about diagnosis and treatment, without the complex socio-political and psychodynamic implications being fully considered. This paper challenges such assumptions by exploring the presentation of PTSD in 'old guard' police officers at the cusp of the post-apartheid era in South Africa. Focusing on long serving 'white' Afrikaner policemen, an argument is advanced that, while a diagnosis of PTSD may have enabled the old guard to legitimately access care and support for distress, at another level it served to displace core conflicts related to masculinity (and other aspects of identity) triggered by adjustment difficulties inherent in the transition from apartheid to post-apartheid South Africa. A case study is used to illustrate these observations.

DETAILS

Subject:	Apartheid; Police; Post-apartheid era; Masculinity; Democracy; Medical diagnosis; Psychological distress; Politics; Case studies; Social construction; Identity; Post traumatic stress disorder; Access; Trauma; Sociopolitical factors
Location:	South Africa
Identifier / keyword:	Social construction; Posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD); Policemen; Apartheid; Masculinity
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	175-192
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-09-06
Milestone dates:	2019-08-28 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	06 Sep 2019

DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09649-2>

ProQuest document ID: 2285413852

Document URL: <https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/social-construction-ptsd-case-old-guard-policemen/docview/2285413852/se-2?accountid=211160>

Copyright: © Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.

Last updated: 2021-07-14

Database: Public Health Database

Document 7 of 14

The Disenchanted Self: Anthropological Notes on Existential Distress and Ontological Insecurity Among ex-Mormons in Utah

Marshall, Brooks E ¹

¹ Virginia Commonwealth University, Department of Family Medicine and Population Health, School of Medicine, Richmond, USA

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

This paper describes a pervasive form of psychological distress occurring among people undergoing a sudden and acute collapse of faith in the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (aka LDS, or Mormon Church). Drawing on 18 months of fieldwork in Utah, I trace the cultural–historical etiology of this unique form of psycho-existential trauma, focusing on ex-Mormons’ narratives of ‘world collapse’—in which the all-encompassing symbolic-existential framework of reality once provided by religion disintegrated once they lost faith in the Mormon Church. Although marked by symptoms resembling depression, anxiety, dissociation and paranoia, this condition is however unlike mental health disorders described in psychiatric diagnostic manuals, and has thus been largely overlooked within the mental health professions. I thereby discuss the extent to which the distress of religious disenchantment constitutes a unique form of ‘cultural syndrome’ (Hinton and Lewis-Fernandez in *Cult Med Psychiatry* 34(2):209–218, 2010), reflective of complex historical, cultural, and religious transformations occurring within contemporary Utah Mormonism.

DETAILS

Subject: Mental depression; Mental disorders; Mormonism; Mormons; Psychiatry; Culture; Paranoia; Disorders; Trauma; Religion; Psychological trauma; Anxiety; Dissociation; Psychological distress; Christianity; Fieldwork; Symptoms; Insecurity; Medical personnel; Mental health; Etiology; Religious beliefs

Location:	Utah
Identifier / keyword:	Mormonism; Psychiatry; Disenchantment; Loss of faith; Religious trauma; Psychosis
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	193-213
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-08-28
Milestone dates:	2019-07-27 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	28 Aug 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09646-5
ProQuest document ID:	2281579584
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/disenchanting-self-anthropological-notes-on/docview/2281579584/se-2?accountid=211160

Copyright: © The Author(s) 2019. This work is published under <http://creativecommons.org/licenses/by/4.0/> (the "License"). Notwithstanding the ProQuest Terms and Conditions, you may use this content in accordance with the terms of the License.

Last updated: 2020-08-17

Database: Public Health Database

Document 8 of 14

Giving a Voice to Gambling Addiction: Analysis of Personal Narratives

Guyonne, Rogier ¹ ; Caputo, Andrea ¹ ; Langher Viviana ¹ ; Lysaker, Paul H ² ; Dimaggio Giancarlo ³ ; Velotti Patrizia ⁴

¹ University of Rome, Department of Dynamic and Clinical Psychology, Sapienza, Italy ² Richard L. Roudebush VA, Medical Center Division, Indianapolis, USA ³ Center of Metacognitive Interpersonal Therapy, Rome, Italy ⁴ University of Educational Sciences, Psychology Unit, Genoa, Italy

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Gambling addiction (GA) is now considered a worldwide health issue. Although the topic of disorder awareness is a central issue in clinical practice, there are few studies examining this dimension in relation to GA. To bridge this gap, we conducted a qualitative study, administering interviews focused on awareness of GA and eliciting narratives of both the disorder and the whole life of participants. We adopted both qualitative and quantitative methods of research, using computer-aided content analysis. We administered to a sample of 15 treatment-seeking gamblers the Psychiatric Interview for Gambling Addiction and performed a qualitative analysis of the text using the T-Lab software. Five main thematic domains and four factors emerged, shedding light on specific aspects underlying the development of and recovery from GA. Specifically, the results suggested that dissociation processes, materialistic thinking and difficulties in social achievement underlie the subjective experience of GA. Moreover, closeness in interpersonal relationships and awareness of the disorder emerged as core features in the process of change. As a whole, the results highlight the specificities of disorder awareness in addicted gamblers. We discuss these results within the context of previous research and suggest clinical implications for the treatment of GA.

DETAILS

Subject: Narratives; Qualitative research; Quantitative analysis; Gambling; Addictions; Content analysis; Consciousness; Clinical research; Interpersonal relations; Computer assisted research; Social research; Gamblers; Psychiatry; Disorders; Dissociation; Interviews; Closeness; Health services utilization; Software; Clinical medicine; Help seeking behavior

Identifier / keyword: Gambling disorder; Behavioral addiction; Qualitative study; Interview; Narrative

Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	2
Pages:	159-174
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Jun 2020
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 Jo urnal
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Journal Article
Publication history :	
Online publication date:	2019-07-09
Milestone dates:	2019-07-02 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	09 Jul 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09644-7
ProQuest document ID:	2254193856
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/giving-voice-gambling-addiction-analysis-personal/docview/2254193856/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	© Springer Science+Business Media, LLC, part of Springer Nature 2019.
Last updated:	2023-09-28
Database:	Public Health Database

From Treatment to Containment to Enterprise: An Ethno-history of Therapeutic Communities in Puerto Rico, 1961–1993

Parker, Caroline M ¹

¹ Columbia University, Department of Sociomedical Sciences, Mailman School of Public Health, New York, USA (GRID:grid.21729.3f) (ISNI:0000000419368729)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Unpaid work is now a central therapy in Puerto Rican therapeutic communities, where substance users reside and seek to rehabilitate each other, often for years at a time. Once a leading treatment for addiction in mainland United States, therapeutic communities were scaled back in the 1970s after they lost federal endorsement. They continue to flourish in Puerto Rico for reasons that have less to do with their curative powers than with their malleability as multi-purpose social enterprises and their historical co-option by state, market and family actors who have deployed them for a variety of purposes. Their endurance from the 1960s to the neoliberal present obliges us to recognize their capacities as what Mizruchi calls abeyance mechanisms whereby 'surplus' populations, otherwise excluded from labor and home, are absorbed into substitute livelihoods. Having initially emerged as a low-cost treatment, in a context of mass unemployment and prison-overcrowding they now thrive as institutions of containment and informal enterprise.

DETAILS

Subject:	Therapy; Neoliberalism; Substance abuse; Unemployment; Addictions; Therapeutic communities; Social entrepreneurship; Unpaid; Overcrowding; Community; Psychiatry; Public health; Drug addiction; Substance abuse treatment; Labor market
Business indexing term:	Subject: Labor market
Location:	Puerto Rico
Identifier / keyword:	Drug addiction; Therapeutic communities; Surplus; Abeyance; Puerto Rico
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	1
Pages:	135-157
Publication year:	2020

Publication date:	Mar 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-07-11
Milestone dates:	2019-06-30 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	11 Jul 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09642-9
ProQuest document ID:	2255998688
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/treatment-containment-enterprise-ethno-history/docview/2255998688/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry is a copyright of Springer, (2019). All Rights Reserved.
Last updated:	2021-05-25
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 10 of 14

Perceived Feasibility, Acceptability, and Cultural Adaptation for a Mental Health Intervention in Rural Haiti

Zubieta, Caroline ¹ ; Lichtl, Alex ¹ ; Trautman, Karen ¹ ; Mentor Stefka ² ; Cagliero, Diana ² ; Mensa-Kwao Augustina ² ; Paige, Olivia ² ; McCarthy Schatzi ³ ; Walmer, David K ⁴ ; Kaiser, Bonnie N ⁵

¹ Duke University, Durham, USA ² Emory University, Atlanta, USA ³ Family Health Ministries, Chapel Hill, USA ⁴ Family Health Ministries, Chapel Hill, USA; Duke University, Duke Global Health Institute, Durham, USA ⁵ Duke University, Duke Global Health Institute, Durham, USA; University of California San Diego, Department of Anthropology, La Jolla, USA

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Mental healthcare is largely unavailable throughout Haiti, particularly in rural areas. The aim of the current study is to explore perceived feasibility, acceptability, and effectiveness of potential culturally adapted interventions to improve mental health among Haitian women. The study used focus group discussions (n=12) to explore five potential interventions to promote mental health: individual counseling, income-generating skills training, peer support groups, reproductive health education, and couples' communication training. Findings indicate that individual counseling, support group, and skills training components were generally anticipated to be effective, acceptable, and feasible by both male and female participants. That being said, participants expressed doubts regarding the acceptability of the couples' communication training and reproductive health education due to: a perceived lack of male interest, traditional male and female gender roles, lack of female autonomy, and misconceptions about family planning. Additionally, the feasibility, effectiveness, and acceptability of the components were described as dependent on cost, proximity to participants, and inclusion of a female health promoter that is known in the community. Given the lack of research on intervention approaches in Haiti, particularly those targeting mental health, this study provides a foundation for developing prevention and treatment approaches for mental distress among Haitian women.

DETAILS

Subject: Skills; Males; Health services; Counseling; Reproductive health; Training; Autonomy; Females; Sex roles; Education; Rural areas; Acceptability; Health care expenditures; Health education; Female roles; Psychological distress; Social support; Family planning; Communication; Mental health; Couples; Intervention; Treatment methods; Mental health services; Feasibility; Proximity; Health information; Women; Support groups; Misconceptions; Skill development; Rural communities; Cognition; Womens health

Business indexing term: Subject: Skill development

Location: Haiti

Identifier / keyword: Mental health; Haiti; Ta sk-shifting; Feasibility; Acceptability

Publication title: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

Volume: 44

Issue: 1

Pages: 110-134

Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Mar 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-06-21
Milestone dates:	2019-06-14 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	21 Jun 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09640-x
ProQuest document ID:	2244442908
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/perceived-feasibility-acceptability-cultural/docview/2244442908/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry is a copyright of Springer, (2019). All Rights Reserved.
Last updated:	2023-07-11
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 11 of 14

Moral Experiences of Crisis Management in a Child Mental Health Setting: A Participatory Hermeneutic

Ethnographic Study

Montreuil, Marjorie ¹

; Thibeault, Catherine ²; McHarg, Linda ¹; Carnevale, Franco A ¹ ¹ McGill University, Ingram School of Nursing, Montreal, Canada ² Trent University, Trent/Fleming School of Nursing, Peterborough, Canada

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Restraints and seclusion are routinely used in child mental health settings for conflict and crisis management, but raise significant ethical concerns. Using a participatory hermeneutic ethnographic framework, we studied conflict and crisis management in a child mental health setting offering care to children aged 6–12 years old in Quebec, Canada. The use of this framework allowed for an in-depth examination of the local imaginaries, of what is morally meaningful to the people in the setting, in addition to institutional norms, structures and practices. Data collection involved participant observation, interviews, and documentation review, with an interpretive framework for data analysis. We argue that the prevalent view of children shared by staff members as “incomplete human becomings” led to the adoption and legitimization of authoritative norms, structures and practices guided largely by a behavioral approach, which sometimes led to an increased use of control measures for reasons other than imminent harm. Children experienced these controlling practices as abusive and hindering the development of trusting relationships, which impeded the implementation of more collaborative approaches staff members sought to put in place to prevent the use of control measures. Study results are discussed in light of conceptions of children as moral agents.

DETAILS

Subject: Mental health services; Ethnography; Ethics; Children; Data collection; Collaboration; Management; Crises; Children & youth; Mental health; Conflict resolution; Collaborative approach; Management of crises; Mental health care; Exegesis & hermeneutics; Social isolation; Cognition; Morality; Qualitative research; Child abuse & neglect; Participatory research; Child & adolescent mental health; Behavior

Business indexing term: Subject: Management of crises

Identifier / keyword: Child mental health; Crisis management; Hermeneutic ethnography; Participatory research; Moral agency

Publication title: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

Volume: 44

Issue: 1

Pages: 80-109

Publication year: 2020

Publication date: Mar 2020

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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-06-19
Milestone dates:	2019-06-14 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	19 Jun 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09639-4
ProQuest document ID:	2243176349
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/moral-experiences-crisis-management-child-mental/docview/2243176349/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry is a copyright of Springer, (2019). All Rights Reserved.
Last updated:	2023-11-01
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 12 of 14

Ebola and Localized Blame on Social Media: Analysis of Twitter and Facebook Conversations During the 2014–2015 Ebola Epidemic

Roy, Melissa ¹

; Moreau, Nicolas ¹ ; Rousseau Cécile ² ; Mercier Arnaud ³ ; Wilson, Andrew ⁴ ; Atlani-Duault Laëtitia ⁵
¹ University of Ottawa, School of Social Work, Ottawa, Canada (GRID:grid.28046.38) (ISNI:0000 0001 2182 2255) ² McGill University, Division of Social and Cultural Psychiatry, Montreal, Canada (GRID:grid.14709.3b) (ISNI:0000 0004 1936 8649) ³ University Paris 2 - Assas; CARISM, Information & Communication, Institut Français de Presse, Paris, France (GRID:grid.14709.3b) ⁴ Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, France (GRID:grid.33235.34) (ISNI:0000 0004 0643 6243) ⁵ University of Paris (CEPED, IRD) & Fondation Maison des Sciences de l'Homme, Paris, France (GRID:grid.33235.34) (ISNI:0000 0004 0643 6243)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

This study aimed to analyze main groups accused on social media of causing or spreading the 2014–2016 Ebola epidemic in West Africa. In this analysis, blame is construed as a vehicle of meaning through which the lay public makes sense of an epidemic, and through which certain classes of people become “figures of blame”. Data was collected from Twitter and Facebook using key word extraction, then categorized thematically. Our findings indicate an overall proximate blame tendency: blame was typically cast on “near-by” figures, namely national governments, and less so on “distant” figures, such as generalized figures of otherness (“Africans”, global health authorities, global elites). Our results also suggest an evolution of online blame. In the early stage of the epidemic, blame directed at the affected populations was more prominent. However, during the peak of the outbreak, the increasingly perceived threat of inter-continental spread was accompanied by a progressively proximal blame tendency, directed at figures with whom the social media users had pre-existing biopolitical frustrations. Our study proposes that pro-active and on-going analysis of blame circulating in social media can usefully help to guide communications strategies, making them more responsive to public perceptions.

DETAILS

Subject:	Mass media; Internet; Ebola virus; Social media; Otherness; Elites; Blame; Meaning; Extraction; Health authorities; Central government; Immediate; Epidemics; Public opinion; Communication strategies; Social networks; Black people; Biopolitics
Business indexing term:	Subject: Social networks
Company / organization:	Name: Facebook Inc; NAICS: 516210, 518210; Name: Twitter Inc; NAICS: 516210
Identifier / keyword:	Blame; Ebola; Social media; Outbreaks; Health communication
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	44
Issue:	1
Pages:	56-79
Publication year:	2020

Publication date:	Mar 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-06-18
Milestone dates:	2019-06-10 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	18 Jun 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09635-8
ProQuest document ID:	2242647707
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/ebola-localized-blame-on-social-media-analysis/docview/2242647707/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry is a copyright of Springer, (2019). All Rights Reserved.
Last updated:	2023-08-24
Database:	Public Health Database

Document 13 of 14

A Point in the Heart : Concepts of Emotional Distress Among Albanian-Speaking Immigrants in Switzerland

Mirëinda, Shala ¹

; Morina Naser ²; Salis Gross Corina ³; Maercker Andreas ¹; Heim, Eva ¹ ¹ University of Zurich, Psychopathology and Clinical Intervention, Department of Psychology, Zurich, Switzerland (GRID:grid.7400.3) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937 0650) ² University of Zurich, Department of Consultation-Liaison Psychiatry and Psychosomatic Medicine, University Hospital of Zurich, Zurich, Switzerland (GRID:grid.7400.3) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937 0650) ³ University of Bern, Institute of Social Anthropology, Bern, Switzerland (GRID:grid.5734.5) (ISNI:0000 0001 0726 5157); University of Zurich, Swiss Research Institute of Public Health and Addiction ISGF, Zurich, Switzerland (GRID:grid.7400.3) (ISNI:0000 0004 1937 0650)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

Cultural variability regarding concepts of distress for common mental disorders (CMD) has been reported extensively in cultural clinical psychology across the globe. However, little is known about illness narratives in social communities from Southeast Europe. The purpose of this paper is to identify cultural concepts of distress (CCDs) among Albanian-speaking immigrants in Switzerland and to integrate the findings into literature from other parts of the world. Twenty semi-structured qualitative interviews were conducted using the Barts Explanatory Model Inventory (BEMI). A set of concepts was described through content analysis and semantic network analysis. The results show complex expressions of distress, which are mainly associated with post-migration living difficulties. Social problems and life-changing events mark the onset of the most common symptoms. Self-management and social support were described as the most important coping behaviors. Participants expressed trust in physical health care but little belief in psychotherapy. There is indication that mental illnesses are stigmatized in this population. It is therefore important to use non-stigmatizing terms in health communication. Moreover, individuals from this community consider suffering to be part of life, and they assume that this suffering must be endured with patience. It is vital to address these beliefs in psychological interventions.

DETAILS

Subject: Suffering; Health problems; Health services; Cultural identity; Mental disorders; Psychological distress; Social support; Immigrants; Psychotherapy; Symptoms; Emotional distress; Content analysis; Communication; Health behavior; Social problems; Psychology; Network analysis; Semantic analysis; Migration; Beliefs; Health beliefs; Coping; Selfmanagement; Clinical psychology; Health status; Patience; Variability; Health education; Health information; Stigma; Illnesses; Noncitizens; Cross-cultural psychology

Location: Switzerland

Identifier / keyword: Cultural concepts of distress; Global mental health; Cultural clinical psychology; Albanian immigrants; Switzerland

Publication title: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

Volume: 44

Issue: 1

Pages:	1-34
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Mar 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-06-17
Milestone dates:	2019-06-10 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	17 Jun 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09638-5
ProQuest document ID:	2241837498
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/i-point-heart-concepts-emotional-distress-among/docview/2241837498/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry is a copyright of Springer, (2019). All Rights Reserved.
Last updated:	2023-08-04
Database:	Public Health Database

“A Résumé for the Baby”: Biosocial Precarity and Care of Substance-Using, Pregnant Women in San Francisco

Premkumar Ashish ¹

; Kerns, Jennifer ²; Huchko, Megan J ³ ¹ Northwestern University, Division of Maternal-Fetal Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Feinberg School of Medicine, Chicago, USA

(GRID:grid.16753.36) (ISNI:0000 0001 2299 3507); Northwestern University, Department of Anthropology, The Graduate School, Evanston, USA (GRID:grid.16753.36) (ISNI:0000 0001 2299 3507)

² University of California San Francisco, Department of Obstetrics, Gynecology & Reproductive Sciences, School of Medicine, San Francisco, USA (GRID:grid.266102.1) (ISNI:0000 0001 2297 6811) ³ Duke

University School of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics & Gynecology and Duke Global Health Institute, Durham, USA (GRID:grid.26009.3d) (ISNI:0000 0004 1936 7961)

[ProQuest document link](#)

ABSTRACT (ENGLISH)

In the United States, the historical condemnation and punitive legal consequences of substance use during pregnancy—ranging from incarceration to termination of parental custody of a newborn—render pregnant women in state of biosocial precarity. Yet pregnant women who use illicit substances who desire to parent must generate a legible narrative for bureaucratic groups, such as Child Protective Services, through engagement with biomedical care in order to demonstrate parental capacity. Based on longitudinal interviews with pregnant women who were actively using illicit substances and attempting to parent after delivery, we posit that the relationship between biosocial precarity and biomedical care is a procedural interaction that is rooted in the potential to parent, described as the ability to have a “take-home baby.” In order to achieve this goal, the need for engagement in biomedical care and the creation of a biomedical narrative, described as a “résumé for the baby” is required. The relationship between care and biosocial precarity is a unique, underdeveloped concept within medical anthropology and has important consequences not only for the ethical turn within anthropology, but also how applied researchers consider engagement with this highly marginalized, vulnerable population.

DETAILS

Subject: Pregnancy; Ethics; Women; Marginality; Narratives; Substance abuse; Anthropology; Medicine; Biomedicine; Parent-child relations; Infants; Imprisonment; Vulnerability; Parents & parenting; Termination; Child welfare; Medical anthropology; Bureaucracy; Emergency medical care; Womens health; Investigations; Childbirth & labor; Hospitals; Aluminum; Psychiatry; Gynecology; Homeless people; Obstetrics; Drug use; Surveillance

Identifier / keyword: Substance use in pregnancy; Obstetrics; Moral anthropology; Precarity; Care

Publication title: Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York

Volume: 44

Issue:	1
Pages:	35-55
Publication year:	2020
Publication date:	Mar 2020
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 :	
Online publication date:	2019-05-04
Milestone dates:	2019-04-28 (Registration)
Publication history :	
First posting date:	04 May 2019
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09634-9
ProQuest document ID:	2219822538
Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/résumé-baby-biosocial-precarity-care-substance/docview/2219822538/se-2?accountid=211160
Copyright:	Culture, Medicine, and Psychiatry is a copyright of Springer, (2019). All Rights Reserved.
Last updated:	2023-08-04
Database:	Public Health Database

Bibliography

Citation style: APA 6th - Annotated with Abstracts - American Psychological Association, 6th Edition

Brown Julia, E. H. (2020). Relegating psychosis: Blood work and "Routine connection" in the clozapine clinic. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 263-285. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09653-6>

This paper attends to the sociality available in the clozapine clinic regimen and suggests that the social dimensions of clozapine treatment may be as important as the biochemical efficacy of clozapine. The clozapine clinic is where people diagnosed with chronic schizophrenia who take the antipsychotic clozapine go for routine monitoring of clozapine side effects, particularly haematological effects. Psychopharmaceutical treatments are often criticized for being reductionistic and dehumanizing, but clozapine clinics offer increased clinical contact in the age of deinstitutionalization. The inadvertent social benefits of biomedically reductive treatments have not previously been ethnographically attended to in the clozapine-only context. Drawing on 18 months of ethnographic fieldwork with 43 clozapine clients and 16 clinical caregivers in two clozapine clinics in the United Kingdom in Australia, I argue that routine clinical attachments in the clozapine clinic can serve a therapeutic role in terms of providing opportunities for clients' health agency, social competence and accountability. This socio-therapeutic quality appeared to be available because the clinical emphasis was not on psychotic illness. It depended, however, on reliable and familiar social exchanges inside the clinic and on the predictability of clinical activity. The importance of unemotional but unflinching relationships and rhythms in the clozapine clinic context echoes cross-cultural findings about how schizophrenia is managed more productively in environments that invite more neutral and equal social exchanges.

O'Garro Keisha-Gaye, N., Morgan Kai, A. D., Hill, L. K., Reid, P., Simpson, D., Lee, H., & Edwards, C. L. (2020). Internalization of western ideals on appearance and self-esteem in jamaican undergraduate students. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 249-262. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09652-7>

Beauty ideals in the Caribbean are shifting with increased exposure to Western and European standards of appearance. Previous research has shown a consistent link between internalization of Western beauty ideals and depressive symptoms and other forms of psychological disturbance among diverse populations including Caribbeans. We examined the association between internalization of Western beauty ideals and depressive symptoms as well as the potential mediating role of self-esteem on this relation in N=222 students (155 females, 79 males) attending a tertiary institution in Kingston, Jamaica. Internalization of Western ideals was inversely associated with self-esteem ($r = -.35$, $p < .01$) and positively associated with depressive symptoms ($r = .13$, $p < .05$). In a model adjusted for age and sex, results revealed a significant indirect effect of internalization of Western ideals of appearance on depressive symptoms via self-esteem (estimate = .21, SE = .05, 95% confidence interval .13, .32]. The potent effects of culture must be better understood as intercontinental travel becomes less important as a mechanism for cultural exposure and exchange, and there is a significant increase of digital and internet access in the Caribbean. The current study suggest that Caribbeans are at significant risk for internalizing Western ideals of beauty, subsequently diminishing their self-esteem, and ultimately increasing depression symptomatology. The benefits and consequences of cultural exchange should continue to be a topic for research studies.

Kate, C., Ussher, J. M., Janette, P., & Rapport, F. (2020). 'It's always about the eating disorder': Finding the person through recovery-oriented practice for bulimia. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 286-303. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09654-5>

Bulimia is an eating disorder characterised primarily by bingeing and 'inappropriate' compensatory behaviours, such as purging or excessive exercise. Many individuals with bulimia experience chronic disordered eating, dissatisfaction with treatment, and difficulty establishing a 'new life'. Recovery-oriented practice, which focuses holistically on the person and their own aspirations for treatment, has recently been advocated in the treatment of eating disorders in Australia and other countries. However, questions have been raised about how this practice might be integrated into existing treatment approaches. Taking a social constructionist approach and using a case study of one woman's account, together with literature on patients' treatment experiences, we examined recovery from bulimia. Three themes were identified: bulimia was constructed as 'consuming one's life', an experience protracted through treatment ('treatment and becoming the eating disorder'), which makes life 'beyond treatment and attempting to live

without bulimia' challenging. Based on this analysis, we argue that recovery-oriented practice, while seemingly commensurate with patients' needs, may be challenged by long-standing meanings of mental illness and experience of bulimia specifically.

Leeat, G., Ora, N., Samuel, A., Shahar, S., & Ben-David, M. (2020). The role of Culture/Ethnicity in communicating with cancer patients about mental health distress and suicidality. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 214-229. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09650-9>

To explore the role of culture in communicating with cancer patients about mental health distress and suicidality. The Grounded Theory method of data collection and analysis was used. Healthcare professionals (HCPs) reported that language competency was a facilitator while being unable to speak the language or understand the nuances of their patient's communication could be a barrier. HCPs noted that being culturally matched with their patients helped them communicate effectively. HCPs also spoke about religious taboos on suicide as being a barrier to having conversations, either because patients did not feel comfortable discussing these issues, or because they perceived that this was not a topic they could bring up. Some HCPs reported that the culture/ethnicity of their patients had no effect on their ability to communicate effectively with them about mental health distress or suicidality. Advancing effective cross-cultural communication is a challenge faced by HCPs. Raising awareness about communication styles is an important step in addressing communication gaps about mental health and suicide with cancer patients. Training should facilitate skill development to engage in a culturally humble approach to cross-cultural communication including diversity training which encourages asking and actively listening to patients' needs and preferences.

Martinez-Hernaez, A. (2020). Neuronarratives of affliction: Antidepressants, neuropolitics and the "Entrepreneur of oneself". *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 230-248. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09651-8>

The dramatic increase in the consumption of antidepressants is one indicator, among others, of the contemporary cerebralization of human affliction. This process has been led by expert systems, creating new biosocialities or neurosocialities, and new models of self as well: the neural self. While some research minimizes the neuro-colonization of the self and its impact on lay knowledge systems, here I argue that synergy between neuropolitics and figures characteristic of neoliberal governmentality such as the "entrepreneur of oneself" can give rise to an interiorized, cerebralized, centripetal, inwardly-oriented self. This paper, based on long-term fieldwork among consumers of antidepressants in Catalonia, analyses the emergence of neuronarratives of affliction (NoAs). NoAs privilege neurochemical dysfunction as the source of distress, shortcircuiting an awareness of the social sources of suffering while at the same time obscuring the fact of this concealment. NoAs transform the self into structure and reduce the social world to event.

Auld, S., & Cartwright, D. (2020). The social construction of PTSD: The case of the 'Old guard' policemen after south african democracy. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 175-192. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09649-2>

Often, we assume the traumatic nature of first response work has inevitable repercussions. This can lead to assumptions about trauma being the reason for distress, resulting in fixed ideas about diagnosis and treatment, without the complex socio-political and psychodynamic implications being fully considered. This paper challenges such assumptions by exploring the presentation of PTSD in 'old guard' police officers at the cusp of the post-apartheid era in South Africa. Focusing on long serving 'white' Afrikaner policemen, an argument is advanced that, while a diagnosis of PTSD may have enabled the old guard to legitimately access care and support for distress, at another level it served to displace core conflicts related to masculinity (and other aspects of identity) triggered by adjustment difficulties inherent in the transition from apartheid to post-apartheid South Africa. A case study is used to illustrate these observations.

Marshall, B. E. (2020). The disenchanting self: Anthropological notes on existential distress and ontological insecurity among ex-mormons in utah. *Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry*, 44(2), 193-213. doi:<https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-019-09646-5>

This paper describes a pervasive form of psychological distress occurring among people undergoing a sudden and acute collapse of faith in the teachings of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (aka LDS, or Mormon Church). Drawing on 18 months of fieldwork in Utah, I trace the cultural–historical etiology of this unique form of psycho-existential trauma, focusing on ex-Mormons’ narratives of ‘world collapse’—in which the all-encompassing symbolic-existential framework of reality once provided by religion disintegrated once they lost faith in the Mormon Church. Although marked by symptoms resembling depression, anxiety, dissociation and paranoia, this condition is however unlike mental health disorders described in psychiatric diagnostic manuals, and has thus been largely overlooked within the mental health professions. I thereby discuss the extent to which the distress of religious disenchantment constitutes a unique form of ‘cultural syndrome’ (Hinton and Lewis-Fernandez in *Cult Med Psychiatry* 34(2):209–218, 2010), reflective of complex historical, cultural, and religious transformations occurring within contemporary Utah Mormonism.

Database copyright © 2023 ProQuest LLC. All rights reserved.

[Terms and Conditions](#) [Contact ProQuest](#)