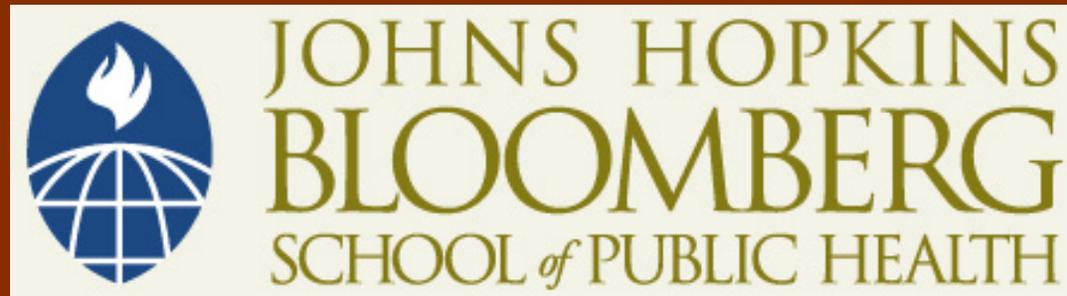


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JOHNS HOPKINS
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Section C

Variations in Expression

Inuit Suicide Typologies

- Organic or quasi-organic model
 - Psychological vulnerability
 - Physiologic correlates
- Social change and social disruptions
 - Modernization/rapid social change
 - Social disorganization; disruption to traditional structure
 - Coping structure and mechanisms disrupted
- Socio-psychological model
 - Risk factor approach: parental drinking/drug use; use of drugs/solvents; personal mental health history; friend who attempted/committed suicide



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Variation in Presentation of Panic Attacks

- Prominent symptoms
 - US: palpitations and shortness of breath
 - Khmer refugees: dizziness and neck tension
 - Nigeria: extreme “heat” in the head
 - Latin America: limb trembling—“nerves”

Indigenous Terms and Idioms

- Burmese in Thai refugee camps
 - Described symptoms of numbness, “thinking too much,” feeling “hot under the skin”
- Zimbabwe *kufungisisa*
 - Syndrome of “thinking too much”—attributed to supernatural causes and social stressors
- Culture-bound anxiety syndromes
 - Amok—culturally shaped beliefs (Southeast Asia)
 - Ataque de nervios—culturally shaped variations of psychopathology (Latin America)

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Etic vs. Emic Approach

- Etic: universality approach
 - Focus on differences across cultures while assuming a universal underlying phenomenon
- Emic: relativist approach
 - Mental health and distress is culture specific and can only be understood within the specific cultural context

Before Next Class



- How might we use qualitative methods to get at these issues?