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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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Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Sep 2023
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Document 3 of 24

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
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Sep 2023
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Examining the Etiology and Treatment of Mental Illness Among Vodou Priests in Northern Haiti

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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
Identifier / keyword:	Haiti; Vodou; Mental health; Traditional healing; Cultural psychiatry
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Doctors Speak: A Qualitative Study of Physicians' Prescribing of Antidepressants in Functional Bowel Disorders

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; Kube, Tobias ³ ; Haas, Julia ² ; Kaptchuk, Ted J. ^{2 1} London School of Economics and Political Science, Department of Anthropology, London, UK (GRID:grid.13063.37) (ISNI:0000 0001 0789 5319) ² Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Division of Gastroenterology, Department of Medicine, Boston, USA (GRID:grid.239395.7) (ISNI:0000 0000 9011 8547); Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Program in Placebo Studies, Boston, USA (GRID:grid.38142.3c) (ISNI:000000041936754X) ³ Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center, Harvard Medical School, Program in Placebo Studies, Boston, USA (GRID:grid.38142.3c) (ISNI:000000041936754X); University of Koblenz-Landau, Pain and Psychotherapy Research Lab, Mainz, Germany (GRID:grid.5892.6) (ISNI:0000 0001 0087 7257)

[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
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Document 6 of 24

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
Identifier / keyword:	Mental health literacy; Spiritual healing; Culture; Meaning
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Document 7 of 24

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

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(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
Identifier / keyword:	Craft; Psychotherapy; ICBT; Automation; Risk
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Publication date:	Sep 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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Unraveling Reactionary Care: The Experience of Mother-Caregivers of Adults with Severe Mental Disorders in Catalonia

Alegre-Agís, Elisa ¹

; García-Santesmases, Andrea ² ; Pié-Balaguer, Asun ³ ; Martínez-Hernández, Àngel ¹ ; Bekele, Deborah ¹ ; Morales-Sáez, Nicolás ¹ ; Serrano-Miguel, Mercedes ⁴ ¹ Rovira i Virgili University, Medical Anthropology Research Center, Tarragona, Spain (GRID:grid.410367.7) (ISNI:0000 0001 2284 9230) ² National Distance Education University, Department of Social Work, Madrid, Spain (GRID:grid.10702.34) (ISNI:0000 0001 2308 8920) ³ Open University of Catalonia, Department of Psychology and Education, Barcelona, Spain (GRID:grid.36083.3e) (ISNI:0000 0001 2171 6620) ⁴ Rovira i Virgili University, Medical Anthropology Research Center, Tarragona, Spain (GRID:grid.410367.7) (ISNI:0000 0001 2284 9230);

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
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Database:	Public Health Database

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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
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	47
Issue:	3
Pages:	684-700
Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Sep 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
ISSN:	0165005X
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Source type:	Scholarly Journal
Language of publication:	English
Document type:	Journal Article

Publication history :

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Document URL:	https://www.proquest.com/scholarly-journals/between-solidarity-conflict-tactical-biosociality/docview/2847152448/se-2?accountid=211160
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'A Smaller Mask': Freedom and Authenticity in Autistic Space

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¹ Independent Scholar, Kochav Michael, Israel

[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
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	47
Issue:	3
Pages:	626-646
Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Sep 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
ISSN:	0165005X
e-ISSN:	1573076X
Source type:	Scholarly Journal
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Document type:	Journal Article
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First posting date:	26 Jun 2022
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Document 12 of 24

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

Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
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Issue:	3
Pages:	722-742
Publication year:	2023
Publication date:	Sep 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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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09801-5
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Idea Technology and Ideology

Schwartz, Barry ¹¹ University of California, Berkeley, Berkeley, USA (GRID:grid.47840.3f) (ISNI:0000 0001 2181 7878)[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
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ISSN:	0165005X

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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

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Publication date:	Mar 2022
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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

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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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Publication subject:	Medical Sciences, Medical Sciences--Psychiatry And Neurology, Anthropology
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First posting date:	03 Jul 2021
DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-021-09731-8
ProQuest document ID:	2642110227
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Last updated:	2023-08-09
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Being Human in the Age of the Brain: Models of Mind and Their Social Effects

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[ProQuest document link](#)

DETAILS

Subject:	Brain
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
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Pages:	1-11
Publication year:	2022
Publication date:	Mar 2022
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Country of publication:	Netherlands, New York
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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
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DOI:	https://doi.org/10.1007/s11013-022-09775-4
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Correction to: Cured Written and Directed by Patrick Sammon and Bennett Singer Story Center Films and Singer & Deschamps Productions, 2020

[ProQuest document link](#)

DETAILS

Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
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Psychological Theory and the Illusion of Scientific Prediction

Klein, Stan B ¹ ¹ University of California at Santa Barbara, Department of Psychological and Brain Sciences, Santa Barbara, USA (GRID:grid.133342.4) (ISNI:0000 0004 1936 9676)

[ProQuest document link](#)

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

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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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Not You: Addiction, Relapse, and Release in Uganda

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; 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
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Pages:	101-114
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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
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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](#)

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Subject:	Psychiatry
Publication title:	Culture, Medicine and Psychiatry; New York
Volume:	46
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Pages:	159-160
Publication year:	2022
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Publisher:	Springer Nature B.V.
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Laboratory Happiness or Human Flourishing: The Empirical Science of Wellbeing in Phenomenological Perspective

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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

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

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

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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
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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.

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