

# Digital Mental Health for Refugees

Anna.Bjarta@miun.se

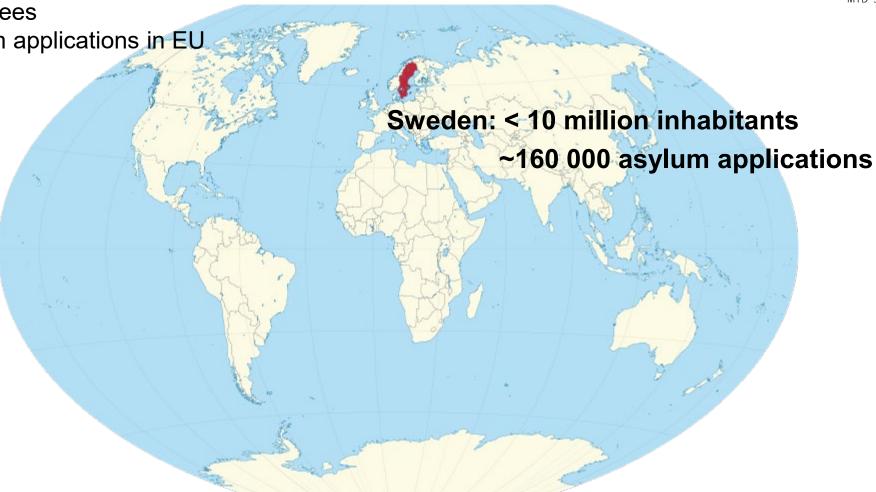


#### 2015

Mittuniversitetet MID SWEDEN UNIVERSITY

65 million forcibly displaced,

20 million refugees 1 million asylum applications in EU



Ref: US 320 million inhabitants, 172 700 asylum applications



## **Needs**

Many refugees suffered from mental health problems due to hardships before, during and after migration

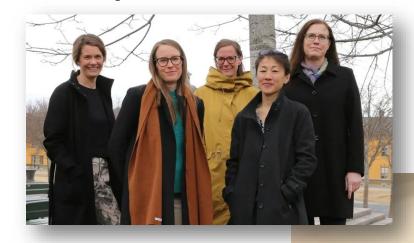
- Limited knowledge about mental health in refugee populations
- Limited resources to approach mental health problems
- Urgent need for evidence based efficient methods to detect and intervene with mental health problems

Mittuniversitetet



# **Screening and Assessment of Mental Health problems**



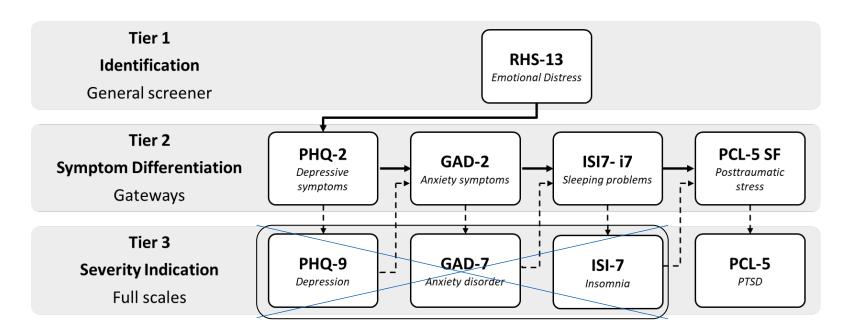


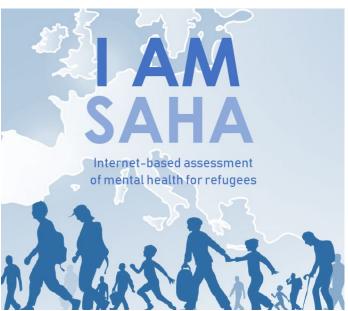




## Online Screening and Assessment of Mental Health problems

iTAP - Internet based Tiered Assessment Procedure





# **Key features of assessment**



Adapted and psychoeducative information

Adapted translations

Online screening is accurate in assessing symptoms of mental health problems

Refugees want to be asked questions about mental health, on as well as off line



## **THANK YOU FOR LISTENING!**











E-mail: Anna.Bjart@miun.se



## Instruments available from the project

#### Instruments in Dari, Farsi, Arabic, Tigrinya, Somali, English, and Swedish:

RHS-13, Refugee Health Screener, screening emotional distress

PHQ-9, Patient Health Questionnaire-9, screening/assessing depression

GAD-7, Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7, screening/assessing anxiety

PC-PTSD, Primary Care PTSD, screening for risk for PTSD

WHOQOL-BREF, WHO Quality of Life, assessing quality of life

#### Instruments in Dari, Farsi, Arabic, Tigrinya, English, and Swedish:

ISI, Insomnia Severity Index, ISI, assessing insomnia

SCS, Symptom Catastrophizing Scale

WHODAS, WHO Disability Assessment Schedule, assessing health and disability

HSCL, Hopkins Symptom Checklist-25, assessing anxiety and depression

HTQ, Harvard Trauma Questionnaire, HTQ, assessing posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD)

ORS, Outcome Rating Scale, ORS, surveiling intervention process

#### Instruments in Dari, Farsi, Arabic, English, and Swedish:

PCL-5, PTSD Checklist for DSM-5, screening/assessing PTSD

PG-13, Prolonged Grief, screening/assessing compicated grief

SGTI, Single Item Trauma Inventory, screening PTSD

#### Possibly more...



## **Selected publications**

Bjärtå, A., Leiler, A., Ekdahl, J., & Wasteson, E. (2018). Assessing severity of psychological distress among refugees with the refugee health screener, 13-item version. *The Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease*, 206(11), 834.

Leiler, A., Bjärtå, A., Ekdahl, J., & Wasteson, E. (2019). Mental health and quality of life among asylum seekers and refugees living in refugee housing facilities in Sweden. *Social psychiatry and psychiatric epidemiology*, *54*, 543-551.

Leiler, A., Hollifield, M., Wasteson, E., & Bjärtå, A. (2019). Suicidal ideation and severity of distress among refugees residing in asylum accommodations in Sweden. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, *16*(15), 2751.

Sarkadi, A., Bjärtå, A., Leiler, A., & Salari, R. (2019). Is the Refugee health screener a useful tool when screening 14-to 18-Year-old refugee adolescents for emotional distress?. *Journal of Refugee Studies*, 32(Special Issue 1), i141-i150.

Leiler, A., Wasteson, E., Holmberg, J., & Bjärtå, A. (2020). A Pilot Study of a Psychoeducational Group Intervention Delivered at Asylum Accommodation Centers—A Mixed Methods Approach. *International Journal of Environmental Research and Public Health*, 17(23), 8953.

Meurling, J., Rondung, E., Leiler, A., Wasteson, E., Andersson, G., Richards, D., Shahnavaz, S., & Bjärtå, A. (2023). An online tiered screening procedure to identify mental health problems among refugees. *BMC psychiatry*, *23*(1), 7.



### **D-MEHER**

# Digital MEntal HEalthcare for Refugees

Aim: To better understand how digital tools can be used to facilitate access to mental healthcare for refugees from a provider perspective.

If you have experience with working with digital tools in the refugee mental health area, in research or practice, we are very interested in taking part of your thoughts and ideas on what have been successful or difficult.

