

Symposium | Local minority : [Symposium 40] Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

2025年9月26日(金) 13:10 ~ 14:40 Session Room 5 (Conference Room A)

[Symposium 40] Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

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[SY-40] Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

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キーワード : Cultural psychiatry、Mental disorders、Addictive disorders、Ethnicity

Ethnocultural studies employ a wide range of methods and approaches aimed at studying cultural, social and ethnic aspects of the lives of various groups. They are extremely important for Siberia and the Russian Far East with their multiple ethnicities. The symposium is devoted to clinical, dynamic, social and psychological aspects of the development of alcohol dependence in various ethnic groups (Russians, Buryats and Tuvans). The study of schizophrenia spectrum disorders is discussed showing that the ethnocultural features of mental patients are a factor which influences the prevalence of mental disorders. Differences in family relationships are observed in the compared ethnic groups. The data on nonpsychotic mental disorders in Siberia and Kazakhstan are compared. The disadaptation mechanisms of the development of neurotic and affective pathology in rural schoolchildren of Buryatia are discussed. The risks of intellectual disabilities in children of Transbaikalia are presented: alcohol abuse on the part of parents, low educational level of parents, pathology of pregnancy and childbirth, presence of other children with mental retardation in the family, and ethnocultural factor. However, subsequent assessment of observation of children of the ethnocultural region with intellectual disabilities establishes positive dynamics of the detected during adolescence disorders in most examined persons. Based on the results of many years of work, differentiated rehabilitation programs have been developed. The modern strategy involves differentiated programs of psycho-preventive and rehabilitation activities, and the importance of cultural preferences and traditions when choosing treatment methods. This may include the use of local practices and methods. At the same time, it is extremely important to introduce modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, introduce an interdisciplinary approach, improve the quality of medical care, develop telepsychiatry for remote areas, and introduce new forms of specialized assistance to the population with account for cultural differences in approaches to mental health.