

## Other

# Culturally Bound Mental Health Disorders

Mental health disorders can manifest differently across different cultures, and certain mental health issues may be more prevalent or culturally bound in certain societies. Cultural-bound mental health disorders are those that are specific to a particular culture and may not be recognized in other cultures. In this essay, we will explore the concept of culturally bound mental health disorders and how they can impact the way mental health is understood and treated in different cultures.

One example of a culturally bound mental health disorder is amok<sup>1)</sup>, which is a condition that is prevalent in some Southeast Asian cultures. Amok is characterized by sudden and uncontrolled outbursts of violence and is often accompanied by feelings of anger and detachment. This disorder is thought to be related to the cultural values and expectations placed on men in these societies, as it is typically men who experience amok.

Another culturally bound mental health disorder is koro<sup>2)</sup>, which is found in some East Asian cultures. Koro is characterized by the belief that one's genitals are retracting or disappearing, and it is often accompanied by feelings of anxiety and fear. This disorder is thought to be related to the cultural importance placed on fertility and reproductive health in these societies.

Culturally bound mental health disorders can also manifest in the form of possession states, where an individual may believe that they are possessed by a spirit or deity. This can be seen in many indigenous cultures around the world, where possession states are often seen as a normal part of spiritual practices and rituals.

It is important to recognize that culturally bound mental health disorders are not necessarily any less real or valid than disorders that are recognized in Western cultures. However, the way these disorders are understood and treated may differ significantly from one culture to another. For example, in Western cultures, possession states may be seen as a sign of mental illness and treated with medications and therapy, while in indigenous cultures, possession states may be seen as a spiritual experience and treated with traditional healing practices.

Here are some additional examples of culturally bound mental health disorders:

- **Possession states<sup>3)</sup>**: These disorders are seen in many indigenous cultures around the world and involve the belief that an individual is possessed by a spirit or deity.
- **Ataques de nervios<sup>4)</sup>**: This disorder is found in some Latin American cultures and is characterized by sudden outbursts of emotional distress, including crying, screaming, and trembling.
- **Ghost sickness<sup>5)</sup>**: This disorder is found in some Native American cultures and is characterized by a belief that an individual is being haunted by a spirit.
- **Taijin kyofusho<sup>6)</sup>**: This disorder is found in Japanese culture and is characterized by a fear of causing offense or embarrassment to others through one's appearance or behavior.
- **Qigong psychosis<sup>7)</sup>**: This disorder is found in some Chinese cultures and is characterized by delusions and hallucinations related to the practice of qigong, a traditional Chinese form of exercise and meditation.

- **Latah<sup>8)</sup>**: This disorder is found in some Southeast Asian cultures and is characterized by a tendency to imitate the behavior of others and to involuntarily repeat words and phrases.
- **Mal de ojo<sup>9)</sup>**: This disorder is found in some Latin American and Mediterranean cultures and is characterized by the belief that an individual has been cursed or harmed by the evil eye.

It is important to note that these disorders are not exhaustive and are only a sampling of the many culturally bound mental health disorders that exist around the world.

In conclusion, culturally bound mental health disorders are those that are specific to a particular culture and may not be recognized or understood in other cultures. It is important to recognize and respect the cultural differences in the way mental health is understood and treated and to ensure that individuals from all cultures have access to appropriate mental health care and support.

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- <sup>1)</sup> Running amok [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>2)</sup> Koro [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>3)</sup> Spirit possession [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>4)</sup> Ataque de nervios [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>5)</sup> Ghost sickness [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>6)</sup> Taijin kyofusho [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>7)</sup> Zou huo ru mo [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>8)</sup> Latah [Wikipedia](#)
  - <sup>9)</sup> Evil eye [Wikipedia](#)

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