

Appendix: The Physical and Psychological Sequelae in Adult Refugees Or Asylum Seekers Who Have Survived Torture

Table 6: Studies concerning social factors in relation to psychiatric sequelae of torture survivors.

First Author	Year	Study Design	Sample Size	Study Population	Aims of Study	Main Findings	Limitations
Jaranson, JM =====	2004	Cross-sectional survey	N = 1,134	- Non-probability sample of Somali and Oromo (Ethiopian) refugees	- To determine the prevalence of torture and it's associated symptoms among Somali and Oromo refugees living in Minnesota.	- Torture prevalence in this population ranged from 25% to 69%. - Women were found to be tortured just as often as men. - Oromos were more likely to be tortured than Somalis (55% to 36%). - 90% reported having both physical and psych problems.	- Could not use a random sample, so prevalence rates are not definite. - No control group for either population studied.
Leaman, SC =====	2011	Cross sectional survey	N =131	- African refugee torture survivors living the US.	-To determine the relationship between torture, psych distress, and religious coping methods among African refugees	- Almost half of the sample reported sexual assault, and reported significantly more PTSD than those who weren't assaulted. - Negative religious coping was significantly assoc'd with PTSD symptoms and depression.	- Can't be generalized to torture survivors who have not sought treatment. - No control group. - No knowledge of psychiatric illness or religious coping prior to treatment.
Hooberman, JB =====	2007	Retrospective chart review	N =325	- Torture survivors: 61% Male pts, 39% female pts. - 59% from Africa & 28% from Asia .	- To determine the different types of torture & sequelae experienced in various regions of the world, in order to expose torture patterns.	- Men were more likely to report being beaten, while women were more likely to experience sexual assault. - Pts who were raped had higher rates of PTSD. - African pts were more likely to report witnessing torture.	- Reporters only recorded a max of 5 types of abuse. - Recall bias - Sample may not be generalizable to other populations. - No control group.
Schubert, C =====	2011	Cross sectional survey	N = 78	- Help-seeking Refugees from 14 countries in the Middle East, Central Africa, Southern Asia, and Europe . - 62.8% men	- To assess the role of culture, refugee status, and gender in relation to somatic, and mental health in torture survivors.	- Psych sx's and somatic complaints were very high in Southeastern European torture survivors. - Overall, PTSD and psych illness levels measured 78-88% for all groups.	- Small sample size. - No control group. - Interviewer bias may be present.