

Religious importance and attendance at religious services by offspring and parents decreased self-harm in female adolescents more than males.

There was a wide heterogeneity in the population and factors reviewed in the different studies, hence pooling of data for meta-analysis of the quantitative studies was not appropriate to estimate prevalence or association between factors and characteristics of the population.

Conclusion. This narrative synthesis provides evidence that minority ethnic groups have unique factors, which can increase the rate of self-harm. Religion or spirituality favours a protective role in self-harm or suicide but not for suicidal ideation, although there were only a limited number of articles exploring this.

Future studies should focus on defining the ethnic groups further and exploring this and religious factors on a wider scale using standardised parameters.

“The Stress of the Situation”: How Do Compounding Experiences of Oppression Impact Emotional Distress Among a Diverse Sample of Internally Displaced People in Colombia?

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Aims. Addressing the mental health needs of Internally Displaced People (IDPs) in Colombia has been identified as a public health priority. Women and disabled IDPs are recognised as under-researched populations, with differences in vulnerabilities to displacement and resettlement prospects. This thematic network analysis employs an intersectional approach to consider *how* compounding experiences of oppression impact emotional distress among IDPs to enable informed and appropriate service provision.

Methods. This is a qualitative analysis of a subset of data collected by the second author and her research team in 2017–18, as part of a larger action research project. Participants were randomly selected from the Victim's register in an industrialised municipality of Colombia. A subsample (n = 20) were invited to participate in life and family histories. Units of analysis were individual (n = 11) and family interviews (n = 9), with a mixture of self-identifying disabled and non-disabled men and women. River and tree of life tools were used to elicit culturally sensitive discussion of significant life events and ongoing distress. NVivo software and hand coding techniques were used to operationalise thematic webs. The analysis employed a grounded approach to thematic network analysis.

Results. Three global themes, each underpinned by several organisational themes, were developed. The first, *Environments and contexts of displacement*, considers the loss of land and community alongside the myriad of social institutions, legal entitlements, family circumstances, cultural expectations and stigma influencing participants' access to resources. The second, *Making sense of it all*, represents the emotional and cognitive responses to perceived injustices and eroded trust. The third, *Mechanisms for managing distress*, represents strategies employed by IDPs at individual and family levels. Relationships between employment status and gendered divisions of labour were noted, suggesting that non-disabled women were able to meet increased domestic and paid work demands following displacement, though this

was a considerable source of stress. Concepts around racial, indigenous and class identities were alluded to by several participants but could not be fully developed due to relative scarcity of accounts within the dataset.

Conclusion. The thematic networks presented illustrate several compounding and interrelated oppressions faced by IDPs, offering explanation as to how this produces and sustains emotional distress. Participants' well-founded worries about economic security and childcare alongside concerns for safety and acceptance in host communities require co-ordinated, locally informed responses. Prevention and recovery programmes should consider interventions at a family level, whilst strengthening participants' self-developed strategies for managing distress.

Afghanistan and the Global Heroin Trade

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Aims. In 2020, Afghanistan supplied around 85% of the world's heroin. The recent Taliban takeover and political upheaval seems highly likely to impact the supply chain, but how? This literature review aims to explore the background of heroin production and possible consequences of the recent conflict, both for suppliers and for end users.

Methods. In addition to recent mainstream media news articles on the Afghanistan conflict, PubMed search terms “heroin adulteration” were used to find 202 results. Only results published from the year 2000 onwards were examined for relevance, leaving 160 results. These were reviewed for relevance and led to suggestions of similar PubMed articles to arrive at the final 23 sources used.

Results. Studies of previous heroin shortages in Australia and the UK are discussed to gain insight into the potential effects of a future shortage. A reduction in heroin exports from Afghanistan would cut down the supply to most nations excluding North and South America. Sources of evidence for our current understanding of the supply chain are examined. Specific US and UK policy failure which led to the current situation is also provided for context.

Methods of production in Afghanistan and smuggling routes are also examined to help predict impending changes.

Conclusion. Given the number of factors involved it is difficult to anticipate with much certainty how the Taliban takeover of Afghanistan will affect the global heroin trade, but based on the available literature it seems more likely that this will cause shortages rather than an increased supply.

Clinicians should be aware that in line with previous shortages, this may cause a shift towards increased rates of polysubstance use in regular heroin users. We may also see a rise in incidents of harm from heroin adulteration with substances other than the currently widespread paracetamol and caffeine.

Insight to Psychological Aspects of Cancer

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