Letter to Editor

Disadvantaged Groups and Mental Health Services, A Dilemma in Metropolitans

Around the world, psychiatric diseases have ranked among the highest regarding burden of diseases and in Iran, it has ranked second.^[1] A large number of studies have shown a low mental health literacy in a wide range of countries including Iran.^[2,3] Since mental health literacy expresses the awareness of people about the diagnosis, prevention, seeking help and treatment and education in this area it can be helpful in improving the mental health status.^[4]

In metropolitans of many countries including Iran, social and economic class differences and marginalization are the consequences of living in industrial cities. People belonging to vulnerable groups like marginalized people living in stigmatized deprived peripheral neighborhoods, child labor and their families, are more exposed to economic and social inequalities such as violence and suffering from mental problems, due to their environment and special lifestyle^[5,6] so they need more help in this regard.

On the other hand, it is likely that these individuals have a lower level of mental health literacy in comparison with general population due to their lower literacy and income levels. Because their access to related services is less likely to be feasible due to financial difficulties^[7,8] they can be one of the prioritized target groups for implementing educational interventions in the field of mental health literacy.

Feasibility of mental health services is low due to high costs and incomplete insurance coverage. Logically, due to lack of insurance and low income, these problems are much more severe in the poor marginalized groups that include illegal immigrants.^[9]

However, there are numerous charities and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) which dispersedly working in this area, but a clear established structure which links between these institutions and those in need does not exist, so there are so many needy people who do not receive these helps.

In this regard, along with education and promotion of their mental health literacy, one of the solutions could be identifying charities and NGOs that are particularly active in this field and introduce them to needy people as a part of their training. In addition, it would be helpful if a systematic mechanism be designed to provide the possibility of introducing people in need to these organizations to facilitate access and use of these services by the deprived people.

Financial support and sponsorship

This research has been supported by Tehran University of Medical Sciences and health Services grant 97-03-62-40377.

Conflicts of interest

There are no conflicts of interest.

Laleh Ghadirian, Azadeh Sayarifard¹

Assistant Professor of Community and Preventive Medicine, Community Based Participatory Research Center, Iranian Institute for Reduction of High-Risk Behaviors, Tehran, Iran, ¹Assistant Professor of Community and Preventive Medicine, Knowledge Utilization Research Center, Center for Academic and Health Policy, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran

Address for correspondence:

Assoc. Prof. Azadeh Sayarifard, Center for Academic and Health Policy, No. 12, Nosrat Street, 16th Azar Street, Tehran, Iran. E-mail: a-sayarifard@tums.ac.ir

Received: 01 Oct 19 Accepted: 15 Oct 19

Published: 16 Mar 20

References

- Hajebi A, Damari B, Vosoogh Moghaddam A, Nasehi A, Nikfarjam A, Bolhari J. What to do to promote mental health of the society. Iran J Public Health 2013;42:105-12.
- Sayarifard A, Ghadirian L. Mental health literacy in Iran: An urgent need for a remedy. Int J Prev Med 2013;4:741-3.
- Ganasen KA, Parker S, Hugo CJ, Stein DJ, Emsley RA, Seedat S. Mental health literacy: focus on developing countries. Afr J Psychiatry 2008;11:23-8.
- Sayarifard A, Ghadirian L, Mohit A, Eftekhar, Badpa M, Rajabi F. Assessing mental health literacy: What Iranian higher education students know about depression. Med J Islam Repub Iran 2015;29:161.
- UN-HABITAT. The State of World's cities 2006/2007: 30 Years of Shaping the Habitat Agenda. United Nations Human Settlements Programme (UNHSP). London, UK: Earthscan; 2006.
- 6. Vlahov D, Galea S. Urbanization, urbanicity, and health. J Urban Health 2002;79:S1-12.
- WHO. Our cities, our health, our future: Acting on social determinants for health equity in urban settings. Kobe, Japan:

Letter to Editor

- Report of the Knowledge Network on Urban Settings, WHO Commission on Social Determinants of Health. Prepared by the WHO Centre for Health Development; 2007.
- Prince M, Patel V, Saxena S, Maj M, Maselko J, Phillips MR, et al. No health without mental health. Lancet 2007;370:859-77.
- Andrade LH, Wang YP, Andreoni S, Silveira CM, Alexandrino-Silva C, Siu ER, et al. Mental disorders in megacities: Findings from the São Paulo megacity mental health survey, Brazil. PLoS One 2012;7:e31879.

This is an open access journal, and articles are distributed under the terms of the Creative Commons Attribution-NonCommercial-ShareAlike 4.0 License, which allows others to remix, tweak, and build upon the work non-commercially, as long as appropriate credit is given and the new creations are licensed under the identical terms.



How to cite this article: Ghadirian L, Sayarifard A. Disadvantaged groups and mental health services, A dilemma in metropolitans. Int J Prev Med 2020;11:34.

© 2020 International Journal of Preventive Medicine | Published by Wolters Kluwer - Medknow