



Document details

< Back to results | 1 of 1

↗ Export ↴ Download 🖨 Print ✉ E-mail 📄 Save to PDF ☆ Add to List More... >

View at Publisher

Mental Health Review Journal
Volume 25, Issue 1, 6 December 2019, Pages 63-74

Mental health literacy in Pakistan: a narrative review (Review)

Begum, R.^a ✉, Choudhry, F.R.^b ✉, Khan, T.M.^c ✉, Bakrin, F.S.^d ✉, Al-Worafi, Y.M.^e ✉, Munawar, K.^{f,g} ✉
👤

^aFaculty of Pharmacy, National University of Malaysia, Bangi, Malaysia

^bDepartment of Psychology, Kulliyah of Islamic Revealed Knowledge and Human Sciences, International Islamic University Malaysia, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

^cInstitute of Pharmaceutical Sciences, University of Veterinary and Animal Sciences, Lahore, Pakistan

^dSchool of Pharmacy, KPJ Healthcare University College, Nilai, Malaysia

^eClinical Pharmacy Department, College of Pharmacy, University of Science, Technology of Fujairah, Fujairah, United Arab Emirates

^fDepartment of Psychology, University of Wah, Wah Cantt, Pakistan

^gJeffrey Cheah School of Medicine and Health Sciences, Department of Psychology, Monash University – Malaysia Campus, Bandar Sunway, Malaysia

Hide additional affiliations ^

Abstract

View references (83)

Purpose: The term “Mental health literacy” is defined as knowledge and beliefs about mental disorders which aid their recognition, management or prevention. The importance of health literacy for physical health is widely studied; however, the area of mental health literacy in Pakistan has been comparatively neglected. The purpose of this paper is to address the knowledge about mental health in people living in Pakistan. **Design/methodology/approach:** Relevant literature relating to mental health literacy was identified through various database searches. The databases searched included: PubMed, Cochrane database of Systemic Reviews, PsycINFO using the terms mental health, mental health literacy, mental health education, Pakistan. **Findings:** Literature suggests that there is dearth of knowledge about mental illnesses and their treatment among public. This review also highlights the importance of mental health literacy among professionals working in the field of health care. In Pakistan, due to low literacy rate, a high percentage of poverty and dearth of trained professionals warrants an emendation in approaches established for attaining the goal of public health and psychiatric care. **Practical implications:** Findings have implications for practitioners in the field of mental health care as well as designing targeted interventions for enhancing mental health literacy and help-seeking behavior in the future. **Originality/value:** A limited understanding and lack of improvement in mental health literacy may interfere with society’s acceptance of evidence-based mental health care which may hamper the delivery of adequate mental health services to the needy. © 2019, Emerald Publishing Limited.

SciVal Topic Prominence ⓘ

Topic: Dementia | Ethnic Minorities | Urdu

Prominence percentile: 72.504 ⓘ

Author keywords

Mental health Mental health literacy Mental health perception Pakistan Review

Metrics ⓘ View all metrics >



PlumX Metrics

Usage, Captures, Mentions, Social Media and Citations beyond Scopus.

Cited by 0 documents

Inform me when this document is cited in Scopus:

Set citation alert >

Set citation feed >

Related documents

Mental health literacy: Focus on developing countries

Ganasen, K.A. , Parker, S. , Hugo, C.J.
(2008) *African Journal of Psychiatry (South Africa)*

Mental health problems in pakistani society as a consequence of violence and trauma: A case for better integration of care

Khalily, M.T.
(2011) *International Journal of Integrated Care*

Offering mental health services in a conflict affected region of Pakistan: Who comes, and why?

Shah, S. , Van Den Bergh, R. , Van Bellinghen, B.
(2014) *PLoS ONE*

View all related documents based on references

Find more related documents in Scopus based on:

Authors > Keywords >

References (83)

[View in search results format >](#)

All [Export](#) [Print](#) [E-mail](#) [Save to PDF](#) [Create bibliography](#)

-
- 1 Afridi, M.I.
Mental health: Priorities in Pakistan
(2008) *Journal of the Pakistan Medical Association*, 58 (5), pp. 225-226. Cited 9 times.
<http://jpma.org.pk/Misc/PDFDownload.aspx?Download=true&ArticleID=1386>
-
- 2 Akbari, A.H., RankuUuwa, W., Kiani, A.K.
Demand for public health care in Pakistan ([Open Access](#))
(2009) *Pakistan Development Review*, 48 (2), pp. 141-153. Cited 7 times.
<http://www.thepdr.pk/pdr/index.php/pdr/issue/archive>
doi: 10.30541/v48i2pp.141-153
[View at Publisher](#)
-
- 3 Ali, T.M., Gul, S.
Community mental health services in Pakistan: review study from Muslim World 2000-2015
(2018) *Psychology, Community & Health*, 7 (1), pp. 57-71. Cited 2 times.
-
- 4 Allen, R., Nairn, R.G.
Media depictions of mental illness: An analysis of the use of dangerousness
(1997) *Australian and New Zealand Journal of Psychiatry*, 31 (3), pp. 375-381. Cited 73 times.
<http://anp.sagepub.com.ezproxy.um.edu.my/content/by/year>
doi: 10.3109/00048679709073847
[View at Publisher](#)
-
- 5 Bahrami, M.A., Bahrami, D., Chaman-Ara, K.
The correlations of mental health literacy with psychological aspects of general health among Iranian female students ([Open Access](#))
(2019) *International Journal of Mental Health Systems*, 13 (1), art. no. 59. Cited 3 times.
<http://www.ijmhs.com/>
doi: 10.1186/s13033-019-0315-6
[View at Publisher](#)
-
- 6 Bernardo, W.M., Nobre, M.R., Jatene, F.B.
Evidence-based clinical practice. Part II--Searching evidence databases ([Open Access](#))
(2004) *Revista da Associação Médica Brasileira (1992)*, 50 (1), pp. 104-108. Cited 31 times.
doi: 10.1590/S0104-42302004000100045
[View at Publisher](#)
-