

Lithuania. We used an adversities metaphor interview developed by the Zürich university group in this study. Thematic analysis was applied in analysis of qualitative data. *Results:* Qualitative analysis of our study revealed specific cultural context related trauma-exposure related metaphors, and experience of trauma as a destiny or sent by God. We could identify metaphors for all five domains of posttraumatic growth concept proposed by Tedeschi and Calhoun (1996), and findings were comparable to other countries results. *Conclusions:* We conclude that qualitative study reveals universal domains of posttraumatic growth in Lithuania. However, expressions of trauma exposure and posttraumatic growth are rooted in cultural background and further cross-cultural studies are needed to explore traumatic stress reactions across different countries.

6-002

Clinicians' Perspectives on Professional Dilemmas and Boundaries in Mental Health Care for Undocumented Migrants with PTSD

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Background: In the treatment of asylum seekers with PTSD who illegally reside in the Netherlands, several problems can occur, due to their specific psychosocial difficulties. A tailored treatment programme is currently implemented in the Netherlands and appears feasible under certain conditions. Factors complicating evidence-based care provision need specific attention. Not much is known about the issues that complicate treatment for therapists, within this setting. *Objective:* The aim is to explore the management of professional boundaries by therapists within an outpatient treatment trajectory for undocumented asylum seekers with PTSD. Secondary aims comprise the perspective of the clinicians regarding the impact of the setting, the therapeutic relationship, processes of transference and countertransference, and personal factors of both the patient and the therapist that influence the management of boundaries. *Method:* As part of a larger PhD project and based on literature review and extensive clinical experience, a focused ethnography is conducted. Methods used are observations, semi-structured interviews with therapists, member checks and, if necessary, focus groups. Participants are selected by purposeful sampling from past and current treatment providers at an outpatient department for undocumented asylum seekers in the Netherlands. *Results:* Results to be obtained. A systematic literature search and preliminary results of conducted semi-structured interviews with therapists will be presented. *Conclusions:* Issues and difficulties that complicate treatment for therapists treating undocumented asylum seekers with PTSD will be analysed and discussed.

6-003

Adaptation and Validation of Beliefs toward Mental Illness in Dari and for Afghan Population

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Background: No study (to our knowledge) has examined the level of stigma and negative attitudes toward mental illness in the highly traumatized Afghan population, nor have relevant measures been developed or adopted. *Objective:* The aim of this study was to translate the beliefs toward mental illness (BMI) measure into Dari, and adapt and analyse its psychometric properties for the Afghan population. *Method:* We used the guidelines by Beaton et al. (2000) to translate and adapt the measures, collected data from 580 students at the University of Kabul – Afghanistan (age: $M = 21.3$ years, $SD = 2.2$) and analyse its psychometric properties. We used the Rasch rating scale model to evaluate the psychometric properties of BMI. *Results:* Rasch-measurement-based principal components analysis of residuals supported the Rasch model as an appropriate technique to analysis. Further analysis of the items and responses supported the Dari translation to be psychometrically sound to measure BMI in the Afghan population. Identifying the challenges in our translation and validation process increased our concern about the effectiveness of Western developed measures translated for the Afghan population. Very few studies incorporate culturally-specific idioms and culturally-grounded translations into the measures (e.g. Miller et al., 2006). The Western terminologies of mental health are unknown to Afghans or have no meaning. Rather, they have their local beliefs and idioms regarding psychological well-being. *Conclusions:* Not being culturally relevant to the concepts of mental well-being used by the Afghan population, the sensitivity of such measures in detecting psychological symptoms is in doubt.

6-004

Third Culture Kids and Psychological Symptoms: How does Cultural Transition Affect the Children who Accompany their Parents to Another Society?

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Background: A Third Culture Kid (TCK) is a person who has spent a significant part of his or her developmental years outside the parents' culture. The TCK builds relationships to all of the cultures, while not having full ownership in any (Pollock & van Reken, 1999). Being a TCK has many advantages, such as foreign languages and cultural knowledge in their