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Summaries

Jan W. Meerdinkveldboom - A suicide ban for suicidal adolescents

Suicidal adolescents often cause considerable problems for their environment and in particular for their parents and support system: how can this be assessed and how to deal with this problem?
A case is presented in which the therapist intervenes by devising a 'suicide ban' which encompasses both the psychodynamic factors (which often play a determining role) and the domestic situation. The intervention in itself is therapeutic as it is directed at avoiding the suicidal plans being carried out. The therapist explains the ban and states that, in his judgement, the young person is not yet old and wise enough to take the decision to end his life.
In addition, the intervention creates the conditions for further help directed at the underlying problems as the ban eliminates the option of suicide as an escape from the painful problem situation.
It goes without saying that one condition is imperative: immediate continuing support must be arranged (if this is not already in place).
Although in some cases under protest, generally the 'suicide ban is accepted and has shown favourable results.

Cor de Jong, Marit Noppen en Janine de Jong-Verhagen - A questionnaire for family members of patients in mental health care and addiction care: the Family C.I.S.

In 2004 a questionnaire, the Family C.I.S., has been developed that explores the experiences of family members or significant others of patients with Contact, Information and Support from mental health care institutions. In 2005 and 2008 the questionnaire has been tested on reliability and usefulness among family members of patients in a general psychiatry and addiction care.
The 'Family C.I.S.' proves to be a well applicable and reliable instrument to explore to what extent family members and significant others are involved in mental health care and addiction care. The instrument can contribute to improving the relation between patients, health care professionals and family members. In addiction care one of the main results was the positive effect of

family therapy on the experiences of the respondents. On average, significant others who received family therapy gave higher marks to the mental health institutions than those who did not receive family therapy. Significant others rated family therapists higher than other professions.
Future research should focus on the validation of the Family C.I.S.

Charlotte Boonstra, Caroline Jonkman, Djøra Soeteman en Jan van Busschbach - Multisystemic treatment of serious antisocial and delinquent behaviour in youth: two year follow-up study

Multisystemic treatment (MST) is an intensive home- and community based intervention for juveniles aged twelve to eighteen years with serious antisocial and delinquent behaviour. Research in the United States and Norway has shown positive outcomes of MST on recidivism, school drop-out, and out-of-home placements.
Survival analysis was used to investigate the sustainability of the positive outcomes found in a sample in the Netherlands in the two years post treatment. One-hundred and ninety four juveniles who finished MST treatment in the period from June 2006 to April 2008 were included. Data were gathered from caregivers and guardians.
This study shows that the reduction in recidivism, school drop-out, and out-of-home placements maintain to a major extent in the two years post treatment, indicating the sustainability of the treatment effect.