



## Department of Mental Health Office of Deaf Services

### **A Brief Annotated Bibliography on Mental Health and Deafness**

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#### ***Read These First!***

Black, P. & Glickman, N. (2005). Language dysfluency in the deaf inpatient population. *Journal of the American Deafness & Rehabilitation Association*, 39 (1), Pgs. 1-28.

**Excellent article explaining the significance of language dysfluency among deaf community.**

Critchfield, A.B.. 2002. *Meeting the Mental Health Needs of Persons Who Are Deaf*. Washington, DC.: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.

**Part of the Cultural Diversity Series published by the National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors, this book lays out a theoretical and practical model for the development of mental health programming for deaf people.**

Glickman, Neil (ed) 2013. *Deaf Mental Health Care*. New York.: Routledge.

**Glickman's newest book. This volume presents a state of the art account of the clinical specialty of mental health care of deaf people. Each chapter contains numerous clinical case studies and places a heavy emphasis on providing practical intervention strategies in an interesting, easy to read style. All mental health professionals who work with deaf individuals will find this to be an invaluable resource for creating and maintaining culturally affirmative treatment with this population. (Note: ODS staff have two chapters in this book)**

Glickman, Neil. 2009. *Cognitive behavioral therapy for deaf and hearing persons with language and learning challenges*. New York: Routledge.

**Important for working with deaf and hard of hearing with dysfluency.**

Gutman, V. (ed.) 2002 *Ethics in Mental Health and Deafness*. Washington, DC.: Gallaudet University Press.

**Dr. Gutman's volume explores several facets of ethical practice working with Deaf people. This is essential for individuals who are concerned with "doing the right thing."**

NASMHPD. 2002. *Reducing Seclusion and Restraint Part III: Lessons from the Deaf and Hard of Hearing Communities*. Arlington, VA: National Association of State Mental Health Program Directors.

**National report on reducing seclusion and restraint with deaf people focuses on the failure of traditional programs to meet the linguistic and cultural needs of deaf people.**

#### ***These publications are really important***

Black, P. & Glickman, N. (2006). Demographics, psychiatric diagnosis, and other characteristics of North American deaf and hard of hearing inpatients. *Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education*. 11 (3), Pgs. 303-321.

**Excellent article demonstrating the statistics of hearing loss and psychiatric diagnoses.**

Crump, C., & Glickman, N. (2011). Mental health interpreting with language dysfluent deaf clients. *Journal of Interpretation*, 21-36.

**In this article, numerous examples of sign language dysfluency are offered along with a discussion of their implications for interpreting, especially in mental health settings.**

Dean, R.K. and Pollard, R.Q. 2013. *The demand control scheme: Interpreting as a practice profession*. North Charleston, SC.: CreateSpace Independent Publishing Platform.

The authors have been developing the demand control schema (DC-S) and their practice-profession approach to community interpreting since 1995. With its early roots pertaining to occupational health in the interpreting field, DC-S has evolved into a holistic work analysis framework which guides interpreters in their development of ethical and effective decision-making skills.

Devinney, J. & Murphy, S. (2002). Mental Health Experiences and Deafness: Personal and Legal Perspectives. *Psychiatric Rehabilitation Journal*, 25 (3) 304-309.

**The author, who is also a social worker, details her personal experience as a patient and how ineffective services were toward her recovery process.**

Guthmann, D., Lybarger, R. & Sandberg, K. (1993). Providing chemical dependency treatment to the deaf or hard of hearing mentally ill client. *Journal of the American Deafness & Rehabilitation Association*, 27 (1), 1-15

**Discussion of how to change approach from working with hearing substance abuse users to deaf and hard of hearing substance abuse users-along with the mental illness.**

Hamerdinger, S. & Hill, L. (2005). Serving Severely Emotionally Disturbed Deaf Youth: A Statewide Model. *Journal of the American Deafness & Rehabilitation Association*, 38.3.

**Examines the use of a effective statewide model to serve emotionally disturbed deaf children.**

Hamerdinger, S. & Karlin, B. (2003) Therapy Using Interpreters: Questions on the Use of Interpreters in Therapeutic Settings for Monolingual Therapists. *Journal of the American Deafness & Rehabilitation Association*, 36.3.

**This article explores issues related to using interpreters in clinical settings and makes specific recommendations regarding how it maximize effectiveness of this approach.**

Hauser, P.C., O'Hearn, A., McKee, A.S., & Thew, D. (2010) Deaf Epistemology: Deafhood and Deafness. *American Annals of the Deaf*, 154 (5), 486-492.

**Exploration on how visually-oriented deaf learners acquire knowledge while growing up in a society that relies primarily on audition. These deaf learners think and view the world differently from the majority. "Aspects of the Deaf episteme, not caused by deafness but by Deafhood, have a positive impact on how deaf individuals learn, resist audism, stay healthy, and navigate the world." pp. 486**

Horne N, Pennington J. (2010) The role of the Nurse Specialist in the highly specialized field of Mental Health and Deafness. *Journal of Psychiatric and Mental Health Nursing*. 2010 May 1;17(4):355-358.

**This opinion paper considers the need for enhanced clinical skills and knowledge to fulfill the role of a Specialist Nurse in the field of Mental Health & Deafness.**

Horton, H.K. (2010). Linguistic ability and mental health outcomes among deaf people with schizophrenia. *Journal of Nervous and Mental Disease* Sep;198 (9):634-42.

**This study examines the role of linguistic ability in relation to cognition, social cognition, and functional outcome among deaf adults with schizophrenia or schizoaffective disorder.**

Leigh, I. (2009). *A lens on deaf identities*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Pugh MA, Vetere A. (2009) *Lost in translation: An interpretative phenomenological analysis of mental health professionals' experiences of empathy in clinical work with an interpreter*. Psychology and Psychotherapy: Theory, Research and Practice.

**An exploration of mental health professionals' experiences of empathy in clinical work with an interpreter.**

Sheppard K, Badger T. (2010) The lived experience of depression among culturally Deaf adults. *Journal of Psychiatric Mental Health Nursing*. Nov;17(9):783-9.

**The significance of communication access among deaf people needing mental health services.**

**These are interesting when you have time:**

Anderson, M., Leigh, I., & Samar, V. (2011). Intimate partner violence against deaf women: A review. *Aggression and Violent Behavior, 16*, 200-206.

Andreasen, N. C. (1980). Psychiatric dysfluency terms, definitions, and examples. In *Scale for the assessment of thought, language, and communication*. Unpublished manuscript, University of Iowa, Department of Psychiatry.

**Provides terms, definitions, and examples of commonly used psychiatric vocabulary.**

Atkinson, J. (2006). The perceptual characteristics of voice-hallucinations in deaf people: Insights into the nature of subvocal thought and sensory feedback loops. *Schizophrenia Bulletin*.

**The study of voice-hallucinations in deaf individuals, who exploit the visuomotor rather than auditory modality for communication, provides rare insight into the relationship between sensory experience and how "voices" are perceived.**

Baines, D., Patterson, N., & Austen, S. (2010). An investigation into the length of hospital stay for deaf mental health service users. *Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education, 15*(2), 179-183.

**This study looked at the average length of hospital stay for inpatients in a specialist deaf mental health service over a 10-year period, in comparison to that of a general psychiatric hearing cohort.**

Brauer, B. A., Braden, J. P., Pollard, R. Q & Hardy-Braz, S. T. (1998). Hearing impairments and test interpretation. In J. H. Sandoval, C. L. Frisby, K. F. Geisinger, J. Ramos-Grenier & J. Dowd-Scheuneman (Eds.), *Test interpretation and diversity: Achieving equity in assessment* (pp. 297-315). Washington, D.C.: American Psychological Association.

**A groundbreaking article explaining the difficulty of using standardized psychological test with deaf people.**

Cromwell, J. (2005). Deafness and the art of psychometric testing. *The Psychologist 18*(2), 738-740.

Crump, C. (n.d.). Mental health interpreting: Training, standards, and certification.

Diaz, D., & Landsberger, S. (2010). Exploring the use of seclusion and restraint with deaf psychiatric patients: Comparisons with hearing patients. *Psychiatr Q*.

**Archival data of seclusion and restraint events in a group of deaf adults was compared with a random sample of hearing adults with intellectual disabilities and a random sample of hearing adults without ID admitted to a state hospital from 1998 to 2008.**

Dolnick, E. (1993, September). Deafness as culture. *The Atlantic Monthly*. 37-53.

**Excellent introductory article to Deaf community's self-definition and views on society.**

Feldman, D. (2004). Concerns and Considerations in Mental Health Practice with Culturally Deaf Older Adults. *Journal of the American Deafness and Rehabilitation Association, Vol. 37, #3*.

**Great discussion about the number of deaf elders doubling over the next half century and how to recognize specific concerns in order to be effective in therapy.**

Fellinger J, Holzinger D, Beitel C, Laucht M, Goldberg DP. (2009). The impact of language skills on mental health in teenagers with hearing impairments. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*. Feb 5.

**Those with superior level of spoken language had fewer peer relationship problems in mainstream education, but significantly more in segregated schools.**

Gannon, J.R. 1981. *Deaf Heritage: A Narrative History of Deaf America*. Silver Spring, Md.: National Association of the Deaf.

**Jack Gannon's inspiring encyclopedic study of events and people that have made significant impacts on the lives of Deaf people in America.**

Glickman, N. (2007). Do you hear voices? Problems in assessment of mental status in deaf persons with severe language deprivation. *Journal of Deaf Studies and Deaf Education*, 1-21.

**This paper examines difficulties in performing a mental status examination with deaf patients.**

Glickman, N., & Harvey, M. (2008). Psychotherapy with deaf adults: The development of a clinical specialization. *JADARA*, 41(3), 129-186.

Glickman, Neil and Harvey, Michael. (1996). *Culturally Affirmative Psychotherapy with Deaf Persons*. Mahwah, NJ. Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.

**An outstanding book on cultural appropriate approaches. Especially good are the first three chapters.**

Hamerdinger, S., & Karlin, B. (n.d.). Therapy using interpreters: Questions on the use of interpreters in therapeutic setting for monolingual therapists.

Hamerdinger, S. & Murphy, D. 2000. Using the deaf community as an alternative treatment strategy: developing deaf treatment family homes. *JADARA* 33(2) 26 - 4.

**Examines the use of healthy deaf families as therapeutic foster care options for emotionally disturbed deaf children.**

Harvey, M.A. (2002). Psychotherapy with deaf and hard of hearing persons: A systemic model, second edition. Mahwah, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum Associates, Publishers.

Harvey, Michael A. 1998 *Odyssey of Hearing Loss*. San Diego, CA. DawnSign Press.

**Adding to Dr. Harvey's essential works on psychotherapy and deafness, this volume looks at the special needs of those who are hard of hearing or late deafened.**

Landsberger, S., & Diaz, D. (2010). Inpatient psychiatric treatment of deaf adults: Demographic and diagnostic comparisons with hearing inpatients. *Psychiatric Services*, 61(2), 196-199.

**This study examined the diagnostic and clinical features of deaf psychiatric inpatients.**

Landsberger, S., Sajid, A., Schmelkin, L., Diaz, D., & Weiler, C. (2013). Assessment and treatment of deaf adults with psychiatric disorders: A review of the literature for practitioners. *Journal of Psychiatric Practice*, 19(2), 87-97.

**This article reviews the current research literature related to the evaluation, diagnosis, and treatment of culturally Deaf individuals suffering mental disorders.**

Lane, H. 1992. *The mask of benevolence: Disabling the deaf community*. New York: Alfred A. Knopf. **Critical examination of how hearing persons/institutions have oppressed and harmed deaf people.**

Lane, H., Pollard, R., & Hedberg, U. (2011). *The people of the eye: Deaf ethnicity and ancestry*. New York, NY: Oxford University Press.

Leigh, I.W. (ed.) 1999. *Psychotherapy with Deaf Clients of Diverse Populations*. Washington, DC.: Gallaudet University Press.

**A collection of chapters on approaches for working with different types of deaf people.**

Meadow, K.P. 1987. Psychosocial intervention with deaf children. In B. Heller, L.M. Flohr, L.S. Zegans (Eds.). *Psychosocial interventions with sensorially disabled persons*. New York: Grune and Stratton.

**Demonstrates the difference between total communication vs. oral approach and its impact on deaf children-also discusses early intervention program to reduce behavior issues.**

Merkin, L. & Smith, M.J. (1995). A community based model providing services for deaf and deaf-blind victims of sexual assault and domestic violence. Sexuality and deafness [Special issue]. *Sexuality & Disability*, 13(2), 97-106.

**Good foundation for creating a model to serve those victims and what to do to get there.**

Mitchell, T., & Braham, L. (2011). The psychological treatment needs of deaf mental health patients in high-secure settings: A review of the literature. *International Journal of Forensic Mental Health*, 10, 92-106.

**A review of the literature relating to the psychological treatment needs of deaf mentally disordered offenders residing in high secure settings was conducted.**

Morere, D., Dean, P., & Mompremier, L. (2009). Mental health assessment of deaf clients: Issues with interpreter use and assessment of person with diminished capacity and psychiatric populations. *JADARA*, 241-258.

**This article explores the issues of using interpreters and assessment with deaf mental health clients, regarding: issues with testing, reporting, and interpreter use; assessment of persons with diminished capacity; and assessment of psychiatric populations.**

Morere, D., & Allen, T. (2013). *Assessing literacy in deaf individuals: Neurocognitive measurement and predictors*. New York, NY: Springer.

Morrow, L. 1985. Teaching self-control to dually diagnosed deaf students: Promising procedures. *American Annals of the Deaf*, 130(6), 502-507.

**Effective techniques for deaf students with impulse control are discussed here.**

National Association of the Deaf. (2013). *Position statement on mental health interpreting services with people who are deaf*. Retrieved from <http://www.nad.org/issues/health-care/mental-health-services/position-statement-mental-health-interpreting-services-peo>

National Association of the Deaf. (2013). *Position statement on mental health services for deaf children*. Retrieved from <http://www.nad.org/issues/health-care/mental-health-services/for-deaf-children>

National Association of the Deaf. (2013). *Position statement on mental health services*. Retrieved from <http://www.nad.org/issues/health-care/mental-health-services/position-statement>

Pollard, R.Q. (1996). Professional psychology and deaf people: The emergence of a discipline. *American Psychologist*, 51(4), 389-396.

**Good introduction into psychology and deaf people for those interested in pursuing this field.**

Pollard, R.Q. (1994). Public mental health service and diagnostic trends regarding individuals who are deaf or hard of hearing. *Rehabilitation Psychology*, 39(3), 147-160

**This study indicates that Deaf women, children, and non-Caucasians were underrepresented in the sample group as well as male and elderly DHH patients being overrepresented.**

Pollard, R., Sutter, E., & Cerulli, C. (2013). Intimate partner violence reported by two samples of deaf adults via a computerized American sign language survey. *Journal of Interpersonal Violence*, 1-18.

Sacks, O. 1989. *Seeing Voices*. Berkley. University of California Press

**Oliver Sacks researched language acquisition and deafness and reached a surprising conclusion regarding how American Sign Language enhances learning in Deaf children.**

Schild, S., & Dalenberg, C. (2012). Trauma exposure and traumatic symptoms in deaf adults. *Psychological Trauma: Theory, Research, Practice, and Policy*, 4(1), 117-127.

**While existing research suggests vulnerability of the deaf community to trauma, very little data exists on prevalence, symptom manifestation, and/or unique characteristics of the response of deaf adults and children to traumatic events. In this research, 79 deaf adults were interviewed with the Clinician Administered PTSD Scale, the Life Event Checklist, the Trauma Symptom Inventory, the Peritraumatic Distress Scale, and the Somatoform Dissociation Questionnaire.**

Schlesinger, Hilde S. & Meadow, Kathryn P. 1972. *Sound and Sign*. Berkeley, Ca.: University of California Press.  
**Early researchers into child development and deafness, the authors examine Deaf children from an Eriksonian perspective. Still one of the most widely used frameworks for discussing healthy development in deaf children.**

Sullivan, P. et al. 1992. The effects of psychotherapy on behavior problems of sexually abused deaf children. *Child Abuse and Neglect: The International Journal*, 16(2), 297-307.  
**Deaf children who were abused and received therapy had fewer behavior issues than deaf children not receiving therapy was the focus of this study.**

Vernon, M. & Andrews, J.F. (1990). *The psychology of deafness: Understanding deaf and hard of hearing people*. New York: Longman.  
**This research indicates the beneficial effects of total communication in all areas of deaf children's development, whether psychosocial, linguistic, or academic is effective.**

Williams, C., & Abeles, N. (2004). Issues and implications of deaf culture in therapy. *Professional Psychology: Research and Practice*, 35(6), 643-648.  
**Issues regarding the ability of hearing therapists to effectively work with Deaf clients are addressed, and a number of guidelines are offered to assist hearing therapists in bridging language barriers and cultural gaps with Deaf clients.**