

Global perspectives on substance use treatment: A review of cross-cultural approaches and conceptual solutions for public health

Chinyere Assumpta Onyenwe ^{1,*}, Chinyere Onwumere ² and Ifeoma Pamela Odilibe ³

¹ Independent Researcher, Lagos, Nigeria.

² Abia State University Teaching Hospital, Aba. (ABSUTH), Nigeria.

³ Independent Researcher, Houston, Texas, USA.

International Journal of Multidisciplinary Research Updates, 2024, 07(01), 008–016

Publication history: Received on 10 February 2024; revised on 17 March 2024; accepted on 20 March 2024

Article DOI: <https://doi.org/10.53430/ijmru.2024.7.1.0025>

Abstract

Substance use disorders represent a significant public health challenge worldwide, necessitating a nuanced understanding of cultural variations in treatment approaches. This review examines global perspectives on substance use treatment, focusing on cross-cultural approaches and conceptual solutions aimed at enhancing public health outcomes. Cross-cultural perspectives underscore the importance of recognizing diverse cultural beliefs, values, and practices in addressing substance use disorders. Cultural factors such as stigma, religious beliefs, and societal norms profoundly influence individuals' perceptions of substance use and treatment-seeking behaviors. Understanding these cultural nuances is crucial for developing effective interventions tailored to specific populations. Moreover, this review explores various treatment modalities that have been implemented across different cultural contexts. From traditional healing practices rooted in indigenous knowledge to evidence-based interventions adapted for cultural relevance, a spectrum of approaches exists to address substance use disorders globally. Integrating traditional healing methods with modern evidence-based treatments showcases promising outcomes in promoting recovery and reducing substance-related harm. Furthermore, conceptual solutions for enhancing public health outcomes emphasize the importance of a comprehensive and holistic approach. This includes addressing social determinants of health, promoting community engagement, and fostering collaboration between diverse stakeholders, including governments, healthcare providers, and community organizations. This review highlights the necessity of adopting culturally sensitive approaches to substance use treatment to effectively address the complex interplay between culture, health beliefs, and treatment outcomes. By recognizing and respecting cultural diversity, we can develop more inclusive and effective strategies to mitigate the impact of substance use disorders on individuals and communities worldwide.

Keyword: Cross-Cultural; Public Health; Substances; Global; Healthcare; Review

1. Introduction

Substance use disorders have emerged as a significant global public health challenge, affecting individuals, families, and communities worldwide (Erskine, et al., 2015; Ferrari, et al., 2014). From alcohol and tobacco to illicit drugs and prescription medications, substance misuse poses multifaceted risks to physical and mental well-being, social cohesion, and economic stability. According to the World Health Organization (WHO), an estimated 275 million people worldwide used drugs at least once in 2020, underscoring the pervasive nature of this issue (World Health Organization, 2017; Akunna, and Lucyann, 2023).

Understanding the complexity of substance use disorders requires an appreciation of the diverse cultural contexts in which they manifest. Cultural factors play a pivotal role in shaping individuals' attitudes towards substance use and

* Corresponding author: Chinyere Assumpta Onyenwe

their willingness to seek treatment. From cultural norms and values to religious beliefs and societal stigma, the interplay of these factors influences help-seeking behaviors, treatment preferences, and treatment outcomes. Recognizing the importance of cultural diversity in addressing substance use disorders, this review explores cross-cultural approaches and conceptual solutions aimed at improving public health outcomes. By examining treatment modalities and interventions across different cultural contexts, we seek to identify strategies that resonate with diverse populations and promote inclusive, effective, and culturally sensitive care (Otiashvili, et al., 2013; Dickman, 2010; Rogler, et al., 1991).

Moreover, this review aims to highlight the interconnectedness between culture, health beliefs, and treatment outcomes, emphasizing the need for holistic approaches to substance use treatment. By integrating cross-cultural perspectives into public health initiatives, we can address disparities in access to care, reduce stigma, and enhance treatment effectiveness on a global scale. Ultimately, this review serves as a call to action for researchers, policymakers, healthcare providers, and community stakeholders to prioritize cultural sensitivity in substance use treatment. By embracing diversity and fostering collaboration, we can develop innovative approaches that empower individuals and communities to overcome substance use disorders and achieve better health and well-being for all (Wolff, 2010; Aminabee, 2024).

2. Cultural Influences on Substance Use Treatment

Substance use treatment is profoundly influenced by cultural factors, which shape perceptions, treatment-seeking behaviors, and treatment outcomes (Farhoudian, et al., 2022; Chang, et al., 2017). Understanding these cultural influences is crucial for developing effective and culturally sensitive interventions. This section explores how cultural factors impact substance use treatment, including the role of stigma, religious beliefs, societal norms, and the recognition of diverse cultural beliefs and practices in treatment approaches.

Culture plays a significant role in shaping individuals' perceptions of substance use and their willingness to seek treatment (Casper, 1994; Herek, and Glunt, 1988). Cultural norms and values dictate acceptable behaviors surrounding substance use, which can vary widely across different societies and communities. For example, in some cultures, alcohol consumption may be socially acceptable or even encouraged, while in others, it may be highly stigmatized. Additionally, cultural beliefs about the causes of substance use disorders can influence treatment-seeking behaviors (Hammarlund, et al., 2018; Lungu, et al., 2023). In some cultures, substance use may be viewed as a moral failing or a sign of weakness, leading individuals to avoid seeking help due to fear of judgment or shame. Conversely, in cultures where substance use is perceived as a medical condition or a symptom of underlying issues, individuals may be more inclined to seek treatment. Furthermore, cultural attitudes towards mental health and help-seeking behaviors can impact access to substance use treatment (Guo, et al., 2015; Ting, and Hwang, 2009; Holden, et al., 2012). Stigma surrounding mental illness and substance use disorders may deter individuals from seeking help or disclosing their struggles to family members or healthcare providers (National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016; Link, et al., 1997; Hammarlund, et al., 2018). Cultural competency training for healthcare professionals can help address these barriers and promote culturally sensitive approaches to treatment.

Stigma surrounding substance use disorders can have detrimental effects on treatment outcomes, including treatment retention, adherence, and recovery. Individuals who experience stigma may internalize negative beliefs about themselves, leading to feelings of shame, guilt, and low self-esteem. This can hinder their motivation to engage in treatment and their ability to recover.

Religious beliefs also play a significant role in shaping attitudes towards substance use and treatment. In some cultures, religious teachings may emphasize abstinence and moral purity, leading individuals to view substance use as sinful or immoral. On the other hand, religious communities can also provide support and encouragement for individuals seeking recovery, offering spiritual guidance and a sense of belonging. Societal norms and expectations regarding gender, race, and socioeconomic status can also influence treatment outcomes. Marginalized populations may face additional barriers to accessing treatment, including discrimination, lack of resources, and cultural mistrust of healthcare systems. Addressing these systemic inequalities is essential for promoting equitable access to substance use treatment (Weinandy, and Grubbs, 2021; Pastwa-Wojciechowska, et al., 2021; Beraldo, et al., 2019).

Effective substance use treatment requires a recognition of diverse cultural beliefs and practices. Traditional healing practices rooted in indigenous knowledge offer valuable insights into alternative approaches to treatment. These practices often emphasize holistic healing and the importance of addressing the underlying causes of substance use disorders, including trauma, intergenerational trauma, and social injustices. Furthermore, evidence-based interventions must be adapted for cultural relevance to effectively engage diverse populations. Culturally tailored

interventions take into account the unique needs, preferences, and values of specific cultural groups, increasing their acceptability and effectiveness. This may include incorporating culturally relevant language, imagery, and symbols into treatment materials, as well as involving community leaders and stakeholders in the development and implementation of interventions. Case studies and examples of successful cross-cultural treatment approaches can provide valuable insights into effective strategies for addressing substance use disorders within diverse cultural contexts. By highlighting promising practices and lessons learned, these examples can inform future efforts to develop culturally sensitive approaches to substance use treatment.

In conclusion, cultural influences play a significant role in shaping perceptions of substance use and treatment-seeking behaviors, as well as treatment outcomes. Recognizing and addressing these cultural factors is essential for developing effective and culturally sensitive approaches to substance use treatment. By incorporating traditional healing practices, adapting evidence-based interventions for cultural relevance, and recognizing diverse cultural beliefs and practices, we can promote equitable access to quality substance use treatment for all individuals and communities (Skewes, et al., 2019; DelVecchio, et al., 2015).

3. Cross-Cultural Treatment Modalities

Cross-cultural treatment modalities encompass a range of approaches that take into account the diverse cultural backgrounds and beliefs of individuals seeking substance use treatment. These modalities acknowledge that one size does not fit all and strive to provide culturally sensitive and relevant interventions. This section delves into traditional healing practices and indigenous knowledge, the adaptation of evidence-based interventions for cultural relevance, and presents case studies/examples of successful cross-cultural treatment approaches.

Traditional healing practices and indigenous knowledge systems have long been utilized in addressing substance use disorders within various cultural contexts. These practices often emphasize holistic approaches to healing, considering the interconnectedness of mind, body, and spirit. For example, in many Indigenous cultures, ceremonies, rituals, and traditional medicines are used to address substance use and promote recovery. These healing practices draw upon cultural traditions, spiritual beliefs, and community support networks to provide individuals with a sense of belonging and purpose. By incorporating cultural elements into treatment, traditional healing practices offer alternative pathways to recovery that resonate with Indigenous peoples' lived experiences and worldviews. While evidence-based interventions form the foundation of substance use treatment, they must be adapted to ensure cultural relevance and effectiveness across diverse populations. Culturally adapted interventions incorporate elements of culture, language, and worldview into treatment approaches, making them more acceptable and accessible to individuals from different cultural backgrounds (Marsh, et al., 2015; Echtenaw-Lewis, 2019).

Adaptations may involve modifying treatment materials, incorporating cultural symbols and metaphors, and training healthcare providers to be culturally competent in their interactions with clients. By tailoring interventions to the cultural needs and preferences of clients, these approaches enhance engagement, retention, and outcomes in substance use treatment. Numerous case studies and examples demonstrate the effectiveness of cross-cultural treatment approaches in addressing substance use disorders. For instance, the Wellbriety Movement, rooted in Native American culture, integrates traditional healing practices, cultural teachings, and 12-step principles to support recovery among Indigenous peoples (Peterson, et al., 2017; Domenech-Rodríguez, et al., 2011; Cabassa, and Baumann, 2013).

Similarly, the Culturally Adapted Family-Based Therapy (CAFBT) program, developed for Hispanic adolescents with substance use disorders, incorporates cultural values such as familismo and respeto into therapy sessions, resulting in improved treatment outcomes. Additionally, the Healing Our Spirit Worldwide conferences, which bring together Indigenous peoples from around the world to share knowledge and best practices in addressing substance use and mental health issues, serve as a powerful example of cross-cultural collaboration and healing (Katz, 2017).

Overall, these case studies and examples highlight the importance of culturally responsive approaches in substance use treatment and demonstrate the potential for integrating traditional healing practices, cultural adaptations, and collaborative partnerships to support recovery and promote wellness across diverse communities.

4. Conceptual Solutions for Public Health Enhancement

In addition to cross-cultural treatment modalities, conceptual solutions for public health enhancement address systemic factors that influence substance use treatment outcomes. This section explores comprehensive approaches to addressing social determinants of health, promoting community engagement and involvement in treatment initiatives,

and fostering collaboration between governments, healthcare providers, and community organizations for holistic solutions.

Substance use disorders are often influenced by social determinants of health, including poverty, unemployment, housing instability, and lack of access to healthcare. A comprehensive approach to substance use treatment acknowledges these social determinants and addresses underlying structural inequalities that contribute to substance use disorders. By providing wraparound services such as housing assistance, employment support, and access to healthcare, comprehensive treatment programs can address the root causes of substance use and promote long-term recovery (Shaffer, et al., 2021; Ahmad, et al., 2024; Davidson, et al., 2010). Additionally, addressing structural barriers to treatment, such as stigma, discrimination, and lack of culturally competent care, is essential for ensuring equitable access to services for all individuals (Alegría, et al., 2016;).

Community engagement plays a vital role in substance use treatment, fostering a sense of belonging, support, and accountability among individuals in recovery. Community-based organizations, faith-based groups, and peer support networks offer valuable resources and connections for individuals seeking treatment. By involving communities in the planning, implementation, and evaluation of treatment initiatives, healthcare providers can ensure that services are culturally relevant, responsive to community needs, and sustainable over time (McDonnell, and Idler, 2020.). Community-led initiatives, such as harm reduction programs and recovery community centers, empower individuals to take ownership of their recovery journey and provide a supportive environment for healing.

Addressing substance use disorders requires collaboration and partnership between governments, healthcare providers, and community organizations. Governments play a crucial role in shaping policies, allocating resources, and promoting public health initiatives to address substance use at the population level. Healthcare providers deliver frontline services, providing assessment, treatment, and support to individuals with substance use disorders. Collaboration between healthcare providers and community organizations enhances coordination of care, facilitates referrals to support services, and promotes continuity of care for individuals in recovery (Abuse et al., 2016; Lundgren, and Krull, 2018).

Community organizations play a vital role in advocating for policy change, raising awareness, and providing direct services to individuals and families affected by substance use disorders. By working together, governments, healthcare providers, and community organizations can leverage their respective strengths and resources to develop holistic solutions that address the complex challenges of substance use disorders.

In conclusion, conceptual solutions for public health enhancement complement cross-cultural treatment modalities by addressing systemic factors that influence substance use treatment outcomes. By adopting a comprehensive approach that addresses social determinants of health, promotes community engagement, and fosters collaboration between stakeholders, we can create a more inclusive and equitable system of care for individuals and communities affected by substance use disorders.

5. Challenges and Opportunities

Implementing cross-cultural approaches in substance use treatment encounters various challenges, which necessitate careful consideration and proactive strategies; One of the primary challenges is the lack of cultural competence among healthcare providers. Cultural competence involves understanding and respecting the cultural beliefs, values, and practices of diverse populations. Without adequate training and education in cultural sensitivity, healthcare providers may unintentionally overlook or misinterpret cultural nuances, leading to ineffective treatment outcomes (Casey, et al., 2022; Shepherd, 2019). Language barriers can significantly hinder effective communication between healthcare providers and individuals seeking treatment from different cultural backgrounds (Parthab, et al., 2013; Ayonrinde, 2003; Schouten, and Meeuwesen, 2006). Limited proficiency in the dominant language of the healthcare system may impede individuals' ability to express their needs, understand treatment options, and fully engage in the therapeutic process. Stigma and discrimination surrounding substance use disorders remain pervasive in many societies, exacerbating the challenges of seeking and accessing treatment. Cultural beliefs, societal norms, and misconceptions about addiction may contribute to the stigma associated with substance use, leading individuals to feel ashamed or marginalized. Fear of judgment or discrimination may deter individuals from seeking help or disclosing their substance use issues, thereby delaying or avoiding treatment altogether. Many existing substance use treatment programs may not be adequately tailored to meet the specific cultural needs and preferences of diverse populations. Treatment approaches that fail to consider cultural contexts may overlook important factors that influence individuals' experiences with substance use and recovery. Adapting evidence-based interventions to incorporate cultural elements, values, and traditions is essential to ensure treatment relevance and effectiveness across diverse cultural groups.

Despite the challenges, there are numerous opportunities for integrating cultural sensitivity into substance use treatment, which can enhance engagement, retention, and outcomes for individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds; Developing and implementing culturally tailored interventions that align with the cultural beliefs, values, and practices of specific populations can enhance treatment acceptability and effectiveness. These interventions may incorporate culturally relevant language, symbols, rituals, and traditions to resonate with individuals' cultural identities and experiences (Moore, et al., 2019; Cooper, et al., 2002). Peer support networks and community-based organizations play a crucial role in providing culturally responsive services and fostering a sense of belonging and support for individuals in recovery. Engaging community members and cultural leaders in treatment initiatives can facilitate trust, rapport, and mutual understanding between service providers and recipients. Collaboration between healthcare providers, community organizations, and cultural leaders can strengthen the delivery of culturally sensitive care and support. Partnering with community-based organizations that have established relationships and trust within culturally diverse communities can improve access to services and enhance treatment engagement and retention. Providing comprehensive training and education in cultural competency for healthcare providers is essential to enhance their ability to deliver culturally sensitive care. Training programs should focus on increasing awareness of cultural diversity, addressing biases and stereotypes, and developing skills for effective cross-cultural communication and engagement.

Looking ahead, several recommendations can guide efforts to enhance global perspectives in substance use treatment and promote cultural sensitivity; allocating sufficient funding and resources to support culturally tailored interventions, training programs, and research initiatives is crucial to address the diverse needs of individuals with substance use disorders worldwide. Funding should prioritize initiatives that promote health equity, cultural competence, and inclusivity in treatment settings. Conducting rigorous research and evaluation on the effectiveness of cross-cultural approaches and culturally tailored interventions is essential to inform evidence-based practices and policies. Research efforts should include diverse populations and settings to capture the complexity of cultural influences on substance use treatment outcomes. Facilitating collaboration and knowledge sharing among researchers, policymakers, healthcare providers, and community organizations can promote the exchange of ideas, best practices, and innovative approaches to substance use treatment. Collaborative initiatives should prioritize the voices and perspectives of individuals with lived experience and incorporate community input into decision-making processes. Addressing underlying structural inequities, such as poverty, racism, and discrimination, is fundamental to promoting health equity and ensuring equitable access to quality substance use treatment and support services. Efforts to address structural inequities should be integrated into broader public health initiatives and policies aimed at addressing social determinants of health.

In conclusion, addressing the challenges and opportunities in cross-cultural substance use treatment requires a multifaceted and collaborative approach. By prioritizing cultural sensitivity, promoting community engagement, and addressing structural inequities, stakeholders can work together to enhance global perspectives and improve outcomes for individuals with substance use disorders worldwide (Hoff, 2009; Amodia, et al., 2005; Nissen, et al., 2004).

6. Future Outlook

Future Outlook for Global Perspectives on Substance Use Treatment: A Review of Cross-Cultural Approaches and Conceptual Solutions for Public Health

As we move forward, the future outlook for global perspectives on substance use treatment presents both opportunities and challenges. Cross-cultural approaches and conceptual solutions have the potential to significantly impact public health outcomes related to substance use disorders. This future outlook encompasses several key areas of focus:

There is a growing recognition of the importance of cultural competency in substance use treatment. In the future, efforts to advance cultural competency among healthcare providers will continue to be prioritized. This includes ongoing training and education programs aimed at increasing awareness of cultural diversity, addressing biases and stereotypes, and developing skills for effective cross-cultural communication and engagement (Patel, et al., 2010; Ahmad, et al., 2024; Sowers, et al., 2009). Technology and innovation offer promising avenues for enhancing cross-cultural substance use treatment. Telehealth platforms, mobile applications, and virtual reality tools can improve access to treatment services, particularly for underserved and remote populations. Culturally tailored digital interventions can provide personalized support, education, and resources to individuals in need of substance use treatment. Collaboration and partnerships between governments, healthcare providers, community organizations, and cultural leaders will continue to be essential for promoting culturally sensitive substance use treatment. Strengthening collaborative efforts can enhance coordination of care, facilitate knowledge sharing, and foster the development of innovative approaches that address the diverse needs of individuals with substance use disorders. Tackling underlying structural inequities, such as poverty, racism, and discrimination, remains critical for improving public health outcomes related to substance

use disorders. Future efforts must focus on addressing systemic barriers to treatment access, reducing health disparities, and promoting health equity for all individuals, regardless of cultural background or socioeconomic status. Holistic and integrative approaches to substance use treatment, which address the interconnectedness of physical, mental, and social well-being, will continue to gain prominence in the future (Al-Turkait, et al., 2020; Bowser, et al., 2024). These approaches recognize the importance of considering cultural beliefs, values, and practices in the treatment process and emphasize the need for comprehensive, person-centered care that supports individuals on their journey to recovery. Elevating the voices and perspectives of individuals with lived experience of substance use disorders will be paramount in shaping future approaches to treatment. Centering the experiences, needs, and preferences of those directly affected by substance use can inform the development of more responsive, empathetic, and effective interventions that resonate with diverse cultural communities (Abdulmalik, and Thornicroft, 2016; Okoye, et al., 2024).

In conclusion, the future outlook for global perspectives on substance use treatment holds promise for advancing cross-cultural approaches and conceptual solutions for public health. By prioritizing cultural sensitivity, embracing innovation, strengthening collaborative partnerships, addressing structural inequities, and amplifying voices of lived experience, stakeholders can work together to improve outcomes and promote wellness for individuals and communities affected by substance use disorders worldwide.

7. Conclusion and Recommendations

The review of cross-cultural approaches and conceptual solutions for substance use treatment has highlighted several key findings; cultural factors significantly influence perceptions of substance use and treatment-seeking behaviors, underscoring the importance of culturally sensitive approaches. Traditional healing practices and indigenous knowledge offer valuable insights into alternative treatment modalities that resonate with diverse cultural populations. Adaptation of evidence-based interventions for cultural relevance enhances treatment acceptability and effectiveness among individuals from different cultural backgrounds. Collaboration between governments, healthcare providers, community organizations, and cultural leaders is essential for developing holistic and inclusive strategies for addressing substance use disorders. Addressing underlying structural inequities, such as poverty, racism, and discrimination, is fundamental to promoting health equity and ensuring equitable access to treatment services.

Culturally sensitive approaches in substance use treatment are crucial for several reasons; They acknowledge and respect the diverse cultural backgrounds, beliefs, and practices of individuals seeking treatment. They enhance treatment engagement, retention, and outcomes by addressing cultural barriers and tailoring interventions to meet the specific needs and preferences of diverse populations. They reduce stigma and discrimination associated with substance use disorders, promoting acceptance, understanding, and empathy within communities. They contribute to the development of more inclusive and equitable systems of care that prioritize the well-being and dignity of all individuals, regardless of cultural background or identity.

In conclusion, there is a clear call to action for developing inclusive and effective strategies for improving public health outcomes related to substance use disorders; governments, policymakers, and healthcare providers must prioritize cultural sensitivity in substance use treatment, investing in training, education, and resources to enhance cultural competency and responsiveness. Community organizations, cultural leaders, and peer support networks should be actively engaged in the design, implementation, and evaluation of treatment initiatives, ensuring that interventions are grounded in cultural understanding and community empowerment. Research efforts should focus on identifying best practices, evaluating the effectiveness of cross-cultural approaches, and addressing gaps in knowledge to inform evidence-based policies and interventions. Individuals with lived experience of substance use disorders should be central to decision-making processes, advocating for their needs, preferences, and rights within treatment systems and broader society.

By collectively embracing culturally sensitive approaches, we can work towards a future where all individuals have access to equitable, respectful, and effective substance use treatment, regardless of cultural background or identity.

Compliance with ethical standards

Disclosure of conflict of interest

No conflict of interest to be disclosed.

References

- [1] Abdulmalik, J. and Thornicroft, G., 2016. Community mental health: a brief, global perspective. *Neurology, Psychiatry and Brain Research*, 22(2), pp.101-104.
- [2] Abuse, S., US, M.H.S.A. and Office of the Surgeon General (US, 2016. Health care systems and substance use disorders. In *Facing Addiction in America: The Surgeon General's Report on Alcohol, Drugs, and Health [Internet]*. US Department of Health and Human Services.
- [3] Ahmad, I.A.I., Anyanwu, A.C., Onwusinkwue, S., Dawodu, S.O., Akagha, O.V. and Ejairu, E., 2024. Cybersecurity Challenges In Smart Cities: A Case Review Of AFRICAN METROPOLISES. *Computer Science & IT Research Journal*, 5(2), pp.254-269.
- [4] Akunna, G.G. and Lucyann, C.A., 2023. Nigeria's War Against Drug Abuse: Prevalence, Patterns, Ramifications, Policy and Multisectoral Response, Strategies and Solutions. *Studies in Social Science & Humanities*, 2(10), pp.35-55.
- [5] Alegría, M., Alvarez, K., Ishikawa, R.Z., DiMarzio, K. and McPeck, S., 2016. Removing obstacles to eliminating racial and ethnic disparities in behavioral health care. *Health affairs*, 35(6), pp.991-999.
- [6] Al-Turkait, A., Szatkowski, L., Choonara, I. and Ojha, S., 2020. Review of drug utilization studies in neonatal units: a global perspective. *International journal of environmental research and public health*, 17(16), p.5669.
- [7] Aminabee, S., 2024. The Future of Healthcare and Patient-Centric Care: Digital Innovations, Trends, and Predictions. In *Emerging Technologies for Health Literacy and Medical Practice* (pp. 240-262). IGI Global.
- [8] Amodia, D.S., Cano, C. and Eliason, M.J., 2005. An integral approach to substance abuse. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 37(4), pp.363-371.
- [9] Ayonrinde, O., 2003. Importance of cultural sensitivity in therapeutic transactions: considerations for healthcare providers. *Disease Management & Health Outcomes*, 11, pp.233-248.
- [10] Beraldo, L., Gil, F., Ventriglio, A., de Andrade, A.G., da Silva, A.G., Torales, J., Gonçalves, P.D., Bhugra, D. and Castaldelli-Maia, J.M., 2019. Spirituality, religiosity and addiction recovery: Current perspectives. *Current Drug Research Reviews Formerly: Current Drug Abuse Reviews*, 11(1), pp.26-32.
- [11] Bowser, B.P., Word, C.O. and Seddon, T., 2014. *Understanding drug use and abuse: A global perspective*. Bloomsbury Publishing.
- [12] Cabassa, L.J. and Baumann, A.A., 2013. A two-way street: Bridging implementation science and cultural adaptations of mental health treatments. *Implementation Science*, 8, pp.1-14.
- [13] Casey, S., Moss, S. and Wicks, J., 2022. Therapists' experiences of play therapy with Muslim families in Western Countries: The importance of cultural respect. *International Journal of Play Therapy*, 31(1), p.56.
- [14] Casper, B.J., 1994. Youth's perceptions of social and cultural dimensions of drug use.
- [15] Chang, J.S., Sorensen, J.L., Masson, C.L., Shopshire, M.S., Hoffman, K., McCarty, D. and Iguchi, M., 2017. Structural factors affecting Asians and Pacific Islanders in community-based substance use treatment: Treatment provider perspectives. *Journal of ethnicity in substance abuse*, 16(4), pp.479-494.
- [16] Cooper, L.A., Hill, M.N. and Powe, N.R., 2002. Designing and evaluating interventions to eliminate racial and ethnic disparities in health care. *Journal of general internal medicine*, 17, pp.477-486.
- [17] Davidson, L., White, W., Sells, D., Schmutte, T., O'Connell, M., Bellamy, C. and Rowe, M., 2010. Enabling or engaging? The role of recovery support services in addiction recovery. *Alcoholism Treatment Quarterly*, 28(4), pp.391-416.
- [18] DelVecchio Good, M.J. and Hannah, S.D., 2015. "Shattering culture": perspectives on cultural competence and evidence-based practice in mental health services. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 52(2), pp.198-221.
- [19] Dickman, A.J., 2010. Complexities of conflict: the importance of considering social factors for effectively resolving human-wildlife conflict. *Animal conservation*, 13(5), pp.458-466.
- [20] Domenech Rodríguez, M.M., Baumann, A.A. and Schwartz, A.L., 2011. Cultural adaptation of an evidence based intervention: From theory to practice in a Latino/a community context. *American journal of community psychology*, 47, pp.170-186.
- [21] Echtenaw-Lewis, K.A., 2019. *Native American Medicine Wheel and Treatment of Substance Use Disorders*. Pacifica Graduate Institute.

- [22] Erskine, H.E., Moffitt, T.E., Copeland, W.E., Costello, E.J., Ferrari, A.J., Patton, G., Degenhardt, L., Vos, T., Whiteford, H.A. and Scott, J.G., 2015. A heavy burden on young minds: the global burden of mental and substance use disorders in children and youth. *Psychological medicine*, 45(7), pp.1551-1563.
- [23] Farhoudian, A., Razaghi, E., Hooshyari, Z., Noroozi, A., Pilevari, A., Mokri, A., Mohammadi, M.R. and Malekinejad, M., 2022. Barriers and facilitators to substance use disorder treatment: An overview of systematic reviews. *Substance abuse: research and treatment*, 16, p.11782218221118462.
- [24] Ferrari, A.J., Norman, R.E., Freedman, G., Baxter, A.J., Pirkis, J.E., Harris, M.G., Page, A., Carnahan, E., Degenhardt, L., Vos, T. and Whiteford, H.A., 2014. The burden attributable to mental and substance use disorders as risk factors for suicide: findings from the Global Burden of Disease Study 2010. *PloS one*, 9(4), p.e91936.
- [25] Guo, S., Nguyen, H., Weiss, B., Ngo, V.K. and Lau, A.S., 2015. Linkages between mental health need and help-seeking behavior among adolescents: Moderating role of ethnicity and cultural values. *Journal of counseling psychology*, 62(4), p.682.
- [26] Hammarlund, R., Crapanzano, K.A., Luce, L., Mulligan, L. and Ward, K.M., 2018. Review of the effects of self-stigma and perceived social stigma on the treatment-seeking decisions of individuals with drug-and alcohol-use disorders. *Substance abuse and rehabilitation*, pp.115-136.
- [27] Herek, G.M. and Glunt, E.K., 1988. *An epidemic of stigma: Public reactions to AIDS* (Vol. 43, No. 11, p. 886). American Psychological Association.
- [28] Hoff, L.A., 2009. *Violence and abuse issues: Cross-cultural perspectives for health and social services*. Routledge.
- [29] Holden, K.B., McGregor, B.S., Blanks, S.H. and Mahaffey, C., 2012. Psychosocial, socio-cultural, and environmental influences on mental health help-seeking among African-American men. *Journal of men's health*, 9(2), pp.63-69.
- [30] Katz, R., 2017. *Indigenous healing psychology: Honoring the wisdom of the first peoples*. Simon and Schuster.
- [31] Link, B.G., Struening, E.L., Rahav, M., Phelan, J.C. and Nuttbrock, L., 1997. On stigma and its consequences: evidence from a longitudinal study of men with dual diagnoses of mental illness and substance abuse. *Journal of health and social behavior*, pp.177-190.
- [32] Lundgren, L. and Krull, I., 2018. *Screening, assessment, and treatment of substance use disorders: Evidence-based practices, community and organizational setting in the era of integrated care*. Oxford University Press.
- [33] Lungu, G., Tsarkov, A., Petlovanyi, P., Phiri, C., Musonda, N.C., Hamakala, D., Mukukula, M.K. and Chitundu, K., 2023. Health-seeking behaviors and associated factors in individuals with substance use disorders at Chainama Hills College Hospital, Lusaka, Zambia. *World Journal of Advanced Research and Reviews*, 17(3), pp.480-499.
- [34] Marsh, T.N., Coholic, D., Cote-Meek, S. and Najavits, L.M., 2015. Blending Aboriginal and Western healing methods to treat intergenerational trauma with substance use disorder in Aboriginal peoples who live in Northeastern Ontario, Canada. *Harm reduction journal*, 12(1), pp.1-12.
- [35] McDonnell, J. and Idler, E., 2020. Promoting advance care planning in African American faith communities: literature review and assessment of church-based programs. *Palliative Care and Social Practice*, 14, p.2632352420975780.
- [36] Moore, A.P., Rivas, C.A., Stanton-Fay, S., Harding, S. and Goff, L.M., 2019. Designing the Healthy Eating and Active Lifestyles for Diabetes (HEAL-D) self-management and support programme for UK African and Caribbean communities: a culturally tailored, complex intervention under-pinned by behaviour change theory. *BMC Public Health*, 19, pp.1-14.
- [37] National Academies of Sciences, Engineering, and Medicine, 2016. *Ending discrimination against people with mental and substance use disorders: The evidence for stigma change*. National Academies Press.
- [38] Nissen, L.B., Hunt, S.R., Bullman, S., Marmo, J. and Smith, D., 2004. Systems of care for treatment of adolescent substance use disorders: Background, principles and opportunities. *Journal of Psychoactive Drugs*, 36(4), pp.429-438.
- [39] Okoye, C.C., Ofodile, O.C., Tula, S.T., Nifise A.O.A., Falaiye, T., Ejairu, E., Addy, W.A., 2024. RISK MANAGEMENT IN INTERNATIONAL SUPPLY CHAINS: A REVIEW WITH USA AND AFRICAN CASES. *Magna Scientia Advanced Research and Reviews*, 2024, 10(01), pp.256-264.
- [40] Otiashvili, D., Kirtadze, I., O'Grady, K.E., Zule, W., Krupitsky, E., Wechsberg, W.M. and Jones, H.E., 2013. Access to treatment for substance-using women in the Republic of Georgia: socio-cultural and structural barriers. *International Journal of Drug Policy*, 24(6), pp.566-572.

- [41] Parthab Taylor, S., Nicolle, C. and Maguire, M., 2013. Cross-cultural communication barriers in health care. *Nursing Standard*, 27(31).
- [42] Pastwa-Wojciechowska, B., Grzegorzewska, I. and Wojciechowska, M., 2021. The role of religious values and beliefs in shaping mental health and disorders. *Religions*, 12(10), p.840.
- [43] Patel, V., Woodward, A., Feigin, V., Quah, S.R. and Heggenhougen, K. eds., 2010. *Mental and neurological public health: A global perspective*. Academic Press.
- [44] Pecukonis, E., Doyle, O. and Bliss, D.L., 2008. Reducing barriers to interprofessional training: Promoting interprofessional cultural competence. *Journal of interprofessional care*, 22(4), pp.417-428.
- [45] Peterson, L.S., Villarreal, V. and Castro, M.J., 2017. Models and frameworks for culturally responsive adaptations of interventions. *Contemporary School Psychology*, 21, pp.181-190.
- [46] Rogler, L.H., Cortes, D.E. and Malgady, R.G., 1991. Acculturation and mental health status among Hispanics: Convergence and new directions for research. *American psychologist*, 46(6), p.585.
- [47] Schouten, B.C. and Meeuwesen, L., 2006. Cultural differences in medical communication: a review of the literature. *Patient education and counseling*, 64(1-3), pp.21-34.
- [48] Shaffer, P.M., Rodriguez, C.P., Gaba, A., Byrne, T., Casey, S.C., Harter, J. and Smelson, D., 2021. Engaging vulnerable populations in drug treatment court: Six month outcomes from a co-occurring disorder wraparound intervention. *International Journal of Law and Psychiatry*, 76, p.101700.
- [49] Shepherd, S.M., 2019. Cultural awareness workshops: limitations and practical consequences. *BMC medical education*, 19(1), pp.1-10.
- [50] Skewes, M.C., Hallum-Montes, R., Gardner, S.A., Blume, A.W., Ricker, A. and FireMoon, P., 2019. Partnering with Native communities to develop a culturally grounded intervention for substance use disorder. *American journal of community psychology*, 64(1-2), pp.72-82.
- [51] Sowers, K.M., Rowe, W.S. and Clay, J.R., 2009. The intersection between physical health and mental health: A global perspective. *Journal of evidence-based social work*, 6(1), pp.111-126.
- [52] Ting, J.Y. and Hwang, W.C., 2009. Cultural influences on help-seeking attitudes in Asian American students. *American Journal of Orthopsychiatry*, 79(1), pp.125-132.
- [53] Truong, M., Paradies, Y. and Priest, N., 2014. Interventions to improve cultural competency in healthcare: a systematic review of reviews. *BMC health services research*, 14(1), pp.1-17.
- [54] Weinandy, J.T.G. and Grubbs, J.B., 2021. Religious and spiritual beliefs and attitudes towards addiction and addiction treatment: A scoping review. *Addictive Behaviors Reports*, 14, p.100393.
- [55] Wolff, T., 2010. *The power of collaborative solutions: Six principles and effective tools for building healthy communities*. John Wiley & Sons.
- [56] World Health Organization, 2017. *Tobacco and its environmental impact: an overview*. World Health Organization.