





2016-2017 FUNDED PROJECTS

	<p>Longitudinal follow-up study of pregnancy outcomes in Francophones and Anglophones, Quebec, Canada</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Nathalie Auger, Department of Social and Preventative Medicine, INSPQ-Université de Montréal Co-investigator(s): André Costopoulos, McGill University Duration: 2 years Total amount: \$40,000</p> <p>This project aims to build a longitudinal dataset for the cohort of Francophone and Anglophone women who delivered infants in Quebec since 1981, and to evaluate their pregnancy outcomes. Specific objectives include; Year 1: to use the birth file to reconstruct the cohort of women who delivered children in Quebec, with longitudinal follow-up for each women over time through all her pregnancies. To determine how interpregnancy intervals differ between Francophones, Anglophones and other languages. Year 2: to determine the association between language and recurrence of small-for-gestational-age birth at subsequent pregnancy.</p>
	<p>Validating the application of linguistic corpora for second language (L2) training of health professionals</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Suzie Beaulieu, Département de langues, linguistique et traduction, Université Laval Co-investigator(s): Leif French, Sam Houston State University Duration: 1 year Total amount: \$20,000</p> <p>Interest in using corpus linguistics research to inform the L2 training of health professionals is growing (Crawford, Brown, & Harvey, 2014), as are corpus creation projects specializing in health communication (e.g., Bilingual Second Language Training Corpora (BL2TC) [French, Lapointe & Bellemare, 2012]; Nottingham Health Communication Corpus (Adolphs, Brown, Carter, Crawford, & Sahota, 2004; Crawford et al., 2014). In the proposed research, considering that the BL2TC contains interactions from emotionally-charged situations (French, Lapointe & Bellemare, 2012), and that research has shown that such types of exchanges tend to be more challenging than factual or routine communicative tasks (Isaacs, Laurier, Turner, & Segalowitz, 2011), it is expected that some nurses will be better at adapting their language use to the context, and that such effective (or ineffective) adaptation can be perceived by others. Consequently, perceptions of the degree to which nurse's communication is appropriate or effective in a given situation will provide invaluable insight into the types of language that may lead to misunderstandings</p>

	<p>and miscommunication. The main objective of this study is therefore two-fold. First, in order to validate the BL2TC as a credible tool for replicating language use of health communication situations, role plays of the corpora will be evaluated by health professionals for clinical appropriateness and native speaker perceptions of the verbal communication of</p> <p>empathy/sympathy in one of the role plays will be collected. Secondly, the language used by all nurses in all role plays will be investigated objectively for measures related to grammatical complexity and utterance fluency. By gathering both subjective and objective measures of nurses' language use, it will be possible to conduct statistical testing in order to examine the potential relationships among perceived degrees of empathetic communication, grammatical complexity and utterance fluency.</p>
	<p>Difficulties Experienced by Caregivers of English-Speaking Seniors in Quebec</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Cheryl Gosselin, Department of Sociology, Bishop's University Co-investigator(s): Duncan Sanderson, Bishop's University Duration: 1 year Total amount: \$19,774</p> <p>The general objective of this phase of the qualitative research project is to identify and better understand the perspective of health and social services personnel who are in contact with English speaking elderly caregivers, and to better understand the linguistic and institutional barriers that may hinder health personnel.</p>
	<p>Mental Healthcare and Allied Service Access by Anglophone Homeless Youth</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Srividya Iyer, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Douglas Institute Co-investigator(s): Diane Aubin, Mary Anne Levasseur, Cécile Arbaud, Amal Abdel-Baki & Manuela Ferrari Duration: 2 years Total amount: \$40,000</p> <p>Most mental illnesses begin and are most impactful in youth. Yet, over 75% of Canadian youth with mental health problems do not receive exquisite services. Of Canada's homeless population, 20% are youths aged 16 to 246. Of them, 79% report unmet mental health needs. This is likeliest due to barriers like paucities of resources, transportation and knowledge. In Montreal, homeless Anglophone youth with mental illnesses face additional problems communicating their needs and finding English-language services. This inhibits their potential for recovery. The objective of this research project is to understand where and how homeless Anglophone youth (whose preferred official language is English) access mental healthcare and what hinders or facilitates access.</p>



Pathways to Follow Up Care for Language Minority Patients After First Presentation to Emergency Psychiatry Services

Principle investigator(s): Eric Jarvis, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Jewish General Hospital

Co-investigator(s): Laurence J. Kirmayer, McGill University; Andrew Ryder, Concordia University; Judy E. Glass, McGill University; Khalil W. Geagea, Jewish General Hospital and McGill University

Duration: 2 years

Total amount: \$40,000

Language minorities face challenges accessing mental health care, but pathways to care for language minority patients have been little studied. The research project builds upon previous work, and will compare pathways to follow up care of French Language (FL) patients to those from Language Minorities (LM), including English, after their first visit to emergency psychiatry services.



Mental Health Care for Linguistic Minorities: Improving Access and Quality of Care for Farsi-speaking Newcomers in Quebec

Principle investigator(s): Laurence Kirmayer, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University, Jewish General Hospital

Co-investigator(s): Fahimeh Mianji

Duration: 2 years

Total amount: \$40,000

Over the past five years, the number of Farsi-speaking immigrants coming to Quebec has dramatically increased. In 2014, Iran became the leading country of birth among newcomers to Quebec—ahead of France, Algeria, China, and Haiti. Other Farsi speakers come from Afghanistan and Tajikistan. Many newcomers from these regions have limited proficiency in English or French and require interpreters. However, a common language may mask other complexities of identity related to religion and politics. Language has been identified as a key barrier to access and delivery of appropriate health care among newcomer immigrants and refugees in general, but little is known about the Farsi-speaking population in Quebec. The objective of the research is to: 1) examine how current access to mental health care services for Farsi-speaking newcomers may be limited by linguistic and cultural barriers; 2) identify strategies that can reduce the identified barriers; and 3) provide resources through the online Multicultural Mental Health Resource Center to facilitate mental health care services for Farsi-speaking immigrants in Quebec.



Assessing developmental language disorders among bilingual English-speaking children in a minority language context

Principle investigator(s): Andrea MacLeod, School of Speech Language Pathology and Audiology, CHU Ste-Justine, Université de Montréal

Co-investigator(s): Natacha Trudeau, Université de Montréal

Duration: 1 year

Total amount: \$14,453

The principal goal of the present study is to develop and pilot an assessment protocol for developmental language disorders that is efficient, by avoiding redundant testing, yet comprehensive, by evaluating both languages. Previous research documented the language abilities of bilingual children from Official Language Minority Communities in Québec and in other provinces and the proposed protocol was piloted in 2015--2016. This protocol will apply two assessment strategies: first, complete equivalent testing of bilingual children (i.e., evaluation of the child’s language using highly similar tasks in English and French) to identify tasks that are redundant and others that are complementary. Second, complete “metalinguistic” testing that relies on children’s verbal memory ability to learn linguistic patterns. These “metalinguistic” tasks have been found to be sensitive to disorder among monolingual children and some bilingual children but have yet to be used in the context of English-French bilinguals.



Enhancing the English language content of university nursing programs in Quebec: Needs assessment, training and evaluation



Principle investigator(s): Shahrazad Saif, Département de langues, linguistique et traduction, Université Laval

Co-investigator(s): n/a

Duration: 1 year

Total amount: \$20,000

This study is part of a larger investigation into the role of the nursing programs (offered in Quebec universities) in preparing prospective nurses for performing, in English, the professional tasks identified as “Reserved Nursing Activities” (RNAs) in the Nurses Act (2015, Section 36, Par. 1). The findings of a previous study, funded by the TRHP project (2015-2016), revealed that the degree and quality of the English language exposure in the nursing programs in 8 major francophone universities in Quebec do ‘not’ correspond to the complexity and variation of the linguistic tasks necessary for performing the RNAs in English. The results also revealed that nurses consider in-service language training as unrealistic, mainly due to time constraints. Nurses expressed their preference for language training as part of their undergraduate degree. Building upon the findings of that study, this project aims to enhance the English language proficiency of the graduating nurses by bridging the gap between the current practices and the desired training that

	<p>prepares future nurses for performing RNAs in English when necessary. To this end, a comprehensive language needs assessment will be conducted among various stakeholders in Quebec francophone universities in order to identify their perception of the type, nature, and intensity of the English language tasks and constructs required by RNAs and the extent to which they are promoted by the program content.</p>
	<p>TO BE TRANSLATED</p> <p>Visualisation et analyse spatiale de l'accès aux services et aux professionnels de la santé en langue anglaise après la réforme du système de santé de la Loi 101</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Marie-Hélène Vandersmissen, Département de géographie, Université Laval Co-investigator(s): Jan Warnke, Université Laval Duration: 2 years Total amount: \$39,570</p> <p>La Loi 10 a radicalement changé l'organisation du système de santé en créant 25 réseaux territoriaux de santé (RTS) pour y attribuer 13 centres intégrés universitaires de santé et de services sociaux (CIUSSS), 9 centres intégrés de santé et de services sociaux (CISSS), 12 établissements non-fusionnés tout en réduisant le nombre d'établissements de santé de 183 à 34 et en augmentant le nombre d'installations de 1 648 à 1 661. La population anglophone au Québec de 1 058 250 est inégalement distribuée dans 22 RTS avec 80 % de sa population concentrée dans les RTS de la région métropolitaine de Montréal et 20% dans des noyaux d'agrégation spatiale dans différentes régions du Québec. Le changement radical de l'organisation du système de santé (Loi 10) est jumelé au manque d'information sur la localisation exacte des points de service en anglais et aussi un manque d'information sur les caractéristiques de mobilité, du genre et de l'âge et de la spécialité des professionnels de la santé avec capacité en anglais dans chaque RTS. Cette recherche propose de combler le besoin pour cette information stratégique en vérifiant l'hypothèse générale de recherche qu'il n'y pas de différence d'accès physique aux points de services avec services en anglais et aux professionnels de la santé avec capacité en anglais.</p>
	<p>Pregnant, Isolated and Depressed: Linguistic and Cultural Barriers to Good Perinatal Mental Health among Aboriginal Medical Evacuees in Montreal</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Zoua Vang, Department of Sociology, McGill University Co-investigator(s): Robert Gagnon, McGill University Duration: 2 years Total amount: \$40,000</p> <p>As an extension of an ongoing pilot study examining the maternity health care experiences of English-speaking Aboriginal women at the Royal Victoria Hospital</p>

	<p>(RVH), the proposed study investigates antepartum depression among English-speaking Cree (James Bay Territory) and Inuit (Nunavik) women who have been medically evacuated to the RVH for childbirth. Preliminary results of the on-going pilot show that Cree and Inuit women are routinely evacuated to the RVH due to medically high risk pregnancies, typically around 36 weeks of gestational age, and many require extended stays in Montreal, frequently without a companion to support them.</p>
	<p>Evaluating the Transitional Care Team for Graduates of Child Psychiatry Day Hospital</p> <p>Principle investigator(s): Dr. Phyllis Zelkowitz, Director of Research, Department of Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital; Associate Professor, Department of Psychiatry, McGill University; Senior Investigator, Lady Davis Institute, Jewish General Hospital</p> <p>Co-investigator(s): Dr. Jaswant Guzder, Head of Child Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital; Rosemary Short, Head Nurse, Child Psychiatry, Jewish General Hospital</p> <p>Duration: 2 years</p> <p>Total amount: \$38,788 (HCALM IHSP/non-TRHP project)</p>