This activity has two purposes: first, to introduce you to a research database with voluminous information on world cultures; second, to look at the view of illness in a cultural group in the throes of cultural change.

Read Lisa L. Capps’ chapter titled “Fright Illness and the Concept of Soul Loss” in *Change and Continuity in the Medical Culture of the Hmong in Kansas City* and answer the following questions.

What is the Hmong term for fright illness?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | ceep |
|  | caab |
|  | cleb |
|  | clep |
| Correct Answer | Ceeb |

According to Capps, what do the Hmong of Kansas City commonly state as causing fright illness?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Cold water |
|  | A startling noise |
|  | A car accident |
|  | Being chased by a dog |
| Correct Answer | All of the above |
|  | None of the above |

According to Capps, fright illness is viewed most common among Hmong children because of the traditional concept that:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Children are punished by the spirits |
| Correct Answer | Children’s souls are less firmly attached to their bodies |
|  | Children’s souls are very vulnerable to intrusions |
|  | Children often provoke the spirits |

The Hmong of Kansas City describe fright illness as a physiological problem primarily affecting the flow of blood by:

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | slowing the blood flow |
|  | slowing the pulse rate |
|  | increase the blood flow |
|  | increase the pulse rate |
| Correct Answer | A and B |
|  | C and D |

What do the Hmong in Kansas City use to treat fright illness?

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
|  | Special diet |
|  | Sacrifice a chicken |
|  | Shaman |
|  | Ancestor calling |
| Correct Answer | Prayers and massage |

Although the concept of soul loss does not assume a central role in Protestant Hmong worldview, fright illness remains a valid diagnosis in the Hmong community.

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| Correct Answer |  | True |
|  |  | False |