

# Multidisciplinary Anamneses and Diagnosis

for Crisis Situations in  
Youth Care Centres



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# Understanding, completing and using an initial and long term anamnesis report

An *anamnesis report* contains information gathered about a person over a certain period of time.

The term is connected with the field of medicine and psychology, but is also found in the social sciences and “in the field”, as a means of collecting information relating to a person's life.

**Bricaud, J.** (2012). *Accueillir les Jeunes Migrants*, Lyon, Chroniques Sociales.

**TYPES of ANAMNESIS**

A/ Initial Anamnesis Report (arrival at the shelter)

B/ Long Term Anamnesis Report (during the stay in the shelter)

(complete personal file)

(Source: Bricaud, J. (2012). *Accueillir les Jeunes Migrants*, Lyon, Chroniques Sociales.)



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## Minors Placement in Youth Care Centre

The legal framework of a placement is defined by national laws. There is no European Directive or Regulation concerning placements in Youth Centres. Each member-state has its own legislation.

The rules of internal regulation in Youth Care Centres is defined either by national laws (in that case, there is homogeneity and central control) or by internal rules (specific for each shelter)

(Sources: [www.synigoros.gr](http://www.synigoros.gr); [www.0-18.gr](http://www.0-18.gr))



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## Anamneses report content(s)

- Demographic data
- Family situation
- Family relations/links
- Education
- Medical history
- friendly relations and environment
- Behaviour
- Use of substances
- Activities
- Reasons that led to placement in the institution

(Source: Giotakos, O., Prekate, V. (dir). (2006). *Sexual Abuse*. Athens, Ellinika Grammata)

## The legal frame protects minor's intimate information – European and national examples

- Article 16, §1, of the United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child states that "no child shall be subjected to arbitrary or unlawful interference with his privacy, his family, at his home or in his correspondence, nor to unlawful attacks upon his honor and his reputation"
- Law 2472/1997 for the "protection of individuals against the processing of personal data", in line with the European Directive 95/46/EC on the protection of personal data, represents a safety valve protecting information that is recorded and archived.
- European Directive of 2016/679 and 2016/680 will come into force in all European countries by 2018.
- National legislation

(Source: [www.eur-lex.europa.eu](http://www.eur-lex.europa.eu))

## How to complete an anamnesis report while respecting the special conditions of a potential crisis situation (I)

- Context
- Duration
- Worker's capacities:
  - trust and security
  - confidentiality
  - acceptance: the interviewee should not feel they are being judged.
  - Self-determination
  - Empathy

(Source: Giotakos, O., Prekate, V. (dir). (2006). *Sexual Abuse*. Athens, Ellinika Grammata.)



## How to realise an anamnesis report respecting the special conditions of a potential crisis situation (II)

- Way of asking and type of questions asked
- Minor's situation
- Minor's ability to use the language

(Source: Giotakos, O., Prekate, V. (dir). (2006). *Sexual Abuse*. Athens, Ellinika Grammata)

# Team

The specialised staff and the caregivers/special educators. Everyone coming in contact with the minors in the shelter

# Partners

- External professionals working with young people (doctors, teachers, etc.)
- Voluntary contributors (volunteers, financial sponsors, artists supporting actions of the institution)
- Scientific bodies (universities, research centres),
- State institutions (ministries), etc.

(Source: Lopez, G., Tzitzis, S. (dir). (2007). *Dictionnaire des sciences criminelles*, Paris, Dalloz.)



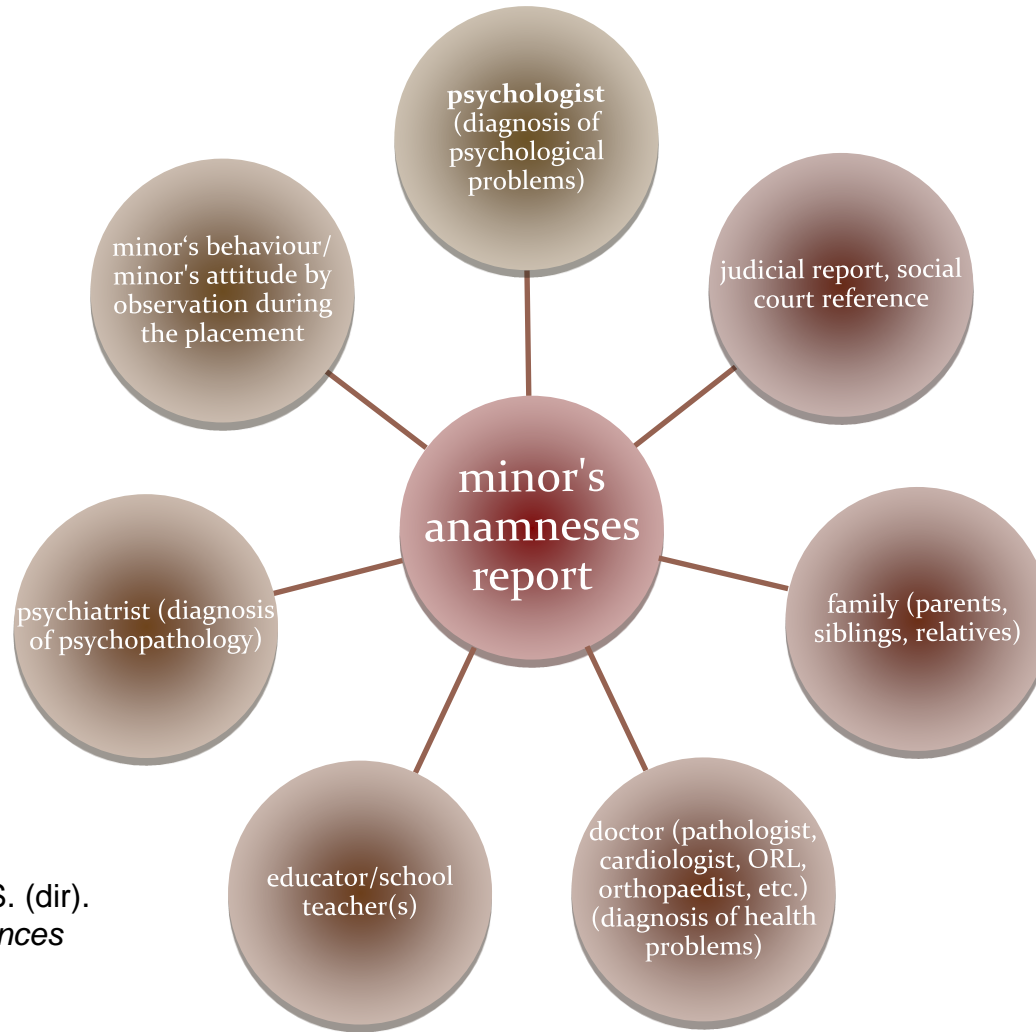
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## Completing an anamnesis report

- Check if there is an institutional protocol in place on recording the history of a minor. If it does not exist, prepare all the questions yourself carefully.
- Ask questions in a comprehensible manner, adapted to the age and psychological and pedagogical needs of the minor.
- Ensure the interview takes place in a designated area (quiet, uninterrupted by phones and external factors).
- Explain why this information collected is needed.
- Show respect to the minor. Do not judge, pressurise or advise the minor.
- Stop the interview whenever the minor stops paying attention.

(Source: Lopez, G., Tzitzis, S. (dir). (2007). *Dictionnaire des sciences criminelles*, Paris, Dalloz.)



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