



Reduction of Health Inequalities in the Roma Community

Publication Details

Title:	<i>Changements positifs dans la situation sanitaire des femmes Tsiganes enceintes et de leurs enfants, et dans la fréquence de la prématurité, et de la mortalité infantile</i>
Author(s):	Kobor, J., Horvath, M.
Publication date:	1985
Country:	
Language:	French
Contact address if more information is required: (where applicable)	
Published by:	
Bibliography:⁽¹⁾	Courrier de l'Unesco. International Children's Centre, XXXV, 5-6: 384-389.

⁽¹⁾ In the case of a magazine article, include name, number, volume and date. If it is a chapter of a book, include the title and references.

Type of document (mark with an X):

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Article
<input type="checkbox"/>	Book
<input type="checkbox"/>	Program
<input type="checkbox"/>	Study / Public administration report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Study / NGO report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentations or communications
<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctoral thesis
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

Summary (Description of the study and most relevant results):

The study concerning the gypsies' community in Eastern Europe looks at the data relating to births in the area of Baranya, in Hungary, during eleven years. The research explores the relationship between the low birth weight, infant mortality and mother's risk factors.



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Publication Details

Title:	Pathologies tsiganes?
Author(s):	Guiraud, J.C.
Publication date:	1988
Country:	France
Language:	French
Contact address if more information is required: (where applicable)	
Published by:	
Bibliography:⁽¹⁾	Etudes Tsiganes, 2 : 11-12

⁽¹⁾ In the case of a magazine article, include name, number, volume and date. If it is a chapter of a book, include the title and references.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Study / NGO report
<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentations or communications
<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctoral thesis
<input type="checkbox"/>	Other:

Summary (Description of the study and most relevant results):

The study represents the results conducted within a gypsy community of Clermont-Ferrand, in France. Even though the gypsy children represent only 3% of the entire infant population, the results of the hospitalization reveal a high number of paediatric admissions and contribute to defining the relationship between the gypsies and the medical service. Regarding the so-called « typical pathology » of the gypsy population, Guiraud attributes certain pathologies to a forced sedentary life, whereby adapting to the rules of the majority of society they have abandoned a wandering lifestyle. The appearance of many diseases is, according to the author, due to a life lived within inadequate space, while the possibility of travelling remains the only therapy for maintaining the « health » of the gypsy community.



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Publication Details

Title:	Les ethnologues, les medecins et les Tsiganes devant la maladie
Author(s):	Fainzang, S.
Publication date:	1988
Country:	France
Language:	French
Contact address if more information is required: (where applicable)	
Published by:	
Bibliography:⁽¹⁾	Etudes Tsiganes, 2:3-6

⁽¹⁾ In the case of a magazine article, include name, number, volume and date. If it is a chapter of a book, include the title and references.

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Summary (Description of the study and most relevant results):

The article proposes an analysis of the health services devoted to the gypsy groups, highlighting a difference of approach and perspective between the doctors' and the ethnologists' interests. The authoress asserts, indeed, that the educational project, promoted by the doctors, aims to intervene and modify the health condition of the Gypsies, in anticipation of an improvement in the actual conditions. The ethnologists detach from any prescribed purpose, aiming to observe and analyse the reality without intervening to change it. The aim of the anthropological research, that is to say, is to provide with a description of the processes without turning this knowledge into a change of the same processes. The concept of prevention in the biomedical meaning does not find, then, any correspondence with the "cultural" meaning, owned by the Gypsies, who accomplish a number of preventive acts, which correspond to a culturally connoted notion of "health".



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Publication Details

Title:	Sorcellerie et guerisons chez les Tsiganes de Hajduhadhaz (Hongrie)
Author(s):	Hanesch-Benezra, S.J.
Publication date:	1982
Country:	France
Language:	French
Contact address if more information is required: (where applicable)	
Published by:	
Bibliography:⁽¹⁾	Etudes Tsiganes, 2:25-33

⁽¹⁾ In the case of a magazine article, include name, number, volume and date. If it is a chapter of a book, include the title and references.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Presentations or communications
<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctoral thesis
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Summary (Description of the study and most relevant results):

The study presents the methods of cure and the beliefs (misconceptions) concerning the disease, shared among the Gypsies of Hajduhdhaz in Hungary. They are groups who became sedentary and are employed for their so-called "magic arts" by the Gage, acting as "services providers" through the role of "specialists in magic arts".

The authoress asserts that, when a disease appears, the Rom groups usually take into consideration two kinds of causes and believe that each pathology has both a magic and a natural origin, according to the criterion: "magic versus natural".



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Publication Details

Title:	<i>Methodes de traitements medicaux populaires chez les Rom de Tchechoslovaquie</i>
Author(s):	Sebkova, H.
Publication date:	1989
Country:	French
Language:	French
Contact address if more information is required: (where applicable)	
Published by:	Syros Alternative
Bibliography:⁽¹⁾	In P. Williams (ed) Tsiganes:...Actes du colloque pour le trentième anniversaire des Etudes Tsiganes

⁽¹⁾ In the case of a magazine article, include name, number, volume and date. If it is a chapter of a book, include the title and references.

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<input type="checkbox"/>	Doctoral thesis
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Summary (Description of the study and most relevant results):

Gypsy people from the Cecoslovacchia turn to different traditional methods of cure, from which springs an idea of the disease as a break in the natural order, that is why they believe that all the pathologies can be considered as a divine punishment, as well as a "degeneration" provoked by a false oath or an act of witchcraft. In particular, a heart attack and the epilepsy are considered as diseases originated from a divine order and then they do not consider useful to cure them.

The research dwells upon a comparative analysis of the traditional remedies used by the Gypsies with those used by the Cecoslovacchi and with some other remedies still present in India.



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Publication Details

Title:	Mare Roma. Catégories humaines et structure sociales. Un contribution à l'ethnologie tsiganes
Author(s):	Piasere, L.
Publication date:	1985
Country:	Paris
Language:	French
Contact address if more information is required: (where applicable)	
Published by:	
Bibliography:⁽¹⁾	Etudes et documentes balkaniques et méditerranées

⁽¹⁾ In the case of a magazine article, include name, number, volume and date. If it is a chapter of a book, include the title and references.

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Summary (Description of the study and most relevant results):

The fieldwork on which this study is based was conducted over a very long period, among Slovenko Roma. It supplies important data on identity like adaptive strategies that seems to be applicable in no gypsies context and on the perception of sickness. The author traces in the concept of 'impurity' and 'stupidity', the criterion that allow the Roma to consider the Gage lacking in one true cultural identity.