**Title:**

Emotional distress, anxiety and depression in South Asians with long-term conditions: a qualitative systematic review

**Authors:**

Dr Hassan Awan MBChB MRCGP MSc PGCME FHEA, Wellcome Doctoral Fellow, School of Medicine, Keele University, Keele, UK; h.awan@keele.ac.uk

Dr Faraz Mughal, DCH, MRCGP, MPhil, National Institute for Health Research Doctoral Fellow, School of Medicine, Keele University, Keele, UK; Honorary clinical research fellow, Unit of Academic Primary Care, University of Warwick, Coventry, UK

Dr Tom Kingstone, PhD, MRes, BSc, Lecturer in Mental Health and Wellbeing, School of Medicine, Keele University, Keele, UK and Research and Innovation Department, St George’s Hospital, Stafford, ST16 3SR

Professor Carolyn A. Chew-Graham MD, FRCGP, Professor of General Practice Research, School of Medicine, Keele University, Keele, UK; Honorary Professor of Primary Care Mental Health, Midlands Partnership NHS Foundation Trust, St George’s Hospital, Stafford, UK

Dr Nadia Corp, PhD, Postdoctoral Research Fellow in Evidence Synthesis, School of Medicine, Keele University, Keele, UK

**Abstract**

**Background:**

People with physical-mental comorbidity have a poorer quality of life, worse clinical outcomes and increased mortality compared to people with physical conditions alone.

South Asians (SAs) are the largest minority group in the UK and are more likely to have long-term conditions (LTCs) such as diabetes and heart disease. SAs are less likely to recognise symptoms which may represent mental health problems.

**Aim:**

To explore how people of SA origin with LTCs understand, experience and seek help for emotional distress, depression and anxiety.

**Design and setting:**

Systematic review of qualitative studies exploring emotional distress in SAs with diabetes or coronary heart disease, within primary and community care settings worldwide.

**Method:**

Comprehensive searches of eight electronic databases from inception to 1st September 2021. Data extracted included study characteristics, and understanding, experience and help-seeking behaviour for emotional distress. Thematic synthesis was undertaken. The CASP checklist for qualitative studies was used to assess quality of papers, and GRADE-CERQual used to determine the overall strength of evidence.

**Results:**

Twenty one studies from 3,165 unique citations were included. Three main themes were identified. Understanding of emotional distress: non-medical terminology used, such as ‘tension,’ and a complex relationship between emotional and physical illness. Experiences of emotional distress: multiple forms of inequality, distress at diagnosis of their LTC, cultural factors, and gender differences. Help-seeking behaviour: self-management, seeking help from family, friends, and faith, and inadequate clinical support.

**Conclusion:**

This review provides a greater understanding of SAs’ conceptualisation of emotional distress in the context of LTCs, to support improvement in its recognition and management.

**Keywords (up to 6, should be MeSH headings)**

General Practice; Mental Health; Distress; Health inequality; Long-term conditions; Systematic review;

**How this fits in (max 4 short sentences)**

Summarise, in no more than four short sentences, what was previously known or believed on the topic and what your research adds, particularly focusing on the relevance to clinicians.

Mental health is reported to be poorer among people with LTCs and people of SA origin, but little is known about their experiences. This research adds that people of SA origin with LTCs describe emotional distress using non-medical terminology, even when describing suicidality. This may be related to their cultural understanding of the world. We highlight the importance of cultural competence to prevent clinicians from being viewed as not understanding the patient, and irrelevant as a means of support.

**Main text**

**Introduction**

Multimorbidity, defined by the National Institute for Health and Care Excellence (NICE) as the presence of two or more long-term conditions (LTCs), (1) is an increasing challenge facing 21st century healthcare. In higher income countries, multimorbidity is more common than single morbidity. (2,3) The Academy of Medical Sciences 2018 international policy report *Multimorbidity; a priority for global health research*, a key document summarising the existing research around multimorbidity and research gaps, prioritises mental health problems alongside physical health problems: it’s first research priority includes mental and physical health morbidity. (4) Despite being potentially under-reported due to stigma, (5) mental illness is increased in patients with physical multimorbidity because of a *bi-directional* relationship. (6)

Particularly at-risk groups for mental health problems include people with LTCs (4) and ethnic minority groups. (7) People with depression and LTCs are likely to have poorer self-care than those with LTCs without depression, poor concordance with medical treatment and may disengage from protective lifestyle changes. (8-10) People with a LTC are more likely to suffer from depression than any other condition. (11) People with physical-mental multimorbidity have a poorer quality of life and higher mortality than people with only mental or physical health morbidity. (12-15)

Ethnic minority groups are under-served within healthcare. (16,17) They are less likely to recognise mental illness, perceive a need for medical intervention or utilise services (18,19) and are under-supported by statutory services. (20) Cultural and religious beliefs and stigma influence help-seeking behaviour and willingness to take prescribed medication in people with mental illness from ethnic minority groups. (21) People may present with physical symptoms, rather than identifying an underlying psychological problem, (20) which provides a challenge within primary care for diagnosis and management. Clinician understanding and interpretation of different cultures further affects consultations and how the patient’s history is obtained, understood, and management plans are formulated. (20) To provide effective care for under-served groups, it is argued that:

‘*GPs must understand the patient’s view of self and world and demonstrate this to the patient.’* (22)

South Asians (SAs) are the largest minority group in the United Kingdom (UK), with Asians making up 7.5% of the population; increased from 4.8% in 2001. (23) SAs make up  24.9% of the world population and have significant populations in different countries throughout the world. (24) SAs share cultural features both as indigenous and immigrant populations, which is important given the intrinsic relationship of culture and health. (25) SAs have a higher prevalence of LTCs such as diabetes with a prevalence of 14% compared with 6.9% in the general population (26) and coronary heart disease prevalence 11% compared with 5% of Europeans. (27) Diabetes and coronary heart disease can be considered as exemplars of LTCs for this research given their higher prevalence in SAs, similar pathologies and cross-over in symptoms and management of chronic disease.

`Emotional distress’ can be defined as upset and negative emotions which do not fit a diagnostic criteria for mental illness. (28) This is in contrast to mental health diagnoses such as anxiety and depression; a lack of awareness of mental health conditions and presenting with primarily physical as opposed to mood symptoms may otherwise lead to reduced labelling and diagnosis. (16,19,29) Furthermore, within general practice there is ongoing debate as to whether classifying mental disorders is of benefit to the management of people with distress. (30)

There is a gap in the literature on the experiences of people of SA origin with LTCs, and their experiences of emotional distress. This systematic review asked: *how do people SA origin with long-term physical conditions understand, experience and seek help for emotional distress, depression and anxiety?*

**Methods**

This systematic review was conducted and reported according to the Enhancing transparency in reporting the synthesis of qualitative research (ENTREQ) statement (Supplementary Table 2 ENTREQ checklist) (31) and the protocol was registered with the International prospective register of systematic reviews (PROSPERO; CRD42019151217).

**Eligibility criteria**

Inclusion criteria: ‘South Asian’ populations (people of origin of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Sri Lanka, Maldives, Nepal, Bhutan, Indian Ocean Islands) with diabetes and/or coronary heart disease; Studies that describe the understanding, experience or help-seeking behaviour for emotional distress including depression or anxiety; Primary care, community care and any community settings worldwide (where distress is experienced in the community); Studies in any language; Qualitative design or mixed methods studies with a qualitative element.

Exclusion criteria: Full-text not available; Studies of schizophrenia, psychosis and dementia; Paediatric populations (0- 17 years old) only; Solely exploring carer experiences; Quantitative studies; Conference abstracts; Reviews; Editorials; Opinion pieces; Secondary and tertiary healthcare settings.

**Search methods**

Comprehensive searches of eight databases were conducted from inception to 1st September 2021: MEDLINE, EMBASE, PsycINFO, ASSIA, CINAHLPlus, AMED, Web of Science (Social Science citation index and Conference Proceedings Citation Index-Social Science and Humanities), and Index Medicus for South-East Asia Region. Searches utilised database subject headings and text words (title, abstract and keywords) combining terms for

South Asian AND diabetes or heart disease AND emotional distress AND qualitative research (see Supplementary Table 1 Medline search strategy). In addition, reference checking and citation tracking of included studies was also undertaken.

Search results were downloaded and imported into Proquest RefWorks (reference manager: proquest.refworks.com). Duplicates were removed and screening undertaken within RefWorks.

**Study screening and selection**

Two independent reviewers (HA, FM) screened titles and abstracts according to the eligibility criteria. Full texts were screened independently by HA and FM and reasons for excluding papers were recorded. At both stages, disagreements were resolved through discussion or referral to a third reviewer.

**Data extraction and quality assessment**

Included studies were subject to data extraction and quality appraisal independently by two authors (HA, FM). Data extracted included participant quotes as well as author descriptions of findings. Data was extracted from the abstract, results, and discussion sections if relevant. A data extraction form was developed and piloted using Microsoft Excel. Information was extracted regarding: the study aim, design, data collection methods, method of analysis, participant demographics, setting, number of participants, understanding, experience and help-seeking behaviour for emotional distress and language of data collection. This formed the data for the synthesis.

Quality assessment of each study was completed by HA and FM alongside data extraction using the Critical Appraisal Skills Programme checklist for qualitative data (<https://casp-uk.net/wp-content/uploads/2018/01/CASP-Qualitative-Checklist-2018.pdf>). Disagreements were resolved through discussion to achieve consensus. Whilst quality assessment is required to identify biases within the research that could distort findings, studies were not excluded on the basis of quality to allow for broad insights. (32) Confidence in the Evidence from Reviews of Qualitative Research (GRADE-CERQual: <https://www.cerqual.org/>) was used to review the overall confidence in the strength of evidence, initially by HA and reviewed by all of the authors.

**Thematic synthesis**

A thematic synthesis was conducted based on Thomas and Harden, (33) and involved three stages:

1. Coding of text line-by-line according to its meaning and content
2. Translatable concepts from the primary studies were then used to develop descriptive themes
3. Analytical themes were then formed which generated new meaning and explanations

Subsequent studies were coded into pre-existing codes, and new codes were created when deemed necessary. An inductive approach was used, allowing the data to determine the themes. HA kept a reflexive diary throughout the process and the research team discussed reflections on their backgrounds and preconceived ideas around the topic and its effect on the development of the themes. Descriptive themes were developed, reviewed, and refined iteratively by all members of the research team allowing for members to view raw data and support the generation of analytical themes. The research team consisted of three academic GPs, two of which were SA, a systematic review specialist and a social scientist. HA initially undertook the coding and thematic synthesis using NVivo 12 software analysis (<https://www.qsrinternational.com/nvivo-qualitative-data-analysis-software>) to facilitate the thematic synthesis.

**Patient and Public Involvement and Engagement**

A Patient Advisory Group (PAG) of SAs played a key role during the systematic review process. Members of the PAG worked with the reviewers to refine the systematic review question and discussed key search terms and the methods used. The PAG also discussed the results of the systematic review in detail, including the themes that were found and relevancy to themselves, as well as themes they may have expected which were absent.

**Results**

The search identified 3,165 unique articles, of which 21 were included for synthesis (Supplementary Table 3 Characteristics of included studies).

**Study characteristics**

Supplementary Table 3 Characteristics of included studies provides the characteristics of the 21 included studies. Studies were from: India (n=7), (34-44) Nepal (n=2), (45,46) Pakistan (n=2), (47,48) Bangladesh (n=1), (49) UK (n=4), (50-53) Canada (n=1), (54) United States (n=1), (55) Australia (n=1), (56) Norway (n=1) (57) and Qatar (n=1). (58) Eleven studies included people with diabetes, (34-40,45,47-49,51,56,58) three with diabetes in pregnancy (44,50,57), one with diabetes and heart disease (42,43) and six studies were of people with coronary heart disease. (41,46,52-55) Four of the Indian articles with people with diabetes were based on the same initial cohort of patients and have been considered as one study. (34-37) Two of the Indian articles with people with diabetes and coronary heart disease were based on the same initial cohort of patients and have been considered as one study. (42,43) One study included 30 participants of four ethnicities (including non-SA) and did not state how many participants of each ethnicity, (56) and one study had participants with four different diseases and did not state how many had diabetes and heart disease, (42,43) leading to an approximation of 580-606 participants of SA origin included, 575-601 participants with diabetes, 93 participants with coronary heart disease and 2-39 participants with diabetes and heart disease. Study methods used: semi-structured interviews (n=6), (45,47,51-53,55) in-depth interviews (n=6), (38,42-44,46,48,49,56) focus groups and in-depth interviews (n=3), (39,40,57) focus groups (n=2), (41,58) semi-structured interviews and case studies (n=1), (34-37) group story-sharing sessions and individual biographical life narrative interviews (n=1) (50) and narrative interviews (n=1). (54) Ages ranged from 24-88 years old. Whilst some described ethnicity broadly as SA, for the majority of studies that gave more specific details, Indian participants were of the largest numbers, with participants from Bangladesh, Nepal, Pakistan and Sri Lanka also included.

**Quality appraisal**

The quality appraisal of the studies according the CASP criteria is outlined collectively in Figure 2 and individually for each study in Supplementary Table 4 CASP quality appraisal for individual studies. This addresses the 10 questions from the CASP checklist for qualitative data questions based on three areas, if the results are valid, what the results are, and if they will help locally. The questions can be answered as yes (✓), no (x) or partial (p).

**Themes**

Three main themes were identified of understanding emotional distress, management of emotional distress and help-seeking behaviour for emotional distress. These were constituted of 10 sub-themes, which are presented in Figure 3. The GRADE-CERQual assessment of strength of evidence for each theme are presented in Supplementary Table 5 GRADE-CERQual assessment of themes as well as contributing studies to each theme. The contribution of studies to each theme highlighted the value of the different studies to this systematic review, which was considered according to the quality of the studies.

**Understanding emotional distress**

Two main themes emerged regarding understanding of emotional distress: using the terminology of tension to describe emotional distress, and causation and complexity with emotional and physical illness.

*Terminology of tension (high confidence- 16 studies).* Terminology used regarding emotional distress was noticeable by a lack of use of medical terminology such as *depression, anxiety* or *distress*. In one study the authors described,

‘*People rarely described these emotional crises as ‘‘depression.’’ They did not necessarily associate their sadness, sense of hopelessness or despondency with depressive illness.* (56)

Not only were episodes of emotional distress not considered as mental health episodes; they were not associated with mental health diagnosis by the SA participants. Emotional distress was instead defined primarily as *tension*:

‘*I got it [diabetes] from tension after my husband’s death.’* (38)

Other terminology used to describe emotional distress included specific emotions, such as *stress* (34) and *anger*. (41)

*Causation and complexity with emotional and physical illness (high confidence- 19 studies).* SAs with LTCs described a complex and inter-related relationship between emotional distress and physical illness. Emotional distress was described to cause physical illness, from both acute and chronic stress. For example, an Indian participant stated:

‘*I got diabetes because of tension only. It’s not because of food habits or lifestyle.’* (38)

Another participant ascribed his heart attack to his perpetual psychological inclination towards anger. (53)

As well as being a causative agent of physical illness, emotional distress was further felt to cause a deterioration in physical illness, as a Bangladeshi participant who had experienced a heart attack stated that ‘*worry make you worst don’t it.’* (52)

Physical illness was felt to cause emotional distress. One study described how:

‘*Participants also considered that diabetes ‘‘caused’’ stress in relation to controlling the condition and preventing complications, and in response to doctors’ comments.’* (56)

Numerous elements were thought to lead to physical illness causing emotional distress. This included regret and not making lifestyle change earlier, (55) symptoms of the LTC such as physical restrictions caused by shortness of breath, (46) stress of making lifestyle changes, (40) anxiety around tests such as checking blood sugar,(35) and taking medication, in particular insulin. (58) For women with diabetes in pregnancy, distress stemmed from the stress of health consequences for the participant, their baby, and managing a busy schedule of multiple clinic appointments and regular testing*.* (44,50,57)

Participants reported that positive emotional health reduced physical illness. (51) When physical health was good, this also had a positive impact on emotional wellbeing,

‘*When my blood sugar level is normal I become very happy*.’ (47)

**Experience of emotional distress**

Four main themes emerged regarding experiences of emotional distress: multiple forms of inequality, distress at diagnosis of the LTC, cultural challenges and distress, and gender differences.

*Multiple forms of inequality (high confidence- 9 studies).* SAs described multiple forms of inequality as a source of distress throughout studies of different contexts worldwide, as well as a direct cause of physical illness. Poverty was described throughout all studies internationally.

‘*Poverty causes illness and illness causes poverty, it is a cycle in this way*… *in my experience chhinta (*angst/anxiety) *and poverty gave me the gift of sugar.’* (45)

The extent of suffering from poverty was so severe that a female Nepalese participant described attempting suicide due to severe poverty and not being able to manage her diabetes*.* (45)

A combination of being SA, having a LTC, poverty and covid lead to feelings of helpless and emotional distress from loss of income. (43)

*‘The income is stopped so this is natural worry. That’s the tension which I have on every 3rd or 4th day.’* (43)

Participants were anxious about attending hospital care due to their higher risk of mortality with covid given their LTC. A participant with diabetes described,

*‘Everyone scares us saying that it is difficult for the diabetic. So I didn’t want that to happen. Because they had the spread the awareness that diabetics, old aged people have a problem during this corona. And yes I was scared.*’ (43)

*Distress at diagnosis of LTC (high confidence- 10 studies).* Participants felt a wide range of emotions related to the diagnosis of a LTC; this was felt to be a life-defining moment. These included being ‘*scared,’* (44)*‘shocked,’* (51) *‘fear’* (46) *and ‘a disaster*.*’* (58) Some participants described a negative change in aspects of their personality after diagnosis, such as lacking confidence and motivation, which was more profound in participants with coronary heart disease.

*‘Yes, there is one change that I have noticed, if there emerges any small or bigger issue at home or the work- place, I get anxious.’* (41)

Emotional distress related to the LTC tended to reduce over time with participants ‘*getting used to’* (35)their illness.

*Cultural challenges and distress (high confidence- 15 studies).* Culture was found to play an important role in experience of emotional distress*.* One participant described how it was part of Indian culture to have high levels of stress,

‘*yes in our Indians we take on a lot of tension*.*’* (54)

Acculturation (the process of adjusting to a new culture) was described in many forms; one example of this was from people of SA origin who were in a higher socioeconomic demographic in their country of origin who had to adapt to changing roles and more manual work in their country of destination. (54) Within SA culture, there was a greater level of stigma felt for people with LTCs, such as gestational diabetes being viewed as a occurring as a result of lack of self-discipline, (57) and discrimination felt by participants with coronary artery disease (41) and if they contracted covid. (43) One participant described that

‘*Near my home in my area they speak very bad about diabetes people.*’ (40)

Cultural differences were identified. Indian men were found to normalise symptoms of cardiac events, for example stating after a heart attack , ‘*I feel that nothing happened to me,’* (52) whereas Bangladeshis experienced more anxiety, low mood, less positivity and a greater fear of lifting heavy objects. (52)

*Gender differences (moderate confidence- 8 studies).* Differences were found between the experience of male and female people of SA origin with LTCs. Females tended to have stronger emotional reactions, in particular to diagnosis, and related negative feelings to experiences of family members. One female participant stated,

‘*Yes it was shock, because I saw my brother [who had diabetes], he was really bad* (51)

Men perceived having less control of their health, describing an external locus of control in different manners (58)and greater emotional distress with regards to their employment,

‘*Obviously as a man, obviously if you have family, obviously the first thing you think about is money… I don’t want for someone to support me. I feel humiliated.’* (52)

**Management of emotional distress**

Four main themes emerged regarding management of emotional distress: self-management, support of friends and family, inadequate clinical support, and support from faith.

*Self-management (moderate confidence- 7 studies).* A key area described prior to seeking help for emotional distress was self-management. Self-management began with having a positive mindset. One participant described the power of positive thinking, stating

‘*It's your thinking that makes your body feel sick. It's all in the mind*.’ (34)

Some participants made proactive lifestyle changes after coping with emotional distress from their LTC, such as going from multiple jobs to one job after a coronary event. (55) Other lifestyle modifications included stress reduction techniques, as well as exercise, yoga to reduce stress, prayer, voluntary work, listening to music and reducing smoking and alcohol intake. (46)

*Support of friends and family (moderate confidence- 8 studies).* Family and friends were described as great sources of support during distress, in particular children who were active in their parents’ lives.

‘*My son lives not far from my house. I see him every day...When you can count on somebody, even in the back of your mind, you relax.’* (52)

One study found the involvement of family and friends the most important mechanism of maintaining emotional wellbeing and physical health. (46) Advice from peers was ‘*familiar, meaningful, and morally resonant*.’ (50)

*Support from faith (moderate confidence- 6 studies).* A strong theme across ethnic groups was a faith in a higher being and emotional support from the higher being as well as their spiritual community, be it from the temple or mosque community. (54) This was strongest amongst the Bangladeshi community, as one participant stated,

‘*It all depends how much faith you have on the Almighty… people who, they have weak faith they’re more worried...If you have strong faith that gives you strength in order to endure the situation and overcome it and adjust to it.’* (52)

Practically, acts of worship such as ‘Dhikr,’ (saying formulas of remembrance of God), were felt to reduce distress,

‘*Dhikr of Allah gives relief to hearts and because of this our sugar is under control. Whatever it is, it is from Allah and we have to accept it heartedly*.’ (47)

Some participants displayed reticence and frustration with the higher being. One participant struggling with eyesight complications of diabetes described how,

‘*Now I feel sad with the thought that Allah is depriving me from many things with time.’* (47)

*Inadequate clinical support (moderate confidence- 7 studies).* Participants of all ethnicities were critical of clinical support, for both their psychological issues and their medical issues, for example,

‘*Doctors are not helping us’* (58)

Another participant described how *'doctors never explain why I am feeling down.’* (58)Some participants described clinicians being rude, discriminatory and uncaring within hospital settings. (44,52) Health education advice was felt to be unfamiliar, using medical jargon and devoid of empathy and cultural meaning. (50) Conversely, participants from all ethnic backgrounds who had a heart attack stated they would like access to psychological support following the event. (52) Participants also described visiting traditional healers for psychological as well as physical problems in SA countries. (39)

**Patient advisory group feedback**

The results were discussed with the PAG, providing a further layer of credibility and the PAG agreed with all of the themes. However, the PAG discussed a number of culturally common beliefs which were not found in the findings, such as black magic and envy as causes of emotional distress, and faith leaders as a source of support.

**Discussion**

Summary of key findings:

This review synthesised evidence regarding the understanding, experience, and help-seeking behaviour for emotional distress, depression and anxiety in people of SA origin with LTCs. Distress is understood in terms of tension and emotions such as stress and anger, with medical terminology such as depression of less relevance. Emotional distress and physical illness have a complex and inter-related relationship. With regards to experiences of emotional distress, multiple forms of inequality lead to emotional distress, such as poverty, being SA, and having a LTC. The time of diagnosis of the LTC is particularly difficult. Adapting from specific aspects of SA culture is a significant cause of emotional distress. Gender differences have been identified. With regards to management, people of SA origin self-manage via activities such as stress reduction exercises, prayer and exercise. Family and friends can be an excellent source of support. Generally, spiritual and religious support is felt to be important and clinical support is felt to be of limited benefit and devoid of cultural meaning.

Strengths and limitations

This is the first systematic review to explore the understanding, experiences and help-seeking behaviour for emotional distress of people of SA origin with LTCs. It highlights a gap between the need of this group for support for emotional distress and the services offered by clinicians. The GRADE-CERQual assessment of themes ranged from high to medium, providing greater confidence in the strength of evidence. The review has the potential to lead to improvement in the recognition and management of emotional distress. This study has the potential to influence policy-makers and commissioners about service provision for this patient group. An ethnically-appropriate PAG was another strength of review. The PAG discussed causes of potentially missing data, such black magic, envy and faith leaders as a source of support. The group suggested these concepts may not have been mentioned due to censorship, participants may not have felt comfortable discussing such concepts with interviewers, or they may not have been considered in topic guides. The group felt that these concepts may not be elicited except through direct questioning with interviewers who understand SA culture.

A limitation is the challenge of comparing the experiences of SA within and outside of South Asia. Whilst cultural aspects may remain consistent, different contextual factors mean that comparisons must be made with caution. Furthermore, whilst there are many similarities across SAs, they encompass a diverse group with different geographical areas, languages and religions, and there is a level of heterogeneity and difference between the experience of SAs of different backgrounds which could be further explored.

**Comparison with existing literature**

This review builds upon previous systematic reviews of emotional distress and mental health problems in SAs (29) and experiences of living with LTCs in SAs. (59-61) It provides new understanding in exploring emotional distress in people of SA origin with LTCs by bringing together multiple studies. The review shows that the relationship between emotional distress and physical illness is complex and inter-related. This leads to much greater than purely the addition of two (or more) separate illnesses, but instead a new entity of comorbidity which is greater than the sum of its parts, and is directly affected by the cultural context and social factors within a person’s life. This is consistent with the concept of syndemics, in which the social reality a person experiences shapes their experience of their illness, based on social, cultural and economic factors. (38)

This review highlights how multiple forms of inequality act as a key contributing factor to both emotional and physical distress in people of SA origin of with LTCs. The social determinants of health are intertwined with ethnicity, for example, the Marmot report describes the lower life expectancy of people of Pakistani and Bangladeshi origin in the UK is primarily due to poverty, with some of the highest poverty rates of up to 50%. (62) Ethnic minority groups with mental health problems may require greater attention as part of ‘proportionate universalism’ to reduce this health inequality and improve the health of the society.

The NHS Long Term Plan (63) prioritises the reduction of health inequality and the NHS Mental Health Implementation Plan 2019/20 – 2023/24 (64) calls for increased funding and to develop a Patient and Carer Race Equality Framework (PCREF) to improve ethnic minority health outcomes. However, there is a significant policy gap to integrating physical-mental health services; The King’s Fund’s report (65) highlights the need for a more integrated approach and ‘joined-up services’ for the significant number of people with both mental and physical multimorbidity after years of underinvestment and neglect to mental health services funding. Until these multiple forms of inequality are addressed, gains in health improvement may be minimal.

Religion as a coping mechanism for emotional distress has a rich history within SAs as well as other communities, (66) and is being increasingly researched as a potential area of intervention and improving care, such as culturally adapted psychotherapy for depression. (67) There is potential for such developments to be situated in primary care. However this review found that people of SA origin with LTCs experiencing emotional distress generally found clinical services of little benefit, and had a significant scepticism to medical professionals due to a lack of cultural awareness and understanding. Mistrust of medical professionals in ethnic minorities has been described African Americans for example, due to a historical narrative of persecution, (25) which parallel some historical narratives with SAs and may be a cause of mistrust of healthcare professionals found in SAs. (68) A qualitative study looking at barriers to managing depression in people with LTCs in primary care found uncertainty in labelling depression in patients with LTCs that would facilitate shared understanding and future management. (69) Developing cultural competency in clinicians could potentially reduce health inequalities, (70) which is a mandatory aspect of medical education in the United States; (71) however in other countries such as the UK it is not.

**Implications for research and practice:**

There is a lack of research around males of SA origin with emotional distress, yet clear gender differences have been identified. A priority for future research is to explore the understanding, experience and help-seeking behaviour of men of SA origin with emotional distress, in particular regarding areas that members of the PAG felt were missing from the systematic review. Furthermore, given that primary care is perceived by people of SA origin to be culturally inappropriate in supporting them, the perspectives of clinicians within primary care, in particular GPs, is needed to understand this perceived gap and perspectives from clinicians trying to support this group.

A key implication for clinical practice is the need for clinicians within primary care to develop a level of cultural competency so that people of SA origin with emotional distress feel comfortable and willing to seek help from them. Health education must have a meaning within the culture of the patient for them to take benefit. Until this happens, this group of people may not engage with primary care and services to support them. There is the need for clinicians to consider emotional distress in people of SA origin with LTCs when they use culturally-specific terminology such as tension to describe their mental state.

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**Ethical approval**

N/A

**Competing interests**

Nil

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**PRISMA 2009 Flow Diagram**

Figure 1. PRISMA flow diagram

Records excluded  
(n = 3,128)

Full-text articles excluded  
(n = 12)

* Not SA population
* (n = 4)
* No qualitative element

(n = 2)

* Not related to emotional distress (n = 3)
* Not specific to diabetes or heart disease
* (n = 2)
* Not a community setting (n = 1)

Full-text articles referring to two studies  
(n = 6)

Eligibility

Studies included in qualitative synthesis  
(n = 21)

Full-text articles included in qualitative synthesis  
(n = 25)

Included

Records identified through database searching  
(n = 3,910)

Full-text articles assessed for eligibility  
(n = 37)

Records after deduplication  
(n = 3,165)

Records screened  
(n = 3,165)

Screening

Identification

Figure 2. Overall quality appraisal based on 10 questions from CASP checklist for qualitative data

Figure 3. Main Themes