

COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

From Trauma to Recovery: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis on the Effectiveness of Psychosocial Interventions Applied to War Victims

Çiçek Ediz¹  | Sevda Uzun² 

¹Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, Çukurova University, Adana, Türkiye | ²Department of Psychiatric Nursing, Faculty of Health Sciences, University of Kırşehir Ahi Evran, Kırşehir, Türkiye

Correspondence: Çiçek Ediz (cicekediz@hotmail.com; cediz@cu.edu.tr)

Received: 22 October 2025 | **Revised:** 17 November 2025 | **Accepted:** 20 November 2025

Keywords: mental health | meta-analysis | psychological well-being | psychosocial interventions | PTSD | trauma | war

ABSTRACT

Purpose: Trauma survivors in warring countries may show intense traumatic symptoms as they are forced to repeatedly experience severe traumatic experiences. Psychosocial intervention and support activities are of great importance in order to repair the deep psychological traumas caused by war. This study was conducted with the aim of demonstrating the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims.

Method: For this systematic review and meta-analysis study, studies were obtained by searching PubMed, Web of Science, EBSCOhost, Google Scholar and YÖK Thesis Center databases without any year limitation. After the reviews, 13 studies were included in the study.

Results: This systematic review and meta-analysis analysed the effects of psychosocial interventions on depression (SMD: -0.502 ; 95% CI: -0.966 to -0.037 ; $Z = -2.117$, $p = 0.037$ [$I^2 = 87.32\%$]) and psychological well-being (SMD: -0.030 ; 95% CI: -0.721 to 0.660 ; $Z = -0.886$, $p = 0.931$ [$I^2 = 97.99\%$]).

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that psychosocial interventions for war victims can play a beneficial role on individuals' mental health. These findings highlight the importance of early and targeted psychosocial intervention programs for war victims.

1 | Introduction

War, which is as old as the history of mankind, is defined as a type of violence that occurs between states or state-like regional structures or between two different structures within the same country border, with the aim of taking what they want by force, imposing their demands or not accepting the conditions of others (Çetinkaya and Hamarta 2023; Vus et al. 2024). It is known that hundreds of wars have taken place in different periods of history and in different geographies of the world and that the situation in today's world is not much different from history. Today, wars unfortunately continue in Palestine, Syria, Afghanistan, different countries in Africa and most recently in Ukraine. The global

dynamics of war affect individuals in almost every country in the world, reflected in the media and the social crises related to war. It is stated that war trauma is one of the forms of mass trauma because the act of war carried out by humans has large-scale destructive consequences and the effects of mental problems resulting from war on individuals and societies continue for years (Droždek et al. 2020; Tucker et al. 2024).

In the process of war, people can be exposed to a wide range of severe traumatic experiences, including the threat of death or disability, physical injury, witnessing the injury or death of others and killing and/or injuring others. Because trauma survivors in warring countries often have to repeatedly

Summary

- Trauma survivors in warring countries may show intense traumatic symptoms as they are forced to repeatedly experience severe traumatic experiences.
- Psychosocial intervention and support activities are of great importance in order to repair the deep psychological traumas caused by war.
- This study demonstrated that psychosocial interventions for war victims can play a beneficial role on individuals' mental health.
- It is recommended to implement early and targeted psychosocial intervention programs for war victims.

experience severe traumatic experiences, they may be more psychologically affected and show more intense traumatic symptoms than an individual exposed to a single trauma (Tucker et al. 2024; Habimana and Biracyaza 2019). It is known that the number of women and children who lose their lives due to war is approximately 10 times the number of men who lose their lives in the same war, and that the surviving women and children have to cope with many different problems. For this reason, it is said that women and children are affected by the state of war at least as much or even more severely than the men directly involved in the war. For this reason, it is stated that the importance of psychosocial intervention and support activities should not be ignored in order to repair the deep psychological traumas caused by war (Çetinkaya and Hamarta 2023; Tucker et al. 2024).

With psychosocial support interventions, it is expected that the individual will be able to understand the situation he/she is experiencing, reorganise his/her social relations and then establish a connection with his/her inner world. The aim of psychosocial support interventions is to show and remind the resources that will help the person establish relationships and interactions at the psychological and social level to ensure the intersection between me and the world (Çetinkaya and Hamarta 2023). In a systematic review by Miller and Jordans (2016), it was found that psychosocial interventions have promising results, mostly showing moderate effect sizes on mental health and psychosocial well-being (Miller and Jordans 2016).

It has been determined that there are very few studies in the literature on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for war victims. In this context, in order to address this gap in the literature, we aimed to systematically review the studies examining the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims and to evaluate the available evidence by meta-analysis method.

2 | Method

2.1 | Design

The aim of this systematic review and meta-analysis is to demonstrate and discuss the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions administered to individuals affected by war.

2.2 | Eligibility criteria

In this study, studies were screened according to PICOS;

- P: Population: victims of war
- I: Intervention: implementation of psychosocial interventions
- C: Comparison: no psychosocial interventions
- O: Outcomes: psychological well-being and depression
- S: Study design: experimental, quasi-experimental published in Turkish and English.

Letters to the editor, case-control, systematic and traditional review studies were excluded from the scope of this study.

The inclusion and exclusion criteria for the study are as follows:

2.2.1 | Inclusion Criteria

- Accessibility of the full text of the study
- Articles, theses
- The data presented in the methods and findings section of the study have sufficient statistical data to calculate the effect size of the study in the meta-analysis (sample size, *t* value, *p* value, SD value)
- The sample consists of individuals affected by war
- Studies applying social, psychological and psychosocial interventions (psychoeducation, brief psychotherapy, etc.) to individuals affected by war
- Studies containing quantitative analysis data
- Studies published in Turkish or English

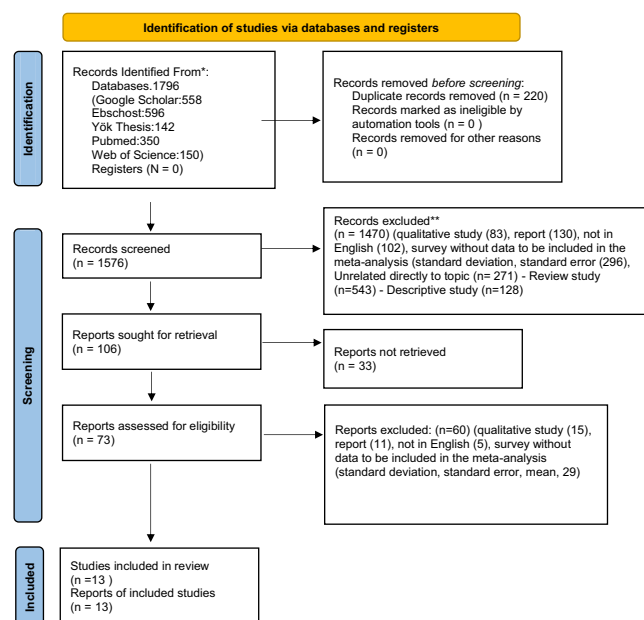


FIGURE 1 | The PRISMA flow diagram.

TABLE 1 | Characteristics and main findings of the studies included in the systematic review and meta-analysis.

Author, year	Study design	Country of study	Sample size	Scale used	Type of intervention	Intervention time	Main results	Quality score
Diab et al. 2015	RCT	Palestine	Experimental group: 242 Control group: 240	The Mental Health Continuum-Short Form (MHC-SF)	A psychosocial intervention based on Teaching Recovery Techniques (TRT)	2 months	The intervention did not statistically significantly increase the level of resilience and the effect of the intervention was not moderated by maternal attachment responses or family atmosphere.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13
Miller et al. 2020	RCT	Netherlands	Experimental group: 73 Control group: 78	Warwick–Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS)	Caregiver support program	2 years	The intervention group showed significantly increased parental warmth and responsiveness, decreased harsh parenting, decreased stress and distress, improved psychosocial well-being and improved stress management .	Yes: 7/13 No: 3/13 Uncertain: 2/13 Not applicable: 1/13
Çelebi and Polat 2018	Quasi-experimental	Turkey	30 women	Beck Depression Inventory	Women of Tomorrow Committee meetings	2 weeks	Participants had a greater reduction in depression/anxiety than the control group.	Yes: 9/9

(Continues)

TABLE 1 | (Continued)

Author, year	Study design	County of study	Sample size	Scale used	Type of intervention	Intervention time	Main results	Quality score
McBain et al. 2015	RCT	United States of America	Experimental group: 103 Control group: 101	BAS: burden assessment	Psychosocial support program	12 weeks	Compared to caregivers of participants in the control group, caregivers of participants in the intervention group reported greater reductions in emotional distress between the two surveys.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13
De Graaff et al. 2023	RCT	Netherlands	Experimental group: 103 Control group: 103	20-item PTSD Checklist Depression and anxiety (HSCL-25 total)	Psychotherapeutic interventions	1 year	Participants had a greater reduction in depression/anxiety than the control group	Yes: 9/13 No: 1/13 Uncertain: 2/13 Not applicable: 1/13
Panter-Brick et al. 2018	RCT	United Kingdom	Experimental group: 112 Control group: 100	Arab Youth Mental Health (AYMH) Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ).	Psychosocial intervention	7 days	Psychosocial intervention had positive effects on young people's mental health.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13
Miller et al. 2023	RCT	Netherlands	Experimental group: 240 Control group: 240	The Warwick-Edinburgh Mental Wellbeing Scale (WEMWBS);	Caregiver support intervention	6 days	Improvement in parenting role was observed in parents.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13

(Continues)

TABLE 1 | (Continued)

Author, year	Study design	County of study	Sample size	Scale used	Type of intervention	Intervention time	Main results	Quality score
Creech et al. 2023	Quasi-experimental	United States of America	46 people	PCL-5 PTSD Checklist for DSM-5; BDI = Beck Depression Inventory	Trauma-informed parental intervention	2 days	Before and after the intervention, significant improvements were observed on measures of dysfunctional discipline, parental stress, overall family functioning, child psychosocial functioning and parental PTSD and depression symptoms.	Yes: 9/9
Scholte et al. 2011	Quasi-experimental	Netherlands	Experimental group: 45 Control group: 47	Self-reporting Questionnaire (SRQ-20),	Psychosocial intervention	8 months	Psychosocial intervention has led to a lasting improvement in the mental health of victims of mass violence in Rwanda.	Yes: 9/9
Jordans et al. 2022	RCT	Switzerland	Experimental group: 12 Control group: 12	ENhancing Assessment of Common Therapeutic factors (ENACT)	Competency-focused training intervention	8 days	There was an increase in competence in the experimental group.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13
Bryant et al. 2022	RCT	Switzerland	Experimental group: 168 Control group: 189	PCL-5, Posttraumatic Stress Disorder Checklist HSCL, Hopkins Symptom Checklist (depression)	Brief psychological group intervention	4 days	There were significant effects on depression and psychological well-being in the experimental group.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13

(Continues)

TABLE 1 | (Continued)

Author, year	Study design	County of study	Sample size	Scale used	Type of intervention	Intervention time	Main results	Quality score
Akhtar, Giardinelli, et al. 2021	RCT	Netherlands	Experimental group: 28 Control group: 27	PSC-35	Brief psychological intervention	8 days	It was observed that the brief psychological intervention led to significant improvements in individuals' mental health.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13
Akhtar, Malik, et al. 2021	RCT	Netherlands	Experimental group: 28 Control group: 27	PSC-35	Transdiagnostic group psychological intervention	8 days	It was observed that the brief psychological intervention led to significant improvements in individuals' mental health.	Yes: 9/13 No: 2/13 Undetermined: 1/13 Not applicable: 1/13

- Those scoring “moderate” or “strong” on the quality assessment tool

2.2.2 | Exclusion Criteria

- Access only to the abstract of the study
- Abstracts, conference proceedings, association journal publications, editorial comments, interviews, job advertisements, announcements, letters, news, newsletters, reports
- Studies without analysis data
- Experimental or quasi-experimental studies involving psychosocial interventions applied to individuals who are not war victims
- Studies without quantitative analysis data
- Studies published in a language other than Turkish or English
- Studies that received a “weak” score in the quality assessment tool

2.3 | Search Strategy

PubMed, EBSCO host and Web of Science, which are considered to have the most literature in the field of health, were searched using English keywords, whereas YÖK TEZ and Google Scholar were searched using Turkish keywords to also cover the country’s literature. The search was conducted through PubMed, EBSCO host Web of Science, YÖK TEZ and Google Scholar using MeSH keywords such as “war and psychosocial intervention” or “war and psychotherapeutic intervention” or “war victims and psychological interventions” and combinations thereof, up to December 2024. Because there are few studies on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions for war victims, no year restrictions were applied and all years were searched.

2.4 | Selection of Studies

The search initially yielded 1796 records. After the repeated studies were removed, 971 records were examined to select the title and abstract. As a result of this review, 106 studies were selected to be examined in full text. Then, 73 full-text articles were examined according to the inclusion and exclusion criteria, and 13 studies reporting results on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims were included in the analysis. Explanations about the selection process of the articles are given in Figure 1.

2.5 | Data Extraction

The data extraction tool developed by the researchers was used to obtain the research data. With the data extraction tool, data on the main findings of the studies included in the systematic review and meta-analysis, such as author and publication year, study design and intervention type, were collected (Table 1).

2.6 | Assessment of Methodological Quality of Studies

The quality assessment of the studies included in this systematic review and meta-analysis was conducted by The Joanna Briggs Institute using quality assessment tools prepared according to the study design. The assessment tools used in this study were selected according to the designs of the studies included in the systematic review and meta-analysis. In our study, evaluation tools consisting of 13 questions for randomised controlled studies and 9 questions for quasi-experimental studies (Moola et al. 2020) were used. The questions in these tools are answered with the options “Yes, No, Uncertain, Not Applicable.”

In this study, the evaluation results for each study are shown in Table 1 as “Quality score”.

2.7 | Data Synthesis

For the statistical calculations of this study, CMA Ver. 2. was used. The heterogeneity between the analysed studies was evaluated with the Chi-squared statistic and Higgins I^2 tests and an I^2 of more than 50% was considered to indicate significant heterogeneity (Higgins et al. 2003). The Begg and Mazumdar test was also

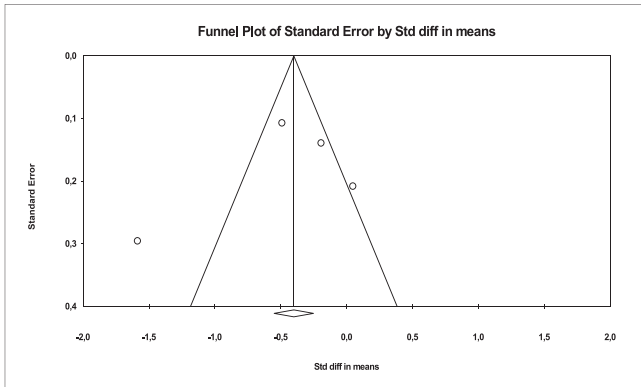


FIGURE 2 | Funnel plot of studies reporting results on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims on depression.

performed to assess publication bias. All tests were considered statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ (Borenstein et al. 2021).

2.8 | Bias Evaluation

This systematic review and meta-analysis study was prepared according to the Preferred Reporting Items for Systematic Reviews and Meta-Analyses Protocols (PRISMA) Checklist (Page et al. 2021). To reduce the risk of bias in this systematic review and meta-analysis, literature search, article selection and data extraction were performed independently by two researchers. These steps were then checked again by two researchers. The quality assessment of the studies included in the systematic review and meta-analysis was also performed by the researchers.

3 | Results

The selection of studies according to the PRISMA flow diagram in this systematic review and meta-analysis is given in Figure 1.

Ten of the studies included in the study were randomised controlled trials, and three were quasi-experimental. The total sample size of the studies was 2389 (intervention group: 1154; control group: 1159; single group: 76) (Table 1).

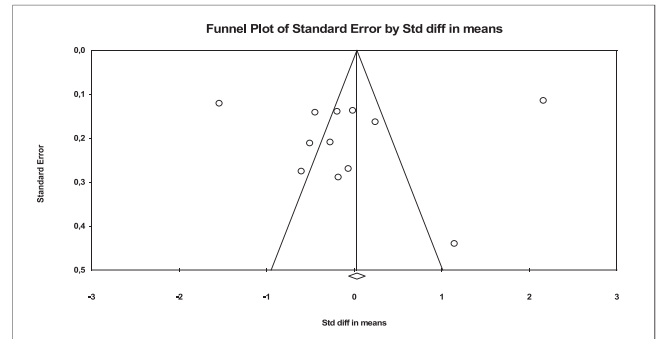
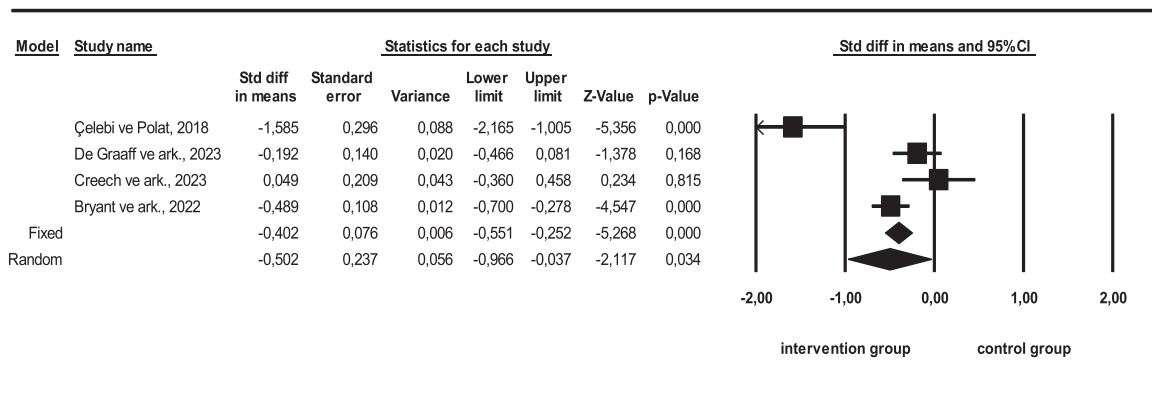
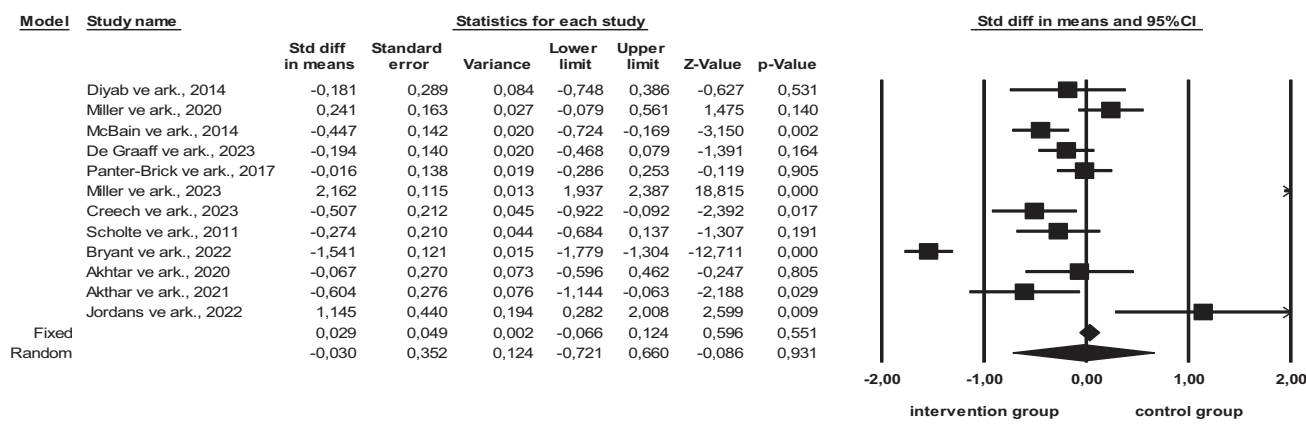


FIGURE 4 | Funnel plot of studies reporting results on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims on psychological well-being.



Meta Analysis

FIGURE 3 | Forest plot for the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions on depression in intervention and control groups.



Meta Analysis

FIGURE 5 | Forest plot of studies reporting results on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims on psychological well-being.

3.1 | Meta-Analysis Results on the Effectiveness of Psychosocial Interventions Applied to War Victims on Depression

In this study, the presence of publication bias was determined using two methods: (a) funnel scatter plot and (b) Begg and Mazumdar correlation.

In the funnel plot, which is one of the important methods to show publication bias, we see that the studies in this data set are on the upper side of the funnel and show a symmetrical distribution. This shows us that there is no publication bias (Figure 2).

The publication bias between the studies in this dataset was determined by Begg and Mazumdar Rank Correlation method. According to the Rank Correlation method, the two-way p value is 1.00. This result shows that publication bias is not statistically significant.

Figure 3 shows the effect sizes, standard error, variance, lower and upper limits and forest plot of four studies on the effectiveness of psychosocial interventions applied to war victims on depression. In the meta-analysis based on the findings of these studies, it was found that psychosocial interventions applied to war victims were effective on depression (SMD: -0.502 95% CI: -0.966 to -0.037 ; $Z = -2.117$, $p = 0.037$ [$I^2 = 87.32\%$]; Figure 3).

3.2 | Meta-Analysis Results on the Effectiveness of Psychosocial Interventions Applied to War Victims on Psychological Well-Being

No bias was detected based on the funnel plot and Begg and Mazumdar tests (p value is 0.73) (Figure 4).

In the meta-analysis based on the findings of these studies, it was determined that psychosocial interventions applied to war victims were not effective on psychological well-being (SMD: -0.030 95% CI: -0.721 to 0.660 ; $Z = -0.886$, $p = 0.931$ [$I^2 = 97.99\%$]; Figure 5).

4 | Discussion

As a result of the study, it was determined that psychosocial interventions applied to war victims played an effective role on the depression level of individuals. Similar to our study, Kamali et al. (2020) examined the effectiveness of mental health and psychosocial support interventions for women and children in conflict environments in a systematic review and stated the importance of support interventions for these individuals (Kamali et al. 2020). In their systematic review, Yılmaz and Karakuş (2024) stated that various psychotherapeutic interventions such as cognitive-behavioural skills therapy, EMDR group therapy, art, dance and movement therapy and early adolescence skills for emotions were applied in studies conducted with young and child refugees, whereas in studies conducted with adult refugees, studies frequently applied PM+ intervention. In addition, in their systematic review, it was determined that most of the studies they examined preferred group format and face-to-face psychotherapeutic intervention, and the findings emphasised the importance of personalised interventions that take into account the cultural background and experiences of Syrian refugees (Yılmaz and Karakuş 2024).

In the study, it was found that psychosocial interventions applied to war victims played an effective role on the psychological well-being level of individuals. In a systematic review, Doutchi et al. (2024) reviewed 24 records highlighting the important role of international cooperation in promoting health transformation as well as the desperate need for strengthening and transforming health services in conflict-affected areas in Sub-Saharan Africa, particularly in Niger. However, it noted that international partners and the Ministry of Public Health need to reassess and reshape their approach to health response in conflict areas to optimise the effectiveness of health services from short- and long-term perspectives (Doutchi et al. 2024). In a systematic review, Hook et al. (2020) evaluated and reviewed recent mental health literature to provide insight into current mental health needs and effective or recommended interventions in postconflict Liberia and emphasised the importance of psychosocial interventions (Hook et al. 2020). In this context, it is thought that

there is a need for more randomised controlled studies in which different psychosocial interventions are carried out, where war affects individuals very negatively in every aspect.

4.1 | Strengths and Limitations

The small sample sizes of some studies included in systematic reviews and meta-analyses, their semiexperimental nature (pre-test and posttest studies) and the lack of blinding may reduce the evidence strength of the study results.

5 | Conclusion and Recommendations

As a result of the study, it was determined that psychosocial interventions applied to war victims played an effective role in the depression level of individuals, but did not play an effective role in psychological well-being. It is also recommended to conduct new studies evaluating the effectiveness of different psychosocial interventions applied to war victims in larger sample groups.

Acknowledgements

We want to extend our sincere gratitude to Çukurova University and Gümüşhane University for granting us access to a diverse array of online databases.

Funding

The authors received no specific funding for this work.

Ethics Statement

This study is a systematic review and meta-analysis and is based on studies published in the literature.

Consent

The authors have nothing to report.

Conflicts of Interest

The authors declare no conflicts of interest.

Data Availability Statement

Data sets are available from the corresponding author upon reasonable request.

References

- Akhtar, A., L. Giardinelli, A. Bawaneh, et al. 2021. "Feasibility Trial of a Scalable Transdiagnostic Group Psychological Intervention for Syrians Residing in a Refugee Camp." *European Journal of Psychotraumatology* 12, no. 1: 1932295. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2021.1932295>.
- Akhtar, A., A. Malik, M. Ghatasheh, et al. 2021. "Feasibility Trial of a Brief Scalable Psychological Intervention for Syrian Refugee Adolescents in Jordan." *European Journal of Psychotraumatology* 12, no. 1: 1901408. <https://doi.org/10.1080/20008198.2021.1901408>.
- Borenstein, M., L. V. Hedges, J. P. Higgins, and H. R. Rothstein. 2021. *Introduction to Meta-Analysis*. John Wiley & Sons.

Bryant, R. A., A. Bawaneh, M. Awwad, et al. 2022. "Twelve-Month Follow-Up of a Randomized Clinical Trial of a Brief Group Psychological Intervention for Common Mental Disorders in Syrian Refugees in Jordan." *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences* 31: e81. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796022000658>.

Çelebi, Ö., and A. Polat. 2018. "Women of Tomorrow: An Original Self-Help Group Study with Syrian Women." *Kocaeli University Health Sciences Journal* 4, no. 3: 81–87. <https://doi.org/10.30934/kusbed.432041>.

Çetinkaya, K., and E. Hamarta. 2023. "Savaşta Travma ve Disosiyasyona Müdahaleler ve Psikososyal Destek Hizmetleri." *Türkiye Klinikleri Psychology-Special Topics* 8, no. 1: 113–126.

Creech, S. K., R. Pearson, J. J. Saenz, J. M. Braciszewski, S. A. Riggs, and C. T. Taft. 2023. "Trauma-Informed Parenting Intervention for Veterans: A Preliminary Uncontrolled Trial of Strength at Home-Parents." *Journal of Family Psychology* 37, no. 8: 1294–1302. <https://doi.org/10.1037/fam0001131>.

De Graaff, A. M., P. Cuijpers, J. W. Twisk, et al. 2023. "Peer-Provided Psychological Intervention for Syrian Refugees: Results of a Randomized Controlled Trial on the Effectiveness of Problem Management Plus." *BMJ Mental Health* 26, no. 1. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjment-2022-300637>.

Diab, M., K. Peltonen, S. R. Qouta, E. Palosaari, and R. L. Punamäki. 2015. "Effectiveness of Psychosocial Intervention Enhancing Resilience Among War-Affected Children and the Moderating Role of Family Factors." *Child Abuse & Neglect* 40: 24–35. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2014.12.002>.

Doutchi, M., A. Ghousmane, F. Zampaligre, et al. 2024. "Health Transformation Toward Universal Healthcare Coverage Amidst Conflict: Examining the Impact of International Cooperation in Niger." *Frontiers in Public Health* 12: 1303168. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpubh.2024.1303168>.

Droždek, B., J. Rodenburg, and A. Moyene-Jansen. 2020. "Hidden and Diverse Long-Term Impacts of Exposure to War and Violence." *Frontiers in Psychiatry* 10: 975. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2019.00975>.

Habimana, S., and E. Biracyaza. 2019. "Risk Factors of Stunting Among Children Under 5 Years of Age in the Eastern and Western Provinces of Rwanda: Analysis of Rwanda Demographic and Health Survey 2014/2015." *Pediatric Health, Medicine and Therapeutics* 2019: 115–130. <https://doi.org/10.2147/PHMT.S222198>.

Higgins, J. P., S. G. Thompson, J. J. Deeks, and D. G. Altman. 2003. "Measuring Inconsistency in Meta-Analyses." *BMJ* 327, no. 7414: 557–560. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.327.7414.557>.

Hook, K., K. Ando, S. Ghebrehiwet, et al. 2020. "Current State of the Literature on Mental Health in Liberia: A Systematic Review." *South African Journal of Psychiatry* 26: 1502. <https://doi.org/10.4102/sajpsychiatry.v26i0.1502>.

Jordans, M. J. D., F. Steen, G. V. Koppenol-Gonzalez, et al. 2022. "Evaluation of Competency-Driven Training for Facilitators Delivering a Psychological Intervention for Children in Lebanon: A Proof-of-Concept Study." *Epidemiology and Psychiatric Sciences* 31: e48. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S2045796022000348>.

Kamali, M., M. Munyuzangabo, F. J. Siddiqui, et al. 2020. "Delivering Mental Health and Psychosocial Support Interventions to Women and Children in Conflict Settings: A Systematic Review." *BMJ Global Health* 5, no. 3: e002014. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmjgh-2019-002014>.

McBain, R. K., C. Salhi, K. Hann, et al. 2015. "Improving Outcomes for Caregivers Through Treatment of Young People Affected by War: A Randomized Controlled Trial in Sierra Leone." *Bulletin of the World Health Organization* 93: 834–841.

Miller, K. E., A. Chen, G. V. Koppenol-Gonzalez, et al. 2023. "Supporting Parenting Among Syrian Refugees in Lebanon: A Randomized Controlled Trial of the Caregiver Support Intervention." *Journal of*

Child Psychology and Psychiatry 64, no. 1: 71–82. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.13668>.

Miller, K. E., and M. J. Jordans. 2016. “Determinants of Children’s Mental Health in War-Torn Settings: Translating Research Into Action.” *Current Psychiatry Reports* 18, no. 6: 58. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s11920-016-0692-3>.

Miller, K. E., G. V. Koppenol-Gonzalez, M. Arnous, et al. 2020. “Supporting Syrian Families Displaced by Armed Conflict: A Pilot Randomized Controlled Trial of the Caregiver Support Intervention.” *Child Abuse & Neglect* 106: 104512. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.chiabu.2020.104512>.

Moola, S., Z. Munn, C. Tufanaru, et al. 2020. “Systematic Reviews of Etiology and Risk.” In *JBI Manual for Evidence Synthesis*. JBI. <https://synthesismanual.jbi.global>.

Page, M. J., J. E. McKenzie, P. M. Bossuyt, et al. 2021. “The PRISMA 2020 Statement: An Updated Guideline for Reporting Systematic Reviews.” *BMJ* 372: n71. <https://doi.org/10.1136/bmj.n71>.

Panter-Brick, C., R. Dajani, M. Eggerman, S. Hermosilla, A. Sancilio, and A. Ager. 2018. “Insecurity, Distress and Mental Health: Experimental and Randomized Controlled Trials of a Psychosocial Intervention for Youth Affected by the Syrian Crisis.” *Journal of Child Psychology and Psychiatry* 59, no. 5: 523–541. <https://doi.org/10.1111/jcpp.12832>.

Scholte, W. F., F. Verduin, A. M. Kamperman, T. Rutayisire, A. H. Zwiderman, and K. Stronks. 2011. “The Effect on Mental Health of a Large-Scale Psychosocial Intervention for Survivors of Mass Violence: A Quasi-Experimental Study in Rwanda.” *PLoS ONE* 6, no. 8: e21819. <https://doi.org/10.1371/journal.pone.0021819>.

Tucker, S., N. Baldonado, O. Ruina, et al. 2024. “Hope Groups: A Protocol for a Cluster Randomized Controlled Trial of Psychosocial, Mental Health, and Parenting Support Groups for Ukrainian Caregivers During War and Conflict.” *Trials* 25, no. 1: 486. <https://doi.org/10.1186/s13063-024-08233-3>.

Vus, V., M. Shkoliar, S. Proskuriakov, and E. Fradelos. 2024. “Maintaining the Mental Health of Ukrainians in Time of War: Searching for a Mechanism to Provide a Comprehensive System of Psychosocial Support and Mental Health Awareness.” *Polski Merkuriusz Lekarski* 3, no. 52: 373–379. <https://polskimerkuriuszlekarski.pl/3-2024/>.

Yılmaz, T., and C. Karakuş. 2024. “Psychotherapeutic Interventions Used in Psychological Treatment Studies with Syrian Refugees: A Systematic Review.” *Trauma, Violence & Abuse*. <https://doi.org/10.1177/15248380241306029>.