

Poster

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Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6

[P-6-01]

The Contribution of Parental Attachment and Gender Towards Internalizing Problems Among Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Rachmatiana Azizatul Nisa^{1,2,3}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2,3}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2,3} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-6-02]

Association between RNA Gene Expression Profiling and Cognitive Impairment in Ischaemic Stroke: A 3-month Prospective Study

*Suriati Mohamed Saini^{1,2}, Nurul Nadiah Muhammad¹, Katijjahbe Mohd. Ali², Azian Abdul Murad¹, Wan Asyraf Wan Zaidi^{1,2} (1. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia), 2. Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz (Malaysia))

[P-6-03]

Does panic disorder increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases in diabetics?: A Nationwide Population-Based Study

*Ho Jun Seo¹, Kyung-Do Han, Yoo Hyun Um¹ (1. The Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

[P-6-04]

Positive association between religiosity and cognitive functions in Korean elderly with Alzheimer's disease

*Do Hoon Kim¹, Yoosun Moon¹ (1. Hallym University (Korea))

[P-6-05]

Electroconvulsive therapy in concert with drug therapy
: A narrative review

*Nuri Kang¹, Junhee Lee¹, Dai-jin Kim^{1,2} (1. Dept. of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea), 2. Dept. of Medical Informatics, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea))

[P-6-06]

Music therapy and gardening enhances post-discharge adherence in psychiatric patients

*Kwang-Yeon Choi¹, Eunjee Lee² (1. Department of psychiatry, Chungnam national university (Korea), 2. Department of information and statistics, Chungnam national university (Korea))

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Keywords : Internalizing Problems, Parental Attachment, Adolescent, Rural

Background: Adolescence is an important and complex developmental phase, marked by significant biological, psychological, and social changes. Internalizing problems, such as anxiety, depression, and withdrawal, are common among adolescents and often affect their mental health and well-being. Internalizing problems in adolescents are influenced by various factors, including the quality of parental attachment as a key predictor of emotional regulation. Additionally, gender differences have been shown to affect the prevalence of internalizing problems, highlighting the need to understand how these factors coexist to predict internalizing problems, particularly in specific settings such as Banyuwangi, a rural area in Indonesia.

Objectives: This study examines the contribution of parental attachment and gender to predict internalizing problems among adolescents in Banyuwangi.

Method: This is a cross-sectional study. The participants included 1134 adolescents, 50% males ($M = 13.91$, $SD = 0.80$) and 50% females ($M = 13.77$, $SD = 0.78$), selected through convenience sampling from several junior high schools. The study utilized the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) to measure parental attachment and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) to assess internalizing problems.

Results and Discussion: Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that parental attachment and gender significantly predicted internalizing problems among adolescents in Banyuwangi ($F(2,1131) = 224.445$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = 0.284$). Female adolescents with lower levels of parental attachment were more susceptible to internalizing problems. These results underscore the critical role of parental attachment in adolescent mental health and highlight the need for gender-sensitive interventions.

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[P-6-02] Association between RNA Gene Expression Profiling and Cognitive Impairment in Ischaemic Stroke: A 3-month Prospective Study

*Suriati Mohamed Saini^{1,2}, Nurul Nadiah Muhammad¹, Katijjahbe Mohd. Ali², Azian Abdul Murad¹, Wan Asyraf Wan Zaidi^{1,2} (1. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia), 2. Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz (Malaysia))

Keywords : Cognitive Impairment, Stroke, Gene expression

Introduction: Stroke is a leading cause of long-term disability. Cognitive impairment is common but varies significantly among individuals. Genetics plays a crucial role in both the incidence and recovery from stroke. The objective of this study was to determine the association between targeted genes and cognitive impairment during an acute event of ischaemic stroke (IS) and at a 3-month follow-up.

Methods: We conducted a three-month prospective cohort study of adult patients with mild to moderate ischaemic stroke admitted to Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz, Malaysia. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was administered within one week of admission and at 3 months of follow-up to measure cognitive impairment. Peripheral whole blood of the individual with acute stroke patients and healthy controls was collected within one week of the stroke event for ribonucleic acid (RNA) extraction and analysis. Gene expression analysis was conducted using RT2 Profiler PCR arrays.

Results: A total of 24 stroke patients and 24 healthy controls were recruited in this study. Out of the ten RNA gene expression profiles examined in this study, the REST Corepressor 1 (*RCOR1*) and Phosphoinositide-3-Kinase Regulatory Subunit (*PIK3R1*) genes were shown to be significantly lower in stroke patients compared to healthy controls. The *RCOR1* was significantly associated with cognitive impairment during acute stroke. The *PIK3R1* was significantly associated with cognitive impairment at the 3-month follow-up.

Conclusion: This study found that *RCOR1* and *PIK3R* genes were downregulated during an acute event of ischaemic stroke. Intriguingly, these genes were shown to be associated with cognitive impairment following ischaemic stroke. Further research with larger sample sizes is needed to validate these findings and refine these biomarkers for prognostic use in stroke.

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[P-6-03] Does panic disorder increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases in diabetics?: A Nationwide Population-Based Study

*Ho Jun Seo¹, Kyung-Do Han, Yoo Hyun Um¹ (1. The Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

Keywords : panic disorder、 cardiovascular disease、 diabetes mellitus、 myocardial infarction、 stroke

Background Several studies have suggested a link between panic disorder (PD) and cardiovascular disease (CVD). However, the extent to which PD confers risk for CVD is still unclear, particularly in diabetics, a group showing high risk for CVD. **Methods** A nationwide population-based cohort of 1,624,718 patients with type 2 diabetes were selected from the National Health Screening Program database covering the years 2009 to 2012. The subjects were divided into two groups: those without panic disorder (non-PD group, n=1,618,263) and those with newly diagnosed PD (PD-group, n= 6,455). Follow-up of subjects for up to 10 years was conducted for evaluation of the incidences of myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, and death. **Results** After adjusting for the baseline covariates and diabetes mellitus (DM)-related variables, no difference in the future risk of MI and stroke was observed between the non-PD group and the PD group. Compared with the non-PD group, the PD group showed an increase in the future risk of death. [adjusted hazard ratio (aHR)=1.120, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.039-1.206]. In contrast to the population aged < 40 and > 65 years, in the age group of 40-64 years a significantly higher risk of stroke was observed in the PD group compared with the non-PD group (aHR=1.352, 95%CI: 1.136-1.610). **Limitation** The diagnoses were based on the diagnostic codes of the claim data. **Conclusion** The current findings suggested that PD might not contribute to the risk of future MI and stroke in diabetics who have already been at risk of various cardiovascular complications.

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Poster 6**[P-6-04] Positive association between religiosity and cognitive functions in Korean elderly with Alzheimer's disease**

*Do Hoon Kim¹, Yoosun Moon¹ (1. Hallym University (Korea))

Keywords : Alzheimer's disease、cognitive function、religion

Objectives: We investigated the relationship between religiosity and the sub-domains of cognitive function of patients with AD. **Methods:** We recruited 263 AD patients from the psychiatry out-patient clinic. The Korean version of the Consortium to establish a registry for Alzheimer's disease (CERAD-K) was used to investigate different domains of cognitive functions in AD patients. Religiosity was measured using Duke University Religion Index (DUREL) that assess organizational (ORA) and private religious practices (NORA), and intrinsic religiosity (IR). We compared cognitive functions between Christianity, Buddhism, and religiously non-affiliated group. Additionally, a hierarchical stepwise multiple regression was used to determine the relationship between ORA, NORA, and IR and sub-domains of cognitive function. **Results:** The Christianity group showed better functioning in memory and constructional praxis than the religiously non-affiliated group, while the Buddhism group did not. In multiple regression analysis, ORA showed positive relationships with constructional praxis and word list memory, while NORA and IR were positively associated with MMSE-KC and word list recall, respectively. **Conclusions:** Our results suggest that the superiority in the cognitive functions of the Christianity group may be associated with high level of religious activities and intrinsic religiosity that significantly influenced memory and visuospatial ability in the elderly with AD.

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[P-6-05] Electroconvulsive therapy in concert with drug therapy : A narrative review

*Nuri Kang¹, Junhee Lee¹, Dai-jin Kim^{1,2} (1. Dept. of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea), 2. Dept. of Medical Informatics, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea))

Keywords : Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT), Pharmacotherapy management, Maintenance therapy

Introduction: While electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is effective for treatment-resistant depression and schizophrenia, medications are commonly prescribed along with the course of ECT. Although the medications are necessary for treatment of the illnesses, they may affect seizure quality and side effects from the ECT. However, evidences and studies regarding pharmacotherapy during the course of ECT is scarce. Thus, we aimed to review existing literature regarding drug therapy in concert with the ECT.

Methods: A narrative review was performed with each class of psychotropic medications. Medication classes including anticonvulsants, antidepressants, antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, and mood stabilisers were reviewed.

Results: Before ECT, certain anticonvulsants, benzodiazepines, and mood stabilisers should be reviewed and adjusted due to their effects on seizure or side effects.

Antidepressants and antipsychotics can be continued with monitoring. 63.41% of patients with schizophrenia kept symptom improvement for 12 months with maintenance therapy with antipsychotics.

Conclusion: Continued study regarding medication during the course of ECT is warranted.

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[P-6-06] Music therapy and gardening enhances post-discharge adherence in psychiatric patients

*Kwang-Yeon Choi¹, Eunjee Lee² (1. Department of psychiatry, Chungnam national university (Korea), 2. Department of information and statistics, Chungnam national university (Korea))

Keywords : adherence、 music therapy、 horticulture therapy

Introduction: Maintenance pharmacotherapy after acute hospitalization for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression is vital for relapse prevention and functional recovery. However, medication adherence, measured by proportion of days covered (PDC) and medication possession ratio (MPR), averages 50% (range 20-80%). Interventions like medication education and motivational interviewing improve adherence but lack sustained impact without ongoing support. Horticultural and music therapies reduce depression and anxiety. This study evaluates their impact on medication adherence and outpatient treatment retention 6-12 months post-discharge.

Methods: From July 2022 to July 2023, 139 patients at Chungnam National University Hospital's psychiatric ward received weekly horticultural and music therapy (experimental group). A control group of 278 patients, hospitalized from July 2020 to June 2022, was matched 1:2 by gender, age, and diagnosis (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, others). Of 445 patients, 387 were analyzed after excluding those without post-discharge visits. Age groups were young (<30), middle (30-60), and older (>60). Adherence was assessed via MPR and PDC over 12 months using repeated measures ANOVA, and retention via Cox proportional hazard ratios.

Results: The experimental group showed significantly higher MPR at 4, 6, and 8 months post-discharge, but not at 10 or 12 months. Age and music therapy participation were significant predictors in ANOVA and Cox models. Middle-aged patients and music therapy participants had higher adherence and retention.

Conclusion: Music therapy during hospitalization improved medication adherence up to 8 months post-discharge and enhanced outpatient retention, particularly in middle-aged patients. Music therapy's effectiveness may relate to song selection and active participation.