

Poster

📅 Thu. Sep 25, 2025 4:00 PM - 5:10 PM JST | Thu. Sep 25, 2025 7:00 AM - 8:10 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster
Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4

[P-4-01]

Cultural Adaptation of the Community Informant Detection Tool for Detecting Suicidality in Pakistan

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[P-4-02]

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale: Early Psychometric Evidence from a Clinical Sample

*SungMin Kim^{1,3}, YoungHoon Chon², SuJi Jung³, NaRae Lee², Kyuil Hwang⁵, Miju Kang^{1,3}, DaiJin Kim^{1,4}, JiWon Chun^{3,5} (1. Department of Medical Sciences, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Incheon Chamsarang Hospital, Incheon, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 5. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-4-03]

Medical Cannabis for Stimulant Use Disorder: A Colombian Preclinical Model Evaluating Cocaine, Alcohol, and Nicotine Under a Regulated Cannabis Framework

*Fabian Leonardo Barreto¹, Jorge Ariel Martínez², María Constanza Lozano (1. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Author (Colombia), 2. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Coauthor (Colombia))

[P-4-04]

Trends in Cancer and Suicide Research: Analysis using title of journal articles in PubMed

*Wataru Ishida¹, Akane Yamaguchi², Takehiko Ito³ (1. International University of Health and Welfare (Japan), 2. Teikyo University Graduate School (Japan), 3. Wako University (Japan))

[P-4-05]

The impact of COVID-19 on suicide attempters transported to emergency medical facilities in Japan

*Nobuaki Eto¹, Izumi Kuramochi^{2,3}, Takashi Komori³, Takao Ishii⁴, Chiaki Kawanishi⁴ (1. Fukuoka University Hospital (Japan), 2. Saitama Medical University Hospital (Japan), 3. Nara Medical University (Japan), 4. Sapporo Medical University (Japan))

[P-4-06]

Between Healing and Despair: A Narrative Psychosocial Review of Hidden Suicide Crisis in Bali

*Dewa Gede Putra Mahayana¹ (1. Medical Study Undergraduate Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (Indonesia))

[P-4-07]

Psychosocial, communicating characteristics of social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors for mental health services.

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[P-4-01] Cultural Adaptation of the Community Informant Detection Tool for Detecting Suicidality in Pakistan

*Gul Aimen Saeed¹, Shumaila Saleem², Siham Sikander^{3,2}, Ashley Hagaman¹ (1. Yale University (United States of America), 2. Global Institute of Human Development (Pakistan), 3. University of Liverpool (UK))

Keywords : Culturally grounded suicide prevention tool、Community-based detection、Qualitative research、Global mental health、Pakistan

Background: Suicide is a critical public health concern in Pakistan, with an estimated 15 to 35 individuals dying by suicide daily. However, most suicide detection tools are developed in Western contexts, limiting their cultural relevance and effectiveness in Pakistan. There is an urgent need for locally grounded approaches to early identification and intervention. This study aimed to culturally adapt the Community Informant Detection Tool (CIDT) for suicidality to better reflect the socio-cultural realities of Pakistan.

Methods: We adapted the CIDT for use in Islamabad Capital Territory (ICT), Pakistan, using qualitative adaptation methods. The CIDT is designed to help community members identify individuals at risk of suicide. Adaptation activities included focus group discussions (FGDs) with community stakeholders—such as Lady Health Workers (LHWs), men and women with lived experience, and religious leaders—to explore local expressions, perceived causes, and impacts of suicidality in Urdu. We embedded a free list activity within the FGDs to elicit and prioritize warning signs of suicide from participants' lived experiences and community observations.

Results: Community members identified seven locally relevant warning signs of suicide: (1) easily angered and irritability, (2) isolation and lack of participation in daily activities, (3) hopelessness, (4) repeatedly expressing an inability to provide for one's family, (5) perceived failure, (6) mood swings, and (7) changes in sleep patterns. Each sign was illustrated by an indigenous artist to enhance visual and cultural accessibility. FGDs also identified key community gatekeepers—such as LHWs, teachers, and Islamic religious leaders—as potential implementers of the CIDT.

Conclusion: This is the first indigenously co-designed CIDT for suicide in Pakistan. It bridges informal help-seeking pathways with formal mental health services and frames suicidality in a culturally and religiously sensitive way, reducing stigma and increasing community acceptance. Future work will focus on validating the tool.

Poster

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[P-4-02] Development and Preliminary Validation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale: Early Psychometric Evidence from a Clinical Sample

*SungMin Kim^{1,3}, YoungHoon Chon², Suji Jung³, NaRae Lee², Kyuil Hwang⁵, Miju Kang^{1,3}, Daijin Kim^{1,4}, JiWon Chun^{3,5} (1. Department of Medical Sciences, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Incheon Chamsarang Hospital, Incheon, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 5. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea))

Keywords : Cannabis use disorder、 Problematic cannabis use、 Scale validation

Background: Increasing access to cannabis and cannabis-derived products has raised concerns about problematic use patterns, particularly in younger populations. Despite growing clinical attention, standardized tools to assess the behavioral and emotional aspects of cannabis misuse remain limited. **Objective:** This study aimed to develop and conduct a preliminary psychometric evaluation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale (PCAS), a self-report instrument designed to identify key dimensions of cannabis-related problems. **Methods:** The 19-item scale was constructed based on the DSM-5 criteria for cannabis use disorder. Responses were rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Data were collected from 118 individuals undergoing treatment for cannabis use (mean age=33.1 years, 75.4% male). Analyses included internal consistency and correlations with existing cannabis-related tools, substance use measures, and mental health indicators. **Results:** The PCAS demonstrated excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.959$). Strong positive correlations were observed with measures of cannabis screening, withdrawal, craving, and compulsivity, particularly emotionality and impulsivity. No significant associations were found with depression, anxiety, perceived stress, or alcohol use, supporting the scale's discriminant validity. **Conclusion:** The PCAS demonstrated excellent psychometric properties with robust internal consistency and convergent validity, while maintaining discriminant validity from general mental health measures. The study suggested that PCAS has potential as a standardized clinical tool for assessing behavioral and emotional dimensions.

Poster

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[P-4-03] Medical Cannabis for Stimulant Use Disorder: A Colombian Preclinical Model Evaluating Cocaine, Alcohol, and Nicotine Under a Regulated Cannabis Framework

*Fabian Leonardo Barreto¹, Jorge Ariel Martínez², María Constanza Lozano (1. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Author (Colombia), 2. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Coautor (Colombia))

Keywords : Addiction、Treatment、Non-psychoactive cannabis、Conditioned Place Preference、Substance Use Disorder

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) remains a major global health concern, with limited pharmacological treatments currently available. The capacity of isolated cannabidiol (CBD) to modulate drug-associated memory processes is well established. However, the therapeutic potential of non-psychoactive cannabis extracts (NPCE) developed under medical cannabis regulation, remains largely unexplored in this framework. This study compared a full spectrum NPCE (containing 41% CBD, 0.6% cannabidiol (CBN), 0.2% cannabigerol (CBG), 0.04% cannabichromene (CBC), tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) 0.70% and multiple terpenes) with isolated CBD to evaluate their effects on memory reconsolidation and the reinstatement (triggered by stress or a priming dose) of Conditioned Place Preference (CPP). CPP was induced using commonly consumed abuse substances in Colombia: smoked cocaine (AEME-cocaine), cocaine, alcohol, and nicotine. Additionally, the role of the 5-HT_{1A} and CB2 receptors in AEME-cocaine-induced reinstatement was assessed using selective antagonists WAY-100135 and AM630, respectively. NPCE significantly inhibited both the reinstatement and reconsolidation of CPP induced by cocaine and AEME-cocaine. It also accelerated extinction in AEME-cocaine-induced CPP suggesting strong potential to disrupt drug-memory associations and prevent relapse. In contrast, CBD showed no efficacy across these addiction-related measures. Stress-induced reinstatement was blocked by WAY-100135, indicating a central role of 5-HT_{1A} receptors, while CB2 receptor blockade had no significant effect. Notably, NPCE had no measurable impact on alcohol- or nicotine-induced CPP during either reinstatement or reconsolidation, supporting a substance-specific effect limited to stimulant-related models. These findings provide strong behavioral evidence supporting NPCE as a therapeutic candidate for Cocaine Use Disorder (CUD), likely due to the synergistic action of its phytocannabinoid and terpenes constituents. Developed in accordance with Colombia's medical cannabis regulation, this extract underscores the urgent need to translate preclinical data into clinical research and policy frameworks that enable the responsible integration of cannabinoid-based interventions.

Poster

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Poster 4**[P-4-04] Trends in Cancer and Suicide Research: Analysis using title of journal articles in PubMed**

*Wataru Ishida¹, Akane Yamaguchi², Takehiko Ito³ (1. International University of Health and Welfare (Japan), 2. Teikyo University Graduate School (Japan), 3. Wako University (Japan))

Keywords : cancer、suicide、text mining

The purpose of this study is to investigate research trends related to “cancer” and “suicide” from the titles of academic publications on both topics published in PubMed. Approximately 20 million academic publications published between 1953 and 2023, available on PubMed, were targeted. Searches were conducted on PubMed using the search terms “cancer suicide,” “tumor suicide,” “glioma suicide,” “sarcoma suicide,” “melanoma suicide,” and “cystoma suicide” in accordance with the search formula developed by Ishida et al. (2023). No restrictions were placed on the article type. The titles and publication years of the academic papers retrieved were analyzed. The analysis was conducted using NTT Data Mathematical Systems' Text Mining Studio 6.3.0. The analysis methods included publication year trends, word frequency analysis, and comparisons based on word frequency analysis. In the comparison based on word frequency analysis, the data was divided into two groups: before 2000 and after 2001, and a chi-square test was performed. This was the year when the WHO's suicide prevention guidelines, which were adopted by many countries in 2000, were published, and it was considered that this had an impact on research trends. The analysis methods are publication trends, word frequency analysis, and contrast by word frequency analysis. In the contrast by word frequency analysis, articles were categorized into those published before 2000 and those published after 2001, and a chi-square test was conducted. The results showed that there were more studies on suicide in cancer cells, such as apoptosis, before 2000, and more studies on suicide in cancer patients after 2001. Research on both “cancer” and “suicide” had been dominated by biological aspects such as gene analysis. However, it was thought that the research area has since shrunk, and there has been a transition to a research area centered on psychiatry and psychology.

Poster

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[P-4-05] The impact of COVID-19 on suicide attempters transported to emergency medical facilities in Japan

*Nobuaki Eto¹, Izumi Kuramochi^{2,3}, Takashi Komori³, Takao Ishii⁴, Chiaki Kawanishi⁴ (1. Fukuoka University Hospital (Japan), 2. Saitama Medical University Hospital (Japan), 3. Nara Medical University (Japan), 4. Sapporo Medical University (Japan))

Keywords : Suicide attempter、Emergency department、COVID-19

Objective

This study is to conduct a survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and to clarify the relationship between social changes caused by the pandemic and suicide attempters.

Method

From November 2020 to December 2021, semi-structured interviews were conducted with suicide attempters who were transported to emergency medical facilities and agreed to participate in the study. As a result of this semi-structured interview, conducted by an experienced psychiatrist, the impact of COVID-19 on the background factors of suicidal behavior was assessed on a five-point scale and classified as (a) clearly present, (b) presumed to have had an impact, (c) impact unknown, (d) presumed to have had little impact, and (e) no impact. This study was conducted with the participation of four institutions and was approved by the ethics committees of each institution.

Results

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 64 people at all facilities. Of these, 24 were male (38%) and 40 were female (62%), with an average age of 35.7 (12-83) years old. The impact of COVID-19 was considered to be (a) in 2 cases, (b) in 14 cases, (c) in 10 cases, (d) in 18 cases, and (e) in 20 cases. A total of 16 suicide attempters were considered to have been affected by COVID-19, combining those who answered (a) and (b). The most common factors considered to be behind the suicide attempts of these 16 were, 'restrictions on hobbies and enjoyment' (50%), 'deterioration of family relationships' (44%), 'unable to meet friends and acquaintances,' 'increased financial losses and decreased income' (38%), and 'increased alcohol consumption' (31%).

Discussion

Indirect social impacts (economic impacts, changes in the occupational environment, changes in interpersonal relationships, and changes in living conditions) thought to have been caused by COVID-19 were background factors for suicide attempts.

Poster

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[P-4-06] Between Healing and Despair: A Narrative Psychosocial Review of Hidden Suicide Crisis in Bali

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Keywords : Suicide, Balinese Culture, Psychosocial Stressors, Tourism and Mental Health, Cultural and Spiritual Beliefs

Background: Bali is known as a tourist paradise for healing and spirituality. Behind the beauty depicted lies a neglected suicidality crisis, which has tended to increase in recent years. Suicide rates among Balinese locals are the highest in Indonesia in 2024. This paradox raises inquiries about the hidden cause of tourism-centric development on Balinese communities' mental wellness.

Objectives: This study aimed to analyze tourism, local cultural changes, and psychosocial stressors linked to suicidality among Balinese communities and uncover structural and cultural risk factors for suicide.

Methods: This study employed a narrative literature review approach. The search was conducted across PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar using keywords such as "Bali", "suicide", "tourism", "psychosocial", and "cultural stigma". Peer-reviewed articles, governmental reports, and relevant grey literature published between 2000 and 2024 are included as inclusion criteria. Relevant findings were analyzed thematically to investigate cultural and psychosocial dimensions of suicide risk among Balinese communities.

Results: Preliminary findings highlight five major results, including increased economic disparities between locals which exacerbate stress and hopelessness; cultural degradation linked to internal conflict and despair; stigma surrounding suicide that grown in Balinese traditional beliefs; *Banjar*, which is supposed to be social support institution, are weakening due to modernization; and mental health services remain centralized, with limited accessibility and integration with indigenous healing practices.

Conclusion: Suicidality crisis in Bali represents a profound sociocultural issue. Prevention is required beyond clinical intervention and includes culturally sensitive and community-based approaches. This crisis calls for an urgent psychiatric and policy response grounded in cultural understanding.

Poster

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Poster 4

[P-4-07] Psychosocial, communicating characteristics of social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors for mental health services.

*Osamu Tanaka¹, Yuiko Kakuta¹, Tomoko Tsutsumi¹, Yuuko Araseki¹, Minako Kodato¹, Rie Sato¹, Kazunori Hamada¹, Satoko Nakajima¹, Yoshihide Sorimachi² (1. Aomori Prefectural Mental Health and Welfare Center (Japan), 2. Aomori University of Health and Welfare (Japan))

Keywords : social withdrawal、 help seeking behaviors、 reciprocal communication skills

[Background] The problem of social withdrawal is a severe psychosocial problem in Japan. And there is current needs to explore their mental conditions, and to clarify how to take care and to utilize human resources for resolving it. We investigated demographic, and psychological factors of the social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors, comparing with the cases who were able to consult to our facilities, to aim searching for effective strategy for such persons. [Methods] Subjects (adolescent, adult persons 15 or over) were 133 cases lacking help seeking behaviors (91 males and 42 females), and 85 cases who were able to consult to our facilities (63 males and 22 females). We investigated demographic and psychological factors of both groups, including age, sex, duration of social withdrawal, psychiatric illnesses, adjustment problems in schools and in businesses, the degree of anxiety and impulsivity, physical illnesses, the degree of social withdrawal, communication relationships with family members, marriage, school careers, adverse childhood experiences scores (which was limited to the cases with help seeking behaviors), and suicide-related events (SREs). We compared every item of two groups, and investigated that which factors were contributed to communicating relationships with family members, and to their SREs, using t test and multiple logistic regression analysis.[Results] The factors of social withdrawal degree and impulsivity significantly contributed to communication relationships with family members, and those of impulsivity and psychiatric illnesses contributed to the SREs.[Discussions] The social withdrawal persons lacking help seeking behaviors were in isolated, impulsive states, and such states promoted to worsen the communication relationships with family members. To help family members get reciprocal, interactive communication skills, being lectured and trained by mental health stuffs, should be progressively promoted to treat them. This research was acknowledged by ethical committee of the association of mental health and welfare centers in Japan.