

Oral

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Oral 10

[O-10-01]

Cultural identities and personal subjectivities: Developing Critical Reflexivity to Address Biases and Engage in Culturally Safe Practice with Justice-Involved women

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[O-10-02]

Breaking barriers - Advancing mental health support to women in rural regions of Bali

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[O-10-03]

Anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation among transgender and gender diverse individual with gender-affirming care in South Korea by age group: multicenter cross-sectional study

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[O-10-04]

Critical Issues in Men's Mental Health: Cross-Cultural Comparisons Between Japan and the West

*Paul Capobianco¹ (1. Nanzan Anthropological Institute (Japan))

[O-10-05]

Engaging in parental alienation when undergoing separation and divorce

*Melina Nicole Kyranides¹, Jessica Hafetz² (1. University of Cyprus (Cyprus), 2. The University of Edinburgh (UK))

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Keywords : cultural identities, Community of practice, justice involved women, Reflexivity, positionality

Justice-involved women from racialized communities are disproportionately represented in the Canadian criminal justice system. Indigenous women, in particular, experience systemic violence, intergenerational trauma, and marginalization, shaped by historical and ongoing colonial structures. These realities underscore the importance of culturally safe and reflexive practices that account for cultural identities, personal subjectivities, and social positionalities in community-based and correctional services. However, practitioners often struggle to critically engage with their own identities and positionalities, question ingrained assumptions, and adjust their professional posture when working in intercultural settings. This presentation explores how the Elizabeth Fry Society of Quebec (EFSQ) Community of Practice (CoP) fosters staff awareness of positionality, identity, and power dynamics in their work with justice-involved women. Using a participatory research approach—including ethnographic observation, group discussions, and semi-structured interviews—this study examines both the CoP's implementation process and its impact on practitioners. Preliminary findings suggest that the CoP provides a critical and reflective learning space where staff can gain awareness of their own subjectivities, recognize biases, and navigate the complexities of intercultural interactions. A key component of this process involves analyzing transference and countertransference in intercultural contexts, where practitioners' own experiences, cultural backgrounds, and unconscious biases can shape their perceptions of and interactions with the women they support. By examining the emotional and psychological dynamics at play in intervention, staff members become more aware of the implicit projections and relational patterns that may reinforce or challenge existing power structures. By placing cultural identities, personal subjectivities, and relational dynamics at the center of intervention, this research highlights the transformative potential of critical reflexivity in decolonizing social practices. Findings contribute to the growing, yet still limited, literature on intercultural competency, self-awareness, transference, countertransference, and ethical engagement in Quebec's judicial and social service systems.

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[O-10-02] Breaking barriers - Advancing mental health support to women in rural regions of Bali

*Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana¹, Cokorda Rai Adi Pramatha¹, Na Liu², Mingyue Guo², Manoj Abraham Thomas², Linh Khanh Chu², Putu Aryani¹ (1. Udayana University (Indonesia), 2. The University of Sydney (Australia))

Keywords : mental health、 Bali、 cultural integration、 women's health

Introduction:

In rural Bali, women face significant mental health challenges exacerbated by cultural stigma, scarce healthcare resources, and geographic isolation. These factors contribute to the systematic under-recognition and under-treatment of mental health conditions, resulting in prolonged psychological distress and diminished overall well-being. This study aims to examine the existing barriers to accessing mental health support and to inform the development of effective, culturally sensitive, community-based strategies specifically tailored to the needs of women in rural Balinese communities.

Methods:

This study employed an exploratory qualitative design in Karangasem District, Bali. Between November 2024 and January 2025, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 50 female residents and 4 local health providers. Interview transcripts were analyzed thematically, with particular attention to community language, help-seeking behaviors, and systemic gaps in mental health service provision.

Results:

Findings revealed critically limited mental health literacy. Women frequently used reductive terms like “buduh” (crazy), preventing nuanced understanding of milder conditions such as anxiety or depression. Many hesitated to share or hid psychosocial distresses due to normative gender expectations and fear of social judgment—a pervasive stigma, validated by health workers. Furthermore, a lack of awareness regarding available mental health services significantly hindered timely support.

Discussion:

This study underscores the urgent need for culturally adapted, accessible mental health services reflecting local beliefs and practices. Integrating traditional healing with modern therapies and using digital platforms for health promotion and self-screening, can enhance engagement and early symptom reporting. Addressing these cultural and systemic gaps via community-based initiatives offers a sustainable model for improving women's mental health in rural Bali and similar regions.

Conclusion:

Breaking barriers to mental health support for women in rural Bali requires an integrative approach that bridges cultural sensitivities and systemic service gaps. Scaling the proposed pilot model could serve as a blueprint for addressing similar challenges in other underserved regions.

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[O-10-03] Anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation among transgender and gender diverse individual with gender-affirming care in South Korea by age group: multicenter cross-sectional study

*Sun Young Lee^{1,2}, Ssirai Kim², Eunsil Lee^{2,3} (1. Seoul National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Korean Initiative for Transgender Health (Korea), 3. Soonchunhyang University Hospital (Korea))

Keywords : Transgender and gender-diverse persons、 Depression、 Suicide

Backgrounds

Little is known about mental health of transgender and gender-diverse (TGD) individuals with gender-affirming care (GAC) in South Korea. This study aimed to investigate anxiety, depression, and suicidal ideation of TGD individuals by age group.

Methods

A multicenter prospective survey study was conducted from January to October 2024 at eight medical institutions providing GAC in Korea. The study population was TGD individuals with GAC. Age groups were categorized into 4 groups based on age distribution (18~24, 25~29, 30~39, and over 40). The study outcomes were depression evaluated by patient health questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), anxiety assessed by generalized anxiety disorder-7 (GAD-7), and life-long and past 12-month self-harm and suicidal ideation, plan, and attempt. Multivariable logistic regression analyses were conducted to evaluate associated factors for study outcome.

Result

Total 844 TGD individual responded including 442 transwomen (52.4%), 258 transmen (30.6%), 100 nonbinary assigned males at birth (AMAB) (11.8%), and 44 nonbinary assigned females at birth (AFAB) (4.6%). The median (interquartile range) age was 28 (24-33) years old. Half were in their 20s (18~24 29.0%, 25~29 30.5%, 30~39 31.8%, and over 40 8.8%). A total of 25.7% reported moderate to severe depression and 17.3% experienced moderate to severe anxiety. Respondents experienced self-harm (51.9%/13.0%), suicidal ideation (75.4%/30.8%), plan (48.0%/16.1%), and attempt (32.6%/5.2%) in the life-long period and past 12 months, and all decreased with older age group (all p-value<0.01). The younger age group, transwoman and nonbinary AMAB identity was associated with higher risk of depression, anxiety, and past 12-month suicidal ideation in logistic regression model.

Conclusion

Korean TGD individuals experienced various mental health problems including depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideation, plan, and attempts. This was particularly serious in young TGD individuals in their 20s. Mental health support is needed for young TGD individuals in South Korea.

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[O-10-04] Critical Issues in Men's Mental Health: Cross-Cultural Comparisons Between Japan and the West

*Paul Capobianco¹ (1. Nanzan Anthropological Institute (Japan))

Keywords : Cross-Cultural Psychiatry、 Men's Mental Health、 Masculinity and Mental Health、 Japan、 Mental Health Disparities

Over the past two decades, research on men's mental health has expanded considerably. Interdisciplinary scholars have increasingly examined persistent disparities affecting men's mental health and well-being and have debated how best to address these challenges in clinical and public health contexts. Many such studies seek to foster men's mental health while avoiding the tendency to blame men for their mental health challenges, a perspective notably absent from much research on the topic. However, the overwhelming majority of this research has been conducted in Western settings, particularly in North America, the UK, and Australia. There are thus significant gaps in our understanding of men's mental health issues in non-Western contexts. To better understand men's mental health from a cross-cultural perspective, this presentation draws on key findings from authoritative reviews of Western literature and compares them with relevant clinical and psychological studies from Japan. Using a selective literature review, the presentation highlights five recurring themes in Western studies: men's disproportionately high suicide rates, reluctance to seek psychological help, higher rates of substance abuse, underdiagnosis of depression, and the role of masculinity in shaping mental health outcomes. The prevalence of these critical issues in the Japanese context suggests their transnational and transcultural relevance. In addition, the review identifies culturally specific mental health issues unique to Japan, further expanding our understanding of how societal norms shape male psychological distress. By contextualizing these issues within both Western and Japanese frameworks, this presentation discusses the implications of these issues for men's mental health research in cross-cultural and global contexts. The presentation concludes by considering how recognizing both these commonalities and culturally distinct issues can inform future public mental health interventions and policy approaches to men's mental health.

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[O-10-05] Engaging in parental alienation when undergoing separation and divorce

*Melina Nicole Kyranides¹, Jessica Hafetz² (1. University of Cyprus (Cyprus), 2. The University of Edinburgh (UK))

Keywords : Parental Alienation、Parent-Child Bond Breaking Behaviors、Relational Aggression、Psychopathic Traits、Narcissistic Traits

Hostile co-parenting can escalate during separation and divorce with significant ramifications on family relationships. The purpose of the present study was to determine how relational aggression targeting the parent-child relationship (i.e., parent-child bond breaking) is associated with relational aggression targeting the co-parent (former romantic partner). The sample consisted of 396 divorced/separated parents who were co-parenting at least one child with their former partner. Participants from Cyprus, Greece and the UK completed measures assessing their engagement in different forms of relational aggression more specifically (a) towards their former romantic partner and (b) targeting the bond their former partner has with their child(ren). Additionally, parents completed self-reports assessing (c) if they experienced relational victimization from their former romantic partner, (d) if they experienced parental alienation from their child(ren), as well as (e) measures assessing maladaptive personality traits (psychopathic and narcissistic traits). Results suggest that parents who reported experiencing elevated levels of romantic relational victimization from their former romantic partners reported more frequent engagement in both forms of relational aggression. Maladaptive personality traits (both psychopathic and narcissistic traits) were linked with romantic relational aggression in the UK and Cyprus while only psychopathic traits were linked to relationally aggressive behaviors targeting the former romantic partner in the sample obtained from Greece. Interestingly only elevated psychopathic traits and if the parent reported experiencing alienation from their child(ren) were associated with elevated levels of parent-child bond-breaking behaviors and this finding was restricted to the Cyprus sample. The positive association among the two forms of relational aggression suggest that parent-child bond-breaking is best understood in the context of wider engagement in relational aggression literature, however each form of relational aggression has its unique distinctions which need to be considered when developing prevention and intervention programs.