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Poster 9

[P-9-01]

Relationship between Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being in Dance Events Using Metaverse.

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[P-9-02]

Interplay between serum IL-1β and BDNF in modulating antidepressant response: Insights from a prospective clinical study

*Jae-Min KIM[1] (1. Chonnam National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-9-03]

Effects of Methylphenidate on the Cognitive Functions and Electroencephalographic Characteristics of Drug-Naïve Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

*Chi-Yung Shang[1], Hong-Hsiang Liu[2], Ming-Hsien Hsieh[1], Susan Shur-Fen Gau[1] (1. National Taiwan University Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Fu Jen Catholic University (Taiwan))

[P-9-04]

Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvan alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

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[P-9-05]

Isolation in a Fully Connected World: From Dostoevsky to Thunderbolts

*Yulia Furlong[1] (1. University of Western Australia (Australia))

[P-9-06]

Are related the Psychological Inflexibility and their subprocess with Psychopathological symptoms in adolescents with and without psychiatric care?

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[P-9-01] Relationship between Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being in Dance Events Using Metaverse.

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Keywords：Virtual Reality、Metaverse、Well-Being

Dance events using metaverse provide a novel experience that transcends physical limitations. These are expected to have psychological and physical impacts. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impacts of metaverse dance events on psychological well-being and satisfaction, and to clarify the relationship between these impacts.We also analyzed between-group differences in happiness and satisfaction based on equipment used for participation and exercise habits.A dance event was held on the cluster metaverse platform. Afterwards, the results of a questionnaire survey by 26 participants were analyzed. Survey items included satisfaction (10-point scale), psychological well-being, stress reduction, and exercise load (all on a 5-point likert scale). Equipment used for participation exercise habits, and physical improvement were evaluated. The relationships among psychological well-being, satisfaction, stress reduction, and exercise load were analyzed using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. A t-test was used for between-group comparisons by equipment used and exercise habits.By gender, 42.3% male and 46.2% female.65.4% of respondents were over 30 years old. The reason of participation was “because I like exercise and dancing” by 34.6%. Stress decreased in 84.6% of the participants. We found significant positive correlations between. happiness and satisfaction (r=0.592), happiness and stress reduction (r=0.761). satisfaction and stress reduction (r=0.411). However, there was no significant difference in the comparison between the groups based on the presence or absence of exercise habits and the difference in the use of VR devices. The means of satisfaction, happiness, and stress reduction were slightly higher for VR device users and exercise enthusiasts.This study showed that satisfaction with metaverse dance events may contribute to psychological well-being and stress reduction.

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[P-9-02] Interplay between serum IL-1β and BDNF in modulating antidepressant response: Insights from a prospective clinical study

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Keywords：depression、interleukin-1β、brain-derived neurotrophic factor、remission

Objective: To explore how interactions between serum interleukin-1 beta (sIL-1β) and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (sBDNF) influence outcomes of antidepressant treatment over a 12-week period in patients diagnosed with depressive disorders.
Methods: In a cohort of 1,086 patients undergoing naturalistic antidepressant treatment, we measured baseline sIL-1β and sBDNF levels. Treatment response was quantified by achieving a score of 7 or lower on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale at 12 weeks. We applied logistic regression models, adjusted for relevant demographic and clinical variables, to analyze the influence of these biomarkers on the likelihood of remission.
Results: Our analysis revealed that high sIL-1β levels significantly predicted non-remission in patients with lower sBDNF levels. However, in the subset of patients with elevated sBDNF levels, sIL-1β had no significant effect on remission rates. The predictive power of the interaction between sIL-1β and sBDNF was robust, maintaining significance after controlling for potential confounders.
Conclusion: This investigation underscores the critical interaction between neuroinflammatory and neuroplastic biomarkers in determining the efficacy of antidepressant treatments. Integrating such biomarker data can potentially personalize and optimize treatment strategies for depression. Ongoing studies should aim to uncover the specific biological pathways involved in these interactions to better tailor antidepressant therapy to individual patient profiles.

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[P-9-03] Effects of Methylphenidate on the Cognitive Functions and Electroencephalographic Characteristics of Drug-Naïve Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

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Keywords：Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder、Methylphenidate、Electroencephalographic characteristics、Cognitive Functions

Objective: This study investigated the effects of 12-week methylphenidate treatment on the cognitive functions and electrophysiological characteristics of drug-naïve children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods: We recruited 16 drug-naïve children with ADHD and 43 healthy controls. The behavioral symptoms and cognitive functions of all the participants were measured by Clinical Global Impression - Severity scale (CGI-S), ADHD Rating Scale-IV (ADHDRS-IV), and Continuous Performance Test (CPT). Children with ADHD received treatment with methylphenidate for 12 weeks. Electroencephalographic characteristics were assessed for both the ADHD group and the control group, at the baseline and after 12 weeks.

Results: The ADHD group had significantly more behavioral symptoms on CGI-S ($p < 0.001$), Inattention ($p < 0.001$), and Hyperactivity/Impulsivity ($p < 0.001$) of the ADHDRS-IV than the control group at baseline. Moreover, the ADHD group had longer reaction time (RT; $p=0.017$) and greater standard deviation of reaction time (RTSD; $p=0.004$) on the CPT than the control group at baseline. In contrast, there were no significant differences in the CGI-S, Inattention, Hyperactivity/Impulsivity, RT, or RTSD between the two groups after 12 weeks. The electrophysiologic characteristics, including network efficiency, peak alpha frequency, and eigenvector centrality, also showed improvement in the ADHD group after 12-week treatment.

Conclusions: Our findings revealed remarkable enhancements in the cognitive functions and electrophysiologic characteristics of drug-naïve children with ADHD following a 12-week course of methylphenidate treatment. These results indicated that cognitive functions and electrophysiologic characteristics might serve as valuable biomarkers for evaluating the effects of methylphenidate in children with ADHD.

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[P-9-04] Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvan alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

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Keywords：small peoples、ethnicity、Tuvans、steroid hormones、compulsive alcoholism

Objective: Affective disorders and alcoholism are associated with impaired hormonal metabolism and regulation of the negative feedback mechanism, according to which Cortisol released from the adrenal glands inhibits the production of corticotropin-releasing hormone, as a result of which the content of adrenocorticotropichormone (ACTH) and Cortisol increases abnormally. Material and Methods: The study included 38 patients with alcoholism only men Russian, 30 patients - Tuvans and 23 healthy volunteers, standardized to the main group in age. Patients were treated at the Department of Addictive States Mental Health Research Institute and at the Republican Narcological Dispensary. The studies of ACTH, Cortisol were determined with use kits for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Results: In alcoholic patients of Tuvan nationality, deeper shifts in the increase in ACTH and Cortisol levels were revealed compared to ethnic Russian patients, which is associated with a high risk of developing alcohol dependence and a highly progressive course of the disease.The indicator of the Cortisol/ACTH ratio (Index Ratio - IR) in the blood of alcoholic Russians and Tuvans significantly (1.5 times) differs from that in healthy individuals.Conclusion: The background level of dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in patients of Tuvan nationality is significantly more pronounced and is a predictor of the formation of alcohol dependence.

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[P-9-05] Isolation in a Fully Connected World: From Dostoevsky to Thunderbolts

*Yulia Furlong[1] (1. University of Western Australia (Australia))

Keywords：1.Youth mental health、2.Loneliness and disconnect、3.Narrative psychiatry、4.Digital culture、5.Human flourishing

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Young people today have unprecedented access to digital communication yet report rising levels of loneliness and declining emotional well-being. Although adolescence has traditionally been a time of carefree optimism, it is now increasingly marked by psychological distress. This paper examines the resurgence of older cultural narratives that resonate with these emotional experiences, offering insight into the inner lives of digitally saturated but emotionally isolated youth.

A striking example is the viral popularity of Fyodor Dostoevsky's *White Nights* on TikTok, where its themes of longing, alienation, and the ache for connection have struck a chord with Generation Z. The narrator, a dreamer alienated from society, forms a brief but poignant bond that breaks through his isolation. The novella validates the emotional world of young readers, reaffirming the need for meaningful connection with the quiet but powerful message: "You are not alone."

These motifs echo in contemporary storytelling. In Marvel's *Thunderbolts* (2025), the central antagonist, the "Void," brings despair and darkness that threatens New York. It is not defeated by individual force, but through shared vulnerability and reluctant collaboration. The story portrays the isolation of today's youth and serves as a metaphor for nihilism, depression, and internal shame. It is a powerful representation of contemporary emotional struggle: progress emerges from a collective yearning for authentic connection.

This cultural convergence is mirrored in empirical work such as Harvard's Human Flourishing Program, which integrates psychology, philosophy, and public health to promote well-being. A recent longitudinal study by Kim and colleagues (2024), based on over 11,000 U.S. adolescents, showed that increased positive affect during adolescence predicted better mental health, reduced loneliness, and greater well-being in adulthood.

Together, these narratives affirm the need to foster emotional and relational connections in youth. In a hyperconnected but emotionally fragmented world, healing begins with recognition, empathy, and shared humanity.

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[P-9-06] Are related the Psychological Inflexibility and their subprocess with Psychopathological symptoms in adolescents with and without psychiatric care?

*Ernesto Magallon-Neri[1,2], Sandra Mateus-Gómez[1], Josep Lluís Matalí[3], Elena Flores[3], Daniel Ilzarbe[4], Rosa Díaz[4] (1. Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071 (Spain), 3. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology Department of Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona (Spain), 4. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology. Institute of Neurosciences. Hospital Clínic Universitari of Barcelona (Spain))

Keywords：psychological inflexibility、psychopathological symptoms、adolescents

Objective: To examine the relationships between different processes linked to psychological inflexibility (cognitive fusion and experience avoidance) with a global index of psychopathological symptoms. Method: in a sample of adolescents (n= 248; 58,8% women; 136 community subjects and 102 psychiatric patients) from Barcelona Spain, were applied: the Avoidance and Fusion Questionnaire for Youth (AFQ-Y) and the Symptom Assessment Questionnaire (SA-45) to analyze their Global Severity Index (GSI) of psychopathological symptoms. Results: significant correlations were identified ($r = .68$ in community adolescents and $r = .72$ in clinical sample; $p < .001$), between psychological inflexibility and GSI. Also, cognitive fusion and experience avoidance were related significantly to GSI. Subsequently, linear regression analysis identified a high capacity to explain the GSI starting from psychological inflexibility and their subprocesses, in community adolescents the model with these three variables explains (R^2 adjusted = .505; $F = 46.84$; $p < .001$) and for clinical sample (R^2 adjusted = .538; $F = 40.16$; $p < .001$). Discussion: The concept of psychological inflexibility is partially related to global psychiatric distress; therefore, this would be a good indicator for screening psychopathology not focusing only on overtly pathological symptoms and could be useful for clinical and community adolescent samples.