

## Poster

📅 Sat. Sep 27, 2025 2:00 PM - 3:00 PM JST | Sat. Sep 27, 2025 5:00 AM - 6:00 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster Session  
(Foyer 2)

**Poster 22**

[P-22-01]

Factors related to the quality of life of people with mental disorders living in remote islands

\*Misako Hisamatsu<sup>1</sup>, Ayako Yamashita<sup>2</sup>, Norio Maeda<sup>3</sup>, Yasuhito Nerome<sup>2</sup> (1. Kumamoto Health Science University (Japan), 2. Kagoshima University (Japan), 3. Kio University (Japan))

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[P-22-02]

Involuntary Psychiatric Admission in East Asia: A Case-Vignette-Based Comparative Analysis in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

\*Kei Kobayashi<sup>1,2</sup>, Eisuke Sakakibara<sup>1</sup>, Shinsuke Kondo<sup>1</sup>, Kanna Sugiura<sup>2</sup>, Keijin Yamamura<sup>3</sup>, Kaori Usui<sup>2</sup>, Mayui Nara<sup>2</sup>, Satoe Takashima<sup>2</sup>, Asami Matsunaga<sup>2</sup>, Chiyo Fujii<sup>2</sup>, Kiyoto Kasai<sup>1</sup>, Toshiya Murai<sup>3</sup> (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan), 2. Department of Community Mental Health & Law, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Japan))

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[P-22-03]

Development of Contraceptive Education Program for Labor Migrants and Students from Vietnam

\*UKAWA Ko<sup>1</sup> (1. Taisho University (Japan))

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## [P-22-01] Factors related to the quality of life of people with mental disorders living in remote islands

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Keywords : people with mental disorders、 remote island、 quality of life

**Objectives:** This study aimed to identify the association between quality of life (QOL), sense of belonging, and social support for people with mental disabilities living in remote islands with and without psychiatric hospitals.

**Methods:** This cross-sectional study included individuals with mental disabilities living in remote islands with and without psychiatric hospitals in Japan. Questionnaires, consisting of items regarding participant demographics, living conditions, use of social resources, the World Health Organization QOL Assessment 26, the Japanese version of the Duke Social Support Index (DSSI-J), and the Sense of Belonging Scale for people with mental disorders, were distributed to these individuals. Binomial logistic regression analysis was conducted to analyze data from two groups, one with psychiatric hospitals on the island and one without psychiatric hospitals.

**Results:** A total of 77 valid responses were received. Among the respondents, 48 (62.3%) were male and 29 (37.7%) were female, with a mean age of 55.3 years. Further, 43 (55.8%) and 34 (44.2%) respondents resided in islands with and without psychiatric hospitals, respectively. Individuals with mental disabilities living on a remote island with psychiatric hospitals had significantly higher emotional, instrumental, and cognitive-evaluative support as well as psychological and physical QOL. Binomial logistic regression analysis that compared scales for remote islands with and without psychiatric hospitals revealed that living on a remote island with psychiatric hospitals was significantly associated with higher QOL (odds ratio = 2.198, 95% confidence interval: 1.095–4.413). No significant differences in the DSSI-J and sense of belonging were observed.

**Conclusion:** The availability of psychiatric hospitals affected the QOL of people with mental disabilities living in remote islands. Further, outreach, local understanding, and support from family and friends are important for a fulfilling life for such individuals.

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**Poster 22**

## [P-22-02] Involuntary Psychiatric Admission in East Asia: A Case-Vignette-Based Comparative Analysis in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

\*Kei Kobayashi<sup>1,2</sup>, Eisuke Sakakibara<sup>1</sup>, Shinsuke Kondo<sup>1</sup>, Kanna Sugiura<sup>2</sup>, Keijin Yamamura<sup>3</sup>, Kaori Usui<sup>2</sup>, Mayui Nara<sup>2</sup>, Satoe Takashima<sup>2</sup>, Asami Matsunaga<sup>2</sup>, Chiyo Fujii<sup>2</sup>, Kiyoto Kasai<sup>1</sup>, Toshiya Murai<sup>3</sup> (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan), 2. Department of Community Mental Health & Law, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Japan))

Keywords : Involuntary admission, East Asia, Cross-national comparison, Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

In recent years, discussions on Japan's mental health care system have been advancing, influenced by multiple factors including the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its subsequent Concluding Observations. A 2022 report by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare emphasized the need to establish a seamless, community-based support system that enables individuals with mental health challenges to live safely in their communities aligned with their preferences and needs. The report also called for revisions to both inpatient and community care, including a review of "Involuntary Hospitalization for Medical Care and Protection (Iryo-hogo)" from a rights-protection perspective. Key areas for consideration included the legitimacy of non-consensual admission, the family burden, and cross-national comparisons. As part of a government-funded study, we examined legal and procedural frameworks for involuntary psychiatric admission across seven regions: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, England, France, Germany, and three Canadian provinces. This poster focuses on the East Asian context, comparing Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—three jurisdictions with distinct yet regionally situated mental health systems. We used carefully structured case vignettes based on challenging situations for Japanese clinicians, aiming to explore how similar cases might be approached under differing legal and clinical frameworks. To understand how decisions regarding involuntary admission are made and implemented, we conducted interviews with clinicians involved in these processes across each setting's mental health system. Our findings reveal both jurisdiction-specific differences as well as shared challenges in balancing patient rights, safety, and care delivery. This poster aims to inform ongoing international discussions on mental health system design, with reference to the evolving expectations outlined in the CRPD.

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**Poster 22****[P-22-03] Development of Contraceptive Education Program for Labor Migrants and Students from Vietnam**

\*UKAWA Ko<sup>1</sup> (1. Taisho University (Japan))

Keywords : Labor Migrants、Vietnam、SRHR

As of the end of June 2024, the largest number of foreigners living in Japan were from China, followed by those from Vietnam. Their status of residence is Technical Intern Training or Specified Technical Skill. A characteristic of Vietnamese immigrants is that the male-female ratio is almost equal, and many are in their youth, which is a time when sexual activity becomes more active. After 2019, the Diet began discussing "Issues of unwanted pregnancy and childbirth of labor immigrants and foreign students staying in Japan." Therefore, a preliminary survey for developing "Psychological Education to Protect Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Vietnamese People" was conducted from 2019 to 2020. The survey conducted in two technical intern-sending institutions (national and private) in Vietnam revealed the following. (1) Vietnamese people have a low level of understanding of contraceptive methods, (2) Vietnamese people do not have information on how to obtain modern contraceptives (birth control methods) after arriving in Japan, (3) Vietnamese people have few opportunities to learn how to utilize necessary medical services in Japan, (4) Vietnamese women have difficulty in taking a positive attitude toward contraception, and (5) In the event of unwanted pregnancy, many Vietnamese people choose to have an abortion even in their home country. A video for "Contraceptive Education for Vietnamese Living in Japan" was created in response to these results. In addition, from 2022 to 2024, we conducted psychoeducation programs using the video at five technical internship-sending institutions (national and private) in Vietnam. We also measured changes in knowledge of "sexual and reproductive health and rights" before and after the programs. Based on the results of this study, we will discuss the challenges of culturally sensitive sex education for foreign residents.