

Symposium | Cultural Psychiatry : [Symposium 58] 25th Anniversary of the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)-Friendship and Research Collaboration

 Sat. Sep 27, 2025 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM JST | Sat. Sep 27, 2025 12:00 AM - 1:30 AM UTC  Session Room 5 (Conference Room A)

[Symposium 58] 25th Anniversary of the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)-Friendship and Research Collaboration

Moderator: Takahiro A. Kato (Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine),
Seok Woo Moon (Konkuk University Chungju Hospital)
Discussant: Toshihide Kuroki

[SY-58]

25th Anniversary of the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)-Friendship and Research Collaboration

Takahiro A. Kato¹, Moon Seok Woo², Muneyuki Suzuki³, Michiko Fujimoto⁴, Gi Whan Byeon⁵, Seng Yoon Kim⁶ (1. Hokkaido University (Japan), 2. Konkuk University Chungju Hospital (Korea), 3. Fukuma Hospital (Japan), 4. Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine (Japan), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea (Korea), 6. Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine (Korea))

[SY-58-01]

The academic solidarity and friendship between Japan & Korea (KJYPA)

*SEOK WOO MOON¹ (1. KONKUK UNIVERSITY MEDICAL COLLEGE (Korea))

[SY-58-02]

Korea Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) is a group cultural psychotherapy session for Korean and Japanese psychiatrists.

*Muneyuki Suzuki¹ (1. Fukuma Hospital (Japan))

[SY-58-03]

Trends in cultural psychiatry in the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference

*Michiko Fujimoto¹ (1. Health Care Division, Health and Counseling Center, The University of Osaka (Japan))

[SY-58-04]

Differential Effects of Soluble and Plaque Amyloid on Late-Life Depression: The Moderating Role of Tau Pathology

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[SY-58-05]

Hikikomori or Early-Onset Schizophrenia? Diagnostic and Therapeutic Considerations in Adolescent Social Withdrawal – A Case-Based Review

*Seng Yoon Kim¹, Jung Yeon Moon¹, Tae Young Choi¹ (1. Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine (Korea))

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Keywords : Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)、 Korea、 Japan、 Hikikomori、 Dementia

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[SY-58-01] The academic solidarity and friendship between Japan & Korea (KJYPA)

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Keywords : international exchange、academic solidarity、Young psychiatrists

This international academic meeting between two countries was founded by Professor Min Byung Kun of Korea and Professor Masahisa Nishizono of Japan, who hoped that psychiatrists from both countries would become friends and continue academic exchanges by opening a Korean-Japanese society. Thus, the first Korea-Japanese Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) was held in Fukuoka, Japan in 2000 under the name of "The Joint Workshop for Psychiatric Residents of Japan and Korea." Since then, this conference has been held alternately in Korea and Japan every year. At the request of Professor Min, who has emphasized the leadership of young psychiatrists, the OB members of both countries have been the main organizers of the conference since 2014, which has deepened mutual understanding and friendship between Japan and Korea in the overall field of psychiatry. As we enter the era of the 4th industrial revolution, international academic exchanges are becoming more active in all fields, and the field of psychiatry is no exception. As an international gathering that is conducted with friendship, the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Association (KJYPA) has quietly continued its role through academic exchanges for more than 20 years. Now, this KJYPA conference has become a meeting led by Professor Takahiro Kato of Japan and Professor Moon Seok Woo of Korea, who are the moderators today who have inherited the great will of the two founders. We sincerely hope that this KJYPC will become even more meaningful based on the academic solidarity and friendship that have been built between Japan and Korea.

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[SY-58-02] Korea Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) is a group cultural psychotherapy session for Korean and Japanese psychiatrists.

*Muneyuki Suzuki¹ (1. Fukuma Hospital (Japan))

Keywords : Personal cultural experience、 Political tensions between neighboring countries、 Personal close relationship、 Intimate community of fellow professionals、 Group cultural psychotherapy

KJYPC originated from the meeting and exchange between Professor Min Byung Kun and Professor Masahisa Nishizono. The two had strong feelings for each other's countries based on their personal experiences during World War II, and they were leaders who played pioneering roles in the development of psychiatry in their respective countries, instantly becoming close friends at the first encounter. They wanted to spread their close relationship to future generations. In 2000, a joint workshop for young Korean and Japanese psychiatrists started. Dr. Sasaki Yūnoshin, the director of Fukuma Hospital, who had lived in Korea before World War II, also fully supported the meeting. Exchanges between psychiatrists from the two countries blossomed, both on an individual level and on a group level. I, the presenter, participated firstly in 2009. It was deeply impressive experience that being embraced by this very intimate group despite being abroad. I was attracted to the community of fellow professionals from neighbouring countries and have continued to participate every year. With the retirement of the two leaders, young psychiatrists have taken the lead in running the conference since 2013. Despite political tensions and the COVID-19 pandemic, this group continues to this day. This meeting is like a group cultural psychotherapy session designed for psychiatrists from both countries. In this presentation, I would like to discuss the significance of this meeting for participants and tips for running it.

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[SY-58-03] Trends in cultural psychiatry in the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference

*Michiko Fujimoto¹ (1. Health Care Division, Health and Counseling Center, The University of Osaka (Japan))

Keywords : Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference、Cultural Psychiatry、Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Academy

The Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) was originally established by Prof. Byung Kun Min and Prof. Masahisa Nishizono as the Joint Workshop for Psychiatric Residents of Korea & Japan. Afterwards, the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Academy has held the conference every year as the organizer since 2013. The advantage of the KJYPC is the community mainly for the young psychiatrists who have promising possibilities in the future, and the face-to-face conference where the participants have a fruitful time. The presentation topics that showed the trends in psychiatry in Korea and Japan were various and different for these 20 years. The similarity and the difference of the psychiatric issues between Korea and Japan are affected by their cultures. The educational system for psychiatrists is also partially different between Korea and Japan. The KJYPC gives the good opportunity for young psychiatrists to know the cultural psychiatry in Korea and Japan, to discuss the psychiatric topics in the clinical practice, and to understand the persons one another beyond the country. In the presentation, the cultural effect on mental health in Japan will be also discussed.

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[SY-58-04] Differential Effects of Soluble and Plaque Amyloid on Late-Life Depression: The Moderating Role of Tau Pathology

*Gihwan Byeon¹, Su Hyung Kim², Sunghwan Kim³, Seunggyun Ha⁴, Yoo Hyun Um², Sheng-Min Wang³, Hyun Kook Lim^{3,5,6}, Dong Woo Kang¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, St. Vincent's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Division of Nuclear Medicine, Department of Radiology, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 5. Research Institute, NEUROPHET Inc.; Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 6. CMC Institute for Basic Medical Science, the Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

Keywords : Alzheimer Disease、Amyloid beta-Peptides、Tau Proteins、Depression

Background: Alzheimer's disease (AD) and late-life depression frequently co-occur, yet the interactive effects of AD pathologies on depressive symptoms remain unclear.

Aims: To examine how MDS-oligomerized amyloid-beta (OAβ), amyloid PET, and tau PET are associated with depressive symptoms in older adults across the cognitive spectrum.

Method: We analyzed 103 participants (24 cognitively normal, 54 with mild cognitive impairment, 25 with amyloid-positive dementia) who underwent amyloid/tau PET, plasma MDS-OAβ measurement, and clinical depression assessments (CSDD, HAM-D, GDS-SV). Generalized linear models were used to assess interaction effects.

Results: A significant negative interaction was found between MDS-OAβ and tau PET SUVR on depression scores. MDS-OAβ levels were positively associated with depression only in the low-tau group, but negatively in the high-tau group. Global amyloid SUVR predicted greater depression severity only in the high-tau subgroup.

Conclusions: The associations between amyloid markers and depression differ by tau pathology stage. MDS-OAβ and Amyloid PET SUVR may reflect distinct mechanisms underlying depression in the AD continuum.

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[SY-58-05] Hikikomori or Early-Onset Schizophrenia? Diagnostic and Therapeutic Considerations in Adolescent Social Withdrawal – A Case-Based Review

*Seng Yoon Kim¹, Jung Yeon Moon¹, Tae Young Choi¹ (1. Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine (Korea))

Keywords : Early onset schizophrenia, Hikikomori, Social withdrawal

Abstract:

Early-onset schizophrenia and hikikomori are two distinct yet interrelated phenomena that primarily affect adolescents and young adults. This case-based review explores these complexities through a clinical scenario, focusing on early recognition, assessment, and targeted pharmacological intervention.

Case:

A 17-year-old high school student was brought in by his parents after over a year of progressive social isolation, withdrawal from school, and confinement to his room. He exhibited minimal verbal communication, irregular sleep patterns, and functional decline. Initially, the clinical picture suggested hikikomori as prominent psychotic symptoms were not observed. Although there were persecutory ideas—such as believing that school friends were talking behind his back—they were not bizarre in nature. However, subtle behavioral cues—including occasional muttering, suspiciousness, and impaired emotional responsiveness—prompted further psychiatric evaluation. Over weeks of observation and structured interviews, signs consistent with early-onset schizophrenia emerged, including mild thought disorganization and negative symptoms. A diagnosis of schizophrenia was made. The patient started on aripiprazole but soon began to complain of akathisia. Although propranolol was administered, there was no improvement, and the patient subsequently reported a depressed mood and suicidal ideation. Therefore, the medication was switched to paliperidone. Following this change, the patient showed improvement in akathisia, as well as gradual enhancement in engagement, affect, and social functioning. After discharge, the patient has continued outpatient appointments, adhere to prescribed medications, Although the patient's level of functioning has declined compared to previous assessments, he is still able to maintain a certain degree of daily life while continuing to work.

Conclusion:

This case highlights the diagnostic complexity in distinguishing hikikomori from early-

onset schizophrenia in adolescents. Overlapping features such as isolation and functional decline can obscure underlying psychotic processes, particularly when positive symptoms are subtle or delayed. Early identification and intervention are crucial, as timely antipsychotic treatment may significantly alter the illness trajectory.