

Poster

 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC  Poster
Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-01]

Technology and Aging in Indonesia: Ethical and Cultural Reflections on Human Identity in Later Life

*Leonardo Alfonsius Paulus Lalenoh¹, Profitasari Kusumaningrum¹, Martina Wiwie Setiawan Nasrun¹ (1. Division of Geriatric Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-38-02]

Comparative Efficacy of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) vs. Varenicline for Smoking Cessation: A Systematic Review & Meta-Analysis

*Shilla Thomas Thomas¹, Sharon V S, Megha M, Mohammed Nadir, Omer Mohammed (1. Student (India))

[P-38-03]

Enriching global perspectives through a regional lens: Recognition, Assessment, and Management of Tardive Dyskinesia in Southeast Asia

*KOK YOON CHEE¹, Roongroj Bhidayasiri², Jin Kiat Ang³, Chun Man, Roger Ho^{4,5}, Ahmad Shahir Mawardi⁶, Adhi Wibowo Nurhidayat⁷, Pongsatorn Paholpak⁸, Pornjira Pariwatcharakul⁹, Thitima Sanguanvichaikul¹⁰, Eng Khean Ung¹¹, Natalia Dewi Wardani¹², Kah Loke, Brian Yeo¹³ (1. DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH, KUALA LUMPUR HOSPITAL, MALAYSIA (Malaysia), 2. Chulalongkorn Centre of Excellence for Parkinson's Disease & Related Disorders (ChulaPD), Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok (Thailand), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor (Malaysia), 4. Department of Psychological Medicine, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 5. Division of Life Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay (Hong Kong), 6. Department of Neurology, Hospital Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), 7. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, South Tangerang (Indonesia), 8. Department of Psychiatry, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen (Thailand), 9. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok (Thailand), 10. Department of Psychiatry, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry (Thailand), 11. Adam Road Medical Centre, Singapore (Singapore), 12. Department of Psychiatry, Diponegoro University, Central Java (Indonesia), 13. Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre, Singapore (Singapore))

[P-38-04]

Challenges and considerations in constructing image-based assessment of public attitudes towards potential child maltreatment: insights into interpretation issues through the eyes of trauma clinicians

*Emelie Louise Miller¹, Misari Oe¹, Motohiro Ozone¹ (1. Kurume Univ. dept. of Neuropsychiatry (Japan))

[P-38-05]

Discovery of molecular signature of long-Term Psychiatric Sequelae of COVID-19 through Proteome profiling of dried blood spots

*Myungjae Baik¹, Jong-Woo Paik¹, Eun Young Kim², Ah Rah Lee¹, Jong Woo Kim¹ (1. Kyung Hee University Hospital (Korea), 2. Seoul National University (Korea))

[P-38-06]

Mental health at intersections of disability, race, sexuality, and gender: A photo elicitation study with Canadian post-secondary students

*Jenny Hui¹, Roy Moodley¹ (1. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), University of Toronto (Canada))

Poster

📅 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster
Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-01] Technology and Aging in Indonesia: Ethical and Cultural Reflections on Human Identity in Later Life

*Leonardo Alfonsius Paulus Lalenoh¹, Profitasari Kusumaningrum¹, Martina Wiwie Setiawan Nasrun¹ (1. Division of Geriatric Psychiatry, Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

Keywords : technology、aging、ethical、cultural、older

Background

The rapid development of technology offers new possibilities for supporting older adults. However, its adoption raises ethical and cultural questions—particularly in Indonesia, where aging and caregiving are deeply shaped by tradition and communal values.

Objectives

This study explores how assistive technologies—such as hearing aids, mobility tools, and AI-based monitoring—affect perceptions of identity, autonomy, and human connectedness among Indonesian older adults.

Method

A conceptual literature review was conducted using English and Bahasa Indonesia sources, focusing on technology, culture, and aging. Five relevant articles were analyzed to identify emerging ethical and psychological themes.

Results

Technology was seen as both empowering and alienating. While it may enhance physical function and independence, many older adults expressed concerns about losing social roles, being left behind, or “becoming machines.” These anxieties were more pronounced where cultural expectations emphasized interdependence and humility in aging.

Conclusion

Technology must be integrated in ways that respect cultural frameworks and personal meaning. Rather than focusing solely on efficiency, we must ask how technology shapes the sense of self and human continuity in old age.

Poster

📅 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster
Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-02] Comparative Efficacy of Nicotine Replacement Therapy (NRT) vs. Varenicline for Smoking Cessation: A Systematic Review & Meta-Analysis

*Shilla Thomas Thomas¹, Sharon V S, Megha M, Mohammed Nadir, Omer Mohammed (1. Student (India))

Keywords : De addiction、Smoking cessation、Varenicline

Background & Aims Smoking cessation treatments are one of the most cost-effective preventive interventional treatments available across the world. Varenicline and nicotine replacement therapy (NRT) in various forms including nicotine patch or gums are effective pharmacological options available for smoking cessation. We conducted a meta-analysis to compare the efficacy of varenicline over NRT for long term smoking cessation. The primary outcome of interest is continued abstinence rate at 6 months. The secondary outcomes of interest include: end of care 7-day point prevalence, continued abstinence rates at 4 weeks, point prevalence at 6 months. **Methodology** A comprehensive literature search was carried out across PUBMED MEDLINE, Cochrane library, Science direct, Google scholar and ClinicalTrials.gov using search terms “varenicline” AND “nicotine” AND “smoking” AND “outcomes”. The initial search yielded 5582 articles out of which 8 studies were included in our meta analysis after primary screening and full text screening. **Results** Eight studies including 169,669 were included in meta-analysis. Continued abstinence rates at 6 months was achieved in 247 of 932 subjects who received varenicline therapy over 185 of 777 subjects who received NRT [pooled OR 1.32 (1.05-1.66)]. The pooled OR for varenicline therapy over NRT for end-of-care 7-day point prevalence abstinence [pooled OR 1.67 (1.07-2.60)] and continued abstinence rate at 4 weeks [pooled OR 1.53 (1.22-1.91)] were statistically significant. Abstinence point prevalence at 6 months was achieved in 159 of 501 subjects who received varenicline therapy over 81 of 301 subjects who received NRT [pooled OR 1.20 (0.87-1.66)]. **Conclusion** The use of varenicline is associated with better outcomes, such as continued abstinence rate at 6 months, end-of-care 7 day point-prevalence and continued abstinence at 4 weeks. However there is no difference at point-prevalence at 6 months following therapy with either varenicline or NRT.

Poster

📅 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC 🏢 Poster
Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-03] Enriching global perspectives through a regional lens: Recognition, Assessment, and Management of Tardive Dyskinesia in Southeast Asia

*KOK YOON CHEE¹, Roongroj Bhidayasiri², Jin Kiat Ang³, Chun Man, Roger Ho^{4,5}, Ahmad Shahir Mawardi⁶, Adhi Wibowo Nurhidayat⁷, Pongsatorn Paholpak⁸, Pornjira Pariwatcharakul⁹, Thitima Sanguanvichaikul¹⁰, Eng Khean Ung¹¹, Natalia Dewi Wardani¹², Kah Loke, Brian Yeo¹³ (1. DEPARTMENT OF PSYCHIATRY AND MENTAL HEALTH, KUALA LUMPUR HOSPITAL, MALAYSIA (Malaysia), 2. Chulalongkorn Centre of Excellence for Parkinson's Disease & Related Disorders (ChulaPD), Chulalongkorn University, Bangkok (Thailand), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine and Health Sciences, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Serdang, Selangor (Malaysia), 4. Department of Psychological Medicine, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 5. Division of Life Science, Hong Kong University of Science and Technology, Clear Water Bay (Hong Kong), 6. Department of Neurology, Hospital Kuala Lumpur, Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), 7. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, UIN Syarif Hidayatullah Jakarta, South Tangerang (Indonesia), 8. Department of Psychiatry, Khon Kaen University, Khon Kaen (Thailand), 9. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok (Thailand), 10. Department of Psychiatry, Somdet Chaopraya Institute of Psychiatry (Thailand), 11. Adam Road Medical Centre, Singapore (Singapore), 12. Department of Psychiatry, Diponegoro University, Central Java (Indonesia), 13. Mount Elizabeth Medical Centre, Singapore (Singapore))

Keywords : Tardive Dyskinesia, Tardive Syndrome, Southeast Asian Consensus

Tardive dyskinesia (TD), a movement disorder induced by dopamine receptor blocking agents (DRBAs), is not well recognized by most clinicians in Southeast Asia (SEA). Thus, guidance on assessment and management of TD is warranted. This consensus study aimed to provide recommendations on the assessment and management of TD in SEA. Eleven experts from the fields of neurology, neuropsychiatry, and psychiatry from Southeast Asian countries participated in the consensus development via the Modified RAND-UCLA Appropriateness Method, consisting of a review of literature, drafting clinical scenarios with ratings (Likert Scale: 1-9), followed by a face-to-face meeting that led to the recommendations. The expert panel recommended that patients taking DRBAs should be screened for TD every 6 months (Median [Mdn]: 9; Interquartile Range [IQR]: 8,9), regardless of the risk (Mdn: 8; IQR: 9,9). In cases where face-to-face physical consultation were not feasible, the panel agreed that TD could also be diagnosed (Mdn: 8; IQR: 7,9) or assessed (Mdn: 8; IQR: 8,9) during telemedicine video appointments. The panel also recommended vesicular monoamine transporter-2 (VMAT-2) inhibitors as the first-line treatment if available (Mdn: 9 IQR: 8,9). Other treatment options that were accessible in the region were also suggested.

Poster

📅 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-04] Challenges and considerations in constructing image-based assessment of public attitudes towards potential child maltreatment: insights into interpretation issues through the eyes of trauma clinicians

*Emelie Louise Miller¹, Misari Oe¹, Motohiro Ozone¹ (1. Kurume Univ. dept. of Neuropsychiatry (Japan))

Keywords : Child maltreatment、 Assessment tool、 Expert feedback、 Public perceptions

Enhanced understanding of public attitudes towards child maltreatment (CM) and improved cultural sensitivity is necessary to advance childhood abuse and neglect prevention. Today, images are commonly at the forefront of people's attention, creating opportunities to utilize the medium in childhood trauma research. The present cross-national project's overall aim is to develop an image-based assessment tool to measure public perceptions of potential child maltreatment, including possible gender effects through varying portrayed gender of parent and child. The project departs from Japan that offers an exciting vantage point with its recent changes in child abuse prevention laws and succeeding debates on parental practices. The first step in the assessment construction consisted of three focus group discussions with seven Japanese trauma professionals, who work as psychiatrists or psychologists. The participants read, wrote, and discussed numerous fictional scenarios of obvious and potential parental physical, sexual, and emotional abuse, and physical and emotional neglect. A thematic analysis of the focus group discussions resulted in four themes: The inherent dilemma in illustrating ambiguity, Trauma co-occurrence and category confusion, Mental segregation of physical abuse and corporal punishment and Challenges in portrayal of gender. The subjective nature of what is viewed as constituting CM remains strong, even among professionals within the same sociocultural context. Problems in portraying the potential, limits regarding category distinctions, cultural variations in where lines are drawn between physical abuse and corporal punishment, and illustration of gender require further consideration prior to final item generation and trial assessment of public perceptions.

Poster

📅 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster
Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-05] Discovery of molecular signature of long-Term Psychiatric Sequelae of COVID-19 through Proteome profiling of dried blood spots

*Myungjae Baik¹, Jong-Woo Paik¹, Eun Young Kim², Ah Rah Lee¹, Jong Woo Kim¹ (1. Kyung Hee University Hospital (Korea), 2. Seoul National University (Korea))

Keywords : Proteomics、 COVID-19、 long COVID、 Psychiatric Sequelae

Neuropsychiatric Sequelae are a major feature of post-acute sequelae of SARS-CoV-2 (PASC, known as long COVID), which has been major public health concern. Here, we aimed to identify molecular signatures reflecting PASC with psychiatric morbidities using dried blood spot (DBS) proteomic analysis. Study participants comprised 51 COVID-19 survivors ≥ 60 days after acute infection and categorized into three groups; clinically diagnosed with new onset psychiatric disorders (n=16, psychiatric PASC), persistent symptoms but without psychiatric disorders (n=18, general PASC), and symptomatically recovered (n=17, Recovered). Through The LC-MS/MS analysis, we identified a total of 1,604 proteins. Protein panel including Isoform 1 of Fibronectin, Sorbitol dehydrogenase, Cytosolic acyl coenzyme A thioester hydrolase, and Apolipoprotein A-II, could differentiate psychiatric PASC from recovered group at an AUC of 0.898 (95% CI: 0.7-1). Filamin-A and Vacuolar protein sorting-associated protein VTA1 homolog distinguished Psychiatric PASC groups from General PASC at an AUC of 0.823 (95% CI: 0.585-1). These proteins, which are involved in broad range of biological function such as cytoskeleton, cell membrane and immune response to viral infection, have suggested as potential biomarker of COVID 19 infection in recent literatures. Additional decision tree analysis showed that Alpha-synuclein, Pyruvate kinase PKM, and SORD performed well to distinguish three groups with an 82% classification accuracy. These proteins suggest that alteration of the immune, glucose and lipid metabolism pathways in response to SARS-CoV-2 infection and subsequent neuroinflammation and neurodegeneration were involved in clinical phenotype of psychiatric PASC. Our findings provide insights to potential molecular mechanisms of psychiatric PASC and suggest useful biomarkers for psychiatric disorders in the long-term clinical course of COVID-19.

Poster

📅 Sun. Sep 28, 2025 11:00 AM - 12:00 PM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 2:00 AM - 3:00 AM UTC 🏛️ Poster
Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 38

[P-38-06] Mental health at intersections of disability, race, sexuality, and gender: A photo elicitation study with Canadian post-secondary students

*Jenny Hui¹, Roy Moodley¹ (1. Ontario Institute for Studies in Education (OISE), University of Toronto (Canada))

Keywords : Cultural psychiatry, Student mental health, Racial minorities, Sexual and gender minorities, Disability and chronic illness

Post-secondary students across the world report rising rates of depression, anxiety, and psychological distress, linked to academic pressure, financial strain, social isolation, and systemic discrimination within (and outside of) educational institutions. There is thus growing demand for psychiatric and mental health supports across post-secondary campuses globally—particularly for students with multiple marginalized identities.

This qualitative study explores the mental health-related experiences of Canadian post-secondary students who are (1) disabled and/or chronically ill, (2) queer and/or transgender, (3) Black, Indigenous, people of colour (QTBIPOC). These students experience compounding effects of racism, ableism, homophobia, and transphobia, which in turn impact their mental health and coping.

This study will engage approximately 15 participants who are enrolled at Canadian post-secondary institutions, and who self-identify as disabled and chronically ill QTBIPOC. Participants will take part in *photo elicitation interviews*—a 90-minute individual interview where they can bring and discuss photographs that reflect their mental health experiences. Through this arts-based approach, participants are encouraged to articulate complex narratives of distress, coping, and resilience. Constructivist grounded theory methods will be used to analyze data; qualitative coding will identify recurrent themes in participants' interviews. Results will convey core themes related to (1) students' understanding of mental health; (2) factors that negatively impact mental health; (3) ways of coping in the face of challenges; and (4) factors that promote thriving. These core themes will form a theoretical framework capturing the mental health experiences of disabled and chronically ill QTBIPOC students.

This study builds knowledge about how cultural factors (e.g., race, sexuality, gender, disability status) influence student mental health, and in turn psychiatric research and practice. This study aims to inform the development of culturally sensitive psychiatric supports for students, and lay groundwork for future research focused on the mental health experiences and care needs of multiply marginalized post-secondary students.