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Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 28

[P-28-01]

Identification of the right gene for Child and Adult ADHD: A Systematic Review

*Nor Ellisha Ismail¹, Shalisah Sharip¹, Suriati Mohamed Saini¹, Siti Aishah Sulaiman¹ (1. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia))

[P-28-02]

Salivary Alpha-Amylase in Psychiatric Disorders: A Systematic Review

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[P-28-03]

Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping of Brain Iron levels in three major psychiatric disorders

*Jinni Lin¹, Wei Wei¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-28-04]

Less Scrolling, More Living: Exploring the Impact of Fear of Missing Out, Self-Control, and Impulsivity on Nomophobia Among Generation Z in Indonesia from a Gender Perspective

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[P-28-05]

ASD characteristics in adults with ADHD

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[P-28-06]

Comparison of ADOS-2 Module 4 scores in clinical adults with ASD and ADHD

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[P-28-07]

Electroacupuncture effects on cortisol levels and explosive behavior in Intermittent Explosive Disorder patients - Grant Contest2

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[P-28-01] Identification of the right gene for Child and Adult ADHD: A Systematic Review

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Keywords : Gene、ADHD、Adult、review

Introduction: Attention Deficit and Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD) is a psychiatric disorder identified in childhood that continues in adulthood that impairing quality of life if not appropriately managed. A lot of research has indicated that DRD4 may be involved in ADHD in children with little information for adult ADHD. Thus, the aim of this review to determine which candidate genes show consistent evidence of association with child as well as adult with ADHD.

Method: We performed a literature search in four databases which are PubMed, Scopus, ScienceDirect and Google Scholar to find pertinent studies for the review. Final papers chosen were 20 child ADHD and 5 adult ADHD from the total of 344 papers in the range of 10 years from 2014 to 2024.

Result: The finding of this review showed that the key genes in ADHD are COMT, LPHN3 and DRD4 genes have direct association with both adult ADHD and child based. The number of children participants are 6,002 individuals, both ADHD patients and control groups across all research. The number of adults participants are 78,926 across the research articles. The number of male and female participants varies.

Conclusion: This genetic review provide insight the significant hereditary component of ADHD across all ages. This information is crucial to that help clinician and researcher developed age appropriate intervention and prevention strategies that enhance quality of life

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[P-28-02] Salivary Alpha-Amylase in Psychiatric Disorders: A Systematic Review

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Keywords : Saliva Alpha-Amylase、 Psychiatric disorders、 chronic stress

Introduction: Salivary alpha-amylase (sAA) is an enzyme that changes when a human being is faced with stress, and its secretion is by activating the autonomic nervous system. The impact of stress on salivary alpha-amylase (sAA) production has been investigated since the late 1970s with controversial findings. Further studies manage to find a relationship between these two. **Objective:** This paper particularly focus on the association between salivary alpha amylase (sAA) and various mental illness and chronic stress. **Method:** We conducted the searches in Pubmed, Scopus and Web of Science Core Collection. We included the search terms “salivary alpha amylase”, “chronic stress”, “psychiatric disorders” and “mental illness” to find the relevant papers. The searches on 3 online databases resulted in 2049 papers, 641 of them removed because of duplication. After the papers screened, we included 16 studies in this paper, the methods to measure salivary alpha-amylase varies in the papers. We provide descriptive statistics to compare the results of the articles. **Results:** Seven articles discussed sAA in Major Depressive Disorder (MDD). These studies shown mixed results regarding the sAA levels on depressed and non-depressed individuals. Three papers described the sAA in schizophrenia patients. The sAA as neurobiological measurement as indicators for stress has been proposed to be altered in schizophrenia patients. The study of HPA axis in Social Anxiety Disorder previously investigated the cortisol levels with controversial results. Thoma et al (2011) studied the neurobiological marker in Bosnian War refugees with posttraumatic stress disorder. The graphic of sAA in PTSD showed an increase with significant difference in the slope between group. Paszynska et al (2019) held a research including 92 anorexia nervosa patients and 75 healthy controls to measure the neurobiological marker including sAA. The research concluded that there is no significant differences of sAA between anorexia nervosa individuals and healthy controls. **Conclusion:** The results show that the relationship between sAA and psychiatric disorders is still inconsistent. However, sAA can be a neurobiological indicator for various psychiatric disorders.

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[P-28-03] Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping of Brain Iron levels in three major psychiatric disorders

*Jinni Lin¹, Wei Wei¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

Keywords : major depressive disorder、bipolar disorder、schizophrenia、Quantitative Susceptibility Mapping、Brain Iron

Objective: This study analyzes brain iron level changes in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD), bipolar disorder (BD), and schizophrenia (SCZ), and explores their association with clinical symptoms. **Methods:** We enrolled 62 MDD patients, 60 BD patients, 53 SCZ patients, and 91 healthy controls (HC). Clinical symptoms were assessed using the Positive and Negative Syndrome Scale (PANSS), the Young Mania Rating Scale (YMRS), and the Hamilton Depression Scale (HAMD). Participants underwent 3.0 T magnetic resonance imaging for quantitative susceptibility mapping and T1-weighted images. Deep gray matter nuclei and cortical regions were segmented using atlas templates. Analysis of covariance was employed to investigate susceptibility differences among groups in each brain region, and partial least squares correlation analysis assessed correlations between abnormal brain iron levels and clinical symptoms. **Results:** MDD patients showed significantly lower brain iron levels in the nucleus accumbens, substantia nigra, red nucleus, and subthalamic nuclei compared to HC. The BD group showed lower brain iron levels in the substantia nigra and subthalamic nucleus, but higher levels in the parietal cortices. SCZ patients exhibited higher iron levels in the putamen, nucleus accumbens, ventral pallidum, red nucleus, and various cortical regions, with lower levels in the external pallidum, internal pallidum, substantia nigra, and subthalamic nucleus. Compared to MDD, BD had higher iron levels in several regions, while SCZ showed increased levels in multiple areas compared to both MDD and BD. Significant correlations were found between brain iron levels and HAMD scores in MDD ($P = 0.001$) and BD ($P < 0.001$), and between brain iron levels and PANSS scores in SCZ ($P < 0.001$). **Conclusion:** This study identifies distinct patterns of abnormal brain iron levels across MDD, BD, and SCZ, with correlations to clinical symptoms, suggesting that dysregulation of iron metabolism may contribute to the neuropathology of these disorders.

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[P-28-04] Less Scrolling, More Living: Exploring the Impact of Fear of Missing Out, Self-Control, and Impulsivity on Nomophobia Among Generation Z in Indonesia from a Gender Perspective

*Berliana Widi Scarvanovi¹, Chyntia Widhi Pratiwi¹, Dwiana Hendrawati² (1. Universitas Sebelas Maret (Indonesia), 2. Politeknik Negeri Semarang (Indonesia))

Keywords : Nomophobia, FOMO, Impulsivity, Self-Control

This study examines the role of fear of missing out (FOMO), self-control, and impulsivity on nomophobia among Generation Z in Indonesia. The rising prevalence of nomophobia in this demographic raises concerns about its psychological and social impacts. A quantitative approach was employed, utilizing a survey of 300 Generation Z respondents selected through cluster random sampling. Data were analyzed using multiple linear regression to assess the influence of independent variables on nomophobia. Results revealed that FOMO significantly and positively predicted nomophobia ($\beta = 0.838$, *sig.* 0.000), while self-control exhibited a significant negative association ($\beta = -0.127$, *sig.* 0.000). Impulsivity, however, showed no statistically significant effect (*sig.* 0.056). Simultaneously, the combined influence of FOMO, self-control, and impulsivity significantly predicted nomophobia (*sig.* 0.000). A significant gender disparity was observed, with females reporting higher nomophobia levels than males (*sig.* 0.000). These findings underscore the critical role of managing FOMO and enhancing self-control to mitigate nomophobia in Generation Z. The study highlights the need for psychological interventions and digital literacy programs tailored to address these factors, particularly considering gender-specific vulnerabilities.

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Poster 28**[P-28-05] ASD characteristics in adults with ADHD**

*Shizuka Seki¹, Hiroaki Ishii¹, Hirohisa Suzuki¹, Dan Nakamura¹, Yoshihumi Nakamura¹, Miho Imai², Takeru Mizuno², Kenji Sanada¹, Akira Iwanami¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Showa University, School of Medicine (Japan), 2. Karasuyama Hospital of Showa University (Japan))

Keywords : Attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder、Autism Spectrum Disorder、Employment rates

ADHD (attention-deficit hyperactivity disorder) is a developmental disorder characterized by inattention, hyperactivity, and impulsivity. Long-term studies focusing on children with ADHD have shown that symptoms generally persist into adulthood, albeit to varying degrees, and in recent years, the number of adults seeking treatment for ADHD has been increasing. The prevalence of ADHD is reported to be as high as 4% in adults, making it one of the most common mental disorders in adulthood. It has garnered significant attention both in the medical field and in society at large. In ADHD, cases involving difficulties in interpersonal relationships and communication are not uncommon. These can be divided into two types: those who exhibit ASD-like characteristics from birth and those in whom interpersonal difficulties become prominent around puberty. The present study focused on ASD characteristics in adult ADHD and examined their association with subject background and ADHD symptoms. The participants were adults with ADHD who visited the ADHD specialty clinic at Showa University Karasuyama Hospital. A total of 146 participants (81 males and 65 females, mean age 32.4, SD 10.1 years) were analyzed. Compared to the low AQ group (74 cases), the high AQ group (72 cases) showed statistically significant higher scores on the CAARS inattention/memory problems, self-concept problems, DSM-IV hyperactivity/impulsivity symptoms, DSM-IV combined ADHD symptoms, and ADHD indices. However, no statistically significant differences were observed in employment rates. Additionally, when evaluating the correlation between employment rates and AQ and CAARS, significant correlations were found with several CAARS indices. These results suggest that ADHD symptoms are strongly associated with living conditions in ADHD, but that ASD symptoms in ADHD are likely to be secondary symptoms.

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[P-28-06] Comparison of ADOS-2 Module 4 scores in clinical adults with ASD and ADHD

*YOICHI HANAWA¹, WAKAHO HAYASHI¹, DAN NAKAMURA¹, HIROHISA SUZUKI¹, YURIKO IWAMI¹, KEISUKE AOYAGI¹, NOBUYUKI SAGA¹, SHIZUKA SEKI¹, MISATO YAMAUCHI¹, YUDAI NAGATSUKA¹, AKIRA IWANAMI¹ (1. Showa Medical University Psychiatry Department (Japan))

Keywords : developmental disorder、autism spectrum disorder、attention deficit hyperactivity disorder

Introduction: There are a lot of similarities in clinical symptoms and behavioral problems between Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) and Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), but only a few studies examined the overlap between both disorders in adults. This study compared ASD symptoms in adults with ASD, ADHD, and neurotypical controls using the test Autism Diagnostic Observation Schedule, Second Edition (ADOS-2), which is the gold standard assessment tool for ASD diagnosis.

Methods: 69 adults with ADHD, 50 adults with ASD, and 31 healthy adults were included. The participants completed Module 4 of the ADOS-2, Autism Spectrum Quotient, Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scale, and the Wechsler Adult Intelligence Scale.

Results: Participants with ADHD scored significantly higher than those in the control group on all domain scores, except for Language and Communication (LC), that indicate that adults with ADHD have obviously ASD symptoms. Item-level analysis also suggested more similarities than differences between both disorders.

Conclusion: This study shows the similarities of the symptoms of ASD and ADHD. This study emphasizes on the significance of assessing full ASD symptoms in adults with ADHD.

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[P-28-07] Electroacupuncture effects on cortisol levels and explosive behavior in Intermittent Explosive Disorder patients - Grant Contest2

*Leonardo Guimarães Stocco¹, *Ciro Blujus dos Santos Rohde², Liliana Seger², Raquel Chacon Ruiz Martinez^{2,3}, Hermano Tavares² (1. Faculty of Medicine of São Paulo University (Brazil), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Institute of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine of São Paulo University (Brazil), 3. Instituto Sírio-Libanês de Ensino e Pesquisa (Brazil))

Keywords : Intermittent Explosive Disorder、Impulse disorders、Acupuncture、Electroacupuncture、Cortisol

Background: Intermittent Explosive Disorder (IED) is characterized by impulsive and unproportional aggressive outbursts, engendering significant interpersonal impairment for patients. Different neurobiological features are related to IED, such as hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal (HPA) axis dysfunctions: IED patients have lower morning cortisol levels compared to non-IED individuals. Electroacupuncture (EA) is a contemporary acupuncture technique that applies electric microcurrents to needles inserted in the body. EA can modulate neural pathways related to IED, such as the HPA axis, increasing serum cortisol levels. It also affects central serotonin release and amygdala's connectivity. This study evaluates the effect of acupuncture on explosive symptoms and cortisol levels in IED patients.

Methods: IED outpatients were evaluated by the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), and Constitution in Chinese Medicine Questionnaire (CCMQ) before treatment. Blood samples were collected for analysis of testosterone, serum and salivary cortisol, and other stress markers. They underwent 12 weekly acupuncture sessions and electroacupuncture was applied to points ST36, Ex-HN3, and GV20, with manual stimulation of PC6. The same questionnaires and blood samples were reapplied on week 6 and 12.

Results: 16 patients completed all 12 sessions, and other 7 patients completed at least 6 sessions. There was a statistically significant reduction in the incidence of explosive outbursts as reported by patients, and a significant decrease in salivary cortisol. Reductions in anxiety and depression scores were not significant. All patients reported a subjective impression of improved self-control and reduced irritability.

Discussion: The explosive symptoms reduction and salivary cortisol levels suggests an acupuncture's promising potential in IED treatment, which was also supported by the improved self-control and reduced irritability reports. Further clinical trials with larger samples and extended follow-ups can bring new insights related to acupuncture's efficacy and its mechanisms. Integrating acupuncture into conventional IED treatment protocols could improve patients' quality of life.

