

Oral

2025年9月25日(木) 18:00 ~ 19:00 Session Room 6 (Conference Room B)

Oral 6

[O-6-01]

From Distress to Despair: Towards understanding the Psychological Pathway to Suicide

*Rachel Gibbons¹ (1. Royal College of Psychiatrists (UK))

[O-6-02]

The Implications of Nationalism on Mental Health Care in the United States: A Qualitative Systematic Review

*Michelle Raji¹ (1. Baylor College of Medicine (United States of America))

[O-6-03]

Contribution of Peer Problems on Loneliness Among Adolescents in Banyuwangi

*Shinta Ayu Putri Dewanti^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[O-6-04]

The Development of Tall People's Body Image Study Case: Indonesia

*Yosep Keris Kusnadi¹, Elysabeth Ongkojoyo¹ (1. Pet Camping Therapy Home Foundation (Indonesia))

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Oral 6**[O-6-01] From Distress to Despair: Towards understanding the Psychological Pathway to Suicide***Rachel Gibbons¹ (1. Royal College of Psychiatrists (UK))

キーワード : suicide、 suicide prevention、 Bereavement、 Trauma

Abstract

Despite significant advances in suicide prevention, current approaches often neglect the deep psychological factors that underpin suicide. This study highlights how difficulties in emotional processing, internal divisions within the self, and ambivalence between life and death contribute to the pathway to suicide, providing a novel framework for understanding and addressing suicide risk. Drawing on psychoanalytic research, case studies, narratives from survivors and bereaved individuals, mental health audits, police reports, and coroner's records, the study identifies key stages in the pathway to suicide. This psychodynamic perspective contributes to existing models, by looking inside the mind at internal conflicts and emotional processes. The findings advocate for interventions addressing ambivalence and internal splits, while also proposing support strategies for those bereaved, who often inherit complex grief and heightened risk. The research fills a profound gap in current thinking, offering a holistic approach to prevention and care that has been well-received within the field.

Reference:

Gibbons, R. (2024). Understanding the psychodynamics of the pathway to suicide. International Review of Psychiatry. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09540261.2024.2351937>

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Oral 6**[O-6-02] The Implications of Nationalism on Mental Health Care in the United States: A Qualitative Systematic Review***Michelle Raji¹ (1. Baylor College of Medicine (United States of America))

キーワード : United States、migration、nationalism、social exclusion

Background: In the United States, no sector is untouched by a rising set of beliefs and feelings, often exclusionary, about who should inhabit its territory, also known as nationalism. Even the provision of health care, including mental health, is increasingly governed by nationalistic messaging, encapsulated by the popular national slogan, "Make America Healthy Again," and concomitant policy, including withdrawing from the W.H.O. and defunding research including such concepts as "disability," "multicultural," and "sense of belonging." Beyond ideology, nationalism can be considered a feature of culture, like kinship or religion, what historian and theorist of nationalism, Benedict Anderson, calls "imagined communities." In this project, I will examine the ways in which nationalism, as a varied, salient, and dynamic feature of American culture, might shape expressions of emotional distress and change health care practices.

Methods: A systematic review of peer-reviewed literature from January 1900 to May 2025 will be conducted on the Pubmed, PsycINFO, and EMBASE databases. I will identify common themes in individual qualitative studies, employ narrative synthesis, and consider potential gaps in the literature. I will apply conceptual models generated by this thematic analysis to a case study touching on the implications of nationalism on community-based mental health care in the United States.

Results: Research in this area focuses mainly on the historical role of psychiatrists in recognizing and promoting nationalism and eugenics; psycho-pathologization of nationalistic beliefs; migration-related and genocide-related trauma; and the effects of nationalistic beliefs on individual mental health outcomes, for in and out groups.

Discussion: Understanding nationalism is useful for psychiatrists as it shapes many individuals' ability to achieve dimensions of psychological wellbeing, especially with regard to social connectedness. In other words, perceived inclusion in or exclusion from these "imagined communities" has real-life implications on mental health and should be studied.

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Oral 6**[O-6-03] Contribution of Peer Problems on Loneliness Among Adolescents in Banyuwangi**

*Shinta Ayu Putri Dewanti^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード：Loneliness、Peer problems、Adolescents、Middle school students、Rural

Background: Loneliness is a significant mental health issue, particularly for adolescents living in rural areas. Among various factors contributing to adolescent loneliness in rural areas, peer-related problems emerge as particularly important. However, research on peer problems and loneliness remains limited, especially in rural populations where mental health resources are often scarce. This study aims to explore the contribution of peer problems on loneliness among adolescents in Banyuwangi, a rural region in Indonesia.

Method: This cross-sectional study involved 1140 adolescents (50.3% male, 49.7% female) from five middle schools in Banyuwangi, with a mean age of 13.91 years (SD = 0.808). Peer problems were assessed using the self-report version of Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ), while loneliness was measured with a 6-item version of De Jong Gierveld Loneliness Scale (DJGLS). A simple linear regression analysis was conducted to assess the contribution of peer problems on loneliness.

Result and Discussion: Result indicates a significant contribution of peer problems on loneliness among adolescents in Banyuwangi ($F(1, 1138) = 163.594, p < 0,001, R^2 = 0,126$). This finding underscores the importance of implementing promotive and preventive interventions in rural areas to address peer problems and reduce adolescent loneliness.

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Oral 6**[O-6-04] The Development of Tall People's Body Image Study Case: Indonesia**

*Yosep Keris Kusnadi¹, Elysabeth Ongkojoyo¹ (1. Pet Camping Therapy Home Foundation (Indonesia))

キーワード : Body image、Tall people、Indonesia

The existence of tall Asian people has been an emerging phenomenon in the last few decades. In Indonesia, tall Indonesian born teenagers have been increasing from year to year. Although there hasn't been an official census of tall people numbers, they can be found in major cities especially in middle high economy areas. In 1995, a 150 cm 10 year old boy was rare. In 2024, that kind of boys and girls can be found in any gym and sport club, even taller than 150 cm. Despite being almost 30 years apart, the same problem still exists: taller teenagers tend to feel insecure and have low self esteem due to their heights. This insecurity and self esteem cause further negative psychological effects which also can be altered by the nearest social circle including family. This negative experience can continue to grow as they grow older and will affect their life options throughout adult life. The objective of this research is to recognize possible roots of low self esteem and insecurity in tall people along with the possible solution. This research was using art based methods to track down life time experience from a 1985 200 cm tall Indonesian-born male and a 2015 150 cm tall Indonesian born female. Childhood experience and affirmation play a great role along with sufficient support from the family regarding food, activities, clothing, and mindset. Pet companionship and interaction add a significant development in building the necessary self love and confidence. Patriarch culture provides an additional challenge for tall females, where male need to appear taller than females. Interesting fact occurs that tall people in Japan have better self esteem than tall people in Indonesia, despite patriarchs and Asian culture.