

Symposium | Local minority : [Symposium 40] Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

📅 Fri. Sep 26, 2025 1:10 PM - 2:40 PM JST | Fri. Sep 26, 2025 4:10 AM - 5:40 AM UTC 🏢 Session Room 5
(Conference Room A)

[Symposium 40] Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

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[SY-40-02] MENTAL HEALTH OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST: NEW CHALLENGES

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Keywords : Transcultural psychiatry、indigenous people、mental health

Global processes of modern society determine fundamentally new trends in the consideration of biopsychosocial problems of mental health of representatives of different ethnic groups. The comprehensive expeditions of the Mental Health Research Institute to various regions of Siberia and the Far East allowed collecting the material on the state of mental health of the population. The study of schizophrenia spectrum disorders showed that ethnocultural background of mental patients acts as a factor influencing the prevalence of psychiatric disorders in an ethno-dispersed population. The ethnocultural factor determines specific clinical and phenotypic features of schizophrenia in Tuvans and manifests by a larger number of hallucinatory disorders during the manifestation of psychosis compared to the group of Russian patients. The study of clinical and dynamic features of alcoholism development among the indigenous population of the Republic of Sakha (Yakutia) showed the importance of the ethnocultural approach. Yakuts are characterized by early development of alcohol dependence syndrome. In the group of Yakuts, alcoholic hallucinosis (65.7%) and alcoholic delirium (30.0%) are more often diagnosed, mainly in abortive and hypnagogic forms. Insignificance of vegetative manifestations during delirium is noted. In psychotic experiences among Yakuts, gellozoistic ones prevail, reflecting religion, folk superstitions, and life style. The state of mental health of Buryats and Russians, pupils of rural schools was studied. Borderline neuropsychiatric disorders in pupils were identified depending on socio-psychological and ethnocultural features. A model for providing preventive care taking into account ethnicity was developed. The modern strategy can include the use of local practices and methods of traditional medicine. At the same time, it is extremely important to introduce modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, improve the quality of medical care, develop telepsychiatry for remote areas, introduce new forms of specialized care for the population in order to avoid stigmatization and discrimination.