

2025年9月25日(木)

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1

[P-1-01]

Effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on obsessive beliefs among patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder

*Seung Jae Lee^{1,3}, Sang Won Lee^{2,3}, Sung Man Chang^{1,3} (1. Kyungpook National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Kyungpook National University Chilgok Hospital (Korea), 3. Kyungpook National University (Korea))

[P-1-02]

Suicidal attempt history, childhood trauma, and functional brain network alterations in major depressive disorder: A resting-state functional connectivity-based multivariate pattern analysis

*Kyu-Man Han¹, Minjee Jung¹, Jihoon Park¹, Byung-Joo Ham¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Korea University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-1-03]

Electroencephalographic Network Features Associated with Symptom Severity in Individuals with Irritable Bowel Syndrome

*Toru Yasukawa¹, Yusuke Yamazato², Minori Machida², Jun Tayama³, Toyohiro Hamaguchi¹ (1. Saitama Prefectural University, Graduate School of Health, Medicine and Welfare (Japan), 2. Waseda University, Graduate School of Human Sciences (Japan), 3. Waseda University, Faculty of Human Sciences (Japan))

[P-1-04]

Altered Resting-State Sensorimotor Network in Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: an EEG Study

*Taegyeong Lee³, Sang-Shin Park², Chang-Hwan Im, *Seung-Hwan Lee^{1,2,3} (1. Inje University Ilsan Paik Hospital (Korea), 2. Bwave Inc. (Korea), 3. CEClab (Korea))

[P-1-05]

Network Structure of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms in Older Asian Patients With Depressive Disorders: Findings From REAP-AD3

*Seon-Cheol Park¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

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Poster 2

[P-2-01]

Close the talk with Clozapine: Resurgence of the medical in community mental health programmes in India

*Sudarshan R Kottai¹ (1. Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad (India))

[P-2-02]

Developing mental health assessment skills using Data Wise methodology and case studies.

*Ernesto Magallon-Neri^{1,2}, Dámaris Muñoz¹, Virginia Krieger^{1,2}, Juan Antonio Amador^{1,2} (1. Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071. (Spain))

[P-2-03]

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TAS PAK HAJI PROGRAM AS AN INNOVATION IN TREATING SEVERE MENTAL DISORDER PATIENTS WITH PASUNG IN MUARA ENIM, SOUTH SUMATERA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY FROM 2022-2024

*Ervana Ikha Yusnita¹, Frenti Amalia², Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya³, Irna Permanasari Gani⁴ (1. dr. H.M Rabain Muara Enim Public Hospital (Indonesia), 2. Public Health Office of Muara Enim District Government (Indonesia), 3. Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University (Indonesia), 4. Faculty of Medicine, Maranatha Christian University (Indonesia))

[P-2-05]

The Manas Samvaadha Project: Culturally-Contextualized Street Theatre for Mental Health Literacy and Stigma Reduction in Rural Adolescent Males

*Manasapriya BHM¹ (1. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) (India))

[P-2-06]

Differential Exposure of Adverse Childhood Experiences Across Ethnic Subgroups of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Youth in Northern California

*Phillip Yang¹, Sara Aghaee², Janice Tsoh¹, Julianna Deardorff³, Ai Kubo² (1. University of California, San Francisco (United States of America), 2. Kaiser Permanente Northern California (United States of America), 3. University of California, Berkeley (United States of America))

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Poster 3

[P-3-01]

Effect of adverse childhood experiences on depression: Focused on the mediating effect of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels

*Jung-yoo Kim¹, Dong-ha Lee¹, Myung-hoon Jung¹, JUN-WON HWANG^{1,2} (1. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea), 2. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-3-02]

The Impact of Anxiety on Internet Gaming Addiction: The Moderating Effect of Adverse Childhood Experiences

*Dong-ha Lee¹, Jun-won Hwang^{2,1}, Jung-yoo Kim¹, Myung-hoon Jung¹ (1. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea), 2. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-3-03]

The Moderating Effect of internet Game Addiction on the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Life Satisfaction in Adolescence

*MYUNGHOON JUNG¹ (1. gangwon state mental health center (Korea))

[P-3-04]

Characteristics of the Current Online Game Overuser in Gangwon State in Korea

*JUN-WON HWANG^{1,2}, Dong-ha Lee², Myung-hoon Jung², Jung-yoo Kim² (1. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry (Korea), 2. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea))

[P-3-05]

Internet addiction is associated with stronger psychopathological symptoms than Internet gaming disorder in three adolescent samples from China

*yingying li¹, *tao li¹, *wanjun guo¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (China))

[P-3-06]

Smartphone Addiction and its relationship with empathy in nursing students: a cross sectional study

*Rupika Dhurjati¹, Sri Krishna teja Vemulakonda¹, Hitesh Sheth², Rakesh J Shah² (1. Sukoon Health (India), 2. Hospital for Mental Health (India))

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Poster 4

[P-4-02]

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale: Early Psychometric Evidence from a Clinical Sample

*SungMin Kim^{1,3}, YoungHoon Chon², SuJi Jung³, NaRae Lee², Kyuil Hwang⁵, Miju Kang^{1,3}, DaiJin Kim^{1,4}, JiWon Chun^{3,5}
(1. Department of Medical Sciences, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Incheon Chamsarang Hospital, Incheon, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 5. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-4-03]

Medical Cannabis for Stimulant Use Disorder: A Colombian Preclinical Model Evaluating Cocaine, Alcohol, and Nicotine Under a Regulated Cannabis Framework

*Fabian Leonardo Barreto¹, Jorge Ariel Martínez², María Constanza Lozano (1. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Author (Colombia), 2. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Coautor (Colombia))

[P-4-04]

Trends in Cancer and Suicide Research: Analysis using title of journal articles in PubMed

*Wataru Ishida¹, Akane Yamaguchi², Takehiko Ito³ (1. International University of Health and Welfare (Japan), 2. Teikyo University Graduate School (Japan), 3. Wako University (Japan))

[P-4-05]

The impact of COVID-19 on suicide attempters transported to emergency medical facilities in Japan

*Nobuaki Eto¹, Izumi Kuramochi^{2,3}, Takashi Komori³, Takao Ishii⁴, Chiaki Kawanishi⁴ (1. Fukuoka University Hospital (Japan), 2. Saitama Medical University Hospital (Japan), 3. Nara Medical University (Japan), 4. Sapporo Medical University (Japan))

[P-4-06]

Between Healing and Despair: A Narrative Psychosocial Review of Hidden Suicide Crisis in Bali

*Dewa Gede Putra Mahayana¹ (1. Medical Study Undergraduate Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (Indonesia))

[P-4-07]

Psychosocial, communicating characteristics of social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors for mental health services.

*Osamu Tanaka¹, Yuiko Kakuta¹, Tomoko Tsutsumi¹, Yuuko Araseki¹, Minako Kodato¹, Rie Sato¹, Kazunori Hamada¹, Satoko Nakajima¹, Yoshihide Sorimachi² (1. Aomori Prefectural Mental Health and Welfare Center (Japan), 2. Aomori University of Health and Welfare (Japan))

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Poster 5

[P-5-01]

Burnout in humanitarian work: A qualitative study on the life experiences of workers in Malaysia

*Nicholas Pang¹, Sue Jan Cheong², Chong Guan Ng², Eugene Koh³, Walton Wider⁴, Wendy Diana Shoesmith¹ (1. Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Malaysia), 2. Universiti Malaya (Malaysia), 3. Putra Malaysia University (Malaysia), 4. INTI International University (Thailand))

[P-5-02]

A Relationship Between Depression and Obstructive Sleep Apnea among Patients Receiving Dialysis

*Te-Chang Changchien^{1,2}, Kuan-Ying Hsieh³, Yung-Chieh Yen^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, E-Da Hospital, Kaohsiung (Taiwan), 2. School of Medicine, College of Medicine, I-Shou University, Kaohsiung (Taiwan), 3. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung (Taiwan))

[P-5-03]

Is the Current Lights-Off Time in General Hospitals Too Early, Given People's Usual Bedtimes?

*Eulah Cho¹, Junseok Ahn³, Young Rong Bang³, Jeong Hye Kim⁴, Seockhoon Chung² (1. Seongnam citizens medical center (Korea), 2. Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine (Korea), 3. Ulsan University Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine (Korea), 4. University of Ulsan (Korea))

[P-5-04]

Differences of Affective and Cognitive Characteristics in Depressive Patients according to the Severity of Somatization

*Kyoungbeom Kim¹ (1. Bongseng memorial hospital (Korea))

[P-5-05]

The practice of IPS(Individual Placement and Support) at a rural psychiatric hospital

*Shusaku - Fukutake¹, Eri Nakaoka¹, Noriyuki Harada¹, Rika Kawahara¹, Toru Nii¹, Miho Saita¹, Soichiro Sato¹, Mitsuru Hikiji¹ (1. Social Medical Corporation Takami Tokufukai Kibougaoka Hospital (Japan))

[P-5-06]

Co-Production of a “22q Notebook” in Japan for individuals with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome

*Yusuke Takahashi¹, Akiko Kanehara¹, Etsuko Fukaya^{1,2}, Miho Tanaka¹, Tomoko Ogawa², Kouta Sasaki^{1,2}, Yosuke Kumakura¹, Sho Yagishita³, Kiyoto Kasai^{1,2} (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, The University of Tokyo Hospital (Japan), 2. Department of Child psychiatry, The University of Tokyo Hospital (Japan), 3. Department of Structural Physiology, Center for Disease Biology and Integrative Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan))

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Poster 6

[P-6-01]

The Contribution of Parental Attachment and Gender Towards Internalizing Problems Among Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Rachmatiana Azizatun Nisa^{1,2,3}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2,3}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2,3} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-6-02]

Association between RNA Gene Expression Profiling and Cognitive Impairment in Ischaemic Stroke: A 3-month Prospective Study

*Suriati Mohamed Saini^{1,2}, Nurul Nadiah Muhammad¹, Katijjahbe Mohd. Ali², Azian Abdul Murad¹, Wan Asyraf Wan Zaidi^{1,2} (1. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia), 2. Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz (Malaysia))

[P-6-03]

Does panic disorder increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases in diabetics?: A Nationwide Population-Based Study

*Ho Jun Seo¹, Kyung-Do Han, Yoo Hyun Um¹ (1. The Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

[P-6-04]

Positive association between religiosity and cognitive functions in Korean elderly with Alzheimer's disease

*Do Hoon Kim¹, Yoosun Moon¹ (1. Hallym University (Korea))

[P-6-05]

Electroconvulsive therapy in concert with drug therapy : A narrative review

*Nuri Kang¹, Junhee Lee¹, Dai-jin Kim^{1,2} (1. Dept. of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea), 2. Dept. of Medical Informatics, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea))

[P-6-06]

Music therapy and gardening enhances post-discharge adherence in psychiatric patients

*Kwang-Yeon Choi¹, Eunjee Lee² (1. Department of psychiatry, Chungnam national university (Korea), 2. Department of information and statistics, Chungnam national university (Korea))

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Poster 7

[P-7-01]

Mental Health Conditions among Religious Minority Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Embun Pramana¹, Nur Ihsanti Amalia², Sherly Saragih Turnip¹ (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI), Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. University of Auckland (New Zealand))

[P-7-02]

Bridging Knowledge and Wellness: Exploring Mental Health Literacy and Psychological Well-being among University Students in Malaysia

*CHUONG HOCK TING¹, EMMILIA RENGA¹, CURTISE JUN XIAN YEO¹, HETTY ZUBAIDAH MOHD NASIR¹, YUVASANGGARI MAIL VAHANAM¹, YOKE YONG CHEN¹ (1. UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (Malaysia))

[P-7-03]

Stigma Toward Mental Health Patients Among Medical Students: A Cross-Sectional Study in Guadalajara, Mexico.

*Francisco José Barbosa-Camacho¹, Sergio Armando Covarrubias-Castillo^{1,2}, María Micaela Clavijo-García¹ (1. Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Fray Antonio Alcalde" (Mexico), 2. University of Guadalajara, University Center of Health Sciences (Mexico))

[P-7-04]

Safe Haven or Source of Stress? Exploring the relationship between School Climate and Suicidality among Junior High School Students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Aulia Rizka Fadilla^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative University of Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-7-05]

Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety, and Suicidality and Level of Concern Over Issues Among Grade 9 to 12 Students at a Private School in Metro Manila, Philippines

*Kevin Patrick Porras Veneracion¹, Eleanor Lacuna Ronquillo¹, Belle Erika Nubla Gestuvo¹, Eleonora V. Gesmundo (1. The Medical City (Philippines))

[P-7-06]

Group Stress Management Course for Indonesian University Student: The Cultural Adaptation of Self-Help Plus (SH+)

*Dhini Andriani^{1,3}, Anke B Witteveen^{1,2}, Miryam Wedyaswari^{4,3}, Marit Sijbrandij^{1,2}, Fredrick D Purba³ (1. Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Clinical Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), 2. World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Center, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), 3. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran (Indonesia), 4. Resilience Research Center, Faculty of Health, Dalhousie University (Canada))

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Poster 8

[P-8-01]

Prevalence of Hypokalemia in Psychiatric Inpatients at Grhasia Mental Hospital Yogyakarta

*Theresia Rini Krisniati¹, Fathimah Az Zahra¹, Naila Amalia¹, Januarius Sefriyanto, Wikan Ardiningrum¹ (1. Grhasia Mental Hospital, Yogyakarta (Indonesia))

[P-8-03]

Analysis of Patient Profile in the Psychiatric Emergency Department of a Public Specialized Hospital Over the Past Decade

*JenChin Lee^{1,2}, ChiaHsiang Chan³ (1. Director, Emergent and Intensive Care Psychiatric Medicine, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan), 2. Attending Physician, General Psychiatric Department, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan), 3. Director, General Psychiatric Department, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan))

[P-8-05]

How Zhongyong Thinking Influences Job Satisfaction among Psychiatric Healthcare Workers: The Mediating Role of Work Engagement

*Bowen Xue^{1,2}, Hong Luo^{1,2} (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China), 2. Research Center for Mental Health and Humanities, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-8-06]

Training Tomorrow's Culturally-Informed Child Psychiatrists: The University of New Mexico Approach

*Tomoko Hamma¹ (1. University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (United States of America))

[P-8-07]

Quantifying Speech Slowing through Prosodic Analysis of Episodic Memory Recall in Alzheimer's Disease

*Miju Kang¹, Sungmin Kim¹, Suji Jung², Jiwon Chun^{2,3}, Dajin Kim⁴ (1. Department of Medical Sciences, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

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Poster 33

[P-33-01]

Decoding Subconscious Emotional Regulation Pathways in PTSD: Integrative Deep Learning of rs-fMRI and Chronobiological Epigenetics

*Prihantini Prihantini¹, Rifaldy Fajar², Sahnaz Vivinda Putri³, Andi Nursanti Andi Ureng⁴, Asfirani Zahaz⁵ (1. Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia), 2. Yogyakarta State University (Indonesia), 3. International University Semen Indonesia (Indonesia), 4. Andini Persada College of Health Sciences (Indonesia), 5. Bonto-Bonto General Hospital (Indonesia))

[P-33-02]

Video Cognitive Behavior intervention for OCD: validation patient perspectives

*shalisah sharip¹, idayu badilla Idris¹, Syahnaz Mohd Hashim¹, ku izzah ku seman¹ (1. XxxUKM (Malaysia))

[P-33-03]

Child and Adolescent Suicide Rates and Economic Crisis in South Korea using Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

*Duk-In Jon¹, Hyun Ju Hong¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-33-04]

Neurodevelopmental Correlates of ADHD Remission: Evidence from Longitudinal White Matter Analysis

*Huey-Ling Chiang^{1,2}, Gau Susan Shur-Fen² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan))

[P-33-05]

Investigation on Genetic Differences under Clinical Subtypes of Schizophrenia

Meng Zhou¹, *Yamin Zhang¹, Tao Li¹ (1. The Mental Health Center, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-33-06]

Comparison of the treatment strategies of mixed features between bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder: data from Korean Medication Algorithm Project(KMAP) for Bipolar Disorder and Depressive Disorder

*JEONG SEOK SEO¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Gwangmyeong Hospital, Gwangmyeong-si, Korea (Korea))

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Poster 9

[P-9-01]

Relationship between Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being in Dance Events Using Metaverse.

*KAZUMA TORA¹, Ryo Momosaki² (1. Akiyama Clinic (Japan), 2. Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Mie University (Japan))

[P-9-02]

Interplay between serum IL-1 β and BDNF in modulating antidepressant response: Insights from a prospective clinical study

*Jae-Min KIM¹ (1. Chonnam National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-9-03]

Effects of Methylphenidate on the Cognitive Functions and Electroencephalographic Characteristics of Drug-Naïve Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

*Chi-Yung Shang¹, Hong-Hsiang Liu², Ming-Hsien Hsieh¹, Susan Shur-Fen Gau¹ (1. National Taiwan University Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Fu Jen Catholic University (Taiwan))

[P-9-04]

Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvan alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

*Tamara Vladimirovna Shushpanova¹ (1. LEADING RESEARCHER, MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE of TOMSK NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL CENTER of RUSSIAN ACADEMY of SCIENCES (Russia))

[P-9-05]

Isolation in a Fully Connected World: From Dostoevsky to Thunderbolts

*Yulia Furlong¹ (1. University of Western Australia (Australia))

[P-9-06]

Are related the Psychological Inflexibility and their subprocess with Psychopathological symptoms in adolescents with and without psychiatric care?

*Ernesto Magallon-Neri^{1,2}, Sandra Mateus-Gómez¹, Josep Lluís Matalí³, Elena Flores³, Daniel Ilzarbe⁴, Rosa Díaz⁴ (1. Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071 (Spain), 3. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology Department of Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona (Spain), 4. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology. Institute of Neurosciences. Hospital Clínic Universitari of Barcelona (Spain))

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■ 2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10

[P-10-01]

Behavioral Intentions to Negotiate the Division of Domestic Labor: A Qualitative Study in Salahutu District, Maluku for Women- and Children-Friendly Village Initiative

*Laras Zahra Kemalasari Erlambang^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-10-02]

Gender Differences in The Concept of Mental Health of Indonesia's Police Officers

*Canalya Amira Azhar¹, Sherly Saragih Turnip¹, Fitri Fausiah¹ (1. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-10-03]

Gender Disparity and Mental Health in Policing: Exploring Indonesia's Women Police Officers' Perspectives in a Male-Dominated Field

*Canalya Amira Azhar¹, Sherly Saragih Turnip¹, Fitri Fausiah¹ (1. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-10-04]

Psychosocial Challenges and Support Faced by Individuals with Gender Incongruence and Gender Dysphoria in Japan: A Literature Review and Implications for Cross-National Nursing Education

*Mayu SAKAMOTO¹, Mayuko TSUJIMURA¹, Kazuma HONDA², Namiko KAWAMURA¹ (1. Shiga University of Medical Science (Japan), 2. Broken Hill University (Austria))

[P-10-05]

Psychological Symptoms and Treatment Approaches in Perimenopausal Women: A Global Cultural Perspective

*Mrinalinee Rana

[P-10-06]

Cultural models of masculinity and femininity in Canada and in Brazil: A potential first step towards better understanding gender discrepancies in mental health.

*Mariana Borges da Fonseca^{1,2,4}, Andrew G Ryder^{1,2,3,4} (1. Concordia University (Canada), 2. Centre for Clinical Research in Health, Concordia University (Canada), 3. Culture & Mental Health Research Unit, Jewish General Hospital (Canada), 4. Culture, Health and Personality Lab, Concordia University (Canada))

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Poster 11

[P-11-01]

Case Report: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Presenting as Spiritual Possession in a Southeast Asian Context

*Sabrina Goo¹, *Tian Ling Low² (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore), 2. Singapore General Hospital (Singapore))

[P-11-02]

Cultural discontinuity, cultural resilience, and mental health in the era of Large Language Models: Civilizational disruption and reconstruction in the context of technological revolution

*Jian-Zhong Yang Yang¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China (China))

[P-11-03]

Spirit Possession in Psychiatric Perspective, a case study in Indonesia

*Syarifah Aini¹, Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya¹, Gilang Perkasa Dokman², Puji Rizky Suryani¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹, Suksmi Yitnamurti², Abdullah Sahab¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya (Indonesia))

[P-11-04]

“Between Demon and *Espíritu*: Transcultural Psychiatry in a Purépecha Woman with Severe Mood Disorder, Psychosis, and Catatonia”

*Diana Mireles Ortega¹, *Claudia Alejandra Igual¹, Nicholas Soto Hernández¹, Christian Rosales-Michel¹, Aura García-Aguilar¹, Sergio Armando Covarrubias-Castillo¹, Jose Manuel Hernandez Salas, Humberto Arizpe Mejía¹ (1. Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Fray Antonio Alcalde" (Mexico))

[P-11-05]

Comparison between psychiatric morbidity in SARS survivors and COVID-19 survivors at 30 months post-outbreak in Hong Kong

*Mei Cheung Wong¹ (1. Dept of Psychiatry, United Christian Hospital, Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

[P-11-06]

TRI HITA KARANA CONCEPT AS A FRAMEWORK FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT TARGETING FOREIGN TRAVELLERS IN BALI

*Savitri Yuanita¹, Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana¹, Luh Nyoman Alit Aryani¹, Hari Nugroho² (1. Department of Psychiatry University of Udayana (Indonesia), 2. Humphrey Fellowship Program in Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Treatment at Virginia Commonwealth University (United States of America))

[P-11-07]

Investigating Neurophysiological Correlates of Depression in Children with ADHD: A qEEG Study

*Yeonjung Lee¹ (1. Soonchunhyang university, Seoul hospital (Korea))

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Poster 12

[P-12-01]

Nurses practitioners specialized in mental health and their practice, Québec, Canada.

*Mylène Boissy¹, Fannie Dupont (1. Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Canada))

[P-12-02]

The Jagajaga Project: Co-production and Care for Caregivers through Mutual Support among Users, Families, and Professionals

*Yoshiko Ohno¹, *Yuta Kitahata² (1. Graduate School of Human Sciences, The University of Osaka (Japan), 2. Kinan Mental Health Center (Japan))

[P-12-03]

Development of a CBT-Based Relapse Prevention Workbook for Depression: A Practical Tool for Mental Health Clinics in Community Settings

*SaeSaem Han¹, *Namyoung Lee² (1. Samsan Hospital (Korea), 2. Munmak Public Health Clinic (Korea))

[P-12-04]

Herbalism and Irish Folk Medicine as strategies to cope with mental health issues in Ireland: an ethnographic study by a foreigner psychiatrist

*Ciro Blujs dos Santos Rohde¹, Julia Rosarie Kingston², Hermano Tavares¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 2. Department of Folklore, University College Cork (Ireland))

[P-12-05]

Sociocultural Barriers in Schizophrenia Management, is Healthcare Policy Ready to Tackle the Issue?

*Lathifah Nudhar¹, Rizma Adlia Syakurah², *Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya¹, Puji Rizki Suryani¹, Syarifah Aini¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹ (1. Psychiatry Department, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-12-06]

Bridging the Gap: Evaluating the Role of Community-Based Psychiatric Nursing in Reducing Mental Health Stigma in Ghana

*John Appau¹, Mark Boateng¹ (1. Ankaful Psychiatric Hospital (Ghana))

Poster

■ 2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13

[P-13-01]

An Accessible, Affordable and Effective Clinical Nature-Based Intervention Programme for ASD Children and their caregivers

*Tammy Neo¹, *John, Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, Angelia Sia³, Esther, Yuen Ling Tai¹, Stephanie, Sze-Yin Seow¹, Michelle Lee, Christel Chang, Tiffany Ho¹, Natalie Lei¹, Maria Paula Leon Mora, Kenneth Khoo³, Kian Seng Ding, Maria Koh, *Kee Juan Yeo² (1. National University Hospital, Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. National Parks Board of Singapore (Singapore))

[P-13-02]

Self-injury features (addictive features, modalities, and motives) and relationships with psychological factors, distal risk factors in adolescent inpatients aged 13–19: Network analysis and mediation path analysis

*AQian Hu^{1,2}, ZiXin Mao^{4,3}, WanJun Guo^{1,2,3} (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China), 2. Zhejiang university (China), 3. Mental Health Center and Psychiatric Laboratory, West China Hospital, Sichuan University (China), 4. Yichang Mental Health Center (China))

[P-13-03]

Switching at the Peak: The Malaysian Experience. A Case Series on Lemborexant as a Nondependent Agent for Managing Benzodiazepine or Z Drug Dependence in Insomnia.

*Julian Joon Ip Wong¹ (1. Universiti Malaya (Malaysia))

[P-13-04]

Association between anti-infective agent prescription and incidence of neurodevelopmental disorder

*yunhye Oh¹, Vin Ryu¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-13-05]

Virtual Hospitalization treatment for OCD

*Oded ben arush¹ (1. OCD treatment center clinical director (Israel))

Poster

■ 2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14

[P-14-01]

A Systematic Review of Suicide Intervention Components to Manage Suicide Risk in Emergency Psychiatric Settings

Hoi Ting Leung¹, *Janine H.N. Ang¹ (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-14-03]

Exploring Cannabis Knowledge and Attitudes among Mental Health Clinic Outpatients: Implications for Education and Intervention Strategies

*Napat Kammarabutr¹, Veevarin Charoenporn¹, Pairath Tapanadechopone¹ (1. Thammasat University Hospital (Thailand))

[P-14-04]

Selective neuroinflammation induced by chronic stress in zebrafish: Differential responses in telencephalon and habenula

*Cheolmin Shin¹ (1. Korea University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-14-05]

A Questionnaire Survey on the experiences of hotline counselors involved in suicide prevention in Tokyo

*Rieko Shioji¹, Hiromi Imuta¹, Atsuko Tanimura¹, Mayuko Yamashita¹ (1. Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))

[P-14-06]

The Incidence Rates, Characteristics, and Related Factors of Student Suicides in Taiwan

*YU-CHUAN HUANG¹, Hsuan Chiu¹, Hui-Xiu Chen¹, *Shu-Sen Chang¹ (1. National Taiwan University (Taiwan))

[P-14-07]

Bupropion for Cocaine Addiction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

*Prajna Wijaya¹, *Kristiana Siste², Andrea Gonzalez Lezana³, Camila Laiana Magri Mendes⁴, Nazlia Hariza Rahmadani Latulumamina⁵ (1. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia – dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Instituto de Investigaciones Clínicas Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires (Argentine), 4. Faculty of Medicine, Unicesumar (Brazil), 5. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Pattimura (Indonesia))

Poster

■ 2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15

[P-15-01]

Relationships Between Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms and Problem/Pathological Gambling

*Wonseok Lee¹, Moon-Doo Kim^{1,2}, Young-Eun Jung^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Jeju National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Jeju National University (Korea))

[P-15-02]

Differentiating suicide attempters from suicidal ideators: Differences between major depressive and bipolar disorders

Chanhee Park¹, *Christopher Hyung Keun Park¹ (1. Asan Medical Center (Korea))

[P-15-03]

The Status of Hopelessness and Related Factors in Korean Female Full-Time Homemakers: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Survey Study

*TAE-YOUNG HWANG¹ (1. NATIONAL FORENSIC HOSPITAL, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (Korea))

[P-15-04]

Trends in diagnoses in adult developmental disorder outpatient clinics

-Five years on-

*Yoshifumi Nakamura¹, Haruhisha Oota^{1,2}, Motoaki Nakamura², Tsukasa Okimura², Mari Yamada¹, Ayaka Nakai¹, Yasusshi Oda¹, Takashi Nishio¹, Akira Iwanami¹ (1. Showa Medical University Psychiatry Department (Japan), 2. SHOWA Medical University Medical Institute of Developmental Disabilities Research (Japan))

[P-15-05]

Validation of New Stress Scale: Pregnant Women Perspective

*Siti Noor Aisyah Ghani¹, Shalisah Sharip¹ (1. National University of Malaysia (Malaysia))

[P-15-06]

Cross-Cultural Assessment of Self-Stigma in Epilepsy: A Multinational Comparative Study Using the Epilepsy Self-Stigma Scale (ESSS)

*Izumi Kuramochi¹, Go Taniguchi¹, Esra Yildiz⁴, Estefanía Conde-Blanco³, Anne Hagemann², Kheng-Seang Lim⁵, Eiji Nakagawa¹ (1. National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 2. Society for Epilepsy Research, Bielefeld (Germany), 3. Epilepsy Program, Neurology Department, Hospital Clinic Barcelona (Spain), 4. Faculty of Nursing, Ataturk University, Erzurum (Turkey), 5. Division of Neurology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya (Malaysia))

Poster

■ 2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-01]

Work Passion as a Protective Factor Against Burnout Among Nurses in Thailand

*Vatanya Chiewvattanakul¹, Nattha Saisavoey¹, Sirirat Kooptiwoot¹, Varaporn Sripirom¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

[P-16-02]

Workplace Attachment Style, Burnout Levels, and Sleep Quality in Nurses of Hong Kong

*Sze Man Chan¹, Mark Lawrence WONG² (1. Registered Nurse, Master's Student, City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong), 2. Clinical Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences, City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

[P-16-03]

How does race impact the pathway of sleep disturbance to depression through emotional regulation for a high-risk population?

*Jeremy Gibbs¹, Rachel Fusco¹ (1. University of Georgia (United States of America))

[P-16-04]

Sleep quality affecting burnout syndrome among practical and registered nurses in Siriraj hospital

*Chayangkoon Poomkamjorn¹, Kamonporn Wannarit¹, Panate Pukrittayakamee¹, Ubol Hunkaewchompoo¹ (1. Siriraj hospital, Mahidol university (Thailand))

[P-16-05]

Too Much Screen Time? Binge-Watching Behavior and Its Mental Health Correlates Among Thai University Undergraduates.

*Pongrawee Thiansirikhun¹, Muthita Phanasathit² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University (Thailand), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Center of Excellence of Applied Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University. (Thailand))

[P-16-06]

Exploring the "Fidelity" of Recovery Colleges in Japan: Gaps Between Core Values and Practice

*Yui Komine¹, Taisuke Katsuragawa² (1. Graduate School of Human Sciences, Waseda University (Japan), 2. Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University (Japan))

[P-16-07]

Investigating the mechanism of action of an intervention based on metacognitive therapy for social dysfunction in high worriers.

*Minori Machida¹, Jun Tayama¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

Poster

■ 2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34

[P-34-01]

The Benefits and Future Potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) on Mental Health: A Delphi Study

*Nicholas Pang¹, Chit Thet Lal Oo², Walton Wider², Eugene Koh³, Rajkumar K. Vasanthi², Lester N. Udang⁴, Leilei Jiang², Rodrigo Ramalho⁵, Bilge N. Özdemir⁶, Kashmine Mahboob⁷ (1. Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Malaysia), 2. INTI International University (Malaysia), 3. Putra Malaysia University (Malaysia), 4. Shinawatra University (Thailand), 5. The University of Auckland (New Zealand), 6. Ataturk State Hospital (Turkey), 7. Ayub Teaching Hospital (Japan))

[P-34-02]

Parental immigration status and offspring mental health service use for anxiety and depression: A Finnish nationwide register study

*Prakash Khanal^{1,2}, Subina Upadhyaya^{1,2}, Tiia Ståhlberg^{1,2,3}, Emmi Heinonen^{1,2}, Terhi Luntamo^{1,4}, Andre Sourander^{1,2,4} (1. Research Center for Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Turku (Finland), 2. INVEST Research Flagship Center, University of Turku, Turku (Finland), 3. Department for Adolescent Psychiatry, Turku University Hospital, Turku (Finland), 4. Department for Child Psychiatry, Turku University Hospital, Turku (Finland))

[P-34-03]

Perceived Academic Stress and Adolescent Mental Health in Singapore: The Protective Role of Resilience

*Brenda Lio Liaw Wen¹, John Chee Meng Wong¹, Liang Shen¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Si Wan Jing¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung², Say How Ong², Cheong Sing Tian¹, Jia Ying Teng¹, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (NUS) (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 4. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

[P-34-04]

Exploring Bicultural Belonging and Mental Health: A Qualitative Study of Second-Generation Nikkei Brazilians in Japan

*JULIANA MIKA KONNO HORI¹, RIEKO SHIOJI¹, ATSUKO TANIMURA¹ (1. Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))

[P-34-05]

The Potential of Naikan Therapy as a Glocal Psychotherapy: A Buddhist Perspective on Its Mechanism and the Value of “SUNAO”

*Miho Takahashi¹ (1. the University of Tokyo (Japan))

[P-34-06]

rTMS in Anorexia Nervosa: Novel adjunct in a complex case

*Rupika Dhurjati¹, Sri Krishna Teja Vemulakonda¹ (1. Sukoon Health (India))

[P-34-07]

Between Sleep and Sorrows: Case Report on Narcolepsy

*NICOLE MARIE BOGNOT MANALASTAS¹, MARK ANTHONY PASCUAL^{1,2} (1. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH (Philippines), 2. PHILIPPINE HEART CENTER (Philippines))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 35

[P-35-01]

Affective Responses to Stress and Genetic Variation of rs4570625 in Thai Medical Students

*Pathitta Kittimongkolsuk¹, *Jirapa Puriterangkul¹, Krittisak Anuroj², Sivaporn Wannaiampikul³ (1. Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 3. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand))

[P-35-02]

Exploring the Association Between rs17110690 of the TPH2 Gene and Positive and Negative Affects in Thai Preclinical Medical Students

*Jirapa Puriterangkul¹, *Pathitta Kittimongkolsuk¹, Krittisak Anuroj³, Sivaporn Wannaiampikul² (1. Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 2. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand))

[P-35-03]

Effect of Cinemeducation on Empathy of Thai Clinical-Year Medical Students: A Randomized Controlled Trial

*Pichaya Tantaatipanit¹, Natee Viravan¹, Wuttipat Lammechai^{1,3}, Karan Wongprakarnsanti² (1. Faculty of medicine siriraj hospital, mahidol university (Thailand), 2. Suanprung Psychiatric Hospital, Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health (Thailand), 3. MGH Institute of Health Professions, Boston, Massachusetts (United States of America))

[P-35-04]

Inhibitory Control and Social Anxiety: The Mediating Role of Irritability and the Specific Contribution of Avoidance

*Juyeong Kim¹, Somi Yun¹, Eunjae Lee¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea))

[P-35-05]

From Comic Panels to Psychiatric Labels: A Psychiatric Review of The Joker and the Public Perception of Mental Illness

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Arun Thakur¹, Saif Toubasey¹, Ella Marie Bauwens¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

[P-35-06]

Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Validation of the ABLE Scale in Japan: Toward Global Understanding of Epilepsy Stigma

*Takafumi Shiganami¹, Satoshi Saito^{2,3}, Chihiro Nakata², Sayaka Kobayashi¹, Haruo Yoshimasu¹, Mohmad Farooq Shaikh⁴, Go Taniguchi², Izumi Kuramochi^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Saitama Medical Center, Saitama Medical University, Saitama, Japan (Japan), 2. Department of Epileptology, National Center Hospital, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Neurology, Tokyo Women's Medical University School of Medicine (Japan), 4. Department of Pharmacology, Charles Sturt University, Orange, NSW (Australia))

[P-35-07]

Social capital and social support as moderators in the association between perceived discrimination and mental health among Filipino domestic workers in Macao

*Xiaoyu Duan^{1,2}, Timothy S. Sumerlin², Brian J. Hall^{2,3} (1. Department of International Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (United States of America), 2. Center for Global Health Equity, NYU Shanghai (China), 3. Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (United States of America))

2025年9月27日(土)

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-01]

Conditions Associated with Deaths in Individuals with Schizophrenia in Psychiatric Units

*Michitaka Funayama¹ (1. Ashikaga Red Cross Hospital (Japan))

[P-17-02]

Exploring Changes in Recognition and Stigmatization Toward Individuals with Schizophrenia in Singapore from 2014 to 2022

*Ke Cao¹, Edimansyah Abdin², Mythily Subramaniam² (1. Duke-NUS Medical School (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-17-03]

A study on the treatment of psychosis induced by invocation, Kitousei-Seishinbyo

*Fumiya Miyano¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine (Japan))

[P-17-04]

PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CATATONIA WITH MODERN ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS: ETHNO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND COMORBID CHEMICAL ADDICTIONS IN THE NORTHWESTERN AND SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICTS OF RUSSIA.

Georgy Yu. Selivanov^{1,2,3}, Nikolay A. Bokhan¹, *Svetlana V. Vladimirova¹ (1. Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk (Russia), 2. Saint Petersburg University of State Fire Service of Emercom of Russia (Russia), 3. Psychiatric Hospital of St. Nicholas, St. Petersburg (Russia))

[P-17-05]

Evaluation of ZNF804A (rs1344706) Polymorphism in a Familial Case of Schizophrenia

*Halil ibrahim tas¹ (1. Ordu university (Turkey))

[P-17-06]

Contemporaneous changes in cytokines and cognitive function during chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer- a prospective follow up study

*Shu-I Wu¹, Ching-Hung Chen² (1. Mackay Memorial Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Chia-Yi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18

[P-18-01]

Factors associated with depression and suicidality among unemployed adults

*Jongbin Kim¹, Young-Eun Jung¹ (1. Jeju National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-18-02]

The Usefulness of an Employment Preparation Support Program through Metaverse: A Preliminary Study

*Izumi Mashimo^{1,2}, Tomomi Tsujimoto³ (1. Aino University graduate school of Health science (Japan), 2. Department of Rehabilitation Science, Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences (Japan), 3. Yururiwork (Japan))

[P-18-03]

Attempts to prevent social withdrawal through the use of school support volunteers

*Shizuka Suzuki¹, Masafumi Ohnishi¹, Aiko Hirosawa¹, Kaori Kawamura¹ (1. University of Fukui (Japan))

[P-18-04]

The effect of carbohydrate intake and healthy eating index on depression and suicidality: a nationwide population-based study

*Hyewon Kim¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-18-05]

Development of a short form depression screening questionnaire for Korean career soldiers

*Jong-Ik Park Park¹ (1. Kangwon National University (Korea))

[P-18-06]

Otaku, Weebs, and Social Wellbeing: Does Immersion in Niche Communities Help or Harm?

*Jamie Parkerson¹, *Chaden Noureddine¹ (1. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (United States of America))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19

[P-19-01]

Differential Impacts of Workplace Bullying on Depression, Anxiety, and Stress by Gender Among Korean Employees

Sra Jung¹, *Yeosuk An², Min-Kyoung Kim¹, Sung Joon Cho^{3,4}, Sang-Won Jeon^{3,4} (1. Department of Psychiatry, CHA University Ilsan Medical Center, Goyang, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Workplace Mental Health Institute, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-19-02]

Factors Affecting Quality of Life in Korean Adults: Analysis Based on the Data from the 9th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2023)

*Young Myo Jae¹, Eunsu Cho¹ (1. Bongseng Memorial Hospital (Korea))

[P-19-03]

The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy in the Relationship Between Gerontechnology Acceptance and Successful Aging Among Older Adults

*SIN TUNG WAN¹ (1. The City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

[P-19-04]

Irregular Meal Timing and Depression: Moderating Roles of Dietary Diversity and Breakfast Skipping in a Nationally Representative Korean Sample

*Hyejin Tae^{1,2} (1. Stress Clinic, Health Promotion Center, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Medicine, Graduate School, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-19-05]

Sociodemographic Determinants of Spirituality in General Population, Cancer Patients, and Clinicians in Korea: A Comparative Analysis

*Hyeyoon Park^{1,2}, Hye Jung Ahn², Sun Young Lee³ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital (Korea), 3. Public Healthcare Center, Seoul National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-19-06]

Distinguishing Late-Life Depression from Dementia: A Predictive Model Based on Clinical Presentation

*Quankamon Dejatiwongse Na Ayudhya¹, Punyisa Prachgosin¹, Kritta Supanimitamorn¹, Nipaporn Supaprasert¹, Parawee Keawjamrus¹, Kankamol Jaisin¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-01]

The higher ability of verbal fluency and attention and processing speed with clinical recovery in patients with schizophrenia than remitted patients through the comparison of schizophrenia and healthy controls: A cross-sectional study

*Ryo Asada¹, Hitoshi Iida¹, Leo Gotho¹, Kiyohiro Yasumatsu¹, Hikaru Hori¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University (Japan))

[P-20-02]

Personality theory based on Chinese culture

*zhuangsheng Wang¹ (1. Binzhou Medical school (China))

[P-20-03]

Comparative Network Structures of Depressive Symptoms in Asian Individuals With Guilt-Rich and Guilt-Free Depressive Disorders: Findings From the REAP-AD3

*Seon-Cheol Park¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-20-04]

A Psychiatric Analysis of Batman and the Public Perception of Mental Illness

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Ella Bauwens¹, Michael Rooney¹, Saad Yawar¹, Noah Beetge¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

[P-20-05]

Mapping the geography of depressive symptoms and early maladaptive schemas: Comparative network analysis between major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder

*Myeongkeun Cho¹, Chanhee Park¹, Christopher Hyung Keun Park² (1. Asan Institute for Life Sciences (Korea), 2. Asan Medical Center (Korea))

[P-20-06]

Chi-Chi from Dragon Ball: An ICD-Informed Psychoanalytic and Cultural Analysis of Maternal Anxiety and Marital Imbalance

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Kyle McMullen¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

[P-20-07]

Cognitive Heterogeneity in First-Episode Schizophrenia Patients: A Latent Profile Analysis and Network Analysis Based on the CANTAB Test

*Weiyang Wang¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Centre & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21

[P-21-01]

Cultural Implications Of Fatherlessness In Indonesia: A Psychodynamic And Gender Identity Perspective

*Amita Rouli Purnama Sitanggang¹, Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana^{2,3}, I Putu Dharma Krisna Aji^{2,4} (1. Murni Teguh Tuban Bali Hospital (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Udayana University (Indonesia), 3. Ngoerah Hospital (Indonesia), 4. Udayana University Hospital (Indonesia))

[P-21-02]

Preliminary Study on the Current Situation and Issues in After-School Day Services in Japan

*Satoshi Obata¹, Nobuhiro Watanabe¹ (1. Kinoko club (Japan))

[P-21-03]

Preliminary survey on the actual situation of risk of obscenity in the caring for children with disabilities

Focusing on Child Development Support and After-school Day Care Service Providers and the staffs who work there

*Nobuhiro Watanabe¹, *Satoshi Obata¹ (1. NPO Daichi (Japan))

[P-21-04]

Exploring the Influence of Continued Therapeutic Horseback Riding on Children with Neurodevelopmental Conditions: Focus on Sleep and Parental Well-Being

*Namiko KAWAMURA¹, Mayu SAKAMOTO¹, Kayoko MACHIDA², Hiroshi KADOTANI¹, Yuji Ozeki¹ (1. Shiga University of Medical Science (Japan), 2. Sappo City University (Japan))

[P-21-05]

The Effectiveness of a Clinical Nature-Based Intervention for ASD Children from a Biopsychosocial Perspective

*John Wong^{1,2}, Tammy Neo¹, Lina Lim², Angelia Sia³, Esther Tai¹, Sze-Yin Seow¹, Michelle Lee, Maria Paula Leon Mora², Chris Loo², Christel Chang, Natalie Lei¹, Tiffany Ho¹, Kenneth Khoo³, Kian Seng Ding, Maria Koh, *Kee Juan Yeo² (1. National University Hospital Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. National Parks Board, Singapore (Singapore))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 22

[P-22-01]

Factors related to the quality of life of people with mental disorders living in remote islands

*Misako Hisamatsu¹, Ayako Yamashita², Norio Maeda³, Yasuhito Nerome² (1. Kumamoto Health Science University (Japan), 2. Kagoshima University (Japan), 3. Kio University (Japan))

[P-22-02]

Involuntary Psychiatric Admission in East Asia: A Case-Vignette-Based Comparative Analysis in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

*Kei Kobayashi^{1,2}, Eisuke Sakakibara¹, Shinsuke Kondo¹, Kanna Sugiura², Keijin Yamamura³, Kaori Usui², Mayui Nara², Satoe Takashima², Asami Matsunaga², Chiyo Fujii², Kiyoto Kasai¹, Toshiya Murai³ (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan), 2. Department of Community Mental Health & Law, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Japan))

[P-22-03]

Development of Contraceptive Education Program for Labor Migrants and Students from Vietnam

*UKAWA Ko¹ (1. Taisho University (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23

[P-23-01]

Co-Designing a Pharmacist-Led Wellness and Wellbeing Service for Long-Term Condition Patients with Subthreshold Depression and Anxiety

*Patrick Cabasag¹, Frederick Sundram², Amy Hai Yan Chan¹, Kebede Beyene³, Holly Wilson¹, Jeff Harrison¹ (1. School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland (New Zealand), 2. Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland (New Zealand), 3. Department of Pharmaceutical and Administrative Sciences, University of Health Sciences and Pharmacy in St Louis, St Louis, MO (United States of America))

[P-23-02]

Diagnostic Distribution of Antidepressant Users: Findings from the REAP-AD3 Study

*Huang-Li Lin¹, Yueh-Pin Lin², Tian-Mei Si³, Roy Abraham Kalliyalil⁴, Andi J Tantra⁵, Amir Hossein Jalali Nadoushan⁶, Toshiya Inada⁷, Seon-Cheol Park^{8,9}, Kok Yoon Chee¹⁰, Afzal Javed¹¹, Kang Sim¹², Kuan-Lun Huang¹³, Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹⁴, Norman Sartorius¹⁵, Mian-Yoon Chong¹⁶, Naotaka Shinfuku¹⁷, Takahiro A. Kato¹⁸, *Shih-Ku Lin^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan), 3. Institute of Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, China (China), 4. Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India (India), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar 90245, Indonesia (Indonesia), 6. Psychiatry Department, Mental Health Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (Iran), 7. Department of Psychiatry, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Aichi, Nagoya, Japan (Japan), 8. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 9. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Guri, Republic of Korea (Korea), 10. Department of Psychiatry & Mental Health, Tunku Abdul Rahman Institute of Neurosciences, Kuala Lumpur Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Malaysia), 11. Pakistan Psychiatric Research Centre, Fountain House, Lahore, Pakistan (Pakistan), 12. Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, Singapore (Singapore), 13. Tsaotun Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Nantou, Taiwan (Taiwan), 14. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (Thailand), 15. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs, Geneva, Switzerland (Switzerland), 16. Regency Specialist Hospital, Johor, Malaysia (Malaysia), 17. School of Human Sciences, Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan), 18. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan))

[P-23-03]

Identification and Association of Sociodemographic Profile and Clinical Characteristics of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) referred by the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) in the Outpatient Section of National Center for Mental Health from January 2020 to December 2022

*Francisco IV Gabriel Bolinao¹, Robert Roy Mapa¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

[P-23-04]

Descriptive Study of Service Users with Movement Disorder Seen at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health, Philippines

*Ryan Lazatin¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

[P-23-05]

Descriptive Study of Service Users with Movement Disorder Seen at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health, Philippines "Grant Contest2"

*Ryan Lazatin¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

[P-23-06]

Negotiating Normalcy and Patienthood: A Dialectical View of Mental Illness Narratives among Indian Women with Psychiatric Diagnoses

*Annie Baxi Baxi¹ (1. Ashoka University (India))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24

[P-24-01]

Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease and risk of depression in young adults: A nationwide population-based cohort study

*Eunyoung Kim¹, Su-Min Jeong, Sang Jin Rhee Rhee, Kyu Na Lee, Kyungdo Han (1. Department of Human Systems Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-24-02]

Alterations in Neurotransmitter-Related Brain Networks in Schizophrenia During Auditory Speech Stimulation

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

[P-24-03]

Conceptualization of Recovery from Eating Disorders: A Qualitative Study Based on Interviews with Recovered Individuals

*Akie Nakayama¹, Masaru Takahashi¹ (1. Ochanomizu University (Japan))

[P-24-04]

The Association between Hemoglobin Level and Risk of Developing Dementia : National Health Screening Cohort(NHIS-HEALS) in Korea

*SEONG HWAN KIM¹, Ho Chan Kim², Hyun Soo Kim¹ (1. Dong-A University (Korea), 2. Kosin University (Korea))

[P-24-05]

Association between auditory impairment and risk of VLOSLP: a multicenter, retrospective cohort study

*Young Tak Jo¹ (1. Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-24-06]

Acculturation and Psychological Distress Among Adolescents in the United States: A Cross-Racial Analysis Using California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Franco Valencia¹, *Karin Kai Wing Wang¹, So Hee Naomi Ahn¹, Thirumagal Gowrikanthan¹, Jasmin Choi¹, Lester Andrew Uy¹, Armaan Jamal¹, Nitya Rajeshuni^{1,2}, Robert Huang^{1,3}, Gloria Kim^{1,3}, Malathi Srinivasan^{1,3}, Latha Palaniappan^{1,3}, Steven Sust^{1,4} (1. Stanford Center for Asian Health Research and Education (United States of America), 2. Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America), 3. Department of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America), 4. Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America))

[P-24-07]

Aspects of Experiential Knowledge Accompanying Recovery among Survivors of Substance Use Disorder: A phenomenological study

*Ayako Yamashita¹, Yasuaki Akasaki¹ (1. School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University (Japan))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-01]

Electrophysiological changes in depressive patients with non-suicidal self-injury: An event-related potential study and source analysis

*Sehoon Shim¹, Sangwoo Hahn² (1. SOONCHUNHYANG UNIV. CHEONAN HOSPITAL (Korea), 2. SOONCHUNHYANG UNIV. HOSPITAL (Korea))

[P-36-02]

Effective Management of Severe Aggression and Self-Injurious Behaviours with Clozapine in Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Intellectual Disability

*Hui Xin Jenies Foo¹, Jiaqian Sun¹, Sajith Sreedharan Geetha¹ (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-36-03]

Development of a visual assessment tool for screening major depressive episodes

*Phannaratch Sritongkum¹, Sirirat Kooptiwoot¹, Woraphat Ratthaapha¹ (1. Faculty of medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol Univ. (Thailand))

[P-36-04]

Survey research on the development of employment support apps for people with disabilities

*Miki MARUTANI Marutani¹, Chie Usui², Hiroo Wada², Gensei Ishimura³ (1. National Institute of Public Health (Japan), 2. Juntendo University (Japan), 3. Professional University of Information and Management for Innovation (Japan))

[P-36-05]

Habenular Abnormalities in Bipolar Disorder and Their Molecular Correlates: A Multimodal Imaging Study

*Meng xuan Qiao¹, Hua Yu¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital and School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-36-06]

Expectancy Violation Enhances Inhibitory Learning in Personalized Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy for Panic Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial

*Daeyoung Roh¹, Ki Won Jang¹, Han Wool Jung² (1. Hallym University (Korea), 2. Yonsei University (Korea))

Poster

■ 2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37

[P-37-02]

Differentiating Non-Suicidal Self-Injury from Suicide Attempts in Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department

*Kyoung-Uk Lee¹, Sunghwan Kim², Jung Taek Park³, Kyoung Ho Choi³ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Emergency Medicine, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-37-03]

Prevalence and Factors Associated with Depression Among Pregnant Women of Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Keerati Pattanaseri¹, *Suchada Samranjit¹, Supawee Kaewchuen¹, Kantanut Yutrirak¹, Pattarawalai Talungchit², Tachjaree Panchalee Boonbawornpong², Napat Sittanomai³, Pasika Srinual⁴, Supaporn Kwadkweang² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 2. Department of Obstetrics&Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 3. Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 4. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

[P-37-04]

Validation the priority of Fixel-based Analysis of white matter alterations in drug-naïve patients with schizophrenia

*Min Yang¹, Wei Wei¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (China))

[P-37-05]

Longitudinal Changes in Quality of Life and Posttraumatic Growth Among Colorectal Cancer Patients: A One-Year Prospective Study in Taiwan

*CHUNGJEN TENG^{1,2,3}, KUAN-HSUAN CHEN¹ (1. Far Eastern Memorial Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (Taiwan), 3. School of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (Taiwan))

[P-37-06]

Prevalence of anhedonia in patients with psychiatric disorders: Results from a national survey in Thailand

*Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

[P-37-07]

Evaluating the Factor Structure of the 25-item Autism-Spectrum Quotient Japanese Version as a Potential Screening Tool in Perinatal Women

*Ekachaeryanti Zain^{1,2}, Naoki Fukui¹, Yuichiro Watanabe^{1,3}, Koyo Hashijiri¹, Takaharu Motegi¹, Maki Ogawa¹, Jun Egawa¹, Koji Nishijima⁴, Toshiyuki Someya¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Japan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Mulawarman University (Indonesia), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Uonuma Kikan Hospital (Japan), 4. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Japan))

2025年9月28日(日)

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25

[P-25-01]

Factors affecting the experience of suicidal thoughts among Korean adolescents under significant stress: Based on the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey

*Boram Chae¹, Jongha Lee¹ (1. Korea University Ansan Hospital (Korea))

[P-25-02]

Exploring key resilience domains linking symptoms of depression and anxiety, perceived stress, and academic expectation stress – using a network approach

*Kee Juan Yeo¹, John Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, Shen Liang¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Jing Si Wan¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung⁴, Say How Ong⁴, Cheong Sing Tian^{1,2}, Jia Ying Teng^{1,2}, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁵ (1. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University Hospital (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (Singapore), 4. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore), 5. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

[P-25-03]

Development of a localised school-based resilience intervention in Singapore – the *Resilience Intervention for Social Emotional well-being (RISE)*

John Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, *Kee Juan Yeo¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Natasha Laura Fong², Sarah Kathleen Lam², Li Shan Goh², Daniel Fung⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University Hospital (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (Singapore), 4. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-25-04]

Identity Discontinuity and Incoherence as Mediators Between Childhood Adversity and Internalising Disorders: Clinical and Cultural Implications

*Brenda Lio Liaw Wen¹, John Chee Meng Wong¹, Liang Shen¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Si Wan Jing¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung², Say How Ong², Cheong Sing Tian¹, Jia Ying Teng¹, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (NUS) (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 4. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

[P-25-05]

Shame, Silence, and Selfhood: A Systematic Review on the Mental Health of Homosexual Male Adolescents in Asian Cultural Contexts

*Claudya Hadiliani¹, Charlotte Alyssia Jonatan¹, Darien Alfa Cipta^{1,2} (1. Department of Medicine, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Siloam Hospital Lippo Village, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-25-06]

The Role of Gender in Perceived Parental Rejection and Psychological Resilience Among Singaporean Adolescents

*Evangeline Si En Yeoh¹, John Chee Meng Wong^{2,3}, Kee Juan Yeo², Tessa Li Xiang Low², Brenda Liaw Wen Lio², Daniel Fung⁴, Say How Ong⁴, Cheong Sing Tian³, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei², Jie Yu Teoh², Natalie HuiJing Yap², Dennis Kom⁵, Victoria Fee⁵, Frank Verhulst⁶ (1. Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2.

Department of Psychological Medicine, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. Department of Psychological Medicine, National University Health System (Singapore), 4. Department of Developmental Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 5. Student Development Curriculum Division, Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 6. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 26

[P-26-01]

Adapting Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Long COVID Neuropsychiatric Symptoms: Development and Feasibility of a Hybrid In-Person and Self-Help Program

*Naoki Takamatsu¹, Toshitaka Hamamura¹, Kazufumi Yoshida¹, Hironori Kuga¹ (1. National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan))

[P-26-04]

“EFFICACY OF PANGINAM: A LOW-INTENSITY PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION (LIPI) FOR ARMED CONFLICT FAMILY SURVIVORS IN BANGSAMORO”

*Aminoding Bonda Limpao¹ (1. Mindanao State University Main Campus, Marawi City (Philippines))

[P-26-05]

Help-Seeking Experiences of Chinese Immigrant Families for Their Children's Mental Health Issues in Canada

*Florence Kwai Ching Wong¹ (1. Factor Inwentash School Of Social Work, University of Toronto (Canada))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27

[P-27-01]

Exploring the Dynamics of Acceptance of Violence among Junior High School Students in Post-Conflict Area Maluku

*Farizka Akhena Helmy^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-27-02]

Dedicated Teaching Clinics as a Pathway to Positive Mental and Professional Well-Being in Psychiatry

*Soon Hong Lee^{1,2}, Teck Hwee Soh², Cecilia Sze Nga Kwok² (1. MOHH, Singapore (Singapore), 2. Singapore General Hospital (Singapore))

[P-27-03]

Psychiatry in art: The Scream of Edvard Munch

*Michael Yafi¹ (1. UTHealth, The University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston (United States of America))

[P-27-05]

Acceptance and Understanding of the Evolutionary Theory in Medical Students, Interns and Residents: Comparison Between Medical Majors and Non-Medical Majors

*Won Kim¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Sanngye Paik Hospital, Inje University School of Medicine. (Korea))

[P-27-06]

Impact of the Course for Academic Development of Psychiatrists (CADP) on Work Motivation among Early-Career Psychiatrists: A Mixed-Methods Study

*Toshihiro Shimizu^{1,2}, Junko Kitaoka^{1,3}, Ken Suzutani^{1,4}, Yuto Satake^{5,6}, Masahide Koda^{1,7}, Izumi Kuramochi^{1,8}, Norman Sartorius⁹ (1. Certified Non-Profit Organization Japan Young Psychiatrists Organization (JYPO) (Japan), 2. Local Incorporated Administrative Agency, Saitama Prefectural Hospital Organization, Saitama Psychiatric Hospital (Japan), 3. Public interest incorporated foundation, Fukkoukai Tarumi Hospital (Japan), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Aizu Medical Center (Japan), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Osaka University (Japan), 6. Division of Psychiatry, University College London (UK), 7. Co-Learning Community Healthcare Re-Innovation Office, Graduate School of Medicine, Okayama (Japan), 8. Department of Epileptology and Psychiatry, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 9. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs (AIMHP) (Switzerland))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster 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

*bintang arroyantri prananjaya¹, Lathifah Nudhar², Syarifah Aini¹, Puji Rizki Suryani¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital, Palembang, Indonesia (Indonesia))

[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

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

[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))

[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))

[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))

Poster

■ 2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29

[P-29-01]

When Do Emotions Emerge? Blood Glucose Levels and the Onset of Aggression, Anger, and Irritability

*Sandra Melissa Larson¹, Michael J Toohey¹ (1. Antioch University Seattle (United States of America))

[P-29-02]

Interpretation Bias and Irritability Mediate the Association between Cognitive Rigidity and Depression among Psychiatric Patients

*Eunkyung Kim^{1,3}, Daeho Kim², Joonho Choi², Seon-cheol Park², Jin-woong Yoon¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea), 3. Department of Premedicine, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-29-03]

Latent profile analysis of outpatients' perceived interoceptive awareness and rumination in Korea: a cross-sectional study

Mi-Sun Lee³, *Hyu Jung Huh^{1,2} (1. Department of psychiatry, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital (Korea), 2. Department of psychiatry, College of Medicine, Catholic university of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of preventive medicine, College of Medicine, Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

[P-29-04]

Thai medical students' experiences in developing emotional intelligence through applied theatre workshops

*Phuhin Thongsook¹, Varis Manomaivong¹, Yodying Dangrapai¹, Wuttipat Lammechai^{1,2} (1. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok (Thailand), 2. MGH Institute of Health Professions, Boston, Massachusetts (United States of America))

[P-29-05]

Combination therapy against mood and anxiety disorders: association between efficacy and white blood cell count

*Meng xuan Qiao¹, Hua Yu¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital and School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-29-06]

The Cultural and Emotional Baggage of Language Brokering, Rumination and Wellbeing: A Retrospective Study

*Renu Narchal¹ (1. Western Sydney University (Australia))

Poster

■ 2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 30

[P-30-01]

Mental Health Literacy, Stigma, Empathy, and Confidence in Managing Psychiatric Patients: Perspectives of Doctors and Nurses in a Singapore Emergency Department

*Cyrus Su Hui Ho¹, Joo Shiang Ang², Howard Khoe³, Jinghui Huang³, Gabrielle Tay¹ (1. Department of Psychological Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. Department of Emergency Medicine, Tan Tock Seng Hospital (Singapore), 3. Singapore Psychiatry Residency, National Healthcare Group (Singapore))

[P-30-02]

Speaking Out or Staying Silent: Self-Injury Disclosure Among Incarcerated Youth

*Masaru Takahashi¹ (1. Ochanomizu University (Japan))

[P-30-03]

From Parent to Child: Fear of Negative Evaluation and Mindreading in Japanese Adolescents

*Satoko Sasagawa¹, Eriko Suwa¹ (1. Mejiro University (Japan))

[P-30-04]

Preliminary Machine Learning-Based Prediction of Short-Term Psychiatric Crisis in Depressive Outpatients Using Structured and NLP-Derived EHR Features

*Sunyoung Park¹, Guaja Park² (1. Department of Psychiatry, National Insurance Service Ilsan Hospital (Korea), 2. Data Analytics Research Lab, Cheongdam Gounson Clinic (Korea))

[P-30-05]

Factors influencing the use of telemedicine and the satisfaction of the patient on the telemedicine visit in the outpatient psychiatric department of Siriraj Hospital, a medical school in Bangkok.

*Atitaya Prushyapornsri¹, Kamonnet Wannasewok¹, Teerasakdi Satra¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of medicine Siriraj Hospital (Thailand))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31

[P-31-01]

Preferred modality of psychotherapy delivery is impacted by attitudes towards psychological help-seeking: A comparative analysis of online versus face-to-face modalities in the Middle East

*Zahir Vally¹, Roxanne Wolmarans¹, Mai Helmy² (1. United Arab Emirates University (United Arab Emirates), 2. Sultan Qaboos University (Oman))

[P-31-02]

A case report-yoga therapy for refractory fear of cancer recurrence with discomfort in the oral cavity.

*Sachiyo Morita¹ (1. Shiga university of Medical Science Hospital, Cancer Center (Japan))

[P-31-03]

Mental Health Treatment Utilization of Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union

*Marie Ivantchenko¹, Nelly Katsnelson² (1. Albert Einstein College of Medicine (United States of America), 2. Montefiore Medical Center (United States of America))

[P-31-04]

The Network Model in Psychiatry is used in the interaction in cultures

*Giuseppe M Rovera¹, Micol Ascoli², Donato Zupin³, GianGiacomo Rovera⁵, Goffredo Bartocci⁴ (1. Dietetic and Nutrition San Luca Hospital, Turin University. Italy. (Italy), 2. Department Chair Beijing United Family Hospital and Clinic (China), 3. University of Trieste (Italy), 4. World Association of Cultural Psychiatry, co-Founder and Past President. (Italy), 5. Honorary Professor of Psychiatry, Turin University, Department of Neurosciences. (Italy))

[P-31-05]

Medicinal Plant Use for Mental Health in an Urban Brazilian Population: A Thematic Study

*Ciro Blujus dos Santos Rohde¹, Leonardo Guimarães Stocco², Gabriela Regina de Souza⁶, Rosilaine Munhoz Silva⁵, Maria Gabriela Zacharias Thibes⁴, Julia Rosari Kingston³, Hermano Tavares¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry of the School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 2. School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 3. University College Cork (Ireland), 4. Department of Psychiatry - UNIFESP (Brazil), 5. Faculdade Nove de Julho (Brazil), 6. Faculdade Anhanguera (Brazil))

[P-31-06]

Prevailing disorders of psychiatric among children and adults in Nigeria : A well-ordered review and analysis

*Enoch Onyekachi Nneji¹, *Nonso Benjamin Chukwunonye¹, *Ndubuisi Nicholas Nenna¹, *Emmanuel Chinonso Iwuanya¹ (1. State Neuropsychiatric Hospital (Nigeria))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-01]

A Validation of the Korean Version of Ultra-Short Suicidal Ideation Scale

*Joonho Choi¹, Joo Eon Park², IL Bin Kim³, Eunkyung Kim¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea), 2. Keyo Hospital (Korea), 3. CHA Medical University Kangnam CHA Hospital (Korea))

[P-32-02]

Validation of the Korean Version of the Distress Overtolerance Scale in Psychiatric Patients

*Somi Yun¹, Juyeong Kim¹, Eunjae Lee¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea))

[P-32-03]

Emotional Dysregulation in Neurodevelopmental Disorders: An Investigation Using the RIPoSt-40

*Sakiko TSUSHIMA^{1,3}, Hirohisa SUZUKI², Dan NAKAMURA², Shizuka SEKI^{1,2}, Kazumaro OKINO^{1,2}, Hiroyuki ITO⁴, Kenji SANADA², Akira IWANAMI^{1,2} (1. Showa Medical University Eastern Hospital (Japan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Showa Medical University (Japan), 3. Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu University (Japan), 4. Faculty of Human Sciences, Ochanomizu University (Japan))

[P-32-04]

Redefining ADHD and ASD through a Dual-Circuit Model of Neuroscience

*Tomoki kokopelli Hamada¹ (1. Japan Developmental Disorder Association (Japan))

[P-32-05]

Self-compassion is associated with the superior longitudinal fasciculus in the mirroring network in healthy individuals.

*Min-Kyoung Kim¹ (1. CHA Ilsan Medical Center, CHA University (Korea))

[P-32-06]

A Standardization Study on the Development and Validation of a Shortened Korean Version of the Psychiatric Crisis Instrument for Psychiatric intervention

*HEEWOO LEE¹, Jee hoon Sohn², Kihoon You³, Seung-Hee Ahn², Jeung Suk Lim⁴, Hye-Young Min⁵ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Kangwon National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Public healthcare center Seoul national univ hospita (Korea), 3. School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University (Korea), 4. Happy Care Together, Seoul (Korea), 5. Department of Social Welfare, Sogang University (Korea))

[P-32-07]

Shattered Reflections: A Case Report on Good Psychiatric Management in a Filipina patient with Borderline Personality Disorder and Meningioma

*Charisse Jae Rongcal Faa¹, Mark Anthony Pascual¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 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

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1

[P-1-01]

Effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on obsessive beliefs among patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder

*Seung Jae Lee^{1,3}, Sang Won Lee^{2,3}, Sung Man Chang^{1,3} (1. Kyungpook National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Kyungpook National University Chilgok Hospital (Korea), 3. Kyungpook National University (Korea))

[P-1-02]

Suicidal attempt history, childhood trauma, and functional brain network alterations in major depressive disorder: A resting-state functional connectivity-based multivariate pattern analysis

*Kyu-Man Han¹, Minjee Jung¹, Jihoon Park¹, Byung-Joo Ham¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Korea University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-1-03]

Electroencephalographic Network Features Associated with Symptom Severity in Individuals with Irritable Bowel Syndrome

*Toru Yasukawa¹, Yusuke Yamazato², Minori Machida², Jun Tayama³, Toyohiro Hamaguchi¹ (1. Saitama Prefectural University, Graduate School of Health, Medicine and Welfare (Japan), 2. Waseda University, Graduate School of Human Sciences (Japan), 3. Waseda University, Faculty of Human Sciences (Japan))

[P-1-04]

Altered Resting-State Sensorimotor Network in Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: an EEG Study

*Taegyeong Lee³, Sang-Shin Park², Chang-Hwan Im, *Seung-Hwan Lee^{1,2,3} (1. Inje University Ilsan Paik Hospital (Korea), 2. Bwave Inc. (Korea), 3. CEClab (Korea))

[P-1-05]

Network Structure of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms in Older Asian Patients With Depressive Disorders: Findings From REAP-AD3

*Seon-Cheol Park¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1

[P-1-01] Effectiveness of acceptance and commitment therapy on obsessive beliefs among patients with obsessive-compulsive disorder

*Seung Jae Lee^{1,3}, Sang Won Lee^{2,3}, Sung Man Chang^{1,3} (1. Kyungpook National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Kyungpook National University Chilgok Hospital (Korea), 3. Kyungpook National University (Korea))

キーワード：Acceptance commitment therapy、metacognitive therapy、obsessive belief、obsessive-compulsive disorder

Although theoretically distinct, both acceptance and commitment therapy (ACT) and metacognitive therapy (MCT) focus on the relationship with inner experiences—specifically, cognitive fusion and fused object mode—that drive unhelpful coping strategies, such as experiential avoidance, obsessive rumination and compulsions, and, with mindfulness as a core therapeutic factor. In this context, ACT's therapeutic effects on obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD) are presumably reflected in the Obsessive Beliefs Questionnaire (OBQ), which incorporates significant metacognitive factors. However, most studies have investigated ACT's effects on obsessive-compulsive (OC) symptoms rather than on obsessive beliefs. Consequently, this study examined the relationship between ACT process measures—namely, Acceptance and Action Questionnaire-II (AAQ-II) and Cognitive Fusion Questionnaire (CFQ)—and the OBQ following an eight-week group-format ACT (GACT) intervention among patients with OCD (GACT group, N = 37; wait-list control group, N = 42). Significant reductions were observed in AAQ-II, CFQ, and OBQ scores after treatment. Changes in AAQ-II and CFQ (particularly in the former) were significantly associated with changes in the OBQ total and subscale scores. These measures accounted for 26% and 12% of the variance in the OBQ total score and OCD symptom scores, respectively. Among OBQ subscales, changes in AAQ-II and CFQ best accounted for the variance of perfectionism and intolerance of uncertainty (OBQ-PIU), followed by importance and control of thoughts (OBQ-ICT). In conclusion, improvements in ACT process measures through GACT explained obsessive beliefs—particularly OBQ-PIU and OBQ-ICT—better than OCD symptoms, thus highlighting the clinical significance of obsessive beliefs in ACT treatment for OCD.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1**[P-1-02] Suicidal attempt history, childhood trauma, and functional brain network alterations in major depressive disorder: A resting-state functional connectivity-based multivariate pattern analysis**

*Kyu-Man Han¹, Minjee Jung¹, Jihoon Park¹, Byung-Joo Ham¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Korea University College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード：Major Depressive Disorder、Suicidal Attempts、Resting-State Functional Connectivity、Multivariate Pattern Analysis

Introduction: Dysfunctional brain network connectivity contributes to suicidality in major depressive disorder (MDD), and prior suicide attempts represent a critical risk factor. We compared resting-state functional connectivity (FC) among three groups—MDD patients with a history of suicide attempts (SD), MDD patients without such history (NSD), and healthy controls (HC)—and explored relationships with suicidal ideation and childhood trauma using FC-based multivariate pattern analysis (FC-MVPA).

Methods: A total of 204 adults were enrolled: 61 SD, 62 NSD, and 81 HC. Resting-state fMRI data were preprocessed and analyzed with the CONN toolbox. FC-MVPA identified regions exhibiting significant group differences; these regions then served as seeds for seed-to-voxel and ROI-to-ROI connectivity analyses.

Results: FC-MVPA highlighted group differences in the frontal pole, posterior cingulate cortex, lateral occipital cortex, cuneus, and angular gyrus. Subsequent analyses revealed 58 connections that varied across groups, 29 of which discriminated SD from NSD. These connections predominantly involved the visual and default mode networks. Notably, reduced FC between the cuneus and medial orbitofrontal cortex correlated with higher suicidal ideation, whereas increased FC between the lateral occipital cortex and supramarginal gyrus correlated with greater childhood trauma exposure.

Conclusion: Suicidality in MDD appears linked to disrupted integration between perceptual (visual) and regulatory (prefrontal/default mode) networks. Connectivity alterations associated with suicide risk and childhood trauma underscore large-scale network dysfunction as a potential mechanism. Patterns of FC—particularly between the visual cortex and prefrontal regions—may serve as neuroimaging biomarkers of suicide risk in MDD.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1**[P-1-03] Electroencephalographic Network Features Associated with Symptom Severity in Individuals with Irritable Bowel Syndrome**

*Toru Yasukawa¹, Yusuke Yamazato², Minori Machida², Jun Tayama³, Toyohiro Hamaguchi¹ (1. Saitama Prefectural University, Graduate School of Health, Medicine and Welfare (Japan), 2. Waseda University, Graduate School of Human Sciences (Japan), 3. Waseda University, Faculty of Human Sciences (Japan))

キーワード : irritable bowel syndrome、EEG、brain network

This study aimed to clarify brain network characteristics associated with symptom severity in individuals with irritable bowel syndrome (IBS). IBS is a functional gastrointestinal disorder involving brain-gut dysregulation, and previous research suggests that abnormalities in resting-state brain networks may relate to symptom burden. Fourteen adult male participants with IBS symptoms underwent ten-minute eyes-closed resting-state electroencephalographic (EEG) recordings. From each dataset, ten 2-second segments were randomly selected. Wavelet transformation was applied to each EEG channel, and wavelet correlation coefficients were used to construct an EEG network, with electrodes as nodes and inter-channel correlations as edges. Two network metrics clustering coefficient and characteristic path length, were calculated and normalized against random networks. This study was approved by the Ethics Review Committee on Research with Human Subjects of Waseda University (2024-142). Simple linear regression showed that the normalized clustering coefficient was significantly and negatively associated with IBS severity ($R^2 = 0.45, \beta = -0.67, p = 0.009$). In contrast, the normalized characteristic path length showed no significant association ($R^2 = 0.14, \beta = -0.38, p = 0.19$). These findings suggest an increase in local connectivity within brain networks, as indicated by a higher clustering coefficient, may reflect decreased symptom severity in IBS. This provides preliminary evidence that EEG-derived network metrics, particularly the clustering coefficient, could serve as potential biomarkers for IBS-related brain dysfunction. Understanding such network patterns may also support the development of targeted EEG-based neurofeedback interventions.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1

[P-1-04] Altered Resting-State Sensorimotor Network in Patients with Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder: an EEG Study

*Taegyeong Lee³, Sang-Shin Park², Chang-Hwan Im, *Seung-Hwan Lee^{1,2,3} (1. Inje University Ilsan Paik Hospital (Korea), 2. Bwave Inc. (Korea), 3. CEClab (Korea))

キーワード : EEG、OCD、sensorimotor network、resting-state functional network、wPLI

Objective. Dysfunction in the cortical-striatal-thalamo-cortical (CSTC) circuits is a well-known pathological mechanism underlying obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD). The imbalance between indirect pathway and direct pathway in CSTC circuits can contribute to the development of OCD, and these pathways are closely linked to the sensorimotor network [1]. Numerous neuroimaging studies have demonstrated alterations in the SMN of patients with OCD during the resting state. However, to the best of our knowledge, no study has confirmed SMN changes in patients with OCD using resting-state EEG (rsEEG), which has the advantage of capturing direct electrical activity and providing high temporal resolution. In this study, we compared the SMN between patients with OCD and healthy controls (HC) using rsEEG. **Methods.** Forty-one patients with OCD (aged 26.63 ± 10.63 , W 15) and Forty-one HC (aged 29.32 ± 11.89 , W 20) participated in this study. Eyes-closed rsEEG signals were acquired for 3 min. After signal pre-processing, rsEEG signals were divided into 2 s noise-free segments. To construct the SMN, eight regions of interest were employed as nodes, including the primary motor cortex (M1), supplementary motor area (SMA), primary sensory cortex (S1), and premotor cortex (PMC), each on both the right and left hemispheres. For edges, the weighted phase-lag index (wPLI) was applied as a measure of functional connectivity (FC) for 6 frequency bands: theta, low-alpha, high-alpha, low-beta, high-beta, and gamma bands. The global and local strengths of the SMN were calculated for the entire network and each ROI, respectively. The permutation test ($n = 5,000$) was utilized to compare the FC values and strength between the OCD group and the HC group for statistical analysis. The Bonferroni correction was conducted to account for multiple comparisons across frequency bands. Additionally, Pearson correlation test was conducted between y-bocs score and FC values or strength which showed significant differences. **Results.** In the theta band, FC between the LS1 and LSMA ($p = 0.047$, corrected) showed a significant difference, with the OCD group exhibiting higher FC values. In the high alpha band, FCs between LS1 and RM1 ($p = 0.040$, corrected) and between the LS1 and RPMC ($p = 0.007$, corrected) also exhibited significant differences, where the OCD group showed higher FC values. Global strength of SMN showed no significant difference between any frequency band. However, local strengths in the RPMC ($p = 0.049$, corrected) in the high alpha band was significantly higher in the OCD group than in the HC group. **Conclusion.** Our study suggests that abnormalities in the rsEEG-based SMN of patients with OCD have the potential to serve as biomarkers for the disorder. In particular, the hyper-connectivity between the LS1 and RM1 within the SMN in the high alpha band for patients with OCD may play a crucial role in serving as a biomarker. **Reference.** [1] Karas, P. J., Lee, S., Jimenez-Shahed, J., Goodman, W. K., Viswanathan, A., & Sheth, S. A. (2019). Deep brain stimulation for obsessive compulsive disorder: evolution of surgical stimulation target parallels changing model of dysfunctional brain circuits. *Frontiers in neuroscience*, 12, 998.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 1

[P-1-05] Network Structure of Depression and Anxiety Symptoms in Older Asian Patients With Depressive Disorders: Findings From REAP-AD3

*Seon-Cheol Park¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード：age、ageism、anxiety、depression、network analysis

Objective: The clinical presentation of depressive disorders might be influenced by age, and its diagnosis and treatment can be affected by ageism-related bias. A network analysis can reveal symptom patterns unrecognized by the reductionistic approach. Therefore, this study explores the network structure of depression and anxiety symptoms in older Asian patients with depressive disorders and examines age-related differences in the context of ageism. **Methods:** We used data from the Research on Asian Psychotropic Prescription Patterns for Antidepressants, Phase 3 study and included 2,785 psychiatric patients from 11 Asian countries. Depression and anxiety symptoms were assessed using the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 and Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7. Network analyses were conducted to identify symptom interconnections and centrality among older (>65 years), middle-aged (35–64 years), and young (18–34 years) adult groups. The network structures were also compared using a network comparison test. **Results:** Depressed mood was the most central symptom across all age groups. Network comparisons revealed no significant structural differences among the three age groups, despite several variations in terms of global strength. The network structure of the older group was characterized by strong interconnections between somatic symptoms (insomnia-energy) and core depressive symptoms (little interest or pleasure-feelings of hopelessness). **Conclusion:** This study reveals that the network structures of depression and anxiety symptoms have relatively consistent interconnections across age groups, despite subtle age-based differences. Specifically, older adults tend to present anxiety and depression symptoms as physical complaints. These findings challenge ageist stereotypes and advocate for inclusive, age-neutral approaches to treatment.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 2

[P-2-01]

Close the talk with Clozapine: Resurgence of the medical in community mental health programmes in India

*Sudarshan R Kottai¹ (1. Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad (India))

[P-2-02]

Developing mental health assessment skills using Data Wise methodology and case studies.

*Ernesto Magallon-Neri^{1,2}, Dámaris Muñoz¹, Virginia Krieger^{1,2}, Juan Antonio Amador^{1,2} (1.

Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071. (Spain))

[P-2-03]

EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TAS PAK HAJI PROGRAM AS AN INNOVATION IN TREATING SEVERE MENTAL DISORDER PATIENTS WITH PASUNG IN MUARA ENIM, SOUTH SUMATERA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY FROM 2022-2024

*Ervana Ikha Yusnita¹, Frenti Amalia², Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya³, Irna Permanasari Gani⁴ (1. dr. H.M Rabain Muara Enim Public Hospital (Indonesia), 2. Public Health Office of Muara Enim District Government (Indonesia), 3. Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University (Indonesia), 4. Faculty of Medicine, Maranatha Christian University (Indonesia))

[P-2-05]

The Manas Samvaadha Project: Culturally-Contextualized Street Theatre for Mental Health Literacy and Stigma Reduction in Rural Adolescent Males

*Manasapriya BHM¹ (1. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) (India))

[P-2-06]

Differential Exposure of Adverse Childhood Experiences Across Ethnic Subgroups of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Youth in Northern California

*Phillip Yang¹, Sara Aghaee², Janice Tsoh¹, Julianna Deardorff³, Ai Kubo² (1. University of California, San Francisco (United States of America), 2. Kaiser Permanente Northern California (United States of America), 3. University of California, Berkeley (United States of America))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 2**[P-2-01] Close the talk with Clozapine: Resurgence of the medical in community mental health programmes in India***Sudarshan R Kottai¹ (1. Indian Institute of Technology Palakkad (India))

キーワード : community mental health, clinical Ethnography, pharmaceuticalisation, medicalisation, task-shifting

Background: The flagship community mental health programme run by the government of India has been criticized by scholars for failing to deliver on its policy objectives (Jain & Jadhav, 2009; 2012). Responding to the global call to fill the treatment gap (Patel et.al, 2007) community mental health services have been set up by nongovernmental organisations (NGOs) which partner with local homegrown organizations. But after these local organizations began partnering with the government and the NGOs in the field of community mental health, home grown approaches to care have been marginalised. **Aims:** The community mental health programmes run by mental health NGOs target the poorest of the poor for its services. The power to 'medicalize' is expanding from the mental health professionals to the laypersons trained by them pitching for a large tent of 'patients' who are 'ill' and in need of 'treatment'. This paper explores how the entry of NGOs in mental health has engulfed the community-led organisations like pain and palliative clinics turning them into agents of the medical.

Method: A clinical ethnographic study of community mental health programmes run by five organizations in India was undertaken for a period of 14 months. **Results:** The desperation and urgency to somehow 'treat' and fill the 'treatment gap' through task-shifting have led to employing non-medical professionals to prescribe medicines and laymen to offer psychotherapies all in turn leading to 'patient communities' beset by violations of their bodies, minds and spirits. **Discussion:** The broader notion of community, health and illness which evolved bottom-up using experience as expert knowledge by the community-led organisations have lost its autonomy, freedom in choice of intervention after associating with mental health NGOs which employ and proliferate the biomedical model ripping apart its broad community outlook. Prevention is out of focus; a major departure from policy.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 2

[P-2-02] Developing mental health assessment skills using Data Wise methodology and case studies.

*Ernesto Magallon-Neri^{1,2}, Dámaris Muñoz¹, Virginia Krieger^{1,2}, Juan Antonio Amador^{1,2} (1.

Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071. (Spain))

キーワード : Mental health assessment、Training、Data wise

The learning process of developing competencies and skills in the field of mental health assessment is a priority in the courses of the Master's Degree in General Health Psychology (MUPGS). Method: Using the Data Wise methodology, a collaborative procedure for analyzing data and experiences in educational communities, teaching development strategies are developed, based on student needs and the promotion of professionals' skills in adapting training and learning programs. The flexible use of data obtained through this methodology focuses on fostering strengths to address training deficits and promoting new competencies. Results: several groups of graduate psychologists (n=104) were assed in several skills training in psychological assessment. The modules identified as being of greatest interest and benefit to students are those focused on clinical interviews (83,8%), case formulation (82.9%), and psychological reporting (79,1%), while the module with less interest are the ethical and deontological aspects and psychometric aspects (32,4%). Discussion: It is important to promote training based on professional practice and encourage new professionals to incorporate concepts and practices based on metrics and best ethical procedures in the field of mental health assessment.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 2**[P-2-03] EFFECTIVENESS OF THE TAS PAK HAJI PROGRAM AS AN INNOVATION IN TREATING SEVERE MENTAL DISORDER PATIENTS WITH PASUNG IN MUARA ENIM, SOUTH SUMATERA: A DESCRIPTIVE STUDY FROM 2022-2024**

*Ervana Ikha Yusnita¹, Frenti Amalia², Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya³, Irna Permanasari Gani⁴ (1. dr. H.M Rabain Muara Enim Public Hospital (Indonesia), 2. Public Health Office of Muara Enim District Government (Indonesia), 3. Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University (Indonesia), 4. Faculty of Medicine, Maranatha Christian University (Indonesia))

キーワード : The TAS PAK HAJI PROGRAM、severe mental disorder、pasung

Background

Pasung is an act of restraint against patients with severe mental disorders using inhumane methods. This condition is common in the treatment of Severe Mental Disorder Patients (SMDP) in Indonesia. Some of the reasons that cause Pasung are the stigma, the difficulty of getting access to health facilities, lack of public understanding regarding mental health problems and the difficulty of caregivers in caring SMDP. Pasung in Muara Enim District is still becoming serious problem and the number continues to increase every year. To overcome this issue, in 2022 the Muara Enim district government began introducing the TAS PAK HAJI program, a program that facilitate mental health workers at primary health facilities, in the form of a special bag containing equipment needed by health workers to conduct home visits to SMDP as well as carry out both medical and non-medically equipment. The bag itself contain antipsychotic drugs; both oral and injection, wound care tools, equipment for cleaning patients such as shaver and nail clippers and a saw to cut the chains/wooden blocks used to shackle patients. Objective

This study aims to assess the effectiveness of the TAS PAK HAJI program in reducing the incidence of SMDP with pasung in Muara Enim.

Method

This research was conducted descriptively using secondary data on the incidence SMDP with Pasung from 2022-2024.

Results

Based on study, there was a decrease in incidence of SMDP with pasung from 48 patients in 2022 to 39 patients (18,75%) in 2023 and 36 patients (8,33%) in 2024.

Conclusion

There is a decrease in the incidence of SMDP with Pasung in 2023 and 2024 in Muara Enim. This study is the baseline data for conducting larger studies to assess the effectiveness of the program.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 2

[P-2-05] The Manas Samvaadha Project: Culturally-Contextualized Street Theatre for Mental Health Literacy and Stigma Reduction in Rural Adolescent Males

*Manasapriya BHM¹ (1. National Institute of Mental Health and Neuro Sciences (NIMHANS) (India))

キーワード：Mental Health Literacy、Community Intervention、Human Library、Stigma Reduction、Rural Health

Objectives: This pilot study investigated the efficacy of a culturally-contextualized street theatre intervention as a pre engagement strategy to enhance mental health literacy and reduce stigma among males in rural Karnataka, preceding "Human Library" sessions for the "Manas Samvaadha" project. The "Manas Samvaadha" project aims to address significant mental health disparities by utilizing Human Libraries as a grassroots-level communication tool in communities.

Methods: A single-group pre- and post-intervention design was employed. A street play was performed for a cohort of 128 male students enrolled at ITI College, Kantanakunte, Doddaballapura, as an Information, Education, and Communication (IEC) component of the "Manas Samvaadha" initiative. Participants completed pre- and post-intervention questionnaires to assess changes across multiple domains, including understanding of mental health issues, perception of superstitions affecting mental illness, cultural relevance of the content, relatability of characters, challenge to pre-existing beliefs, awareness of stigma, empathy towards individuals with mental illness, confidence in discussing mental health, and perceived efficacy of the street play format. Qualitative feedback was concurrently collected to elucidate impactful elements and inform future refinements.

Results: Post-intervention data revealed significant positive shifts in participant attitudes and knowledge. A substantial majority (79.5%) of participants reported improved understanding of mental health issues (50.4% Strongly Agree, 29.1% Agree). The play effectively highlighted the impact of superstitions on mental illness (82.8% combined Strongly Agree/Agree). Over 82% perceived the content as culturally relevant and relatable. Furthermore, 78.4% indicated that the play challenged previous beliefs about mental illness (53.6% Agree, 24.8% Strongly Agree), and 82.3% demonstrated increased awareness of stigma and discrimination (47.6% Agree, 34.7% Strongly Agree). Empathy towards individuals with mental illness increased in 84.1% of respondents (49.2% Agree, 34.9% Strongly Agree). Participants also reported enhanced confidence in discussing mental health (72.3% combined Strongly Agree/Agree). Qualitatively, the "Swamiji" character and character transitions were frequently cited as impactful.

Conclusions: Culturally-contextualized street theatre serves as a highly effective and impactful preparatory intervention for mental health awareness and stigma reduction, particularly among adolescent males in rural settings. The observed improvements in mental health literacy, empathy, and willingness to discuss mental health underscore its utility as a

foundational component for community-based initiatives like the Human Library model. Findings suggest continued integration with strategic refinements for audience engagement and voice projection.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 2**[P-2-06] Differential Exposure of Adverse Childhood Experiences Across Ethnic Subgroups of Asian American, Native Hawaiian, and Pacific Islander Youth in Northern California**

*Phillip Yang¹, Sara Aghaee², Janice Tsoh¹, Julianna Deardorff³, Ai Kubo² (1. University of California, San Francisco (United States of America), 2. Kaiser Permanente Northern California (United States of America), 3. University of California, Berkeley (United States of America))

キーワード：Child Abuse、Public Health、Asian Americans、Health Disparities、Adolescent

Introduction. Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are well-established predictors of poor physical and mental health outcomes across the lifespan. Asian American (AsA) and Native Hawaiian and Pacific Islander (NHPI) populations face subgroup-specific risks, yet research on ACEs in these groups is limited. Aggregated racial data often masks critical health disparities and perpetuates harmful stereotypes. This study examines the prevalence and distribution of ACEs among disaggregated AsA and NHPI subgroups in a large clinical sample of children.

Methods. We conducted a cross-sectional analysis using data from Kaiser Permanente Northern California, an integrated health system that serves approximately 29% of adolescents in Northern California. The Pediatric ACEs and Related Life Events Screener was completed by caregivers of children aged 2–12 and by adolescents aged 13–18. Subgroups included Asian Indian, Chinese, Filipino, Japanese, Korean, Vietnamese, multiracial, multiethnic, Other South Asian, Other Southeast Asian, and NHPI youth. We used descriptive statistics to report individual ACE distributions and conducted Dunnett's tests to compare subgroup ACE scores using Chinese youth as the reference group.

Results. Multiracial and Filipino youth had significantly higher ACE scores than Chinese youth ($p<.01$), while Asian Indian youth had significantly lower scores ($p=.03$). Domestic violence was the most common ACE across most subgroups, although emotional abuse was most common in Vietnamese participants and parental mental illness was most common in Other South Asian and multiracial participants.

Conclusions. Our study reveals meaningful variation in ACE exposure across AsA and NHPI subgroups that would be hidden under aggregate racial categories. Cultural and structural influences, including migration history, racism, and intergenerational trauma, likely contribute to these disparities. Culturally responsive ACE assessments and interventions that consider subgroup-specific contexts are essential to advancing equity in mental health care.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 3

[P-3-01]

Effect of adverse childhood experiences on depression: Focused on the mediating effect of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels

*Jung-yoo Kim¹, Dong-ha Lee¹, Myung-hoon Jung¹, JUN-WON HWANG^{1,2} (1. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea), 2. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-3-02]

The Impact of Anxiety on Internet Gaming Addiction: The Moderating Effect of Adverse Childhood Experiences

*Dong-ha Lee¹, Jun-won Hwang^{2,1}, Jung-yoo Kim¹, Myung-hoon Jung¹ (1. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea), 2. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-3-03]

The Moderating Effect of internet Game Addiction on the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Life Satisfaction in Adolescence

*MYUNGHOON JUNG¹ (1. gangwon state mental health center (Korea))

[P-3-04]

Characteristics of the Current Online Game Overuser in Gangwon State in Korea

*JUN-WON HWANG^{1,2}, Dong-ha Lee², Myung-hoon Jung², Jung-yoo Kim² (1. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry (Korea), 2. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea))

[P-3-05]

Internet addiction is associated with stronger psychopathological symptoms than Internet gaming disorder in three adolescent samples from China

*yingying li¹, *tao li¹, *wanjun guo¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (China))

[P-3-06]

Smartphone Addiction and its relationship with empathy in nursing students: a cross sectional study

*Rupika Dhurjati¹, Sri Krishna teja Vemulakonda¹, Hitesh Sheth², Rakesh J Shah² (1. Sukoon Health (India), 2. Hospital for Mental Health (India))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 3**[P-3-01] Effect of adverse childhood experiences on depression: Focused on the mediating effect of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels**

*Jung-yoo Kim¹, Dong-ha Lee¹, Myung-hoon Jung¹, JUN-WON HWANG^{1,2} (1. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea), 2. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード：adverse childhood experiences、depression、internet game use、alcohol drinking levels

Introduction

Previous studies have shown that adverse childhood experiences can have long-term effects on an individual's depression. And when adverse childhood experiences affect depression, they can change depending on various factors. Among them, behavioral factors such as internet game use and alcohol drinking levels may serve as a link. The purpose of this study was to verify the mediating effects of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels in examining the impact of adverse childhood experiences on depression.

Method

To do this, In this study, data from the '2024 Gangwon State Addiction Survey in South Korea' collected from 1,000 adults were used. The data were analyzed for frequency, descriptive statistics, and correlation using the SPSS statistical program. And In order to verify the mediating effects of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and depression, a regression analysis was conducted based on the three steps suggested by Baron and Kenny(1986).

Results

The main results of this study are as follows: First, this study found that adverse childhood experiences contributes to depression($\beta=.555$, $p<.001$). Second, adverse childhood experiences($r=.558$), internet game use($r=.426$) and alcohol drinking levels($r=.234$) were all correlated with depression($p<.001$). Third, a partial mediating effect of internet game use($\beta=.555 \rightarrow \beta=.469$) and alcohol drinking levels($\beta=.555 \rightarrow \beta=.524$) was found on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and depression($p<.001$). The explanatory power of the mediating effects of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels increased by 5.8%p and 2.0%p, respectively.

Conclusion

This study is significant in that it confirmed the influence of internet game use and alcohol drinking levels on the relationship between adverse childhood experiences and depression. Based on the results of this study, suggested measures for prevent depression in the community.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 3

[P-3-02] The Impact of Anxiety on Internet Gaming Addiction: The Moderating Effect of Adverse Childhood Experiences

*Dong-ha Lee¹, Jun-won Hwang^{2,1}, Jung-yoo Kim¹, Myung-hoon Jung¹ (1. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea), 2. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード : Anxiety、internet gaming addiction、adverse childhood experiences、moderation effect、young and middle-aged adults

Introduction

In the digital environment, internet gaming addiction has emerged as a significant mental health issue, with previous studies indicating that high levels of anxiety can increase the risk of gaming addiction. Furthermore, adverse childhood experiences(ACEs) may affect individuals' emotional and behavioral responses, potentially heightening anxiety levels or increasing vulnerability to gaming addiction. Based on this context, this study aims to analyze the effect of anxiety levels on internet gaming addiction among young adults aged 19 to 49 and to examine whether ACEs moderate this relationship.

Method

Data were obtained from the '2024 Gangwon State Addiction Survey in South Korea. From a total of 1,000 adults aged 19-65, a sample of 550 individuals aged 19-49 was selected for analysis. Controlling for gender and age, the relationship between anxiety and internet gaming addiction was empirically examined. Additionally, Hayes' (2022) moderation model (Model 1) was employed to evaluate the moderating effect of ACEs.

Result

The results showed that higher anxiety levels significantly increased internet gaming addiction levels ($B=0.407$, $p<.001$, $F=37.035$, $p<.001$), with the model explaining 16.5% of the variance. Furthermore, ACEs demonstrated a significant moderating effect ($B=0.025$, $p<0.01$). A simple slope analysis (Aiken & West, 1991) revealed that as ACE levels increased (-1SD: $B=0.142$, $p<0.05$; Mean: $B=0.206$, $p<.001$; +1SD: $B=0.229$, $p<.001$), the impact of anxiety on internet gaming addiction became more pronounced.

Conclusion

This study confirmed that anxiety significantly affects internet gaming addiction and that ACEs intensify this relationship. The findings underscore the importance of addressing both anxiety and adverse childhood experiences in the prevention and intervention of gaming addiction. Tailored psychological support and early intervention strategies are recommended. Furthermore, future research should explore additional psychosocial factors to develop more precise intervention approaches.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 3**[P-3-03] The Moderating Effect of internet Game Addiction on the Relationship Between Adverse Childhood Experiences and Life Satisfaction in Adolescence***MYUNGHOON JUNG¹ (1. gangwon state mental health center (Korea))

キーワード：Life Satisfaction、Adverse Childhood Experiences、internet Game Addiction

Introduction

This study examines the impact of Adverse Childhood Experiences (ACEs) on life satisfaction among young adults and the moderating effect of internet Game Addiction. ACEs, including abuse, neglect, and family dysfunction, can have long-term negative effects on psychological and social adaptation. Since life satisfaction in young adulthood is closely linked to job stability, relationships, and mental health, this study empirically analyzes the relationship between ACEs and life satisfaction, as well as the moderating role of internet Game Addiction.

Methodology

A quantitative research method was employed using survey data from young adults. Various measurement scales were used to assess ACEs, internet Game Addiction levels, and life satisfaction. Regression analysis was conducted to examine the ACEs-life satisfaction relationship, and moderation regression analysis was performed to determine whether internet Game Addiction moderates this relationship.

Results

The results show that young adults with higher ACEs levels exhibit significantly lower life satisfaction. Moreover, individuals with severe internet Game Addiction experience an even greater decline in life satisfaction. While gaming can act as a coping mechanism, excessive gaming immersion may hinder real-life adaptation and negatively impact mental health.

Policy and Practical Implications Strengthening

Psychological Support for ACEs: Early intervention, counseling, and family education programs should be enhanced to prevent and mitigate ACEs' negative effects.

Fostering a Healthy Gaming Culture: Education on gaming time management and prevention programs for excessive gaming should be promoted to encourage healthier gaming habits.

Tailored Intervention for Vulnerable Groups: Customized mental health programs should target individuals with both ACEs and internet Game Addiction, involving mental health professionals and educators.

Expanding Policy Support and Awareness: Raising public awareness and strengthening institutional support for mental health services are essential for improving young adults' well-being. This study highlights the need for comprehensive interventions to enhance young adults' life satisfaction and mental health.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 3

[P-3-04] Characteristics of the Current Online Game Overuser in Gangwon State in Korea

*JUN-WON HWANG^{1,2}, Dong-ha Lee², Myung-hoon Jung², Jung-yoo Kim² (1. Kangwon National University, College of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry (Korea), 2. Gangwon State Mental Health Center (Korea))

キーワード : online game overuse、internet addiction、alcohol use、gambling

Introduction Online gaming is very popular leisure activities worldwide, although a small proportion of online gamers suffer negative consequences due to excessive use (Stevens et al., 2021, World Health Organization, 2019). Recently, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders, Fifth Edition (DSM-5) and the International Classification of Diseases, 11th Edition (ICD-11) proposed criteria for Internet Gaming Disorder and Gaming Disorder, respectively. We performed the current study in order to explore overall characteristics of the current online game overuser and the associations among other addiction problems. **Method** We used data from the 2024 Gangwon State Addiction Survey in South Korea which was consisted of 1,000 adults in community aged 19-65. The current online game overuser was defined as one experiencing online game use 25 hours or more per week for past 12 months. **Results** 166 subjects (16.6%) belonged to current online game overuser group. While more males were included in the current online game overuser group ($F=16.703$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$), there were no differences between two groups in age and score of questionnaires regarding anxiety, depression, adverse childhood experience, and life satisfaction. Current online game overuser group spent more times for online games and had higher score in internet addiction questionnaire than control group ($t=9.323$, $df=170.273$, $p<.001$; $t=11.467$, $df=180.812$, $p<.001$). Current online game overuser had more current smoking ($F=28.407$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$) and gambling ($F=23.254$, $df=1$, $p<0.001$) experience for past 12 months. However, no differences were found in current alcohol use and drug misuse between current online game overuser and controls groups. In logistic regression, sex, current smoking, and current gambling experiences predicted significantly current online game overuse. **Conclusion** In the current study, we presented some characteristics of current online game overuser. future research would be needed in order to explore other factors contributing the current online game use.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)**Poster 3**

[P-3-05] Internet addiction is associated with stronger psychopathological symptoms than Internet gaming disorder in three adolescent samples from China

*yingying li¹, *tao li¹, *wanjun guo¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (China))

キーワード : Internet gaming disorder、Internet addiction、psychopathology

Background and aims. Both Internet gaming disorder and Internet addiction have been associated with diverse psychopathologies, but how the two conditions relate to each other is unclear. Here we compared their associations with each other and with several types of psychopathology symptoms.

Design, setting and participants. This cross-sectional study surveyed three independent samples: 8125 first-year undergraduates at a large university, 1720 high school students, and 492 inpatients 13-19 years old at two tertiary mental health centers.

Measurements. Internet gaming disorder was defined as a score ≥ 21 on the Internet Gaming Disorder Scale-9 Short Form (IGDS9-SF), while Internet addiction was defined as a score ≥ 50 on Young's 20-item Internet Addiction Test (IAT-20). Symptoms of depression, anxiety, psychotism, paranoid ideation and attention deficit-hyperactivity were assessed using internationally validated surveys.

Findings. Across the three samples, the frequency of scores on the IGDS9-SF and IAT-20 correlated moderately with each other ($r = 0.51-0.55$) and with severity of most types of psychopathological symptoms in all three samples, with IAT-20 scores linked to more severe symptoms. In all three samples, psychopathological symptoms were significantly less severe among those with only Internet gaming disorder than among those with Internet addiction alone or together with Internet gaming disorder.

Conclusions. Internet gaming disorder and Internet addiction appear to be distinct disorders that correlate with each other. Both are associated with diverse psychopathological symptoms, and Internet addiction is generally more severe.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 3**[P-3-06] Smartphone Addiction and its relationship with empathy in nursing students: a cross sectional study**

*Rupika Dhurjati¹, Sri Krishna teja Vemulakonda¹, Hitesh Sheth², Rakesh J Shah² (1. Sukoon Health (India), 2. Hospital for Mental Health (India))

キーワード : Smartphone use、Addiction、Empathy

Background:

Smartphone addiction is an emerging concern among youth, particularly in healthcare students, due to its potential impact on mental health, academic learning and patient care. Empathy processes contribute to a variety of psychiatric disorders including disorders due to substance use. Empathy may be a factor which could be modified to prevent relapses. Empathy, a core trait in nursing, may influence or be influenced by smartphone use patterns.

Objectives:

1. To determine the prevalence of smartphone addiction among nursing students.
2. To examine associations between socio-demographic and smartphone use variables with addiction.
3. To explore the relationship between empathy dimensions and smartphone addiction.

Methods:

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 176 undergraduate nursing students (aged 18–25) undergoing clinical training at the State-run hospital for mental health. Participants were selected via random sampling. Data was collected using a semi-structured proforma, Smartphone Addiction Scale–Short Version (SAS-SV), and Interpersonal Reactivity Index (IRI). Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS v21, employing descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and Spearman correlation.

Results:

1. Prevalence of smartphone addiction: 36.4%
2. Significant associations were found with **year of study** and **daily smartphone usage**.
3. Mean SAS-SV score: 28.31 ± 11.06
4. Empathy dimensions (Personal Distress and Fantasy) showed a **positive correlation** with smartphone addiction.

Discussion:

A substantial proportion of nursing students exhibited signs of smartphone addiction, with higher personal distress and fantasy empathy traits linked to increased addiction scores. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve support network and include emotional resilience and emotional regulation skills in nursing education to prevent addictive behaviors.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4

[P-4-02]

Development and Preliminary Validation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale: Early Psychometric Evidence from a Clinical Sample

*SungMin Kim^{1,3}, YoungHoon Chon², SuJi Jung³, NaRae Lee², Kyuil Hwang⁵, Miju Kang^{1,3}, DaiJin Kim^{1,4}, JiWon Chun^{3,5} (1. Department of Medical Sciences, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Incheon Chamsarang Hospital, Incheon, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 5. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-4-03]

Medical Cannabis for Stimulant Use Disorder: A Colombian Preclinical Model Evaluating Cocaine, Alcohol, and Nicotine Under a Regulated Cannabis Framework

*Fabian Leonardo Barreto¹, Jorge Ariel Martínez², María Constanza Lozano (1. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Author (Colombia), 2. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Coautor (Colombia))

[P-4-04]

Trends in Cancer and Suicide Research: Analysis using title of journal articles in PubMed

*Wataru Ishida¹, Akane Yamaguchi², Takehiko Ito³ (1. International University of Health and Welfare (Japan), 2. Teikyo University Graduate School (Japan), 3. Wako University (Japan))

[P-4-05]

The impact of COVID-19 on suicide attempters transported to emergency medical facilities in Japan

*Nobuaki Eto¹, Izumi Kuramochi^{2,3}, Takashi Komori³, Takao Ishii⁴, Chiaki Kawanishi⁴ (1. Fukuoka University Hospital (Japan), 2. Saitama Medical University Hospital (Japan), 3. Nara Medical University (Japan), 4. Sapporo Medical University (Japan))

[P-4-06]

Between Healing and Despair: A Narrative Psychosocial Review of Hidden Suicide Crisis in Bali

*Dewa Gede Putra Mahayana¹ (1. Medical Study Undergraduate Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (Indonesia))

[P-4-07]

Psychosocial, communicating characteristics of social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors for mental health services.

*Osamu Tanaka¹, Yuiko Kakuta¹, Tomoko Tsutsumi¹, Yuuko Araseki¹, Minako Kodato¹, Rie Sato¹, Kazunori Hamada¹, Satoko Nakajima¹, Yoshihide Sorimachi² (1. Aomori Prefectural Mental Health and Welfare Center (Japan), 2. Aomori University of Health and Welfare (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4**[P-4-02] Development and Preliminary Validation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale: Early Psychometric Evidence from a Clinical Sample**

*SungMin Kim^{1,3}, YoungHoon Chon², SuJi Jung³, NaRae Lee², Kyuil Hwang⁵, Miju Kang^{1,3}, DaiJin Kim^{1,4}, JiWon Chun^{3,5} (1. Department of Medical Sciences, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Incheon Chamsarang Hospital, Incheon, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 5. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : Cannabis use disorder、Problematic cannabis use、Scale validation

Background: Increasing access to cannabis and cannabis-derived products has raised concerns about problematic use patterns, particularly in younger populations. Despite growing clinical attention, standardized tools to assess the behavioral and emotional aspects of cannabis misuse remain limited. **Objective:** This study aimed to develop and conduct a preliminary psychometric evaluation of the Problematic Cannabis Use Assessment Scale (PCAS), a self-report instrument designed to identify key dimensions of cannabis-related problems. **Methods:** The 19-item scale was constructed based on the DSM-5 criteria for cannabis use disorder. Responses were rated on a 5-point Likert scale. Data were collected from 118 individuals undergoing treatment for cannabis use (mean age=33.1 years, 75.4% male). Analyses included internal consistency and correlations with existing cannabis-related tools, substance use measures, and mental health indicators. **Results:** The PCAS demonstrated excellent internal consistency (Cronbach's $\alpha=0.959$). Strong positive correlations were observed with measures of cannabis screening, withdrawal, craving, and compulsion, particularly emotionality and impulsivity. No significant associations were found with depression, anxiety, perceived stress, or alcohol use, supporting the scale's discriminant validity. **Conclusion:** The PCAS demonstrated excellent psychometric properties with robust internal consistency and convergent validity, while maintaining discriminant validity from general mental health measures. The study suggested that PCAS has potential as a standardized clinical tool for assessing behavioral and emotional dimensions.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4

[P-4-03] Medical Cannabis for Stimulant Use Disorder: A Colombian Preclinical Model Evaluating Cocaine, Alcohol, and Nicotine Under a Regulated Cannabis Framework

*Fabian Leonardo Barreto¹, Jorge Ariel Martínez², María Constanza Lozano (1. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Author (Colombia), 2. Universidad Nacional de Colombia, Coautor (Colombia))

キーワード：Addiction、Treatment、Non-psychoactive cannabis、Conditioned Place Preference、Substance Use Disorder

Substance Use Disorder (SUD) remains a major global health concern, with limited pharmacological treatments currently available. The capacity of isolated cannabidiol (CBD) to modulate drug-associated memory processes is well established. However, the therapeutic potential of non-psychoactive cannabis extracts (NPCE) developed under medical cannabis regulation, remains largely unexplored in this framework. This study compared a full spectrum NPCE (containing 41% CBD, 0.6%cannabinol (CBN), 0.2% cannabigerol (CBG), 0.04% cannabichromene (CBC), tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) 0.70% and multiple terpenes) with isolated CBD to evaluate their effects on memory reconsolidation and the reinstatement (triggered by stress or a priming dose) of Conditioned Place Preference (CPP). CPP was induced using commonly consumed abuse substances in Colombia: smoked cocaine (AEME-cocaine), cocaine, alcohol, and nicotine. Additionally, the role of the 5-HT_{1A} and CB2 receptors in AEME-cocaine-induced reinstatement was assessed using selective antagonists WAY-100135 and AM630, respectively. NPCE significantly inhibited both the reinstatement and reconsolidation of CPP induced by cocaine and AEME-cocaine. It also accelerated extinction in AEME-cocaine-induced CPP suggesting strong potential to disrupt drug-memory associations and prevent relapse. In contrast, CBD showed no efficacy across these addiction-related measures. Stress-induced reinstatement was blocked by WAY-100135, indicating a central role of 5-HT_{1A} receptors, while CB2 receptor blockade had no significant effect.

Notably, NPCE had no measurable impact on alcohol- or nicotine-induced CPP during either reinstatement or reconsolidation, supporting a substance-specific effect limited to stimulant-related models. These findings provide strong behavioral evidence supporting NPCE as a therapeutic candidate for Cocaine Use Disorder (CUD), likely due to the synergistic action of its phytocannabinoid and terpenes constituents. Developed in accordance with Colombia's medical cannabis regulation, this extract underscores the urgent need to translate preclinical data into clinical research and policy frameworks that enable the responsible integration of cannabinoid-based interventions.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4

[P-4-04] Trends in Cancer and Suicide Research: Analysis using title of journal articles in PubMed

*Wataru Ishida¹, Akane Yamaguchi², Takehiko Ito³ (1. International University of Health and Welfare (Japan), 2. Teikyo University Graduate School (Japan), 3. Wako University (Japan))

キーワード : cancer、suicide、text mining

The purpose of this study is to investigate research trends related to “cancer” and “suicide” from the titles of academic publications on both topics published in PubMed. Approximately 20 million academic publications published between 1953 and 2023, available on PubMed, were targeted. Searches were conducted on PubMed using the search terms “cancer suicide,” “tumor suicide,” “glioma suicide,” “sarcoma suicide,” “melanoma suicide,” and “cystoma suicide” in accordance with the search formula developed by Ishida et al. (2023). No restrictions were placed on the article type. The titles and publication years of the academic papers retrieved were analyzed. The analysis was conducted using NTT Data Mathematical Systems' Text Mining Studio 6.3.0. The analysis methods included publication year trends, word frequency analysis, and comparisons based on word frequency analysis. In the comparison based on word frequency analysis, the data was divided into two groups: before 2000 and after 2001, and a chi-square test was performed. This was the year when the WHO's suicide prevention guidelines, which were adopted by many countries in 2000, were published, and it was considered that this had an impact on research trends. The analysis methods are publication trends, word frequency analysis, and contrast by word frequency analysis. In the contrast by word frequency analysis, articles were categorized into those published before 2000 and those published after 2001, and a chi-square test was conducted. The results showed that there were more studies on suicide in cancer cells, such as apoptosis, before 2000, and more studies on suicide in cancer patients after 2001. Research on both “cancer” and “suicide” had been dominated by biological aspects such as gene analysis. However, it was thought that the research area has since shrunk, and there has been a transition to a research area centered on psychiatry and psychology.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4

[P-4-05] The impact of COVID-19 on suicide attempters transported to emergency medical facilities in Japan

*Nobuaki Eto¹, Izumi Kuramochi^{2,3}, Takashi Komori³, Takao Ishii⁴, Chiaki Kawanishi⁴ (1. Fukuoka University Hospital (Japan), 2. Saitama Medical University Hospital (Japan), 3. Nara Medical University (Japan), 4. Sapporo Medical University (Japan))

キーワード : Suicide attempter、Emergency department、COVID-19

Objective

This study is to conduct a survey on the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic and to clarify the relationship between social changes caused by the pandemic and suicide attempters.

Method

From November 2020 to December 2021, semi-structured interviews were conducted with suicide attempters who were transported to emergency medical facilities and agreed to participate in the study. As a result of this semi-structured interview, conducted by an experienced psychiatrist, the impact of COVID-19 on the background factors of suicidal behavior was assessed on a five-point scale and classified as (a) clearly present, (b) presumed to have had an impact, (c) impact unknown, (d) presumed to have had little impact, and (e) no impact. This study was conducted with the participation of four institutions and was approved by the ethics committees of each institution.

Results

Semi-structured interviews were conducted with 64 people at all facilities. Of these, 24 were male (38%) and 40 were female (62%), with an average age of 35.7 (12-83) years old. The impact of COVID-19 was considered to be (a) in 2 cases, (b) in 14 cases, (c) in 10 cases, (d) in 18 cases, and (e) in 20 cases. A total of 16 suicide attempters were considered to have been affected by COVID-19, combining those who answered (a) and (b). The most common factors considered to be behind the suicide attempts of these 16 were, 'restrictions on hobbies and enjoyment' (50%), 'deterioration of family relationships' (44%), 'unable to meet friends and acquaintances,' 'increased financial losses and decreased income' (38%), and 'increased alcohol consumption' (31%).

Discussion

Indirect social impacts (economic impacts, changes in the occupational environment, changes in interpersonal relationships, and changes in living conditions) thought to have been caused by COVID-19 were background factors for suicide attempts.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)**Poster 4****[P-4-06] Between Healing and Despair: A Narrative Psychosocial Review of Hidden Suicide Crisis in Bali**

*Dewa Gede Putra Mahayana¹ (1. Medical Study Undergraduate Program, Universitas Pendidikan Ganesha (Indonesia))

キーワード : Suicide、Balinese Culture、Psychosocial Stressors、Tourism and Mental Health、Cultural and Spiritual Beliefs

Background: Bali is known as a tourist paradise for healing and spirituality. Behind the beauty depicted lies a neglected suicidality crisis, which has tended to increase in recent years. Suicide rates among Balinese locals are the highest in Indonesia in 2024. This paradox raises inquiries about the hidden cause of tourism-centric development on Balinese communities' mental wellness.

Objectives: This study aimed to analyze tourism, local cultural changes, and psychosocial stressors linked to suicidality among Balinese communities and uncover structural and cultural risk factors for suicide.

Methods: This study employed a narrative literature review approach. The search was conducted across PubMed, Scopus, and Google Scholar using keywords such as "Bali", "suicide", "tourism", "psychosocial", and "cultural stigma". Peer-reviewed articles, governmental reports, and relevant grey literature published between 2000 and 2024 are included as inclusion criteria. Relevant findings were analyzed thematically to investigate cultural and psychosocial dimensions of suicide risk among Balinese communities.

Results: Preliminary findings highlight five major results, including increased economic disparities between locals which exacerbate stress and hopelessness; cultural degradation linked to internal conflict and despair; stigma surrounding suicide that grown in Balinese traditional beliefs; *Banjar*, which is supposed to be social support institution, are weakening due to modernization; and mental health services remain centralized, with limited accessibility and integration with indigenous healing practices.

Conclusion: Suicidality crisis in Bali represents a profound sociocultural issue. Prevention is required beyond clinical intervention and includes culturally sensitive and community-based approaches. This crisis calls for an urgent psychiatric and policy response grounded in cultural understanding.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 4

[P-4-07] Psychosocial, communicating characteristics of social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors for mental health services.

*Osamu Tanaka¹, Yuiko Kakuta¹, Tomoko Tsutsumi¹, Yuuko Araseki¹, Minako Kodato¹, Rie Sato¹, Kazunori Hamada¹, Satoko Nakajima¹, Yoshihide Sorimachi² (1. Aomori Prefectural Mental Health and Welfare Center (Japan), 2. Aomori University of Health and Welfare (Japan))

キーワード : social withdrawal、help seeking behaviors、reciprocal communication skills

[Background] The problem of social withdrawal is a severe psychosocial problem in Japan. And there is current needs to explore their mental conditions, and to clarify how to take care and to utilize human resources for resolving it. We investigated demographic, and psychological factors of the social withdrawal cases lacking help seeking behaviors, comparing with the cases who were able to consult to our facilities, to aim searching for effective strategy for such persons. [Methods] Subjects (adolescent, adult persons 15 or over) were 133 cases lacking help seeking behaviors (91 males and 42 females), and 85 cases who were able to consult to our facilities (63 males and 22 females). We investigated demographic and psychological factors of both groups, including age, sex, duration of social withdrawal, psychiatric illnesses, adjustment problems in schools and in businesses, the degree of anxiety and impulsivity, physical illnesses, the degree of social withdrawal, communication relationships with family members, marriage, school careers, adverse childhood experiences scores (which was limited to the cases with help seeking behaviors), and suicide-related events (SREs). We compared every item of two groups, and investigated that which factors were contributed to communicating relationships with family members, and to their SREs, using t test and multiple logistic regression analysis. [Results] The factors of social withdrawal degree and impulsivity significantly contributed to communication relationships with family members, and those of impulsivity and psychiatric illnesses contributed to the SREs. [Discussions] The social withdrawal persons lacking help seeking behaviors were in isolated, impulsive states, and such states promoted to worsen the communication relationships with family members. To help family members get reciprocal, interactive communication skills, being lectured and trained by mental health staffs, should be progressively promoted to treat them. This research was acknowledged by ethical committee of the association of mental health and welfare centers in Japan.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5

[P-5-01]

Burnout in humanitarian work: A qualitative study on the life experiences of workers in Malaysia

*Nicholas Pang¹, Sue Jan Cheong², Chong Guan Ng², Eugene Koh³, Walton Wider⁴, Wendy Diana Shoesmith¹ (1. Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Malaysia), 2. Universiti Malaya (Malaysia), 3. Putra Malaysia University (Malaysia), 4. INTI International University (Thailand))

[P-5-02]

A Relationship Between Depression and Obstructive Sleep Apnea among Patients Receiving Dialysis

*Te-Chang Changchien^{1,2}, Kuan-Ying Hsieh³, Yung-Chieh Yen^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, E-Da Hospital, Kaohsiung (Taiwan), 2. School of Medicine, College of Medicine, I-Shou University, Kaohsiung (Taiwan), 3. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung (Taiwan))

[P-5-03]

Is the Current Lights-Off Time in General Hospitals Too Early, Given People's Usual Bedtimes?

*Eulah Cho¹, Junseok Ahn³, Young Rong Bang³, Jeong Hye Kim⁴, Seockhoon Chung² (1. Seongnam citizens medical center (Korea), 2. Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine (Korea), 3. Ulsan University Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine (Korea), 4. University of Ulsan (Korea))

[P-5-04]

Differences of Affective and Cognitive Characteristics in Depressive Patients according to the Severity of Somatization

*Kyoungbeom Kim¹ (1. Bongseng memorial hospital (Korea))

[P-5-05]

The practice of IPS(Individual Placement and Support) at a rural psychiatric hospital

*Shusaku - Fukutake¹, Eri Nakaoka¹, Noriyuki Harada¹, Rika Kawahara¹, Toru Nii¹, Miho Saita¹, Soichiro Sato¹, Mitsuru Hikiji¹ (1. Social Medical Corporation Takami Tokufuukai Kibougaoka Hospital (Japan))

[P-5-06]

Co-Production of a “22q Notebook” in Japan for individuals with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome

*Yusuke Takahashi¹, Akiko Kanehara¹, Etsuko Fukaya^{1,2}, Miho Tanaka¹, Tomoko Ogawa², Kouta Sasaki^{1,2}, Yosuke Kumakura¹, Sho Yagishita³, Kiyoto Kasai^{1,2} (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, The University of Tokyo Hospital (Japan), 2. Department of Child psychiatry, The University of Tokyo Hospital (Japan), 3. Department of Structural Physiology, Center for Disease Biology and Integrative Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5

[P-5-01] Burnout in humanitarian work: A qualitative study on the life experiences of workers in Malaysia

*Nicholas Pang¹, Sue Jan Cheong², Chong Guan Ng², Eugene Koh³, Walton Wider⁴, Wendy Diana Shoesmith¹ (1. Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Malaysia), 2. Universiti Malaya (Malaysia), 3. Putra Malaysia University (Malaysia), 4. INTI International University (Thailand))

キーワード : burnout、humanitarian workers、acceptance and commitment therapy

Humanitarian workers face numerous challenges when providing assistance to people affected by natural disasters, armed conflicts, and other crises, which often leads to burnout and psychological distress. This qualitative study investigates the interplay of factors that contribute to burnout among Malaysian employees of a refugee-focused humanitarian organization. Ten staff members participated in focus group discussions, which revealed five themes: positive and meaningful emotions; difficult and negative emotions; vicarious trauma, stress, and burnout; work environment, culture, and managerial policies; and structural and governmental stressors. The study emphasizes the need for improved support and resources for humanitarian workers, as well as enhanced organizational policies and practices to prevent and mitigate burnout. The findings suggest that culturally adapted interventions, such as Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (ACT), can help humanitarian workers address their unique psychological challenges. More research is needed to examine the issues present within humanitarian organizations using qualitative methods and adapt appropriate interventions to prevent the development of psychopathology in these settings.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5

[P-5-02] A Relationship Between Depression and Obstructive Sleep Apnea among Patients Receiving Dialysis

*Te-Chang Changchien^{1,2}, Kuan-Ying Hsieh³, Yung-Chieh Yen^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, E-Da Hospital, Kaohsiung (Taiwan), 2. School of Medicine, College of Medicine, I-Shou University, Kaohsiung (Taiwan), 3. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Municipal Kai-Syuan Psychiatric Hospital, Kaohsiung (Taiwan))

キーワード : end-stage renal disease / dialysis、mental health、sleep apnea

Background:

Obstructive sleep apnea (OSA) is a highly prevalent condition among patients with end-stage renal disease (ESRD). This study aims to examine the predictors of OSA in patients undergoing haemodialysis (HD) and peritoneal dialysis (PD).

Methods:

A total of 200 patients (comprising 150 haemodialysis and 50 peritoneal dialysis patients) were recruited from nephrotic outpatient clinics at our hospital in southern Taiwan between January 2015 and December 2015. The data collection process encompassed a range of demographic and social characteristics, dialysis-related variables, comorbidities, substance and alcohol use, and assessments using the Chinese Health Questionnaire (CHQ), the Taiwanese Depression Questionnaire (TDQ), the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), and the Berlin Questionnaire (BQ). In the subsequent phase, a psychiatrist conducted diagnostic interviews with individuals who were identified as potentially high-risk based on their questionnaire scores, with the aim of confirming any underlying psychiatric comorbidities. Structural equation modeling was employed to examine the relationship between CHQ, TDQ, PSQI and BQ.

Results:

The present study found that age and sleep duration had a negative effect on OSA. In addition, a higher BMI, hypertension, thyroid disease, peritoneal dialysis, and elevated post-dialysis BUN levels were associated with increased OSA severity. Furthermore, anxiety and common mental symptoms were found to be directly linked to OSA severity, and indirectly mediated by sleep disturbances.

Conclusion:

The results indicate a direct association between OSA and common mental symptoms, with sleep disturbances exerting an indirect influence. Addressing modifiable risk factors, comorbidities, sleep quality, and mental health may improve outcomes in this population.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5

[P-5-03] Is the Current Lights-Off Time in General Hospitals Too Early, Given People's Usual Bedtimes?

*Eulah Cho¹, Junseok Ahn³, Young Rong Bang³, Jeong Hye Kim⁴, Seockhoon Chung² (1. Seongnam citizens medical center (Korea), 2. Asan Medical Center, University of Ulsan College of Medicine (Korea), 3. Ulsan University Hospital, University of Ulsan College of Medicine (Korea), 4. University of Ulsan (Korea))

キーワード : insomnia、cognition、hospitals、lighting

Objective

This study aimed to investigate how shift-working nursing professionals perceive the current lights-off time in wards as early, appropriate, or late and how their perceptions can be influenced when considering people's usual bedtimes.

Methods

An online survey was conducted comprising queries about the current lights-off time in wards and respondents' opinions, self-rated psychological status, and perceptions of the current lights-off time considering others' usual bedtimes. Psychological status was evaluated using the Insomnia Severity Index, the Patient Health Questionnaire-9, the Dysfunctional Beliefs and Attitudes about Sleep-16, and the Discrepancy between Desired Time in Bed and Desired Total Sleep Time (DBST) Index, along with the expected DBST Index of others.

Results

Of 159 nursing professionals, 88.7% regarded the current lights-off time of $9:46 \pm 0:29$ PM as appropriate. However, when considering others' usual bedtimes, the proportion perceiving the lights-off time as too early rose from 6.9% to 28.3%. Participants recommended delaying the lights-off time to $10:06 \pm 0:42$ PM for patients' sleep and $10.22 \pm 0:46$ PM for nursing care activities. Nursing professionals' insomnia severity was significantly higher among who responded that current light off time is too early after considering usual bedtime of other people.

Conclusion

This study underscores the need to reassess lights-off times in wards given individuals' typical bedtimes. The findings emphasize the need to address nursing professionals' perspectives and insomnia severity when optimizing lights-off schedules in healthcare settings.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5**[P-5-04] Differences of Affective and Cognitive Characteristics in Depressive Patients according to the Severity of Somatization***Kyoungbeom Kim¹ (1. Bongseng memorial hospital (Korea))

キーワード：Depression、Somatization、Alexythymia、Symptom interpretation

Objective : The purpose of this study is to investigate the differences of affective and cognitive characteristics in depressive patients according to the severity of somatization, and to find the association of these factors on the severity of somatization. **Methods :** 86 patients with depressive disorders who had somatic discomfort without clinically significant medical illness were enrolled. The following measures were used Patient Health Questionnaire-15, Beck Depression Inventory, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory, Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20-K and Symptom Interpretation Questionnaire. Patients were divided into two groups: mild to moderate somatization group as a score of <11, severe somatization group as a score of >11 on PHQ-15. The scales were compared with each group. **Results :** The mean score of Beck Depression Inventory in severe somatization group were significantly high. The score of total, subscale 1 <Difficulties identifying feelings> and 2 <Difficulties describing feelings> in Toronto Alexithymia Scale-20-K and the scores of total, psychological, physical and catastrophic interpretation in Symptom Interpretation Questionnaire were significantly high in severe somatization group. Finally, results of logistic regression showed that <Difficulties identifying feelings> and <physical interpretation> had significantly influence on the severe somatization. **Conclusion :** Among all variances, <difficulties identifying feelings> and <physical interpretation> were the most influential predictors for the severe somatization. These results suggested that therapeutic approach based on these characteristics according to the severity of somatization could be important for the management of somatizer.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5

[P-5-05] The practice of IPS(Individual Placement and Support) at a rural psychiatric hospital

*Shusaku Fukutake¹, Eri Nakaoka¹, Noriyuki Harada¹, Rika Kawahara¹, Toru Nii¹, Miho Saita¹, Soichiro Sato¹, Mitsuru Hikiji¹ (1. Social Medical Corporation Takami Tokufukai Kibougaoka Hospital (Japan))

キーワード : Individual Placement and Support (IPS)、Employment support、Recovery、Social inclusion、Psychiatric hospital

Background: Employment enhances quality of life, self-esteem, and social inclusion, and is therefore essential for mental health. Various models of employment support have been implemented as psychosocial interventions. Although the Train-Place model has shown limited effectiveness, Individual Placement and Support (IPS), a Place-Train model, has demonstrated effectiveness internationally. IPS has been promoted and institutionalized in countries such as the United States, where it originated, and the United Kingdom. In Japan, while no national policy has been established, approximately 30 employment support facilities and hospitals currently implement IPS, with reported employment rates of around 50%. Our psychiatric hospital is located in a city with a population of approximately 94,000, where few institutions provide employment support. In response to this need, we introduced hospital-based IPS, based on the principles of recovery and social inclusion.

Method: A multidisciplinary team including a psychologist, mental health social worker, nurse, and psychiatrist was formed. Individuals seeking employment were recruited regardless of diagnosis, age, or work history. Support was provided in accordance with the eight principles of IPS. At weekly team meetings, case discussions were held with the participation of service users, along with guidance from a hospital experienced in IPS practice.

Results: From April 2021 to April 2025, 79 individuals received IPS support, of whom 51 secured employment, resulting in 70 placements. There was no notable bias in terms of diagnosis or age among participants, and 14 of 16 individuals with schizophrenia achieved employment. The Japanese IPS Fidelity Scale score was 99 points in 2023. Employment rates over the past year have ranged from 55% to 75%.

Conclusion: IPS implemented in a rural psychiatric hospital demonstrated high effectiveness and replicability. IPS can be successfully implemented even in resource-limited regions, where such approaches may be all the more essential.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 5**[P-5-06] Co-Production of a “22q Notebook” in Japan for individuals with 22q11.2 deletion syndrome**

*Yusuke Takahashi¹, Akiko Kanehara¹, Etsuko Fukaya^{1,2}, Miho Tanaka¹, Tomoko Ogawa², Kouta Sasaki^{1,2}, Yosuke Kumakura¹, Sho Yagishita³, Kiyoto Kasai^{1,2} (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, The University of Tokyo Hospital (Japan), 2. Department of Child psychiatry, The University of Tokyo Hospital (Japan), 3. Department of Structural Physiology, Center for Disease Biology and Integrative Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan))

キーワード：22q11.2 deletion syndrome、Co-Production、Shared Decision Making、Compartmentalization

22q11.2 deletion syndrome is the most prevalent chromosome microdeletion syndrome. It combines congenital heart disease, cleft palate, immune deficiency and other multisystem anomalies, and patients frequently have intellectual disability. From childhood into adolescence many individuals develop anxiety disorders or schizophrenia-spectrum psychosis.

Because the care across medicine, education and social welfare is compartmentalized, agencies often fail to share information properly. Families are forced to repeat painful histories, suffer from excessive emotional labour, and may acquire secondary trauma that discourages future help-seeking.

To improve the recovery process, we are building a portable record that compiles key, highly individualised information and supports shared decision-making among patients, relatives and professionals. Adapting Japan’s Maternal and Child Health Handbook, we redesign its content and layout to include diverse disabilities across the life course.

This implementation study is grounded in co-production. Since planning, we have collaborated with the family association, adopting their ideas to highlight personal strengths and detailed transition sections. A trauma-informed attitude that prioritizes the psychological safety of patients and families underpins every stage of the making process.

This presentation will show the trauma-informed co-production process. Moreover, aiming for wider application, we will describe the steps needed to achieve person-centered, lifespan care with complex disabilities.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6

[P-6-01]

The Contribution of Parental Attachment and Gender Towards Internalizing Problems Among Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Rachmatiana Azizatun Nisa^{1,2,3}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2,3}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2,3} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-6-02]

Association between RNA Gene Expression Profiling and Cognitive Impairment in Ischaemic Stroke: A 3-month Prospective Study

*Suriati Mohamed Saini^{1,2}, Nurul Nadiah Muhammad¹, Katijjahbe Mohd. Ali², Azian Abdul Murad¹, Wan Asyraf Wan Zaidi^{1,2} (1. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia), 2. Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz (Malaysia))

[P-6-03]

Does panic disorder increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases in diabetics?: A Nationwide Population-Based Study

*Ho Jun Seo¹, Kyung-Do Han, Yoo Hyun Um¹ (1. The Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

[P-6-04]

Positive association between religiosity and cognitive functions in Korean elderly with Alzheimer's disease

*Do Hoon Kim¹, Yoosun Moon¹ (1. Hallym University (Korea))

[P-6-05]

Electroconvulsive therapy in concert with drug therapy
: A narrative review

*Nuri Kang¹, Junhee Lee¹, Dai-jin Kim^{1,2} (1. Dept. of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea), 2. Dept. of Medical Informatics, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea))

[P-6-06]

Music therapy and gardening enhances post-discharge adherence in psychiatric patients

*Kwang-Yeon Choi¹, Eunjee Lee² (1. Department of psychiatry, Chungnam national university (Korea), 2. Department of information and statistics, Chungnam national university (Korea))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6**[P-6-01] The Contribution of Parental Attachment and Gender Towards Internalizing Problems Among Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia**

*Rachmatiana Azizatun Nisa^{1,2,3}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2,3}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2,3} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード : Internalizing Problems、Parental Attachment、Adolescent、Rural

Background: Adolescence is an important and complex developmental phase, marked by significant biological, psychological, and social changes. Internalizing problems, such as anxiety, depression, and withdrawal, are common among adolescents and often affect their mental health and well-being. Internalizing problems in adolescents are influenced by various factors, including the quality of parental attachment as a key predictor of emotional regulation. Additionally, gender differences have been shown to affect the prevalence of internalizing problems, highlighting the need to understand how these factors coexist to predict internalizing problems, particularly in specific settings such as Banyuwangi, a rural area in Indonesia.

Objectives: This study examines the contribution of parental attachment and gender to predict internalizing problems among adolescents in Banyuwangi.

Method: This is a cross-sectional study. The participants included 1134 adolescents, 50% males ($M = 13.91$, $SD = 0.80$) and 50% females ($M = 13.77$, $SD = 0.78$), selected through convenience sampling from several junior high schools. The study utilized the Inventory of Parent and Peer Attachment (IPPA) to measure parental attachment and the Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) to assess internalizing problems.

Results and Discussion: Multiple linear regression analysis indicated that parental attachment and gender significantly predicted internalizing problems among adolescents in Banyuwangi ($F(2,1131) = 224.445$, $p < .001$, $R^2 = 0.284$). Female adolescents with lower levels of parental attachment were more susceptible to internalizing problems. These results underscore the critical role of parental attachment in adolescent mental health and highlight the need for gender-sensitive interventions.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6**[P-6-02] Association between RNA Gene Expression Profiling and Cognitive Impairment in Ischaemic Stroke: A 3-month Prospective Study**

*Suriati Mohamed Saini^{1,2}, Nurul Nadiah Muhammad¹, Katijahbe Mohd. Ali², Azian Abdul Murad¹, Wan Asyraf Wan Zaidi^{1,2} (1. Universiti Kebangsaan Malaysia (Malaysia), 2. Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz (Malaysia))

キーワード : Cognitive Impairment、Stroke、Gene expression

Introduction: Stroke is a leading cause of long-term disability. Cognitive impairment is common but varies significantly among individuals. Genetics plays a crucial role in both the incidence and recovery from stroke. The objective of this study was to determine the association between targeted genes and cognitive impairment during an acute event of ischaemic stroke (IS) and at a 3-month follow-up.

Methods: We conducted a three-month prospective cohort study of adult patients with mild to moderate ischaemic stroke admitted to Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz, Malaysia. The Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA) was administered within one week of admission and at 3 months of follow-up to measure cognitive impairment. Peripheral whole blood of the individual with acute stroke patients and healthy controls was collected within one week of the stroke event for ribonucleic acid (RNA) extraction and analysis. Gene expression analysis was conducted using RT2 Profiler PCR arrays.

Results: A total of 24 stroke patients and 24 healthy controls were recruited in this study. Out of the ten RNA gene expression profiles examined in this study, the REST Corepressor 1 (*RCOR1*) and Phosphoinositide-3-Kinase Regulatory Subunit (*P1K3R1*) genes were shown to be significantly lower in stroke patients compared to healthy controls. The *RCOR1* was significantly associated with cognitive impairment during acute stroke. The *P1K3R1* was significantly associated with cognitive impairment at the 3-month follow-up.

Conclusion: This study found that *RCOR1* and *P1K3R1* genes were downregulated during an acute event of ischaemic stroke. Intriguingly, these genes were shown to be associated with cognitive impairment following ischaemic stroke. Further research with larger sample sizes is needed to validate these findings and refine these biomarkers for prognostic use in stroke.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6

[P-6-03] Does panic disorder increase the risk of cardiovascular diseases in diabetics?: A Nationwide Population-Based Study

*Ho Jun Seo¹, Kyung-Do Han, Yoo Hyun Um¹ (1. The Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : panic disorder、cardiovascular disease、diabetes mellitus、myocardial infarction、stroke

Background Several studies have suggested a link between panic disorder (PD) and cardiovascular disease (CVD). However, the extent to which PD confers risk for CVD is still unclear, particularly in diabetics, a group showing high risk for CVD. **Methods** A nationwide population-based cohort of 1,624,718 patients with type 2 diabetes were selected from the National Health Screening Program database covering the years 2009 to 2012. The subjects were divided into two groups: those without panic disorder (non-PD group, n=1,618,263) and those with newly diagnosed PD (PD-group, n= 6,455). Follow-up of subjects for up to 10 years was conducted for evaluation of the incidences of myocardial infarction (MI), stroke, and death. **Results** After adjusting for the baseline covariates and diabetes mellitus (DM)-related variables, no difference in the future risk of MI and stroke was observed between the non-PD group and the PD group. Compared with the non-PD group, the PD group showed an increase in the future risk of death. [adjusted hazard ratio (aHR)=1.120, 95% confidence interval (CI): 1.039-1.206]. In contrast to the population aged < 40 and > 65 years, in the age group of 40-64 years a significantly higher risk of stroke was observed in the PD group compared with the non-PD group (aHR=1.352, 95%CI: 1.136-1.610). **Limitation** The diagnoses were based on the diagnostic codes of the claim data. **Conclusion** The current findings suggested that PD might not contribute to the risk of future MI and stroke in diabetics who have already been at risk of various cardiovascular complications.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6

[P-6-04] Positive association between religiosity and cognitive functions in Korean elderly with Alzheimer's disease

*Do Hoon Kim¹, Yoosun Moon¹ (1. Hallym University (Korea))

キーワード : Alzheimer's disease, cognitive function, religion

Objectives: We investigated the relationship between religiosity and the sub-domains of cognitive function of patients with AD. **Methods:** We recruited 263 AD patients from the psychiatry out-patient clinic. The Korean version of the Consortium to establish a registry for Alzheimer's disease (CERAD-K) was used to investigate different domains of cognitive functions in AD patients. Religiosity was measured using Duke University Religion Index (DUREL) that assess organizational (ORA) and private religious practices (NORA), and intrinsic religiosity (IR). We compared cognitive functions between Christianity, Buddhism, and religiously non-affiliated group. Additionally, a hierarchical stepwise multiple regression was used to determine the relationship between ORA, NORA, and IR and sub-domains of cognitive function. **Results:** The Christianity group showed better functioning in memory and constructional praxis than the religiously non-affiliated group, while the Buddhism group did not. In multiple regression analysis, ORA showed positive relationships with constructional praxis and word list memory, while NORA and IR were positively associated with MMSE-KC and word list recall, respectively. **Conclusions:** Our results suggest that the superiority in the cognitive functions of the Christianity group may be associated with high level of religious activities and intrinsic religiosity that significantly influenced memory and visuospatial ability in the elderly with AD.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6

[P-6-05] Electroconvulsive therapy in concert with drug therapy : A narrative review

*Nuri Kang¹, Junhee Lee¹, Dai-jin Kim^{1,2} (1. Dept. of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea), 2. Dept. of Medical Informatics, Catholic Univ. of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : Electroconvulsive Therapy (ECT)、Pharmacotherapy management、Maintenance therapy

Introduction: While electroconvulsive therapy (ECT) is effective for treatment-resistant depression and schizophrenia, medications are commonly prescribed along with the course of ECT. Although the medications are necessary for treatment of the illnesses, they may affect seizure quality and side effects from the ECT. However, evidences and studies regarding pharmacotherapy during the course of ECT is scarce. Thus, we aimed to review existing literature regarding drug therapy in concert with the ECT.

Methods: A narrative review was performed with each class of psychotropic medications.

Medication classes including anticonvulsants, antidepressants, antipsychotics, benzodiazepines, and mood stabilisers were reviewed.

Results: Before ECT, certain anticonvulsants, benzodiazepines, and mood stabilisers should be reviewed and adjusted due to their effects on seizure or side effects. Antidepressants and antipsychotics can be continued with monitoring. 63.41% of patients with schizophrenia kept symptom improvement for 12 months with maintenance therapy with antipsychotics.

Conclusion: Continued study regarding medication during the course of ECT is warranted.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 6**[P-6-06] Music therapy and gardening enhances post-discharge adherence in psychiatric patients**

*Kwang-Yeon Choi¹, Eunjee Lee² (1. Department of psychiatry, Chungnam national university (Korea), 2. Department of information and statistics, Chungnam national university (Korea))

キーワード : adherence、music therapy、horticulture therapy

Introduction: Maintenance pharmacotherapy after acute hospitalization for schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, and major depression is vital for relapse prevention and functional recovery. However, medication adherence, measured by proportion of days covered (PDC) and medication possession ratio (MPR), averages 50% (range 20-80%). Interventions like medication education and motivational interviewing improve adherence but lack sustained impact without ongoing support. Horticultural and music therapies reduce depression and anxiety. This study evaluates their impact on medication adherence and outpatient treatment retention 6-12 months post-discharge.

Methods: From July 2022 to July 2023, 139 patients at Chungnam National University Hospital's psychiatric ward received weekly horticultural and music therapy (experimental group). A control group of 278 patients, hospitalized from July 2020 to June 2022, was matched 1:2 by gender, age, and diagnosis (schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, depression, others). Of 445 patients, 387 were analyzed after excluding those without post-discharge visits. Age groups were young (<30), middle (30-60), and older (>60). Adherence was assessed via MPR and PDC over 12 months using repeated measures ANOVA, and retention via Cox proportional hazard ratios.

Results: The experimental group showed significantly higher MPR at 4, 6, and 8 months post-discharge, but not at 10 or 12 months. Age and music therapy participation were significant predictors in ANOVA and Cox models. Middle-aged patients and music therapy participants had higher adherence and retention.

Conclusion: Music therapy during hospitalization improved medication adherence up to 8 months post-discharge and enhanced outpatient retention, particularly in middle-aged patients. Music therapy's effectiveness may relate to song selection and active participation.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 7

[P-7-01]

Mental Health Conditions among Religious Minority Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Em bun Pramana¹, Nur Ihsanti Amalia², Sherly Saragih Turnip¹ (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI), Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. University of Auckland (New Zealand))

[P-7-02]

Bridging Knowledge and Wellness: Exploring Mental Health Literacy and Psychological Well-being among University Students in Malaysia

*CHUONG HOCK TING¹, EMMILIA RENGA¹, CURTISE JUN XIAN YEO¹, HETTY ZUBAIDAH MOHD NASIR¹, YUVASANGGARI MAIL VAHANAM¹, YOKE YONG CHEN¹ (1. UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (Malaysia))

[P-7-03]

Stigma Toward Mental Health Patients Among Medical Students: A Cross-Sectional Study in Guadalajara, Mexico.

*Francisco José Barbosa-Camacho¹, Sergio Armando Covarrubias-Castillo^{1,2}, María Micaela Clavijo-García¹ (1. Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Fray Antonio Alcalde" (Mexico), 2. University of Guadalajara, University Center of Health Sciences (Mexico))

[P-7-04]

Safe Haven or Source of Stress? Exploring the relationship between School Climate and Suicidality among Junior High School Students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Aulia Rizka Fadilla^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative University of Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-7-05]

Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety, and Suicidality and Level of Concern Over Issues Among Grade 9 to 12 Students at a Private School in Metro Manila, Philippines

*Kevin Patrick Porras Veneracion¹, Eleanor Lacuna Ronquillo¹, Belle Erika Nubla Gestuvo¹, Eleonora V. Gesmundo (1. The Medical City (Philippines))

[P-7-06]

Group Stress Management Course for Indonesian University Student: The Cultural Adaptation of Self-Help Plus (SH+)

*Dhini Andriani^{1,3}, Anke B Witteveen^{1,2}, Miryam Wedyaswari^{4,3}, Marit Sijbrandij^{1,2}, Fredrick D Purba³ (1. Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Clinical Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), 2. World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Center, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), 3. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran (Indonesia), 4. Resilience Research Center, Faculty of Health, Dalhousie University (Canada))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 7

[P-7-01] Mental Health Conditions among Religious Minority Adolescents in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Embun Pramana¹, Nur Ihsanti Amalia², Sherly Saragih Turnip¹ (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI), Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. University of Auckland (New Zealand))

キーワード : mental health、adolescents、minority、religious、Indonesia

Background

In Indonesia, minorities came in many forms, including religion. People perceive religion as majority and minority, especially in Banyuwangi Region, whereas 96,93% are Muslim. When it comes to education, adolescents in Banyuwangi, especially middle schoolers, may opted going to public school and religious-based middle school (private school). However, in public schools mainly are Muslim, which is making Non-Muslim students become a minority, while in private school, they become a majority when they go to schools of their own religion. Being a minority in community has specific psychological impact, such as increased depression, suicidal ideation, and risky behaviour.

Objectives

This study aimed to compare mental health conditions of Non-Muslim students in a (religious-based) private school and public school. It was hypothesised that Non-Muslim students in private school have better mental health since they become part of majority in their school.

Method

Using an independent sample t-test, the study included 127 Non-Muslim students in Banyuwangi with age ranging from 12–16 years old ($M=13.67$; $SD=0.787$).

Results

The results demonstrated that there were no significant differences between both groups except for psychological well-being ($t(125) = -2.419$, $p<0.05$) and emotional loneliness ($t(125) = 2.189$, $p<0.05$). Non-Muslim students in public school had better psychological well-being and lower emotional loneliness compared to Non-Muslim students in private school.

Discussion

In conclusion, being part of minority in real life has similar impacts towards Non-Muslim students' mental health regardless of where they go to schools. Further investigation regarding other forms of minority that may affect mental health conditions of adolescents are needed.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)**Poster 7****[P-7-02] Bridging Knowledge and Wellness: Exploring Mental Health Literacy and Psychological Well-being among University Students in Malaysia**

*CHUONG HOCK TING¹, EMMILIA RENGA¹, CURTISE JUN XIAN YEO¹, HETTY ZUBAIDAH MOHD NASIR¹, YUVASANGGARI MAIL VAHANAM¹, YOKE YONG CHEN¹ (1. UNIVERSITI MALAYSIA SARAWAK (Malaysia))

キーワード：Mental Health Literacy、Psychological well-being、University students

Background: Mental Health Literacy (MHL) is essential for the early identification and treatment of mental disorders, while Psychological Well-Being (PWB) reflects an individual's overall mental health and life satisfaction. Existing literature suggests a positive correlation between higher levels of MHL and enhanced PWB. **Objective:** This study aims to examine the relationship between MHL and PWB among undergraduate students at a Malaysian public university. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted using multistage cluster random sampling, recruiting 382 participants. Data collection instruments included sociodemographic questionnaires, the Mental Health Literacy Scale (35 items), and Ryff's Psychological Well-being Scale (42 items). **Results:** The mean (SD) MHL score was 115.03 (11.76) which lower compared to previous studies. Domain analysis showed that female students had a significantly higher help-seeking attitude ($p=0.037$). Regression analysis revealed that being female ($p<0.001$) and being in advanced academic years ($p=0.002$) were significant predictors of higher MHL. The mean (SD) PWB score was 163.84 (21.41). Age ($p=0.002$) and prior experience caring for individuals with mental illness ($p=0.03$) were significant predictors of PWB. A significant positive correlation between MHL and PWB was found ($r=0.29$, $p<0.001$). **Discussions:** The findings highlight the importance of targeted mental health education and support services to improve university students' well-being. Resources should be directed towards male students and those in their early academic years to enhance their MHL and help-seeking attitude. **Conclusion:** Tailored programs are urgently needed to enhance MHL among university students and boost their PWB, preparing them to navigate academic and personal challenges effectively.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 7**[P-7-03] Stigma Toward Mental Health Patients Among Medical Students: A Cross-Sectional Study in Guadalajara, Mexico.**

*Francisco José Barbosa-Camacho¹, Sergio Armando Covarrubias-Castillo^{1,2}, María Micaela Clavijo-García¹ (1. Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Fray Antonio Alcalde" (Mexico), 2. University of Guadalajara, University Center of Health Sciences (Mexico))

キーワード : Stigma、Medical Students、Mental-health-related stigma、Psychometrics

Background: Globally, one in three people will experience mental illness in their lifetime. Stigma, including self-stigma and external stigma, is a significant barrier for medical students in addressing mental health issues.

Objectives: Evaluate the grade of stigma of medical students towards patients with mental health illness.

Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted with 329 medical students in Guadalajara, Jalisco. Participants completed the Opening Minds Scale for Health Care Providers (OMS-HC-15), a Likert scale ranging from 15 to 75, assessing stigma through three subscales: negative attitudes toward patients, willingness to disclose or seek help, and desired social distance. Higher scores indicate greater stigma.

Results: A total of 329 medicine students were interviewed, of which 53% were female and 47% were male, with a mean age of 22.9 ± 1.1 years. Most students reported having received a consultation from a mental health professional (67.2%), also more than half had a first-grade relative with a mental health disorder (54.1%). Regarding the OSM-HC-15 scale, the mean score reported was 31.8 ± 7.6 ; from the three subscales: attitudes, disposition/ looking for help, and social distance, the mean scores were 11.8 ± 3.7 , 10.40 ± 3.1 and 9.5 ± 3.2 respectively. When comparing the total scale and subscales scores by gender, there were no statistically significant differences.

Discussion: The findings suggest low levels of stigma among medical students in Guadalajara. Despite the generally positive attitudes observed, further efforts are necessary to strengthen education and reduce any residual stigma, fostering better support for mental health patients.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 7

[P-7-04] Safe Haven or Source of Stress? Exploring the relationship between School Climate and Suicidality among Junior High School Students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia

*Aulia Rizka Fadilla^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative University of Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード : School climate、suicidal ideation、suicide plans、students、Banyuwangi

Suicide is a global public health issue and a leading cause of death among adolescents. In Indonesia, 985 adolescent suicides were reported in 2023. Research shows that a negative school climate significantly contributes to suicidal ideation and plans among adolescents. Factors such as teacher-student relations, friendship, school safety, clear rules, fairness, and bullying play a key role. These factors can differ based on the region. Urban areas report more nonfatal suicidal behaviors, while rural areas have higher suicide death rates. These differences highlight the impact of varying school climates in each setting. This study aims to assess the relationship between school climate and suicidal ideation and plans among junior high school students in Banyuwangi, Indonesia.

This cross-sectional study involved grade 8 and 9 students from five schools, selected through convenience sampling. To measure school climate and suicidal ideation and plan, we asked participants to complete the Delaware School Climate Scale–Student (DSCS-S) and the Youth Risk Behavior Survey (YRBS). Data were analyzed using SPSS 25, with binary logistic regression to explore the relationship between school climate and suicidal ideation and plans.

The study sample comprises 1136 students aged 9-17 ($M = 13.91$). The result of this study shows that 80.5% of students reported suicidal ideation, and 81.9% reported having suicidal plans. Teacher-student relations, student-student relations, and school safety were identified as protective factors that prevent suicidal ideation and plans. Conversely, the clarity and fairness of rules and bullying increased the risk of suicidal ideation and plans. Furthermore, female students were found to be twice as likely to have suicidal ideation and plans.

These findings highlight the importance of a supportive school climate in reducing the risk of suicide among adolescents and the need for schools to prioritize positive interactions, fairness, and safety to support students' mental health and well-being.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 7

[P-7-05] Prevalence of Depression, Anxiety, and Suicidality and Level of Concern Over Issues Among Grade 9 to 12 Students at a Private School in Metro Manila, Philippines

*Kevin Patrick Porras Veneracion¹, Eleanor Lacuna Ronquillo¹, Belle Erika Nubla Gestubo¹, Eleonora V. Gesmundo (1. The Medical City (Philippines))

キーワード : High School Students、Adolescents、Anxiety、Depression、Suicidality

OBJECTIVE: This study aimed to determine the prevalence of depression, anxiety, and suicidality and level of concern over issues among Grade 9 to 12 students in a private school in Metro Manila. **METHODOLOGY:** A cross-sectional study was undertaken in April 2024 where a total of 332 students answered the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) Modified for Teens, the Generalized Anxiety Disorder Scale (GAD-7), and a rating list for common stressors pertinent to adolescents' and students' mental health (academics, relationships with family, relationships with friends, financial situation, sleep, bullying, and self-esteem). Total enumeration was employed. Self-administered questionnaires were distributed in classrooms with the help of the school's year level guidance counselors. **RESULTS:** Consistent with previous literature, high rates of depression (57.2%), anxiety (49.7%), suicidal ideations (22.7%), and suicidal attempt (20.9%) were found. Multiple logistic regression revealed that moderate to extreme concern with relationships with family had a significant relationship across all four measures, followed by moderate to extreme concern with self-esteem (depression, anxiety, and suicidal ideations). Other significant factors included moderate to extreme concern with sleep (depression), with academics (anxiety), with financial situation (anxiety and suicidal attempt), and older age (suicidal attempt). **CONCLUSION:** The study reflects poor mental health outcomes in this sample of Grade 9 to 12 students, with concern with relationships with family as the most consistent significant factor, followed by concern with self-esteem. Students who screened positive for depression, anxiety, and/or suicidality were given appropriate recommendations (close monitoring, referral to a mental health professional or the nearest Emergency Room) through the school's guidance counselors.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 13:00 ~ 14:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 7

[P-7-06] Group Stress Management Course for Indonesian University Student:
The Cultural Adaptation of Self-Help Plus (SH+)

*Dhini Andriani^{1,3}, Anke B Witteveen^{1,2}, Miryam Wedyaswari^{4,3}, Marit Sijbrandij^{1,2}, Fredrick D Purba³ (1. Faculty of Behavioural and Movement Sciences, Clinical Psychology, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), 2. World Health Organization (WHO) Collaborating Center, Vrije Universiteit Amsterdam (Netherlands), 3. Department of Psychology, Faculty of Psychology, Universitas Padjadjaran (Indonesia), 4. Resilience Research Center, Faculty of Health, Dalhousie University (Canada))

キーワード：Self-Help Plus (SH+)、cultural adaptation、university students、Indonesia、psychological distress

Background: University students are at risk of experiencing psychological distress, including students in Indonesia. Self-Help (SH+), a guided self-help group programme developed by the World Health Organization (WHO), has shown potential in reducing psychological distress. However, SH+ is not yet available in Indonesia. Therefore, a cultural adaptation process is needed before SH+ can be implemented for Indonesian university students. This adaptation is a necessary first step prior to evaluating the effectiveness of SH+ in this population through a randomised controlled trial (RCT).

Objectives: This study aimed to describe the process of culturally adapting SH+ for use with Indonesian university students experiencing psychological distress, in preparation for a future RCT.

Methods: Several steps were taken to adapt SH+. These were: (i) Rapid Qualitative Assessments (RQA) with university students, health professionals and university stakeholders ($n = 87$), (ii) translation of materials into Bahasa Indonesia by a professional translator with a background in psychology, followed by review by two bilingual psychologists, (iii) cognitive interviews with university students ($n = 9$), (iv) expert evaluations ($n = 5$), (v) A mock SH+ session, (vi) facilitator training, and (iv) implementation of the pilot RCT.

Result: Eight components of Bernal's framework were used to guide the adaptation process. The adaptation consisted of modified pictures and text in the book Doing What Matters in Times of Stress (DWM): an illustrated guide and manual of SH+, as well as adjusting to the text used in the audio instructions. Examples of the adaptations made include incorporating stressors relevant to university students, and replacing references to 'parents' or 'children' with 'university students' or 'friends'.

Conclusion: The study highlights the importance of adapting the guided self-help intervention, SH+, to a university setting. Overall, SH+ shows promise as an acceptable and feasible intervention for Indonesian university students, with some adaptations required to ensure contextual fit.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 8

[P-8-01]

Prevalence of Hypokalemia in Psychiatric Inpatients at Grhasia Mental Hospital Yogyakarta

*Theresa Rini Krisniati¹, Fathimah Az Zahra¹, Naila Amalia¹, Januarius Sefriyanto, Wikan Ardiningrum¹ (1. Grhasia Mental Hospital, Yogyakarta (Indonesia))

[P-8-03]

Analysis of Patient Profile in the Psychiatric Emergency Department of a Public Specialized Hospital Over the Past Decade

*JenChin Lee^{1,2}, ChiaHsiang Chan³ (1. Director, Emergent and Intensive Care Psychiatric Medicine, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan), 2. Attending Physician, General Psychiatric Department, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan), 3. Director, General Psychiatric Department, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan))

[P-8-05]

How Zhongyong Thinking Influences Job Satisfaction among Psychiatric Healthcare Workers: The Mediating Role of Work Engagement

*Bowen Xue^{1,2}, Hong Luo^{1,2} (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China), 2. Research Center for Mental Health and Humanities, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-8-06]

Training Tomorrow's Culturally-Informed Child Psychiatrists: The University of New Mexico Approach

*Tomoko Hamma¹ (1. University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (United States of America))

[P-8-07]

Quantifying Speech Slowing through Prosodic Analysis of Episodic Memory Recall in Alzheimer's Disease

*Miju Kang¹, Sungmin Kim¹, Suji Jung², Jiwon Chun^{2,3}, Dajin Kim⁴ (1. Department of Medical Sciences, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 8

[P-8-01] Prevalence of Hypokalemia in Psychiatric Inpatients at Grhasia Mental Hospital Yogyakarta

*Theresia Rini Krisniati¹, Fathimah Az Zahra¹, Naila Amalia¹, Januarius Sefriyanto, Wikan Ardiningrum¹
(1. Grhasia Mental Hospital, Yogyakarta (Indonesia))

キーワード : antipsychotic、hypokalemia、schizophrenia

Background: Hypokalemia, defined as a plasma potassium level below 3.5 mEq/L, is often overlooked in psychiatric patients despite its clinical significance. **Methods:** This study examines the prevalence of hypokalemia in psychiatric inpatients at Grhasia Mental Hospital, Yogyakarta, from October to December 2023. A cross-sectional analysis of 365 patient records was conducted. **Results:** The majority (74.8%) were diagnosed with schizophrenia spectrum and other psychotic disorders. The overall prevalence of hypokalemia was 28.8%, with 4.9% of cases presenting with potassium levels below 3.0 mEq/L. Chi-square analysis showed no significant association between psychiatric diagnosis and hypokalemia ($p=0.517$) or between prior psychiatric treatment and hypokalemia ($p=0.144$). **Conclusion:** Given the high prevalence, routine electrolyte monitoring in psychiatric inpatients is essential to prevent complications. Further research is needed to explore the impact of antipsychotic medications on potassium regulation and to develop strategies for early detection and management of hypokalemia in psychiatric care.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 8

[P-8-03] Analysis of Patient Profile in the Psychiatric Emergency Department of a Public Specialized Hospital Over the Past Decade

*JenChin Lee^{1,2}, ChiaHsiang Chan³ (1. Director, Emergent and Intensive Care Psychiatric Medicine, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan), 2. Attending Physician, General Psychiatric Department, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan), 3. Director, General Psychiatric Department, Taoyuan Psychiatric Center (Taiwan))

キーワード : psychiatric emergency、public psychiatric hospital、psychiatric policy

Background: Psychiatric emergency departments (ED) play a crucial role in addressing acute mental health crises. This study aims to analyze the demographic and clinical characteristics of psychiatric patients presenting to a specialized ED in a public psychiatric hospital over the past eight years.

Methods: Retrospective data from 24,248 psychiatric ED visits between 2015 to 2022 were analyzed. Variables included gender, age, diagnosis, observation time, transfer rate to inpatient wards, and outcomes.

Results: The annual visitings increased by 37.11%, from 2,724 in 2015 to 3,735 in 2022. The male-to-female ratio shifted from 1.15:1 to 0.95:1, with more female patients since 2020. Average age declined from 43.26 to 40.16, indicating a younger trend, particularly among females. Schizophrenia remained the most common diagnosis but declined to 15% by late 2022. ED-to-inpatient transfer rates dropped from over 50% to 42.73%. Observation beyond 48 hours decreased to <1.5%, and average stay reduced from over 28 to under 9 hours.

Conclusions: The psychiatric ED has become increasingly utilized by a younger and more diverse patient population. Systematic reforms have led to more efficient care delivery. These findings underscore the need for further research to guide policy and enhance psychiatric emergency services.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 8

[P-8-05] How Zhongyong Thinking Influences Job Satisfaction among Psychiatric Healthcare Workers: The Mediating Role of Work Engagement

*Bowen Xue^{1,2}, Hong Luo^{1,2} (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China), 2. Research Center for Mental Health and Humanities, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

キーワード : Zhongyong thinking、Healthcare workers、Work engagement、Job satisfaction

Background:

Zhongyong thinking, a culturally embedded cognitive style rooted in Confucian philosophy, emphasizes balance, harmony, and situational adaptability. While prior research has linked Zhongyong thinking to individual well-being, its role in shaping psychiatric healthcare workers' occupational experiences remains underexplored. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between Zhongyong thinking and job satisfaction among psychiatric healthcare workers and to examine the mediating role of work engagement.

Methods:

A cross-sectional survey was conducted via convenience sampling from August 2024-March 2025 in a tertiary psychiatric hospital in Hangzhou, Zhejiang Province, China. A total of 564 psychiatric healthcare workers completed a demographic questionnaire, the Zhongyong Thinking Style Scale, the Utrecht Work Engagement Scale, and a job satisfaction scale. The data were analyzed via multiple linear regression and structural equation modeling (AMOS).

Results:

Correlation analysis revealed that Zhongyong thinking was positively associated with both work engagement and job satisfaction. Work engagement was also positively correlated with job satisfaction. Hierarchical regression analysis revealed that Zhongyong thinking significantly predicted job satisfaction ($\beta = 0.343$, $p < 0.001$); this effect remained significant after work engagement was included ($\beta = 0.300$, $p < 0.001$), which also demonstrated an independent contribution ($\beta = 0.139$, $p = 0.001$). Structural equation modeling confirmed that work engagement partially mediated the relationship, with satisfactory model fit indices ($\chi^2/df = 2.461$, CFI = 0.993, TLI = 0.989, IFI = 0.993, NFI = 0.989, RMSEA = 0.051).

Conclusion:

This study highlights the critical role of Zhongyong thinking in promoting work engagement and job satisfaction among psychiatric healthcare workers. The findings underscore the influence of culturally embedded cognitive traits on occupational well-being and suggest that fostering Zhongyong thinking may serve as an effective strategy to enhance psychological fulfillment at work in mental health care settings.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 8

[P-8-06] Training Tomorrow's Culturally-Informed Child Psychiatrists: The University of New Mexico Approach

*Tomoko Hamma¹ (1. University of New Mexico School of Medicine, Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Division of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry (United States of America))

キーワード : culture and mental health、child and adolescent psychiatry fellowship、education

New Mexico (NM), located in the southwestern United States and bordering Mexico, is known for its cultural richness, diverse history, and striking landscapes. As one of the few minority-majority states, nearly half of its population identifies as Latino, followed by 37% White, 11% Native American, 2.8% African American, 2.0% Asian, and 0.2% Native Hawaiian or Pacific Islander (Census.gov). Additionally, 9% of residents are foreign-born, and 32% speak a language other than English at home—primarily Spanish and Navajo. NM is also one of the most rural states in the nation.

Despite its nickname, the "Land of Enchantment," New Mexico faces serious social and health challenges. It has one of the highest child poverty rates in the U.S., particularly among Native American communities. The state consistently ranks at or near the bottom in education, experiences high rates of substance use and alcohol-related deaths and leads the nation in violent and property crime. Recent increases in migration, coupled with current political tensions, have raised concerns about border safety, migrant deaths, family separation, and human rights in detention centers.

These complex issues contribute to widespread mental health challenges in NM, including elevated rates of mental illness, suicide (a leading cause of death among teens), and drug overdose deaths—all intensified by a shortage of mental health care providers. Childhood adversity, historical trauma, and poverty are significant contributing factors.

Given this context, New Mexico offers a unique and impactful setting for psychiatric training. The Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Fellowship at the University of New Mexico School of Medicine provides diverse clinical experiences that deepen trainees' understanding of cultural psychiatry. This poster highlights our transdisciplinary educational approach and the experiences of our fellows.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 8**[P-8-07] Quantifying Speech Slowing through Prosodic Analysis of Episodic Memory Recall in Alzheimer's Disease**

*Miju Kang¹, Sungmin Kim¹, Suji Jung², Jiwon Chun^{2,3}, Dajin Kim⁴ (1. Department of Medical Sciences, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Medical Informatics, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. The Catholic Medical Center Institute for Basic Medical Science, The Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : Alzheimer's disease、Episodic memory recall、Prosodic features、Spontaneous storytelling

Background: While previous dementia detection studies primarily used picture description tasks, these structured tasks differ significantly from spontaneous speech patterns, potentially limiting their applicability to real-world conversational settings. This study analyzed prosodic features from a Korean speech dataset (AI-Hub) comprising multiple tasks, focusing on spontaneous storytelling from healthy controls (HC) and Alzheimer's disease (AD) patients with validated clinical scores.

Methods: From a comprehensive dataset of 1,002 participants, HC (n=30) and AD (n=29) were randomly selected for this exploratory study. Audio files were transcribed using OpenAI-Whisper model to obtain speech-to-text conversion and timestamps. Speech data were collected using a custom-developed application across 11 hospitals, with clinical information validated by primary clinicians and specialist physicians. We analyzed the "storytelling" task, where participants recalled yesterday's events for one minute, as it most closely resembles spontaneous speech. Prosodic features extracted included speech rate, phonation percentage, articulation rate, and syllable duration. Descriptive statistics were computed to assess speech dysfunction patterns between groups.

Results: Cognitive assessments confirmed group differences: MMSE scores (HC: 28.2 ± 2.1 vs AD: 21.2 ± 4.0) and CDR scores (HC: 0.05 ± 0.15 vs AD: 0.8 ± 0.5). AD patients showed significant impairments across all prosodic measures. Speech rate decreased by 27% (HC: 2.75 ± 0.80 vs AD: 2.01 ± 0.98 syllables/sec), articulation rate declined by 21% (HC: 2.95 ± 0.77 vs AD: 2.33 ± 0.95 syllables/sec), and phonation percentage was reduced (HC: $92.6 \pm 6.4\%$ vs AD: $85.8 \pm 16.7\%$) with increased variability. Syllable duration was prolonged by 44% in AD (HC: 362.5 ± 97.4 ms vs AD: 522.9 ± 275.5 ms). Language production was significantly diminished, with syllable count and word count reduced by 30% and 26%, respectively.

Conclusion: Prosodic analysis demonstrates significant speech deficits in AD patients, suggesting that speech features represent promising objective biomarkers for dementia diagnosis and monitoring in naturalistic settings.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33

[P-33-01]

Decoding Subconscious Emotional Regulation Pathways in PTSD: Integrative Deep Learning of rs-fMRI and Chronobiological Epigenetics

*Prihantini Prihantini¹, Rifaldy Fajar², Sahnaz Vivinda Putri³, Andi Nursanti Andi Ureng⁴, Asfirani Zahaz⁵ (1. Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia), 2. Yogyakarta State University (Indonesia), 3. International University Semen Indonesia (Indonesia), 4. Andini Persada College of Health Sciences (Indonesia), 5. Bonto-Bonto General Hospital (Indonesia))

[P-33-02]

Video Cognitive Behavior intervention for OCD: validation patient perspectives

*shalisah sharip¹, idayu badilla Idris¹, Syahnaz Mohd Hashim¹, ku izzah ku seman¹ (1. XxxUKM (Malaysia))

[P-33-03]

Child and Adolescent Suicide Rates and Economic Crisis in South Korea using Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

*Duk-In Jon¹, Hyun Ju Hong¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-33-04]

Neurodevelopmental Correlates of ADHD Remission: Evidence from Longitudinal White Matter Analysis

*Huey-Ling Chiang^{1,2}, Gau Susan Shur-Fen² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan))

[P-33-05]

Investigation on Genetic Differences under Clinical Subtypes of Schizophrenia

Meng Zhou¹, *Yamin Zhang¹, Tao Li¹ (1. The Mental Health Center, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-33-06]

Comparison of the treatment strategies of mixed features between bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder: data from Korean Medication Algorithm Project(KMAP) for Bipolar Disorder and Depressive Disorder

*JEONG SEOK SEO¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Gwangmyeong Hospital, Gwangmyeong-si, Korea (Korea))

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33

[P-33-01] Decoding Subconscious Emotional Regulation Pathways in PTSD: Integrative Deep Learning of rs-fMRI and Chronobiological Epigenetics

*Prihantini Prihantini¹, Rifaldy Fajar², Sahnaz Vivinda Putri³, Andi Nursanti Andi Ureng⁴, Asfirani Zahaz⁵ (1. Bandung Institute of Technology (Indonesia), 2. Yogyakarta State University (Indonesia), 3. International University Semen Indonesia (Indonesia), 4. Andini Persada College of Health Sciences (Indonesia), 5. Bonto-Bonto General Hospital (Indonesia))

キーワード：PTSD、Subconscious Emotional Regulation、Resting-State fMRI (rs-fMRI)、Chronobiological Epigenetics、Deep Learning Integration

Background/Aim: Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) significantly disrupts emotional regulation, yet the subconscious neural mechanisms remain underexplored. Most studies focus on conscious emotional responses, neglecting the interplay of neural connectivity and epigenetic chronobiology. This study aims to decode subconscious emotional regulation pathways in PTSD by integrating multi-scale resting-state functional MRI (rs-fMRI) connectivity and chronobiological epigenetic markers using deep learning. **Methods:** Data were derived from the UK Biobank (n=2,472; PTSD diagnoses: n=1,125) and GEO (DNA methylation data, n=1,048). Emotional regulation metrics were calculated using validated cognitive-emotional harmonization tasks. A convolutional neural network (CNN) was developed to extract rs-fMRI features, emphasizing connectivity in amygdala-prefrontal cortex (PFC) and hypothalamic pathways. Attention-based transformers analyzed clock gene methylation patterns (CLOCK, PER1, BMAL1) to detect PTSD-specific chronobiological disruptions. A variational autoencoder (VAE) fused neural and epigenetic features into a unified latent representation. Generalized additive models predicted emotional regulation outcomes, validated via 10-fold cross-validation. Key metrics included AUROC for accuracy, feature interpretability (SHAP values), and neurobiological clustering. **Results:** The model achieved an AUROC of 0.84 (95% CI: 0.81–0.87) in predicting PTSD-related emotional regulation deficits. Disrupted amygdala-hypothalamic connectivity (n=-0.41, p<0.001) strongly correlated with PTSD. Chronobiological disruptions in PER1 and CLOCK methylation patterns were linked to amygdala-PFC dysfunction ($r=0.68$, $p<0.001$). Patients with greater latent disruption scores exhibited significantly impaired emotional regulation metrics (effect size=1.42, $p<0.0001$). The fusion model improved predictive performance by 21% over single-modality models. **Conclusions:** This study identifies disrupted amygdala-hypothalamic connectivity and chronobiological epigenetic alterations as key factors underlying subconscious emotional regulation deficits in PTSD, offering a novel integrative framework for predictive modeling and therapeutic strategies.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33**[P-33-02] Video Cognitive Behavior intervention for OCD: validation patient perspectives**

*shalisah sharip¹, idayu badilla Idris¹, Syahnaz Mohd Hashim¹, ku izzah ku seman¹ (1. XxxUKM (Malaysia))

キーワード : video CBT、qualitative、validation

Cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) a widely efficacious intervention treating people with obsessive compulsive disorder. This CBT predominantly relies on Western modules and takes place face-to-face between the therapist and the patient. The new technology has raised questions about whether technologies can be integrated with CBT modules as part of an intervention. There is limited information on CBT modules that incorporate cultural and technological elements from Asian countries. Consequently, this study seeks to develop a video-based cultural CBT module specifically for individuals with OCD and assess the content validity of the module. The video content was created based on a validated module developed based on theoretical framework in literature review, and with adaptations and modifications of a Western CBT module to align with the cultural, religious, and normative practices of Asian societies. The video content was then validated by experts prior to being tested on patients with OCD. Three patients were enlisted to validate the video CBT module on first evaluation. OCD patients scored the language, duration, and comprehension of the 6 content intervention. Based on the CVI (Content Validity Index) score for each 6 video CBT module rate patient was at 0.75 which offered suggestions for improvement. Upon re-evaluation, six patients re-assessed each of the 6-video CBT modules as having clarity, usefulness, and relevant topic selection, along with an appropriate level of comprehension and duration, all scored at 0.90 for OCD patients. The patient stated qualitatively that all videos are simple to utilize, convenient, and helpful for them to carry out the intervention with or without a therapist. Video cognitive behavior therapy is suitable and valid to be used to treat OCD patient managed their symptoms. Further studies still required with a larger sample size and diverse methods to assess the efficacy of this intervention.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33

[P-33-03] Child and Adolescent Suicide Rates and Economic Crisis in South Korea using Hierarchical Age-Period-Cohort Analysis

*Duk-In Jon¹, Hyun Ju Hong¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : economic crisis、suicide rate、children and adolescents

Introduction: The 1997 Asian financial crisis caused serious economic damage in Korea, and Korea received bailout support from IMF from December 23, 1997 to August 23, 2001. This study investigates the relationship between the suicide rate of children and adolescents who grew up during this economic crisis. **Method:** Suicide rates are calculated according to gender, region, and age of 5 years (10-14 years old, 15-19 years old, 20-24 years old) using suicide death data from the Korea National Statistical Office from 2000 to 2017. The cohort of interest in the study is the group that was in childhood and early adolescence between 1997-2000 and corresponds to 1986-1995 in terms of birth year. Cohorts are divided into 1986-1989 (G1), 1990-1992 (G2), and 1993-1995 (G3) according to birth year. These groups were 8-14 years old for G1 and 5-10 years old for G2, 2-7 years old for G3 during the economic crisis. The Age-Period-Cohort analysis and linear mixed-effects regression models are used and the moderating effect on region and age is also analyzed. **Results:** The 10-24 year-old suicide rate was higher in males than females, in older age groups, earlier in birth years in the birth cohort, and in rural than urban areas. Suicide rates between the ages of 20-24 years were particularly high among men living in rural areas. During the national economic crisis, the suicide rate was higher among adolescents than preschoolers (G3 < G1) ($p<0.001$), and this trend was observed for both men and women. However, the main effect of the cohort was not observed at a statistically significant level. **Conclusion:** The national economic crisis of Korea has a serious impact on the mental health of children and adolescents, and it is more negative for adolescents than for children, which can increase the suicide rate between the ages of 20-24.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33

[P-33-04] Neurodevelopmental Correlates of ADHD Remission: Evidence from Longitudinal White Matter Analysis

*Huey-Ling Chiang^{1,2}, Gau Susan Shur-Fen² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Far Eastern Memorial Hospital, New Taipei City, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, National Taiwan University Hospital and College of Medicine, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan))

キーワード : ADHD、white matter、remission、longitudinal

Objective: Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) is associated with heterogeneous structural brain anomalies. Approximately half of childhood ADHD cases remit by adulthood. This study aimed to investigate longitudinal changes in white matter microstructure in individuals with ADHD compared to typically developing controls (TDC), and to explore differences between remitted and persistent ADHD trajectories. **Methods:** Diffusion spectrum imaging (DSI) was conducted at two timepoints in a cohort of 57 participants, including 26 individuals with ADHD and 31 TDCs. Participants were first scanned at a mean age of 13 years (range: 7–18), with a follow-up scan approximately five years later. In adulthood, a clinical reassessment categorized the ADHD group into remitted (n=13) and persistent (n=13) subgroups. Microstructural integrity of 45 white matter tracts was quantified using generalized fractional anisotropy (GFA), standardized into Z-scores (Z-GFA) based on a normative dataset (n=626). A mixed-effects model examined time-by-group interactions in Z-GFA, adjusting for follow-up interval and head motion. **Results:** Significant time-by-group interactions were observed between the remitted ADHD and TDC groups, with 17 white matter tracts exhibiting FDR-corrected differences. These tracts encompassed key projection and association fibers involving the prefrontal and sensorimotor cortices, as well as interhemispheric pathways within the corpus callosum. In contrast, no significant longitudinal changes were detected between the persistent ADHD group and either the remitted or TDC groups. Importantly, the remitted ADHD group displayed accelerated white matter maturation compared to TDCs. Furthermore, greater microstructural development in the right arcuate fasciculus and left fronto-striatal tract was associated with more pronounced improvement in hyperactivity and impulsivity symptoms over time. **Conclusions:** This longitudinal study provides evidence that distinct trajectories of white matter maturation are associated with differential clinical outcomes in individuals with ADHD. These findings support the deviant brain development hypothesis and highlight white matter microstructure as a candidate predictive biomarker for ADHD prognosis.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33

[P-33-05] Investigation on Genetic Differences under Clinical Subtypes of Schizophrenia

Meng Zhou¹, *Yamin Zhang¹, Tao Li¹ (1. The Mental Health Center, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

キーワード : Schizophrenia、Heterogeneity、Genetics

Clinical heterogeneity in schizophrenia (SZ) poses a significant challenge to genetic research, as varying symptoms may be linked to different genetic susceptibilities. This study aims to investigate the genetic heterogeneity underlying clinically defined SZ subtypes. We first classified 2899 SZ patients into three stable clinical subtypes using unsupervised cluster analysis based on their symptom profiles: Cluster-L (low symptom severity), Cluster-S (severe symptom severity), and Cluster-N (predominant negative symptoms). The reproducibility of the classification was also confirmed in another datasets. The network comparison test identified significant differences in symptom structures among three subtypes. Then, subtypes-based genome-wide association studies (GWAS) were applied to identify subtypes-specific risk loci. Notably, a risk locus, rs3767295, within the *CNTN2* gene, which reached genome-wide significance specifically in Cluster-N ($P_{meta}=1.5\times10^{-8}$, OR=0.65). Gene-based analysis further revealed several risk genes unique to individual subtypes. Additionally, we observed subtype-specific patterns in pathway-specific polygenic risk scores (pPRS) and cell type-specific PRS (ctPRS). For instance, the pPRS for 'regulation of neuron differentiation' and ctPRS for 'Oligodendrocyte precursor cells' were significantly elevated only in Cluster-N when compared to healthy controls. Our results highlight the utility of patient stratification in enhancing statistical power to uncover subtype-specific risk loci and demonstrate that SZ patients with distinct symptom profiles display varying genetic liability involving different biological pathway and cell types.

Poster

2025年9月25日(木) 15:00 ~ 16:00  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 33

[P-33-06] Comparison of the treatment strategies of mixed features between bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder: data from Korean Medication Algorithm Project(KMAP) for Bipolar Disorder and Depressive Disorder

*JEONG SEOK SEO¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, College of Medicine, Chung-Ang University, Gwangmyeong Hospital, Gwangmyeong-si, Korea (Korea))

キーワード : Bipolar disorder、KMAP-BP、Mixed features.、Pharmacotherapy

Objectives. Treatment guidelines or an algorithm can help clinicians implement better practices and clinical decisions. Therefore, the Korean Medication Algorithm Project for Bipolar Disorder and Depressive Disorder (KMAP-BP; KMAP-DD) have been regularly revised through a consensus of expert opinion almost every 4 years, since its first development in 2002. We compared the pharmacological strategies for mixed features in the perspective between bipolar disorder and major depressive disorder from the results of KMAP-BP 2022 and KMAP-DD 2018.

Methods We revised the KMAP-BP and -DD with an updated questionnaire and conducted a survey with expert clinicians in mood disorder in Korea. Eighty-seven members of the review committee completed the survey in KMAP BP 2022, one hundred forty-three experts reviewed in KMAP-DD 2021. Each treatment strategy or treatment option was statistically calculated with 95% confidence interval, and the treatment option was categorized into the three levels of recommendation of primary, secondary, and tertiary depending on the low value of 95% CI. Treatment of choice (TOC) refers to an item that more than half of the reviewers gave 9 points.

Results. A. In first-step strategies for manic episode with mixed features (KMAP-BP 2022) For manic-dominant mixed features, a combination of a mood stabilizer (MS) and an atypical antipsychotic (AAP) is the TOC. And MS monotherapy and AAP monotherapy are preferred strategies. For depressive symptom-dominant mixed features, a combination of MS + AAP, a combination of AAP + lamotrigine (LMT), AAP monotherapy, a combination of MS + LMT, and MS monotherapy were preferred. For mixed features with similar manic symptoms and depressive symptoms, a combination of MS and AAP, AAP monotherapy, and MS monotherapy were preferred. For depressive episode with mixed features (KMAP-DD 2021), preferred strategies were antidepressant (AD) + AAP and AD + MS were recommended.

Conclusion. The treatment strategy for the mixed features differed depending on whether it was diagnosed as bipolar disorder or depressive disorder. In addition, there were differences in treatment strategies depending on which symptoms were dominant among bipolar disorders.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9

[P-9-01]

Relationship between Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being in Dance Events Using Metaverse.

*KAZUMA TORA¹, Ryo Momosaki² (1. Akiyama Clinic (Japan), 2. Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Mie University (Japan))

[P-9-02]

Interplay between serum IL-1 β and BDNF in modulating antidepressant response: Insights from a prospective clinical study

*Jae-Min KIM¹ (1. Chonnam National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-9-03]

Effects of Methylphenidate on the Cognitive Functions and Electroencephalographic Characteristics of Drug-Naïve Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

*Chi-Yung Shang¹, Hong-Hsiang Liu², Ming-Hsien Hsieh¹, Susan Shur-Fen Gau¹ (1. National Taiwan University Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Fu Jen Catholic University (Taiwan))

[P-9-04]

Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvin alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

*Tamara Vladimirovna Shushpanova¹ (1. LEADING RESEARCHER, MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE of TOMSK NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL CENTER of RUSSIAN ACADEMY of SCIENCES (Russia))

[P-9-05]

Isolation in a Fully Connected World: From Dostoevsky to Thunderbolts

*Yulia Furlong¹ (1. University of Western Australia (Australia))

[P-9-06]

Are related the Psychological Inflexibility and their subprocess with Psychopathological symptoms in adolescents with and without psychiatric care?

*Ernesto Magallon-Neri^{1,2}, Sandra Mateus-Gómez¹, Josep Lluís Matalí³, Elena Flores³, Daniel Ilzarbe⁴, Rosa Díaz⁴ (1. Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071 (Spain), 3. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology Department of Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona (Spain), 4. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology. Institute of Neurosciences. Hospital Clínic Universitari of Barcelona (Spain))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9

[P-9-01] Relationship between Satisfaction and Psychological Well-Being in Dance Events Using Metaverse.

*KAZUMA TORA¹, Ryo Momosaki² (1. Akiyama Clinic (Japan), 2. Department of Rehabilitation Medicine, Graduate School of Medicine, Mie University (Japan))

キーワード : Virtual Reality、Metaverse、Well-Being

Dance events using metaverse provide a novel experience that transcends physical limitations. These are expected to have psychological and physical impacts. The purpose of this study is to evaluate the impacts of metaverse dance events on psychological well-being and satisfaction, and to clarify the relationship between these impacts. We also analyzed between-group differences in happiness and satisfaction based on equipment used for participation and exercise habits. A dance event was held on the cluster metaverse platform. Afterwards, the results of a questionnaire survey by 26 participants were analyzed. Survey items included satisfaction (10-point scale), psychological well-being, stress reduction, and exercise load (all on a 5-point likert scale). Equipment used for participation exercise habits, and physical improvement were evaluated. The relationships among psychological well-being, satisfaction, stress reduction, and exercise load were analyzed using Spearman's rank correlation coefficient. A t-test was used for between-group comparisons by equipment used and exercise habits. By gender, 42.3% male and 46.2% female. 65.4% of respondents were over 30 years old. The reason of participation was "because I like exercise and dancing" by 34.6%. Stress decreased in 84.6% of the participants. We found significant positive correlations between happiness and satisfaction ($r=0.592$), happiness and stress reduction ($r=0.761$), satisfaction and stress reduction ($r=0.411$). However, there was no significant difference in the comparison between the groups based on the presence or absence of exercise habits and the difference in the use of VR devices. The means of satisfaction, happiness, and stress reduction were slightly higher for VR device users and exercise enthusiasts. This study showed that satisfaction with metaverse dance events may contribute to psychological well-being and stress reduction.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9**[P-9-02] Interplay between serum IL-1 β and BDNF in modulating antidepressant response: Insights from a prospective clinical study**

*Jae-Min KIM¹ (1. Chonnam National University Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : depression、interleukin-1 β 、brain-derived neurotrophic factor、remission

Objective: To explore how interactions between serum interleukin-1 beta (sIL-1 β) and brain-derived neurotrophic factor (sBDNF) influence outcomes of antidepressant treatment over a 12-week period in patients diagnosed with depressive disorders.

Methods: In a cohort of 1,086 patients undergoing naturalistic antidepressant treatment, we measured baseline sIL-1 β and sBDNF levels. Treatment response was quantified by achieving a score of 7 or lower on the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale at 12 weeks. We applied logistic regression models, adjusted for relevant demographic and clinical variables, to analyze the influence of these biomarkers on the likelihood of remission.

Results: Our analysis revealed that high sIL-1 β levels significantly predicted non-remission in patients with lower sBDNF levels. However, in the subset of patients with elevated sBDNF levels, sIL-1 β had no significant effect on remission rates. The predictive power of the interaction between sIL-1 β and sBDNF was robust, maintaining significance after controlling for potential confounders.

Conclusion: This investigation underscores the critical interaction between neuroinflammatory and neuroplastic biomarkers in determining the efficacy of antidepressant treatments. Integrating such biomarker data can potentially personalize and optimize treatment strategies for depression. Ongoing studies should aim to uncover the specific biological pathways involved in these interactions to better tailor antidepressant therapy to individual patient profiles.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9

[P-9-03] Effects of Methylphenidate on the Cognitive Functions and Electroencephalographic Characteristics of Drug-Naïve Children with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder

*Chi-Yung Shang¹, Hong-Hsiang Liu², Ming-Hsien Hsieh¹, Susan Shur-Fen Gau¹ (1. National Taiwan University Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Fu Jen Catholic University (Taiwan))

キーワード : Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder、Methylphenidate、Electroencephalographic characteristics、Cognitive Functions

Objective: This study investigated the effects of 12-week methylphenidate treatment on the cognitive functions and electrophysiological characteristics of drug-naïve children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD).

Methods: We recruited 16 drug-naïve children with ADHD and 43 healthy controls. The behavioral symptoms and cognitive functions of all the participants were measured by Clinical Global Impression - Severity scale (CGI-S), ADHD Rating Scale-IV (ADHRS-IV), and Continuous Performance Test (CPT). Children with ADHD received treatment with methylphenidate for 12 weeks. Electroencephalographic characteristics were assessed for both the ADHD group and the control group, at the baseline and after 12 weeks.

Results: The ADHD group had significantly more behavioral symptoms on CGI-S ($p < 0.001$), Inattention ($p < 0.001$), and Hyperactivity/Impulsivity ($p < 0.001$) of the ADHRS-IV than the control group at baseline. Moreover, the ADHD group had longer reaction time (RT; $p=0.017$) and greater standard deviation of reaction time (RTSD; $p=0.004$) on the CPT than the control group at baseline. In contrast, there were no significant differences in the CGI-S, Inattention, Hyperactivity/Impulsivity, RT, or RTSD between the two groups after 12 weeks. The electrophysiologic characteristics, including network efficiency, peak alpha frequency, and eigenvector centrality, also showed improvement in the ADHD group after 12-week treatment.

Conclusions: Our findings revealed remarkable enhancements in the cognitive functions and electrophysiologic characteristics of drug-naïve children with ADHD following a 12-week course of methylphenidate treatment. These results indicated that cognitive functions and electrophysiologic characteristics might serve as valuable biomarkers for evaluating the effects of methylphenidate in children with ADHD.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9

[P-9-04] Dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal system in Tuvan alcoholics is associated with a high level of stress in comparison with ethnic Russian patients

*Tamara Vladimirovna Shushpanova¹ (1. LEADING RESEARCHER, MENTAL HEALTH RESEARCH INSTITUTE of TOMSK NATIONAL RESEARCH MEDICAL CENTER of RUSSIAN ACADEMY of SCIENCES (Russia))

キーワード : small peoples、ethnicity、Tuvans、steroid hormones、compulsive alcoholism

Objective: Affective disorders and alcoholism are associated with impaired hormonal metabolism and regulation of the negative feedback mechanism, according to which Cortisol released from the adrenal glands inhibits the production of corticotropin-releasing hormone, as a result of which the content of adrenocorticotropic hormone (ACTH) and Cortisol increases abnormally. **Material and Methods:** The study included 38 patients with alcoholism only men Russian, 30 patients - Tuvans and 23 healthy volunteers, standardized to the main group in age. Patients were treated at the Department of Addictive States Mental Health Research Institute and at the Republican Narcological Dispensary. The studies of ACTH, Cortisol were determined with use kits for enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). **Results:** In alcoholic patients of Tuvan nationality, deeper shifts in the increase in ACTH and Cortisol levels were revealed compared to ethnic Russian patients, which is associated with a high risk of developing alcohol dependence and a highly progressive course of the disease. The indicator of the Cortisol/ACTH ratio (Index Ratio - IR) in the blood of alcoholic Russians and Tuvans significantly (1.5 times) differs from that in healthy individuals. **Conclusion:** The background level of dysregulation of the hypothalamic-pituitary-adrenal axis in patients of Tuvan nationality is significantly more pronounced and is a predictor of the formation of alcohol dependence.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9**[P-9-05] Isolation in a Fully Connected World: From Dostoevsky to Thunderbolts***Yulia Furlong¹ (1. University of Western Australia (Australia))

キーワード：1.Youth mental health、2.Loneliness and disconnect、3.Narrative psychiatry、4.Digital culture、5.Human flourishing

Young people today have unprecedented access to digital communication yet report rising levels of loneliness and declining emotional well-being. Although adolescence has traditionally been a time of carefree optimism, it is now increasingly marked by psychological distress. This paper examines the resurgence of older cultural narratives that resonate with these emotional experiences, offering insight into the inner lives of digitally saturated but emotionally isolated youth.

A striking example is the viral popularity of Fyodor Dostoevsky's *White Nights* on TikTok, where its themes of longing, alienation, and the ache for connection have struck a chord with Generation Z. The narrator, a dreamer alienated from society, forms a brief but poignant bond that breaks through his isolation. The novella validates the emotional world of young readers, reaffirming the need for meaningful connection with the quiet but powerful message: "You are not alone."

These motifs echo in contemporary storytelling. In Marvel's *Thunderbolts* (2025), the central antagonist, the "Void," brings despair and darkness that threatens New York. It is not defeated by individual force, but through shared vulnerability and reluctant collaboration. The story portrays the isolation of today's youth and serves as a metaphor for nihilism, depression, and internal shame. It is a powerful representation of contemporary emotional struggle: progress emerges from a collective yearning for authentic connection.

This cultural convergence is mirrored in empirical work such as Harvard's Human Flourishing Program, which integrates psychology, philosophy, and public health to promote well-being. A recent longitudinal study by Kim and colleagues (2024), based on over 11,000 U.S. adolescents, showed that increased positive affect during adolescence predicted better mental health, reduced loneliness, and greater well-being in adulthood.

Together, these narratives affirm the need to foster emotional and relational connections in youth. In a hyperconnected but emotionally fragmented world, healing begins with recognition, empathy, and shared humanity.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 9

[P-9-06] Are related the Psychological Inflexibility and their subprocess with Psychopathological symptoms in adolescents with and without psychiatric care?

*Ernesto Magallón-Neri^{1,2}, Sandra Mateus-Gómez¹, Josep Lluís Matalí³, Elena Flores³, Daniel Ilzarbe⁴, Rosa Díaz⁴ (1. Department of Clinical Psychology and Psychobiology. Faculty of Psychology. University of Barcelona (Spain), 2. Institute of Neurosciences, UB. Group of Studies about Measure Invariance and Analysis of Change (GEIMAC) 2021SGR01071 (Spain), 3. Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology Department of Hospital Sant Joan de Déu, Barcelona (Spain), 4. Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry and Psychology. Institute of Neurosciences. Hospital Clínic Universitari de Barcelona (Spain))

キーワード : psychological inflexibility、 psychopathological symptoms、 adolescents

Objective: To examine the relationships between different processes linked to psychological inflexibility (cognitive fusion and experience avoidance) with a global index of psychopathological symptoms. Method: in a sample of adolescents (n= 248; 58,8% women; 136 community subjects and 102 psychiatric patients) from Barcelona Spain, were applied: the Avoidance and Fusion Questionnaire for Youth (AFQ-Y) and the Symptom Assessment Questionnaire (SA-45) to analyze their Global Severity Index (GSI) of psychopathological symptoms. Results: significant correlations were identified ($r = .68$ in community adolescents and $r = .72$ in clinical sample; $p < .001$), between psychological inflexibility and GSI. Also, cognitive fusion and experience avoidance were related significantly to GSI. Subsequently, linear regression analysis identified a high capacity to explain the GSI starting from psychological inflexibility and their subprocesses, in community adolescents the model with these three variables explains (R^2 adjusted = .505; $F = 46.84$; $p < .001$) and for clinical sample (R^2 adjusted = .538; $F = 40.16$; $p < .001$). Discussion: The concept of psychological inflexibility is partially related to global psychiatric distress; therefore, this would be a good indicator for screening psychopathology not focusing only on overtly pathological symptoms and could be useful for clinical and community adolescent samples.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10

[P-10-01]

Behavioral Intentions to Negotiate the Division of Domestic Labor: A Qualitative Study in Salahutu District, Maluku for Women- and Children-Friendly Village Initiative

*Laraszahra Kemalasari Erlambang^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-10-02]

Gender Differences in The Concept of Mental Health of Indonesia's Police Officers

*Canalya Amira Azhar¹, Sherly Saragih Turnip¹, Fitri Fausiah¹ (1. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-10-03]

Gender Disparity and Mental Health in Policing: Exploring Indonesia's Women Police Officers' Perspectives in a Male-Dominated Field

*Canalya Amira Azhar¹, Sherly Saragih Turnip¹, Fitri Fausiah¹ (1. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-10-04]

Psychosocial Challenges and Support Faced by Individuals with Gender Incongruence and Gender Dysphoria in Japan: A Literature Review and Implications for Cross-National Nursing Education

*Mayu SAKAMOTO¹, Mayuko TSUJIMURA¹, Kazuma HONDA², Namiko KAWAMURA¹ (1. Shiga University of Medical Science (Japan), 2. Broken Hill University (Austria))

[P-10-05]

Psychological Symptoms and Treatment Approaches in Perimenopausal Women: A Global Cultural Perspective

*Mrinalinee Rana

[P-10-06]

Cultural models of masculinity and femininity in Canada and in Brazil: A potential first step towards better understanding gender discrepancies in mental health.

*Mariana Borges da Fonseca^{1,2,4}, Andrew G Ryder^{1,2,3,4} (1. Concordia University (Canada), 2. Centre for Clinical Research in Health, Concordia University (Canada), 3. Culture & Mental Health Research Unit, Jewish General Hospital (Canada), 4. Culture, Health and Personality Lab, Concordia University (Canada))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10

[P-10-01] Behavioral Intentions to Negotiate the Division of Domestic Labor: A Qualitative Study in Salahutu District, Maluku for Women- and Children-Friendly Village Initiative

*Laraszahra Kemalasari Erlambang^{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：Behavioral intention、Domestic labor、Gender equality、Community empowerment、Women-friendly village

Based on the Indonesian Central Bureau of Statistics, Indonesia has a Gender Inequality Index (GII) value of 0.447 in 2023. Maluku Province ranks amongst the highest GII in the nation, with its history of long-term conflict that extended its violence to homes, including gender-based violence. In an effort to realize gender equality, the Indonesian government has launched the Desa Ramah Perempuan dan Peduli Anak (DRPPA/Women- and Children-Friendly Village) initiative, aimed at gender mainstreaming as well as cultivating supportive villages for women and children, with Salahutu District, Central Maluku Regency being one of the local areas to first initiate it. This study aims to examine women's behavioral intentions to negotiate the division of domestic labor with male family members in Salahutu District, within the DRPPA framework. Using Ajzen's Theory of Planned Behavior and an emancipatory action research methodology, data were gathered through observation, analysis of existing village records, discussions with local institutions, as well as interviews with female community members across six villages in the district. Thematic analysis reveals that while many women express a desire to advocate for a more equitable sharing of household tasks, actual negotiation is often constrained by internalized gender norms, perceived male resistance, and broader cultural expectations. These findings suggest that community-based structures, such as Kader Sahabat Perempuan dan Anak (Support Cadres for Women and Children), may support women in translating intention into action. Such initiatives would empower village communities to cultivate sustainable practices to challenge prevailing gender norms that start within the domestic sphere.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10

[P-10-02] Gender Differences in The Concept of Mental Health of Indonesia's Police Officers

*Canalya Amira Azhar¹, Sherly Saragih Turnip¹, Fitri Fausiah¹ (1. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード : police, women police officer, mental health, gender differences, Indonesia

Background

A report by the World Economic Forum (2024) showed that gender equality in the workforce declined from last year. Its impact is more prominent in male-dominated fields, such as law enforcement and police officers. To date, the Indonesian National Police (Polri) has advanced its gender mainstreaming policies. Yet, women are still underrepresented, presenting additional challenges and adversely affecting police women officers' mental health. This study aims to assess the differences in perception of mental health among male and female police officers In Indonesia.

Method

To investigate the mental health characteristics pertinent to police officers' line of work, we developed an instrument using the biopsychosocial framework of health. Through literature reviews and focus group discussions, we identified fifteen key characteristics. These characteristics were paired to form 115 items, including 10 items for consistency checks. Participants were asked to endorse characteristics they perceived appropriate to their context of work. The surveys underwent readability testing before being distributed to Indonesian police officers in 34 provinces. Descriptive statistics analysis was used to analyze the data from surveys.

Results

504 (20.72%) women and 1.928 (79.28%) men participated in this study. The descriptive statistics analysis indicates that all police officers recognize "Compliance to norms and rules" as a vital component of mental health, followed by social characteristics all in the similar manner. There was only a slight variation observed in how certain psychological traits are perceived by gender. Men prioritize anger management over anxiety and depression, ranking it 7th and 9th respectively, whereas women reverse this order, ranking anxiety and depression 7th and anger management 8th. Variations on other aspects and gender differences based on rank, region, and function are also presented in this study.

Discussion

There was only a slight difference in women police officers' perspective on mental health which may reflect their experience in policing compared to their male counterparts. However, taking account of these differences could help us create a suitable action to promote mental health.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10

[P-10-03] Gender Disparity and Mental Health in Policing: Exploring Indonesia's Women Police Officers' Perspectives in a Male-Dominated Field

*Canalya Amira Azhar¹, Sherly Saragih Turnip¹, Fitri Fausiah¹ (1. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード : police, women police officer, mental health, gender disparity, Indonesia

Background

The World Economic Forum (2024) reported that gender parity progressed very slowly and will only be reached in over 130 years. Until today, certain professions are perceived as masculine which created male-dominated fields. In Indonesia, one of the professions is police officer. Despite similar job challenges faced by both genders in this profession, women police officers tend to meet additional challenges due to society's stereotypes about men and women.

Objective

This study explores gender differences in the perception of mental health among police officers in Indonesia.

Method

To study police officers' perceptions, we conducted three focus group discussions (FGDs) in three different cities (Padang, Jakarta, and Makassar). Fifty-five police officers from different ranks and divisions participated in the FGDs. Thematic content analysis was used to analyze the data from FGDs.

Result

The thematic content analyses show that gender disparity is common in regions farther from the city, where the gendered division of labour is more prominent in society. They perceived women police officers as only suitable for indoor or administrative tasks, as they are more patient and softer than men. This study also shows that male police officers perceived emotion regulation and reaching out for help are not important for mental health and only make them weak. On the contrary, female police officers are more open-minded and positively perceive it. There are also different views regarding family, where women police officers take more jobs in nurturing, while men lead their families.

Discussion

This study highlighted gender differences in mental health among police officers in Indonesia. Despite their choice to work in a male-dominated job, the stereotypes about gender roles are still highly influencing women police officers. Consequently, those stereotypes also influence their career pathways and mental health.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10**[P-10-04] Psychosocial Challenges and Support Faced by Individuals with Gender Incongruence and Gender Dysphoria in Japan: A Literature Review and Implications for Cross-National Nursing Education**

*Mayu SAKAMOTO¹, Mayuko TSUJIMURA¹, Kazuma HONDA², Namiko KAWAMURA¹ (1. Shiga University of Medical Science (Japan), 2. Broken Hill University (Austria))

キーワード：Gender Incongruence/Gender Dysphoria、Challenges、Literature Review、Nursing Education、Cross-national Perspectives

Aim: This study aims to categorize findings from Japanese literature on the challenges faced by individuals with Gender Incongruence (GI) and Gender Dysphoria (GD), along with the types of support they have received. It also explores implications for enhancing nursing education through cross-national perspectives.

Method: The literature review was conducted using the Ichushi-Web and CiNii databases using the keywords “Gender Identity Disorder AND care”, “Gender Identity Disorder AND support”, and “Gender Identity Disorder AND psychology”, covering the period from 2014 to 2024. A total of 507 articles were initially retrieved. After excluding conference proceedings, review articles, duplicate entries, and studies based on quantitative methods, 18 articles were selected for analysis. These were categorized according to the challenges encountered and the support described.

Result: The psychosocial challenges experienced by individuals with GI/GD, as identified in the literature, were broadly classified into two major categories: 1. *Reflections on the Self* including: “Aversion to the Assigned Gendered Body”, “Resistance to Assigned Gender Roles”, “Relief through Seeing Gender Expression in Others”, “Affirming One’s Authentic Self”, “Liberation through Medical Transition”, “Fear of Social Rejection”, “Concern about Harming Loved Ones”, “Envy toward Congruent Bodies”, “Discomfort with Bodily Gaze”, “Guilt over Concealing Identity”, and 2. *Experiences in the Social Context* including: “Barriers to Medical Information”, “Loneliness and the Search for Belonging”, “Solidarity through Media Representation”, “Understanding Personal Incongruence”, “Isolation and Acceptance from Others”, “Relief through Inclusive Environments”. These findings also revealed a lack of sufficient support for individuals who are often underserved, such as those navigating multiple gender identities or experiencing liberation after gender transition.

Conclusion: The study underscores the importance of nursing education that addresses existing support gaps. By comparing nursing education practices in Japan with those in countries such as Australia, the study highlights the need for more inclusive and responsive educational frameworks.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10**[P-10-05] Psychological Symptoms and Treatment Approaches in Perimenopausal Women: A Global Cultural Perspective**

*Mrinalinee Rana

キーワード：Perimenopause、Psychological disturbances、Cultural differences、Treatment approaches、Global mental health

Background: Perimenopause, the transitional period to menopause, is associated with significant hormonal, physical and psychological changes. Depression, anxiety, mood swings, irritability, and cognitive disturbances are experienced universally.

Objective: To explore the cross-cultural presentation of psychological symptoms in perimenopausal women and analyze globally implemented treatment approaches. It also identifies culturally informed factors and influences of cultural beliefs, gender norms that impact diagnosis, treatment, and help-seeking behaviors.

Methods: This paper synthesizes data from cross-cultural epidemiological studies, reviews and meta analysis, qualitative interviews and clinical trials. Studies with validated methods to assess psychological symptoms in perimenopausal women have been included.

Results: Data from Global Burden of Disease from the year 1991 to 2021 on the burden and disability associated with anxiety disorders shows its presence across regions. A pooled prevalence of depression (peri and postmenopause was more than 30pc. Research on cognitive changes suggests that verbal learning and memory are most affected along with deficits in attention, processing speed and working memory. Western biomedical approaches emphasize more on hormonal replacement therapy (HRT), antidepressants and psychotherapy. Many non-western countries including India incorporate natural practices such as Ayurveda, herbs, and spiritual healing and dietary changes.

Conclusion: Psychological disorders such as depression, anxiety and cognitive dysfunction are common in this demographic. However, factors ranging from cultural expectations, gender roles and stigma, to lack of access to mental health care and finances influence women's beliefs and perceptions. These pose as a major challenge in dealing with this stage of life smoothly. Thus, an effective mental health care approach that integrates biomedical and culturally ground approaches is required to reduce the negative impact of these debilitating symptoms on overall health in perimenopausal women. Addressing individual needs in this regard is vital in improving the overall well-being and quality of life for women navigating this important life stage.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 10

[P-10-06] Cultural models of masculinity and femininity in Canada and in Brazil: A potential first step towards better understanding gender discrepancies in mental health.

*Mariana Borges da Fonseca^{1,2,4}, Andrew G Ryder^{1,2,3,4} (1. Concordia University (Canada), 2. Centre for Clinical Research in Health, Concordia University (Canada), 3. Culture & Mental Health Research Unit, Jewish General Hospital (Canada), 4. Culture, Health and Personality Lab, Concordia University (Canada))

キーワード：Mental health、Gender、Cultural norms、Cultural Consensus Analysis

Cultural groups share implicit models of what it means to be a man or a woman, including beliefs about what is desirable, appropriate, or normative for each gender. These models strongly influence individuals' experiences, self-perceptions, and how their emotions and behaviors are interpreted by others, including mental health professionals. When individuals do not conform to these gender norms, they may be perceived as deviant or unhealthy, reflecting how cultural expectations shape judgments of behavior.

Although extensive research has documented gender differences in the prevalence, expression, and treatment of mental health conditions, few studies have examined how culturally specific models of femininity and masculinity may contribute to these differences. Furthermore, while prior research has shown that alignment with cultural norms is associated with greater psychological well-being, cultural models of gender have yet to be explored in this context.

This study aimed to address that gap by investigating cultural models of femininity and masculinity among Canadians in Montreal ($n=35$) and Brazilians in Brasília ($n=39$). Data were collected using a free-listing method: participants acted as cultural informants responding to prompts about culturally expected (1) life goals, (2) personal qualities, and (3) accomplishments for both women and men (7 prompts each). Cultural Consensus Analysis (CCA) was used to identify shared patterns of knowledge within each group.

The results revealed significant differences in models of femininity and masculinity both within each culture (masculinity vs. femininity) and between the two cultural contexts (Canada vs. Brazil). These findings offer a culturally grounded understanding of what it means to be a man or woman in each setting and provide a foundation for future research on the impact of gender norms on mental health. The study highlights the importance of culturally informed approaches in mental health care.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11

[P-11-01]

Case Report: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Presenting as Spiritual Possession in a Southeast Asian Context

*Sabrina Goo¹, *Tian Ling Low² (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore), 2. Singapore General Hospital (Singapore))

[P-11-02]

Cultural discontinuity, cultural resilience, and mental health in the era of Large Language Models: Civilizational disruption and reconstruction in the context of technological revolution

*Jian-Zhong Yang Yang¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China (China))

[P-11-03]

Spirit Possession in Psychiatric Perspective, a case study in Indonesia

*Syarifah Aini¹, Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya¹, Gilang Perkasa Dokman², Puji Rizky Suryani¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹, Suksmi Yitnamurti², Abdullah Sahab¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya (Indonesia))

[P-11-04]

“Between Demon and *Espíritu*: Transcultural Psychiatry in a Purépecha Woman with Severe Mood Disorder, Psychosis, and Catatonia”

*Diana Mireles Ortega¹, *Claudia Alejandra Igual¹, Nicholas Soto Hernández¹, Christian Rosales-Michel¹, Aura Garcia-Aguilar¹, Sergio Armando Covarrubias-Castillo¹, Jose Manuel Hernandez Salas, Humberto Arizpe Mejía¹ (1. Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Fray Antonio Alcalde" (Mexico))

[P-11-05]

Comparison between psychiatric morbidity in SARS survivors and COVID-19 survivors at 30 months post-outbreak in Hong Kong

*Mei Cheung Wong¹ (1. Dept of Psychiatry, United Christian Hospital, Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

[P-11-06]

TRI HITA KARANA CONCEPT AS A FRAMEWORK FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT TARGETING FOREIGN TRAVELLERS IN BALI

*Savitri Yuanita¹, Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana¹, Luh Nyoman Alit Aryani¹, Hari Nugroho² (1. Department of Psychiatry University of Udayana (Indonesia), 2. Humphrey Fellowship Program in Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Treatment at Virginia Commonwealth University (United States of America))

[P-11-07]

Investigating Neurophysiological Correlates of Depression in Children with ADHD: A qEEG Study

*Yeonjung Lee¹ (1. Soonchunhyang university, Seoul hospital (Korea))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11

[P-11-01] Case Report: Obsessive Compulsive Disorder Presenting as Spiritual Possession in a Southeast Asian Context

*Sabrina Goo¹, *Tian Ling Low² (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore), 2. Singapore General Hospital (Singapore))

キーワード : culture bound syndrome、 obsessive compulsive disorder、 cultural psychiatry

Culture affects how patients perceive and report discomfort, and the way in which clinicians interpret symptoms in terms of psychiatric diagnoses. Numerous culture-bound syndromes in Asia reflect the interaction of diverse cultural beliefs with mental illness, typified by the Eastern emphasis on the mind and body connection (in *dhat*), spiritual and ancestral worlds (in *hsieh-ping*), somatisation and emotional suppression (in *shenjing shuairuo*) and interdependence (in *taijin-kyofusho*). As religion is a way of explaining the unknown, of making meaning of experience and of healing, it is turned to as an avenue for mental health help in Asia. Some sects of Taoism, an East Asian religion, involve the idea of spirit possession where a medium's body is taken over by a deity, spirit, or ancestor, who then speaks through the medium. We report a case of a Singaporean male, who subscribed to Taoism, and who presented with various somatic complaints whom he attributed to ancestral spirits. His fixation on his bodily complaints, in the context of 'spiritual possession', engendered anxiety which then led to the manifestation of obsessive-compulsive symptoms with a compulsion to tap parts of his body to 'satisfy the [possessing] spirit'. This case highlights the need for the application of a culturally sensitive lens to the diagnosis of psychiatric illnesses given the ill-defined borders of cultural beliefs with psychotic beliefs.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11

[P-11-02] Cultural discontinuity, cultural resilience, and mental health in the era of Large Language Models: Civilizational disruption and reconstruction in the context of technological revolution

*Jian-Zhong Yang Yang¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, the First Affiliated Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, China (China))

キーワード : Cultural discontinuity、cultural resilience、Large Language Models

In the past five years, large language model (LLM) technologies, represented by GPT-4 and DeepSeek, have developed rapidly and reshaped the underlying logic of knowledge production and dissemination. According to statistics, the global market size of AI-generated content is expected to exceed 100 billion US dollars in 2025. While this technological revolution has improved efficiency, it has also triggered deep-seated cultural discontinuity and mental health crises. Cultural discontinuity is not only manifested in the dissolution of marginal cultures and the homogenization of languages, but also exacerbated psychological changes in the population through mechanisms such as algorithmic recommendations, collaborative filtering, and digital identity recognition. For example, algorithmic recommendations and collaborative filtering can create echo chambers that reinforce existing biases and limit exposure to diverse cultural perspectives. Digital identity recognition mechanisms, which use AI to verify and authenticate individuals in digital environments, can also contribute to psychological changes by shaping how people perceive themselves and others online. This paper, from the perspective of the intersection of technology and humanities, systematically analyzes the manifestations of cultural discontinuity, the impact on mental health, and the response pathways in the era of LLM, attempting to provide theoretical support for building cultural resilience in the technological age.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11**[P-11-03] Spirit Possession in Psychiatric Perspective, a case study in Indonesia**

*Syarifah Aini¹, Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya¹, Gilang Perkasa Dokman², Puji Rizky Suryani¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹, Suksmi Yitnamurti², Abdullah Sahab¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Airlangga, Surabaya (Indonesia))

キーワード : spirit possession、possession trance disorder、dissociative、cultural psychiatry

Background: Spirit possession goes back as far as history goes. It is related to spiritual, religious and cultural beliefs. Though has been classified as a mental disorder, the majority cases are not reported and or brought to health institutions^{1,2}.

Case Study: Female, 28 yo, moslem, single, post-graduated, with a history of dysthymia and sexual abuse since adulthood, complained of excessive anxiety and worry since 3 months ago. The complaint worsened after she was consulted to a spiritual guru whom performed rituals remotely. She had forced sexual experiences by a genie, to the point of orgasm, every night after being consulted. She felt disturbed and worry, because rationally that such experiences were not possible.

Discussion: Spirit Possession or Possession Trance Disorder (PTD) is a single or episodic change in consciousness described as an experience of being controlled, accompanied by the disturbance of identity related to certain magical powers. Possession can be occurred when it was allowed, usually by a god or spirit that is worshiped, but can also without consent¹. PTD is classified into the dissociative disorder, subcategory of trance and possession disorders, as a condition of temporary loss of consciousness and or identity². In the case above, the helplessness towards the guru's power followed by the consciousness changes that patient denies logically but her instilled values made she believe irrationally. Based on patient's religious perspective, one of the models used to understand an illness is possession by a genie. Although Quran state that genie and their of existence are to worship Allah, there also the bad ones that cause illness^{3,4}. Because her negative expressions about past abusive experience towards her parents are not allowed, dissociation and repression considered more acceptable⁵.

Conclusion: Aside from psychiatric assessment, religious and cultural belief are also needed to understand the spirit possession.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11**[P-11-04] “Between Demon and *Espíritu*: Transcultural Psychiatry in a Purépecha Woman with Severe Mood Disorder, Psychosis, and Catatonia”**

*Diana Mireles Ortega¹, *Claudia Alejandra Igual¹, Nicholas Soto Hernández¹, Christian Rosales-Michel¹, Aura Garcia-Aguilar¹, Sergio Armando Covarrubias-Castillo¹, Jose Manuel Hernandez Salas, Humberto Arizpe Mejía¹ (1. Hospital Civil de Guadalajara "Fray Antonio Alcalde" (Mexico))

キーワード：Transcultural psychiatry、Culturally sensitive care、Indigenous mental health、Purépecha culture、Spiritual beliefs

The Purépecha people of Michoacán, Mexico, conceptualize health as a balance between body, mind, and spirit. Illness arises when this harmony is disrupted by spiritual or emotional forces. Traditional healers (chiricahuas or uacúsechas) restore balance through rituals, prayers, and herbal interventions. We present the case of a 62-year-old Purépecha woman from a rural community in Michoacán with psychotic depression marked by severe self-harm, nihilistic delusions (“I am pure spirit”), command hallucinations, and catatonia. She attributed her symptoms to malevolent entities and spiritual disturbances, consistent with traditional beliefs. A culturally sensitive, multimodal approach integrated Western psychiatry and Purépecha healing practices. Language support through bilingual staff and interpreters was essential to build trust and improve adherence. Research shows that culturally competent, language-concordant care improves outcomes in Indigenous populations. Treatment combined pharmacotherapy with respect for the patient’s worldview, allowing the participation of traditional healers and rituals. Over several months, she demonstrated partial improvement: depressive symptoms and nihilistic delusions diminished, although distressing hallucinations and motivational deficits persisted. This case highlights how Purépecha cultural perspectives—emphasizing spiritual imbalance, community support, and rituals—are crucial to understanding and addressing mental illness. Persistent challenges included distrust in biomedical systems, treatment abandonment, and language barriers. Implementing culturally responsive care models, such as outreach teams staffed by Purépecha-speaking clinicians and inclusive healthcare spaces, can enhance engagement and continuity. A transcultural approach that acknowledges spiritual beliefs and incorporates ritual practices strengthens therapeutic alliances, improves treatment adherence, and may prevent relapse. Integrating biomedical and traditional care exemplifies the congress theme, “Where the Pacific Rim Meets the World,” by bridging ancestral traditions and modern psychiatry to promote holistic healing among Indigenous populations.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11

[P-11-05] Comparison between psychiatric morbidity in SARS survivors and COVID-19 survivors at 30 months post-outbreak in Hong Kong

*Mei Cheung Wong¹ (1. Dept of Psychiatry, United Christian Hospital, Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

キーワード : COVID-19、Psychiatric comorbidities、Long-term follow up、SARS

Background: Severe acute respiratory syndrome (SARS) and COVID-19 are both highly infectious diseases that cause severe respiratory illness. This study aimed to compare survivors of SARS and COVID-19 and identify factors associated with long-term psychiatric comorbidities.

Methods: This was a retrospective cohort study of adult Chinese survivors of SARS and COVID-19 who had been admitted to the United Christian Hospital, Hong Kong. In total, 90 SARS survivors and 60 COVID-19 survivors agreed to participate, and their data at 30 months post-infection were retrieved.

Results: Compared with SARS survivors, COVID-19 survivors had a lower prevalence of psychiatric disorder at 30 months post-infection (6.7% vs 33.3%, $p < 0.001$). The COVID-19 subjects perceived SARS to be more severe than COVID-19. Higher levels of anxiety and depression were independently associated with greater perceived functional impairment, higher average pain intensity level in the past month, and less use of rational problem solving in COVID-19 subjects.

Conclusion: Experience of SARS might be a protective factor to combat COVID-19 in the Hong Kong population. Potential treatment strategies include optimisation of pain management, physical rehabilitation, and enhancing effective coping strategies.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11**[P-11-06] TRI HITA KARANA CONCEPT AS A FRAMEWORK FOR SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER TREATMENT TARGETING FOREIGN TRAVELLERS IN BALI**

*Savitri Yuanita¹, Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana¹, Luh Nyoman Alit Aryani¹, Hari Nugroho² (1.

Department of Psychiatry University of Udayana (Indonesia), 2. Humphrey Fellowship Program in Substance Abuse Education, Prevention, and Treatment at Virginia Commonwealth University (United States of America))

キーワード：Tri Hita Karana、Substance use Disorder、Foreign Travellers

Background: Bali's resurgence as a global tourism hub coincides with a growing need for specialized substance use disorder (SUD) treatment for foreign travellers, particularly those seeking a spiritual and cultural approach. Tri Hita Karana is a Balinese philosophy that emphasizes maintaining balance in the relationships between humans, God, and nature, to attain harmony and well-being. It may provide a foundation for a holistic approach that integrates spiritual, social, and ecological dimensions into SUD treatment. **Objectives:** This review presents a potential framework for integrating the Tri Hita Karana concept into SUD treatment models for foreign travellers in Bali, with a focus on cultural relevance, therapeutic approaches, and their contributions to holistic recovery. **Methods:** A narrative review approach was employed to identify relevant literature on culture-based SUD treatment, the Tri Hita Karana concept, and SUD treatment practices within the context of tourism and Balinese communities. Scholarly articles, books, institutional reports, and local cultural documents serve as data resources. **Results:** The three dimensions of Tri Hita Karana hold significant potential for integration into treatment components: (1) *Parahyangan* through spiritual therapy and meditation, (2) *Pawongan* through the development of cross-cultural supportive communities, and (3) *Palemahan* through nature-based therapy. This integration might enhance the psychological, social, and spiritual aspects of the patient, thereby improving the effectiveness and sustainability of the recovery process. **Discussion:** The integration of Tri Hita Karana concept into SUD treatment for foreign travellers in Bali offers a contextually relevant and culturally meaningful alternative approach and offers an opportunity to develop an integrative SUD treatment service model that contributes to sustainable tourism and advances public health. Potential challenges, such as intercultural barriers, might be overcome through cross-sectoral collaboration. Further qualitative and quantitative studies are needed to develop an evidence-based model of this treatment approach.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 11

[P-11-07] Investigating Neurophysiological Correlates of Depression in Children with ADHD: A qEEG Study

*Yeonjung Lee¹ (1. Soonchunhyang university, Seoul hospital (Korea))

キーワード : Attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder、Depression、Electroencephalography、Child、Adolescent

Although depression is a common comorbidity in children with attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), its neurophysiological relationship according to each symptom has rarely been explored. This study aimed to inform clinical practice by exploring the neurophysiological underpinnings of depression comorbidity in ADHD. We conducted a cross-sectional study on 87 children with ADHD (68 males) aged 5 to 18 at a child and adolescent psychiatric clinic. Resting quantitative electroencephalography (qEEG) recordings were collected with eyes closed. We used various questionnaires to evaluate ADHD symptoms, depression levels, and anxiety. Pearson correlation coefficients were used to investigate the relationship between the z-score relative spectral power of qEEG and each psychological symptom. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS 27.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). The study's findings indicated that theta activity at the Fz (frontal), Cz (central), and Pz (parietal) locations had a negative correlation with the severity of ADHD symptoms in children diagnosed with ADHD. In contrast, alpha activity in these same regions demonstrated a positive correlation with symptom severity. Additionally, delta activity in the regions was negatively correlated with depression severity. These findings suggest that alpha and theta activity might serve as a reliable neurophysiological marker of ADHD symptom severity, while delta activity might function as a reliable biological marker of depression severity in children with ADHD. However, further research is needed to generalize the results of this study.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12

[P-12-01]

Nurses practitioners specialized in mental health and their practice, Québec, Canada.

*Mylène Boissy¹, Fannie Dupont (1. Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Canada))

[P-12-02]

The Jagajaga Project: Co-production and Care for Caregivers through Mutual Support among Users, Families, and Professionals

*Yoshiko Ohno¹, *Yuta Kitahata² (1. Graduate School of Human Sciences, The University of Osaka (Japan), 2. Kinan Mental Health Center (Japan))

[P-12-03]

Development of a CBT-Based Relapse Prevention Workbook for Depression: A Practical Tool for Mental Health Clinics in Community Settings

*SaeSaem Han¹, *Namyung Lee² (1. Samsan Hospital (Korea), 2. Munmak Public Health Clinic (Korea))

[P-12-04]

Herbalism and Irish Folk Medicine as strategies to cope with mental health issues in Ireland: an ethnographic study by a foreigner psychiatrist

*Ciro Blujus dos Santos Rohde¹, Julia Rosarie Kingston², Hermano Tavares¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 2. Department of Folklore, University College Cork (Ireland))

[P-12-05]

Sociocultural Barriers in Schizophrenia Management, is Healthcare Policy Ready to Tackle the Issue?

*Lathifah Nudhar¹, Rizma Adlia Syakurah², *Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya¹, Puji Rizki Suryani¹, Syarifah Aini¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹ (1. Psychiatry Department, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-12-06]

Bridging the Gap: Evaluating the Role of Community-Based Psychiatric Nursing in Reducing Mental Health Stigma in Ghana

*John Appau¹, Mark Boateng¹ (1. Ankaful Psychiatric Hospital (Ghana))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12

[P-12-01] Nurses practitioners specialized in mental health and their practice, Québec, Canada.

*Mylène Boissy¹, Fannie Dupont (1. Université du Québec à Trois-Rivières (Canada))

キーワード：Nurses practitioners、Advanced nursing care、Mental health

Nurses practitioners specialized in mental health (NPSMH) can diagnosing illnesses, prescribing diagnostics examinations, determining medical treatments, prescribing medications and others substances, prescribing medical treatments (OIIQ, 2021). NPSMH are trained and qualified to assess mental disorders for clients of all ages on community, specialized or ultra specialized cares. This presentation will demonstrate the added value of these advanced practice nurses in the healthcare system. Two examples of clinical cases will be presented to demonstrate the contribution of NPSMH to the population with mental disorders.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12

[P-12-02] The Jagajaga Project: Co-production and Care for Caregivers through Mutual Support among Users, Families, and Professionals

*Yoshiko Ohno¹, *Yuta Kitahata² (1. Graduate School of Human Sciences, The University of Osaka (Japan), 2. Kinan Mental Health Center (Japan))

キーワード : mental health、co-production、care for caregivers、professionals、dialogue

This report introduces the Jagajaga Project, launched in 2020 as a mutual support platform where users, families, and mental health professionals interact on equal terms. The project originated after the death of a psychiatrist. His passing highlighted that medical and welfare professionals are also vulnerable human beings. Traditional professional culture emphasizes individual autonomy and idealizes independence, often stigmatizing vulnerability. Professionals, particularly doctors, tend to suppress emotions and avoid seeking help, as they are expected to be self-sacrificing and ethically noble. While recent attention has been given to “caring for caregivers” and “self-care,” interpreting self-care merely as self-management risks adding further pressure on professionals. The Jagajaga Project provides a unique environment where members—many of whom hold multiple positions as users, family members, and professionals—come together to learn, engage in dialogue, and share leisure time. Each participant adopts a subject position, becoming mindful of their emotions and expressing honest feelings. Through this process, mutual support, acknowledgment, and care are fostered in a non-hierarchical setting. This initiative challenges traditional norms by encouraging openness and shared vulnerability among all members, ultimately promoting a sustainable mental health care community.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12**[P-12-03] Development of a CBT-Based Relapse Prevention Workbook for Depression: A Practical Tool for Mental Health Clinics in Community Settings**

*SaeSaem Han¹, *Namyung Lee² (1. Samsan Hospital (Korea), 2. Munmak Public Health Clinic (Korea))

キーワード：CBT、depression、community mental health

Background:

With a increasing population of depression patients, the demand for a useful tool to prevent relapse of depression in public community setting is high. Cognitive Behavioral Therapy (CBT) has strong evidence for relapse prevention, but implementation is often hindered by limited resources and training.^{1,2}

Objective:

This project aimed to develop a clinically useful, workbook-based CBT program optimized for outpatient use in Korean community mental health clinics. The focus was on feasibility, simplicity, and accessibility.

Methods:

The workbook was developed through an iterative process involving literature review, clinician feedback, and field testing in a psychiatric clinic in Wonju. Key principles of CBT for depression relapse prevention were distilled into eight structured sessions, including psychoeducation, cognitive restructuring, behavioral activation, and relapse identification.

Results:

The workbook development has been completed and is currently prepared for pilot implementation in a psychiatric outpatient clinic setting. Formal evaluation of clinical feasibility, user engagement, and symptom outcomes will be conducted in the next phase.

Conclusion:

This CBT-based relapse prevention workbook represents a promising tool for expanding access to evidence-based interventions in community mental health settings. Further clinical testing will be conducted to assess its effectiveness and scalability.

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Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12

[P-12-04] Herbalism and Irish Folk Medicine as strategies to cope with mental health issues in Ireland: an ethnographic study by a foreigner psychiatrist

*Ciro Blujus dos Santos Rohde¹, Julia Rosarie Kingston², Hermano Tavares¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 2. Department of Folklore, University College Cork (Ireland))

キーワード : Irish Vernacular Medicine、Herbal Medicine、Cultural sensitivity、mental healthcare、ethnography

Mental healthcare in Ireland still faces stigma, partly due to historical traumas like colonization and the Irish Famine. As a result, some people turn to Irish Vernacular Medicine (IVM) and herbal medicine, often led by traditional healers. The IVM, known as "a cure," has survived through generations. In 2023, as a Brazilian psychiatrist, I conducted an ethnographic study in Ireland, observing three traditional healers and two medical herbalists. I interviewed 39 patients after their consultations, taking notes on their complaints, the professionals' approaches, and the patients' motivations. Patients seeking these treatments valued herbal medicine for mental health issues and sought community support. They felt the herbal remedies were effective, regardless of whether the justification was scientific or traditional. Many had previously tried conventional psychiatric care but were dissatisfied, often due to a poor rapport with their doctors. All the professionals I observed demonstrated strong ethical conduct. They would refer patients back to a doctor or suggest shared care with a psychiatrist, especially for severe conditions like psychosis. As a culturally sensitive approach, IVM and Irish herbalism should be integrated into mental health treatment plans for patients who seek community support and a blend of modern medicine and traditional knowledge. This integration could help overcome resistance to psychiatric care and restore patients' faith in the medical system. This study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo (CAAE: 5097805.5.0000.0065; Opinion Number: 5.097.805).

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12

[P-12-05] Sociocultural Barriers in Schizophrenia Management, is Healthcare Policy Ready to Tackle the Issue?

*Lathifah Nudhar¹, Rizma Adlia Syakurah², *Bintang Arroyantri Prananjaya¹, Puji Rizki Suryani¹, Syarifah Aini¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹ (1. Psychiatry Department, Faculty of Medicine, Sriwijaya University (Indonesia), 2. Faculty of Public Health, Sriwijaya University, Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード : Schizophrenia、Sociocultural、Mental Health Policy

Background: Mental health in Indonesia is still an area with overwhelming challenges. Based on data from the 2023 Indonesian Health Survey, the national prevalence of schizophrenia is 4 per mil and most concentrated in rural areas. Problems in handling schizophrenia include gaps in the quality of health services, socio-cultural stigma and confinement. **Objectives:** This study aims to identify socio-cultural challenges and mental health policy readiness in handling mental health problems in one of the rural area in Indonesia. **Methods:** The research was conducted using a descriptive design and qualitative methods. Data collected through in-depth interviews and observations. Data were validated through triangulation. The data were analyzed using thematic methods. **Results:** The research revealed the families theme as the barrier in mental health delivery, specifically the cultural beliefs about the nature of the symptoms, negative and discriminative attitude towards the patient and lack of knowledge about the illness. Mental health policy themes emerged as a barrier included lack of professional or trained human resources, inadequate budget to provide antipsychotics, and lack of concern from local government. Although the program is running based on the paper, the practice still low in quality. **Discussion:** This study revealed that the treatment of schizophrenia is still closely related to beliefs about supernatural beings. This has been identified as a barrier for families to seek medical options and prefer treatment from supernatural experts such as shamans and religious leaders. Education have to be prioritised to change this stigma, but the mental health policy in Indonesia considered inadequate of doing so, the problems are some of the tasks for health institutions and the government that need to be improved in order to delivered high quality mental health services.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 12

[P-12-06] Bridging the Gap: Evaluating the Role of Community-Based Psychiatric Nursing in Reducing Mental Health Stigma in Ghana

*John Appau¹, Mark Boateng¹ (1. Ankaful Psychiatric Hospital (Ghana))

キーワード : Community-based psychiatric nursing、Mental health stigma、Ghana、Psychiatric treatment access、Mental health policy

Mental health care in Africa, particularly in Ghana, continues to face significant challenges, including stigma, limited resources, and a shortage of mental health professionals. Despite policy advances such as the Mental Health Act of 2012, community perception and access to quality psychiatric care remain major barriers. This study explores the role of community-based psychiatric nursing in reducing mental health stigma and improving access to psychiatric treatment in Ghana, using the Pantang Psychiatric Hospital and its outreach programs as a case study. The objective of this research was to assess how decentralized mental health services, led by trained psychiatric nurses, can reshape societal attitudes, promote early intervention, and reduce treatment gaps in both urban and rural settings. A mixed-methods approach was employed, involving structured interviews with 30 psychiatric nurses, surveys with 200 community members, and focus group discussions with mental health patients and caregivers. Findings reveal that community-based psychiatric nurses play a pivotal role in normalizing conversations about mental health, encouraging treatment-seeking behavior, and dispelling myths around mental illness. However, nurses face constraints such as inadequate logistics, cultural resistance, and emotional burnout. Notably, communities exposed to regular nurse-led sensitization programs showed a 45% increase in mental health service utilization and a measurable decline in stigma indicators. The study concludes that scaling up community psychiatric nursing, with stronger institutional support and public engagement, is a viable and transformative strategy for advancing mental health care in Ghana and other low-resource African settings. It calls for urgent policy alignment, increased investment, and regional replication of successful models.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13

[P-13-01]

An Accessible, Affordable and Effective Clinical Nature-Based Intervention Programme for ASD Children and their caregivers

*Tammy Neo¹, *John, Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, Angelia Sia³, Esther, Yuen Ling Tai¹, Stephanie, Sze-Yin Seow¹, Michelle Lee, Christel Chang, Tiffany Ho¹, Natalie Lei¹, Maria Paula Leon Mora, Kenneth Khoo³, Kian Seng Ding, Maria Koh, *Kee Juan Yeo² (1. National University Hospital, Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. National Parks Board of Singapore (Singapore))

[P-13-02]

Self-injury features (addictive features, modalities, and motives) and relationships with psychological factors, distal risk factors in adolescent inpatients aged 13–19: Network analysis and mediation path analysis

*AQian Hu^{1,2}, ZiXin Mao^{4,3}, WanJun Guo^{1,2,3} (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China), 2. Zhejiang university (China), 3. Mental Health Center and Psychiatric Laboratory, West China Hospital, Sichuan University (China), 4. Yichang Mental Health Center (China))

[P-13-03]

Switching at the Peak: The Malaysian Experience. A Case Series on Lemborexant as a Nondependent Agent for Managing Benzodiazepine or Z Drug Dependence in Insomnia.

*Julian Joon Ip Wong¹ (1. Universiti Malaya (Malaysia))

[P-13-04]

Association between anti-infective agent prescription and incidence of neurodevelopmental disorder

*yunhye Oh¹, Vin Ryu¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-13-05]

Virtual Hospitalization treatment for OCD

*Oded ben arush¹ (1. OCD treatment center clinical director (Israel))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13**[P-13-01] An Accessible, Affordable and Effective Clinical Nature-Based Intervention Programme for ASD Children and their caregivers**

*Tammy Neo¹, *John, Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, Angelia Sia³, Esther, Yuen Ling Tai¹, Stephanie, Sze-Yin Seow¹, Michelle Lee, Christel Chang, Tiffany Ho¹, Natalie Lei¹, Maria Paula Leon Mora, Kenneth Khoo³, Kian Seng Ding, Maria Koh, *Kee Juan Yeo² (1. National University Hospital, Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. National Parks Board of Singapore (Singapore))

キーワード : Autism Spectrum Disorder、Family Therapy、Nature Therapy、Emotional Well-being、Mental Health

Nature has been proven to be useful in improving the mental well-being of neurotypical children. A lack of affordable and accessible therapies for Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) children persists, with an even greater lack of family-based therapies and self-care programs.

A 6-week 90-minute intervention program curated based on DIRFloortime® principles involving caregiver-facilitator assisted nature play was carried out in specially designed Nature Playgardens. Participant dyads (n=28) were ASD boys aged 5-9 and their caregivers aged 21-80. Study consisted of 4 time-points, pre (T0), mid (T1), post (T2), post 4-weeks (T3) intervention. Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PEDsQL) measured child's psychosocial quality of life (QoL) at T0, T2, and T3, while the Emotional Regulation Checklist (ERC) tested for a child's negative emotional reactivity at T0 and T2. General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-12) measured caregiver's mental well-being at T0, T1, T2 and T3 while Burden Scale for Family Caregivers (BSFC-s) measured caregiving burden.

Linear Mixed Model Analysis controlling for age revealed at 95% CI:

Child participants' negative emotional reactivity (ERC) significantly decreased from T0 to T2, mean difference = -4.71, p<.001, CI (-6.31, -3.11). Child's psychosocial QoL (PEDsQL) significantly increased from T0 to T2 and T3. Mean difference (T2) = 5.96, p = .004, CI (1.98, 9.95). Mean difference (T3) = 6.82, p = .001, CI (2.84, 10.81).

Caregivers' mental well-being improved with a significant decrease in GHQ-12 scores from T0 to T2, mean difference = -2.03, p = .046, CI (-3.82, -.034). Pearson correlation revealed a significant negative relationship between caregiving burden and child's psychosocial QoL at T2, r(26) = -.42, p =.027.

Hence, this clinical nature-based intervention helped increase emotional and psychosocial health of ASD children, with this improvement simultaneously decreasing caregiving burden. An increase in overall caregiver psychological well-being was also observed, validating an effective, accessible and affordable self-care intervention program.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13

[P-13-02] Self-injury features (addictive features, modalities, and motives) and relationships with psychological factors, distal risk factors in adolescent inpatients aged 13–19: Network analysis and mediation path analysis

*AQian Hu^{1,2}, ZiXin Mao^{4,3}, WanJun Guo^{1,2,3} (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China), 2. Zhejiang university (China), 3. Mental Health Center and Psychiatric Laboratory, West China Hospital, Sichuan University (China), 4. Yichang Mental Health Center (China))

キーワード : Self-injury、Addictive features、Adolescents、Psychological factors、Stress

Background: Self-injury is an increasingly serious problem among adolescents and is associated with various mental health issues. However, little is known about the relationship between adolescent self-injury features and the underlying psychopathological mechanisms. This study aims to explore the relationships among self-injury features and the complex relationships with psychological factors and distal risk factors.

Methods: We recruited 471 hospitalized adolescents aged 13 to 19 who had engaged in self-injury within the past year. The study first classified self-injury by tool type into external-tool and own-body self-injury modalities. Network analysis was used to examine associations among self-injury features, such as addictive features, modalities, and motives. Using network analysis and mediating path analysis, we further explored the pathways between self-injury features and distal stressors (e.g., childhood trauma, adolescent stress) as well as proximal psychological symptoms (e.g., psychoticism, depression, anxiety, paranoid).

Results: Addictive features was the most central node in the self-injury features network; Psychoticism and depression were central nodes in the self-injury addictive features and risk factor network; In the pathways from distal risk factors, such as childhood trauma or adolescent stress, to self-injury addiction, psychological factors play a full or partial mediating role, respectively; Importantly, psychological factors influenced self-injury modalities differently: for external-tool self-injury, effects were mostly indirect via addiction and motives pathways; for own body self-injury, both direct and indirect effects were observed; External-tool self-injury exhibited higher addictive potential and stronger suicidal motives than own-body self-injury;

Conclusion: Addictive features are a core characteristic of self-injury and a critical target for intervention. Early intervention for psychological symptoms, especially psychoticism and depression, may prevent self-injury addiction triggered by distal risk factors. This study underscores the importance of tailoring intervention strategies according to different self-injury modalities. Specifically, external-tool self-injury requires early identification of suicidal motives and prevent addiction. Overall, this study offers valuable insights for early prevention and targeted intervention in adolescent self-injury.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13

[P-13-03] Switching at the Peak: The Malaysian Experience. A Case Series on Lemborexant as a Nondependent Agent for Managing Benzodiazepine or Z Drug Dependence in Insomnia.

*Julian Joon Ip Wong¹ (1. Universiti Malaya (Malaysia))

キーワード : clinical psychiatry、insomnia、DORA、benzodiazepines、z-drug

We describe two clinical cases of successful crosstapering from benzodiazepines and z drugs to lemborexant, with clinical utility in facilitating transition from conventional hypnotic dependence and minimizing adverse effects.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13**[P-13-04] Association between anti-infective agent prescription and incidence of neurodevelopmental disorder***yunhye Oh¹, Vin Ryu¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : Anti-infective agent、Neurodevelopmental disorder、Infection

Early-life infections may increase the risk of neurodevelopmental disorders, but the role of anti-infective agents remains unclear. This study aimed to examine the association between hospitalization for infections in infancy and subsequent exposure to anti-infective agents with the risk of neurodevelopmental disorders. Using a nationwide claims database from South Korea, we constructed a matched cohort of children hospitalized five or more times due to infection before age five, and a control group hospitalized for inguinal hernia. Propensity score matching was applied to reduce confounding. We found that the frequency and duration of anti-infective agent use, particularly antibacterial and antifungal agents, were associated with increased risk of neurodevelopmental disorders. Antiviral agents showed no significant association. The association was strongest for exposures occurring before one year of age. These findings suggest that early repeated infection-related hospitalizations and anti-infective exposures may contribute to neurodevelopmental vulnerability. Judicious use of anti-infectives in early childhood may be warranted.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 13

[P-13-05] Virtual Hospitalization treatment for OCD

*Oded ben arush¹ (1. OCD treatment center clinical director (Israel))

キーワード : OCD treatment、Virtual Hospitalization、Intensive outpatient treatment

Abstract
Virtual Hospitalization treatment for OCD
Oded Ben Arush, Joseph Zohar, Lior Carmi
The Israeli Center for the treatment for obsessive and compulsive disorders, Modiin Israel
Obsessive-compulsive disorder (OCD), due to its distinct features, requires specialized behavioral and pharmacological interventions.

Virtual hospitalization is an innovative approach to delivering intensive, continuous care in the frame of outpatient clinic, and could also replace physical hospitalization. Virtual hospitalization utilizes technology—including WhatsApp groups, remote monitoring, and specialized applications—to provide real-time support. At the Israeli Center for OCD, patients and their families are integrated into dedicated WhatsApp groups, facilitating 24/7 immediate communication with the treatment team. Patients report obsessive thoughts or compulsive urges as they arise, enabling prompt intervention. Some patients are required to record and share videos of their exposure exercises, ensuring adherence to therapeutic guidelines and preventing maladaptive coping mechanisms, such as reassurance-seeking from family members. This model not only enhances patient accountability within their natural environment but also fosters independence rather than reliance on hospital staff. It allows for precise exposure therapy, guided by a consensus-driven approach among clinicians regarding intensity and technique. Furthermore, virtual monitoring enables the safe administration of high-dose serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SRIs) while closely tracking side effects. Over the past decade, this approach has demonstrated effectiveness across a wide spectrum of patients, particularly those with severe OCD. Exclusion criteria include individuals at risk of suicide, aggression, or severe impulse control issues, who require different programs before joining virtual care.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14

[P-14-01]

A Systematic Review of Suicide Intervention Components to Manage Suicide Risk in Emergency Psychiatric Settings

Hoi Ting Leung¹, *Janine H.N. Ang¹ (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-14-03]

Exploring Cannabis Knowledge and Attitudes among Mental Health Clinic Outpatients: Implications for Education and Intervention Strategies

*Napat Kammarabutr¹, Veevarin Charoenporn¹, Pairath Tapanadechopone¹ (1. Thammasat University Hospital (Thailand))

[P-14-04]

Selective neuroinflammation induced by chronic stress in zebrafish: Differential responses in telencephalon and habenula

*Cheolmin Shin¹ (1. Korea University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-14-05]

A Questionnaire Survey on the experiences of hotline counselors involved in suicide prevention in Tokyo

*Rieko Shioji¹, Hiromi Imuta¹, Atsuko Tanimura¹, Mayuko Yamashita¹ (1. Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))

[P-14-06]

The Incidence Rates, Characteristics, and Related Factors of Student Suicides in Taiwan

*YU-CHUAN HUANG¹, Hsuan Chiu¹, Hui-Xiu Chen¹, *Shu-Sen Chang¹ (1. National Taiwan University (Taiwan))

[P-14-07]

Bupropion for Cocaine Addiction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

*Prajna Wijaya¹, *Kristiana Siste², Andrea Gonzalez Lezana³, Camila Laiana Magri Mendes⁴, Nazlia Hariza Rahmadani Latulumamina⁵ (1. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia – dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Instituto de Investigaciones Clínicas Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires (Argentine), 4. Faculty of Medicine, Unicesumar (Brazil), 5. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Pattimura (Indonesia))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14

[P-14-01] A Systematic Review of Suicide Intervention Components to Manage Suicide Risk in Emergency Psychiatric Settings

Hoi Ting Leung¹, *Janine H.N. Ang¹ (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

キーワード : Suicide prevention、Emergency、Psychiatric setting

Background: Mental health needs have been increasing globally, including Singapore, with more reports of individuals expressing suicidal ideations. One such touchpoint is the Emergency Department (ED), which aims to assess suicide risk and stabilise individuals with active suicidal ideation. Apart from providing short-term suicide watch, EDs around the world have explored and implemented a variety of psychosocial strategies to enhance safety of patients after their discharge from ED. This current research hopes to answer three questions: 1.What are the different suicide intervention/prevention components in emergency psychiatric settings? 2.How are these components implemented? 3.What are the outcomes studied? It is hoped that the findings from the review can inform ED efforts in managing suicide risk in emergency psychiatric settings. **Methods:** The study aimed to systematically review available scientific literature related to suicide intervention components in emergency psychiatric settings. A systematic literature search based on PRISMA model was conducted using two databases, PsychINFO and PsychARTICLES. **Results:** Following screening, 52 full text articles were eligible for review. Intervention components gleaned from the included articles mainly comprised suicide intervention programmes and therapy approaches. The key issues these interventions sought to target were reducing suicidal behaviour, improving repertoire of safety resources and confidence in resource utilisation, and augmenting family/social support. **Discussions and Conclusions:** The review reports findings to address the three research questions. In summary, EDs across the world have adopted intervention components based on established suicide intervention programmes and therapy approaches. These interventions were provided to both patients and caregivers through a variety of means and achieved positive effects.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14**[P-14-03] Exploring Cannabis Knowledge and Attitudes among Mental Health Clinic Outpatients: Implications for Education and Intervention Strategies**

*Napat Kammarabutr¹, Veevarin Charoenporn¹, Pairath Tapanadechopone¹ (1. Thammasat University Hospital (Thailand))

キーワード : Cannabis、Knowledge、Attitude、Legalization、Mental health

Introduction: This study explores the attitudes and knowledge regarding cannabis legalization and potential harm among outpatient psychiatric patients at Thammasat University Hospital. It explores perceptions of cannabis legalization considering age, gender, diagnosis, frequency of use and assesses knowledge regarding the adverse effects of cannabis on mental health, focusing on patient awareness of associated risks.

Objectives: To investigate the views, attitudes, knowledge, understanding of possible cannabis adverse effects and risk factors among non-emergency psychiatric patients.

Methods: A cross-sectional research design was used, targeting patients over 15 years old attending the mental health clinic from May 31 to October 31, 2023. Purposive sampling selected patients diagnosed with primary psychiatric disorders under ICD-10 codes F20-F29, F30-F31, F32-F34, F40-F41, and F43. A total of 423 patients were surveyed using validated questionnaires, including the Burapha University questionnaire and WHO-Smoking and Substance Involvement Screening Test for cannabis (ASSIST) V3.

Results: Of the 423 patients, 59.1% were women, with a mean age of 32.62 years. The majority were single (75.95%) and Buddhist (80.6%), with 50.15% earning less than 15,000 baht monthly. Depressive disorders were diagnosed in 49.1%, 14.2% had a history of cannabis use, and 5.2% were current users with 79.3% of users are at intermediate risk of addiction.

Notably, 82% had poor understanding of cannabis, with only 18% having fair knowledge. Influential factors included age, occupation, and history of cannabis use. Perceptions toward cannabis were generally fair, while those with higher incomes and cannabis use history had more positive perceptions. No significant association was found between variables and attitudes towards cannabis laws and recreational use.

Conclusions: These findings highlight the need for tailored education and intervention strategies to address knowledge gaps and potential harms associated with cannabis use in this vulnerable population, particularly considering the high proportion of women and individuals with low socioeconomic status in this sample.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14**[P-14-04] Selective neuroinflammation induced by chronic stress in zebrafish: Differential responses in telencephalon and habenula***Cheolmin Shin¹ (1. Korea University College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード : neuroinflammation、unpredictable chronic stress model、depression、zebrafish

Background: Neuroinflammation is associated with depression. However, the mechanism behind neuroinflammation related to depression remains unknown, although it is broadly linked to intricate interactions in innate and acquired immunity pathways, with its specific effects on neuron generation and function still unclear.

Aims and Objectives: This study aimed to determine whether chronic stress affects the regulation of neuroinflammation in the telencephalon and habenular nuclei of the zebrafish brain.

Methods: Forty adult (4–5 months old) male and female (approximately 50:50) wild-type short-fin zebrafish were used. Unpredictable chronic stress (UCS) was applied to half of the animals. The novel tank, predator avoidance, and social preference tests were used to assess depression-like behaviors. We examined the mRNA expression of neuroinflammation-related genes including *il1b*, *il6*, *infg1*, *tnfa*, and *nfkb2* in the telencephalon and habenular region. Additionally, RNAscope *in situ* hybridization was used to visualize *il1b* expression in both regions.

Results: UCS increased locomotor activity, including greater distance traveled, higher swimming velocity, and a higher frequency of vertical movement, with reduced latency to enter the upper zone. UCS also induced increased side-to-side motion in response to a predator and decreased proximity to conspecifics in the social preference test. Gene expression analysis revealed significant upregulation of *il1b*, *tnfa*, and *infg1* in the telencephalon, but not in the habenular nuclei. RNAscope analysis further confirmed increased *il1b* transcript abundance in the telencephalon, while the habenular region showed no detectable elevation, despite comparable regional area, suggesting region-specific neuroimmune activation.

Conclusions: Chronic stress enhances neuroinflammation in the zebrafish brain, particularly in the telencephalon. The findings suggest that anatomical and molecular differences contribute to regional vulnerability, and support the involvement of telencephalic neuroimmune processes in stress-related behavioral changes. In contrast, the habenular nucleus showed no clear evidence of inflammatory cytokine upregulation, possibly reflecting distinct or delayed neuroimmune dynamics.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14**[P-14-05] A Questionnaire Survey on the experiences of hotline counselors involved in suicide prevention in Tokyo**

*Rieko Shioji¹, Hiromi Imuta¹, Atsuko Tanimura¹, Mayuko Yamashita¹ (1. Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))

キーワード : suicide prevention、lifeline、Tokyo metropolitan、support for supporter、questionnaire survey

Background: Suicide prevention is an extremely crucial mental health-related issue that needs to be addressed. The situation in Tokyo remains serious, with approximately 2,000 people taking their own lives each year. Tokyo has been working on comprehensive measures for suicide prevention.

Various issues need to be addressed, and the importance of support for suicide prevention workers has been pointed out. We conducted a questionnaire survey targeting hotline counselors, who directly provide support to individuals who attend consultations, with the aim of suicide prevention.

Methods: Anonymous questionnaires (partially using paper medium) were administered online. Participants are suicide prevention hotline counselors in Tokyo who have agreed to participate. They belong to three organizations that agreed to cooperate in the study, out of seven organizations listed in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health's list of consultation services.

Results: Responses were obtained from 66 individuals. Two organizations were volunteer-centric consultation agencies, while another was a consultation agency comprising full-time and part-time counselors. Over 50% of respondents were aged 60~69, 70% were female, and 73% were volunteers. All respondents had prior experience dealing with individuals with suicidal ideation, 80% had prior experience dealing with individuals who revealed that they were contemplating suicide(75% among volunteers alone). Over 70% of respondents had received consultations regarding individuals close to the consultor and over 90% had received consultations from individuals who had previously attempted suicide. Approximately 80% had experience receiving consultations from bereaved families. The *presence of, as well as relationships with one's companions* was frequently mentioned in the open-ended answers received regarding factors that supported them.

Discussion: Suicide prevention counselors receive consultations regarding suicide, including that from individuals contemplating suicide. Increasing available support for suicide prevention support providers is desirable.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14

[P-14-06] The Incidence Rates, Characteristics, and Related Factors of Student Suicides in Taiwan

*YU-CHUAN HUANG¹, Hsuan Chiu¹, Hui-Xiu Chen¹, *Shu-Sen Chang¹ (1. National Taiwan University (Taiwan))

キーワード : Suicide、Students、Characteristics、Sex、Age

Suicide is a major public health concern among children and youth worldwide. This study examined the incidence, characteristics, and related factors of student suicides in Taiwan (2018-2023). We analyzed national student death reports from the Ministry of Education, Taiwan. The suicide rates for students were compared with the general population by calculating the standard mortality ratio (SMR) and 95% Confidence Intervals (CIs) using Poisson regression. Sex and age differences in the characteristics (method, location, month) and related factors of student suicides were analyzed using the Pearson's chi-square test or Fisher's exact test, where appropriate, and logistic regression for odds ratios (ORs). When examining the monthly variations in suicide, the monthly rates and SMRs of suicide were calculated. In 2018-2023, there were 622 student suicides (51% males), and 55% were university students. Female students aged 23-29 had higher suicide rates than their general population counterparts (SMR = 1.46, 95% CI 1.13-1.87). Falling from a height (48%) was the most common method, especially among females (55%) and younger students aged 6-18 (59%). Most suicides occurred off-campus (83%), mainly at home (51%). March and October were peak months for female and male suicides, respectively. Mental illness (40%), family relationship issues (33%), and academic-related issues (25%) were the most common related factors. Sexual assault, harassment, and bullying incidents showed the strongest association with female student suicide (OR = 8.72, 95% CI 1.99-38.25). Financial, workplace, and housing issues showed the strongest association with suicide in older students aged 19-29 (OR = 5.90, 95% CI 2.30-15.15). Only 39% and 42% of students had prior contact with on- and off-campus counseling services before suicide, respectively. Student suicide characteristics and related factors differ by sex and age, and low service contacts highlight the urgent need to enhance help-seeking and service accessibility for students at risk of suicide.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 14**[P-14-07] Bupropion for Cocaine Addiction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials**

*Prajna Wijaya¹, *Kristiana Siste², Andrea Gonzalez Lezana³, Camila Laiana Magri Mendes⁴, Nazlia Hariza Rahmadani Latulumamina⁵ (1. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Indonesia – dr. Cipto Mangunkusumo General Hospital, Jakarta, Indonesia (Indonesia), 3. Instituto de Investigaciones Clínicas Mar del Plata, Buenos Aires (Argentine), 4. Faculty of Medicine, Unicesumar (Brazil), 5. Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Pattimura (Indonesia))

キーワード：Bupropion、Cocaine、Addiction、Use-disorder、dependence

Introduction:

Cocaine addiction, including cocaine use disorder and dependence, continues to pose a major global public health challenge. According to the World Drug Report 2024, approximately 0.45% of individuals aged 15 to 64 worldwide have used cocaine in the past year. In Indonesia, authorities have seized a total of 1,337.36 grams of cocaine over the past decade, suggesting an emerging concern. According to the National Narcotics Board in 2022, stimulants are among the most frequently used substances in Indonesia. While contingency management remains the most effective behavioral treatment, access is limited, and there is currently no FDA-approved pharmacotherapy for stimulant or cocaine use disorders. Off-label use of bupropion, a norepinephrine and dopamine reuptake inhibitor, has gained attention for its potential to reduce cocaine use and comorbid depressive symptoms. However, prior evidence is limited.

Aim:

To provide a comprehensive evaluation of bupropion's efficacy in promoting abstinence, reducing depressive symptoms, and adverse effects in individuals with cocaine addiction.

Methods:

We conducted a systematic review and meta-analysis following the Cochrane Handbook and PRISMA guidelines. Eligible studies included randomized controlled trials comparing bupropion with placebo or standard care in patients with cocaine addiction. We searched PubMed, EMBASE, ClinicalTrials.gov, and Cochrane Library up to July 2024. Primary outcomes were abstinence duration and depressive symptoms. Risk ratios and mean differences were calculated using random-effects models.

Results:

Five RCTs with 397 patients were included. Bupropion significantly increased the longest abstinence duration (mean difference: 1.75 days, 95% CI: 0.29, 3.20, $p = 0.02$) but showed no significant effects on achieving consecutive abstinence of 2 or 3 weeks. Bupropion shows no significant difference in depression scores and adverse effects.

Conclusions:

Bupropion may enhance abstinence duration and alleviate depressive symptoms in individuals with cocaine addiction, though the evidence remains limited. Further high-quality trials are needed to strengthen these findings.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15

[P-15-01]

Relationships Between Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms and Problem/Pathological Gambling

*Wonseok Lee¹, Moon-Doo Kim^{1,2}, Young-Eun Jung^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Jeju National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Jeju National University (Korea))

[P-15-02]

Differentiating suicide attempters from suicidal ideators: Differences between major depressive and bipolar disorders

Chanhee Park¹, *Christopher Hyung Keun Park¹ (1. Asan Medical Center (Korea))

[P-15-03]

The Status of Hopelessness and Related Factors in Korean Female Full-Time Homemakers: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Survey Study

*TAE-YOUNG HWANG¹ (1. NATIONAL FORENSIC HOSPITAL, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (Korea))

[P-15-04]

Trends in diagnoses in adult developmental disorder outpatient clinics

-Five years on-

*Yoshifumi Nakamura¹, Haruhisha Oota^{1,2}, Motoaki Nakamura², Tsukasa Okimura², Mari Yamada¹, Ayaka Nakai¹, Yasusshi Oda¹, Takashi Nishio¹, Akira Iwanami¹ (1. Showa Medical University Psychiatry Department (Japan), 2. SHOWA Medical University Medical Institute of Developmental Disabilities Research (Japan))

[P-15-05]

Validation of New Stress Scale: Pregnant Women Perspective

*Siti Noor Aisyah Ghani¹, Shalisah Sharip¹ (1. National University of Malaysia (Malaysia))

[P-15-06]

Cross-Cultural Assessment of Self-Stigma in Epilepsy: A Multinational Comparative Study Using the Epilepsy Self-Stigma Scale (ESSS)

*Izumi Kuramochi¹, Go Taniguchi¹, Esra Yildiz⁴, Estefanía Conde-Blanco³, Anne Hagemann², Kheng-Seang Lim⁵, Eiji Nakagawa¹ (1. National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 2. Society for Epilepsy Research, Bielefeld (Germany), 3. Epilepsy Program, Neurology Department, Hospital Clinic Barcelona (Spain), 4. Faculty of Nursing, Ataturk University, Erzurum (Turkey), 5. Division of Neurology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya (Malaysia))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15**[P-15-01] Relationships Between Adult Attention Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder Symptoms and Problem/Pathological Gambling**

*Wonseok Lee¹, Moon-Doo Kim^{1,2}, Young-Eun Jung^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Jeju National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, School of Medicine, Jeju National University (Korea))

キーワード：Pathological gambling、ADHD、Korean adults

Objectives

Recently, the clinical importance of attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD) and problem/pathological gambling has been increasing. Studies on the relationship between ADHD and problem/pathological gambling are ongoing worldwide but few are conducted. This study examined the relationship between adult ADHD symptoms and problem/pathological gambling.

Methods

Data from 500 adults aged 20 to 59 who took part in a community survey were analyzed. All participants completed self-report questionnaires in which demographic variables and ADHD symptoms were assessed using the Adult ADHD Self-Report Scale. Problem/pathological gambling was assessed using a Korean version of the Diagnostic Interview Schedule.

Results

The prevalence of adult ADHD symptoms was 15.2%. The association between ADHD symptoms and problem/pathological gambling was significant ($p<0.001$). Additionally, subjects with ADHD symptoms showed a more positive attitude toward gambling than subjects without symptoms. Multivariate analysis revealed a significant relationship between ADHD symptoms and problem/pathological gambling (odds ratio, 2.394; 95% confidence interval, 1.104–5.191; $p=0.027$).

Conclusion

Problem/pathological gambling is associated with ADHD symptoms. Therefore, clinicians should provide education and intervention on gambling behavior to subjects with ADHD symptoms.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15**[P-15-02] Differentiating suicide attempters from suicidal ideators: Differences between major depressive and bipolar disorders**Chanhee Park¹, *Christopher Hyung Keun Park¹ (1. Asan Medical Center (Korea))

キーワード : suicide, major depressive disorder, bipolar disorder

Background

Studies have emphasized the importance of identifying psychological variables that differentiate individuals who have engaged in suicide attempts from those who had suicidal ideations that did not progress to attempts.

Objectives

This study aimed to investigate the differences between individuals with major depressive disorder (MDD) and bipolar disorder (BD) in the progression from suicidal ideations to suicide attempts, using the ideation-to-action framework.

Methods

Participants were outpatients who visited the Mood Disorder and Suicide Prevention Clinic at Asan Medical Center, South Korea. Suicidal history, early maladaptive schemas, borderline personality features, childhood maltreatment, and interpersonal psychological theory of suicide factors were assessed using self-report questionnaires. Independent t-tests and multivariate logistic regression examined factors differentiating patients with MDD and BD who experienced suicidal ideations (SIs) and those with suicide attempt histories (SAs).

Results

The proportion of SAs was significantly higher in the BD group than in the MDD group. In the BD group, the differentiating factors included multiple early maladaptive schemas, borderline personality features, childhood physical and sexual abuse, and perceived burdensomeness. In the MDD group, the differentiating factors were limited to specific maladaptive schemas, self-harming behavior, childhood emotional abuse, perceived burdensomeness, and fearlessness about death.

Conclusions

This study revealed different factors distinguishing between SIs and SAs in those with MDD versus BD, suggesting the importance of considering diagnostic differences within the ideation-to-action framework. Future research should prospectively evaluate the predictive validity of these differentiating factors in assessing suicide risk.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15

[P-15-03] The Status of Hopelessness and Related Factors in Korean Female Full-Time Homemakers: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Survey Study

*TAE-YOUNG HWANG¹ (1. NATIONAL FORENSIC HOSPITAL, MINISTRY OF JUSTICE (Korea))

キーワード : Full-Time Homemaker、Female、Mental Health、Hopelessness、Suicide

Objectives: This study aimed to investigate the status of hopelessness and related factors in community-dwelling female full-time homemakers, and to evaluate the necessity of policy approaches to the full-time homemakers as a high-risk group for mental health. **Method:** This survey study was sequentially and randomly conducted targeting community-dwelling full-time female homemakers aged 19 to 50, using structured questionnaires composed of general items as well as the Korean version of Beck Hopelessness Scale (K-BHS), the Korean version of the Glasgow Sleep Effort Scale (K-GSES), and Resenberg Self-Esteem Scale (RSES). The monetary values of the labor of individual full-time homemakers were measured through the willingness-to-pay (WTP) approach. **Results:** A total of 180 questionnaires were distributed, of which 154 were analyzed. In the frequency analysis, the total proportion of hopelessness group was 62.3%, of which 42.2% was for the mild level, 16.2% for moderate level, and 3.9% for the severe level. In between-group comparative analyses [Normal group (n = 58) vs. Hopelessness group (n = 96)], significant differences were manifested in the length of career ($t = -2.667, p = 0.008$), level of social activity ($t = 2.762, p = 0.008$), degree of emotional bond with husband ($t = 2.339, p = 0.021$), K-GSES ($t = -2.459, p = 0.015$), and RSES($t = 5.380, p < 0.001$). Furthermore, in binary logistic regression analysis, significant negative factor for the transition to the hopelessness group was level of social activity ($p = 0.021$; odds ratio (OR), 0.694; 95% confidence interval (CI), 0.508 - 0.946), and significant positive factor was the score on K-GSES ($p = 0.041$; OR, 1.155; 95% CI, 1.006 – 1.328). **Conclusion:** The findings of this study showed that a substantial number of female full-time homemakers might be in a state of hopelessness, implicating that full-time homemakers are at high-risk for mental health and suicide. Therefore, policy and psychiatric intervention to promote and recover mental health of full-time homemakers is essential.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15

[P-15-04] Trends in diagnoses in adult developmental disorder outpatient clinics

-Five years on-

*Yoshifumi Nakamura¹, Haruhisha Oota^{1,2}, Motoaki Nakamura², Tsukasa Okimura², Mari Yamada¹, Ayaka Nakai¹, Yasusshi Oda¹, Takashi Nishio¹, Akira Iwanami¹ (1. Showa Medical University Psychiatry Department (Japan), 2. SHOWA Medical University Medical Institute of Developmental Disabilities Research (Japan))

キーワード：Review of medical records、autism spectrum disorder、ADHD、specialized outpatient clinic for adult developmental disorders

[Objective] Showa Medical University has had a specialized outpatient clinic for adult developmental disorders since 2007. Previously, we retrospectively investigated the medical records of patients who visited the adult developmental disorder specialist clinic from April 2008 to March 2017, and reported on their age, sex, diagnosis, AQ score, etc. This time, we investigated from April 2017 to March 2022.[Method] We retrospectively investigated the medical records of the developmental disorder specialist clinic from April 2017 to March 2022 and compared the results with the previous results. The diagnoses of Asperger's syndrome, pervasive developmental disorder, and autism were summarized as autism spectrum disorder (ASD).[Results] Compared to the previous survey, the average age tended to be younger overall. In addition, the gender ratio was not significantly different from the previous survey for any diagnosis, but the proportion of women was relatively increased in diagnoses other than ASD + ADHD and developmental disorders. In this survey, the proportion of patients diagnosed with developmental disorders as their main illness increased. In particular, the proportion of patients with ASD+ADHD increased significantly. AQ scores generally declined. [Discussion] The younger average age of patients suggests more people are seeking medical care earlier due to increased awareness of developmental disorders. The increased proportion of patients diagnosed with developmental disorders suggests that accurate knowledge has spread and more reliable patients are seeking medical treatment. The increased proportion of patients with ASD+ADHD represents a change in the awareness of diagnosing physicians due to changes in diagnostic criteria. The decreased proportion of patients diagnosed with ADHD may be due to the increase in ASD+ADHD as well as the increased activity of ADHD specialist outpatient clinics at our hospital. The lower AQ scores suggests that the ASD characteristics of those diagnosed with developmental disorders may be becoming milder.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15

[P-15-05] Validation of New Stress Scale: Pregnant Women Perspective

*Siti Noor Aisyah Ghani¹, Shalisah Sharip¹ (1. National University of Malaysia (Malaysia))

キーワード : Stress、Questionnaire、Psychometric properties、Pregnant Women

Introduction: Pregnancy-related stress has been extensively documented, however there is a limited availability of effective and simple questionnaire to assess stress during pregnancy. Given that elevated stress levels during pregnancy are linked to negative health outcomes for both mother and child, there is a critical need for reliable screening tools in clinical practice. This study aims to develop and evaluate the validity and reliability of a 12-item instrument designed to assess stress among pregnant women.

Methodology: The newly-designed stress scale was developed based on literature review, as well as adaptation and modification from other stress scales. A pilot study was conducted prior to the field study. Next, this questionnaire was distributed to 390 pregnant women, aged between 18- 45 years old, through email. The respondents were recruited among patients that visited antenatal clinic at Hospital Canselor Tuanku Muhriz Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia.

Exploratory Factor Analysis (EFA) was conducted using data collected from 130 respondents and subsequently Confirmatory Factor Analysis (CFA) was conducted using the remaining data.

Result: EFA conducted using principal component extraction with Varimax rotation, identified a three-factor structure that accounted for 72.76% of the total variance. The instrument demonstrated excellent internal consistency, with a Cronbach's alpha of .928. The Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) value of .885 and a significant Bartlett's test ($\chi^2 = 1130.582, p < .001$) supported the adequacy of the data for factor analysis. CFA conducted to verify the factor structure, revealing moderate model fit indices: $\chi^2 = 353.8, df = 51, \chi^2/df = 6.93$, GFI = 0.817, AGFI = 0.721, RMSEA = 0.151, NFI = 0.856, and CFI = 0.874.

Conclusion: This new stress scale has strong reliability and valid to be used as screening tool for stress. This scale serves as an alternative tool to evaluate stress during pregnancy, potentially contribute to effective outcome measures.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 15**[P-15-06] Cross-Cultural Assessment of Self-Stigma in Epilepsy: A Multinational Comparative Study Using the Epilepsy Self-Stigma Scale (ESSS)**

*Izumi Kuramochi¹, Go Taniguchi¹, Esra Yildiz⁴, Estefanía Conde-Blanco³, Anne Hagemann², Kheng-Seang Lim⁵, Eiji Nakagawa¹ (1. National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 2. Society for Epilepsy Research, Bielefeld (Germany), 3. Epilepsy Program, Neurology Department, Hospital Clinic Barcelona (Spain), 4. Faculty of Nursing, Ataturk University, Erzurum (Turkey), 5. Division of Neurology, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine, Universiti Malaya (Malaysia))

キーワード : Cross-cultural validation、Mental health、Psychometric analysis、Self-esteem、Quality of life

Background: Self-stigma, the internalization of negative societal attitudes, adversely affects the quality of life, treatment engagement, and mental health of people with epilepsy (PWE). While the Epilepsy Self-Stigma Scale (ESSS) was originally developed in Japan, cross-cultural validations have now been conducted in Germany, Spain, Turkey, and Malaysia.

Objective: To synthesize findings from international validation studies of the ESSS and explore cultural and psychological factors associated with self-stigma in PWE.

Methods: We reviewed psychometric validation studies of the ESSS across five cultural contexts (Japan, Germany, Spain, Turkey, Malaysia—Malay and Chinese groups). Each version underwent factor analysis, reliability testing, and evaluation of construct validity with established psychological scales (e.g., NDDI-E, GAD-7, RSES). This presentation is based on previously published studies. No new data collection involving human participants was conducted by the authors for this synthesis.

Results: The ESSS demonstrated good internal consistency in all versions (Cronbach's α = 0.74–0.83). Factor structures varied: Japan and Turkey supported a three-factor model; Spain revealed two factors; Germany showed a unidimensional structure. ESSS scores consistently correlated with depression, anxiety, and lower self-esteem. Japanese and Turkish cohorts exhibited higher self-stigma than Spanish and Malaysian groups. Cultural differences in stigma expression were partly mediated by psychological distress (depression/anxiety), as shown in ANCOVA models.

Conclusion: This cross-cultural synthesis highlights the importance of integrating mental health support into anti-stigma efforts. The ESSS enables standardized evaluation of self-stigma in epilepsy across cultures and provides a foundation for developing culturally tailored interventions.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-01]

Work Passion as a Protective Factor Against Burnout Among Nurses in Thailand

*Vatanya Chiewvattanakul¹, Nattha Saisavoey¹, Sirirat Kooptiwoot¹, Varaporn Sripirom¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

[P-16-02]

Workplace Attachment Style, Burnout Levels, and Sleep Quality in Nurses of Hong Kong

*Sze Man Chan¹, Mark Lawrence WONG² (1. Registered Nurse, Master's Student, City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong), 2. Clinical Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences, City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

[P-16-03]

How does race impact the pathway of sleep disturbance to depression through emotional regulation for a high-risk population?

*Jeremy Gibbs¹, Rachel Fusco¹ (1. University of Georgia (United States of America))

[P-16-04]

Sleep quality affecting burnout syndrome among practical and registered nurses in Siriraj hospital

*Chayangkoon Poomkamjorn¹, Kamonporn Wannarit¹, Panate Pukrittayakamee¹, Ubol Hunkaewchompoo¹ (1. Siriraj hospital, Mahidol university (Thailand))

[P-16-05]

Too Much Screen Time? Binge-Watching Behavior and Its Mental Health Correlates Among Thai University Undergraduates.

*Pongrawee Thiansirikhun¹, Muthita Phanasathit² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University (Thailand), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Center of Excellence of Applied Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University. (Thailand))

[P-16-06]

Exploring the "Fidelity" of Recovery Colleges in Japan: Gaps Between Core Values and Practice

*Yui Komine¹, Taisuke Katsuragawa² (1. Graduate School of Human Sciences, Waseda University (Japan), 2. Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University (Japan))

[P-16-07]

Investigating the mechanism of action of an intervention based on metacognitive therapy for social dysfunction in high worriers.

*Minori Machida¹, Jun Tayama¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-01] Work Passion as a Protective Factor Against Burnout Among Nurses in Thailand

*Vatanya Chiewvattanakul¹, Nattha Saisavoey¹, Sirirat Kooptiwoot¹, Varaporn Sripirom¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

キーワード : Work passion、Burnout、Nurses

Background

The COVID-19 pandemic has placed unprecedented psychological and workload-related demands on healthcare workers, particularly nurses. Burnout has emerged as a critical mental health concern. In Thailand, cultural dynamics such as hierarchical organizational culture, spiritual beliefs, and personal identity may shape how nurses maintain psychological well-being. Work passion, reflecting intrinsic motivation and meaningful engagement in one's profession, may buffer against burnout. However, evidence among Thai nurses remains limited.

Objective

To investigate the relationship between work passion and burnout among nurses and identify key contributing factors.

Methods

A cross-sectional study was conducted among 363 nurses at Siriraj Hospital, a major public tertiary hospital in Thailand. The survey assessed burnout, work passion, and associated factors across four domains: job-related, organizational, relational, and individual. Chi-square test was used to examine factors associated with burnout and work passion. Spearman's rank correlation analyses were performed to explore correlation between burnout and work passion.

Results

Burnout rates were highest (20–30%) in surgical, obstetric, and internal medicine units, though department-based differences were not statistically significant. Younger nurses (aged 21–40) reported significantly lower work passion than older counterparts ($P < 0.05$). High work passion was observed in 36% (ages 21–30), 40% (31–40), compared to 69% (41–50) and 65% (above 51). Nurses with a master's degree showed significantly higher work passion (73% vs. 45%, $P < 0.05$). Work passion negatively correlated with burnout ($r = -0.296$, $P < 0.01$). Especially autonomy, work-life balance, fairness, collaboration, psychological support, recognition, and spirituality were linked to lower burnout and enhanced passion.

Conclusion

Promoting work passion through supportive organizational practices may mitigate burnout and strengthen resilience among nurses. Targeted interventions—particularly in high-stress departments—should be considered as part of long-term mental health strategies in healthcare systems.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16**[P-16-02] Workplace Attachment Style, Burnout Levels, and Sleep Quality in Nurses of Hong Kong**

*Sze Man Chan¹, Mark Lawrence WONG² (1. Registered Nurse, Master's Student, City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong), 2. Clinical Psychologist, Assistant Professor, Department of Social and Behavioural Sciences, City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

キーワード : Workplace attachment style、nurses、burnout、Hong Kong、sleep quality

Background Burnout and depression are highly prevalent among nurses in Hong Kong due to a highly stressful working environment. The demands of teamwork and shift duty often result in increased mental stress and poor sleep quality. Workplace attachment theory—a novel concept—explores the emotional bond between individuals and their work environment. Secure workplace attachment has been associated with lower emotional exhaustion, greater perceived comfort, and reduced stress. In contrast, insecure attachment styles, such as preoccupied and avoidant, are linked to higher stress and poorer outcomes. However, these relationships have not yet been examined in the local context of Hong Kong, where the healthcare environment is particularly demanding, with nurse-to-patient ratios reaching up to 1:13. Investigating these associations is essential to inform targeted interventions that promote psychological well-being and resilience among nurses.

Aim This study aimed to examine the relationship between workplace attachment styles and psychological outcomes including burnout and sleep quality. It was hypothesized that secure workplace attachment would be negatively associated with burnout, while insecure attachment would show a positive association. Furthermore, sleep quality was hypothesized to mediate the relationship between attachment style and burnout.

Method This cross-sectional study recruited a convenience sample of Hong Kong nurses (N = 189) through an online survey conducted between November 2024 and February 2025. The survey collected demographic data and utilized the following instruments: the Depression Anxiety Stress Scales-21 (DASS-21), Workplace Attachment Style Questionnaire (WASQ), Maslach Burnout Inventory-Human Services Survey for Medical Personnel (MBI-HSS-MP), and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Data were analyzed using Spearman correlations and mediation analysis via SPSS and PROCESS macro.

Results Secure workplace attachment was significantly negatively associated with depression, anxiety, stress, poor sleep quality, and burnout. Mediation analysis revealed that the protective effect of secure workplace attachment on burnout was partially mediated by better sleep quality. The findings support a partial mediation model in which secure attachment is associated with lower levels of burnout both directly and indirectly through improved sleep quality.

Conclusion This study suggests that workplace attachment style may play a protective role in preventing or reducing burnout among nurses. A longitudinal study or randomized controlled trial is recommended to further examine the causal relationships underlying these associations and to support the development of effective strategies for mitigating burnout among nurses in Hong Kong.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-03] How does race impact the pathway of sleep disturbance to depression through emotional regulation for a high-risk population?

*Jeremy Gibbs¹, Rachel Fusco¹ (1. University of Georgia (United States of America))

キーワード : Depression、Emotional Regulation、Sleep、Race、Sexual Minority

Background: Sleep disturbance can disrupt the mind's ability to regulate emotions, and emotional regulation impacts mental health. No known research has investigated this pathway to depression and how it may function differently based on race and culture. Therefore, we aim to (1) investigate the pathway of sleep to depression through emotional regulation in a population that is high-risk for mental health issues (i.e., sexual minority men), and (2) identify pathway differences based on race and culture.

Methods: In June 2020, 239 sexual minority men (e.g., gay) were recruited in the U.S. to participate in an online survey. Participants answered demographic items and validated scales of sleep disturbance, emotional regulation (i.e., cognitive reappraisal, emotional suppression), and depression symptomology. Relationships between study variables were investigated using linear regressions, with sleep disturbance as the independent variable, cognitive reappraisal and emotional suppression as the mediators, and depression as the outcome. Two separate models were run: one with White participants, and one with all Non-White participants. Sobel tests were used to identify significant mediation.

Results: Participants were racially diverse: 47% White, 41% Black, 4% Latino, 3% Asian, 3% Multiracial. The final White participant model accounted for 39% of the variance in depression ($F=22.924$, $p<.001$) with two significant covariates: sleep disturbance, and cognitive reappraisal. Sobel tests revealed no significant indirect effects. The final Non-White participant model accounted for 36% of the variance in depression ($F=21.981$, $p<.001$) with two significant covariates: sleep disturbance, and expressive suppression. Sobel tests revealed one significant indirect effect of sleep disturbance through expressive suppression ($ST=2.227$, $p=.026$).

Discussion: Emotional regulation strategies have different relationships with depression based on race and culture. Only Non-White individuals' sleep disturbance impacted depression through emotional regulation, suggesting an avenue for psychological intervention for this population. Future research should consider longitudinal testing of this model.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-04] Sleep quality affecting burnout syndrome among practical and registered nurses in Siriraj hospital

*Chayangkoon Poomkamjorn¹, Kamonporn Wannarit¹, Panate Pukrittayakamee¹, Ubol Hunkaewchompoo¹ (1. Siriraj hospital, Mahidol university (Thailand))

キーワード : Burnout、Sleep Quality、Nurse

Importance

Burnout is a critical issue affecting nurses globally, impacting not only their mental health and job satisfaction but also the quality of care delivered to patients. Sleep disturbances have increasingly been recognized as a potential and modifiable contributor to burnout.

Objective

To explore the relationship between sleep quality and burnout syndrome among practical and registered nurses at Siriraj Hospital.

Design, Setting, and Participants

This cross-sectional study was conducted at Siriraj Hospital and included 170 practical and registered nurses. Participants were recruited through voluntary enrollment and completed an online self-administered questionnaire.

Exposures

Sleep quality was assessed using the Thai version of the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI). Based on established cutoffs, respondents were categorized into “good sleep” (n = 43; 25.3%) and “poor sleep” (n = 127; 74.7%) groups.

Main Outcome and Measures

Burnout was evaluated using the Thai version of the Copenhagen Burnout Inventory (CBI), focusing on total burnout scores (CBI-T). Statistical analyses included descriptive statistics, chi-square tests, and binary logistic regression.

Results

Burnout was significantly more prevalent among participants with poor sleep quality: 40.2% in the poor sleep group reported burnout, compared to 18.6% in the good sleep group ($p = 0.010$). Multivariable regression analysis revealed a significant association between poor sleep and increased burnout risk, with a regression coefficient of 0.186. This corresponds to an 18% higher likelihood of burnout in poor sleepers, with a 95% confidence interval of 10% to 35%.

Conclusion

Poor sleep quality is strongly linked to a higher risk of burnout among nurses. These findings highlight the importance of addressing sleep health as part of strategies to prevent burnout and support the well-being of healthcare professionals.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16**[P-16-05] Too Much Screen Time? Binge-Watching Behavior and Its Mental Health Correlates Among Thai University Undergraduates.**

*Pongrawee Thiansirikhun¹, Muthita Phanasathit² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University (Thailand), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Center of Excellence of Applied Epidemiology, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University. (Thailand))

キーワード：Prevalence、Binge-watching、Mental Health、University、Undergraduates

Background: Binge-watching—a popular media consumption behavior—has been linked to depression, anxiety, and insomnia. However, whether it qualifies as a behavioral addiction remains debated. In Southeast Asia, research on this topic is limited. **Objective:** To evaluate the psychometric properties of the Thai version of the Problematic Series Watching Scale (Thai-PSWS), and investigate prevalence binge-watching and its associated factors to mental health problems among Thai undergraduates. **Methods:** A cross-sectional study was conducted among 359 undergraduate students at Thammasat University. Participants completed the Thai-PSWS, the Thai version of the General Health Questionnaire (GHQ-28), and the Thai Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9). Binge-watching was defined as watching more than one episode of a television series in a single sitting for entertainment purposes. It excluded news, commercials, trailers, social media, and user-generated video platforms. The Thai-PSWS assessed the risk of problematic binge-watching; higher scores indicated a greater likelihood of negative impacts on mental health. Correlation and logistic regression analyses were employed to explore associations with mental health. **Results:** The Thai-PSWS demonstrated good psychometric validity, with an Index of Item Objective Congruence ranging from 0.6-1.0, a Cronbach's Alpha Coefficient of 0.70 (95% CI: 0.56-0.81), and an Intraclass Coefficient of 0.71 ($p < 0.01$). Binge-watching prevalence was 81.62%. Thai-PSWS scores were significantly positively correlated with Thai PHQ-9 depressive scores ($p = 0.26$, $p < 0.01$) and Thai GHQ-28 social dysfunction scores ($p = 0.11$, $p = 0.04$). Predictors for binge-watching included female sex ($OR = 2.09$, 95% CI: 1.10-4.00), higher Thai-PSWS scores ($OR = 1.18$, 95% CI: 1.09-1.28), and lower Thai PHQ-9 scores ($OR = 0.94$, 95% CI: 0.89-0.98). **Discussion:** Binge-watching is highly prevalent among Thai undergraduates. While viewing more than one episode, may not inherently indicate behavioral addiction, problematic binge-watching pattern was significantly associated with depression, anxiety, insomnia, social dysfunction, and somatic symptoms.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-06] Exploring the "Fidelity" of Recovery Colleges in Japan: Gaps Between Core Values and Practice

*Yui Komine¹, Taisuke Katsuragawa² (1. Graduate School of Human Sciences, Waseda University (Japan), 2. Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University (Japan))

キーワード : Recovery Colleges、Co-production、Mental health recovery

Background

Recovery Colleges (RC) are places where people with mental health challenges, professionals, and citizens learn and grow together. Participation has been shown to enhance mental health and promote recovery (Allard et al., 2024). However, most studies are based in WEIRD countries (Hayes et al., 2024), with limited focus on how core principles are upheld elsewhere. This study explores which values are prioritized in Japanese RC and how consistently they are implemented (fidelity).

Methods

Survey period: 16 May – 8 June 2025

Method: Online or mail-based questionnaire

Target: Japanese organizations titled "Recovery College" or "Recovery School".

Content: 8 principal items (Perkins et al., 2012), original operational questions (from Hayes et al., 2023), and the RECOLLECT-Fidelity-Measure-Japanese (Toney et al., 2019; Sakamoto et al., 2022)

Analysis: Mean and SD calculated. For multiple responses per RC, average scores and item-wise score distributions (0/1/2) were compiled.

Ethics: Approved by Waseda University Ethics Committee (No. 2025-014)

Results

Sixteen responses were obtained. In terms of RC philosophy, co-production ($M=4.91$), open to anyone ($M=4.82$), and differences from professional support ($M=4.79$) received high ratings. On the other hand, presence of personal tutors ($M=2.37$) and referral support to other institutions ($M=3.42$) received low ratings. The fidelity scale averaged 6.45 points ($SD=3.14$), and like philosophy ratings, community focus and tailored to the student were harder to implement. On the other hand, social connectedness and equality received relatively high ratings. Additionally, while co-production was the most important philosophy, only five cases received a score of 2 in the fidelity evaluation.

Discussion

The results suggest that some principles, though widely supported, are not consistently practiced. This may reflect resource constraints or ambiguity in applying concepts like co-production. Future work should model influencing factors within the Japanese context and expand comparative research across cultures.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 16:00 ~ 17:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 16

[P-16-07] Investigating the mechanism of action of an intervention based on metacognitive therapy for social dysfunction in high worriers.

*Minori Machida¹, Jun Tayama¹ (1. Waseda University (Japan))

キーワード：high worrieres、social dysfunctions、attentional strategies、ecological momentary assessment

Objectives. This study aimed to examine mechanisms of change in metacognitive beliefs and attentional strategies related to social dysfunctions among high worriers, who lie on a continuum with generalized anxiety disorder (GAD).

Methods. Thirty individuals reporting clinically significant levels of worry and social dysfunction were semi-randomly assigned to an experimental group or an active control group ($n=15$ each). Both groups received feedback on self-report scales and participated in Ecological Momentary Assessment (EMA) for one week before and after the intervention. The experimental group received psychoeducation on self-instruction training, attention training technique, and situational attentional refocusing (SAR), with each component administered over one week. The active control group did not receive SAR.

Results. A group \times time ANOVA showed significant main effects of time on social dysfunctions, trait worry, and negative metacognitive beliefs. Hierarchical Bayesian modeling also revealed significant main effects of time for both disengagement and engagement attentional strategies. No significant interaction effects were found. To investigate potential mechanisms, we tested baseline–post changes in correlations between key processes and outcomes. Fisher's Z test showed that the correlation between negative metacognitive beliefs and social dysfunctions increased significantly from baseline to post-intervention ($r=.15$ vs. $r=.47$; $z=2.38$, $p=.018$), suggesting a stronger link following intervention. Other correlation changes were nonsignificant. Hierarchical Bayesian mediation analysis including group \times time interactions detected no credible indirect effects, likely due to limited sample size.

Conclusion. These findings suggest that interventions modifying metacognitive beliefs may enhance the structural coupling between beliefs and social dysfunctions, even when direct causal effects are not observable. Future research should test this mechanism in larger samples.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34

[P-34-01]

The Benefits and Future Potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) on Mental Health: A Delphi Study

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[P-34-02]

Parental immigration status and offspring mental health service use for anxiety and depression: A Finnish nationwide register study

*Prakash Khanal^{1,2}, Subina Upadhyaya^{1,2}, Tiia Ståhlberg^{1,2,3}, Emmi Heinonen^{1,2}, Terhi Luntamo^{1,4}, Andre Sourander^{1,2,4} (1. Research Center for Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Turku (Finland), 2. INVEST Research Flagship Center, University of Turku, Turku (Finland), 3. Department for Adolescent Psychiatry, Turku University Hospital, Turku (Finland), 4. Department for Child Psychiatry, Turku University Hospital, Turku (Finland))

[P-34-03]

Perceived Academic Stress and Adolescent Mental Health in Singapore: The Protective Role of Resilience

*Brenda Lio Liaw Wen¹, John Chee Meng Wong¹, Liang Shen¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie Hui Jing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Si Wan Jing¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung², Say How Ong², Cheong Sing Tian¹, Jia Ying Teng¹, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (NUS) (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 4. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

[P-34-04]

Exploring Bicultural Belonging and Mental Health: A Qualitative Study of Second-Generation Nikkei Brazilians in Japan

*JULIANA MIKA KONNO HORI¹, RIEKO SHIOJI¹, ATSUKO TANIMURA¹ (1. Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))

[P-34-05]

The Potential of Naikan Therapy as a Glocal Psychotherapy: A Buddhist Perspective on Its Mechanism and the Value of “SUNAO”

*Miho Takahashi¹ (1. the University of Tokyo (Japan))

[P-34-06]

rTMS in Anorexia Nervosa: Novel adjunct in a complex case

*Rupika Dhurjati¹, Sri Krishna Teja Vemulakonda¹ (1. Sukoon Health (India))

[P-34-07]

Between Sleep and Sorrows: Case Report on Narcolepsy

*NICOLE MARIE BOGNOT MANALASTAS¹, MARK ANTHONY PASCUAL^{1,2} (1. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH (Philippines), 2. PHILIPPINE HEART CENTER (Philippines))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34

[P-34-01] The Benefits and Future Potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) on Mental Health: A Delphi Study

*Nicholas Pang¹, Chit Thet Lal Oo², Walton Wider², Eugene Koh³, Rajkumar K. Vasanthi², Lester N. Udang⁴, Leilei Jiang², Rodrigo Ramalho⁵, Bilge N. Özdemir⁶, Kashmine Mahboob⁷ (1. Universiti Malaysia Sabah (Malaysia), 2. INTI International University (Malaysia), 3. Putra Malaysia University (Malaysia), 4. Shinawatra University (Thailand), 5. The University of Auckland (New Zealand), 6. Ataturk State Hospital (Turkey), 7. Ayub Teaching Hospital (Japan))

キーワード : Generative artificial intelligence、Delphi study、Mental health

This study explores the perceived benefits and future potential of Generative Artificial Intelligence (GAI) in mental health care. With the increasing integration of AI technologies like ChatGPT, understanding how GAI can enhance accessibility, treatment, and support for mental health is crucial. The study aims to consolidate expert insights on the advantages and implications of GAI in mental health practice and policy. A two-round Delphi method was conducted with a purposive sample of 15 psychiatry, psychology, counseling, and medical research experts. In the first round, experts provided open-ended insights on GAI's benefits and future potential. Responses were thematically analyzed to identify key dimensions. In the second round, experts ranked the identified dimensions, with consensus measured using Kendall's W to assess agreement. The study identified eight key benefits of GAI in mental health, including accessibility, personalized treatment, cost-efficiency, and data analysis. Additionally, eight future potential themes were recognized, such as AI's role in diagnostics, support for professionals, and ethical considerations. The consensus among experts indicated that "Accessibility and Availability" was the most critical benefit, while "AI as a Collaborative and Informative Tool" was seen as the most promising potential. The study highlights opportunities for enhancing mental health services through GAI and challenges related to digital divides, ethical considerations, and technology limitations. This research provides a unique perspective on the role of GAI in mental health, offering a structured understanding of its benefits and potential future applications. The findings contribute to discussions on responsible AI integration in mental health care, with implications for policymakers, practitioners, and technology developers seeking to enhance mental health service delivery.

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[P-34-02] Parental immigration status and offspring mental health service use for anxiety and depression: A Finnish nationwide register study

*Prakash Khanal^{1,2}, Subina Upadhyaya^{1,2}, Tiia Ståhlberg^{1,2,3}, Emmi Heinonen^{1,2}, Terhi Luntamo^{1,4}, Andre Sourander^{1,2,4} (1. Research Center for Child Psychiatry, University of Turku, Turku (Finland), 2. INVEST Research Flagship Center, University of Turku, Turku (Finland), 3. Department for Adolescent Psychiatry, Turku University Hospital, Turku (Finland), 4. Department for Child Psychiatry, Turku University Hospital, Turku (Finland))

キーワード : Child and adolescent Psychiatry、mental health service utilization、anxiety and depression、immigration status、register-based study

Background: Within the global megatrend of immigration, there are persistent disparities in access to mental health services among immigrants. Despite growing research on immigrant health outcomes, little is known about how parental immigration status specifically affects offspring mental health service utilization. This register study investigates how parental immigration status relates to offspring mental health service utilization for anxiety, depression, and comorbid anxiety and depression.

Methods: Using Finnish national registers (singleton live birth 1992-2006 birth cohort), we analyzed parental immigration status and their association with mental health service use for 33,137 cases: depression only (10,003), anxiety only (14,014), and comorbid anxiety and depression (9,120); matched with 138,957 controls based on age and biological sex. We used multinomial logistic regression to calculate adjusted odds ratios (aORs), controlling for parental age, parity, parental psychopathology, socioeconomic status, and marital status.

Findings: Children with two immigrant parents had reduced likelihood of service use for all outcomes: comorbid anxiety and depression (aOR 0.4, 95% CI 0.3-0.6, p<0.001), depression only (aOR 0.5, 95% CI 0.4-0.6, p<0.001), and anxiety only (aOR 0.8, 95% CI 0.7-0.9, p=0.001). Those with immigrant fathers and Finnish mothers showed increased likelihood across all outcomes: comorbid anxiety and depression (aOR 1.6, 95% CI 1.4-1.8, p<0.001), anxiety only (aOR 1.4, 95% CI 1.3-1.6, p<0.001), and depression only (aOR 1.4, 95% CI 1.2-1.6, p<0.001). Maternal immigration <1 year before childbirth lowered service use of comorbid conditions. Children with both parents from low HDI countries and with mothers from Sub-Saharan Africa exhibited significantly lower service utilization across all categories.

Interpretation: The significant differences in mental health service utilization among children of immigrant parents suggests that cultural factors, healthcare navigation skills, and migration-related stressors may influence service-seeking behaviors.

Funding: INVEST Research Flagship Centre, Research Council of Finland, European Research Council, Finnish Brain Foundation, Sigrid Jusélius Foundation.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34

[P-34-03] Perceived Academic Stress and Adolescent Mental Health in Singapore: The Protective Role of Resilience

*Brenda Lio Liaw Wen¹, John Chee Meng Wong¹, Liang Shen¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie Hui Jing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Si Wan Jing¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung², Say How Ong², Cheong Sing Tian¹, Jia Ying Teng¹, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (NUS) (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 4. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

キーワード : academic stress、resilience、adolescence、internalizing symptoms、Singapore

Introduction

In Singapore, academic success is culturally central, and stress from academic expectations contributes significantly to mental distress. However, less is known about how this stress differs across developmental stages and the protective role of resilience. This study examines how stress from academic expectations impacts internalising symptoms across adolescence and identifies resilience domains that buffer internalizing symptoms in Singaporean adolescents.

Methods

A sample of Singaporean adolescents aged 11–18 ($n = 3,336$) completed self-report measures: Academic Expectations Stress Inventory (AESI), Youth Self Report (YSR), and Singapore Youth Resilience Scale (SYRESS). Participants were grouped into early (11–12), early-middle (13–14), late-middle (15–16), and late adolescence (17–18). Moderated regression analyses examined age and resilience as moderators of the relationship between perceived academic stress and internalising symptoms.

Results

Perceived academic stress from self ($\beta = 1.31$, $p < .001$) and others ($\beta = 1.05$, $p < .001$) were associated with higher internalizing symptoms. Adolescents aged 15–16 reported significantly higher distress ($\beta = 1.62$, $p < .05$), with age groups 2 and 3 moderating the effect of academic stress due to self-expectations. After accounting for age, resilience significantly moderated the impact of both self- and others-imposed academic stress. Domain-level analysis revealed that personal control, positive self-image/optimism, and emotional regulation were the most protective ($p < .001$, $f^2 = 0.017-0.023$) with medium–large effect sizes. For stress from parent/teacher expectations, these domains remained protective ($f^2s = 0.011-0.014$; all $p < .001$), with medium effect sizes.

Conclusion

Mid-adolescence is a sensitive period where self-imposed academic stress contribute to internalizing symptoms. Resilience—particularly personal control, positive self-image, and emotional regulation moderate and serve as critical buffers of perceived academic stress. These findings underscore the importance of culturally sensitive, developmentally informed

interventions that enhance domain-specific resilience to reduce mental distress among adolescents navigating academic pressures in Singapore.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)**Poster 34****[P-34-04] Exploring Bicultural Belonging and Mental Health: A Qualitative Study of Second-Generation Nikkei Brazilians in Japan**

*JULIANA MIKA KONNO HORI¹, RIEKO SHIOJI¹, ATSUKO TANIMURA¹ (1. Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))

キーワード：Second-Generation Immigrants、Mental Health、Bicultural Identity、Family Dynamics

According to the United Nations World Migration Report (2024), there are over 281 million international migrants globally, representing 3.6% of the world's population—a number projected to rise in the coming decades. Migration holds the potential to enhance human development, yet it also presents significant challenges, particularly in public health. Second-generation immigrants are particularly vulnerable due to the psychological stress of navigating dual cultural identities, discrimination, and intergenerational conflict. Studies from Canada, the U.S., Denmark, and Japan have identified increased risks for mood disorders and suicidal behavior among second-generation migrants. Despite being raised predominantly in the host country, second-generation immigrants can be significantly shaped by the enduring cultural influences present in their family environment. Japan, though not historically a major immigration destination, is now home to over 3.5 million immigrants, including more than 210,000 Nikkei Brazilians, many of whom are second-generation youth. This is a qualitative study that aims to explore the long-term mental health effects of growing up in an immigrant household through in-depth, semi-structured interviews with Nikkei Brazilian descendants. By understanding the impacts of growing up in an immigrant household, the findings of this research can contribute to health promotion interventions that will support youth immigrants in navigating bicultural identity integration and building psychological resilience.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34**[P-34-05] The Potential of Naikan Therapy as a Glocal Psychotherapy: A Buddhist Perspective on Its Mechanism and the Value of “SUNAO”***Miho Takahashi¹ (1. the University of Tokyo (Japan))

キーワード：Naikan Therapy、Buddhist、SUNAO

Background: Naikan therapy is one of the few psychotherapies developed in Japan, but it is not necessarily considered mainstream within Japanese psychotherapy. Meanwhile, mindfulness is gaining global attention, and the Japanese clinical psychology community, which has long overlooked the value of Eastern culture, now needs to reexamine the glocal potential of Naikan therapy. Naikan therapy was developed based on the ascetic practices of a Buddhist sect, but its religious elements have been removed. However, the unique mechanism that allows Naikan therapy to transcend religion and become a form of psychotherapy remains unclear. Therefore, this study examines the mechanism of Naikan therapy through interviews with Buddhist scholars and focuses on the psychological state of “SUNAO,” which is considered one of the states achieved through Naikan therapy, and its value.

Method: In June 2025, I conducted interviews with Buddhist psychologists and Buddhist practitioners. The transcripts were analyzed using the KJ method. This research was conducted after ethical review by the author's university.

Results: Five categories were extracted: “using the non-ordinary,” “a structure of suffering is built in,” “the existence of others as a mechanism of salvation,” “SUNAO as a state of mind,” and “the significance of Naikan as a form of psychotherapy.”

Discussion: Naikan therapy shares similarities with Buddhist ascetic practices in that it involves placing oneself in an extraordinary setting and incorporating mechanisms that enable the experience of suffering. However, it was suggested that introspective therapy also incorporates several unique elements not found in Buddhist practices. Additionally, the unique psychological state of “SUNAO” specific to Japan was considered to hold distinctive value. The findings of this study present a new understanding of Naikan therapy that differs from conventional views, and it is believed that this has unique value as a form of psychotherapy in modern society. The potential of Naikan therapy as a “glocal” psychotherapy with cultural specificity yet global appeal, as well as the value of Eastern culture derived from it, is suggested.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34

[P-34-06] rTMS in Anorexia Nervosa: Novel adjunct in a complex case

*Rupika Dhurjati¹, Sri Krishna Teja Vemulakonda¹ (1. Sukoon Health (India))

キーワード : rTMS、Anorexia Nervosa、Eating Disorder in Adolescents、Neuromodulation、Treatment for Anorexia

Background

Anorexia Nervosa (AN) in adolescents is often chronic and associated with significant psychosocial burden. CBT and family-based therapy are time-intensive and face challenges with accessibility and adherence. Pharmacological options offer limited benefits and are often poorly tolerated. Given the limitations, novel interventions are being explored. Repetitive Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (rTMS), a non-invasive technique with minimal long-term side effects, has shown promise in OCD. Due to shared features such as ruminations and compulsive behaviors, rTMS may be a valuable adjunct in improving outcomes and reducing treatment duration in AN.

Case Presentation

A 15-year-old girl was transferred to Acute Inpatient Psychiatry Centre following a suicide attempt by falling from a height, resulting in multiple fractures and head injury with subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH). She exhibited active suicidal ideation, body image dissatisfaction, and severely restricted calorie intake due to fear of gaining weight. Ward observations also noted forgetfulness, decreased interaction and Obsessive-compulsive traits (e.g., compulsive food photography and food logging). Due to limited response to multidisciplinary interventions, rTMS was initiated.

Methodology

Sociodemographic and Clinical details (detailed history and MSE) 2. Relevant psychological assessments (DSM 5 cross cutting) were done pre-RTMS, at 15th session, Post rTMS High Frequency to Left DLPFC and Low Frequency to Right DLPFC was given.

Results

Significant clinical improvement after 30 sessions of rTMS, including improvement of eating behavior, interactions, compulsive symptoms and successful reintegration into academic life.

Discussion

AN and OCD share clinical and neurobiological features, prompting interest in rTMS as a treatment for AN. In OCD, **low-frequency** rTMS to **Right DLPFC** reduces ruminations, while **high-frequency** stimulation of the **left DLPFC** enhances executive function.

In this case, rTMS showed significant response, supporting its potential as an early adjunctive

therapy in AN, especially with OCD-like symptoms. More research is needed to confirm its broader use.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 34

[P-34-07] Between Sleep and Sorrows: Case Report on Narcolepsy

*NICOLE MARIE BOGNOT MANALASTAS¹, MARK ANTHONY PASCUAL^{1,2} (1. NATIONAL CENTER FOR MENTAL HEALTH (Philippines), 2. PHILIPPINE HEART CENTER (Philippines))

キーワード : sleep、narcolepsy、depression、general psychiatry

Objective: To explore the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of a 20-year-old female with overlapping depressive symptoms and excessive daytime sleepiness, cataplexy, fragmented sleep, vivid dreams and sleep-related hallucinations.

Methodology: This case study follows Mikan, a Filipino first-year college student, who first sought consultation in June 2023 at the Adult Outpatient Section. Detailed history taking was conducted. Polysomnography (PSG), test of wakefulness and mean sleep latency tests (MSLT) were done revealing Narcolepsy due to the presence of sleep onset REM periods (SOREMP) and short mean sleep latency of about 5 minutes². Other tests include the HLA-DQB1*06:02 genetic marker testing and the cerebrospinal fluid levels of Hypocretin which are not available in the country². She was started on Methylphenidate 10 mg/tablet 1 tablet and Fluoxetine 20 mg/capsule 1 capsule in the morning. Her repeat post-treatment sleep studies showed resolution of SOREMP but still with MSLT of about 5 minutes showing improvement.

Results: The patient's depressive symptoms such as persistent sadness, poor concentration and appetite, anhedonia, fatigue and suicidal ideations, began at age 11. Social withdrawal and academic decline were evident. By age 13, excessive daytime sleepiness became prominent, with involuntary sleep episodes, cataplexy, vivid dreams, hypnagogic and hypnopompic hallucinations, and fragmented nighttime sleep. Despite extended sleep durations and frequent naps, fatigue persisted. Depressive symptoms remitted partially over time, but the unresolved sleep issues significantly impaired functioning. With the medications prescribed, she was able to resume functioning and experience relief of symptoms.

Conclusion: Mikan's case underscores the interplay between psychiatric and sleep disorders, demonstrating how untreated sleep conditions can exacerbate or mimic mental health issues. **Psychiatric disorders are commonly overlapping with symptoms of narcolepsy including the timeline of symptoms which makes diagnosis challenging. Analysis of other studies regarding Narcolepsy revealed association with psychiatric illnesses¹.** Early multidisciplinary evaluation, including sleep studies and psychiatric assessment, is essential for accurate diagnosis and treatment. This case emphasizes the need for increased education about sleep disorders to prevent long-term psychosocial and functional impairment.

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Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 35

[P-35-01]

Affective Responses to Stress and Genetic Variation of rs4570625 in Thai Medical Students

*Pathitta Kittimongkolsuk¹, *Jirapa Puriterangkul¹, Krittisak Anuroj², Sivaporn Wannaiaampikul³ (1. Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 3. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand))

[P-35-02]

Exploring the Association Between rs17110690 of the TPH2 Gene and Positive and Negative Affects in Thai Preclinical Medical Students

*Jirapa Puriterangkul¹, *Pathitta Kittimongkolsuk¹, Krittisak Anuroj³, Sivaporn Wannaiaampikul² (1. Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 2. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand))

[P-35-03]

Effect of Cinemeducation on Empathy of Thai Clinical-Year Medical Students: A Randomized Controlled Trial

*Pichaya Tantaatipanit¹, Natee Viravan¹, Wuttipat Iammeechai^{1,3}, Karan Wongprakarnsanti² (1. Faculty of medicine siriraj hospital, mahidol university (Thailand), 2. Suanprung Psychiatric Hospital, Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health (Thailand), 3. MGH Institute of Health Professions, Boston, Massachusetts (United States of America))

[P-35-04]

Inhibitory Control and Social Anxiety: The Mediating Role of Irritability and the Specific Contribution of Avoidance

*Juyeong Kim¹, Somi Yun¹, Eunjae Lee¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea))

[P-35-05]

From Comic Panels to Psychiatric Labels: A Psychiatric Review of The Joker and the Public Perception of Mental Illness

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Arun Thakur¹, Saif Toubasey¹, Ella Marie Bauwens¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

[P-35-06]

Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Validation of the ABLE Scale in Japan: Toward Global Understanding of Epilepsy Stigma

*Takafumi Shiganami¹, Satoshi Saito^{2,3}, Chihiro Nakata², Sayaka Kobayashi¹, Haruo Yoshimasu¹, Mohmad Farooq Shaikh⁴, Go Taniguchi², Izumi Kuramochi^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Saitama Medical Center, Saitama Medical University, Saitama, Japan (Japan), 2. Department of Epileptology, National Center Hospital, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Neurology, Tokyo Women's Medical University School of Medicine (Japan), 4. Department of Pharmacology, Charles Sturt University, Orange, NSW (Australia))

[P-35-07]

Social capital and social support as moderators in the association between perceived discrimination and mental health among Filipino domestic workers in Macao

*Xiaoyu Duan^{1,2}, Timothy S. Sumerlin², Brian J. Hall^{2,3} (1. Department of International Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (United States of America), 2. Center for Global Health Equity, NYU Shanghai (China), 3. Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (United States of America))

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)**Poster 35****[P-35-01] Affective Responses to Stress and Genetic Variation of rs4570625 in Thai Medical Students**

*Pathitta Kittimongkolsuk¹, *Jirapa Puriterangkul¹, Krittisak Anuroj², Sivaporn Wannaianpikul³ (1. Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 3. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand))

キーワード : Emotional response、Genetic variation、Medical students、rs4570625、TPH2

Mental health challenges, including stress-related emotional difficulties, are common among medical students due to the demanding academic and clinical responsibilities. Multiple factors act in concert to produce variability in emotion, among them being genetic factors. Tryptophan Hydroxylase 2 (TPH2), a key enzyme in serotonin synthesis, has been implicated in individual differences in stress reactivity and affect regulation. This study examines the association between rs4570625 variation, and emotion response to psychosocial stressors.

The study involved 338 Thai preclinical medical students. Participants rated their emotion using the Thai adaptation of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). Demographic variables, perceived psychosocial stressors, and preferred coping strategies were collected as potential covariates. Participants provided consent for the analysis of their leftover blood specimens, from which DNA was extracted for rs4570625 genotyping by TaqMan SNP Genotyping Assays with StepOnePlus® Real-Time PCR Systems. The genotype effects and interactions with stress on mood were analyzed using generalized linear models.

Controlled for stressors, coping preference, and other covariates, individuals with the T/T genotype reported significantly lower negative affect scores compared to the G/G group ($B = -1.13$, $p = 0.003$), with the G/T group also showing a smaller but significant effect ($B = -0.70$, $p = 0.038$). The T/T genotype was also associated with higher positive affect and moderated the negative impact of stressors on positive affect ($B = 0.39$, $p = 0.044$), preserving emotions under stress.

The rs4570625 with T allele, particularly in T/T homozygotes, appears to be associated with more favorable emotional profiles—lower negative affect and greater maintenance of positive affect under stress. These findings suggest a possible role of TPH2 genetic variation in emotional variation and resilience.

Poster

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Poster 35

[P-35-02] Exploring the Association Between rs17110690 of the TPH2 Gene and Positive and Negative Affects in Thai Preclinical Medical Students

*Jirapa Puriterangkul¹, *Pathitta Kittimongkolsuk¹, Krittisak Anuroj³, Sivaporn Wannaianpikul² (1. Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 2. Department of Biochemistry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University (Thailand))

キーワード : Emotional regulation、Medical students、Psychological resilience、Single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP)、TPH2 gene

Purpose: Medical students are often exposed to intense academic leading to significant stress, which can significantly impact their mental health and emotional well-being. The Tryptophan Hydroxylase 2 (TPH2) gene, which regulates serotonin synthesis in the brain, plays a key role in emotional regulation. Genetic variations in TPH2 may influence individual differences in emotional responses. However, the rs17110690, located in intron 8 of TPH2, remains largely understudied. This study aimed to examine the association between rs17110690 and emotional traits in Thai preclinical medical students.

Patients and Methods: A cross-sectional study was conducted among 364 preclinical medical students (1st -3rd year) at Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. Emotion was self-reported using the Thai adaptation of the Positive and Negative Affect Schedule (PANAS). The rs17110690 genotypes (G/G, G/A, A/A) was genotyped using TaqMan SNP Genotyping Assays with StepOnePlus® Real-Time PCR Systems. Generalized linear models were used to evaluate associations between rs17110690 genotypes and positive, negative, and anxious affect, adjusting for psychosocial stressors, preferred coping strategies, and demographic variables.

Results: Participants carrying the variant genotypes (G/A or A/A) reported significantly higher positive affect ($B = 2.21$, $p = 0.001$) and lower negative affect ($B = -0.863$, $p = 0.001$) compared to G/G homozygotes. No significant difference was found for anxious affect ($p = 0.870$).

Conclusion: The rs17110690 of TPH2 was associated with a more favorable emotional profile, underscoring the potential role of genetic factors in contributing to the psychological resilience and capacity to adapt and recover from adversity. These findings support further investigation into TPH2 variation in mental health research, particularly in relation to emotional resilience.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 35

[P-35-03] Effect of Cinemedication on Empathy of Thai Clinical-Year Medical Students: A Randomized Controlled Trial

*Pichaya Tantaatipanit¹, Natee Viravan¹, Wuttipat Iammeechai^{1,3}, Karan Wongprakarnsanti² (1. Faculty of medicine siriraj hospital, mahidol university (Thailand), 2. Suanprung Psychiatric Hospital, Department of Mental Health, Ministry of Public Health (Thailand), 3. MGH Institute of Health Professions, Boston, Massachusetts (United States of America))

キーワード : Empathy、Medical student、Cinemedication、Movie、Medical education

Background: Empathy in medical students often declines during training, potentially affecting patient care, professional growth, and well-being. Cinemedication - using films and reflective discussion to promote emotional insight - is an emerging educational approach that may enhance empathy, though evidence remains limited and more research is needed to confirm broader impact. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of cinemedication on empathy over time in Thai clinical-year medical students. **Methods:** Forty-seven clinical-year medical students were recruited and randomly assigned to an intervention group ($n = 23$) or control group ($n = 24$). The intervention group joined a cinemedication session that included viewing *A Beautiful Mind* and structured discussions before and after the screening. The control group followed the standard medical curriculum without additional activities. Empathy was measured using the validated Thai version of the Jefferson Scale of Empathy - Student Version (JSE-S) at baseline, immediately post-session, and at 1- and 3-month follow-ups. Changes in empathy scores between groups were analyzed using repeated-measures regression. **Results:** Over three months, regression analysis showed a significant overall increase in empathy scores in the intervention group compared to the control group ($\beta = 5.18$, $p = 0.025$). Supplementary t-tests showed significantly higher scores in the intervention group immediately post-intervention (mean difference = 10.68, $p = 0.003$), at one month (mean difference = 6.23, $p = 0.015$), and at three months (mean difference = 6.36, $p = 0.079$). Although empathy improved, scores declined gradually over time. **Conclusions:** A single cinemedication session significantly enhanced empathy in medical students, with effects lasting up to three months. However, the declining trend suggests that longer follow-up or reinforcement interventions may be needed.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)**Poster 35****[P-35-04] Inhibitory Control and Social Anxiety: The Mediating Role of Irritability and the Specific Contribution of Avoidance***Juyeong Kim¹, Somi Yun¹, Eunjae Lee¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : Inhibitory control、Irritability、Social anxiety、Mediation

Background: Inhibitory control has been discussed as a cognitive factor associated with social anxiety, but a consistent explanatory mechanism between the two has yet to be clearly established. Meanwhile, irritability is a common emotional response pattern observed across various psychiatric conditions and has been suggested to play a mediating role, particularly in anxiety-related symptomatology.

Objective: This study aimed to examine whether irritability mediates the relationship between inhibitory control and social anxiety, and to investigate whether this mediation effect differs between the two subcomponents of social anxiety: anxiety and avoidance.

Methods: A total of 83 psychiatric patients completed questionnaires on irritability (Brief Irritability Test) and social anxiety (Liebowitz Social Anxiety Scale; LSAS). The LSAS includes subscales for anxiety and avoidance. They also completed the Stroop task to assess inhibitory control. Regression analyses and bootstrap sampling methods were used for data analysis.

Results: Inhibitory control showed no significant total or direct effect on the total score of social anxiety or on the anxiety subcomponent, but the indirect effect through irritability was significant in both. Additionally, for the avoidance subcomponent, while the direct effect was not significant, both the total effect and the indirect effect through irritability were significant, indicating a full mediation model.

Conclusion: This study empirically demonstrated that irritability serves as a significant mediating pathway in the relationship between inhibitory control and social anxiety, with the proposed model showing the strongest explanatory power in the avoidance domain. These findings suggest that the pathway between inhibitory control and irritability is more clearly expressed in avoidance symptoms of social anxiety, and that identifying this specific mechanism contributes to a more integrated understanding of the cognitive and emotional underpinnings of social anxiety.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 35**[P-35-05] From Comic Panels to Psychiatric Labels: A Psychiatric Review of The Joker and the Public Perception of Mental Illness**

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Arun Thakur¹, Saif Toubasey¹, Ella Marie Bauwens¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

キーワード : Cultural Psychiatry、Psychiatry、Media、Social perceptions、Comic books

Background:

The Joker, an iconic comic book figure symbolising chaos and madness, is associated with various psychiatric conditions and mental health disorders due to his unpredictable and violent behaviour. Over the decades, his character has had a significant cultural impact on public attitudes toward mental health and the stigma surrounding psychiatric illness.

Aims:

This review examines how The Joker has influenced public perceptions of mental illness. It explores his character's evolution through a psychiatric lens to identify key themes and their impact on mental health stigma and cultural ideas about mental illness in society.

Methods:

A hybrid approach combined qualitative thematic analysis of key Joker comic storylines with a narrative literature review of the media's role in shaping mental health perceptions. Primary texts were analysed for psychiatric themes, while secondary literature assessed media driven stigma and evolving portrayals.

Results:

Four main psychiatric themes emerged: (1) early depictions of the Joker as a "dangerous madman" reflecting psychosis and antisocial traits; (2) associations between severe mental illness and violent criminality, often framed through trauma informed narratives; (3) psychiatric institutional failure and stigma, symbolised by Arkham Asylum's portrayal; and (4) contemporary complexity highlighting trauma, dissociation, and identity fragmentation, reflecting diagnoses like dissociative identity disorder. The literature review confirmed that the media frequently exaggerate violence linked to mental illness, reinforcing stigma and impeding public understanding of recovery. Although recent narratives show greater psychological nuance, the Joker remains predominantly characterised as untreatable and dangerous.

Conclusions:

The Joker serves as a reflection and a representation of societal views on mental illness. This review highlights the pressing need for collaboration between mental health professionals and media creators to promote accurate portrayals. Enhancing mental health literacy through responsible storytelling can reduce stigma. The Joker's evolving portrayal offers a critical lens on the intersection of psychiatry, media, and culture.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 35

[P-35-06] Cross-Cultural Adaptation and Validation of the ABLE Scale in Japan:
Toward Global Understanding of Epilepsy Stigma

*Takafumi Shiganami¹, Satoshi Saito^{2,3}, Chihiro Nakata², Sayaka Kobayashi¹, Haruo Yoshimasu¹,
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Medical Center, Saitama Medical University, Saitama, Japan (Japan), 2. Department of Epileptology,
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Pharmacology, Charles Sturt University, Orange, NSW (Australia))

キーワード : epilepsy stigma、ABLE-J、public health、measurement tool、cross-cultural adaptation

Background: Epilepsy stigma remains a significant public health concern worldwide. In Japan, misconceptions such as the belief that epilepsy is a mental illness are widespread. To address the lack of culturally relevant assessment tools, we adapted and validated the Japanese version of the Attitudes and Beliefs about Living with Epilepsy scale (ABLE-J). **Methods:** An online cross-sectional survey was conducted with 400 Japanese adults from the general population. The ABLE scale was translated and culturally adapted following ISPOR guidelines. We examined construct validity using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and assessed internal consistency using Cronbach's alpha. Criterion-related validity was evaluated via correlations with epilepsy knowledge, cultural beliefs, and the Public Attitudes Toward Epilepsy Scale—Japanese version (PATE-J). **Results:** CFA supported a four-factor structure—Negative Stereotypes, Risk and Safety Concerns, Work and Role Expectations, and Personal Fear and Social Avoidance. The 27-item revised model demonstrated improved fit ($CFI = 0.893$, $TLI = 0.880$, $RMSEA = 0.087$). All subscales showed good to excellent reliability ($\alpha = 0.81$ – 0.94). ABLE-J scores were positively correlated with PATE-J ($r = 0.617$) and cultural stigma ($r = 0.489$), and negatively with epilepsy knowledge ($r = -0.326$). No significant differences in stigma were found across demographic groups. **Conclusion:** The ABLE-J is a reliable and valid instrument to assess multidimensional public stigma toward epilepsy in Japan. It is applicable for evaluating public health interventions and enables cross-cultural comparisons. These findings underscore the need for culturally sensitive anti-stigma strategies in epilepsy care.

Poster

2025年9月26日(金) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 35

[P-35-07] Social capital and social support as moderators in the association between perceived discrimination and mental health among Filipino domestic workers in Macao

*Xiaoyu Duan^{1,2}, Timothy S. Sumerlin², Brian J. Hall^{2,3} (1. Department of International Health, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (United States of America), 2. Center for Global Health Equity, NYU Shanghai (China), 3. Department of Health, Behavior and Society, Bloomberg School of Public Health, Johns Hopkins University (United States of America))

キーワード：Migrant domestic workers、Perceived discrimination、Mental health、Social capital、Social support

Background: Migrant domestic workers (MDW) face a heightened risk of poor mental health while working abroad, partly due to perceived discrimination. Social networks, including cognitive and structural social capital and perceived social support, are often viewed as protective. However, findings are mixed, with some studies reporting paradoxical effects, namely higher social capital or support associated with worse mental health. **Objectives:** To assess whether social capital and social support moderate the association between perceived discrimination and symptoms of anxiety and depression among Filipino MDWs in Macao, China. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 1,362 Filipino MDWs in Macao completed self-administered surveys between November 2016 and August 2017, using respondent-driven sampling. Demographics, perceived discrimination, anxiety and depression, cognitive and structural social capital, and perceived social support were collected. Multiple linear regression assessed the association between perceived discrimination and mental health, and tested moderation by social capital and social support. **Results:** Perceived discrimination was independently and positively associated with both depression ($\beta = 0.217$, $P < 0.001$) and anxiety ($\beta = 0.198$, $P < 0.001$). Higher cognitive social capital was independently associated with lower depression ($\beta = -0.477$, $P = < 0.001$) and anxiety ($\beta = -0.356$, $P = 0.009$). Structural social capital was positively linked to depression ($\beta = 0.071$, $P = < 0.001$), but not with anxiety. Social support showed no significant association. No moderating effects of social capital or social support on the relationship between perceived discrimination and mental health were observed. **Conclusions:** Perceived discrimination is a robust predictor of anxiety and depression among Filipino MDWs. Cognitive social capital appears independently protective, while no buffering effects were found for social capital or social support. Further research is needed to explore the roles of social networks in this population and to inform interventions aimed at reducing discrimination and strengthening social resources.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-01]

Conditions Associated with Deaths in Individuals with Schizophrenia in Psychiatric Units

*Michitaka Funayama¹ (1. Ashikaga Red Cross Hospital (Japan))

[P-17-02]

Exploring Changes in Recognition and Stigmatization Toward Individuals with Schizophrenia in Singapore from 2014 to 2022

*Ke Cao¹, Edimansyah Abdin², Mythily Subramaniam² (1. Duke-NUS Medical School (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-17-03]

A study on the treatment of psychosis induced by invocation, Kitousei-Seishinbyo

*Fumiya Miyano¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine (Japan))

[P-17-04]

PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CATATONIA WITH MODERN ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS: ETHNO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND COMORBID CHEMICAL ADDICTIONS IN THE NORTHWESTERN AND SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICTS OF RUSSIA.

Georgy Yu. Selivanov^{1,2,3}, Nikolay A. Bokhan¹, *Svetlana V. Vladimirova¹ (1. Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk (Russia), 2. Saint Petersburg University of State Fire Service of Emercom of Russia (Russia), 3. Psychiatric Hospital of St. Nicholas, St. Petersburg (Russia))

[P-17-05]

Evaluation of ZNF804A (rs1344706) Polymorphism in a Familial Case of Schizophrenia

*Halil ibrahim tas¹ (1. Ordu university (Turkey))

[P-17-06]

Contemporaneous changes in cytokines and cognitive function during chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer- a prospective follow up study

*Shu-I Wu¹, Ching-Hung Chen² (1. Mackay Memorial Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Chia-Yi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-01] Conditions Associated with Deaths in Individuals with Schizophrenia in Psychiatric Units

*Michitaka Funayama¹ (1. Ashikaga Red Cross Hospital (Japan))

キーワード : Catatonia、Pulmonary embolism、Suffocation

Background: Individuals with schizophrenia die 11–25 years earlier than the general population, yet few studies have examined mortality among hospitalized patients or psychiatric factors contributing to these deaths.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 41 inpatients with schizophrenia who died among 1,823 hospitalized at Ashikaga Red Cross Hospital. Psychiatric diagnoses followed ICD-10 criteria, and causes of death were determined by medical specialists.

Results: Pulmonary diseases, including pneumonia (29.3%), were the leading cause of death, followed by cancer (22.0%), heart diseases (14.6%), and pulmonary embolism (4.9%).

Psychiatric factors contributed to 48.8% of deaths, with catatonia (29.2%) being most frequent, followed by bedridden status due to severe apathy (7.3%), choking (4.9%), suicide (4.9%), and water intoxication (2.4%). The mean age at death was lower for psychiatric-related deaths (53.1 ± 14.7 years) than for other cases (62.2 ± 8.3 years; $p < 0.02$). Catatonic patients often succumbed to aspiration pneumonia, tachyarrhythmia, or pulmonary embolism, particularly those with malignant catatonia. Severe apathy led to refractory aspiration pneumonia and pulmonary embolism.

Conclusions: Psychiatric conditions significantly impact mortality among schizophrenia inpatients, with some deaths potentially preventable. Improved recognition and management of catatonia and severe apathy could reduce mortality. Despite limitations of a single-center, retrospective design, these findings provide important insights into the interplay between psychiatric and medical conditions in schizophrenia inpatients.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17**[P-17-02] Exploring Changes in Recognition and Stigmatization Toward Individuals with Schizophrenia in Singapore from 2014 to 2022**

*Ke Cao¹, Edimansyah Abdin², Mythily Subramaniam² (1. Duke-NUS Medical School (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

キーワード：Schizophrenia、Mental Health Literacy、Mental Illness Stigma、Mental Health Campaigns、Singapore

Schizophrenia is a debilitating illness that poses long-term impairment in individuals and a significant economic burden on society. Early recognition of schizophrenia is essential for ensuring successful treatment outcomes. Understanding mental health literacy, i.e., recognition of and stigma towards mental illnesses, is crucial for guiding policy and informing targeted interventions. The current study aimed to examine changes in schizophrenia recognition, personal stigma and social distancing as well as shifts in sociodemographic factors influencing recognition and stigma over 8 years in Singapore. The study utilized data from two consecutive nationwide cross-sectional surveys on mental health literacy using a vignette approach. Singapore citizens and permanent residents aged 18-65 were recruited via disproportionate stratified sampling. Respondents were presented with a schizophrenia vignette and recognition was assessed using an open-ended question. Stigmatizing attitudes were assessed by the personal stigma scale and the social distance scale. Correct schizophrenia recognition increased from 11.5% to 15.1%, though the difference was not statistically significant (p -value = 0.192). Recognition response categories changed significantly with more recognizing schizophrenia as another mental disorder and fewer recognizing it as a general psychological issue. There was a statistically significant reduction in 'weak, not sick' and 'dangerous, unpredictable' stigma scores. A higher 'weak, not sick' score was consistently associated with lower odds of recognition of schizophrenia. The lack of significant improvement in recognition was likely due to a lack of targeted schizophrenia awareness campaigns in Singapore, while the significant improvement in personal stigma was likely due to general mental health initiatives. Younger age and social contact with individuals with schizophrenia were associated with better recognition and less stigma. Individuals of Malay and Indian ethnicities attributed schizophrenia as a personal weakness but showed less social distancing. Future initiatives should focus on culturally tailored anti-stigma interventions for schizophrenia accessible to older individuals and leveraging social contact.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-03] A study on the treatment of psychosis induced by invocation, Kitousei-Seishinbyo

*Fumiya Miyano¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine (Japan))

キーワード：Posession、Dissociative Disorder、Dissociative Trance

Kitousei-Seishinbyo(psychosis induced by invocation), initially conceptualized by Masatake Morita, was subsequently identified in various regions across Japan. Over time, it evolved into a broader field of “Possession research,” encompassing investigations into phenomena such as personality transformation and altered states of consciousness. More recently, new psychosocial triggers have emerged, including self-improvement seminars and newly formed religious organizations. Despite this shift, the frequency of reports of possession-related episodes has declined as scientific rational thought has advanced, and accordingly, the volume of academic research and publications on the subject has also decreased. In terms of treatment, there have been cases suggesting that psychotherapy can be particularly challenging, owing to blurred boundaries between self and others or inherent psychological vulnerability, thereby highlighting the necessity for continued scrutiny. During our clinical experience, we encountered a noteworthy case of psychosis induced by invocation involving a patient who developed personality transformation and delusional beliefs of possession after contacting a medium, ultimately leading to hospitalization. Nevertheless, we found that addressing practical life challenges and implementing behaviorally oriented treatment strategies yielded significant improvements. Drawing upon previous studies, we offer some preliminary thoughts on therapeutic approaches to prayer-induced psychosis, which remain imperative for contemporary mental health practice. As part of our presentation, we have tried safeguarding the patient’s identity and personal details. Written informed consent was obtained to ensure confidentiality and respect for privacy throughout the study and its subsequent dissemination. We hope that this report contributes to a deeper understanding of prayer-induced psychosis and stimulates further exploration into efficacious therapeutic modalities for individuals affected by this condition. In psychiatric treatment, in addition to basic treatments such as medication and psychotherapy, it goes without saying that attention must be paid to family and social aspects. This presentation on Kitousei-Seishinbyo is one such therapeutic perspective.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-04] PHARMACOTHERAPY OF CATATONIA WITH MODERN ANTIPSYCHOTIC AGENTS: ETHNO-CULTURAL FEATURES OF TREATMENT OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA AND COMORBID CHEMICAL ADDICTIONS IN THE NORTHWESTERN AND SIBERIAN FEDERAL DISTRICTS OF RUSSIA.

Georgy Yu. Selivanov^{1,2,3}, Nikolay A. Bokhan¹, *Svetlana V. Vladimirova¹ (1. Mental Health Research Institute, Tomsk (Russia), 2. Saint Petersburg University of State Fire Service of Emercom of Russia (Russia), 3. Psychiatric Hospital of St. Nicholas, St. Petersburg (Russia))

キーワード : General psychiatry、Catatonia、novel antipsychotics

Relevance: In Russia, the development of new methods of pharmacotherapy of catatonia with antipsychotics in patients with schizophrenia with and without comorbid chemical addictions is relevant, considering ethno-cultural diversity. **Objective.** To study the effectiveness of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of catatonia in schizophrenia, considering the presence and absence of chemical addictions and ethno-cultural characteristics of patients. **Patients and methods:** The study included 188 patients, 18-45 years old, drug-independent ($n=50$), alcohol-dependent ($n=44$), psychostimulants ($n=36$), cannabinoids ($n=32$), opioids ($n=26$) (Northwestern and Siberian Federal Districts of Russia, 2022-2025). Patients ($n=188$) were divided into groups receiving antipsychotics: aripiprazole ($A=29$), brexpiprazole ($B=27$), cariprazine ($K=38$), lurasidone ($L=34$), olanzapine ($O=32$), risperidone ($R=28$). **Research methods:** clinical and psychopathological, psychometric, statistical (Python 3.11.0). The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the TNRMC RAS (protocol No. 172 of 04/15/2024, case No. 172/2.2024). **Results:** The leading position among patients was occupied by the following ethnic groups: Russians, Tatars; Uzbeks; Germans; Azerbaijanis and Armenians. Anxiolytics and rarely typical antipsychotics were added to the therapy for 14 days. Stages: I. assessment - 21 days, II. - Day 35. Δ change indices on the CGI ($K=0.031$; $O=0.041$; $L=0.051$; $R=0.061$; $A=0.121$; $B=0.14$) and PANSS ($K=1.32$; $O=1.58$; $L=1.65$; $R=2.28$; $A=-3.12$; $B=-3.41$) scales. **Conclusions:** In the temperate climate zones of Russia, Russians, Tatars and Uzbeks were in the lead. The following showed effective treatment: cariprazine (3 mg), olanzapine (15 mg), lurasidone (80 mg), risperidone (6 mg), aripiprazole (15 mg), brexpiprazole (4 mg). Cariprazine improved negative symptoms.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-05] Evaluation of ZNF804A (rs1344706) Polymorphism in a Familial Case of Schizophrenia

*Halil ibrahim tas¹ (1. Ordu university (Turkey))

キーワード : genetic、schizophrenia、familial

Objective:

Schizophrenia is a complex neuropsychiatric disorder resulting from the interaction of genetic predisposition and environmental factors. This study aimed to evaluate the genotype-phenotype correlation of the rs1344706 single nucleotide polymorphism (SNP) in the *ZNF804A* gene within a family affected by schizophrenia.

Methods: Peripheral blood samples were collected from a female proband diagnosed with schizophrenia and five of her close relatives (mother, father, two brothers, and maternal aunt). The rs1344706 SNP genotypes were analyzed and compared with the clinical status of each individual.

Results: The proband, her father, and her brother (also diagnosed with schizophrenia) were found to have the heterozygous T/G genotype. The mother and another, unaffected brother carried the G/G genotype. Interestingly, the maternal aunt—who had no history of psychiatric illness—had the T/T genotype. These findings suggest that while the presence of the T allele may be associated with increased risk for schizophrenia, it is not solely sufficient for disease onset.

Conclusion: The rs1344706 T allele of *ZNF804A* appears to be a shared genetic factor among affected individuals in this family. However, the occurrence of schizophrenia in a G/G individual (mother) and its absence in a T/T carrier (aunt) implies incomplete penetrance and highlights the importance of other genetic variants or environmental influences. These results support the polygenic and multifactorial nature of schizophrenia.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 17

[P-17-06] Contemporaneous changes in cytokines and cognitive function during chemotherapy in patients with breast cancer- a prospective follow up study

*Shu-I Wu¹, Ching-Hung Chen² (1. Mackay Memorial Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Chia-Yi Chang Gung Memorial Hospital (Taiwan))

キーワード : Cancer、、 chemotherapy、、 contemporaneous changes、 Cognitive function

Background: This study investigated fluctuations in levels of chosen cytokines among patients with breast cancer before to after chemotherapy. Contemporaneous changes in cognitive function were examined. **Methods:** Adult patients with breast cancer stages I to III without brain metastasis were invited to participate in this longitudinal follow up study. A multidimensional neuropsychological examination was administered at two timepoints evaluating multiple subjective and objective cognitive domains, depression, anxiety, or fatigue before and at least 3 months after chemotherapy, and baseline demographic information. Cytokine levels were taken at the same times. Stepwise multivariate Generalized Linear Mixed Model was used to examine changes in cytokines and associations with changes in cognitive function. **Results:** Over a mean interval of 10.46 months, Event-based prospective memory ($p<0.001$), Word list immediate ($p<0.001$) or delayed recall ($p=0.024$), and self-perceived cognitive impairment ($p=0.026$) were significantly improved following chemotherapy. Higher levels of IFNy and worse performance on the Color Trails Test Part 1, inverse associations of IFNy or IL-12p70 with Block Design, and TNFa with Digit Symbol Substitution were found, but no significant time effects were noted. However, significant group and time effects were only observed in IL-2 and IL-12p70 with improvements in Event-based prospective memory. That is, from baseline to follow up, each increase in log values of IL-12p70 and IL-2 were associated with 2.18 ($SE=0.65$, $p=0.001$) and 2.16 (0.68 , $p=0.002$) points of increase in Event-based prospective memory. No significant effects were detected for other cytokines or cognitive tests. **Conclusion:** Improvements in Event-based prospective memory were positively associated with contemporaneous changes in IL-2 and IL-12p70. Our finding may not only reduce BC patients' concerns about chemotherapy-related cognitive adverse effects, but also demonstrates the possible needs for further replications and investigations on interactions of systemic cytokines, inflammation, and cognitive functions associated with cancer and chemotherapy.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18

[P-18-01]

Factors associated with depression and suicidality among unemployed adults

*Jongbin Kim¹, Young-Eun Jung¹ (1. Jeju National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-18-02]

The Usefulness of an Employment Preparation Support Program through Metaverse: A Preliminary Study

*Izumi Mashimo^{1,2}, Tomomi Tsujimoto³ (1. Aino University graduate school of Health science (Japan), 2. Department of Rehabilitation Science, Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences (Japan), 3. Yururiwork (Japan))

[P-18-03]

Attempts to prevent social withdrawal through the use of school support volunteers

*Shizuka Suzuki¹, Masafumi Ohnishi¹, Aiko Hirosawa¹, Kaori Kawamura¹ (1. University of Fukui (Japan))

[P-18-04]

The effect of carbohydrate intake and healthy eating index on depression and suicidality: a nationwide population-based study

*Hyewon Kim¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-18-05]

Development of a short form depression screening questionnaire for Korean career soldiers

*Jong-Ik Park Park¹ (1. Kangwon National University (Korea))

[P-18-06]

Otaku, Webs, and Social Wellbeing: Does Immersion in Niche Communities Help or Harm?

*Jamie Parkerson¹, *Chaden Noureddine¹ (1. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (United States of America))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18

[P-18-01] Factors associated with depression and suicidality among unemployed adults

*Jongbin Kim¹, Young-Eun Jung¹ (1. Jeju National University Hospital (Korea))

キーワード：unemployed、depression、suicidality、employing training、vocational education

Background: Unemployed people often experience stress in relation to changes in their lives, and their mental health appears to be more vulnerable than that of the general population. Clinical studies have consistently shown that unemployment may be a risk factor for depression and suicide. We assessed factors associated with depression and suicidality among unemployed people in South Korea.

Methods: Data from 624 unemployed adults who took part in a community survey were analyzed. All participants completed self-report questionnaires: demographic variables, and the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 was used to assess depression. To obtain information regarding suicidal ideation, suicide plans, and suicide attempts, we administered the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) suicidality module.

Results: The prevalence of depressive symptoms among the unemployed in Jeju was 28.4%. Factors associated with suicidality included age, gender, unemployment period, job application period and depression. Moreover, unemployed participants who had an opportunity to receive vocational education had fewer symptoms of depression regardless of the number of vocational education sessions. The multivariate regression model revealed that age ($\beta = -0.08$, $p = 0.024$) and depression ($\beta = 0.51$, $p < 0.001$) were significantly correlated with suicidality.

Conclusions: Unemployed participants were at significant risk of depression and suicidality, and these psychiatric issues were problematic from a young age, affecting those in their 20s and 30s. Our results also emphasize the importance of vocational training. Further research on the underlying mechanisms will enhance our understanding of the effects of unemployment and provide ideas for interventional strategies.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18**[P-18-02] The Usefulness of an Employment Preparation Support Program through Metaverse: A Preliminary Study**

*Izumi Mashimo^{1,2}, Tomomi Tsujimoto³ (1. Aino University graduate school of Health science (Japan), 2. Department of Rehabilitation Science, Kobe University Graduate School of Health Sciences (Japan), 3. Yururiwork (Japan))

キーワード：Metaverse、Social withdrawal、Hikikomori、Employment Preparation、Adjustment Disorders

Background: In Japan, approximately 1.46 million individuals are estimated to be in a state of social withdrawal (hikikomori). Additionally, 13.5% of workplaces have reported employees taking extended leave or resigning because of mental health issues. Therefore, we developed the New Employment Experience Through Metaverse (NEXT) program for hikikomori or truancy. NEXT is a 10-session, seminar-style intervention conducted within a 2D metaverse environment that aims to social skills and work readiness.

Methods: A 20-something male production engineer, who was on leave because of adjustment disorder and social withdrawal, participated in the program. Data was collected using the General Health Questionnaire-30 (GHQ-30) and explored the participant's self-efficacy regarding career decision-making (CDMSE) before and after the NEXT experience.

Results: The participant reported increased confidence in workplace communication, particularly in reporting, contacting, and consulting (hou-ren-sou). He stated, "I wish I had these skills earlier. The GHQ-30 scores deteriorated from 10 to 20, and the CDMSE scores improved from 79 to 82 after the intervention.

Discussion: The results were contradictory: mental health worsened and self-efficacy improved after NEXT. A score of four or higher on the GHQ-30 indicates mental distress, whereas a score of 20 or more requires clinical intervention.

For individuals with psychiatric disorders, this suggests the need to establish a collaborative system with psychiatric medical institutions when implementing NEXT.

Regarding the improvement in self-efficacy related to career decision-making, we speculated that the program provided a non-intrusive platform for the participant to engage in social skills training, thereby reducing his resistance to interpersonal contact. This approach shows promise for socially withdrawn individuals who aspire to return to the workforce.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18

[P-18-03] Attempts to prevent social withdrawal through the use of school support volunteers

*Shizuka Suzuki¹, Masafumi Ohnishi¹, Aiko Hirosawa¹, Kaori Kawamura¹ (1. University of Fukui (Japan))

キーワード : Social functioning scale、Community-based school support volunteers、Preventive measures against social withdrawal

Currently, social withdrawal has become a major social problem, it is not uncommon for underlying diseases such as schizophrenia, depression, anxiety disorders, and personality disorders to exist in addition to developmental disorders in the background. It is said that there are a certain number of people who have experienced truancy while they are in school. Therefore, as part of the "prevention of social withdrawal", there is an urgent need to identify "people who may be socially withdrawn" from school age and continue to support the transition in the community. Educational institutions have been monitoring the number of truant children and students at the national level for many years, and regional trends have also been analyzed. However, there are very few reports that discuss the clinical profile of individual truant children and students, particularly the degree of "social participation" closely related to social withdrawal, and assess their "social functioning" from school age, with a focus on early prevention. In this study, we evaluated the degree of social participation using the Social and Occupational Functioning Assessment Scale (SOFAS) on children and students who were absent from school before and after the start of school support volunteer activities(Life-Partner Program: LPP in University of Fukui), and measured its effectiveness. Data analysis targeted 17 truant students were utilizing LPP volunteers during the 2023 academic year. Surveys were conducted with staff from educational counseling institutions and parents who know truant students involved with LP well. As a result, it was suggested that the participation of school support volunteers in the targeted students may increase the number of opportunities to visit educational counseling institutions outside the school, increase the time spent on social activities and communication with people other than family members, and improve the level of social participation.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18

[P-18-04] The effect of carbohydrate intake and healthy eating index on depression and suicidality: a nationwide population-based study

*Hyewon Kim¹ (1. Hallym University Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : diet, carbohydrate, depression, suicide

Introduction: Evidence for the association between carbohydrate intake and dietary quality with depression and suicide has been poorly understood.

Methods: Data from the Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey of 2013, 2015, 2017, 2019, and 2021 were used. We identified the Healthy Eating Index (HEI) and dietary carbohydrate intake in 23,623 eligible subjects. We analyzed the risk of depression and suicidal ideation, plan, attempt, and the composite of suicidality within the past year according to the dietary pattern.

Results: Compared to those in quartile 1 of carbohydrate intake, those who intake more carbohydrate showed the increased risk of depression. In addition, those in quartile 4 of carbohydrate intake showed the increased risk of suicidal ideation, plan, attempt, and the composite of suicidality. Compared to those with low HEI, those with a higher HEI showed a reduced risk of depression, suicidal ideation, plan, attempt and the composite of suicidality.

Conclusion: High carbohydrate intake was associated with the increased risk of depression and suicidality. On the other hand, high quality diet was associated with the reduced risk of depression and suicidality.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18**[P-18-05] Development of a short form depression screening questionnaire for Korean career soldiers**

*Jong-Ik Park Park¹ (1. Kangwon National University (Korea))

キーワード : Suicide、Depression、Korean career soldiers

Objectives : This study uses the short-form Center for Epidemiological Studies-Depression Scale (CES-D) to screen for depression among Korean career soldiers, aiming to protect mental health and ensure military stability.

Methods : The study involves 2,922 career soldiers who completed online self-report questionnaires assessing suicidality, depression, anxiety, and social support. Diagnosis of major depressive episodes (MDEs) using the Korean version of the Mini International Neuropsychiatric Interview (K-MINI) was confirmed through Pearson correlation analysis of the 20 CES-D items. The top three correlated items form the Depression Screening Questionnaire for Korean Career soldiers (DSQ-KC). Receiver operating characteristic curves and area under the curve (AUC) values were obtained, with the DSQ-KC total score as the explanatory variable and MDEs as the response variable. Independent t-tests were performed to determine whether suicidality, anxiety, and social support differed based on the cut-off scores of the DSQ-KC.

Results : In the analysis of each CES-D item with an MDE diagnosis, items 4, 6, and 3 were obtained. The AUC value was 0.958. At a cut-off score of 2, sensitivity and specificity were 93.9% and 89.9%, respectively, with positive and negative predictive values of 14.7% and 99.6%, respectively. Conversely, at a cut-off score of 3, sensitivity and specificity were 83.7% and 94.4%, respectively, with positive and negative predictive values of 27.7% and 98.9%, respectively. Associations with suicidality, anxiety, and use of social networks from cut-off scores of 2 or 3 were examined.

Conclusion : The DSQ-KC, developed with three reliable items, is user-friendly and can be utilized in suicide prevention projects for career soldiers.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 18**[P-18-06] Otaku, Weebs, and Social Wellbeing: Does Immersion in Niche Communities Help or Harm?**

*Jamie Parkerson¹, *Chaden Noureddine¹ (1. Icahn School of Medicine at Mount Sinai (United States of America))

キーワード：Child and Adolescent、Internet Gaming Disorder、Cultural Psychiatry、Internet Addiction、Social Media

Background: Weeaboo or weeb is defined as “a mostly derogatory slang term for a Western person…obsessed with Japanese culture, especially anime, often regarding it as superior to all other cultures”. This subculture, a western analogue of the Japanese Otaku identity, which is often used to describe an intense interest in anime/manga, has reached critical mass and inspired academic inquiry. As mental health clinicians, it is imperative that we be aware of what cultural phenomena our patients engage with, and to understand potential implications of these “obsessions”.

Methods: Google Scholar and PubMed were searched using terms including variations of “weeaboo,” “weeb,” “otaku,” and “mental health”. Thirty-two studies were included from 813 search results.

Results: A Korean study of 71 college students found that otaku students had higher happiness levels compared to non-otaku. Another study of 1115 online participants found that otakus had higher pathological internet use and lower reported social support, while a German study of 4738 adults correlated interest in anime and manga with some adverse mental health/social outcomes, as well as greater subjective well-being, joy, and lower social isolation. Another study (n=300) revealed positive association between strong identity in anime/ACG (animation, comics, and games) with anxiety, aggression, depressive symptoms, and suicidal tendencies.

Conclusions: The heterogeneity of results illustrates the complexities of subcultures and the impacts of pop culture immersion. Differences across nationalities may reflect attitudes towards otaku and weeb communities, as the terms themselves have decidedly different and discourse-dependent connotations. With a dearth of information on these communities, further research is needed to better understand these nuances. In an increasingly culturally and socially globalized world, it is imperative that mental health professionals remain knowledgeable of relevant subcultural trends to provide patient-centered care.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19

[P-19-01]

Differential Impacts of Workplace Bullying on Depression, Anxiety, and Stress by Gender Among Korean Employees

Sra Jung¹, *Yoosuk An², Min-Kyung Kim¹, Sung Joon Cho^{3,4}, Sang-Won Jeon^{3,4} (1. Department of Psychiatry, CHA University Ilsan Medical Center, Goyang, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Workplace Mental Health Institute, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-19-02]

Factors Affecting Quality of Life in Korean Adults: Analysis Based on the Data from the 9th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2023)

*Young Myo Jae¹, Eunsu Cho¹ (1. Bongseng Memorial Hospital (Korea))

[P-19-03]

The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy in the Relationship Between Gerontechnology Acceptance and Successful Aging Among Older Adults

*SIN TUNG WAN¹ (1. The City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

[P-19-04]

Irregular Meal Timing and Depression: Moderating Roles of Dietary Diversity and Breakfast Skipping in a Nationally Representative Korean Sample

*Hyejin Tae^{1,2} (1. Stress Clinic, Health Promotion Center, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Medicine, Graduate School, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-19-05]

Sociodemographic Determinants of Spirituality in General Population, Cancer Patients, and Clinicians in Korea: A Comparative Analysis

*Hyeyoon Park^{1,2}, Hye Jung Ahn², Sun Young Lee³ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital (Korea), 3. Public Healthcare Center, Seoul National University Hospital (Korea))

[P-19-06]

Distinguishing Late-Life Depression from Dementia: A Predictive Model Based on Clinical Presentation

*Quankamon Dejatiwongse Na Ayudhya¹, Punyisa Prachgosin¹, Kritta Supanimitamorn¹, Nipaporn Supaprasert¹, Parawee Keawjamrus¹, Kankamol Jaisin¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19**[P-19-01] Differential Impacts of Workplace Bullying on Depression, Anxiety, and Stress by Gender Among Korean Employees**

Sra Jung¹, *Yoosuk An², Min-Kyoung Kim¹, Sung Joon Cho^{3,4}, Sang-Won Jeon^{3,4} (1. Department of Psychiatry, CHA University Ilsan Medical Center, Goyang, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital, Seoul, Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Sungkyunkwan University School of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 4. Workplace Mental Health Institute, Kangbuk Samsung Hospital, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : workplace bullying、mental health、gender difference

Background: Workplace bullying is increasingly recognized as a serious mental health risk in South Korea. While gender differences in mental health are well established, it remains unclear how the psychological impact of bullying varies by gender. This study examined gender-specific associations between workplace bullying and levels of depression, anxiety, and occupational stress among Korean employees. **Methods:** A total of 12,361 employees (7,981 men and 4,363 women) from 18 companies and public organizations completed self-report surveys. Depression, anxiety, and occupational stress were assessed using the CES-D, CUXOS, and KOSS, respectively. Bullying experience was assessed dichotomously (yes/no). Two-way ANOVA and general linear models were used, adjusting for age, work duration, weekly hours, marital status, education, and income. **Results:** Workplace bullying was significantly associated with higher depression, anxiety, and stress scores (all $p < .001$). Employees exposed to bullying reported markedly elevated symptom levels compared to those unexposed. Gender-stratified analyses showed that women had higher baseline symptom scores than men, and bullying exacerbated depression and stress more severely among women. Interaction effects between gender and bullying were significant for depression ($p = .010$) and stress ($p < .001$), but not anxiety ($p = .163$). Additional risk factors included long working hours, low income, and lower educational attainment.

Conclusions: Workplace bullying is a significant contributor to poor mental health among Korean workers, with more pronounced effects on depression and occupational stress in women. These findings support the need for gender-sensitive interventions and workplace policies that reduce bullying and address broader socioeconomic stressors to improve employee mental health.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19

[P-19-02] Factors Affecting Quality of Life in Korean Adults: Analysis Based on the Data from the 9th Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (2023)

*Young Myo Jae¹, Eunsu Cho¹ (1. Bongseng Memorial Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : Quality of Life、HINT-8、Obesity、Health Survey、Korean Adults

Objectives: This study aimed to identify the factors influencing health-related quality of life (HRQoL) in Korean adults.

Methods: This study utilized data from the ninth Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES). A total of 5,620 adults aged 19 years and older were included after excluding cases with missing data. Obesity was defined as a body mass index (BMI) of $\geq 25 \text{ kg/m}^2$, and HRQoL was measured using the HINT-8 (Health-related Quality of Life Instrument with 8 Items). A complex sampling design and appropriate weights were applied. Differences in HRQoL by general characteristics and obesity were analyzed using general linear models, and multiple linear regression was conducted to identify factors associated with HRQoL.

Results: Among women, obesity was significantly associated with lower HINT-8 scores ($B = -0.008$, $p = .032$) even after adjusting for potential confounders. However, no statistically significant association was observed between obesity and HRQoL among men. Other factors including age, household income, educational level, perceived stress, and smoking status were significantly related to HRQoL in both sexes.

Conclusions: Multiple factors, including obesity, socioeconomic status, and mental health indicators, influence the quality of life among Korean adults. Notably, the negative impact of obesity on HRQoL was significant only in women, highlighting the need for sex-specific public health strategies and the utility of culturally relevant tools like HINT-8 in HRQoL assessment.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19**[P-19-03] The Mediating Role of Self-Efficacy in the Relationship Between Gerontechnology Acceptance and Successful Aging Among Older Adults***SIN TUNG WAN¹ (1. The City University of Hong Kong (Hong Kong))

キーワード : Gerontechnology、Self-efficacy、Successful Aging

Background:

As Hong Kong's population ages, the adoption of gerontechnology is increasingly relevant for supporting older adults' independence and well-being. While technology holds promise for promoting successful aging, the psychological factors that shape this relationship remain underexplored. This study investigates whether self-efficacy mediates the relationship between gerontechnology acceptance and successful aging, addressing a critical gap in aging and mental health research.

Method:

A cross-sectional survey was conducted with 153 older adults (aged 60 and above) recruited from a local community centre named Woopie Club. Participants were included based on adequate cognitive capacity and confirmed absence of a prior diagnosis of dementia, as assessed by the researcher. Data were collected through structured, face-to-face interviews using validated Chinese-language instruments, including the Brief Senior Technology Acceptance Scale to assess gerontechnology acceptance, the General Self-Efficacy Scale (GSE), and the Successful Aging Scale.

Results:

Gerontechnology acceptance was positively associated with successful ageing. Mediation analysis indicated that self-efficacy significantly mediated this relationship. Specifically, gerontechnology acceptance had both a direct and an indirect effect via self-efficacy on successful aging, demonstrating a partial mediation effect.

Conclusion:

Self-efficacy plays a key mediating role in the link between gerontechnology use and successful ageing. These findings highlight the importance of not only promoting technology adoption among older adults but also enhancing their confidence and competence in using such tools. Interventions that support digital self-efficacy may improve mental health and ageing outcomes. Future longitudinal and cross-cultural research is warranted to further examine causal pathways and explore additional mediators such as social support or health status.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19**[P-19-04] Irregular Meal Timing and Depression: Moderating Roles of Dietary Diversity and Breakfast Skipping in a Nationally Representative Korean Sample**

*Hyejin Tae^{1,2} (1. Stress Clinic, Health Promotion Center, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Medicine, Graduate School, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

キーワード：Meal timing irregularity、Depression、Dietary diversity、Breakfast skipping、Lifestyle psychiatry

Background

Irregular meal timing has been increasingly recognized as a risk factor for mental health disturbances, but the combined influence of dietary and behavioral factors remains insufficiently understood.

Methods

Using data from 21,568 Korean adults in the 2014-2022 Korea National Health and Nutrition Examination Survey (KNHANES), we examined associations between meal irregularity and depressive symptoms measured by the PHQ-9. Multivariable logistic regression and restricted cubic spline analyses were conducted, adjusting for sociodemographic, lifestyle, and nutritional covariates. Moderation and subgroup analyses were performed to assess the influence of dietary diversity, breakfast skipping, and other lifestyle factors.

Results

Greater meal irregularity was significantly associated with increased odds of depression in both linear and spline models ($p < 0.001$), with no evidence of non-linearity. In stratified spline analyses by tertiles of Dietary Diversity Score (DDS), the positive association remained robust, with the steepest gradient observed in the lowest DDS group. Moderation analyses revealed that dietary diversity significantly attenuated the relationship between meal irregularity and depressive symptoms ($B = -0.128$, $p = 0.027$), whereas frequent breakfast skipping amplified it ($B = 0.731$, $p = 0.0016$). The three-way interaction among meal irregularity, DDS, and breakfast skipping was not statistically significant, indicating independent moderating roles rather than a combined effect. Subgroup analyses identified stronger associations in males, current smokers, individuals with frequent late-night eating, and those with abdominal obesity, suggesting heightened vulnerability in these behavioral and metabolic profiles.

Conclusions

This study provides novel evidence that irregular eating patterns are associated with elevated depressive symptoms and that dietary diversity and breakfast habits may modulate this relationship. These findings underscore the need for targeted dietary interventions and public health strategies promoting regular and diverse eating patterns to support mental well-being.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19

[P-19-05] Sociodemographic Determinants of Spirituality in General Population, Cancer Patients, and Clinicians in Korea: A Comparative Analysis

*Hyeyoon Park^{1,2}, Hye Jung Ahn², Sun Young Lee³ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University College of Medicine (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Seoul National University Hospital (Korea), 3. Public Healthcare Center, Seoul National University Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : spirituality、religion、cancer patients、psycho-oncology

Background: Spirituality is a crucial component of holistic care in psycho-oncology. This study explored differences in spirituality levels and their sociodemographic determinants across the general population (GP), cancer patients, and clinicians in Korea, with special attention to the domain of “meaning of life.”

Methods: A cross-sectional survey was conducted among 816 participants: the GP (n=500), cancer patients (n=116), and clinicians (n=200). Spirituality was assessed using a multidimensional scale with five domains rated on a 5-point Likert scale: transcendence beyond self and the present life, connectedness, meaning of life, and engagement in spiritual practices. Sociodemographic variables and religious affiliation were analyzed. Intergroup comparisons and logistic regression were performed to identify predictors of high spirituality.

Results: Overall spirituality scores did not significantly differ among groups (GP: 15.3, patients: 14.3, clinicians: 14.9; $p=0.108$). However, the “meaning of life” domain differed significantly ($p=0.002$), with cancer patients scoring the lowest (3.3), suggesting existential vulnerability. Religious affiliation strongly predicted spirituality: Christians had the highest scores (mean 19.4) compared to non-religious participants (mean 11.8; $p<0.001$). Logistic regression confirmed this trend (OR for Christians = 15.57, 95% CI: 10.56–22.94). Age 40–59 (OR=1.71) and female sex (OR=1.49) were also associated with higher spirituality. Among cancer patients, “meaning of life” remained notably lower, highlighting a potential area for targeted spiritual intervention.

Conclusions: Although overall spirituality levels were similar, cancer patients showed a significant decline in perceived meaning of life, underscoring the importance of addressing existential concerns. Religion, especially Christianity, emerged as the strongest predictor of high spirituality. These findings highlight the need for personalized spiritual care tailored to patients’ sociodemographic and existential contexts in psycho-oncology.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 19**[P-19-06] Distinguishing Late-Life Depression from Dementia: A Predictive Model Based on Clinical Presentation**

*Quankamon Dejatiwongse Na Ayudhya¹, Punyisa Prachgosin¹, Kritta Supanimitamorn¹, Nipaporn Supaprasert¹, Parawee Keawjamrus¹, Kankamol Jaisin¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

キーワード：Late-life depression、dementia、predictive model、geriatric psychiatry

Introduction: Differentiating late-life depression from dementia remains a diagnostic challenge due to overlapping clinical features. Older adults with depression often present with cognitive impairment — commonly termed pseudodementia — while those in the early stages of dementia may exhibit depressive symptoms. This overlap may result in misdiagnosis and delays in appropriate treatment.

Objective: This study aimed to develop a predictive model based on the chief complaint at presentation and routinely available clinical data from an outpatient geriatric psychiatry setting to differentiate late-life depression from dementia in older adults.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective chart review of 141 patients aged 60 or older who presented to a geriatric psychiatry outpatient clinic. Chief complaints at initial evaluation were categorized and analyzed as predictors in a binary logistic regression model, with diagnosis of either depression or dementia as the dependent variable. Key covariates included age, sex, and cognitive screening scores. Model performance was evaluated using Nagelkerke R² and receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis.

Results: Binary logistic regression analysis revealed that chief complaints involving neurovegetative symptoms — such as sleep disturbance, fatigue, and appetite change — significantly predicted depression (OR = 5.70, 95 percent confidence interval 1.36 to 23.88, p = 0.017), as did depression-related symptoms — including sadness, boredom, and death wish (OR = 8.18, 95 percent confidence interval 1.73 to 38.65, p = 0.008). Cognitive complaints were strongly associated with dementia (OR = 0.06, 95 percent confidence interval 0.01 to 0.27, p < 0.001), while anxiety-related symptoms were not statistically significant in the model (OR = 2.01, 95 percent confidence interval 0.42 to 9.70, p = 0.383). The model showed robust explanatory power (Nagelkerke R² = 0.652) and excellent discriminative accuracy (AUC = 0.935).

Conclusions: These findings emphasize the diagnostic value of chief complaints in distinguishing late-life depression from dementia. Neurovegetative and depression-related symptoms indicate depression, while cognitive complaints suggest dementia. Incorporating these clinical cues into routine assessments may enhance diagnostic accuracy, especially in resource-limited settings.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-01]

The higher ability of verbal fluency and attention and processing speed with clinical recovery in patients with schizophrenia than remitted patients through the comparison of schizophrenia and healthy controls: A cross-sectional study

*Ryo Asada¹, Hitoshi Iida¹, Leo Gotho¹, Kiyohiro Yasumatsu¹, Hikaru Hori¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University (Japan))

[P-20-02]

Personality theory based on Chinese culture

*zhuangsheng Wang¹ (1. Binzhou Medical school (China))

[P-20-03]

Comparative Network Structures of Depressive Symptoms in Asian Individuals With Guilt-Rich and Guilt-Free Depressive Disorders: Findings From the REAP-AD3

*Seon-Cheol Park¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-20-04]

A Psychiatric Analysis of Batman and the Public Perception of Mental Illness

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Ella Bauwens¹, Michael Rooney¹, Saad Yawar¹, Noah Beetge¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

[P-20-05]

Mapping the geography of depressive symptoms and early maladaptive schemas: Comparative network analysis between major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder

*Myeongkeun Cho¹, Chanhee Park¹, Christopher Hyung Keun Park² (1. Asan Institute for Life Sciences (Korea), 2. Asan Medical Center (Korea))

[P-20-06]

Chi-Chi from Dragon Ball: An ICD-Informed Psychoanalytic and Cultural Analysis of Maternal Anxiety and Marital Imbalance

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Kyle McMullen¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

[P-20-07]

Cognitive Heterogeneity in First-Episode Schizophrenia Patients: A Latent Profile Analysis and Network Analysis Based on the CANTAB Test

*Weiyang Wang¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Centre & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-01] The higher ability of verbal fluency and attention and processing speed with clinical recovery in patients with schizophrenia than remitted patients through the comparison of schizophrenia and healthy controls: A cross-sectional study

*Ryo Asada¹, Hitoshi Iida¹, Leo Gotho¹, Kiyohiro Yasumatsu¹, Hikaru Hori¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University (Japan))

キーワード : Schizophrenia、Cognitive function、Recovery、Remission

Cognitive impairment is one of the core symptoms with schizophrenia (Jauhar et al., 2022) and several domains of cognitive function in patient with schizophrenia were associated with real world functions (Harvey et al., 2022). Regarding functional recovery with schizophrenia, only one cross-sectional study reported that the score of executive function, verbal fluency and verbal working memory in recovery patients with schizophrenia were higher than non-recovered patients (Kopelowicz et al., 2005). However, there are no evidence about the difference of cognitive function and relationships with social skills between recovery and remission states with schizophrenia. This cross-sectional study investigated that 55 patients with schizophrenia and 20 healthy controls. 25 schizophrenia patients were meted recovery criteria, and 30 patients were meted remission criteria. We used the Japanese version of the Brief Assessment of Cognition in Schizophrenia (BACS-J) to evaluate cognitive function. The Brief Psychiatric Rating Scale (BPRS) and the Calgary and Depression Scale for Schizophrenia (CDSS) were used to evaluate psychiatric symptoms. Social function was measured by the Japanese version of social functioning scale (SFS-J). This study was approved by the Fukuoka University Medical Ethics Committee (U-21-11-018), and verbal and written consent was obtained from all participants. In the demographics and clinical characteristics of each group, there was no significant difference except for education, duration of employment, and duration of illness. Each BACS-J score except for executive function was significant difference among three groups. From the post-hoc analysis, verbal fluency and attention and processing speed in recovery group were significantly higher than remission group but verbal fluency was no significant difference between recovery and healthy control group. The present study show that a part of cognitive functions might be relate to recovery for patients with schizophrenia. Furthermore, it may be important to focus on improving these cognitive functions for achieving recovery.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-02] Personality theory based on Chinese culture

*zhuangsheng Wang¹ (1. Binzhou Medical school (China))

キーワード : Chinese culture、 personality theory、 localization

Abstract: Based on Chinese indigenous culture and clinical practice, and drawing on the pattern of Western personality trait theory, the five-factor model of Chinese indigenous personality summarized three dimensions, the dimension of willfulness-constraint I, the dimension of social adaptability-maladaptability II, and the dimension of Chinese indigenous entering the world-remaining aloof III. Five typical personality types, type I personality of willfulness adaptive type (dominant type), type II personality of constraint adaptive type (adaptive type), type III of constraint maladaptive type (anxious type), type IV personality of willfulness maladaptive type (anti-social type), and type V personality of remaining aloof type (transcendent type). This classification method emphasizes the integrity of personality and acknowledges the convertibility between personality types and the relativity of social adaptability. The five- model of Chinese indigenous personality has certain application value in the cultivation of healthy personality, the formulation of mental health standards, the pathogenesis of abnormal personality, the development of indigenous personality, and the localization of psychological counseling and treatment.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-03] Comparative Network Structures of Depressive Symptoms in Asian Individuals With Guilt-Rich and Guilt-Free Depressive Disorders: Findings From the REAP-AD3

*Seon-Cheol Park¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード : Christianity、depressive symptoms、guilt、melancholia、network structure

Objective: This study aimed to compare the network structures of depressive symptoms in individuals with guilt-rich versus guilt-free presentations of depression in a large-scale cross-national Asian data set. **Methods:** We analyzed data from the Research on Asian Psychotropic Prescription Patterns for Antidepressants, Phase 3 (REAP-AD3), which included patients with depressive disorders from 11 Asian countries. Network analysis was used to estimate symptom interactions and identify central symptoms in each group. Participants were categorized based on the presence or absence of prominent guilt symptoms. **Results:** The network structures of the two groups differed substantially. In the guilt-rich group, depressed mood was a highly central node, closely linked to self-blame. In contrast, the guilt-free group exhibited networks centralized with loss of energy. **Conclusions:** Variation in symptom network structures is consistent with Richard Baxter's and Robert Burton's early ideas on melancholia. From a clinical standpoint, symptoms related to moral judgment and self-criticism require specific therapeutic attention in individuals with prominent guilt.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-04] A Psychiatric Analysis of Batman and the Public Perception of Mental Illness

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Ella Bauwens¹, Michael Rooney¹, Saad Yawar¹, Noah Beetge¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2}
(1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

キーワード : Cultural Psychiatry、Psychiatry、Media、Social perceptions、Comic books

Background

Batman, or Bruce Wayne, is one of the most psychologically complex figures in popular culture. Originating from the traumatic loss of his parents, his subsequent behaviour demonstrates a range of features aligning with diagnosable psychiatric conditions. This abstract applies a clinical lens, using ICD-11 criteria, to analyse Batman's character as depicted in major comic arcs, such as Batman: Year One, Hush, The Court of Owls, and Batman RIP.

Clinical Features

Batman meets the core features of Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (ICD-11: 6B40), including persistent re-experiencing, hypervigilance, and emotional numbing, particularly evident in Year One and The Long Halloween. He also exhibits traits consistent with Obsessive-Compulsive Personality Disorder (ICD-11: 6D10), such as perfectionism, moral rigidity, and overcontrol, especially in Hush. His enduring identification with his parents' death aligns with Prolonged Grief Disorder (ICD-11: 6B42), as explored in Batman RIP. In Batman of Zur-En-Arrh, elements of Dissociative Identity Disorder (ICD-11: 6B64) emerge, with fragmented identity and altered states of consciousness.

Public Perception

Despite these features, Batman is not portrayed as mentally ill but rather as heroic. His pathology is romanticised as moral clarity and emotional discipline. This idealisation may obscure the disabling nature of psychiatric conditions, reinforce gendered stigma around emotional expression, and promote maladaptive coping as strength. However, Batman also presents a unique opportunity to engage the public with narratives of trauma, grief, and identity when framed through a psychiatric lens.

Conclusion

This analysis highlights the importance of critically examining portrayals of mental illness in media. Batman exemplifies how fictional heroes can reflect real psychopathology, and how their portrayals shape cultural narratives about mental health, particularly trauma and masculinity.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)**Poster 20**

[P-20-05] Mapping the geography of depressive symptoms and early maladaptive schemas: Comparative network analysis between major depressive disorder and bipolar disorder

*Myeongkeun Cho¹, Chanhee Park¹, Christopher Hyung Keun Park² (1. Asan Institute for Life Sciences (Korea), 2. Asan Medical Center (Korea))

キーワード : network analysis、depressive symptom、early maladaptive schema、major depressive disorder、bipolar disorder

Introduction: Early maladaptive schemas (EMSs) are risk factors for depressive symptoms. However, the detailed process through which EMSs affect depressive symptoms remains unclear. We aimed to examine the associations among depressive symptoms and EMSs in patients with major depressive disorder (MDD) and bipolar disorder (BD), and compare these patterns. **Methods:** Two undirected networks were estimated for patients with MDD and BD. The node and bridge strength centralities were calculated in each network. The differences between the two networks were tested across four aspects: network structure, global strength, node centrality, and edge weight. **Results:** Several significant associations were observed within the depressive symptoms cluster and the EMSs cluster. Among the edges connecting the two clusters, only the edge connecting *feelings of worthlessness or guilt* and *defectiveness/shame* schema was significant in the MDD group (weight = .079, 95% CI = [.001, .157]). Only the edge connecting *suicidal ideation* and *defectiveness/shame* schema was significant in the BD group (weight = .087, 95% CI = [.026, .148]). *Feelings of worthlessness or guilt* and *suicidal ideation* exhibited high bridge strength centrality, and *defectiveness/shame* schema did so among EMSs. The differences between the two networks of the MDD and BD groups were not remarkable. **Conclusions:** Reciprocal causal relationships may be present among depressive symptoms and among the EMSs. Schema therapy addressing the *defectiveness/shame* schema or cognitive behavioral therapy may be effective for patients with both MDD and BD, considering the importance of the *defectiveness/shame* schema and two cognitive depressive symptoms in connecting depressive symptoms and EMSs.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20**[P-20-06] Chi-Chi from *Dragon Ball*: An ICD-Informed Psychoanalytic and Cultural Analysis of Maternal Anxiety and Marital Imbalance**

*Tejbir Singh Deol¹, Kyle McMullen¹, Madhusudan Dalvi^{1,2} (1. King's College London (UK), 2. Kent and Medway NHS and Social Care Partnership Trust (UK))

キーワード : Cultural Psychiatry、Psychiatry、Media、Social perceptions、Anime

Background and Methodology

This study employs a qualitative, interpretive methodology that combines ICD-11-informed psychiatric semiotics, classical Freudian and object-relations psychoanalysis, and cultural psychiatry. The analysis involves close textual reading of Chi-Chi's portrayal across the original *Dragon Ball*, *Dragon Ball Z*, and *Dragon Ball Super* anime series. Chi-Chi's behaviours, dialogues, and relational dynamics are examined through the lens of symbolic symptom representation. Rather than giving a formal diagnosis, the study explores how her traits echo psychiatric categories and how these are mediated through gendered cultural scripts.

Psychiatric and Psychoanalytic Framing

Chi-Chi's recurring behaviours symbolically resemble traits within Generalised Anxiety Disorder under ICD-11, including pervasive worry, anticipatory fear, and emotional dysregulation. Her rigid insistence on academic excellence and structured domesticity reflects features of Anankastic Personality Disorder. These symbolic parallels are used to explore narrative constructions of maternal hypervigilance in emotionally unstable households. Psychoanalytically, her insistence on order functions as displacement for frustration with her emotionally absent partner, Goku. The loss of her marital identity in favour of maternal compliance indicates repression and superego dominance. Goku operates as an unstable attachment object, shaping Chi-Chi's anxiously overfunctioning maternal persona.

Cultural and Ethical Dimensions

Chi-Chi's depiction sits between East Asian ideals of filial duty and Western critiques of emotional labour. Her assertiveness is pathologised, while male emotional detachment is valorised. This contrast reveals gendered asymmetries in how emotional expression and responsibility are received. The portrayal raises ethical concerns around the romanticisation of neglectful masculinity and the burden of caregiving imposed on female characters in popular media.

Conclusion

Chi-Chi symbolises a culturally mediated psychological response to abandonment and unreciprocated caregiving. Her representation reveals deeper ethical tensions in how female distress is interpreted across media traditions.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 20

[P-20-07] Cognitive Heterogeneity in First-Episode Schizophrenia Patients: A Latent Profile Analysis and Network Analysis Based on the CANTAB Test

*Weiyan Wang¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Centre & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

キーワード : Schizophrenia、Cognitive Function、Subtyping

Objective: This study used the Cambridge Assessment Neuropsychological Test Battery (CANTAB) to assess cognitive function, combined with latent profile analysis (LPA) and network analysis, to explore cognitive subtypes and pathological network mechanisms in first-episode schizophrenia patients. **Methods:** A total of 157 first-episode schizophrenia patients and 342 healthy controls (HC) were included. CANTAB tests were used to assess the following: Rapid Visual Information Processing test, Delayed Matching to Sample, Pattern Recognition Memory, Spatial Working Memory, Intra-Extra Dimensional Set Shift, Stockings of Cambridge. LPA analysis used CANTAB metrics as continuous variables; the optimal number of subtypes was determined via model fitting statistics (AIC/BIC/entropy values etc.). Network analysis constructed a correlation network among cognitive metrics, comparing intra-group connection strengths (edge weights) and topological properties. **Results:** LPA identified two stable subtypes: the Cognitive Preserved Group (CPG, 48 cases) with cognitive function similar to healthy controls; and the Cognitive Impaired Group (CIG, 109 cases), accounting for a larger proportion of patients and showing significantly lower performance on multiple CANTAB metrics. The CIG had older age and shorter years of education. Network analysis revealed that healthy controls exhibited higher connectivity density among cognitive metrics; network connectivity in both the CIG and CPG was significantly weaker than in the HC. **Conclusion:** First-episode schizophrenia exhibits two subtypes. The impaired subtype is associated with advanced age, lower educational attainment, and weakened cognitive network connectivity, providing targeted evidence for early individualized intervention.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21

[P-21-01]

Cultural Implications Of Fatherlessness In Indonesia: A Psychodynamic And Gender Identity Perspective

*Amita Rouli Purnama Sitanggang¹, Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana^{2,3}, I Putu Dharma Krisna Aji^{2,4} (1. Murni Teguh Tuban Bali Hospital (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Udayana University (Indonesia), 3. Ngoerah Hospital (Indonesia), 4. Udayana University Hospital (Indonesia))

[P-21-02]

Preliminary Study on the Current Situation and Issues in After-School Day Services in Japan

*Satoshi Obata¹, Nobuhiro Watanabe¹ (1. Kinoko club (Japan))

[P-21-03]

Preliminary survey on the actual situation of risk of obscenity in the caring for children with disabilities

Focusing on Child Development Support and After-school Day Care Service Providers and the staffs who work there

*Nobuhiro Watanabe¹, *Satoshi Obata¹ (1. NPO Daichi (Japan))

[P-21-04]

Exploring the Influence of Continued Therapeutic Horseback Riding on Children with Neurodevelopmental Conditions: Focus on Sleep and Parental Well-Being

*Namiko KAWAMURA¹, Mayu SAKAMOTO¹, Kayoko MACHIDA², Hiroshi KADOTANI¹, Yuji Ozeki¹ (1. Shiga University of Medical Science (Japan), 2. Sappo City University (Japan))

[P-21-05]

The Effectiveness of a Clinical Nature-Based Intervention for ASD Children from a Biopsychosocial Perspective

*John Wong^{1,2}, Tammy Neo¹, Lina Lim², Angelia Sia³, Esther Tai¹, Sze-Yin Seow¹, Michelle Lee, Maria Paula Leon Mora², Chris Loo², Christel Chang, Natalie Lei¹, Tiffany Ho¹, Kenneth Khoo³, Kian Seng Ding, Maria Koh, *Kee Juan Yeo² (1. National University Hospital Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. National Parks Board, Singapore (Singapore))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21**[P-21-01] Cultural Implications Of Fatherlessness In Indonesia: A Psychodynamic And Gender Identity Perspective**

*Amita Rouli Purnama Sitanggang¹, Cokorda Bagus Jaya Lesmana^{2,3}, I Putu Dharma Krisna Aji^{2,4} (1. Murni Teguh Tuban Bali Hospital (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Udayana University (Indonesia), 3. Ngoerah Hospital (Indonesia), 4. Udayana University Hospital (Indonesia))

キーワード : fatherlessness、identity、gender formation、cultural implication

Background : It is said that Indonesia ranks as the third most fatherless country. Unicef in 2024 stated that more than 20% children in Indonesia grew up fatherless; despite annual celebration of National Father's Day on November 12th as one way to promote paternal involvement in parenting. On a daily basis, a significant number of patients present with various identity and gender issues stemming from the absence of a father figure in their upbringing, leading to mental health problems.

Metode : Employing a narrative review approach, this paper discusses the importance of a father figure and the reality of fatherlessness, related to identity and gender issues, as well as the potential connections on psychodinamics process and Indonesian culture.

Discussion : Fatherless is a phenomenon where the father's role physically or psychologically absent that could trigger several impacts on children. In Indonesia, fatherlessness mainly caused by father's absence due to workloads and social believe that father doesn't includes in children's nurture process. Children who experiencing this condition often seek compensatory emotional attachment to made up the hole that supposed to be filled with fatherly figure. Feelings of rejection from the father are frequently linked to low self esteem and self acceptance, greatly affects the development of assertive attitude skills in children especially in girls. The absence of a father figure also influences a child's sexual identity. Girls tend to develope a strong need for male validation, immerse herself in activities with men or involved in sexual activity with many partners; while boys may be more inclined to exhibit a feminine gender identity, seeking care from another man to replace his father.

Conclusion : A proactive approach and collaboration are needed to establish greater awareness of the fatherless issue, along with economic improvements, therapy, premarital or marital counseling, and parenting classes, as an attempt to minimize fatherlessness.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21

[P-21-02] Preliminary Study on the Current Situation and Issues in After-School Day Services in Japan

*Satoshi Obata¹, Nobuhiro Watanabe¹ (1. Kinoko club (Japan))

キーワード：After-school day care services、neurodevelopmental disorders、Japan

After-school day services are services that provide school-aged children with disabilities with training to improve their daily life skills, mainly after school. The number of children using after-school day services in Japan has been increasing year by year, reaching approximately 340,000 in 2023. Against this background, the quality of support provided by after-school day services have become an issue in recent years, and various institutional revisions have been made, including the formulation of new guidelines. However, many issues still remain, such as the content of support and the securing of personnel. In this study, we analyzed the current situation surrounding after-school day care services and examined the issues that need to be addressed in order to improve these services in Japan.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21

[P-21-03] Preliminary survey on the actual situation of risk of obscenity in the caring for children with disabilities

Focusing on Child Development Support and After-school Day Care Service Providers and the staffs who work there

*Nobuhiro Watanabe¹, *Satoshi Obata¹ (1. NPO Daichi (Japan))

キーワード : obscenity、children with disabilities、care staffs

Purpose

The purpose of this study was to investigate the awareness of staffs of children with disabilities and the organizations to which they belong regarding obscenity in their practices.

Method

The subjects of the study were 84 support centers for children with disabilities and the staff working there in X prefecture, Japan. Such facilities included Child Development Support Centers and After-School Daycare Centers. The survey was conducted online and included the following questions: Evaluation of obscenity in everyday care, such care includes, for example, body touch, changing posture, dressing and undressing assistance, application of medicine, physical observation, massage, wiping, excretion assistance, diaper assistance, bathing assistance, etc. If there is nothing obscene about routine care, we asked why. And they were asked if they were aware of the charges of Non-consensual Sexual Intercourse, Grooming, Non-consensual Indecent Assault and Filming or Shooting Crime. The survey took approximately one month to complete. In accordance with the university's ethical code, this research was conducted after explaining the privacy protection, research procedures and purpose of the research to the participants.

Result

As a result of the survey, 18 responses were received (21%). In all responses, no one acknowledged that their daily support includes "obscenity." On the other hand, in all support situations listed in the survey, there were responses that "obscenity" occurs (or be observed) (each 44-72%). The background behind such responses were that there were appropriate reasons for providing such support (89%).

Discussion

There is a possibility that caring for children with disabilities may be obscene. Therefore, it is necessary for staffs who are responsible for such care to immediately consider what kind of considerations they should take.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21

[P-21-04] Exploring the Influence of Continued Therapeutic Horseback Riding on Children with Neurodevelopmental Conditions: Focus on Sleep and Parental Well-Being

*Namiko KAWAMURA¹, Mayu SAKAMOTO¹, Kayoko MACHIDA², Hiroshi KADOTANI¹, Yuji Ozeki¹ (1. Shiga University of Medical Science (Japan), 2. Sapporo City University (Japan))

キーワード：Equine Assisted Activities and Therapies、Developmental disabilities、Sleep Habit、well-being

Background:

Therapeutic horseback riding is still limited in practice in Japan, but studies—particularly from Europe—have reported psychological benefits for children with autism spectrum disorder (ASD) or attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), including improved emotional stability and communication. However, most research has focused on physical effects, and its psychological impact and influence on daily life remain underexplored.

Aim:

The aim of this study was to explore the influence of continued therapeutic horseback riding for children with developmental disabilities and its effects on parents in terms of various aspects of well-being.

Method:

A questionnaire survey was conducted with parents of children aged 4 to 15 years attending an after-school service where therapeutic horseback riding is a core activity. The Japanese version of the Children's Sleep Habits Questionnaire (CSHQ-J) assessed children's sleep, while the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9) and PHQ-15 assessed depressive and somatic symptoms in parents. Data were analyzed using IBM SPSS Statistics Version 29.0. The Mann-Whitney U test was used to examine between children who had participated for less than six months versus more than six months.

Result:

Responses included 58 for the CSHQ-J, 70 for the PHQ-9, and 69 for the PHQ-15. The average CSHQ-J score (33 core items) was 46.45 (SD = 6.95). Parental PHQ-9 and PHQ-15 scores averaged 5.75 (SD = 5.02) and 6.01 (SD = 4.43), respectively. Children riding for over six months showed significantly lower CSHQ-J scores than those with less experience ($p = 0.01$), suggesting better sleep quality.

Conclusion:

Continued therapeutic horseback riding may improve sleep in children with developmental disabilities. These findings highlight its potential as a holistic intervention. Further results are ongoing, and analyses will be presented during the full presentation.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 11:50 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 21**[P-21-05] The Effectiveness of a Clinical Nature-Based Intervention for ASD Children from a Biopsychosocial Perspective**

*John Wong^{1,2}, Tammy Neo¹, Lina Lim², Angelia Sia³, Esther Tai¹, Sze-Yin Seow¹, Michelle Lee, Maria Paula Leon Mora², Chris Loo², Christel Chang, Natalie Lei¹, Tiffany Ho¹, Kenneth Khoo³, Kian Seng Ding, Maria Koh, *Kee Juan Yeo² (1. National University Hospital Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. National Parks Board, Singapore (Singapore))

キーワード：Child Psychiatry/Psychology、Autism Spectrum Disorder、Nature-Based Intervention

Nature has been proven to be useful in improving the mental well-being of neurotypical children. Adopting a biopsychosocial perspective, this study aimed to prove the usefulness of a nature-based clinical therapeutic intervention in improving the emotional-behavioural difficulties of ASD children.

A 6-week 90-minute intervention program curated based on DIRFloortime® principles was carried out in specially designed Nature Playgardens. Participant dyads (n=28) were ASD boys aged 5-9 and their caregivers aged 21-80. Study consisted of 4 time-points, pre (T0), mid (T1), post (T2), post 4-weeks (T3) intervention.

Child's psychosocial quality of life was measured using the Pediatric Quality of Life Inventory (PEDsQL) at T0, T2, and T3, while Emotional Regulation Checklist (ERC) – completed at T0 and T2 – tested for a child's negative emotional reactivity.

Salivary analyses were completed at T0, T2 and T3 for: Annexin-A1 – an immunomodulatory, glucocorticoid inducible protein with inflammation resolution properties – and IL6 – a pleiotropic cytokine which mediates autism-like behaviour through neuronal circuitry imbalances.

Linear Mixed Model Analysis controlling for age revealed at 95% CI: Child participants' negative emotional reactivity (ERC) significantly decreased from T0 to T2, mean difference = -4.71, $p<.001$, CI (-6.31, -3.11). Child's psychosocial quality of life (PEDsQL) significantly increased from T0 to T2 and T3. Mean difference (T2) = 5.96, $p = .004$, CI (1.98, 9.95). Mean difference (T3) = 6.82, $p = .001$, CI (2.84, 10.81).

Paired t-test revealed a significant decrease in Annexin-A1 from T0 to T2 (mean difference = -38.47ng/ml, $p=0.0074$, 95% CI [64.84 to -12.09]). Paired Wilcoxon test showed a significant decrease in IL6 (square rooted transformation to reduce variation) from T0 to T3 (median difference = -40.3 [sqrt(ng/ml)], $p=0.03$).

Hence, this clinical nature-based intervention helped to reduce ASD children's emotional reactivity and improve psychosocial quality of life as well as modulate inflammation.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 22

[P-22-01]

Factors related to the quality of life of people with mental disorders living in remote islands

*Misako Hisamatsu¹, Ayako Yamashita², Norio Maeda³, Yasuhito Nerome² (1. Kumamoto Health Science University (Japan), 2. Kagoshima University (Japan), 3. Kio University (Japan))

[P-22-02]

Involuntary Psychiatric Admission in East Asia: A Case-Vignette-Based Comparative Analysis in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan

*Kei Kobayashi^{1,2}, Eisuke Sakakibara¹, Shinsuke Kondo¹, Kanna Sugiura², Keijin Yamamura³, Kaori Usui², Mayui Nara², Satoe Takashima², Asami Matsunaga², Chiyo Fujii², Kiyoto Kasai¹, Toshiya Murai³ (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan), 2. Department of Community Mental Health & Law, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Japan))

[P-22-03]

Development of Contraceptive Education Program for Labor Migrants and Students from Vietnam

*UKAWA Ko¹ (1. Taisho University (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 22

[P-22-01] Factors related to the quality of life of people with mental disorders living in remote islands

*Misako Hisamatsu¹, Ayako Yamashita², Norio Maeda³, Yasuhito Nerome² (1. Kumamoto Health Science University (Japan), 2. Kagoshima University (Japan), 3. Kio University (Japan))

キーワード : people with mental disorders、remote island、quality of life

Objectives: This study aimed to identify the association between quality of life (QOL), sense of belonging, and social support for people with mental disabilities living in remote islands with and without psychiatric hospitals.

Methods: This cross-sectional study included individuals with mental disabilities living in remote islands with and without psychiatric hospitals in Japan. Questionnaires, consisting of items regarding participant demographics, living conditions, use of social resources, the World Health Organization QOL Assessment 26, the Japanese version of the Duke Social Support Index (DSSI-J), and the Sense of Belonging Scale for people with mental disorders, were distributed to these individuals. Binomial logistic regression analysis was conducted to analyze data from two groups, one with psychiatric hospitals on the island and one without psychiatric hospitals.

Results: A total of 77 valid responses were received. Among the respondents, 48 (62.3%) were male and 29 (37.7%) were female, with a mean age of 55.3 years. Further, 43 (55.8%) and 34 (44.2%) respondents resided in islands with and without psychiatric hospitals, respectively. Individuals with mental disabilities living on a remote island with psychiatric hospitals had significantly higher emotional, instrumental, and cognitive-evaluative support as well as psychological and physical QOL. Binomial logistic regression analysis that compared scales for remote islands with and without psychiatric hospitals revealed that living on a remote island with psychiatric hospitals was significantly associated with higher QOL (odds ratio = 2.198, 95% confidence interval: 1.095–4.413). No significant differences in the DSSI-J and sense of belonging were observed.

Conclusion: The availability of psychiatric hospitals affected the QOL of people with mental disabilities living in remote islands. Further, outreach, local understanding, and support from family and friends are important for a fulfilling life for such individuals.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 22**[P-22-02] Involuntary Psychiatric Admission in East Asia: A Case-Vignette-Based Comparative Analysis in Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan**

*Kei Kobayashi^{1,2}, Eisuke Sakakibara¹, Shinsuke Kondo¹, Kanna Sugiura², Keijin Yamamura³, Kaori Usui², Mayui Nara², Satoe Takashima², Asami Matsunaga², Chiyo Fujii², Kyoto Kasai¹, Toshiya Murai³
 (1. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, The University of Tokyo (Japan), 2. Department of Community Mental Health & Law, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Graduate School of Medicine, Kyoto University (Japan))

キーワード : Involuntary admission、East Asia、Cross-national comparison、Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD)

In recent years, discussions on Japan's mental health care system have been advancing, influenced by multiple factors including the ratification of the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities (CRPD) and its subsequent Concluding Observations. A 2022 report by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare emphasized the need to establish a seamless, community-based support system that enables individuals with mental health challenges to live safely in their communities aligned with their preferences and needs. The report also called for revisions to both inpatient and community care, including a review of "Involuntary Hospitalization for Medical Care and Protection (Iryo-hogo)" from a rights-protection perspective. Key areas for consideration included the legitimacy of non-consensual admission, the family burden, and cross-national comparisons. As part of a government-funded study, we examined legal and procedural frameworks for involuntary psychiatric admission across seven regions: Japan, South Korea, Taiwan, England, France, Germany, and three Canadian provinces. This poster focuses on the East Asian context, comparing Japan, South Korea, and Taiwan—three jurisdictions with distinct yet regionally situated mental health systems. We used carefully structured case vignettes based on challenging situations for Japanese clinicians, aiming to explore how similar cases might be approached under differing legal and clinical frameworks. To understand how decisions regarding involuntary admission are made and implemented, we conducted interviews with clinicians involved in these processes across each setting's mental health system. Our findings reveal both jurisdiction-specific differences as well as shared challenges in balancing patient rights, safety, and care delivery. This poster aims to inform ongoing international discussions on mental health system design, with reference to the evolving expectations outlined in the CRPD.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 22**[P-22-03] Development of Contraceptive Education Program for Labor Migrants and Students from Vietnam***UKAWA Ko¹ (1. Taisho University (Japan))

キーワード : Labor Migrants、Vietnam、SRHR

As of the end of June 2024, the largest number of foreigners living in Japan were from China, followed by those from Vietnam. Their status of residence is Technical Intern Training or Specified Technical Skill. A characteristic of Vietnamese immigrants is that the male-female ratio is almost equal, and many are in their youth, which is a time when sexual activity becomes more active. After 2019, the Diet began discussing "Issues of unwanted pregnancy and childbirth of labor immigrants and foreign students staying in Japan." Therefore, a preliminary survey for developing "Psychological Education to Protect Sexual and Reproductive Health and Rights of Vietnamese People" was conducted from 2019 to 2020. The survey conducted in two technical intern-sending institutions (national and private) in Vietnam revealed the following. (1) Vietnamese people have a low level of understanding of contraceptive methods, (2) Vietnamese people do not have information on how to obtain modern contraceptives (birth control methods) after arriving in Japan, (3) Vietnamese people have few opportunities to learn how to utilize necessary medical services in Japan, (4) Vietnamese women have difficulty in taking a positive attitude toward contraception, and (5) In the event of unwanted pregnancy, many Vietnamese people choose to have an abortion even in their home country. A video for "Contraceptive Education for Vietnamese Living in Japan" was created in response to these results. In addition, from 2022 to 2024, we conducted psychoeducation programs using the video at five technical internship-sending institutions (national and private) in Vietnam. We also measured changes in knowledge of "sexual and reproductive health and rights" before and after the programs. Based on the results of this study, we will discuss the challenges of culturally sensitive sex education for foreign residents.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23

[P-23-01]

Co-Designing a Pharmacist-Led Wellness and Wellbeing Service for Long-Term Condition Patients with Subthreshold Depression and Anxiety

*Patrick Cabasag¹, Frederick Sundram², Amy Hai Yan Chan¹, Kebede Beyene³, Holly Wilson¹, Jeff Harrison¹ (1. School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland (New Zealand), 2. Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland (New Zealand), 3. Department of Pharmaceutical and Administrative Sciences, University of Health Sciences and Pharmacy in St Louis, St Louis, MO (United States of America))

[P-23-02]

Diagnostic Distribution of Antidepressant Users: Findings from the REAP-AD3 Study

*Huang-Li Lin¹, Yueh-Pin Lin², Tian-Mei Si³, Roy Abraham Kalliyalil⁴, Andi J Tanra⁵, Amir Hossein Jalali Nadoushan⁶, Toshiya Inada⁷, Seon-Cheol Park^{8,9}, Kok Yoon Chee¹⁰, Afzal Javed¹¹, Kang Sim¹², Kuan-Lun Huang¹³, Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹⁴, Norman Sartorius¹⁵, Mian-Yoon Chong¹⁶, Naotaka Shinfuku¹⁷, Takahiro A. Kato¹⁸, *Shih-Ku Lin^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan), 3. Institute of Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, China (China), 4. Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India (India), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar 90245, Indonesia (Indonesia), 6. Psychiatry Department, Mental Health Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (Iran), 7. Department of Psychiatry, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Aichi, Nagoya, Japan (Japan), 8. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 9. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Guri, Republic of Korea (Korea), 10. Department of Psychiatry & Mental Health, Tunku Abdul Rahman Institute of Neurosciences, Kuala Lumpur Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Malaysia), 11. Pakistan Psychiatric Research Centre, Fountain House, Lahore, Pakistan (Pakistan), 12. Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, Singapore (Singapore), 13. Tsaojun Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Nantou, Taiwan (Taiwan), 14. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (Thailand), 15. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs, Geneva, Switzerland (Switzerland), 16. Regency Specialist Hospital, Johor, Malaysia (Malaysia), 17. School of Human Sciences, Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan), 18. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan))

[P-23-03]

Identification and Association of Sociodemographic Profile and Clinical Characteristics of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) referred by the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) in the Outpatient Section of National Center for Mental Health from January 2020 to December 2022

*Francisco IV Gabriel Bolinao¹, Robert Roy Mapa¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

[P-23-04]

Descriptive Study of Service Users with Movement Disorder Seen at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health, Philippines

*Ryan Lazatin¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

[P-23-05]

Descriptive Study of Service Users with Movement Disorder Seen at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health, Philippines "Grant Contest2"

*Ryan Lazatin¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

[P-23-06]

Negotiating Normalcy and Patienthood: A Dialectical View of Mental Illness Narratives among Indian Women with Psychiatric Diagnoses

*Annie Baxi Baxi¹ (1. Ashoka University (India))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23

[P-23-01] Co-Designing a Pharmacist-Led Wellness and Wellbeing Service for Long-Term Condition Patients with Subthreshold Depression and Anxiety

*Patrick Cabasag¹, Frederick Sundram², Amy Hai Yan Chan¹, Kebede Beyene³, Holly Wilson¹, Jeff Harrison¹ (1. School of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland (New Zealand), 2. Department of Psychological Medicine, Faculty of Medical and Health Sciences, The University of Auckland, Auckland (New Zealand), 3. Department of Pharmaceutical and Administrative Sciences, University of Health Sciences and Pharmacy in St Louis, St Louis, MO (United States of America))

キーワード : depression、anxiety、chronic disease、community pharmacy services、primary care

Subthreshold depression and anxiety are prevalent conditions that cause distress and significantly impact the quality of life of individuals. If left untreated, up to 35% of individuals may develop clinically diagnosed mental health conditions. Subthreshold conditions are often linked with long-term conditions (LTCs). Community pharmacists, who already have an established rapport and regular contact with LTC patients, are in a unique position to address these conditions.

The aim of this research is to design a pharmacist-led service for LTC patients experiencing subthreshold depression and anxiety.

A co-design approach was taken to service design, involving community pharmacists, key stakeholders – including policymakers and health professionals – and consumers. The barriers and facilitators to implementation were identified through qualitative interviews and mapped using the Consolidated Framework for Implementation Research (CFIR) domains. The service was iteratively refined through feedback from the advisory group and interview participants.

The service model uses the Patient Health Questionnaire - 9 (PHQ-9) and Generalised Anxiety Disorder 7-item scale (GAD-7) to screen participants for subthreshold depression and anxiety. Depending on how participants screen in these questionnaires, participants will be managed appropriately. The main intervention component is Focused Acceptance and Commitment Therapy (FACT), with self-help cognitive behavioural therapy (CBT) resources and referral as the other management options.

There is potential for community pharmacies to play a key role in addressing subthreshold depression and anxiety in LTC patients. Future research would need to investigate the feasibility of the proposed service. If shown to be feasible, subsequent studies should evaluate the effectiveness and cost-effectiveness of the service.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23**[P-23-02] Diagnostic Distribution of Antidepressant Users: Findings from the REAP-AD3 Study**

*Huang-Li Lin¹, Yueh-Pin Lin², Tian-Mei Si³, Roy Abraham Kalliyalil⁴, Andi J Tanra⁵, Amir Hossein Jalali Nadoushan⁶, Toshiya Inada⁷, Seon-Cheol Park^{8,9}, Kok Yoon Chee¹⁰, Afzal Javed¹¹, Kang Sim¹², Kuan-Lun Huang¹³, Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹⁴, Norman Sartorius¹⁵, Mian-Yoon Chong¹⁶, Naotaka Shinfuku¹⁷, Takahiro A. Kato¹⁸, *Shih-Ku Lin^{1,2} (1. Department of Psychiatry, Linkou Chang Gung Memorial Hospital, Taoyuan, Taiwan (Taiwan), 2. Taipei City Hospital and Psychiatric Center, Taipei, Taiwan (Taiwan), 3. Institute of Mental Health, Peking University, Beijing, China (China), 4. Pushpagiri Institute of Medical Sciences and Research Centre, Thiruvalla, Kerala, India (India), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Hasanuddin University, Makassar 90245, Indonesia (Indonesia), 6. Psychiatry Department, Mental Health Research Center, Iran University of Medical Sciences, Tehran, Iran (Iran), 7. Department of Psychiatry, Nagoya University Graduate School of Medicine, Aichi, Nagoya, Japan (Japan), 8. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 9. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Guri, Republic of Korea (Korea), 10. Department of Psychiatry & Mental Health, Tunku Abdul Rahman Institute of Neurosciences, Kuala Lumpur Hospital, Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia (Malaysia), 11. Pakistan Psychiatric Research Centre, Fountain House, Lahore, Pakistan (Pakistan), 12. Institute of Mental Health, Buangkok Green Medical Park, Singapore (Singapore), 13. Tsaojun Psychiatric Center, Ministry of Health and Welfare, Nantou, Taiwan (Taiwan), 14. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok, Thailand (Thailand), 15. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs, Geneva, Switzerland (Switzerland), 16. Regency Specialist Hospital, Johor, Malaysia (Malaysia), 17. School of Human Sciences, Seinan Gakuin University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan), 18. Department of Neuropsychiatry, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Kyushu University, Fukuoka, Japan (Japan))

キーワード : Antidepressants use、 diagnostic distribution、 training background

Background: Antidepressants are a category of psychotropic medications primarily indicated for major depression and anxiety-related disorders. In this study, we report the diagnostic distribution of patients receiving antidepressant treatment from the third survey of "The Research on East Asia Psychotropic Prescription Patterns for Antidepressants (REAP-AD).

Method: A cross-sectional survey of antidepressant prescription patterns was conducted from 2022 to 2023 in 11 countries in Asia, including China, India, Indonesia, Iran, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Pakistan, Singapore, Taiwan, and Thailand. Demographics, clinical questionnaires, and prescribing medication information were collected through a unified data form using a web-based key-in system with a convenience sampling method.

Results: A total of 4,587 patients were enrolled. The most common diagnosis was Major Depression (F32, F33, 57.7%), followed by Anxiety-Related Disorders (F40, F41, 12.1%), Schizophrenia (F20, 5.5%), Bipolar Disorder (F31, 5.1%), Dysthymic Disorder (F34, 4.1%), Substance Use Disorder (F1x, 2.5%), Obsessive-Compulsive Disorder (F42, 2.4%), Adjustment Disorders (F43, 2.2%), Organic Mental Disorder (F0x, 2.2%), Schizoaffective Disorder (F25, 1.3%), and Others (5.0%). The individual diagnostic rates varied significantly among countries. Selective Serotonin Reuptake Inhibitors are the most commonly used antidepressants overall.

Conclusion: Antidepressants are widely utilized for symptomatic treatment beyond major

depression and anxiety-related disorders. The variation in diagnostic distribution may be attributed to several factors: the diverse training backgrounds of psychiatrists, the availability and cost of medications, patient characteristics, and the local healthcare reimbursement systems in each country. Future research should explore the clinical outcomes of such diverse usage to better inform healthcare practices and policies.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23

[P-23-03] Identification and Association of Sociodemographic Profile and Clinical Characteristics of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFW) referred by the Overseas Workers Welfare Administration (OWWA) in the Outpatient Section of National Center for Mental Health from January 2020 to December 2022

*Francisco IV Gabriel Bolinao¹, Robert Roy Mapa¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

キーワード：OFWs、OWWA、Sociodemographic profile、Clinical characteristics、Mental health

Introduction: The mental health of Overseas Filipino Workers (OFWs), one of the highest recipient of migrant worker remittances in the world, represents a critical area of concern, warranting in-depth investigation due to the unique stressors and challenges inherent in their work and living conditions abroad.

Objective: This study aims to identify risk factors and determinants for mental disorders among OFWs, given their significant contribution to the Philippine economy and their vulnerability to mental health issues.

Methods: A retrospective, descriptive, quantitative study was conducted to identify and measure an association of the sociodemographic profile and clinical characteristics of 70 OFWs referred by the OWWA to the adult outpatient section of the National Center Mental Health (NCMH) from January 2020 to December 2022 using the Chi Square Test ($p < 0.005$).

Results: Majority of the OFWs referred to the center belong to the working age group, females, Roman Catholics, from the National Capital Region, reached secondary education, and worked as domestic helpers in Middle Eastern countries. Most had a diagnosis belonging to schizophrenia spectrum disorders and bipolar affective disorders. The findings revealed that civil status of OFWs exhibited an association to medical illnesses, while those from certain countries faced greater risks for both physical and mental health concerns, likely due to varying labor conditions and occupational hazards. Additionally, the strong association between religion and psychiatric diagnoses suggests that cultural and spiritual factors influence the perception and expression of mental health conditions, potentially impacting help-seeking behaviors.

Conclusion: The predominance of severe psychiatric illnesses, such as schizophrenia spectrum disorders and bipolar affective disorder with psychotic symptoms, underscores the urgent need for targeted mental health interventions for repatriated OFWs. Programs, policies and monitoring systems for repatriated OFWs should be strengthened and focused on the specific sociodemographic profile and clinical characteristics identified.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23**[P-23-04] Descriptive Study of Service Users with Movement Disorder Seen at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health, Philippines**

*Ryan Lazatin¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

キーワード：Movement disorders、extrapyramidal symptoms、psychiatry、neuropsychiatry、psychotropic side effects

OBJECTIVES: To describe the most common movement disorders seen among service users, along with their demographic characteristics, at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health; **METHODOLOGY:** A retrospective descriptive chart review was conducted on service users with movement disorder diagnoses seen from September 2019 to September 2023. Data on sociodemographic attributes, clinical presentations, comorbidities, medications, and diagnoses were extracted using a standardized collection form. Descriptive statistics including frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations were computed using Stata 17 BE; **RESULTS:** A total of 112 service users were included. The mean age was 43.9 years (SD = 19.64); the majority were male (61.1%) and unemployed (81.25%). Tremor (49.11%) was the most common initial clinical impression, while Parkinson's disease (36.61%) was the most frequent neurologic diagnosis. Psychiatric comorbidities were present in 57.14% of cases, most commonly schizophrenia (21.43%) and bipolar affective disorder (14.29%). Second-generation antipsychotics were prescribed in 42.86% of service users, with corresponding diagnoses of drug-induced tremors, parkinsonism, and dystonia; and **CONCLUSION:** This baselining study provides initial evidence on the burden and characteristics of movement disorders in a national mental health setting. The findings emphasize the need for integrated neuropsychiatric care and highlight the influence of psychiatric medications on movement disorders. Future studies should explore associations using analytical methods and extend data collection across multiple centers.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23**[P-23-05] Descriptive Study of Service Users with Movement Disorder Seen at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health, Philippines "Grant Contest2"**

*Ryan Lazatin¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

キーワード：Movement disorders、extrapyramidal symptoms、psychiatry、neuropsychiatry、psychotropic side effects

OBJECTIVES: To describe the most common movement disorders seen among service users, along with their demographic characteristics, at the Neurology Out-Patient Section of the National Center for Mental Health; **METHODOLOGY:** A retrospective descriptive chart review was conducted on service users with movement disorder diagnoses seen from September 2019 to September 2023. Data on sociodemographic attributes, clinical presentations, comorbidities, medications, and diagnoses were extracted using a standardized collection form. Descriptive statistics including frequencies, percentages, means, and standard deviations were computed using Stata 17 BE; **RESULTS:** A total of 112 service users were included. The mean age was 43.9 years (SD = 19.64); the majority were male (61.1%) and unemployed (81.25%). Tremor (49.11%) was the most common initial clinical impression, while Parkinson's disease (36.61%) was the most frequent neurologic diagnosis. Psychiatric comorbidities were present in 57.14% of cases, most commonly schizophrenia (21.43%) and bipolar affective disorder (14.29%). Second-generation antipsychotics were prescribed in 42.86% of service users, with corresponding diagnoses of drug-induced tremors, parkinsonism, and dystonia; and **CONCLUSION:** This baselining study provides initial evidence on the burden and characteristics of movement disorders in a national mental health setting. The findings emphasize the need for integrated neuropsychiatric care and highlight the influence of psychiatric medications on movement disorders. Future studies should explore associations using analytical methods and extend data collection across multiple centers.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 23

[P-23-06] Negotiating Normalcy and Patienthood: A Dialectical View of Mental Illness Narratives among Indian Women with Psychiatric Diagnoses

*Annie Baxi Baxi¹ (1. Ashoka University (India))

キーワード：Psychiatric Narratives、Women and Health、Relational Distress

This paper explores how discourses of normalcy and patienthood shape illness narratives of Indian women psychiatric patients. Drawing on in-depth interviews and focus group discussions with ten women receiving inpatient psychiatric care in New Delhi, a discursive thematic analysis was conducted to understand how meanings of illness are constructed and embodied. A key finding is the dialectical movement in their narratives between the role of a "patient" and that of a "normal," relationally functional woman, illuminating the tensions between biomedical framings of illness and lived cultural realities.. Rather than treating constructs like self-sacrifice, domesticity, caregiving or emotionality as predisposing factors to illness, the paper examines how these notions are integral to participant's sense of their distress, maintain relational identities, and reassert a sense of moral worth. The analysis highlights the dialectical tension between illness and normalcy, where the desire to return to socially valued roles coexists with an embodied experience of incapacity. This study contributes to the growing literature on cultural idioms of distress and offers critical implications for feminist, community-based, and culturally competent mental health care.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24

[P-24-01]

Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease and risk of depression in young adults: A nationwide population-based cohort study

*Eunyoung Kim¹, Su-Min Jeong, Sang Jin Rhee Rhee, Kyu Na Lee, Kyungdo Han (1. Department of Human Systems Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-24-02]

Alterations in Neurotransmitter-Related Brain Networks in Schizophrenia During Auditory Speech Stimulation

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

[P-24-03]

Conceptualization of Recovery from Eating Disorders: A Qualitative Study Based on Interviews with Recovered Individuals

*Akie Nakayama¹, Masaru Takahashi¹ (1. Ochanomizu University (Japan))

[P-24-04]

The Association between Hemoglobin Level and Risk of Developing Dementia : National Health Screening Cohort(NHIS-HEALS) in Korea

*SEONG HWAN KIM¹, Ho Chan Kim², Hyun Soo Kim¹ (1. Dong-A University (Korea), 2. Kosin University (Korea))

[P-24-05]

Association between auditory impairment and risk of VLOSLP: a multicenter, retrospective cohort study

*Young Tak Jo¹ (1. Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

[P-24-06]

Acculturation and Psychological Distress Among Adolescents in the United States: A Cross-Racial Analysis Using California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Franco Valencia¹, *Karin Kai Wing Wang¹, So Hee Naomi Ahn¹, Thirumagal Gowrikanthan¹, Jasmin Choi¹, Lester Andrew Uy¹, Armaan Jamal¹, Nitya Rajeshuni^{1,2}, Robert Huang^{1,3}, Gloria Kim^{1,3}, Malathi Srinivasan^{1,3}, Latha Palaniappan^{1,3}, Steven Sust^{1,4} (1. Stanford Center for Asian Health Research and Education (United States of America), 2. Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America), 3. Department of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America), 4. Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America))

[P-24-07]

Aspects of Experiential Knowledge Accompanying Recovery among Survivors of Substance Use Disorder: A phenomenological study

*Ayako Yamashita¹, Yasuaki Akasaki¹ (1. School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24

[P-24-01] Metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease and risk of depression in young adults: A nationwide population-based cohort study

*Eunyoung Kim¹, Su-Min Jeong, Sang Jin Rhee Rhee, Kyu Na Lee, Kyungdo Han (1. Department of Human Systems Medicine, Seoul National University College of Medicine, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : depression、steatotic liver disease、alcohol

The prevalence of both steatotic liver disease (SLD) and depression is rising rapidly among young adults. This study aimed to evaluate the long-term risk of developing depression based on newly defined SLD subtypes, including metabolic dysfunction-associated steatotic liver disease (MASLD), and to assess the impact of alcohol consumption. We analyzed data from 6,226,824 young adults aged 20–39 years who underwent health screenings between 2009 and 2012, using the Korean National Health Insurance Service database. SLD was defined by a fatty liver index of 30 or higher and classified into five subtypes: MASLD, MASLD with increased alcohol intake (MetALD), alcohol-related liver disease (ALD) with cardiometabolic risk factors, MASLD with other combined etiology, and non-MASLD. Depression was identified using ICD-10 codes F32–33 over a median follow-up period of 10.4 years. All SLD subtypes were associated with an increased risk of depression compared to individuals without SLD. The highest hazard ratio (HR) was seen in MASLD with other combined etiology (HR 1.48), followed by ALD (HR 1.34), MetALD (HR 1.14), and MASLD (HR 1.03). Heavy alcohol use significantly raised depression risk regardless of cardiometabolic status, while mild alcohol consumption showed a protective effect, forming a J-shaped association. Stratified analyses revealed that females and individuals under 30 years had a higher susceptibility to depression in the presence of SLD. In conclusion, newly defined SLD subtypes carry varying risks for developing depression in young adults. These findings improve understanding of the role of alcohol, metabolic health, and liver disease etiology in mental health outcomes. The results highlight the importance of integrated screening and early mental health interventions for individuals with SLD, especially among high-risk subgroups.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24**[P-24-02] Alterations in Neurotransmitter-Related Brain Networks in Schizophrenia During Auditory Speech Stimulation**

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

キーワード：Schizophrenia、Auditory verbal hallucinations、Receptor-enriched analysis of functional connectivity by targets、Partial Least Squares Correlation

Auditory verbal hallucinations (AVH) are a hallmark symptom of schizophrenia, associated with extensive alterations in functional brain networks. Prior research has suggested that the core pathophysiological mechanisms of schizophrenia may involve the dysregulation of multiple neurotransmitter signaling pathways. Yet, the specific impact of various neurotransmitters or transporters on brain functional networks remains poorly understood. This study aimed to link neurotransmitter function to abnormal functional brain networks in schizophrenia under auditory stimulation, thereby deepening our understanding of the pathophysiological mechanisms at play and setting a foundation for future pharmacological interventions. Data were sourced from a publicly available dataset, including 46 schizophrenia patients (23 with frequent AVH and 23 without) and 25 age-, sex-, and IQ-matched healthy controls. Participants underwent fMRI scans while exposed to auditory stimuli including white noise, words, sentences, and reversed speech. This study utilized publicly available PET atlases for six neurotransmitters or transporters (DAT, 5-HTT, mGluR5, GABAa, NET, VACHT). The structural and functional MRI data were preprocessed using fMRIprep, followed by extraction of time series data for each brain region, and the application of REACT to identify neurotransmitter-related brain activity. The analysis revealed three distinct patterns of dysregulation in schizophrenia. Pattern 1 showed decreased variability across extensive brain networks, particularly during white noise exposure compared to speech stimuli. Pattern 2 demonstrated that abnormalities in neurotransmitter-related brain regions varied significantly with the auditory task, with reversed speech inducing opposite effects compared to other types of auditory stimuli. Pattern 3 revealed that the presence of AVH influenced abnormalities in neurotransmitter-related brain regions. By integrating molecular data on various receptors and transporters in the brain with fMRI analyses, this study elucidates how speech stimulation impacts activation in different neurotransmitter-related brain regions. These findings enhance our understanding of the relationship between schizophrenia and neurotransmitter receptors or transporters, providing a theoretical basis for future exploration of multi-receptor or multi-medication treatment strategies.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24

[P-24-03] Conceptualization of Recovery from Eating Disorders: A Qualitative Study Based on Interviews with Recovered Individuals

*Akie Nakayama¹, Masaru Takahashi¹ (1. Ochanomizu University (Japan))

キーワード : Eating disorders、Conceptualization of Recovery、Qualitative Study

This study aimed to explore how individuals with eating disorders conceptualize recovery. The study involved nine female participants who self-identified as having recovered from an eating disorder and had been symptom-free from eating disorders or other psychiatric conditions for a minimum of two years. Individual semi-structured interviews were conducted, enabling participants to articulate their recovery journey from the onset of their disorder to the point of self-recognition as recovered. The data were analyzed utilizing the Modified Grounded Theory Approach (Kinoshita, 2003). Five core elements emerged as central to the conceptualization of recovery. Firstly, participants distinctly recognized their ability to eat "normally," signifying both an objective and subjective absence of symptoms. Secondly, they experienced a sense of continuity between their past and present selves and accepted themselves as "good enough." Thirdly, they prioritized themselves in their lives and aspired towards the future, moving away from prioritizing others. Fourthly, they acquired social roles and experienced a sense of belonging. Fifthly, they perceived recovery as an ongoing and perpetual process. These findings suggest that recovery is a highly subjective experience that cannot be fully defined using objective criteria alone. Therefore, clinicians should refrain from imposing a fixed image or direction of recovery and instead respect individual differences. Furthermore, as all participants reported various challenges even after full remission, continuous support was deemed essential beyond the acute phase.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24**[P-24-04] The Association between Hemoglobin Level and Risk of Developing Dementia : National Health Screening Cohort(NHIS-HEALS) in Korea**

*SEONG HWAN KIM¹, Ho Chan Kim², Hyun Soo Kim¹ (1. Dong-A University (Korea), 2. Kosin University (Korea))

キーワード : Hemoglobin、Dementia、Aging、NHIS、ICD-10

Research Purpose

The global aging population is raising concerns about the onset of dementia. The current treatment for dementia is lacking in fundamental treatment as it focuses on slowing the decline in function rather than improving symptoms. It is necessary to identify and adjust risk factors in advance in the preventive aspect of dementia, and several previous studies have shown that abnormal hemoglobin can increase the risk of dementia. Therefore, this study aims to investigate the association between hemoglobin levels and the risk of developing dementia by gender using a population-based cohort in Korea.

Study Participants and Methods

The study was conducted in 515,000 people aged from 40 to 79 years using National Health Examination Cohort (NHIS-HEALS) data based on the National Health Insurance (KNHI) program in South Korea. Subjects were followed up until December 31th, 2019. The independent variable was hemoglobin level, and it was analyzed by dividing it into quintiles according to the hemoglobin level, excluding the top 1% and the bottom 1%. The dependent variable was dementia, defined using the International Classification of Diseases (ICD-10) code and drug prescription information. This study was analyzed separately between men and women, and the relationship between hemoglobin levels and dementia incidence was investigated by adjusting various covariate variables.

Results

After adjusting for age, sex, body mass index, residence, smoking status, drinking status, regular exercise, income level, hypertension, diabetes, dyslipidemia, depression history, and the Charlson comorbidity index (CCI), the risk of developing dementia increased when the hemoglobin level was lower or higher than the baseline. In particular, in dementia, including all causes, the hazard ratio of developing dementia gradually increased as the hemoglobin level decreased. In addition, the U-shaped relationship in which the incidence of dementia increases when hemoglobin levels are low or high was more pronounced in women.

Conclusion

Hemoglobin levels were identified as independent risk factors affecting the incidence of dementia. When the hemoglobin level was low or high, the incidence of dementia increased.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)**Poster 24****[P-24-05] Association between auditory impairment and risk of VLOSLP: a multicenter, retrospective cohort study***Young Tak Jo¹ (1. Kangdong Sacred Heart Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : VLOSLP、Schizophrenia、Auditory impairment、Common data model

Introduction: Very late-onset schizophrenia-like psychosis (VLOSLP) is defined as schizophrenia-like psychosis with onset after 60 years of age. It is a major functional psychosis in older adults, significantly impairing independence and quality of life. Growing evidence suggests sensory deprivation, especially hearing loss, may precipitate psychosis in later life. However, large-scale, population-based studies examining this relationship remain limited.

Methods: We conducted a retrospective cohort study using the Korean Observational Medical Outcomes Partnership Common Data Model (OMOP-CDM), which harmonizes electronic health records from over 50 million patients. Adults with documented auditory impairment were 1:2 propensity-score matched with controls without hearing loss based on age, sex, comorbidities, medication exposure, laboratory results, and composite risk scores. Incident VLOSLP cases were tracked following a one-year lag period. Center-specific Cox regression models were pooled using random-effects meta-analysis.

Results: A total of 11,722 hearing-impaired patients and 20,111 propensity score-matched controls from six medical centers were included. The analysis revealed a significantly increased risk of developing VLOSLP in patients with auditory impairment (Hazard ratio [HR] = 1.48; 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.10 – 2.00; I² = 0.0%). Sensitivity analyses using 1:4 propensity score matching yielded consistent results (HR = 1.29; 95% CI = 1.00 – 1.67; I² = 0.0%), reinforcing the robustness of our findings across varying matching ratios.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate auditory impairment significantly increases the risk of VLOSLP, aligning with previous studies linking auditory impairment to psychosis. These results highlight the importance of routine auditory screening in elderly individuals and timely intervention with hearing aids if necessary. Further research is recommended to determine whether auditory rehabilitation through hearing aids can mitigate this risk by preserving sensory input and reducing vulnerability to late-life psychosis.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24

[P-24-06] Acculturation and Psychological Distress Among Adolescents in the United States: A Cross-Racial Analysis Using California Health Interview Survey (CHIS)

Franco Valencia¹, *Karin Kai Wing Wang¹, So Hee Naomi Ahn¹, Thirumagal Gowrikanthan¹, Jasmin Choi¹, Lester Andrew Uy¹, Armaan Jamal¹, Nitya Rajeshuni^{1,2}, Robert Huang^{1,3}, Gloria Kim^{1,3}, Malathi Srinivasan^{1,3}, Latha Palaniappan^{1,3}, Steven Sust^{1,4} (1. Stanford Center for Asian Health Research and Education (United States of America), 2. Department of Pediatrics, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America), 3. Department of Medicine, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America), 4. Department of Psychiatry and Behavioral Sciences, Stanford University School of Medicine (United States of America))

キーワード : Acculturation、Adolescent Mental Health、Immigrants、Racial Disparities、Language

Mental health challenges affect one in five adolescents in the U.S., yet the relationship between acculturation and mental health among immigrant youth remains underexplored. This study examines how acculturation-related factors relate to psychological distress among adolescents across racial groups in California.

We analyzed data from 4,366 adolescents aged 12–17 using CHIS data from 2019 to 2022. Participants self-identified as White, African American, American Indian/Alaska Native, Asian, Hispanic, Pacific Islander/Other Single Race, or Multiracial. Psychological distress in the past year was assessed using the Kessler 6 scale. Acculturation was defined by nativity status, years lived in the U.S., and language(s) spoken at home. Survey-weighted logistic regression models were used to assess associations, adjusting for race, sex, age, and parental education.

Compared to White adolescents, African American, Asian, and Hispanic youth had lower odds of reporting psychological distress (OR = 0.36, 95% CI [0.21, 0.65], OR = 0.58 [0.44, 0.77], OR = 0.73 [0.60, 0.90]). Female adolescents were twice as likely to report distress (OR = 1.98 [1.67, 2.34]). Older age (OR = 1.14 [1.09, 1.19]) and parental higher education (OR = 1.39 [1.15, 1.68]) were also associated with increased odds of distress. Speaking one foreign language at home (OR = 0.55 [0.26, 1.19]) and living for 15+ years in the U.S. (OR = 0.72 [0.28, 1.89]) appeared protective, while speaking multiple foreign languages was associated with elevated risk (OR = 1.36 [0.90, 2.06]).

Though not at conventional levels of significance, monolingualism at home and longer U.S. residence may be protective against psychological distress, while bilingualism could reflect stress from the parent–child acculturation gap. Targeted efforts are therefore needed to address mental health challenges related to acculturation.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 24

[P-24-07] Aspects of Experiential Knowledge Accompanying Recovery among Survivors of Substance Use Disorder: A phenomenological study

*Ayako Yamashita¹, Yasuaki Akasaki¹ (1. School of Health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Kagoshima University (Japan))

キーワード : Substance use disorder、Recovery、Survivor

Background: Individuals with substance use disorders may continue to experience difficulties with daily life, even after overcoming drug dependency, making recovery support necessary to maintain a stable community life.

Purpose: This study aimed to clarify the experiential knowledge gained by survivors of substance use disorders during their recovery and contribute to the establishment of recovery support systems.

Methods: This qualitative study used a phenomenological design. Participants were recruited with the help of a self-help group representative for substance use disorders who introduced us to potential participants. Semi-structured interviews were conducted between October and November 2024. The survey items included personal characteristics: age, participation in self-help groups, age at diagnosis, treatment duration, and factors perceived as necessary for recovery. Data were analyzed using Colaizzi's phenomenological method. This study was approved by the Kagoshima University Epidemiological Research Ethics Committee.

Results: The participants had a mean age of 41.8 ± 10.1 years. The following five themes were identified as triggers for recovery: encounters with role models; crisis management against relapse; healing through natural environments experienced sensorially; experiences that enhance self-esteem; and pursuit of new value systems for living.

Conclusion: Our findings indicate that recovery from substance use disorders requires encounters with role models and trustworthy healthcare professionals as well as spiritual healing of the mind and body in safe and secure environments.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-01]

Electrophysiological changes in depressive patients with non-suicidal self-injury: An event-related potential study and source analysis

*Sehoon Shim¹, Sangwoo Hahn² (1. SOONCHUNHYANG UNIV. CHEONAN HOSPITAL (Korea), 2. SOONCHUNHYANG UNIV. HOSPITAL (Korea))

[P-36-02]

Effective Management of Severe Aggression and Self-Injurious Behaviours with Clozapine in Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Intellectual Disability

*Hui Xin Jenies Foo¹, Jiaqian Sun¹, Sajith Sreedharan Geetha¹ (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-36-03]

Development of a visual assessment tool for screening major depressive episodes

*Phannaratch Sritongkum¹, Sirirat Kooptiwoot¹, Woraphat Ratthaapha¹ (1. Faculty of medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol Univ. (Thailand))

[P-36-04]

Survey research on the development of employment support apps for people with disabilities

*Miki MARUTANI Marutani¹, Chie Usui², Hiroo Wada², Gensei Ishimura³ (1. National Institute of Public Health (Japan), 2. Juntendo University (Japan), 3. Professional University of Information and Management for Innovation (Japan))

[P-36-05]

Habenular Abnormalities in Bipolar Disorder and Their Molecular Correlates: A Multimodal Imaging Study

*Meng xuan Qiao¹, Hua Yu¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital and School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-36-06]

Expectancy Violation Enhances Inhibitory Learning in Personalized Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy for Panic Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial

*Daeyoung Roh¹, Ki Won Jang¹, Han Wool Jung² (1. Hallym University (Korea), 2. Yonsei University (Korea))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36**[P-36-01] Electrophysiological changes in depressive patients with non-suicidal self-injury: An event-related potential study and source analysis**

*Sehoon Shim¹, Sangwoo Hahn² (1. SOONCHUNHYANG UNIV. CHEONAN HOSPITAL (Korea), 2. SOONCHUNHYANG UNIV. HOSPITAL (Korea))

キーワード : Interpersonal Relations、 NSSI、 ERP、 EEG、 Depression

Introduction: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) is increasingly being observed among adolescents as a maladaptive coping mechanism for alleviating emotional distress. Despite its high prevalence, the neurobiological underpinnings that link interpersonal distress to cognitive control deficits remain underexplored. Electroencephalography (EEG) studies suggest that the no-go P3 component may serve as a biomarker for impulsivity and response inhibition, offering insights into the mechanisms underlying NSSI behaviors. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between psychological characteristics, neural activity, and cognitive control in adolescents with NSSI and healthy controls (HC).
Methods: A total of 51 adolescents with NSSI and 50 HC were recruited. Psychological characteristics were assessed using standardized scales including the Interpersonal Needs Questionnaire (INQ) and Short UPPS-P Impulsivity Scale (SUPPS-P). EEG were recorded during a go/no-go task to measure P3 amplitudes. Source analysis was performed to localize the neural activity. Group differences were analyzed using ANCOVA to control for depression and anxiety, followed by partial correlation and mediation analyses to evaluate the relationships among the variables.
Results: The NSSI group exhibited significantly lower no-go P3 amplitudes at all electrodes than the HC group ($p < 0.001$), even after controlling for depression and anxiety. No-go P3 amplitudes negatively correlated with INQ scores, suggesting that interpersonal distress affected response inhibition. Source analysis revealed reduced neural activity in the right superior frontal gyrus, the inferior parietal gyrus, and other regions associated with cognitive control and emotional regulation in the NSSI group. However, these differences disappeared after adjusting for depression and anxiety, indicating their potential mediating roles.
Conclusions: These findings highlight the interplay between interpersonal distress, depression, anxiety, and cognitive control deficits among adolescents with NSSI. Future longitudinal studies are needed to confirm these pathways and explore therapeutic interventions targeting interpersonal distress and emotional regulation to mitigate NSSI.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-02] Effective Management of Severe Aggression and Self-Injurious Behaviours with Clozapine in Adults with Autism Spectrum Disorder and Intellectual Disability

*Hui Xin Jenies Foo¹, Jiaqian Sun¹, Sajith Sreedharan Geetha¹ (1. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

キーワード : Clozapine、Neurodevelopmental Disorders、Aggression、Autism、Intellectual Disabilities

Introduction:

Clozapine, effective in managing aggression in treatment-resistant schizophrenia, has shown promise for severe aggression in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD), where pharmacological options are limited. We report two adult cases with ASD and intellectual disability (ID) who showed significant improvement in aggression and self-injurious behaviours (SIB) following clozapine treatment.

Methods:

Two male patients (aged 28 and 32) with ASD and ID were admitted to a specialist unit due to severe aggression and SIB unresponsive to behavioural therapy and psychotropics, including risperidone. Clozapine was initiated with family's agreement in patient's best interest. Symptoms were tracked using HoNOS-LD and BPI-S, pre-and post-treatment (4 months).

Results:

The first patient (28yo) was treated with 250mg/day. His HoNOS-LD score dropped from 25 to 17, with reduction in aggression (4 to 2), SIB (4 to 0), and relationship problems (4 to 2). BPI-S scores reported reduction in aggression (29 to 6) and SIB (4 to 1). He no longer required physical restraints, engaged in therapy, and improved family interactions, prompting discharge planning.

The second patient (32yo), received 400mg/day. His HoNOS-LD improved from 32 to 25, with aggression reduced (2 to 1), SIB (3 to 1), and better self-care (3 to 2). BPI-S showed aggression reduced (18 to 11) and SIB resolved completely (7 to 0). He showed enhanced participation in therapeutic sessions and outings.

Both experienced sedation and mild tachycardia, resolved through dose adjustment. Blood monitoring showed no haematological complications.

Discussion:

Clozapine led to marked reductions in both aggression and SIB, alongside functional improvements in therapy participation and social interactions with favourable safety profile observed. These cases underscore clozapine's potential in ASD, particularly when behavioural and conventional pharmacological interventions fail.

Conclusion:

These findings suggest clozapine may offer significant benefits in select ASD patients. Larger controlled studies are needed to confirm safety, efficacy, and optimal dosing.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-03] Development of a visual assessment tool for screening major depressive episodes

*Phannaratch Sritongkum¹, Sirirat Kooptiwoot¹, Woraphat Ratthaapha¹ (1. Faculty of medicine, Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol Univ. (Thailand))

キーワード：Thai-PHQ9、VSD、Depression、communication impairment

Background: Depression is a high-prevalence mental health condition; standardized screening tools are widely used to assess depressive symptoms. These tools rely on linguistic comprehension, which may present barriers for individuals with communication impairments. The researchers designed the novel visual screening depression tools (VSD) specifically for this population. **Objective:** This study aims to develop and evaluate the validity and reliability of VSD, designed to minimize linguistic demands and improve accessibility for populations with limited verbal communication. This pilot study was conducted in the Thai population to prove the validity of the tools in normal communication ability before using this tool with individuals with communication impairments in the next study.

Methods: Concepts from each item of the PHQ-9 were analyzed and translated into easy-understanding images, each accompanied by a short caption. The VSD was administered alongside the Thai version of the PHQ-9 to 505 participants with normal Thai communication ability in the OPD unit of Siriraj Hospital. Psychometric analysis was used for statistical analyses. **Results:** The result of the VSD was compared with the Thai PHQ-9 as a gold standard. 501 subjects had completed both the VSD and the Thai-version PHQ-9. At the cut point for screening depression at a score ≥ 9 as the Thai PHQ-9. The sensitivity of the VSD is 94.08 (95% CI: 91.43, 96.73); specificity is 90.86 (95% CI: 86.84, 94.89). The internal consistency assessed through Cronbach's alpha coefficient is 0.885.

Conclusion: The VSD is a promising alternative for assessing depressive symptoms using images with small phrases in the normal Thai communication ability population. Its development may facilitate earlier detection and treatment of depression in the individual with limited language abilities.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-04] Survey research on the development of employment support apps for people with disabilities

*Miki MARUTANI Marutani¹, Chie Usui², Hiroo Wada², Gensei Ishimura³ (1. National Institute of Public Health (Japan), 2. Juntendo University (Japan), 3. Professional University of Information and Management for Innovation (Japan))

キーワード : employment support、people with disabilities、apps development

Methods

Participants were people with disabilities recruited by employment transition support providers. From August 2024, for approximately one month, we requested the use of Waraifu to monitor the progress of people with disabilities by comparing their condition with their support environment, and to visualize the factors that hinder or promote employment. Before and after the trial period, we measured the authenticity sense scale (Ito, 2005) using a questionnaire survey, performed a relevant t-test, and investigated changes in self-understanding through self-monitoring. After the trial period, we surveyed users about their impressions of the app. This study was approved by the Ethics Committee of the National Institute of Public Health.

Results

A total of 36 respondents answered the questionnaire before and after using the app. All seven items related to the authenticity sense improved before and after using the app, and two items showed a significant difference. Usability was demonstrated by the fact that the app was well designed, with comments such as "the font size of the app was easy to read" and "the colors of the app were easy to see."

Conclusion

Japanese people tend to view themselves in relation to others, and Waraifu monitors the fluctuations in the condition of people with disabilities and the support environment, leading to a positive change in self-understanding. The small sample size and the fact that the survey was conducted non-face-to-face limit the interpretation of the results.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-05] Habenular Abnormalities in Bipolar Disorder and Their Molecular Correlates: A Multimodal Imaging Study

*Meng xuan Qiao¹, Hua Yu¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital and School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

キーワード : habenula、bipolar disorder、Magnetic Resonance Imaging

Bipolar disorder (BD) is a chronic psychiatric condition marked by alternating manic and depressive episodes and a high degree of heritability. Growing evidence implicates the habenula—a central hub regulating dopaminergic and serotonergic signaling—in the pathophysiology of BD. This study integrated structural and functional neuroimaging with transcriptomic analyses to characterize habenular abnormalities in BD. Structural MRI and resting-state fMRI data from 78 BD patients and 102 healthy controls were analyzed.

Habenular volumes were manually segmented and compared via ANCOVA. Resting-state functional connectivity (rs-FC) was assessed using DPABI-SURF, with the habenula as the seed region. Spatial transcriptomic associations were examined using partial least squares correlation with the Allen Human Brain Atlas, followed by gene enrichment and polygenic risk score (PRS) analyses. We observed significantly reduced bilateral habenular volumes in BD patients, particularly during depressive episodes. Habenular volumes were negatively correlated with depressive symptoms and positively associated with manic symptoms. Functional analysis revealed increased rs-FC between the bilateral habenula and the right precentral gyrus during manic states. Transcriptomic analysis indicated that altered habenular rs-FC was associated with genes enriched in synaptic structure and neurotransmission pathways, several of which overlapped with BD risk loci identified in genome-wide association studies. PRS analysis further revealed that habenula-precentral gyrus connectivity was negatively correlated with PRS for G-protein-coupled serotonin receptor signaling, suggesting a genetic basis for these functional alterations. These findings provide multimodal evidence linking structural and functional abnormalities of the habenula to the molecular and genetic architecture of BD. This integrative approach offers novel insights into the neurobiological mechanisms underlying BD and highlights potential targets for individualized therapeutic strategies.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 11:00 ~ 12:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 36

[P-36-06] Expectancy Violation Enhances Inhibitory Learning in Personalized Virtual Reality Exposure Therapy for Panic Disorder: A Randomized Controlled Trial

*Daeyoung Roh¹, Ki Won Jang¹, Han Wool Jung² (1. Hallym University (Korea), 2. Yonsei University (Korea))

キーワード : Virtual reality、Panic disorder、Agoraphobia、Personalization、Inhibitory learning

Background: Amid the global shortage of mental health professionals, virtual reality (VR) exposure therapy has emerged as a scalable solution for treating anxiety disorders. While standard hierarchical exposure focuses on habituation, newer models emphasize expectancy violation to foster lasting inhibitory learning. Personalized VR environments—designed to introduce variability and unpredictability—may promote stronger and more durable effects, particularly in panic disorder and agoraphobia.

Methods: We conducted a randomized controlled trial involving participants diagnosed with panic disorder and/or agoraphobia. Participants were assigned to receive either personalized enhancing VR exposure—incorporating variable, expectancy-violating elements—or standard hierarchical VR exposure over four weekly sessions. VR environments included individualized simulations of real-world settings such as supermarkets and roadways, with modifiable sensory elements (e.g., crowd density, brightness, and spatial constraints). Primary outcomes included the Panic Disorder Severity Scale (PDSS), Mobility Inventory for Agoraphobia (MI), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory-State (STAI), and a visual analog scale (VAS) for anxiety.

Results: Participants were randomly assigned with no significant baseline differences between groups. Repeated-measures ANOVA revealed significant main effects of time for STAI ($F(4,34)=2.759, p=.043$) and VAS ($F(4,25)=6.613, p<.001$), and significant time \times group interactions (STAI: $F=3.219, p=.024$; VAS: $F=4.610, p=.006$), indicating differential treatment response. No such interaction effects were found for PDSS or MI. Post hoc tests showed no group differences from Week 1 to Week 4, but significant differences at the final follow-up (3 months) for both VAS ($p=.006$) and STAI ($p=.016$), which survived Bonferroni correction.

Conclusion: This study highlights the potential of personalized enhancing VR as a scalable, safe, and engaging intervention for anxiety-related disorders, with sustained benefits observed after the intervention period. Furthermore, by embedding expectancy violation principles into immersive, individualized environments, VR exposure therapy may offer a novel pathway to strengthen inhibitory learning and overcome the limitations of traditional stepwise exposure.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37

[P-37-02]

Differentiating Non-Suicidal Self-Injury from Suicide Attempts in Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department

*Kyoung-Uk Lee¹, Sunghwan Kim², Jung Taek Park³, Kyoung Ho Choi³ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Emergency Medicine, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

[P-37-03]

Prevalence and Factors Associated with Depression Among Pregnant Women of Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok

Keerati Pattanaseri¹, *Suchada Samranjit¹, Supawee Kaewchuen¹, Kantanut Yutrirak¹, Pattarawalai Talungchit², Tachjaree Panchalee Boonbawornpong², Napat Sittanomai³, Pasika Srinual⁴, Supaporn Kwadkweang² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 2. Department of Obstetrics&Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 3. Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 4. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

[P-37-04]

Validation the priority of Fixel-based Analysis of white matter alterations in drug-naïve patients with schizophrenia

*Min Yang¹, Wei Wei¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (China))

[P-37-05]

Longitudinal Changes in Quality of Life and Posttraumatic Growth Among Colorectal Cancer Patients: A One-Year Prospective Study in Taiwan

*CHUNGJEN TENG^{1,2,3}, KUAN-HSUAN CHEN¹ (1. Far Eastern Memorial Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (Taiwan), 3. School of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (Taiwan))

[P-37-06]

Prevalence of anhedonia in patients with psychiatric disorders: Results from a national survey in Thailand

*Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

[P-37-07]

Evaluating the Factor Structure of the 25-item Autism-Spectrum Quotient Japanese Version as a Potential Screening Tool in Perinatal Women

*Ekachaeryanti Zain^{1,2}, Naoki Fukui¹, Yuichiro Watanabe^{1,3}, Koyo Hashijiri¹, Takaharu Motegi¹, Maki Ogawa¹, Jun Egawa¹, Koji Nishijima⁴, Toshiyuki Someya¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Japan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Mulawarman University (Indonesia), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Uonuma Kikan

Hospital (Japan), 4. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Japan))

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37**[P-37-02] Differentiating Non-Suicidal Self-Injury from Suicide Attempts in Patients Presenting to the Emergency Department**

*Kyoung-Uk Lee¹, Sunghwan Kim², Jung Taek Park³, Kyoung Ho Choi³ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of Emergency Medicine, Uijeongbu St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : Non-suicidal self-injury、Suicide attempt、Risk factors

Objectives: Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) and suicide attempts (SA) are distinct yet overlapping behaviors. This study aimed to identify demographic, clinical, and behavioral differences between individuals presenting with NSSI and those with SA.

Methods: A total of 357 patients presenting with self-harm to an emergency department were categorized into an NSSI group ($n=61$) and an SA group ($n=296$). Demographic, clinical, and behavioral characteristics were compared between the two groups.

Results: The NSSI group was significantly younger (25.7 ± 12.9 vs. 44.3 ± 19.8 years, $p < 0.001$), with higher proportions of females ($p = 0.05$) and employed individuals ($p < 0.005$). The SA group had higher rates of medical illness ($p < 0.01$), hopelessness ($p < 0.001$), and severe depression ($p < 0.001$). SA patients also exhibited more persistent suicidal ideation ($p < 0.005$), greater medical severity, higher lethality of methods, and higher risk scores (all $p < 0.001$). Conversely, the NSSI group showed more repeated self-injury ($p < 0.001$), greater use of cutting ($p < 0.001$), and exclusively impulsive, unplanned acts without suicide notes ($p < 0.01$). Financial and other stressors were more common in the SA group.

Conclusions: NSSI and SA patients differ markedly in age, intent, method, and clinical severity. NSSI is more common in younger, female patients and characterized by impulsive, low-lethality behavior. SA is associated with more serious psychopathology, planning, and high-lethality methods. These findings underscore the need for differentiated assessment and tailored interventions in emergency settings.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37**[P-37-03] Prevalence and Factors Associated with Depression Among Pregnant Women of Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok**

Keerati Pattanaseri¹, *Suchada Samranjit¹, Supawee Kaewchuen¹, Kantanut Yutrirak¹, Pattarawalai Talungchit², Tachjaree Panchalee Boonbawornpong², Napat Sittanomai³, Pasika Srinual⁴, Supaporn Kwadkweang² (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 2. Department of Obstetrics&Gynecology, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 3. Department of Pediatrics, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand), 4. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

キーワード：Prevalence、Risk Factor、Antenatal Depression、Thailand、Pregnancy

Background Depression affects over 280 million globally, with numbers rising. Women's risk is double men's, particularly during pregnancy, when insufficient self-care can increase the risk of disease and infection. This can negatively affect the mother, the baby, and the family. Early identification and assessment of depression during pregnancy are therefore crucial to reducing these adverse outcomes.

Objectives To identify the prevalence and associated factors of antenatal depression among women attending Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand.

Materials and methods This prospective cohort study conducted among pregnant women attending antenatal care at Siriraj Hospital, since February 2025. Data were collected using a general information questionnaire, the Thai Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS), and the Revised-Thai Multidimensional Scale of Perceived Social Support. Depression during pregnancy was defined as having an EPDS score of ≥ 11 .

Results Among 243 pregnant women, the prevalence of depression at Siriraj Hospital was found to be 19.34%. The median EPDS score for the depressed group was 13 (IQR: 12-15), while the healthy group had a median score of 5 (IQR: 2-7). Factors significantly associated with depression in pregnant women included: family financial status ($p < 0.001$), desire for childcare ($p = 0.001$), relationship problems with partner ($p = 0.004$), history of past abuse and abuse by partner ($p < 0.001$), and perceived social support ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion Depression during pregnancy was prevalent in nearly one-fifth of participants at Siriraj Hospital. The condition was significantly associated with financial difficulties, desire for childcare, relationship problems, history of abuse and low perceived social support. These findings highlight the need for routine screening and psychosocial support during antenatal care.

Limitation This analysis is based on preliminary data from first antenatal care visit. Finding may not reflect changes in depressive symptoms or risk factors later in pregnancy, data collection is on going.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37

[P-37-04] Validation the priority of Fixel-based Analysis of white matter alterations in drug-naïve patients with schizophrenia

*Min Yang¹, Wei Wei¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital, Zhejiang University School of Medicine, Hangzhou, Zhejiang, China (China))

キーワード : schizophrenia、white matter、diffusion imaging、fixel-based analysis、fibre bundles

Background: Previous Diffusion Tensor imaging (DTI) studies have found inconclusive white matter (WM) abnormalities in individuals with schizophrenia (SZ), and this may attribute to the limitations of DTI method. Fixel-based Analysis (FBA) is a recently developed method with advantages in assessing more biologically specific WM structures, and it is rarely applied in SZ Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) researches. **Methods:** Diffusion MRI data were collected from 94 drug-naïve, first episode schizophrenia (FES) individuals and 114 healthy controls. MRI metrics including fractional anisotropy (FA), mean diffusivity (MD), fibre density (FD), fibre-bundle cross-section (FC), fibre density and fibre-bundle cross-section (FDC) were extracted. Group comparisons of these measures were conducted using Multivariate General Linear Model with age, gender, and years of education as covariates. Correlation analyses of MRI metrics with clinical variables were conducted. **Results:** We found only 6 bundles with altered FA, 34 with altered MD, 46 with altered FD, 29 with altered FC (log10-transformed, log(FC)), and 52 with altered FDC. No correlation of MRI metrics with clinical characteristics was found. **Conclusions:** This study strongly highlights the remarkable advantages of the FBA method to reveal the alterations of WM microstructures in individuals with schizophrenia.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37

[P-37-05] Longitudinal Changes in Quality of Life and Posttraumatic Growth Among Colorectal Cancer Patients: A One-Year Prospective Study in Taiwan

*CHUNGJEN TENG^{1,2,3}, KUAN-HSUAN CHEN¹ (1. Far Eastern Memorial Hospital (Taiwan), 2. Institute of Public Health, College of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (Taiwan), 3. School of Medicine, National Yang Ming Chiao Tung University (Taiwan))

キーワード : Colorectal cancer、Quality of life、Posttraumatic growth、Type D personality、Psychosocial factors

Background: Colorectal cancer significantly disrupts patients' lives, especially during the first year post-surgery. While quality of life (QoL) may improve over time, the dynamics of posttraumatic growth (PTG) and the influence of psychosocial and medical factors remain unclear.

Methods: This longitudinal study followed newly diagnosed colorectal cancer patients at four time points (post-surgery, 3, 6, and 12 months), and examined QoL and PTG and their predictors. Measures included the Medical Outcome Study 36-item short-form health survey (MOS SF-36) including Physical Component Summary (PCS) and Mental Component Summary (MCS) scores, Posttraumatic Growth Inventory (PTGI), Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS), Type D Personality Scale, Sense of Coherence Scale (SOC), and Social Provisions Scale (SPS).

Results: PCS improved significantly over time [$F(3,294) = 8.28, p < 0.001$], with lower scores linked to stoma presence and higher Type D personality traits. MCS also increased [$F(3,294) = 3.99, p = 0.008$], and was associated with older age and lower Type D personality. PTG declined at T4 [$F(3,174) = 5.73, p = 0.001$], and was negatively predicted by Type D personality. Adding SPS enhanced prediction of PTG, indicating a buffering effect of social support.

Conclusion: This study highlights the critical role of personality traits over clinical status in determining psychological recovery among colorectal cancer patients. Interventions targeting type D traits and enhancing SOC may improve survivorship outcomes during the early recovery phase.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10  Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)**Poster 37****[P-37-06] Prevalence of anhedonia in patients with psychiatric disorders:
Results from a national survey in Thailand**

*Pornjira Pariwatcharakul¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University (Thailand))

キーワード：prevalence、anhedonia、transdiagnostic

Background: Anhedonia is a transdiagnostic feature found across many psychiatric disorders. Data on its prevalence and impact in each psychiatric diagnosis are still limited. **Methods:** We conducted a cross-sectional survey across 26 hospitals in Thailand. Patients diagnosed with psychiatric disorders and prescribed at least one psychotropic medication participated in the study. The study measured anhedonia using the first item of the Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) as a self-report response. **Results:** Among all 821 participants, their diagnoses included schizophrenia spectrum disorders (n=179), bipolar disorder (n=67), depressive disorders (n=355), anxiety disorders (n=167), substance-related disorders (n=96), personality disorders (n=23), and ADHD (n=16). The prevalence of anhedonia was 80.3% in depressive disorders, 82.5% in MDD, 68.7% in bipolar disorders, 71.9% in anxiety disorders, 82.6% in personality disorders, and 75.0% in ADHD. **Conclusion:** Anhedonia is a common transdiagnostic phenomenon across many psychiatric disorders. Research into the treatment strategies is warranted.

Poster

2025年9月27日(土) 14:00 ~ 15:10 Poster Session (6F Meeting Room 4-6)

Poster 37

[P-37-07] Evaluating the Factor Structure of the 25-item Autism-Spectrum Quotient Japanese Version as a Potential Screening Tool in Perinatal Women

*Ekachaeryanti Zain^{1,2}, Naoki Fukui¹, Yuichiro Watanabe^{1,3}, Koyo Hashijiri¹, Takaharu Motegi¹, Maki Ogawa¹, Jun Egawa¹, Koji Nishijima⁴, Toshiyuki Someya¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Japan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Mulawarman University (Indonesia), 3. Department of Psychiatry, Uonuma Kikan Hospital (Japan), 4. Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Niigata University Graduate School of Medical and Dental Sciences (Japan))

キーワード : Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ)、autism spectrum conditions (ASC)、autism spectrum disorder (ASD)、perinatal women

Background: Autism screening in pregnant women is increasingly recognized as vital in Japan for promoting perinatal health and supporting healthy motherhood. **Objective:** This study aimed to identify the optimal factor structure of the Japanese version of the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ-J) as a prospective screening tool for autistic traits in perinatal women. **Methods:** The AQ-J was administered to 4,287 Japanese perinatal women (currently pregnant or within one month postpartum). Participants were divided into two groups for analysis. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was conducted on the first group ($n = 2,154$) to identify factor structures and refine final item selection. Confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed on the second group ($n = 2,133$) to validate the model and assess fit indices. The resulting model was compared with 13 previously proposed models to determine the best fit. **Results:** The EFA identified a 25-item model comprising three factors: "Social Interaction" (9 items), "Non-Verbal Communication" (11 items), and "Restricted Interest" (5 items). Cronbach's alpha coefficients were 0.829 for the total AQ-J, 0.829 for "Social Interaction," 0.755 for "Non-Verbal Communication," and 0.576 for "Restricted Interest." McDonald's omega coefficients (95% confidence intervals) were 0.826 (0.821–0.836) for the total scale, 0.835 (0.821–0.837) for "Social Interaction," 0.755 (0.744–0.766) for "Non-Verbal Communication," and 0.603 (0.556–0.596) for "Restricted Interest." The CFA confirmed acceptable fit indices for the three-factor structure (goodness-of-fit index: 0.900, comparative fit index: 0.860, root mean square error of approximation: 0.066), indicating it provided a superior fit compared to all 13 previously proposed models. **Conclusion:** The 25-item AQ-J model is suitable for assessing autistic traits in perinatal women and outperforms previous models. Further research involving clinical populations is needed to establish a cutoff score, enhancing the utility of the 25-item AQ-J for screening autistic traits in non-clinical perinatal populations.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25

[P-25-01]

Factors affecting the experience of suicidal thoughts among Korean adolescents under significant stress: Based on the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey

*Boram Chae¹, Jongha Lee¹ (1. Korea University Ansan Hospital (Korea))

[P-25-02]

Exploring key resilience domains linking symptoms of depression and anxiety, perceived stress, and academic expectation stress – using a network approach

*Kee Juan Yeo¹, John Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, Shen Liang¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Jing Si Wan¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung⁴, Say How Ong⁴, Cheong Sing Tian^{1,2}, Jia Ying Teng^{1,2}, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁵ (1. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University Hospital (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (Singapore), 4. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore), 5. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

[P-25-03]

Development of a localised school-based resilience intervention in Singapore – the *Resilience Intervention for Social Emotional wellbeing (RISE)*

John Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, *Kee Juan Yeo¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Natasha Laura Fong², Sarah Kathleen Lam², Li Shan Goh², Daniel Fung⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University Hospital (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (Singapore), 4. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

[P-25-04]

Identity Discontinuity and Incoherence as Mediators Between Childhood Adversity and Internalising Disorders: Clinical and Cultural Implications

*Brenda Lio Liaw Wen¹, John Chee Meng Wong¹, Liang Shen¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Si Wan Jing¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung², Say How Ong², Cheong Sing Tian¹, Jia Ying Teng¹, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (NUS) (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 4. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

[P-25-05]

Shame, Silence, and Selfhood: A Systematic Review on the Mental Health of Homosexual Male Adolescents in Asian Cultural Contexts

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[P-25-06]

The Role of Gender in Perceived Parental Rejection and Psychological Resilience Among Singaporean Adolescents

*Evangeline Si En Yeoh¹, John Chee Meng Wong^{2,3}, Kee Juan Yeo², Tessa Li Xiang Low², Brenda Liaw Wen Lio², Daniel Fung⁴, Say How Ong⁴, Cheong Sing Tian³, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei², Jie Yu Teoh²,

Natalie HuiJing Yap², Dennis Kom⁵, Victoria Fee⁵, Frank Verhulst⁶ (1. Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. Department of Psychological Medicine, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. Department of Psychological Medicine, National University Health System (Singapore), 4. Department of Developmental Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 5. Student Development Curriculum Division, Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 6. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25

[P-25-01] Factors affecting the experience of suicidal thoughts among Korean adolescents under significant stress: Based on the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey

*Boram Chae¹, Jongha Lee¹ (1. Korea University Ansan Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : Adolescent、Suicidal Ideation、Academic Stress、Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey

Objective

The study aims to identify risk factors influencing suicidal thoughts in adolescents experiencing significant stress and depressive symptoms.

Methods

The study utilizes data from the Korea Youth Risk Behavior Survey (KYRBS) involving 619,331 nationally representative middle and high school students aged 12–18 years in South Korea. Stratified multi-cluster sampling was employed. Statistical analyses, including Rao-Scott chi-square tests and multiple logistic regression, were conducted to identify factors associated with suicidal thoughts among them. Variables examined included gender, academic performance, economic status, health perception, dietary habits, physical activity, and violence experience.

Results

The study revealed significant associations between suicidal ideation and factors such as gender, city size, school grade, perceived academic performance, perceived economic status, self-perceived health, body image perception, breakfast frequency, sweetened beverage consumption frequency, fast food consumption frequency, caffeine intake frequency, physically active days, walking days, participating physical education, effort to control weight, sleep satisfaction, alcohol consumption days, smoking days, time spent studying on weekdays, time spent studying at weekend and violence experience ($p<0.001$). Among those, females, low academic performance, negative perceptions of health, experiencing violence, and fast food consumption were found to have higher odds of suicidal thoughts.

Conclusion

Gender, academic achievement, health perception, fast food consumption, and violence experience emerged as significant risk factors for suicidal thoughts among Korean adolescents facing substantial stress. Findings underscore the importance of tailored interventions and education to promote mental health awareness and prevent adverse outcomes.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25

[P-25-02] Exploring key resilience domains linking symptoms of depression and anxiety, perceived stress, and academic expectation stress – using a network approach

*Kee Juan Yeo¹, John Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, Shen Liang¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Jing Si Wan¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung⁴, Say How Ong⁴, Cheong Sing Tian^{1,2}, Jia Ying Teng^{1,2}, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁵ (1. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University Hospital (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (Singapore), 4. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore), 5. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

キーワード：Resilience、Network Analysis、Depression and Anxiety Symptoms、Perceived and Academic Expectation Stress、Adolescence

Resilience is a well-established protective factor against the early onset of mental health disorders. However, its broad construct, encompassing many protective elements, can be challenging to target comprehensively. This study hence explores how specific resilience mechanisms can protect against mental health distress within Singapore's context of high academic pressure and prevalent internalising symptoms within adolescence.

A network approach is employed to (1) examine reciprocal relationships between resilience, anxiety and depressive symptoms, perceived stress, and academic expectation stress, and (2) identify key resilience domains that bridge these constructs. Data from 3,336 adolescents (54.5% female, M age = 13.6 years) in the Singapore Youth Epidemiology and Resilience (YEAR) study were analysed. Resilience was assessed using the Singapore Youth Resilience Scale (10 nodes), withdrawn and anxious depressed symptoms using the Youth Self Report (2 nodes), perceived helplessness and perceived self-efficacy (R) using the Perceived Stress Scale (2 nodes), and academic expectation stress (self and others) using the Academic Expectations of Stress Inventory (2 nodes). Bootstrapping found general high stability, accuracy, and significant differences between the identified edges and centrality scores for interpretation.

Among resilience nodes – Positive Self-Image (PSI), Personal Control (PC), Emotion Regulation (ER), and Social Support (SS) – had the highest bridge strength and showed strong unique direct inverse relationships with the symptom and/or stress nodes, suggesting their protective role. SS and PSI were linked with withdrawn depressed symptoms, PSI, PC and ER with anxious depressed symptoms, ER with perceived helplessness and positively with perceived self-efficacy, and PC with both academic expectation stresses. Personal confidence emerged as the most central node in the network (highest node strength), connecting to key bridging nodes PSI, ER, and SS – suggesting its foundational role in building and reinforcing resilience's protective effects. These findings provide a preliminary understanding of resilience mechanisms to target in preventative strength-based adolescent mental health interventions.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25

[P-25-03] Development of a localised school-based resilience intervention in Singapore – the *Resilience Intervention for Social Emotional well-being (RISE)*

John Chee Meng Wong^{1,2}, *Kee Juan Yeo¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Natasha Laura Fong², Sarah Kathleen Lam², Li Shan Goh², Daniel Fung⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. National University Hospital (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (Singapore), 4. Institute of Mental Health (Singapore))

キーワード : Resilience、Preventative intervention、Internalising symptoms、Randomised control trial、Adolescence

Adolescence is a developmental stage known for the emergence of psychopathological symptoms, which, if unaddressed early, contribute to health burdens in adulthood. The **Singapore Youth Epidemiology And Resilience (YEAR) study** found that 37.3% of adolescents reported clinical levels of internalising symptoms, with 23% also exhibiting low resilience. Another 10.9% of adolescents reported no symptoms but had equally as low resilience levels. This underscores the need for upstream interventions that target symptoms through building protective factors like resilience.

This poster outlines the development of the *Resilience Intervention for Social Emotional well-being (RISE)*, Singapore's **first localised school-based resilience intervention** targeting stress, depression, and anxiety symptoms in adolescents. *RISE* focuses on four key resilience domains – personal control, social support, optimism, and emotion regulation – identified in **YEAR** as protective factors against anxiety, and depressive symptoms, perceived stress, and academic expectation stress. The intervention includes six to eight adolescent sessions adapting (1) cognitive-behavioural principles – cognitive triangle, emotion awareness, cognitive reappraisal, relaxation, and problem solving; (2) strength-based approaches – identifying and utilising strengths in everyday challenges; (3) interpersonal skills – interpersonal effectiveness and support systems. Additionally, two parent sessions will be complemented by providing psychoeducation on adolescent needs in the local setting, role modelling, and self-regulation to foster a supportive home environment and guide adolescents to build their resilience. Content is aligned with the Singapore Education Ministry's national Character and Citizenship Education (CCE) curriculum of instilling social-emotional competencies in students.

Effectiveness will be tested through a randomised controlled trial comparing the intervention group (CCE + *RISE*) with a waitlist control group (CCE only). 180 adolescents (and their parents), from collaborating secondary schools, identified with high internalising symptoms and/or low resilience (in the four core domains) will be invited. Adolescents will be assessed on their mental health symptoms, perceived stress, and resilience at pre-intervention, post-intervention, and 4 months post-intervention.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25**[P-25-04] Identity Discontinuity and Incoherence as Mediators Between Childhood Adversity and Internalising Disorders: Clinical and Cultural Implications**

*Brenda Lio Liaw Wen¹, John Chee Meng Wong¹, Liang Shen¹, Dennis Kom³, Victoria Fee³, Ruochen Du¹, Qai Ven Yap¹, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei¹, Natalie HuiJing Yap¹, Muhammad Nabil Syukri Bin Sachiman¹, Nicholas En-Ping Sii¹, Michelle Si Wan Jing¹, Jie Yu Teoh¹, Leoniek M Kroneman¹, Daniel Fung², Say How Ong², Cheong Sing Tian¹, Jia Ying Teng¹, Tze Pin Ng¹, Frank Verhulst⁴ (1. National University of Singapore (NUS) (Singapore), 2. Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 3. Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 4. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

キーワード : adverse childhood experiences、depression、anxiety、adolescence、identity development

Introduction

Adverse childhood experiences (ACEs) are well-established risk factors for depression and anxiety. Identity formation is a central developmental task during adolescence, and early adversity may disrupt normative identity development. This study examines whether identity diffusion; specifically the dimensions of identity discontinuity and incoherence— mediates the relationship between ACEs and internalising disorders, offering insights for targeted, culturally informed interventions in adolescent mental health.

Methods

Data were extracted from the nationwide Youth and Epidemiology and Resilience Study (YEAR), a nationwide survey involving Singaporean adolescents aged 11–18. High-risk youth (≥ 75 th percentile on the Youth Self Report) and a randomly selected 10% of low-risk youth completed the Kiddie Schedule for Affective Disorders and Schizophrenia (K-SADS) interview, which included ACEs assessment. Identity diffusion was measured using the Assessment of Identity Development in Adolescence (AIDA), comprising subscales of discontinuity and incoherence.

Results

The analysis included 459 participants ($M_{age} = 14.0$, $SD = 2.26$). Parallel mediation models showed that identity diffusion fully mediated the associations between ACEs and both depression and anxiety disorders. For depression, both discontinuity ($\beta = .20$, $p < .001$) and incoherence ($\beta = .21$, $p < .001$) had moderate indirect effects (total indirect $\beta = .40$). For anxiety, indirect effects were smaller (discontinuity: $\beta = .15$; incoherence: $\beta = .18$), but still significant (total indirect $\beta = .33$, $p < .001$). The direct effects of ACEs on both outcomes were non-significant. Identity incoherence showed a slightly stronger mediating effect across both outcomes.

Conclusion

Findings highlight identity diffusion, particularly incoherence—as a key mechanism linking ACEs to depression and anxiety. For adolescents who experienced ACEs, interventions should

prioritise strengthening self-consistency, autonomy, and cognitive self-experiences. Addressing these specific areas of identity incoherence may enhance the effectiveness of targeted interventions and inform culturally responsive clinical strategies in adolescent mental health.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25

[P-25-05] Shame, Silence, and Selfhood: A Systematic Review on the Mental Health of Homosexual Male Adolescents in Asian Cultural Contexts

*Claudya Hadiliani¹, Charlotte Alyssia Jonatan¹, Darien Alfa Cipta^{1,2} (1. Department of Medicine, Universitas Pelita Harapan, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Siloam Hospital Lippo Village, Tangerang, Banten, Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード：Homosexual adolescents、Asian cultural values、Mental health disparities、Internalized stigma、Suicide risk

Background: Homosexual male adolescents in Asia experience elevated mental health risks, shaped by sociocultural expectations around family honor, religious morality, and heteronormative conformity. Silence around sexuality, reinforced by collectivist values, often results in emotional suppression and stigma internalization. **Objectives:** To review empirical evidence on mental health outcomes, psychosocial risk and protective factors, and cultural mechanisms influencing homosexual male adolescents in Asia. **Methods:** This review synthesized findings from 11 studies conducted between 2014 and 2024 across China, South Korea, Thailand, Indonesia, India, and Asian diaspora populations. Included studies focused on adolescents aged 12–24, examining depression, anxiety, suicidal ideation, and sleep disturbances. **Results:** Mental health disparities were evident across diverse Asian contexts. Chinese adolescents identifying as sexual minorities reported significantly higher rates of suicidal ideation (up to 36%) and poor sleep quality, often mediated by bullying and family pressure. In South Korea, suicide attempts among homosexual males were significantly associated with substance use and lack of cohabitation with family. Thai transgender youth exhibited elevated risks of depression and sexual risk behaviors tied to social isolation and family rejection. In diaspora populations, guilt and shame linked to cultural identity were major predictors of anxiety and depression. Consistent risk factors included family rejection, school bullying, and legal discrimination. Protective elements included peer support, LGBTQ-affirming school climates, and youth-oriented outreach programs. **Discussion:** Findings underscore the role of cultural frameworks in shaping mental health vulnerabilities. Concepts like filial piety, religious taboo, and face-saving behaviors reinforce emotional restraint and stigma. Mental health interventions must be culturally tailored, integrating family education, school reform, and community engagement to enhance resilience and reduce disparities for homosexual male adolescents in Asia.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 25**[P-25-06] The Role of Gender in Perceived Parental Rejection and Psychological Resilience Among Singaporean Adolescents**

*Evangeline Si En Yeoh¹, John Chee Meng Wong^{2,3}, Kee Juan Yeo², Tessa Li Xiang Low², Brenda Liaw Wen Lio², Daniel Fung⁴, Say How Ong⁴, Cheong Sing Tian³, Natalie Cheok Ling Lei², Jie Yu Teoh², Natalie Hui Jing Yap², Dennis Kom⁵, Victoria Fee⁵, Frank Verhulst⁶ (1. Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. Department of Psychological Medicine, Yong Loo Lin School of Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 3. Department of Psychological Medicine, National University Health System (Singapore), 4. Department of Developmental Psychiatry, Institute of Mental Health (IMH) (Singapore), 5. Student Development Curriculum Division, Ministry of Education (MOE) (Singapore), 6. Erasmus University Medical Center (Netherlands))

キーワード：Parental rejection、Psychological resilience、Adolescents、Gender differences、IPARTtheory

Background

According to the Interpersonal Acceptance-Rejection Theory (IPARTtheory), perceived parental rejection contributes to psychological maladjustments. Cultural constructs such as *guan* are observed in many Asian societies, where parental control is expressed as concern and may influence how parental behavior is interpreted. Gender differences further complicate this. This study aims to investigate **whether gender moderates the relationship between perceived maternal and paternal rejection and psychological resilience** among Singaporean adolescents aged 11–18.

Methods

Data from 454 participants in the Youth Epidemiology and Resilience (YEAR) study were analyzed. Adolescents completed the Parental Acceptance-Rejection Questionnaire (PARQ) and the Singapore Youth Resilience Scale (SYRESS), which scores resilience across 10 domains. Pearson's correlations and linear regressions assessed associations between parental rejection and resilience. Moderation analyses tested gender interactions on total and domain-specific resilience outcomes.

Results

Maternal and paternal rejection were significantly associated with lower overall resilience, as reflected in total SYRESS scores ($r = -0.36$ and $r = -0.30$ respectively; $p < 0.001$), with maternal rejection as a stronger predictor of reduced resilience ($\beta = -0.974$, $p < 0.001$). Moderation analyses by domain revealed three significant interactions ($p < 0.05$) where gender shaped the impact of perceived parental rejection on specific aspects of resilience:

- **Paternal** rejection had the strongest negative impact on the perseverance/commitment domain among **male** adolescents.
- **Maternal** rejection had the strongest negative impact on the Positive Self-Image/Optimism and Personal Control domains among **female** adolescents.

Conclusion

Parent-adolescent relationships characterised by warmth, emotional support, and open

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communication can foster psychological resilience in youth. Emotionally available and nurturing fathers are likely to foster perseverance and commitment in their sons; traits crucial for navigating adolescence and obligations like National Service in Singapore. Greater maternal involvement, such as modelling healthy self-esteem and open emotional expression may help mitigate common challenges faced by female adolescents such as negative self-image and disordered eating. Gender-sensitive approaches are essential to the development of a psychologically healthy generation in Singapore.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 26

[P-26-01]

Adapting Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Long COVID Neuropsychiatric Symptoms: Development and Feasibility of a Hybrid In-Person and Self-Help Program

*Naoki Takamatsu¹, Toshitaka Hamamura¹, Kazufumi Yoshida¹, Hironori Kuga¹ (1. National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan))

[P-26-04]

“EFFICACY OF PANGINAM: A LOW-INTENSITY PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION (LIPI) FOR ARMED CONFLICT FAMILY SURVIVORS IN BANGSAMORO”

*Aminoding Bonda Limpao¹ (1. Mindanao State University Main Campus, Marawi City (Philippines))

[P-26-05]

Help-Seeking Experiences of Chinese Immigrant Families for Their Children's Mental Health Issues in Canada

*Florence Kwai Ching Wong¹ (1. Factor Inwentash School Of Social Work, University of Toronto (Canada))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 26

[P-26-01] Adapting Cognitive Behavior Therapy for Long COVID Neuropsychiatric Symptoms: Development and Feasibility of a Hybrid In-Person and Self-Help Program

*Naoki Takamatsu¹, Toshitaka Hamamura¹, Kazufumi Yoshida¹, Hironori Kuga¹ (1. National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan))

キーワード : long COVID、cognitive behavior therapy、neuropsychiatric symptoms、hybrid intervention、post-exertional malaise

Background: Long COVID affects 10-20% of COVID-19 survivors, with persistent symptoms including fatigue, cognitive impairment, depression, and anxiety continuing for years after infection. A 3-year follow-up study revealed significant neurological and mental health sequelae contributing substantially to disability-adjusted life years. Drawing on similarities between long COVID and myalgic encephalomyelitis/chronic fatigue syndrome (ME/CFS), particularly regarding post-exertional malaise, we aimed to develop and evaluate a cognitive behavior therapy (CBT) program addressing implementation feasibility.

Methods: Following literature reviews and a mixed-methods assessment of Japanese long COVID patients (n=46), we developed an 8-session hybrid CBT program combining 3 in-person sessions and 5 self-help modules. The program incorporated energy management, cognitive restructuring, behavioral activation with pacing considerations, and mindfulness techniques. Our feasibility study (n=12-15) evaluates primary outcomes of treatment completion/dropout rates and adverse events, with secondary outcomes including quality of life (SF-36), fatigue (CIS), self-efficacy (GSES), and program satisfaction over 20-weeks. The protocol was designed to align with national healthcare implementation frameworks and received ethics committee approval.

Results: Our literature review identified substantial overlap between long COVID and ME/CFS, with shared immune dysregulation, neuroinflammation, and metabolic dysfunction, while finding distinct disease trajectories. Evidence suggests ME/CFS may represent a severe phenotype in a subset of long COVID patients. Management principles applicable to both conditions include patient validation, comprehensive needs assessment, individualized energy management, and careful monitoring for post-exertional malaise. Our mixed-methods study revealed that patients preferred hybrid or in-person delivery formats, with optimal session durations of 30-60 minutes and 8-12 sessions total. The protocol integrates these findings to balance implementation feasibility within healthcare frameworks.

Conclusion: This study introduces a patient-informed CBT protocol tailored for long COVID neuropsychiatric symptoms that balances clinical needs with implementation constraints. Preliminary intervention cases will be presented at the conference. The feasibility evaluation will provide insights for refinement and larger effectiveness trials.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 26

[P-26-04] “EFFICACY OF PANGINAM: A LOW-INTENSITY PSYCHOLOGICAL INTERVENTION (LIPI) FOR ARMED CONFLICT FAMILY SURVIVORS IN BANGSAMORO”

*Aminoding Bonda Limpao¹ (1. Mindanao State University Main Campus, Marawi City (Philippines))

キーワード：Low Intensity Psychological Intervention (LIPI)、Bangsamoro、Armed Conflict、Family Survivors、Internally Displaced Person

This study seeks to measure the efficacy of Panginam, a researcher-constructed low intensity psychological intervention (LIPI) program, among family survivors of armed conflict in Bangsamoro from the internally displaced persons (IDPs) of the 2017 Marawi Siege. Panginam as LIPI incorporated teachings of Islam as it is designed for Bangsamoro family survivors of armed conflicts. Using a Mixed Methods sequential exploratory research design utilizing ethnographic research and quasi-experimental methods, results reveal the adverse impact of armed conflict on the living situations of participants. A significant decrease was noted in the mean score of pre-test and post-test measures on levels of stress, anxiety, and depression of participants. Thus, Panginam as LIPI is efficacious in reducing levels of stress, anxiety, and depression of family survivors of armed conflict. Further, Panginam improved family processes and dynamics. Lastly, Panginam changed the view of Marawi Siege family survivors on armed conflict from negative to positive meaning.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 26**[P-26-05] Help-Seeking Experiences of Chinese Immigrant Families for Their Children's Mental Health Issues in Canada**

*Florence Kwai Ching Wong¹ (1. Factor Inwentash School Of Social Work, University of Toronto (Canada))

キーワード : help-seeking、mental health、stigma、cultural fusion、immigrant families

Objectives: Chinese immigrant families in Canada encounter unique cultural and systemic challenges when addressing their children's mental health (MH) needs. Cultural beliefs, stigma, family dynamics, and limited access to services contribute to delays in seeking help or underutilization of MH services. This study explores how these intersecting factors shape Chinese immigrant parents' experiences in recognizing, responding to, and navigating care for their children's MH issues.

Methods: A qualitative design was employed, utilizing semi-structured interviews with 15 Chinese immigrant parents living in Canada for at least six months. All participants were parents of children aged 15 or younger experiencing MH challenges. Interviews were conducted in Cantonese, Mandarin, or English to ensure cultural and linguistic inclusivity. Data were analyzed using Clarke and Braun's reflexive thematic analysis, guided by an integrated framework combining help-seeking models, Cultural Fusion Theory, the McMaster Model of Family Functioning, and Stigma Theory.

Results: The dynamic interplay of cultural stigma, traditional beliefs, family dynamics, systemic barriers, and personal adaptation stressors shaped the help-seeking journeys of Chinese immigrant families. Mental health was often viewed as taboo or shameful, with older generations downplaying or dismissing diagnoses, which delayed early recognition and intervention. Mothers commonly took on primary advocacy roles, while fathers and grandparents initially resisted engagement, illustrating intergenerational and gendered tensions. Systemic barriers—including high costs, long wait times, fragmented provincial services, language gaps, and a lack of culturally competent providers—obstructed access to care. Furthermore, acculturation stress, financial pressures, employment demands, and the broader challenges of resettlement further limited parents' capacity to seek timely and consistent support. The ongoing help-seeking process placed significant emotional strain on parents, contributing to chronic stress, guilt, and self-doubt, as many sacrificed their own well-being to prioritize caregiving, creating a compounding cycle of emotional vulnerability.

Conclusion/Implications: Findings underscore the need for culturally responsive, family-centered, and systemically integrated MH services that address both the clinical and socio-cultural complexities faced by immigrant families in multicultural contexts.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27

[P-27-01]

Exploring the Dynamics of Acceptance of Violence among Junior High School Students in Post-Conflict Area Maluku

*Farizka Akhena Helmy^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

[P-27-02]

Dedicated Teaching Clinics as a Pathway to Positive Mental and Professional Well-Being in Psychiatry

*Soon Hong Lee^{1,2}, Teck Hwee Soh², Cecilia Sze Nga Kwok² (1. MOHH, Singapore (Singapore), 2. Singapore General Hospital (Singapore))

[P-27-03]

Psychiatry in art: The Scream of Edvard Munch

*Michael Yafi¹ (1. UTHealth, The University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston (United States of America))

[P-27-05]

Acceptance and Understanding of the Evolutionary Theory in Medical Students, Interns and Residents: Comparison Between Medical Majors and Non-Medical Majors

*Won Kim¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Sanngye Paik Hospital, Inje University School of Medicine. (Korea))

[P-27-06]

Impact of the Course for Academic Development of Psychiatrists (CADP) on Work Motivation among Early-Career Psychiatrists: A Mixed-Methods Study

*Toshihiro Shimizu^{1,2}, Junko Kitaoka^{1,3}, Ken Suzutani^{1,4}, Yuto Satake^{5,6}, Masahide Koda^{1,7}, Izumi Kuramochi^{1,8}, Norman Sartorius⁹ (1. Certified Non-Profit Organization Japan Young Psychiatrists Organization (JYPO) (Japan), 2. Local Incorporated Administrative Agency, Saitama Prefectural Hospital Organization, Saitama Psychiatric Hospital (Japan), 3. Public interest incorporated foundation, Fukkoukai Tarumi Hospital (Japan), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Aizu Medical Center (Japan), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Osaka University (Japan), 6. Division of Psychiatry, University College London (UK), 7. Co-Learning Community Healthcare Re-Innovation Office, Graduate School of Medicine, Okayama (Japan), 8. Department of Epileptology and Psychiatry, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 9. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs (AIMHP) (Switzerland))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27**[P-27-01] Exploring the Dynamics of Acceptance of Violence among Junior High School Students in Post-Conflict Area Maluku**

*Farizka Akhena Helmy^{1,2}, Sherly Saragih Turnip^{1,2}, Fitri Fausiah^{1,2} (1. Research of Community Mental Health Initiative (RoCMHI) (Indonesia), 2. Universitas Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード：Acceptance of violence、Interpersonal violence、Adolescence、Junior high school、Post-conflict area

Interpersonal violence is among the leading causes of disability-adjusted life-years (DALYs) in adolescence worldwide. Adolescents in Maluku—one of the post-conflict areas in Indonesia—are exposed to high levels of violence. Exposure to violence contributes to the risk of perpetration and victimization in later life through the role of acceptance of violence. This could account for the ongoing cycles of violence in society. Furthermore, perpetration and victimization of violence among adolescents can contribute to long-standing mental health problems that persist through adulthood.

This study aims to explore the dynamics of acceptance of violence among junior high school students in Maluku using social learning theory. This qualitative study involved 17 focus group discussions (N= 87 students) to collect the data. Participants were recruited through non-probability convenience sampling from 11 junior high schools across six villages in Salahutu District, Central Maluku.

Using template analysis, findings indicate that most adolescents have been exposed to violence across multiple contexts in their daily lives. This includes the use of violence in students' neighborhoods, family, school, and among peers. Findings show that the dynamics of acceptance of violence among adolescents can be explained through the four concepts of social learning theory. It was found that most students tend to accept, even support, the use of violence in certain situations. This includes the use of verbal and physical violence among peers and the use of corporal punishment from teachers or parents. These results suggest an urgent need for collaborative efforts in breaking the cycle of violence.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27**[P-27-02] Dedicated Teaching Clinics as a Pathway to Positive Mental and Professional Well-Being in Psychiatry**

*Soon Hong Lee^{1,2}, Teck Hwee Soh², Cecilia Sze Nga Kwok² (1. MOHH, Singapore (Singapore), 2. Singapore General Hospital (Singapore))

キーワード : Educational Psychiatry、Clinical Psychiatry、Residency Training

Background: Junior doctors often face stress and anxiety due to lack of confidence and uncertainty. In Singapore, post-graduate medical education is traditionally on-the-job learning rather than structured teaching. This poses challenges in psychiatry, where medical school exposure is limited, and history-taking and management differ from other specialties. Confidentiality concerns also make it less common for junior doctors to observe seniors. Teaching clinics in other specialties have balanced education with clinical workload effectively, but this has not been explored in psychiatry locally.

Methods: In August 2022, a weekly teaching clinic was introduced at the Department of Psychiatry, Singapore General Hospital. Junior doctors rotating for 3–6 months ran the clinic alongside a consultant psychiatrist, managing new referrals and receiving feedback on clinical and communication skills.

Results: Between August 2022 and December 2024, 14 junior doctors (aged 26–35, psychiatry experience 0–5 years, medical experience 2–9 years) participated in surveys before and after the clinics. They were most concerned about handling difficult patients (12/14), misdiagnosing (12/14), and prescribing incorrect treatment (11/14). Confidence correlated most strongly with psychiatry experience. Thirteen found the clinics helpful, with the least confident doctors improving in 2–5 areas. The most notable gain was in formulating management plans, with one-quarter reporting increased confidence. Those with the least psychiatry experience benefited most. Eight consultant psychiatrists surveyed found supervising valuable, as it provided insight into junior doctors' strengths and weaknesses, enabling better-tailored teaching.

Conclusion: Teaching clinics offer a structured and supportive way to introduce clinical psychiatry while contributing to workload. They promote learning, stress reduction, and social support but require significant senior doctor involvement. Prioritizing junior doctors newer to psychiatry may maximize benefits.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27**[P-27-03] Psychiatry in art: The Scream of Edvard Munch**

*Michael Yafi¹ (1. UTHealth, The University of Texas Health Science Center in Houston (United States of America))

キーワード : Art、Edvard Munch、Anxiety

The artworks of Edvard Munch are often used as an example of the association between creativity and mental illnesses. His most famous painting, The Scream, is always considered as an example of anxiety disorder in art. The Scream is an example of autobiography in art, as the artist sensed an "infinite scream passing through nature". The background of the painting clearly shows unsettled curves, corresponding to human body curves, representing anxiety. Traumatized by the death of his mother when he was only five-year old [The Dead Mother, Death and a Child], Munch remained scarred throughout his life. He lingered in a neurotic - childhood fixated state all through adulthood. In the first stage of childhood psychological development, trust versus mistrust is the rule. Munch as a child never successfully developed trust, he never felt safe and secure in the world. Death continued to haunt Munch, his sister died when he was around 14 the scene of illness in [The Sick Child] shows this clearly: a pale, frail girl looking for help while an adult person, knowing that death was on its way, was next to her in a silent breakdown despair. Munch himself almost died of tuberculosis (which killed his mother and sister). This vivid image kept haunting him throughout his life, as he made a series of six similar paintings throughout 40 years. The two paintings [At the Death Bed] and [Death in the Sickroom] were also a reflection of the artist's struggle with death that kept him hanging between the nightmares of the past and the uncertainties of the future. Munch remained a child, he sought happiness and he tried to understand life [The Dance of Life, Dance on the Shore] but his depression and anxiety led him to alcoholism and social isolation.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27

[P-27-05] Acceptance and Understanding of the Evolutionary Theory in Medical Students, Interns and Residents: Comparison Between Medical Majors and Non-Medical Majors

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キーワード : medical education、evolutionary theory、biology

Objectives: Evolutionary theory is an important biological principle that can be applied in biology and medicine. On the other hand, education on evolution is not widely conducted in medical education. Therefore, this study compared the acceptance and understanding of the concept of evolutionary theory between young medical majors and non-medical majors.

Methods: From January to September 2021, participants with a medicine major, a humanities and social science major, and an engineering and natural science major were recruited online. They answered questionnaires about their acceptance, understanding, and interest in evolutionary theory and their religiousness.

Results: Two hundred and fifty participants were recruited: 50 in the medicine group, 57 in the humanities and social science group, 123 in the engineering and natural science group, and 20 other majors. The analysis showed that the acceptance and understanding of the evolutionary theory were lower in the medicine group than in the other groups.

Conclusion: This is the first study to compare the acceptance and understanding of evolutionary theory between the medical majors and non-medical majors in Korea. This result suggests that the education about evolution is very poor and needs to be strengthened in medical education.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 27

[P-27-06] Impact of the Course for Academic Development of Psychiatrists (CADP) on Work Motivation among Early-Career Psychiatrists: A Mixed-Methods Study

*Toshihiro Shimizu^{1,2}, Junko Kitaoka^{1,3}, Ken Suzutani^{1,4}, Yuto Satake^{5,6}, Masahide Koda^{1,7}, Izumi Kuramochi^{1,8}, Norman Sartorius⁹ (1. Certified Non-Profit Organization Japan Young Psychiatrists Organization (JYPO) (Japan), 2. Local Incorporated Administrative Agency, Saitama Prefectural Hospital Organization, Saitama Psychiatric Hospital (Japan), 3. Public interest incorporated foundation, Fukkoukai Tarumi Hospital (Japan), 4. Department of Psychiatry, Aizu Medical Center (Japan), 5. Department of Psychiatry, Osaka University (Japan), 6. Division of Psychiatry, University College London (UK), 7. Co-Learning Community Healthcare Re-Innovation Office, Graduate School of Medicine, Okayama (Japan), 8. Department of Epileptology and Psychiatry, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan), 9. Association for the Improvement of Mental Health Programs (AIMHP) (Switzerland))

キーワード : Professional Development、Professional Identity、Peer Networking、Course for Academic Development of Psychiatrists (CADP)、Japan Young Psychiatrists Organization (JYPO)

Introduction: High work motivation among healthcare professionals is crucial for enhancing the quality of patient care. The Japan Young Psychiatrists Organization (JYPO) has conducted the Course for Academic Development of Psychiatrists (CADP), a residential international training program, since 2002 to promote the professional development of early-career psychiatrists. This study aimed to evaluate the impact of CADP on participants' work motivation using a psychometric scale and to identify the factors contributing to these changes.

Methods: We conducted a mixed-method study with 23 Japanese participants of the 21st CADP from March 8 to 10, 2024, in Himeji, Japan. Work motivation was assessed using the abbreviated version of the Measure of Multifaceted Work Motivations (MWM-12) at two time points: 2 weeks before and 3 months after the course. The total and subitem scores of the MWM-12 were analyzed using the Wilcoxon signed-rank test. Furthermore, free-text responses collected before and after the course were subjected to qualitative analyses.

Results: Significant improvements were observed in the MWM-12 total score from pre-course to post-course. Significant increases were also identified in specific sub-items: M1 (directionality of achievement-oriented motivation), M4 (directionality of competition-oriented motivation), M6 (sustainability of competition-oriented motivation), and M9 (sustainability of cooperation-oriented motivation). Qualitative analysis revealed changes in key categories, including: growth as a psychiatrist, personal networking, personal growth, and increased motivation. The integration of quantitative and qualitative findings suggested that enhanced career perspectives (M1), professional growth and peer interaction (M4), and increased self-confidence and support networks (M6 and M9) contributed to improved motivation.

Conclusion: This study demonstrated that a three-day, two-night training program positively

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influenced work motivation among early-career psychiatrists. Participants reported enhancements in professional skills, forming international networks, personal growth, and broadened long-term career development perspectives. These factors likely contributed to increased self-confidence and a more proactive approach, thereby enhancing work motivation.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster 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

*bintang aryantri prananjaya¹, Lathifah Nudhar², Syarifah Aini¹, Puji Rizki Suryani¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital, Palembang, Indonesia (Indonesia))

[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

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

[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))

[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))

[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))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster 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))

キーワード : 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

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)**Poster 28****[P-28-02] Salivary Alpha-Amylase in Psychiatric Disorders: A Systematic Review**

*bintang arroyantri prananjaya¹, Lathifah Nudhar², Syarifah Aini¹, Puji Rizki Suryani¹, Diyaz Syauki Ikhsan¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Universitas Sriwijaya, Palembang, Indonesia (Indonesia), 2. Mohammad Hoesin Hospital, Palembang, Indonesia (Indonesia))

キーワード : 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.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 28

[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))

キーワード : 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.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 28**[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))

キーワード：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.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

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))

キーワード : 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.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 28

[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))

キーワード : 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.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 1)

Poster 28**[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))

キーワード : 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.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29

[P-29-01]

When Do Emotions Emerge? Blood Glucose Levels and the Onset of Aggression, Anger, and Irritability

*Sandra Melissa Larson¹, Michael J Toohey¹ (1. Antioch University Seattle (United States of America))

[P-29-02]

Interpretation Bias and Irritability Mediate the Association between Cognitive Rigidity and Depression among Psychiatric Patients

*Eunkyung Kim^{1,3}, Daeho Kim², Joonho Choi², Seon-cheol Park², Jin-woong Yoon¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea), 3. Department of Premedicine, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

[P-29-03]

Latent profile analysis of outpatients' perceived interoceptive awareness and rumination in Korea: a cross-sectional study

Mi-Sun Lee³, *Hyu Jung Huh^{1,2} (1. Department of psychiatry, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital (Korea), 2. Department of psychiatry, College of Medicine, Catholic university of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of preventive medicine, College of Medicine, Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

[P-29-04]

Thai medical students' experiences in developing emotional intelligence through applied theatre workshops

*Phuhin Thongsook¹, Varis Manomaivong¹, Yodying Dangprapai¹, Wuttipat Iammeechai^{1,2} (1. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok (Thailand), 2. MGH Institute of Health Professions, Boston, Massachusetts (United States of America))

[P-29-05]

Combination therapy against mood and anxiety disorders: association between efficacy and white blood cell count

*Meng xuan Qiao¹, Hua Yu¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital and School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

[P-29-06]

The Cultural and Emotional Baggage of Language Brokering, Rumination and Wellbeing: A Retrospective Study

*Renu Narchal¹ (1. Western Sydney University (Australia))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29

[P-29-01] When Do Emotions Emerge? Blood Glucose Levels and the Onset of Aggression, Anger, and Irritability

*Sandra Melissa Larson¹, Michael J Toohey¹ (1. Antioch University Seattle (United States of America))

キーワード : anger、irritability、aggression、blood glucose、Anger treatment

This study explores aggression, anger, and irritability at different blood glucose levels. The aim is to identify specific blood sugar levels at which these emotional responses are most prevalent.

Forty-three participants with Type 1 Diabetes completed an online survey, answering three quantitative questions about their emotional experiences at different blood glucose levels: "At what blood sugar range do you feel angry?" along with similar questions for aggression and irritability, with options ranging from severe hypoglycemia (<40mg/dL) to dangerously high hyperglycemia (>400mg/dL).

The data reveals distinct emotional responses to varying blood sugar levels, with irritability (**n=82**) being the most common reaction at high blood sugar levels. Irritability peaked at severe hyperglycemia (**>250mg/dL**) and critical hyperglycemia (**>300mg/dL**), with **53.49%** (**n=23**) and **51.16%** (**n=22**), respectively. Anger (**n=71**) followed closely but declined once blood sugar levels exceeded **250mg/dL**, dropping to **45.24%** (**n=19**) at critical hyperglycemia.

Aggression (**n=46**) was the least frequent, peaking at **40.48%** (**n=17**) at **>300mg/dL**. While irritability and anger were both common in severe hyperglycemia (**>250mg/dL**), irritability became more prominent as blood sugar exceeded **300mg/dL**.

Irritability was the most common emotional response across all hypoglycemic ranges, peaking at **39.53%** (**n=17**) in mild hypoglycemia (**55-70mg/dL**). Anger was most pronounced in moderate hypoglycemia (**40-54 mg/dL**) at **30.95%** (**n=13**), with severe hypoglycemia (**<40mg/dL**) contributing at **21.43%** (**n=9**). Aggression peaked in severe hypoglycemia at **28.57%** (**n=12**) and moderate hypoglycemia at **26.19%** (**n=11**). These results indicate irritability dominates across the hypoglycemic spectrum, while anger and aggression are more intense but less frequent.

The link between blood glucose and emotion reveals how physiological states can present as psychological symptoms, particularly irritability, anger, and aggression. Cultural perspectives shape these responses, which influence how emotions are expressed, perceived, and managed. Considering both biological mechanisms and cultural context allows for more accurate diagnosis and treatment that is effective and culturally responsive.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29

[P-29-02] Interpretation Bias and Irritability Mediate the Association between Cognitive Rigidity and Depression among Psychiatric Patients

*Eunkyung Kim^{1,3}, Daeho Kim², Joonho Choi², Seon-cheol Park², Jin-woong Yoon¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University Guri Hospital, Republic of Korea (Korea), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea), 3. Department of Premedicine, Hanyang University College of Medicine (Korea))

キーワード : Cognitive rigidity、 Interpretation Bias、 Irritability、 Depression

Introduction: Cognitive rigidity, characterized by persistent inflexible thinking and difficulty adapting to new information, has been linked to the onset and maintenance of depression. This study investigated roles of interpretation bias and irritability in the relationship between cognitive rigidity and depression among psychiatric patients.

Method: Data were collected from 74 psychiatric patients using the Cognitive Flexibility Inventory (CFI), Beck Depression Inventory-II (BDI-II), Ambiguous/Unambiguous Situations Diary Extended Version (AUSD-EX), and the Brief Irritability Test (BITe). Regression analyses and bootstrapping methods were used to analyze the data.

Results: Cognitive flexibility negatively predicted depression. Moreover, interpretation bias significantly mediated the relationship between cognitive flexibility and depression, whereas irritability did not. However, interpretation bias and irritability sequentially mediated the effect of cognitive flexibility on depression.

Conclusion: The findings suggest that negative interpretation bias and irritability may play a significant role in the pathway linking cognitive rigidity and depression. Therefore, interventions aiming to reduce depressive symptoms should focus not only on enhancing cognitive flexibility but also on modifying negative interpretation bias toward ambiguous situations and managing irritability.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29

[P-29-03] Latent profile analysis of outpatients' perceived interoceptive awareness and rumination in Korea: a cross-sectional study

Mi-Sun Lee³, *Hyu Jung Huh^{1,2} (1. Department of psychiatry, Incheon St. Mary's Hospital (Korea), 2. Department of psychiatry, College of Medicine, Catholic university of Korea (Korea), 3. Department of preventive medicine, College of Medicine, Catholic university of Korea (Korea))

キーワード : Interoceptive awareness、Rumination、Depression、Anxiety、Somatization

Background: Outpatients who have depressive and anxiety symptoms could experience a range of interoceptive awareness and rumination; however, the level of awareness might vary based on individual symptoms and circumstances.

Objectives: To investigate the potential patterns of interoceptive awareness and rumination for outpatients, and to examine the association of these patterns and psychological symptoms. **Methods:** From August 2021 to February 2022, the outpatients were recruited in Korea. Latent profile analysis was conducted to analyze optimal patterns of interoceptive awareness and rumination. The logistic regression was performed to evaluate the associations between these patterns, depression, anxiety, and somatization.

Results: A total of 115 outpatients were participated. Three distinct latent profiles were identified: "high interoceptive awareness and low rumination" (21.8%), "high interoceptive awareness and high rumination" (45.2%), and "low interoceptive awareness and high rumination" (33.0%). Participants with low interoceptive awareness and high rumination were associated with increased risks of depressive symptoms (adjusted odds ratio [aOR]=7.406), state anxiety (aOR=4.111), trait anxiety (aOR=2.789) and somatization (aOR=3.183).

Conclusions: Adults with low interoceptive awareness and high rumination could exhibit more severe psychological symptoms. Such individuals may be provided the early screening and targeted somatic-based interventions.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29**[P-29-04] Thai medical students' experiences in developing emotional intelligence through applied theatre workshops**

*Phuhin Thongsook¹, Varis Manomaivong¹, Yodying Dangprapai¹, Wuttipat lammeechai^{1,2} (1. Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Mahidol University, Bangkok (Thailand), 2. MGH Institute of Health Professions, Boston, Massachusetts (United States of America))

キーワード：Emotional intelligence、Applied theatre、Medical education、Non-technical skills、Qualitative research

Background: Applied theatre has been utilized for learning purposes since the 20th Century. Medical education has adopted applied theatre to enhance medical students' competencies such as communication, creative learning, and personal development, which are related to emotional intelligence. Therefore, this study aimed to describe Thai medical students' experiences in developing emotional intelligence through applied theatre workshops.

Method: Participants were medical students who attended applied theatre workshops at the Faculty of Medicine Siriraj Hospital, Bangkok, Thailand. Three highly-experienced actors and screenwriters designed and facilitated the workshops. After completion of the workshops, each participant joined a semi-structured interview individually. Interviews were recorded and verbatimly transcribed to text. The authors (WI, PT, and VM) employed thematic analysis to deductively analyze interview transcriptions within Goleman's framework of four components of emotional intelligence, thereby constructing themes. Subthemes were inductively analyzed regarding participants' experiences. Investigator triangulation was employed to increase the trustworthiness of the study results.

Result: Seven medical students (39% of participants) joined the interviews. Four major components of emotional intelligence were constructed as themes, and seven subthemes were described. Self-awareness consisted of two subthemes: embracing one's own positive and negative emotions, and understanding the background of one's emotions and thoughts. Self-regulation had one subtheme: appropriately manage own emotions and expressions. Three subthemes for social awareness included understanding the diversity of thoughts, emotions, decisions, and background, applying to understanding patients, and balancing ethical dilemma. Relationship management consisted of two subthemes: a new mindset of teamwork and carefully communicating with others.

Conclusion: Participants described experiences of improving their emotional intelligence in four primary attributes while attending applied theatre workshops. Mixed-method studies are potential future research to increase the application of this study's results.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)**Poster 29****[P-29-05] Combination therapy against mood and anxiety disorders: association between efficacy and white blood cell count**

*Meng xuan Qiao¹, Hua Yu¹, Tao Li¹ (1. Affiliated Mental Health Center & Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital and School of Brain Science and Brain Medicine, Zhejiang University School of Medicine (China))

キーワード : depressive symptoms、white blood cell count、bright light therapy、inflammation

Background: Numerous studies suggest that hyperactivation of the immuno-inflammatory system, as reflected in cytokine levels, is associated with more severe symptoms in mood and anxiety disorders and weaker response to treatment. Here we examined whether the efficacy of a combination of bright light therapy, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation and medication is associated with another immuno-inflammatory index, white blood cell count, before and/or after treatment, in a retrospective observational study.

Methods: We retrospectively analyzed 467 inpatients with major depressive, bipolar, or generalized anxiety disorder who were treated with combination therapy for at least one week at Hangzhou Seventh People's Hospital between April 2022 and April 2024. Potential associations between remission incidences within four weeks after treatment and white blood cell count both before treatment and post-treatment were explored. We used mixed-effects linear modeling to examine the association between treatment characteristics and changes in white blood cell count and depressive symptoms.

Results: Bipolar and major depressive disorders were associated with significantly higher white blood cell counts at baseline than generalized anxiety disorder as well as with significantly lower remission incidences. Bright light therapy's effects depended on baseline inflammation, more sessions led to greater reductions in the Hamilton Depression Rating Scale score with low baseline white blood cell count, and greater decreases in white blood cell count with high baseline count. In contrast, repetitive transcranial magnetic stimulation sessions showed no association with white blood cell count.

Conclusion: These results highlight the need to account for an individual's immuno-inflammatory state when personalizing treatment for mental health disorders.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 29**[P-29-06] The Cultural and Emotional Baggage of Language Brokering, Rumination and Wellbeing: A Retrospective Study***Renu Narchal¹ (1. Western Sydney University (Australia))

キーワード：Language brokering、Migration、Culturally and Linguistically Diverse、Wellbeing、Australia

Background: Due to the variation of the macrosystem, children and young people from Culturally and Linguistically Diverse (CaLD) backgrounds often carry the cultural and emotional load by serving as informal interpreters and translators for their parents to become their language brokers. Language brokering is commonly observed in children and young people post-migration as they assist parents in navigating the new cultural context. This emotional and functional reliance may weigh down brokers with adult-like responsibility suggesting 'parentification'. Research subsequently has focused on the mental health, risk factors, emotional load and wellbeing of language brokers.

Objectives: The study aimed to examine the relationship between perceptions of language brokering, rumination and psychological wellbeing.

Method: Adopting a mixed method approach the current study explored the experiences of 130 language brokers (113 females, 15 males, 1 gendered fluid and 1 preferred not to say) from varied ethnic backgrounds within the Australian context. They completed an online survey that also included five open-ended questions.

Results: The qualitative component of the study is presented in this paper. A thematic analysis of extent of brokering and the open-ended responses resulted in four main themes: The positives of being in the deep end, accuracy anxiety, emotional carry-on baggage, and procedural brokering.

Discussion: Language brokers' perception can be influenced by their sense of obligation or pride, resulting in negative or positive feelings respectively. This study suggested that perceptions of language brokering as a 'caring practice' is a normative in immigrant households. Despite their frustrations, cultural and emotional baggage, language brokers strive to care for their parents to achieve the best outcome for them and their family. The findings allow for deeper understanding of migrant challenges, gaps in the available supports and have important implications for informed policy changes to enhance services aimed to improve the wellbeing of migrants in Australia.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 30

[P-30-01]

Mental Health Literacy, Stigma, Empathy, and Confidence in Managing Psychiatric Patients: Perspectives of Doctors and Nurses in a Singapore Emergency Department

*Cyrus Su Hui Ho¹, Joo Shiang Ang², Howard Khoe³, Jinghui Huang³, Gabrielle Tay¹ (1. Department of Psychological Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. Department of Emergency Medicine, Tan Tock Seng Hospital (Singapore), 3. Singapore Psychiatry Residency, National Healthcare Group (Singapore))

[P-30-02]

Speaking Out or Staying Silent: Self-Injury Disclosure Among Incarcerated Youth

*Masaru Takahashi¹ (1. Ochanomizu University (Japan))

[P-30-03]

From Parent to Child: Fear of Negative Evaluation and Mindreading in Japanese Adolescents

*Satoko Sasagawa¹, Eriko Suwa¹ (1. Mejiro University (Japan))

[P-30-04]

Preliminary Machine Learning-Based Prediction of Short-Term Psychiatric Crisis in Depressive Outpatients Using Structured and NLP-Derived EHR Features

*Sunyoung Park¹, Guaja Park² (1. Department of Psychiatry, National Insurance Service Ilsan Hospital (Korea), 2. Data Analytics Research Lab, Cheongdam Gounson Clinic (Korea))

[P-30-05]

Factors influencing the use of telemedicine and the satisfaction of the patient on the telemedicine visit in the outpatient psychiatric department of Siriraj Hospital, a medical school in Bangkok.

*Atitaya Prushyapornsri¹, Kamonnet Wannasewok¹, Teerasakdi Satra¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of medicine Siriraj Hospital (Thailand))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 30

[P-30-01] Mental Health Literacy, Stigma, Empathy, and Confidence in Managing Psychiatric Patients: Perspectives of Doctors and Nurses in a Singapore Emergency Department

*Cyrus Su Hui Ho¹, Joo Shiang Ang², Howard Khoe³, Jinghui Huang³, Gabrielle Tay¹ (1. Department of Psychological Medicine, National University of Singapore (Singapore), 2. Department of Emergency Medicine, Tan Tock Seng Hospital (Singapore), 3. Singapore Psychiatry Residency, National Healthcare Group (Singapore))

キーワード : Confidence、Empathy、Stigma、Mental Health Literacy、Healthcare workers

Background

With the global rise in mental health disorders, Singapore has seen an increase in prevalence from 13.4% in 2020 to 17% in 2022. Despite strategic efforts to expand psychiatric services and integrate mental health care into primary settings, Emergency Departments (EDs) continue to experience growing patient volumes, which contribute to increased workloads, stress, and burnout among healthcare professionals. This study examines mental health literacy, stigma, empathy, and confidence in managing psychiatric patients among doctors and nurses in a Singaporean ED.

Methodology

110 ED professionals (47 doctors and 63 nurses) from a restructured general hospital completed an anonymous survey in late 2021. The survey included validated tools such as the Mental Health Literacy Scale (MHLS), the Opening Minds Scale for Health Care Providers-15 (OMS-HC-15), and the Jefferson Scale of Empathy (JSE), along with original questionnaires that assessed confidence in managing psychiatric patients and familiarity with the local Mental Health Care and Treatment Act (MHCTA).

Results

Doctors had higher scores in mental health literacy (MHLS: 121.89 vs. 118.27) and empathy (JSE: 109.32 vs. 101.44) while exhibiting lower stigma (OMS-HC-15: 41.98 vs. 43.57) compared to nurses. When compared to their Western counterparts, Singaporean ED professionals showed lower levels of mental health literacy, empathy, and stigma, but they performed better than those in East Asia. Both groups expressed moderate confidence in managing psychiatric patients and emphasised the need for additional training.

Conclusion

These findings underscore the importance of targeted educational initiatives and systemic policies aimed at enhancing mental health literacy, reducing stigma, and fostering empathy and confidence among ED professionals, ultimately improving psychiatric care in Singapore's emergency settings.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 30**[P-30-02] Speaking Out or Staying Silent: Self-Injury Disclosure Among Incarcerated Youth***Masaru Takahashi¹ (1. Ochanomizu University (Japan))

キーワード：Non-suicidal self-injury、disclosure、suicide prevention、youth offender、correctional institution

Non-suicidal self-injury (NSSI) represents a significant public health issue among adolescents, exerting considerable effects on both physical and mental health. Despite its widespread occurrence, many adolescents engaging in NSSI do not disclose their behavior, a critical step toward obtaining support and treatment. This study sought to examine factors influencing the disclosure of NSSI among adolescents detained in correctional institutions in Japan. A questionnaire was administered to 436 adolescents (351 males, 85 females; mean age 16.85 years) residing in four Juvenile Classification Homes between September 2021 and March 2023. Among the 94 participants who reported engaging in repetitive NSSI, 48.39% of males and 62.50% of females had disclosed their behavior, with approximately 70% preferring to disclose to partners or friends and 50% to parents. The age at NSSI onset and avoidant attitudes towards help-seeking were correlated with NSSI disclosure. Participants who did not disclose their NSSI cited reasons such as perceiving it as inconsequential, believing they could address the issue independently, concerns about causing distress to others, and anticipating a lack of understanding. The findings suggest that interventions focused on addressing beliefs and attitudes related to help-seeking behavior may be efficacious in promoting NSSI disclosure. Clinical interventions in the judicial field can serve as a potential avenue for suicide prevention support for youth at an elevated risk of suicide who do not voluntarily reach out to support services.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 30**[P-30-03] From Parent to Child: Fear of Negative Evaluation and Mindreading in Japanese Adolescents***Satoko Sasagawa¹, Eriko Suwa¹ (1. Mejiro University (Japan))

キーワード：Fear of Negative Child Evaluation、Mindreading、Social Anxiety、Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test、Theory of Mind

Fear of negative evaluation (FNE) is a core cognitive component of social anxiety. Although genetic predisposition contributes to the transmission of social anxiety, sensitivity to social evaluation is also shaped by environmental influences, such as parental modeling. Previous studies suggest that parental fear of negative child evaluation (FNCE) plays a key role in the intergenerational transmission of social evaluative fears.

Theory of Mind (ToM), or the ability to infer others' mental states, is essential for navigating social interactions. Deficits in ToM can contribute to social anxiety by increasing the likelihood of misinterpretation and ineffective interaction. Enhanced mindreading ability may also exacerbate anxiety by increasing sensitivity to others' thoughts and emotions. Mindreading is especially important in the Japanese high-context society as a means of understanding implicit communication and avoiding interpersonal conflict. Within such cultural context, parents may experience elevated FNCE, fostering greater FNE in children. Moreover, high parental FNCE combined with lower child mindreading abilities may be associated with increased risk of depression.

The present study investigated whether mindreading abilities and parental FNCE are linked to child FNE and depression in a Japanese sample. Participants were 1,200 adolescents who completed the Asian Reading the Mind in the Eyes Test (RMET), Mindreading Beliefs Scale (MBS), Parental FNCE Scale, Short FNE Scale, and PHQ-9.

Hierarchical regression analyses demonstrated that both parental FNCE and RMET performance were positively associated with child FNE. Furthermore, interaction effects indicated that high parental FNCE, when combined with low RMET or high MBS scores, predicted greater depressive symptoms. These findings suggest that subjective and objective mindreading are distinct constructs, and that mindreading difficulties may increase vulnerability to both FNE and depression, particularly in the context of Japanese sociocultural norms.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 30**[P-30-04] Preliminary Machine Learning-Based Prediction of Short-Term Psychiatric Crisis in Depressive Outpatients Using Structured and NLP-Derived EHR Features**

*Sunyoung Park¹, Guaja Park² (1. Department of Psychiatry, National Insurance Service Ilsan Hospital (Korea), 2. Data Analytics Research Lab, Cheongdam Gounson Clinic (Korea))

キーワード : Mental Disorders / prognosis、Machine Learning、Electronic Health Records、Suicide prevention、Natural Language Processing

Background: Short-term psychiatric crises, including suicide attempts and emergency visits, are critical in depressive patients. Predicting these events using electronic health records (EHR) may support timely clinical intervention. This study presents a preliminary analysis of a machine learning model for predicting such crises within 30 days after outpatient visits.

Methods: EHR data from 6,607 patients diagnosed with depressive disorders (ICD-10 F32, F33) who had ≥ 2 outpatient visits between January 1, 2019, and December 31, 2023, were analyzed. The dataset included 60,558 outpatient visit records. The prediction target was the occurrence of a psychiatric crisis (suicide attempt, psychiatric ER visit, or hospitalization) within 30 days post-visit. A total of 1,270 such events were identified. Features included structured clinical history during the 1, 2, and 3 months prior to each visit-such as prior ER visits, suicide attempts, outpatient frequency, guardian involvement, and medication changes-along with demographic data. In addition, symptom-related expressions (e.g., suicidal ideation, anxiety, insomnia) were extracted from free-text clinical notes using ChatGPT-assisted natural language processing. A gradient boosting model (XGBoost) was trained on 80% of patients and evaluated on a 20% held-out test set with patient-level separation.

Results: The model achieved an AUROC of 0.81 and PR-AUC of 0.30. Recent suicide attempts, emergency visits, and NLP-derived symptom features were among the strongest predictors.

Conclusions: Short-term psychiatric crises in depressive outpatients may be predicted with reasonable accuracy using structured EHR data and NLP-derived symptom information. These findings support the potential utility of combining structured and unstructured clinical data for early risk identification.

Poster

 2025年9月28日(日) 14:00 ~ 15:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)**Poster 30**

[P-30-05] Factors influencing the use of telemedicine and the satisfaction of the patient on the telemedicine visit in the outpatient psychiatric department of Siriraj Hospital, a medical school in Bangkok.

*Atitaya Prushyapornsri¹, Kamonnet Wannasewok¹, Teerasakdi Satra¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of medicine Siriraj Hospital (Thailand))

キーワード : Telemedicine、 Satisfaction、 Factors influencing the use of telemedicine

The adoption of telemedicine for healthcare service was rising significantly during COVID-19 pandemic in Thailand. Even though the pandemic is currently subsiding, telemedicine is still used for healthcare services especially in mental health. To study the factors influencing the use of telemedicine and the satisfaction of the telemedicine service, we conducted questionnaire-based, cross-sectional study on 147 persons who had used telemedicine at the outpatient psychiatric department of Siriraj Hospital from March to May 2025. We collected demographic data, satisfaction of telemedicine service using CSQ-8 questionnaire Thai version (Client satisfaction questionnaire) and factors influencing the use of telemedicine which we reviewed from relevant articles and specialists in our department. The majority of participants (85.71%) reported that telemedicine services were either better than or comparable to in-person hospital visits. Most of the participants were female, average age of 42.28 years, and were diagnosed with depression. There is statistically significant difference between the median of CSQ-8 score in the group that reported telemedicine were either better than or comparable to in-person visits (Median=31, IQR=32-29), and the median of CSQ-8 score in the group that reported telemedicine services were worse than in-person visits (Median=29, IQR=32-27.5), with p-value= 0.038. Variables such as unnecessary to go to hospital, time savings, cost, privacy, and reducing risk of contact infectious disease did not show statistically significant associations with perspective of telemedicine use. However, multivariate logistic regression analysis identified education level as a significant predictor (p = 0.023), with participants who graduated below Bachelor's degree level likely to perceive telemedicine as either better than or comparable to in-person hospital visits. The findings from this study are expected to provide insights into the factors affecting patients' choices to use telemedicine and their satisfaction levels which can inform the development of strategies to ensuring the services meet patients' needs and preferences.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31

[P-31-01]

Preferred modality of psychotherapy delivery is impacted by attitudes towards psychological help-seeking: A comparative analysis of online versus face-to-face modalities in the Middle East

*Zahir Vally¹, Roxanne Wolmarans¹, Mai Helmy² (1. United Arab Emirates University (United Arab Emirates), 2. Sultan Qaboos University (Oman))

[P-31-02]

A case report-yoga therapy for refractory fear of cancer recurrence with discomfort in the oral cavity.

*Sachiyo Morita¹ (1. Shiga university of Medical Science Hospital, Cancer Center (Japan))

[P-31-03]

Mental Health Treatment Utilization of Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union

*Marie Ivantchenko¹, Nelly Katsnelson² (1. Albert Einstein College of Medicine (United States of America), 2. Montefiore Medical Center (United States of America))

[P-31-04]

The Network Model in Psychiatry is used in the interaction in cultures

*Giuseppe M Rovera¹, Micol Ascoli², Donato Zupin³, GianGiacomo Rovera⁵, Goffredo Bartocci⁴ (1. Dietetic and Nutrition San Luca Hospital, Turin University. Italy. (Italy), 2. Department Chair Beijing United Family Hospital and Clinic (China), 3. University of Trieste (Italy), 4. World Association of Cultural Psychiatry, co-Founder and Past President. (Italy), 5. Honorary Professor of Psychiatry, Turin University, Department of Neurosciences. (Italy))

[P-31-05]

Medicinal Plant Use for Mental Health in an Urban Brazilian Population: A Thematic Study

*Ciro Blujus dos Santos Rohde¹, Leonardo Guimarães Stocco², Gabriela Regina de Souza⁶, Rosilaine Munhoz Silva⁵, Maria Gabriela Zacharias Thibes⁴, Julia Rosari Kingston³, Hermano Tavares¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry of the School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 2. School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 3. University College Cork (Ireland), 4. Department of Psychiatry - UNIFESP (Brazil), 5. Faculdade Nove de Julho (Brazil), 6. Faculdade Anhanguera (Brazil))

[P-31-06]

Prevailing disorders of psychiatric among children and adults in Nigeria : A well-ordered review and analysis

*Enoch Onyekachi Nneji¹, *Nonso Benjamin Chukwunonye¹, *Ndubuisi Nicholas Nenna¹, *Emmanuel Chinonso Iwuanya¹ (1. State Neuropsychiatric Hospital (Nigeria))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31

[P-31-01] Preferred modality of psychotherapy delivery is impacted by attitudes towards psychological help-seeking: A comparative analysis of online versus face-to-face modalities in the Middle East

*Zahir Vally¹, Roxanne Wolmarans¹, Mai Helmy² (1. United Arab Emirates University (United Arab Emirates), 2. Sultan Qaboos University (Oman))

キーワード : Self-stigma、Attitudes、Online、Face-to-face、Help-seeking

As mental health concerns continue to rise globally, many individuals encounter barriers to seeking help, often driven by attitudes, beliefs, and self-stigma. This issue is particularly prevalent in Arab cultures. The primary aim of this study was to explore how these factors influence help-seeking behaviors, comparing preferences for online versus face-to-face therapy. A cross-sectional survey was conducted that included assessments of self-directed stigma, attitudes toward seeking professional psychological help, attitudes toward online counselling, and toward face-to-face counselling. The study included 414 university students from the United Arab Emirates, Egypt, and Oman. The findings revealed significant differences in how attitudes, beliefs, and self-stigma affected the intention to seek help, with these factors having a greater impact on those preferring face-to-face therapy compared to online therapy. Attitudes towards therapy were strongly correlated with the preferred therapy modality in both groups. These results are important as they shed light on how online therapy can help reduce barriers related to self-stigma and provide mental health professionals with valuable insights into the influence of stigma and personal experiences on therapy-seeking behaviors.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31

[P-31-02] A case report-yoga therapy for refractory fear of cancer recurrence with discomfort in the oral cavity.

*Sachiyo Morita¹ (1. Shiga university of Medical Science Hospital, Cancer Center (Japan))

キーワード：Yoga therapy、the refractory anxiety、the fear of cancer recurrence、the discomfort in the oral cavity

We experienced a case in which refractory anxiety of malignant tumor recurrence and discomfort in her oral cavity disappeared with the addition of yoga therapy.

<Case>Woman in her 40s, full-time housewife living with her husband

<Chief complaint> I want the discomfort in my mouth to go away, I want to change my constant fear of cancer.

<Diagnosis> 300.82 (F45.1) Somatic symptom disorder, persistent, moderate

<Present illness> The originally active patient developed soft tissue sarcoma with her right knee in her 20s. Despite the success of treatment, she felt the fear of recurrence whenever her health deteriorated. In her mid40s, she was diagnosed with "cancer phobia" and one year later, she began to feel discomfort in her tongue and other parts in her mouth. She also had hyperventilation attacks, and her symptoms did not improve sufficiently with oral lorazepam and regular outpatient treatment, so yoga therapy was started.

<Method> 5 sessions/ 8 weeks of Yoga therapy(30-40 minutes, isometric exercises and breathing techniques) and only active listening in outpatients counseling, and 10 minutes of practice at home (2-4 times/week) were done.

<Results> At week2, she felt relaxed and from week4 onwards, she began to observe herself, such as "I keep thinking about things that there's no point in thinking about them," and was able to implement yoga therapy on her own as a way to deal with anxiety. She gained the insight that she was creating her own illness, and she realized she could control how she directed her feelings. The discomfort in her mouth and anxiety disappeared, and lorazepam was discontinued.

<Discussion> Yoga calms the mind and brings about various realizations by syncing breathing with movement and focusing on the interoception that arises. Yoga therapy using isometric stimuli could develop metacognition and improved anxiety in a relatively short period of time.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31

[P-31-03] Mental Health Treatment Utilization of Immigrants from the Former Soviet Union

*Marie Ivantchenko¹, Nelly Katsnelson² (1. Albert Einstein College of Medicine (United States of America), 2. Montefiore Medical Center (United States of America))

キーワード : treatment utilization、cultural factors、FSU immigrants

The prevalence of mental health problems among immigrants from the Former Soviet Union (FSU) is high, yet this population often underutilizes mental health services. This survey study aims to examine factors relating to mental health treatment utilization of FSU immigrants at Montefiore Einstein, focusing on those who seek specialized care (e.g., from psychiatrists, psychologists) versus non-specialized care (e.g., from primary care physicians). Participants are Russian-speaking FSU immigrants receiving treatment for depression or anxiety. Data collection is ongoing, so findings are not available at this time. By assessing immigration experiences, cultural values, mental health attitudes, and demographic factors, the study seeks to identify barriers to treatment utilization and better understand treatment-seeking behavior in this group. This study will provide key insights for developing culturally tailored interventions to increase mental health treatment utilization and improve outcomes for FSU immigrants.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31**[P-31-04] The Network Model in Psychiatry is used in the interaction in cultures**

*Giuseppe M Rovera¹, Micol Ascoli², Donato Zupin³, GianGiacomo Rovera⁵, Goffredo Bartocci⁴ (1. Dietetic and Nutrition San Luca Hospital, Turin University. Italy. (Italy), 2. Department Chair Beijing United Family Hospital and Clinic (China), 3. University of Trieste (Italy), 4. World Association of Cultural Psychiatry, co-Founder and Past President. (Italy), 5. Honorary Professor of Psychiatry, Turin University, Department of Neurosciences. (Italy))

キーワード：Nutrition、Psychiatry、Administrative

The foreign patients in Italy and especially the irregular immigrants reveal expressions of psychological discomfort linked to specific cultural elements that compels us to question the effectiveness and adequacy of the proposed interventions. Position ourselves within a historical and political framework, which determines the migratory experience and its representations, in order to illuminate the dynamics and the complex intertwining that links individual suffering and bio-psycho-social suffering in the biographies of our patients. The empathic involvement in cooperation and the socio-cultural context are at the basis of the complex theme of the "Cultural Therapeutic Alliances", place of our existence, to which we resort when we suffer, feel wounded, disappointed, Bitter, angry or desperate. Those in which we feel that we can have different experiences, in which we can think and act in new ways, in which we can allow ourselves to evolve and which can trigger the healing process. The boundaries between Italian cultures and subcultures can reach evolutionary change by overcoming the fringes of differences in mental pathologies. The multicultural alliances of individuals become the healing lifestyle. It is in this framework that should move, among others, the activities of psychological support, anthropology and health education carried out by multidisciplinary and multicultural staff, respecting the different cultures of migrants, asylum seekers, victims of trafficking, Homeless and nomads. Improve the quality of its services, in a territory of vanguard, change its organizational and professional structures and cultures, acting effectively within a context of needs expressed by users and their communities. Using the Network Model benefits from. Interdisciplinary cooperation and liaison between the various operators and especially treatment of patients from different cultures.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31**[P-31-05] Medicinal Plant Use for Mental Health in an Urban Brazilian Population: A Thematic Study**

*Ciro Blujus dos Santos Rohde¹, Leonardo Guimarães Stocco², Gabriela Regina de Souza⁶, Rosilaine Munhoz Silva⁵, Maria Gabriela Zacharias Thibes⁴, Julia Rosari Kingston³, Hermano Tavares¹ (1. Department of Psychiatry of the School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 2. School of Medicine of the University of São Paulo (Brazil), 3. University College Cork (Ireland), 4. Department of Psychiatry - UNIFESP (Brazil), 5. Faculdade Nove de Julho (Brazil), 6. Faculdade Anhanguera (Brazil))
 キーワード : Cultural psychiatry、medicinal plants、thematic study、familial knowledge、popular medicine

Despite pharmaceutical developments, the use of medicinal plants for mental health persists in both medical and popular knowledge. Cultural factors, such as family traditions and popular beliefs, often dictate how plants are used and how symptoms are perceived. This study aimed to identify which medicinal plants a Brazilian population uses for psychiatric symptoms and analyze the cultural contexts behind this practice. A quali-quantitative study was conducted with 51 medicinal plant users interviewed at a popular market in São Paulo, Brazil. The participants, predominantly women with a mean age of 49.1, were selected based on a psychiatric symptom checklist. They completed a sociodemographic questionnaire and participated in an open interview about their experiences. The most used medicinal herbs were *Salvia Rosmarinus* (29.4%), *Ruta graveolens* (23.5%), *Melissa officinalis* (21.5%), and *Matricaria chamomilla* (21.5%). The main motivations for use were reported as promoting well-being (41.1%), treating somatic symptoms (39.2%), and anxiety (35.3%). However, the thematic analysis of the open interviews revealed anxiety as the central theme for 82.5% of users. Other key themes included "Heritage and knowledge network of medicinal plants", with 61.4% of participants learning about plant use from family; "Seeking natural approaches", with 78% preferring natural treatments; and "Perception of efficacy", where 94.1% reported positive prior experiences. The study concludes that an urban Brazilian population uses medicinal herbs for managing mental health, with anxiety being a central issue. This practice is driven by a preference for natural approaches and guided by familial, cultural, and religious knowledge. Integrating these culturally sensitive strategies with conventional care offers a promising path for comprehensive patient support. The study protocol was approved by the Ethics Committee of Hospital das Clínicas da Faculdade de Medicina da Universidade de São Paulo (CAAE: 5097805.5.0000.0065; Opinion Number: 5.097.805).

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 10:00 ~ 11:00  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 31

[P-31-06] Prevailing disorders of psychiatric among children and adults in Nigeria : A well-ordered review and analysis

*Enoch Onyekachi Nneji¹, *Nonso Benjamin Chukwunonye¹, *Ndubuisi Nicholas Nenna¹, *Emmanuel Chinonso Iwuanya¹ (1. State Neuropsychiatric Hospital (Nigeria))

キーワード : mental health、depression、Disorder、Nigerian youths

The prevalence of psychiatric disorders among children and adolescents in Nigeria has emerged as a significant public health concern, necessitating comprehensive research and intervention strategies. Recent studies indicate that these disorders, including anxieties, depression, attention-deficit/hyperactivity disorder, and conduct disorder, affect a substantial portion of this demographic, with estimates suggesting prevalence rates ranging from 10 to 20 percent. Factors affecting or possibly contributing to prevalence include socio-economic challenges, familial instability, exposure to violence, and limited access to mental health services. Cultural stigmas surrounding mental health further exacerbate the issue, leading to underreporting and inadequate treatment. This abstract synthesis finds from various studies focusing on the epidemiology of psychiatric disorder among Nigerian youths, highlighting the urgent need for targeted mental health initiatives, public awareness campaigns, and policy reforms. Early detection and intervention are crucial in mitigating the long-term impacts of these disorders, ultimately fostering healthier outcomes for the nation's future generation. The integration of mental health education into school curricula and community programs represents a vital step toward addressing this public health crisis.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-01]

A Validation of the Korean Version of Ultra-Short Suicidal Ideation Scale

*Joonho Choi¹, Joo Eon Park², IL Bin Kim³, Eunkyung Kim¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea), 2. Keyo Hospital (Korea), 3. CHA Medical University Kangnam CHA Hospital (Korea))

[P-32-02]

Validation of the Korean Version of the Distress Overtolerance Scale in Psychiatric Patients

*Somi Yun¹, Juyeong Kim¹, Eunjae Lee¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea))

[P-32-03]

Emotional Dysregulation in Neurodevelopmental Disorders: An Investigation Using the RIPoSt-40

*Sakiko TSUSHIMA^{1,3}, Hirohisa SUZUKI², Dan NAKAMURA², Shizuka SEKI^{1,2}, Kazumaro OKINO^{1,2}, Hiroyuki ITO⁴, Kenji SANADA², Akira IWANAMI^{1,2} (1. Showa Medical University Eastern Hospital (Japan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Showa Medical University (Japan), 3. Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu University (Japan), 4. Faculty of Human Sciences, Ochanomizu University (Japan))

[P-32-04]

Redefining ADHD and ASD through a Dual-Circuit Model of Neuroscience

*Tomoki kokopelli Hamada¹ (1. Japan Developmental Disorder Association (Japan))

[P-32-05]

Self-compassion is associated with the superior longitudinal fasciculus in the mirroring network in healthy individuals.

*Min-Kyoung Kim¹ (1. CHA Ilsan Medical Center, CHA University (Korea))

[P-32-06]

A Standardization Study on the Development and Validation of a Shortened Korean Version of the Psychiatric Crisis Instrument for Psychiatric intervention

*HEEWOO LEE¹, Jee hoon Sohn², Kihoon You³, Seung-Hee Ahn², Jeung Suk Lim⁴, Hye-Young Min⁵ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Kangwon National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Public healthcare center Seoul national univ hospita (Korea), 3. School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University (Korea), 4. Happy Care Together, Seoul (Korea), 5. Department of Social Welfare, Sogang University (Korea))

[P-32-07]

Shattered Reflections: A Case Report on Good Psychiatric Management in a Filipina patient with Borderline Personality Disorder and Meningioma

*Charisse Jae Rongcal Faa¹, Mark Anthony Pascual¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-01] A Validation of the Korean Version of Ultra-Short Suicidal Ideation Scale

*Joonho Choi¹, Joo Eon Park², IL Bin Kim³, Eunkyung Kim¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea), 2. Keyo Hospital (Korea), 3. CHA Medical University Kangnam CHA Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : suicidal scale、Validation of Scale、korean version

Objectives: An accurate and easy-to identify form is needed for the early evaluation of suicidal ideation in high-risk patients. Therefore, this study examined the validity and reliability of a Korean version of Ultra-Short Suicidal Ideation Scale (K-USSIS). **Methods:** A total of one hundred sixty one psychiatric university-affiliation general hospital patients completed K-USSIS. For the data analyses, we used correlation analysis, internal consistency analysis, and confirmatory factor analysis. **Results:** First, the scale had good internal consistency with a Cronbach's α of 0.94. Second, confirmatory factor analysis demonstrated the reasonable fit of a single-factor model (CFI=0.99, TLI=0.98, SRMR=0.01, RMSEA=0.10). Finally, convergent validity analysis revealed a significant positive correlation with depression, anxiety, and hopelessness. **Conclusion:** The findings suggest that the K-USSIS has good psychometric properties and can serve as a valuable tool for screening for suicidal ideation and early intervention in Korean psychiatric patients.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-02] Validation of the Korean Version of the Distress Overtolerance Scale in Psychiatric Patients

*Somi Yun¹, Juyeong Kim¹, Eunjae Lee¹ (1. Hanyang University Guri Hospital (Korea))

キーワード : Distress Overtolerance、Factor Analysis、Validity and Reliability

Objective: The present study aimed to examine the psychometric validity and reliability of the Korean version of the Distress Overtolerance Scale (K-DOS) in a clinical psychiatric sample.

Methods: Participants were 267 psychiatric outpatients recruited from the Dept. of Psychiatry at Hanyang Univ. Guri Hosp. They completed the Korean version of the Distress Overtolerance Scale (K-DOS), along with validated Korean versions of the Beck Depression Inventory (BDI), Beck Anxiety Inventory (BAI), Beck Hopelessness Scale (BHS), and the Ruminative Response Scale (RRS). Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) and confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) were conducted to examine the factor structure of the K-DOS. Internal consistency was assessed using Cronbach's alpha and item-factor correlations. Convergent validity was evaluated through correlations with depression, anxiety, hopelessness, and rumination.

Results: EFA revealed a two-factor structure for the K-DOS, which was supported by CFA with acceptable model fit indices ($CFI = .95$, $TLI = .94$, $GFI = .91$, $RMSEA = .08$, $SRMR = .07$), confirming its factorial validity. The two factors were interpreted as (1) Tendency to Harm Oneself and (2) Fear of Negative Evaluation. Internal consistency was good, with Cronbach's alpha coefficients of .85 and .81 for each factor. Significant positive correlations with depression, anxiety, hopelessness, and rumination supported the convergent validity.

Conclusion: These findings suggest that the K-DOS is a reliable and valid instrument for assessing distress overtolerance in psychiatric populations and may be useful in both clinical assessment and research.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-03] Emotional Dysregulation in Neurodevelopmental Disorders: An Investigation Using the RIPoSt-40

*Sakiko TSUSHIMA^{1,3}, Hirohisa SUZUKI², Dan NAKAMURA², Shizuka SEKI^{1,2}, Kazumaro OKINO^{1,2}, Hiroyuki ITO⁴, Kenji SANADA², Akira IWANAMI^{1,2} (1. Showa Medical University Eastern Hospital (Japan), 2. Department of Psychiatry, Showa Medical University (Japan), 3. Graduate School of Humanities and Sciences, Ochanomizu University (Japan), 4. Faculty of Human Sciences, Ochanomizu University (Japan))

キーワード：ADHD、Emotional Dysregulation、Neurodevelopmental Disorders

In individuals with Attention-Deficit/Hyperactivity Disorder (ADHD), maladaptive behaviors due to hyperactivity and inattention are common. However, difficulties in interpersonal relationships and communication, often linked to emotional dysregulation, are also reported but less studied. This study used the RIPoSt-40 questionnaire, a validated tool assessing emotional regulation, to measure emotional instability, impulsivity, negative and positive emotionality, and the total negative emotional dysregulation (NED) score. Relationships between these indices, the Autism-Spectrum Quotient (AQ), and the Conners' Adult ADHD Rating Scales (CAARS) were examined. Participants were adults diagnosed with ADHD at specialized outpatient clinics in Showa Medical University hospitals.

Results from 22 subjects showed a strong positive correlation between the CAARS "ADHD Index" and NED, indicating that individuals with more severe ADHD traits tend to have greater emotional regulation difficulties. Notably, ADHD adults with elevated impulsivity and emotional instability—rather than inattention or restlessness—and those with low self-confidence showed increased emotional impulsivity and negative emotionality. These findings suggest that emotional dysregulation, particularly impulsivity and negative affect, is a prominent feature in certain ADHD subgroups. This highlights the need for further research and the development of targeted interventions focusing on emotional regulation.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-04] Redefining ADHD and ASD through a Dual-Circuit Model of Neuroscience

*Tomoki kokopelli Hamada¹ (1. Japan Developmental Disorder Association (Japan))

キーワード：ASD/ADHD characteristics、Neuroscience、Human Emotion

I am an individual with ADHD, without any significant ASD traits. While many individuals exhibit overlapping characteristics of both ADHD and ASD, cases like mine—with purely ADHD traits—are relatively rare. The distinction between these two conditions is often ambiguous, and it is challenging to draw a clear line between them even in clinical practice. However, in my case, the distinction is evident, as I have verbalized the emotions I do and do not experience through extensive self-analysis and observation of others. Based on this, I propose a new definition that differentiates these two conditions.

In my view, ASD-related behaviors are driven by strong emotional sensitivity rooted in affection, making individuals emotionally responsive and easily affected. In contrast, ADHD appears to be driven by libido and a desire for stimulation, leading to a more emotionally detached, calm, and occasionally depressive temperament. ADHD individuals tend to seek novelty and energy, and are therefore typically more innovative, whereas those with ASD prefer stability due to their more strenuous mental state, often leaning toward conservatism. These insights align with neuroscience perspectives focusing on two major emotional centers in the brain: the amygdala and the nucleus accumbens. This dual-circuit model has been discussed by scholars such as Dr.Jill Bolte Taylor and Prof.Elaine Fox. My study explores novel correlations between this brain science framework and developmental disorders, offering potential contributions to future research in this area. Of course, as mentioned earlier, most individuals exhibit both traits to varying degrees due to the spectrum nature of neurodevelopmental conditions. However, the clear existence of these two contrasting emotional tendencies lends support to the validity of my proposed framework. I hope my work will advance the understanding and classification of neurodevelopmental conditions.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10  Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-05] Self-compassion is associated with the superior longitudinal fasciculus in the mirroring network in healthy individuals.

*Min-Kyoung Kim¹ (1. CHA Ilsan Medical Center, CHA University (Korea))

キーワード : self-compassion、mindfulness、superior longitudinal fasciculus、white matter microstructure

Objectives: Self-compassion (SC) involves taking an emotionally positive attitude towards oneself when suffering. Although SC has positive effects on mental well-being as well as a protective role in preventing depression and anxiety in healthy individuals, few studies on white matter (WM) microstructures in neuroimaging studies of SC has been studied. **Methods:** Magnetic resonance imaging data were acquired from 71 healthy participants with measured levels of SC and its six subscales. Mirroring network as WM regions of interest were analyzed using tract-based spatial statistics (TBSS). After the WM regions associated with SC were extracted, exploratory correlation analysis with the self-forgiveness scale, the coping scale, and the world health organization quality of life scale abbreviated version was performed.

Results: We found that self-compassion scale (SCS) total scores were negatively correlated with the fractional anisotropy (FA) values of the superior longitudinal fasciculus (SLF) in healthy individuals. The self-kindness and mindfulness subscale scores of SCS were also negatively correlated with FA values of the same regions. The FA values of SLF related to SC were found to be negatively correlated with the total scores of self-forgiveness scale, and self-control coping strategy and confrontation coping strategy. **Conclusions:** Our findings suggest that levels of SC and its self-kindness and mindfulness components may be negatively associated with DMN-related WM microstructures in healthy individuals. These less WM microstructures may be associated with positive personal attitudes, such as self-forgiveness, self-control and active confrontational strategies.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-06] A Standardization Study on the Development and Validation of a Shortened Korean Version of the Psychiatric Crisis Instrument for Psychiatric intervention

*HEEWOO LEE¹, Jee hoon Sohn², Kihoon You³, Seung-Hee Ahn², Jeung Suk Lim⁴, Hye-Young Min⁵ (1. Department of Psychiatry, Kangwon National University Hospital (Korea), 2. Public healthcare center Seoul national univ hospita (Korea), 3. School of Medicine, Kyungpook National University (Korea), 4. Happy Care Together, Seoul (Korea), 5. Department of Social Welfare, Sogang University (Korea))

キーワード : Psychiatric Crisis、community、Scale

Background The Crisis Rating Instrument for Psychiatric intervention (CRI) is used nationwide in Korea for psychiatric crisis assessment but is limited by its 23-item length and narrow focus on risk of harm to self or others. These constraints hinder rapid decision-making in emergency settings. **Objective** This study aimed to develop and validate a shortened version (CRI-SF) to facilitate swift and consistent crisis intervention. **Methods** Data from 2,774 CRI assessments collected between 2020 and 2023 were reviewed. Inclusion criteria required documented field intervention and classification as treatment linkage or emergency response. Through three sequential evaluation phases—including confirmatory factor analysis (CFA), content validity assessment, and classification performance analysis—the scale was reduced. Items were retained based on factor loadings, content validity indices, clinical relevance, and discriminative performance (sensitivity, specificity, AUC, Youden's index). **Results** Initially, six items were identified as most relevant, later refined to five: current risk of harm to self or others, aggression associated with hallucinations or substance use, psychiatric symptoms, cognitive impairment, and presence of a support system. Items were weighted to reflect their criticality, with risk-related items assigned higher scores. The final CRI-SF showed excellent model fit ($CFI = 0.970$, $TLI = 0.939$, $RMSEA = 0.037$). The risk of harm item demonstrated the strongest classification accuracy ($AUC = 0.934$, sensitivity = 100%, specificity = 86.9%). **Conclusions** Although the study lacked external validation measures and retained the dichotomous scoring format, the CRI-SF enables efficient identification of psychiatric emergencies while maintaining compatibility with existing data. This abbreviated scale supports rapid assessment and decision-making in community mental health crisis response.

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 15:00 ~ 16:10 Poster Session (Foyer 2)

Poster 32

[P-32-07] Shattered Reflections: A Case Report on Good Psychiatric Management in a Filipina patient with Borderline Personality Disorder and Meningioma

*Charisse Jae Rongcal Faa¹, Mark Anthony Pascual¹ (1. National Center for Mental Health (Philippines))
キーワード：Borderline Personality Disorder、Good Psychiatric Management、Meningioma

Objective: This case explores the clinical presentation, diagnosis, and treatment of a 39-year-old Filipina with a traumatic childhood, overlapping depressive symptoms, and neurologic issues. It highlights the application of Good Psychiatric Management (GPM) in Borderline Personality Disorder (BPD) and the challenges of managing psychiatric and medical comorbidities.

Methodology: Ava, presented with severe facial pain and depressive symptoms. Her history revealed a traumatic childhood with repeated sexual abuse, unstable family dynamics, and neglect, further compounded by emotional abuse and infidelity in her marriage. She suffered chronic depressive symptoms and engaged in impulsive self-harm behaviors but never sought psychiatric help. Ava also faces significant health challenges, including a cerebellopontine angle mass, and trigeminal neuralgia, all untreated due to financial constraints. She was started on Amitriptyline 25 mg, 1 tablet once a day, to address both the increasing pain and mood symptoms. She underwent Left Lateral Suboccipital Craniotomy as a definitive management. The therapist handling her underwent an 8-hour online training for GPM at Harvard Medical School.

Results: Ava's emotional struggles stemmed from instability in relationships and self-image exacerbated by impulsivity and fear of abandonment. Her tumultuous relationships, self-destructive actions, and dissociative episodes under stress indicated Borderline Personality Disorder. Combined with Major Depressive Disorder (MDD), her treatment involved GPM and psychopharmacology, focusing on psychoeducation, therapeutic alliance, and structured sessions. Improvements in BPD symptoms facilitated reductions in depressive symptoms, enabling Ava to resume functioning and find symptom relief.

Conclusion: Ava's case highlights the interconnectedness of psychiatric and neurologic disorders, showing how early trauma and prolonged HPA axis dysregulation can lead to chronic medical and mental health issues. Training of the therapist for GPM appeared to help Ava in controlling her self-harm behavior and other impulsivity. This is compatible to the study that showed that patients with borderline personality disorder with complex comorbid conditions and impulsivity may benefit from GPM

Poster

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 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

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  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))

キーワード : 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

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  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))

キーワード : 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

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 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))

キーワード : 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

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00 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))
キーワード：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

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  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))

キーワード : 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

2025年9月28日(日) 11:00 ~ 12:00  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))

キーワード : 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.