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Poster 15

[P-15-01]

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

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[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)

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*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))

Keywords : 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.

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[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))

Keywords : 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.

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[P-15-03] The Status of Hopelessness and Related Factors in Korean Female Full-Time Homemakers: A Community-Based Cross-Sectional Survey Study

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Keywords : 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.

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[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))

Keywords : 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.

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[P-15-05] Validation of New Stress Scale: Pregnant Women Perspective

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

Keywords : 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.

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[P-15-06] Cross-Cultural Assessment of Self-Stigma in Epilepsy: A Multinational Comparative Study Using the Epilepsy Self-Stigma Scale (ESSS)

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Keywords : 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 $\alpha = 0.74$ – 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.