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 Leung[1], *Janine H.N. Ang[1] (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 Kammarabutr[1], Veevarin Charoenporn[1], Pairath Tapanadechopone[1] (1. Thammasat University Hospital (Thailand))

[P-14-04]

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

*Cheolmin Shin[1] (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 Shioji[1], Hiromi Imuta[1], Atsuko Tanimura[1], Mayuko Yamashita[1] (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 HUANG[1], Hsuan Chiu[1], Hui-Xiu Chen[1], *Shu-Sen Chang[1] (1. National Taiwan University (Taiwan))

[P-14-07]

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

*Prajna Wijaya[1], *Kristiana Siste[2], Andrea Gonzalez Lezana[3], Camila Laiana Magri Mendes[4], Nazlia Hariza Rahmadani Latulumamina[5] (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))

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[P-14-01] A Systematic Review of Suicide Intervention Components to Manage Suicide Risk in Emergency Psychiatric Settings

Hoi Ting Leung[1], *Janine H.N. Ang[1] (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.

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Poster 14

[P-14-03] Exploring Cannabis Knowledge and Attitudes among Mental Health Clinic Outpatients: Implications for Education and Intervention Strategies

*Napat Kammarabutr[1], Veevarin Charoenporn[1], Pairath Tapanadechopone[1] (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.

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Poster 14

[P-14-04] Selective neuroinflammation induced by chronic stress in zebrafish: Differential responses in telencephalon and habenula

*Cheolmin Shin[1] (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.

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Poster 14

[P-14-05] A Questionnaire Survey on the experiences of hotline counselors involved in suicide prevention in Tokyo

*Rieko Shioji[1], Hiromi Imuta[1], Atsuko Tanimura[1], Mayuko Yamashita[1] (1. Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokyo Metropolitan University (Japan))
キーワード：suicide prevention、lifeline、Tokyo metropolitan、support for supporter、questionnaire survey

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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.

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Poster 14

[P-14-06] The Incidence Rates, Characteristics, and Related Factors of Student Suicides in Taiwan

*YU-CHUAN HUANG[1], Hsuan Chiu[1], Hui-Xiu Chen[1], *Shu-Sen Chang[1] (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

Poster 14

[P-14-07] Bupropion for Cocaine Addiction: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

*Prajna Wijaya[1], *Kristiana Siste[2], Andrea Gonzalez Lezana[3], Camila Laiana Magri Mendes[4], Nazlia Hariza Rahmadani Latulumamina[5] (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.