

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

2025年9月26日(金) 13:10 ~ 14:40 Session Room 5 (Conference Room A)

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

Moderator: Nikolay Bokhan (Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk NRMC, Tomsk, Russia), Irina Kupriyanova (Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk NRMC, Tomsk, Russia)

[SY-40]

### Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

Nikolay Alexandrovich Bokhan<sup>1</sup>, Irina Evgenevna Kupriyanova<sup>1</sup>, Valentina Fedorovna Lebedeva<sup>1</sup>, Anatoly Vasilievich Sakharov<sup>3</sup>, Natalia Igorevna Kisel<sup>1</sup>, Anna Isaevna Mandel<sup>1</sup>, Ulyana K. Biche-Ool<sup>2</sup>, Sagat Abylkairovich Altynbekov<sup>4</sup>, Alexander Vladimirovich Didenko<sup>5</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk NRMC (Russia), 2. Republican Addictological Dispensary (Kyzyl, Republic of Tyva (Russia), 3. National Research Center of Narcology - Branch of V.P. Serbsky National Medical Research Center of Psychiatry and Narcology (Russia), 4. S.D. Asfendiyarov Kazakh National Medical University (Kazakhstan), 5. Siberian State Medical University (Russia))

[SY-40-01]

### The problem of female alcoholism in ethnic populations of Siberia

\*Nikolay Alexandrovich Bokhan<sup>1,2</sup>, Natalia I. Kisel<sup>1</sup>, Anna I. Mandel<sup>1</sup>, U. K. Biche-Ool<sup>3</sup>, Alexander V. Didenko<sup>1,2</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk NRMC (Russia), 2. Siberian State Medical University (Russia), 3. Republican Addictological Dispensary (Russia))

[SY-40-02]

### MENTAL HEALTH OF INDIGENOUS PEOPLES OF SIBERIA AND THE FAR EAST: NEW CHALLENGES

\*Irina E. Kupriyanova<sup>1</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute (Russia))

[SY-40-03]

### Clinical and socio-psychological aspects of nonpsychotic mental disorders in Russia and Kazakhstan

\*Valentina F. Lebedeva<sup>1</sup>, Nikolay A. Bokhan<sup>1,2</sup>, Sagat A. Altynbekov<sup>3</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute (Russia), 2. Siberian State University (Russia), 3. Kazakh National Medical University (Kazakhstan))

[SY-40-04]

### Influence of ethnocultural factors on clinical and neuropsychological characteristics of intellectual disorders in children of the Trans-Baikal region

\*Anatoly Vasilevich Sakharov<sup>1</sup>, Yliya Lazo<sup>2</sup> (1. Serbsky National Medical Research Centre for Psychiatry and Narcology (Russia), 2. Chita State Medical Academy (Russia))

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### [SY-40] Strategies for Ethnocultural Research in Siberia and the Far East

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キーワード : Cultural psychiatry、Mental disorders、Addictive disorders、Ethnicity

Ethnocultural studies employ a wide range of methods and approaches aimed at studying cultural, social and ethnic aspects of the lives of various groups. They are extremely important for Siberia and the Russian Far East with their multiple ethnicities. The symposium is devoted to clinical, dynamic, social and psychological aspects of the development of alcohol dependence in various ethnic groups (Russians, Buryats and Tuvans). The study of schizophrenia spectrum disorders is discussed showing that the ethnocultural features of mental patients are a factor which influences the prevalence of mental disorders. Differences in family relationships are observed in the compared ethnic groups. The data on nonpsychotic mental disorders in Siberia and Kazakhstan are compared. The disadaptation mechanisms of the development of neurotic and affective pathology in rural schoolchildren of Buryatia are discussed. The risks of intellectual disabilities in children of Transbaikalia are presented: alcohol abuse on the part of parents, low educational level of parents, pathology of pregnancy and childbirth, presence of other children with mental retardation in the family, and ethnocultural factor. However, subsequent assessment of observation of children of the ethnocultural region with intellectual disabilities establishes positive dynamics of the detected during adolescence disorders in most examined persons. Based on the results of many years of work, differentiated rehabilitation programs have been developed. The modern strategy involves differentiated programs of psycho-preventive and rehabilitation activities, and the importance of cultural preferences and traditions when choosing treatment methods. This may include the use of local practices and methods. At the same time, it is extremely important to introduce modern methods of diagnosis and treatment, introduce an interdisciplinary approach, improve the quality of medical care, develop telepsychiatry for remote areas, and introduce new forms of specialized assistance to the population with account for cultural differences in approaches to mental health.

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### [SY-40-01] The problem of female alcoholism in ethnic populations of Siberia

\*Nikolay Alexandrovich Bokhan<sup>1,2</sup>, Natalia I. Kisel<sup>1</sup>, Anna I. Mandel<sup>1</sup>, U. K. Biche-Ool<sup>3</sup>, Alexander V. Didenko<sup>1,2</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk NRMC (Russia), 2. Siberian State Medical University (Russia), 3. Republican Addictological Dispensary (Russia))

キーワード : Tuva、women、alcoholism、Russian female patients

**Background.** The prevalence and structure of alcohol abuse and its negative consequences in different ethnocultural groups vary depending on the ethnic composition of the population, socio-psychological factors, and cultural features. **Objective:** to analyze the prevalence and formation of alcohol dependence in women of Tuvan and Russian ethnicity. **Material and Methods.** Clinical-psychopathological, clinical-catastomestic, and mathematical-statistical methods were used. Alcohol dependence was diagnosed according to ICD-10. The study sample included two groups of women suffering from alcoholism. Group 1 - 78 female patients from the Republican Narcological Dispensary of the Republic of Tyva. Group 2 included 66 female patients from the Addictive States Department of the Mental Health Research Institute of Tomsk National Research Medical Center. **Results.** According to official statistics of the Republic of Tuva, there has been an annual increase in the number of women under dispensary care. The development of the main symptoms of alcohol dependence in group 1 was accelerated. Alcohol psychoses among the women of group 1 were statistically significantly more common ( $p<0.05$ ) than in women of group 2: 38.6% versus 6.0%. The development of psychotic alcoholism in group 1 occurred at a younger age than in group 2: on average  $39.9\pm9.5$  years versus  $49.1\pm4.2$  years. In group 1, women had a higher frequency of relapses of alcoholic psychosis (from 2 to 9 in each case) compared to women of group 2: 16.7% versus 1.2%. **Conclusion.** It was revealed that in women of Tuvan ethnicity, the development of alcohol dependence was characterized by a higher progression: more frequent severe forms of alcoholic amnesia, low alcohol tolerance, a high prevalence of alcoholic psychoses, relapsing in 16.7% of women, negative social consequences of alcohol abuse in the form of deprivation of parental rights in a third of Tuvan women (32%), which generally indicated the malignant course of alcohol dependence in women of Tuvan ethnicity.

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

\*Irina E. Kupriyanova<sup>1</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute (Russia))

キーワード : Transcultural psychiatry、indigenous people、mental health

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

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### [SY-40-03] Clinical and socio-psychological aspects of nonpsychotic mental disorders in Russia and Kazakhstan

\*Valentina F. Lebedeva<sup>1</sup>, Nikolay A. Bokhan<sup>1,2</sup>, Sagat A. Altynbekov<sup>3</sup> (1. Mental Health Research Institute (Russia), 2. Siberian State University (Russia), 3. Kazakh National Medical University (Kazakhstan))

キーワード : Russia、Kazakhstan、nonpsychotic mental disorders

During four years, the increase in anxiety disorders, depression, and cognitive and psychosomatic disorders in Russians and Kazakhs is immediately associated with the growth of mental disorders due to experienced coronavirus infection. The aim of the joint research was a comprehensive clinical and dynamic study of neurotic, stress-related and somatoform disorders in patients of the general health care with the development of treatment programs and an assessment of their effectiveness. The study included 3050 patients with mental disorders in the general health care. Comorbidity of mental disorders with somatic pathology was revealed in 82% of cases. Patients were divided into three groups: Group I - patients with acutely developed somatogenically caused psychotic disorders (risk group); Group II - patients requiring observation by a psychotherapist upon request; Group III - patients requiring systematic therapy and mandatory observation by a psychotherapist. In individuals of Kazakh nationality, disorders of the third group predominated – 52.1%, milder ones accounted for 39.5% (group II), 17.4% - psychotic somatogenic disorders (group I), while in Russians number of patients with disorders of group III and II was equal. The number of patients with disorders of the first group was a minimum of 4.7%. Cardiovascular diseases were a reliably more frequent ( $p<0.05$ ) comorbid somatic pathology; they were found in 75.1% of patients with mental disorders, and those patients were classified as a risk group for mental disorders. The prevalence of anxiety and panic disorders in individuals with cardiovascular diseases, both among Russians and Kazakhs, was revealed. Patients of Kazakh nationality significantly more seldom seek outpatient somatic care for neurotic disorders and are referred to a psychiatrist later. The prevalence of neurotic disorders in Kazakhstan is almost 3 times lower than in Russia, and the medical psychiatric personnel is 2 times fewer.

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### [SY-40-04] Influence of ethnocultural factors on clinical and neuropsychological characteristics of intellectual disorders in children of the Trans-Baikal region

\*Anatoly Vasilevich Sakharov<sup>1</sup>, Yliya Lazo<sup>2</sup> (1. Serbsky National Medical Research Centre for Psychiatry and Narcology (Russia), 2. Chita State Medical Academy (Russia))

キーワード : children, mental retardation, intelligence, epidemiology, catamnesis

The Aginsky Buryat Okrug is located in the Transbaikal Territory, where 62.5% of the population are Buryats. The incidence of mental retardation in the Buryat district has been unstable over the past 10 years, but the proportion of mental retardation in the overall structure of disorders in children has increased. This became the subject of the study. Children aged 6-7 years were examined using a continuous method. Intellectual developmental disorders were diagnosed more often in children from the ethnocultural region than in Slavic children ( $p<0.001$ ). Mental retardation in Buryat children had a number of clinical features: diffuse neurological microsymptoms in the form of anisoreflexia, neurosis-like symptoms in the form of general motor retardation and stuttering, and psychopathic disorders in the form of inhibition. According to the Wechsler test, the disorders were confirmed, but the Buryat children had a low verbal score ( $p<0.05$ ), which is explained by communication difficulties when using two languages and it limits the use of the Russian-language version of the Wechsler test. During neuropsychological examination, children of the Buryat ethnic group more often had difficulties in performing tests for oral praxis, reciprocal coordination, somatognosis, and logical-grammatical representations ( $p<0.02$ ). This indicates immaturity of the parietal cortex and general cerebral immaturity. According to three different methods of factor analysis, it was established that the development of intellectual disorders in children of the Trans-Baikal region is influenced by alcohol abuse by parents, low educational level of parents, pathology of pregnancy and childbirth, male gender, presence of other children with mental retardation in the family, and the ethnocultural factor. However, subsequent assessment of the follow-up of children of the ethnocultural region with intellectual disabilities established positive dynamics of the identified disorders in adolescence.