

Poster

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Session Hall (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 Obata, Nobuhiro Watanabe (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 Watanabe, Satoshi Obata (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))

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Keywords : 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 psychodynamics 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 develop 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.

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Poster 21**[P-21-02] Preliminary Study on the Current Situation and Issues in After-School Day Services in Japan**

*Satoshi Obata, Nobuhiro Watanabe (Kinoko club(Japan))

Keywords : 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.

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[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 Watanabe, Satoshi Obata (NPO Daichi(Japan))

Keywords : 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.

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[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))

Keywords : 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.

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[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))

Keywords : 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.