

Symposium

📅 Sat. Sep 27, 2025 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM JST | Sat. Sep 27, 2025 12:00 AM - 1:30 AM UTC 🏛️ Session
Room 5 (Conference Room A)

[Symposium 58] 25th Anniversary of the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)-Friendship and Research Collaboration

Moderator: Takahiro A. Kato (Department of Psychiatry, Hokkaido University Graduate School of Medicine),
Seok Woo Moon (Konkuk University Chungju Hospital)

[SY-58]

25th Anniversary of the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)-Friendship and Research Collaboration

Takahiro A. Kato¹, Moon Seok Woo², Muneyuki Suzuki³, Michiko Fujimoto⁴, Gi Whan Byeon⁵, Seng Yoon Kim⁶ (1.Hokkaido University(Japan), 2.Konkuk University Chungju Hospital(Korea), 3.Fukuma Hospital(Japan), 4.Osaka University Graduate School of Medicine(Japan), 5.Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea(Korea), 6.Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine(Korea))

[SY-58-01]

Korea Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) is a group cultural psychotherapy session for Korean and Japanese psychiatrists.

*Muneyuki Suzuki (Fukuma Hospital(Japan))

[SY-58-02]

Trends in cultural psychiatry in the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference

*Michiko Fujimoto (Health Care Division, Health and Counseling Center, The University of Osaka(Japan))

[SY-58-03]

Differential Effects of Soluble and Plaque Amyloid on Late-Life Depression: The Moderating Role of Tau Pathology

*Gihwan Byeon¹, Su Hyung Kim², Sunghwan Kim³, Seunggyun Ha⁴, Yoo Hyun Um², Sheng-Min Wang³, Hyun Kook Lim^{3,5,6}, Dong Woo Kang¹ (1.Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 2.Department of Psychiatry, St. Vincent's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 3.Department of Psychiatry, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 4.Division of Nuclear Medicine, Department of Radiology, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 5.Research Institute, NEUROPHET Inc.; Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 6.CMC Institute for Basic Medical Science, the Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea))

[SY-58-04]

Hikikomori or Early-Onset Schizophrenia? Diagnostic and Therapeutic Considerations in Adolescent Social Withdrawal – A Case-Based Review

*Seng Yoon Kim, Jung Yeon Moon, Tae Young Choi (Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine(Korea))

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5.Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic
University of Korea(Korea), 6.Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine(Korea))

Keywords : Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Association (KJYPA)、 Korea、 Japan、
Hikikomori、 Dementia

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[SY-58-01] Korea Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) is a group cultural psychotherapy session for Korean and Japanese psychiatrists.

*Muneyuki Suzuki (Fukuma Hospital(Japan))

Keywords : Personal cultural experience、 Political tensions between neighboring countries、 Personal close relationship、 Intimate community of fellow professionals、 Group cultural psychotherapy

KJYPC originated from the meeting and exchange between Professor Min Byung Kun and Professor Masahisa Nishizono. The two had strong feelings for each other's countries based on their personal experiences during World War II, and they were leaders who played pioneering roles in the development of psychiatry in their respective countries, instantly becoming close friends at the first encounter. They wanted to spread their close relationship to future generations. In 2000, a joint workshop for young Korean and Japanese psychiatrists started. Dr. Sasaki Yūnoshin, the director of Fukuma Hospital, who had lived in Korea before World War II, also fully supported the meeting. Exchanges between psychiatrists from the two countries blossomed, both on an individual level and on a group level. I, the presenter, participated firstly in 2009. It was deeply impressive experience that being embraced by this very intimate group despite being abroad. I was attracted to the community of fellow professionals from neighbouring countries and have continued to participate every year. With the retirement of the two leaders, young psychiatrists have taken the lead in running the conference since 2013. Despite political tensions and the COVID-19 pandemic, this group continues to this day. This meeting is like a group cultural psychotherapy session designed for psychiatrists from both countries. In this presentation, I would like to discuss the significance of this meeting for participants and tips for running it.

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[SY-58-02] Trends in cultural psychiatry in the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference

*Michiko Fujimoto (Health Care Division, Health and Counseling Center, The University of Osaka(Japan))

Keywords : Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference、Cultural Psychiatry、Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Academy

The Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists' Conference (KJYPC) was originally established by Prof. Byung Kun Min and Prof. Masahisa Nishizono as the Joint Workshop for Psychiatric Residents of Korea & Japan. Afterwards, the Korea-Japan Young Psychiatrists Academy has held the conference every year as the organizer since 2013. The advantage of the KJYPC is the community mainly for the young psychiatrists who have promising possibilities in the future, and the face-to-face conference where the participants have a fruitful time. The presentation topics that showed the trends in psychiatry in Korea and Japan were various and different for these 20 years. The similarity and the difference of the psychiatric issues between Korea and Japan are affected by their cultures. The educational system for psychiatrists is also partially different between Korea and Japan. The KJYPC gives the good opportunity for young psychiatrists to know the cultural psychiatry in Korea and Japan, to discuss the psychiatric topics in the clinical practice, and to understand the persons one another beyond the country. In the presentation, the cultural effect on mental health in Japan will be also discussed.

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[SY-58-03] Differential Effects of Soluble and Plaque Amyloid on Late-Life Depression: The Moderating Role of Tau Pathology

*Gihwan Byeon¹, Su Hyung Kim², Sunghwan Kim³, Seunggyun Ha⁴, Yoo Hyun Um², Sheng-Min Wang³, Hyun Kook Lim^{3,5,6}, Dong Woo Kang¹ (1.Department of Psychiatry, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 2.Department of Psychiatry, St. Vincent's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 3.Department of Psychiatry, Yeouido St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 4.Division of Nuclear Medicine, Department of Radiology, Seoul St. Mary's Hospital, College of Medicine, The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 5.Research Institute, NEUROPHET Inc.; Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea), 6.CMC Institute for Basic Medical Science, the Catholic Medical Center of The Catholic University of Korea, Seoul, Republic of Korea(Korea))

Keywords : Alzheimer Disease、Amyloid beta-Peptides、Tau Proteins、Depression

Background: Alzheimer's disease (AD) and late-life depression frequently co-occur, yet the interactive effects of AD pathologies on depressive symptoms remain unclear.

Aims: To examine how MDS-oligomerized amyloid-beta (OAβ), amyloid PET, and tau PET are associated with depressive symptoms in older adults across the cognitive spectrum.

Method: We analyzed 103 participants (24 cognitively normal, 54 with mild cognitive impairment, 25 with amyloid-positive dementia) who underwent amyloid/tau PET, plasma MDS-OAβ measurement, and clinical depression assessments (CSDD, HAM-D, GDS-SV). Generalized linear models were used to assess interaction effects.

Results: A significant negative interaction was found between MDS-OAβ and tau PET SUVR on depression scores. MDS-OAβ levels were positively associated with depression only in the low-tau group, but negatively in the high-tau group. Global amyloid SUVR predicted greater depression severity only in the high-tau subgroup.

Conclusions: The associations between amyloid markers and depression differ by tau pathology stage. MDS-OAβ and Amyloid PET SUVR may reflect distinct mechanisms underlying depression in the AD continuum.

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[SY-58-04] Hikikomori or Early-Onset Schizophrenia? Diagnostic and Therapeutic Considerations in Adolescent Social Withdrawal – A Case-Based Review

*Seng Yoon Kim, Jung Yeon Moon, Tae Young Choi (Daegu Catholic University School of Medicine(Korea))

Keywords : Early onset schizophrenia、Hikikomori、Social withdrawal

Abstract:

Early-onset schizophrenia and hikikomori are two distinct yet interrelated phenomena that primarily affect adolescents and young adults. This case-based review explores these complexities through a clinical scenario, focusing on early recognition, assessment, and targeted pharmacological intervention.

Case:

A 17-year-old high school student was brought in by his parents after over a year of progressive social isolation, withdrawal from school, and confinement to his room. He exhibited minimal verbal communication, irregular sleep patterns, and functional decline. Initially, the clinical picture suggested hikikomori as prominent psychotic symptoms were not observed. Although there were persecutory ideas—such as believing that school friends were talking behind his back—they were not bizarre in nature. However, subtle behavioral cues—including occasional muttering, suspiciousness, and impaired emotional responsiveness—prompted further psychiatric evaluation. Over weeks of observation and structured interviews, signs consistent with early-onset schizophrenia emerged, including mild thought disorganization and negative symptoms. A diagnosis of schizophrenia was made. The patient started on aripiprazole but soon began to complain of akathisia. Although propranolol was administered, there was no improvement, and the patient subsequently reported a depressed mood and suicidal ideation. Therefore, the medication was switched to paliperidone. Following this change, the patient showed improvement in akathisia, as well as gradual enhancement in engagement, affect, and social functioning. After discharge, the patient has continued outpatient appointments, adhere to prescribed medications, Although the patient's level of functioning has declined compared to previous assessments, he is still able to maintain a certain degree of daily life while continuing to work.

Conclusion:

This case highlights the diagnostic complexity in distinguishing hikikomori from early-onset schizophrenia in adolescents. Overlapping features such as isolation and functional decline can obscure underlying psychotic processes, particularly when positive symptoms

are subtle or delayed. Early identification and intervention are crucial, as timely antipsychotic treatment may significantly alter the illness trajectory.