■ Sun. Sep 28, 2025 9:00 AM - 10:30 AM JST | Sun. Sep 28, 2025 12:00 AM - 1:30 AM UTC **■** Session Room 7 (Conference Room C)

[Symposium 84] At a cultural crossroads in our time

Moderator: Yuichiro Abe (Department of Psydhiatry, Ishiki Hospital)

[SY-84]

At a cultural crossroads in our time

Kanako Shimizu^{1,5}, Karen Yanit², Shinichiro Otsuka³, Kazuaki Sugawara⁴, Yuichiro Abe⁶ (1.Rokubancho Mental Clinic, Japan depression center(Japan), 2.Universidad de Monterrey (UDEM)(Mexico), 3.Otsuka Praxis(Japan), 4.Mental hospital Kamakurayama(Japan), 5.Jichi Medical University, department of psychiatry(Japan), 6.Ishiki Hospital(Japan))

[SY-84-01]

The role of "stranger" in luminal spaces: through transformation of international students

*Kanako Shimizu^{1,2} (1.Rokubancho Mental Clinic, Japan depression center(Japan), 2.Jichi Medical University, Department of Psychiatry(Japan))

[SY-84-02]

Eyes That Seek Eyes: From Paternalism to Autonomy

Grant Contest2

*Karen Yanit De León Valdez (Universidad de Monterrey (UDEM)(Mexico))

[SY-84-03]

Psychotherapy as an encounter of strangers

*ShinIchiro Otsuka

[SY-84-04]

The Importance of Socio-Cultural Context in Psychiatric Diagnosis

*Kazuaki Sugawara (St.Marianna University Yokohama Seibu Hospital (Japan))

[SY-84-05]

Becoming aware of a strangeness- from a personal experience studying abroad in France *Yuichiro Abe (1) Ishiki Hospital 2) Tokyo University and Graduate School of Social

Welfare(Japan))

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Keywords: strangers, study overseas, cultural crossroad

Cross-cultural experiences always have duality. They are valuable, as new perspectives and skills are gained. On the other hand, they can often lead to maladjustment and mental instability. Strangers may be subject to discrimination at times because they are strangers. They may generate new perspectives due to strangers. Studying overseas is the epitome of being a stranger. Many of our predecessors studied overseas. During that time, travelling to other countries would have been a real challenge, and perhaps "the stranger experience" might have been intense. Today, however, studying overseas is easier than ever, and diversity has expanded to the point where it is less common to be a stranger, specifically in urban areas. What would be gained from an experience overseas at present? This symposium will discuss how speakers who have returned from study abroad have applied their experiences to their clinical practice, or what they have seen through medical treatment or psychotherapy of foreigners and international students.

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[SY-84-01] The role of "stranger" in luminal spaces: through transformation of international students

*Kanako Shimizu^{1,2} (1.Rokubancho Mental Clinic, Japan depression center(Japan), 2.Jichi Medical University, Department of Psychiatry(Japan))

Keywords: transformation、stranger、developmental disorder、depression、international student

Studying abroad is not only an opportunity to acquire knowledge and skills, but also to experience personal growth. I work in a psychiatric clinic and am involved in the mental health care of international students. They mainly have adjustment disorders and mood disorders, sometimes with developmental trauma or gender issues in the background. Some have fled violence in the past like psychological refugees. In these cases, the foreign country serves as a boundary area and a transitional space. It is a harsh yet sheltering territory. As one patient said, "I spend my days here like a second childhood." Living as a "stranger" in a foreign country, he encountered others and established himself. This presentation will focus on a clinical case of an international student with mood disorders and developmental issues. I will describe how his study abroad experience was therapeutic, healing narcissistic issues caused by developmental trauma and leading to self-establishment.

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Moderator: Yuichiro Abe (Department of Psydhiatry, Ishiki Hospital)

[SY-84-02] Eyes That Seek Eyes: From Paternalism to Autonomy *Grant Contest2*

*Karen Yanit De León Valdez (Universidad de Monterrey (UDEM)(Mexico))

Keywords: Autonomy、Dignity、Relational psychiatry、Doctor-patient relationship、
Paternalism

The most striking difference I observed in my psychiatric training between Mexico and France lies in the gaze. In France, I encountered a horizontal gaze between clinicians and patients—one that fosters collaborative, reflective, and autonomous decision-making. This gaze acknowledges the patient as a subject, capable of participating actively in their own care.

In contrast, in Mexico, there remains a noticeable tendency toward paternalism, where the patient is often infantilized. The clinician is positioned as an authority who "knows best," while the patient is expected to comply—frequently without the opportunity to express their preferences or to assume an active role in their treatment. This dynamic is often mirrored in the patient's perception of the clinician as an omnipotent figure, responsible not only for treatment but for resolving existential dilemmas. In such cases, the patient may abdicate their own agency, locating both power and responsibility outside themselves.

In this presentation, I will explore the paradoxes that emerge when clinicians attempt to fulfill the role of the omnipotent caregiver, as well as the tensions and resistance that arise when we strive to return agency to the patient.

I propose that a more sustainable and ethical therapeutic relationship depends on seeing the patient face to face. This horizontal gaze implies more than eye contact—it is an epistemological and relational stance. It invites us to engage with the patient's concerns, to co-construct meaning, and to accompany them as they take responsibility for their own care and well-being.

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Moderator: Yuichiro Abe (Department of Psydhiatry, Ishiki Hospital)

[SY-84-03] Psychotherapy as an encounter of strangers

*ShinIchiro Otsuka

Keywords: stranger、personal psychotherapy、cross-cultural encounter

Within the collective Japanese culture, psychotherapists are still somewhat strangers. And nowadays we see many clients from different cultural backgrounds. This makes the experience of psychotherapy an encounter from stranger to stranger. I'd like to discuss the uniqueness and the meaning of personal psychotherapy in Japanese culture.

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Moderator: Yuichiro Abe (Department of Psydhiatry, Ishiki Hospital)

[SY-84-04] The Importance of Socio-Cultural Context in Psychiatric Diagnosis

*Kazuaki Sugawara (St.Marianna University Yokohama Seibu Hospital (Japan))
Keywords: Cultural Psychiatry、Cross-Cultural Diagnosis、ICD and Clinical Judgment

During my stay in Heidelberg, Germany, I attended a language school and observed psychiatric outpatient consultations alongside German psychiatrists and healthcare professionals. I also participated in psychiatric conferences and study groups, engaging in discussions and sharing perspectives.

These experiences were conducted in German. While my German sufficed for daily communication, it sometimes fell short in complex clinical interactions. However, psychiatric practice extends beyond verbal communication—nonverbal cues, attitudes, and atmosphere are crucial for understanding patients.

What stood out most was the role of socio-cultural background in clinical diagnosis. Although Japanese and German psychiatrists use the same international diagnostic criteria, such as the ICD, diagnoses often varied. I observed cases where identical symptoms led to different conclusions based on cultural context, social expectations, and clinician-patient dynamics.

These variations highlight that psychiatric diagnosis involves more than applying standardized criteria; it includes culturally shaped interpretations. In this symposium, I aim to share these observations and reflect on how cultural and social factors influence diagnostic decision-making. My goal is to raise awareness of cultural influences in clinical psychiatry and emphasize the value of cross-cultural experiences in fostering a nuanced understanding of mental health.

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[SY-84-05] Becoming aware of a strangeness- from a personal experience studying abroad in France

*Yuichiro Abe (1) Ishiki Hospital 2) Tokyo University and Graduate School of Social Welfare(Japan))

Keywords: Strangeness, encounter, Paris Syndrome

After having studied abroad in France for four and a half years around 2010, I previously wrote an essay about this experience (Abe Y: Bulletin Médical Franco-Japonais, 2016). Rereading my own text for the first time in several years brings back fond memories of those times. This nostalgia is not just nostalgic, but also sheds light on the unresolved strangeness I continued to feel in my daily life, even after returning to Japan. One of the benefits of studying abroad is that it makes us realize this in an explicit way. During that stay, I got interested in several concepts of French sociology. Therefore, the early texts I translated, after returning to Japan, were the result of collaboration with Japanese sociologists.

Translating may be my own way of coming to terms with the strangeness that I have carried with me.

Leaving a familiar place once is to confront an uneasy strangeness through the body. The famous concept of "Paris Syndrome (*Syndrome de Paris*)" has long been known in relation to the mental health of Japanese people living in France. The mental troubles of such patients may be due to the way in which the subject comes to terms with their own strangeness. Having had an experience of being a stranger might permit us to take care of the sense of strangeness that others should have. Several encounters by staying overseas for an extended period of time are surely valuable and unique experiences to me.