

## Symposium

📅 2025年9月25日(木) 14:45 ~ 16:15 🏛️ Session Room 4 (Large Hall B)

**[Symposium 10] Ethics in Society and Forensic Psychiatry**

Moderator: Susanna Every-Palmer (University of Otago)

[SY-10]

**Ethics in Society and Forensic Psychiatry**

Mary Busuego<sup>1</sup>, Koji Takeda<sup>2</sup>, Susanna Every-Palmer<sup>3</sup>, Yusuke Okumura<sup>4</sup> (1.St. Luke's Medical Center(Philippines), 2.National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry(Japan), 3.University of Otago(New Zealand), 4.Medical Correction Center in East Japan(Japan))

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[SY-10-01]

**Human rights and ethical practices in Japanese forensic psychiatric wards**

\*Koji Takeda (National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan))

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[SY-10-02]

**Current situation and issues of correctional psychiatry in Japan**

\*YUSUKE OKUMURA (Medical Corecction Ceter in East Japan(Japan))

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### [SY-10] Ethics in Society and Forensic Psychiatry

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Ethics can be a key concept for significant social issues. Also, for forensic psychiatry, how good treatment can be provided while serving as the justice system agent is a state-of-arts discussion. In this symposium, Mary Busuego explores the intersection of marriage, divorce, and psychiatry in the Philippines, highlighting complex legal, cultural, and psychological dimensions. Public sentiment is shifting despite the absence of a legal divorce option for most Filipinos. However, significant challenges remain. She emphasizes the importance of recognizing the mental health implications of marital dissolution and advocates for legal reforms that prioritize individual well-being and healthier family structures. Koji Takeda presents specialized forensic mental health services under the Medical Treatment and Supervision Act (MTSA), which persons with mental illness who have committed serious violence are subject to in Japan. The MTSA strongly restricts human rights. Therefore, ethical considerations are indispensable, such as the need for approval by an ethics committee regarding physical restriction and forced treatment. He reports on the current status, issues, and prospects of human rights and ethics in forensic psychiatry based on the MTSA. Susanna Every-Palmer presents trauma in forensic settings and Eye Movement Desensitization and Reprocessing (EMDR) for people with post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) and psychosis receiving inpatient and prison-based forensic care. She conducted a randomized controlled trial on the effectiveness and safety of EMDR treatment. EMDR seems to be an effective, safe, and acceptable treatment. Yusuke Okumura reports the current situation and issues of correctional psychiatry in Japan. Criminal Law, Act on Mental Health and Welfare for the Mentally Disabled, and Medical Treatment and Supervision Act are applied to mentally disordered offenders. Correctional facilities are divided into general facilities, key medical facilities, and medical prisons. At the time of release from medical prison, quite a few obstacles might hinder seamless treatment and rehabilitation.

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**[SY-10-01] Human rights and ethical practices in Japanese forensic psychiatric wards**

\*Koji Takeda (National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry (Japan))

キーワード : forensic psychiatry、violence、ethics

In Japan, individuals with mental illness who have committed serious violence in a state of lack of or diminished responsibility are subject to specialized forensic mental health services under the Medical Treatment and Supervision Act (MTSA). Treatment orders under the MTSA are divided into inpatient and outpatient categories. Approximately 90% of patients begin with an inpatient treatment order. After completing the inpatient phase, approximately 80% are transferred to an outpatient treatment order. The average duration of an inpatient treatment order is approximately 3 years. In principle, the outpatient treatment order also lasts 3 years. Consequently, the MTSA imposes substantial human rights constraints by mandating long-term patient treatment. There are 35 forensic psychiatric wards nationwide with 856 beds. Ethical considerations in forensic psychiatric wards include seeking ethics committee approval from external experts for practices such as physical restraint, forced treatment, clozapine use, and modified electroconvulsive therapy. This presentation reports on the current status, issues, and future human rights and ethics prospects in Japanese forensic psychiatric mental health services, particularly under MTSA treatment orders.

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**[SY-10-02] Current situation and issues of correctional psychiatry in Japan**

\*YUSUKE OKUMURA (Medical Corecction Ceter in East Japan(Japan))

キーワード：Correctional Psychiatry、Psychiatric Evaluation、Mentally Disordered Offenders、Prison Reaction

Current situation and issues of correctional psychiatry in Japan Three laws, such as Criminal Law, Act on Mental Health and Welfare for the Mentally Disabled, and Medical Treatment and Supervision Act are applied to Mentally disordered offenders. In order to classify three groups strict psychiatric evaluation is necessary. Therefore psychiatric evaluation should be fair, neutral and consistent. Those who are found guilty are sent to prison and treated by correctional psychiatrists. So as to distribute limited medical resources efficiently, correctional facilities are divided into three groups, such as general facility, key medical facility and medical prison. Correctional medical center in east Japan is one of the largest medical prisons which receives prisoners with mental or physical disorders from all over Japan. Correctional psychiatry has two main pillars, that is to say, guardian department and medical department. Cooperation of these two departments is inevitable to treat prisoners appropriately. At the time of release from medical prison, there are quite a few obstacles which might hinder seamless treatment as well as rehabilitation.