

## Poster 9

**Rape Myth Acceptance in Japanese University Students.**

**Nahoko Kitakaze, Natsumi Numa, Nobutake Matsugami,  
Takayo Inoue, Takehiko Ito**  
*Meijigakuin University*

This paper examines Japanese university students' acceptance of the rape myth which blames the rape victims and justifies rape behavior as a part of human nature. The purpose of this study is to compare the result with Ohbuchi et. al. (1985)'s study that examined the attitude toward the rape myth by Japanese students at that time. The survey was administered to 189 students in 2006. It asked about the rape myth by a questionnaire consisted of four factors; (1) acceptance of sexual aggression, (2) latent desire to be raped, (3) woman's carelessness, and (4) fiction made by women. The acceptance of sexual aggression, desire to be raped factors were significantly lower than the result of Ohbuchi et. al. (1985)'s study. Men without sexual experience were significantly higher than men with sexual experiences in supporting latent desire to be raped factor. Thus, it became clear that the rape myth still exist even 21years after Ohbuchi et .al. (1985)'s study. It is important to have correct knowledge and understanding about rape in order to decrease rape crime and secondary victimization after rape by professionals including medical staff.

## Poster 10

**Video Learning for Reduction of Prejudice towards Schizophrenia.**

**Tomoe Kodaira, Tomoe Kodaira, Nobutake Matsugami, Takehiko Ito**  
*Seirei Christopher University*

The traditional Japanese culture often stigmatizes schizophrenia patients and their families. Reduction of general people's prejudice toward schizophrenia is an important factor for the patients who try to live in the local community with sufficient quality of life. Reduction of the prejudice can be achieved by a short educational session. The present study measured effects of a one-hour video education session to 82 undergraduate university students. Two types of experimental conditions were randomly assigned: Group A: Patient narration video listening, and Group B: Psychiatrist explanation video listening. The effects were measured by Attitude

toward Mental Disorder Scale (AMD: Higashiguchi et al. 1997/ 2003) at the pre-test and the post-test. The Social Distance Scale of AMD was significantly improved in both Groups. However, the Patient Image Subscale of AMD was improved only in Group A. The importance of patients' concrete presentation by narratives is discussed.

Poster 11

### **The Statistical Analysis of Foreign Inpatients in a Public Mental Hospital in Japan**

**Shu Kondo<sup>1</sup>, Koichiro Otsuka<sup>1</sup>, Satoshi Kato<sup>1</sup>, Akira Hori<sup>2</sup>**

*<sup>1</sup>Jichi Medical University, <sup>2</sup>Tochigi Prefectural Okamoto Hospital*

Based on the data from 2000 April to 2006 March at one public mental hospital in Japan, we analysed the tendency of foreign inpatients on several points such as diagnosis, age, sex and etc.

The hospital is located in a provincial area, 100km north from Tokyo, where many factories employ foreign workers from Latin America and Asia, and is the center of the psychiatric emergency system of the prefecture.

Those from Latin America are generally Japanese descendants and their families who came legitimately to Japan to find work.

Some from Asia came to Japan as foreign brides or students, some are Japanese orphans returned from China to Japan in recent decades and their families, some work at Japanese company as foreign trainees and so on. Some of them work for very low wages in the illegal status without visa.

Under the above situation, most of the foreign inpatients in the hospital were from Brazil, China and Philippine. All of them were forcibly admitted by administration or their family as emergency patients.

On behalf of the protection of patients' privacy, data analysis was carried out within the limitation where it is impossible to prove a particular person's identity.