

## **P-600 - COMPARISON BETWEEN TEEN-ONSET HIKIKOMORI AND ADULT-ONSET HIKIKOMORI IN JAPAN**

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**Introduction:** The term “Hikikomori” is known as social-withdrawal which is characteristic to young Japanese recently. The hikikomori syndrome is defined as withdrawal from society for 6 months or longer by Japanese Ministry of Public Welfare. According to previous studies, “hikikomori” occurs during puberty and adolescence. On the other hand, it is also reported that not a few “hikikomori” occur after adulthood.

**Aim:** The aim of this study was to compare the factors between teen-onset hikikomori groups and adult-onset hikikomori groups.

**Methods:** We have retrospectively reviewed the clinical course of 46 patients of the hikikomori syndrome from 13 years old to 28 years old through medical records for 48 months. There were 27 males and 19 females. All the patients were allocated into 2 groups, A: teen-onset hikikomori, B: adult-onset hikikomori. We investigated diagnosis during treatment, duration of social-withdrawal before treatment, presence of domestic violence, human relations of the family, and prognosis on the end of treatment, respectively.

**Results:** Group A is composed of 24 patients. Group B is composed of 22 patients. Referred tables further factors.

**Conclusions:** The factor which effects prognosis of teen-onset hikikomori was positive social support of the parents. Otherwise, the factor which effects prognosis of adult-onset hikikomori was to treat psychiatric disorders.