



Dr. Joseph Mauro Sayo

Moderator

- Diplomate, Philippine Board of Psychiatry
- Psychiatrist, CPU-PGH, DOJ Witness Protection Program, Philippine Mental Health Association and several hospitals in Bulacan
- Member, Philippine Society of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Residency Training in Psychiatry at UP-PGH
- Doctor of Medicine graduate of UERMMMC
- BS Biology graduate of the University of Sto. Tomas





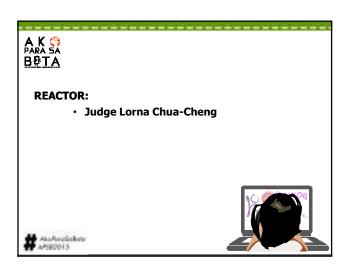
OBJECTIVES:

At the end of the symposium, the participants will be able to:

- 1) Define and discuss Internet Gaming Disorder based on DSM V.
- 2) Discuss the approach in the management of Internet Gaming Disorder (internet addiction)
- 3) Discuss the impact of online gaming in terms of physical, behavioral and socio-economic aspects.
- 4) Discuss risks of online abuse.
- 5) Discuss the incidence and practice of self-generated CSA materials.
 6) Discuss issues of privacy related to self-generated CSA materials.
- 7) Discuss intervention/ prevention for internet gaming generated CSA materials



TIME	TOPIC	SPEAKER
1:30 - 1:40 PM (10 mins)	Overview of symposium, objectives, and introduction of speakers and reactor	Moderator
1:40 – 1:50 PM (10 mins)	Case Presentation	Moderator
1:50 - 2:30 PM (40 mins)	Internet Gaming Disorder: Signs and Symptoms	Dr. Narcisa Cristina Cino
2:30 - 3:10 PM (40 mins)	Approach to the management of internet gaming disorder	Dr. Norieta Balderrama
3:10 - 3:40 PM (30 mins)	Selfies, Sexting and Sex Videos How widely practiced are these by teens? (data from the YAFS4) What are the possible impact and consequences of these practices?	Ysrael Diloy
3:40 – 4:20 PM (40 mins)	Intervention/Prevention for internet gaming and self-generated Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) materials	Ysrael Diloy
4:20 - 4:30 PM (10 mins)	Brief Reaction	Judge Lorna Chua-Chen
4:30 - 4:50 PM (20 mins)	Open Forum	Moderator
4:50 - 5:00 PM	Summary	Moderator





Dr. Narcisa Cristina Cinco

Internet Gaming Disorder: Signs and Symptoms

- Solo Practice, Vicente Gullas Memorial Hospital, Banilad, Mandaue City (2009-present)
- Volunteer Consultant in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Center for Behavioral Sciences / Women and Children Protection Unit, Vicente Sotto Memorial Medical Center, Cebu City (2009-2015)
- Visiting Consultant, Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Department of Pediatrics, Cebu Doctors' University Hospital (2009-present)
- Volunteer Consultant in Psychiatry, Cebu Hope Center (2008present)
- Medical Training: Child and Adolescent Psychiatry Residency, Harvard Medical School (1995-1997); General Psychiatry Residency, Albert Einstein Medical Center, Philadelphia (1991-1995); Postgraduate Medical Internship, Philippine General Hospital, Manila Philippines (1987-1988)
- Member: Cebu Medical Society; Philippine Medical Association; Philippine Mental Health Association-Cebu Chapter; Philippine Psychiatric Association





Dr. Norieta Balderrama

Approach to the management of internet gaming disorder

- Doctor of Medicine, UERMMMC 1987
- Assistant Professor III (2007), UERMMCC
- Residency in General Psychiatry at UERMMMC (1991-1994)
- Fellowship training in Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, UP-PGH (1994-1995)
- Fellowship in Adult & Child Forensic Psychiatry, King's College, University of London (2002-2003)
- Master in Health Professions Education, UP-PGH (cand.)
- President, Philippine Psychiatric Association
- Diplomate, Philippine Board of Psychiatry





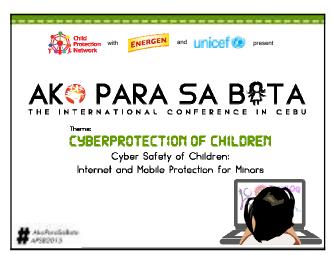
Ysrael Diloy

Selfies, Sexting and Sex Videos / Intervention/Prevention for internet gaming and self-generated Child Sexual Abuse (CSA) materials

- Senior Advocacy Officer, Stairway Foundation, Inc. (2005-present)
- Regional Child Protection Trainer for Asia, Kindernothilfe (KNH) Germany through Stairway Foundation (2012-present)
- NGO representative for Stairway Foundation, National Inter-Agency Council Against Child Pornography (IACACP) (2011-
- Technical Working Group Member, DOJ convergence group on Online Sexual Abuse of Children (2013-present)
- Member of the Advisory Panel, International Child Protection Network (ICPN); and National Crime Agency, Center for Exploitation and Online Protection, (NCA-CEOP) UK (2013-
- present)
 National Convener, Safe Internet Day Philippines via the Global
 Safer Internet Day network (2013-present)
 National Trainer on Child Protection, DepEd Child Protection
 Technical Working Group (2012-present)
- Project Coordinator, CyberSafe, an online safety partnership between Stairway and the Department of Education (DepEd) on integrating online safety education in the classrooms (2015)







Simultaneous Session 9

Internet Gaming Disorder
Sexting
Sex Videos
And Other Risky Online Behaviors







Dr. Narcisa Cristina Cinco *Internet Gaming Disorder: Signs and Symptoms*

Internet Gaming Disorder

Nancy Cinco, M.D. December 2, 2015 Cebu City

AK PARA SA BOTA



Objectives

- To learn the definition of Internet Gaming Disorder an the DSM-5 diagnostic criteria
- To learn the physical, behavioral, and socio-economic impact of Internet Gaming Disorder



Definition

- Internet Gaming Disorder IGD is controversial in at least two ways:
- The first issue is one of terminology: In research <u>"Internet Gaming Disorder"</u> IGD has been used synonymously with:
- "Internet Addiction Disorder" IAD
- · "Gaming Addiction",
- "Problematic Internet Use" PIU,
- "Compulsive Internet Use" CIU

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- Other overlapping terms used:
- Internet Overuse
- Problematic computer use
- · Pathological computer use

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 The second issue is whether IGD is, in fact, a bona fide disorder, given that there are no addictive substances involved in IGD.

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Behavioral Addictions

 DSM-5 reclassified Gambling Disorder as an addiction rather than a disorder of impulse control, "reflecting evidence that gambling behaviors activate reward systems similar to those activated by drugs of abuse and produce some behavioral symptoms that appear comparable to the substance use disorders".



 Alcoholics, drug addicts, and gamblers suffer <u>similar socio-economic</u> <u>consequences</u> as a result of their dependency to the gambling or drug being used repeatedly over a period of time.

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Internet Addiction

 It is thus being argued that one can become addicted to internet use, a behavioral addiction like gambling, in which people addicted to the internet also manifest symptoms comparable to those addicted to drugs.

Check it out:





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BUT.....

- What does the term "internet addiction" actually mean?
- Is it a <u>generalized addiction to internet use</u> <u>per se</u>, regardless of the nature of the online activity?
- Or is it an addiction to specific behaviors (e.g. gaming, gambling, shopping, sexting, etc) that just happens to be done online?

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 In other words, is the addiction to the internet itself (<u>a medium of</u> <u>communication</u>) **OR** is the term "internet addiction" an umbrella term referring to <u>a</u> <u>host of different behavioral addictions</u> such as a gaming addiction, a shopping addiction, a gambling addiction, etc?





Internet Gaming Disorder

- Given these unresolved issues, DSM-5 included this subtype (IGD) of problematic internet use in Section 3 as a "condition warranting more clinical research and experience before it considered for inclusion in the main book as a disorder".
- It is not *yet* a formal <u>diagnosis but that doesn't</u> mean it isn't real.

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9 Potential Criteria for IGD

- · Recommended to facilitate research
- Suggest presence of at least 5 criteria as threshold for diagnosis
- Must include that IGD causes clinically significant impairment

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Proposed Criteria for IGD

 Persistent and recurrent use of the internet to engage in games, often with other players, leading to clinically significant impairment or distress as indicated by five (or more) of the following in a 12-month period:



- 1. Preoccupation with internet games. (The individual thinks about previous gaming activity or anticipates playing the next game; internet gaming becomes the dominant activity in daily life).
- <u>Note</u>: This disorder is distinct from internet gambling, which is included under gambling disorder

- 2. Withdrawal symptoms when internet gaming is taken away. (These symptoms are typically described as irritability, anxiety, or sadness, but there are no physical signs of pharmacological withdrawal).
- 3. Tolerance- the need to spend increasing amounts of time engaged in internet games.

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- 4. Unsuccessful attempts to control the participation in internet games.
- 5. Loss of interests in previous hobbies and entertainment as a result of, and with the exception of, internet games.
- 6. Continued excessive use of internet games despite knowledge of psychosocial problems

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- 7. Has deceived family members, therapists, or others regarding the amount of internet gaming.
- 8. Use of internet games to escape or relieve a negative mood (e.g. feelings of helplessness, guilt, anxiety)





- 9. Has jeopardized or lost a significant relationship, job, or educational or career opportunity because of participation in internet games.
- Note: Only non-gambling internet games are included in this disorder. Use of the internet for required activities in a business or profession is not included; nor is the disorder intended to include other recreational social internet use. Similarly, sexual internet sites are excluded.



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Some IGD Statistics

- USA: The average child spends 7.5 hours/day online, longer on weekends (USA)
 - 10% are at risk for developing IGD
 - 2-4% meet criteria for IGD
 - 1.5-8.2% meet criteria (different source)
- Worldwide range: 1-18% of gamers
- Females up to 10X fewer than males
- 6-15% of all gamers meet criteria

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Mechanism of IGD

• Excessive release of dopamine, the neurotransmitter that regulates pleasure in the brain...various internet activities such as gaming and social media provide intermittent brain chemical reinforcement... rewarding just frequently enough so that the player's brain will continuously release dopamine. The person then associates pleasure with the activity and continues to play indefinitely.

- "Internet games are so addicting because they are designed to be that way" – just challenging enough to keep you coming back, but not too difficult that the players eventually give up in frustration.
- Newer games are even more addicting since they allow a player to pause. With the older online games, once you stop playing you have to start over.

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- "Internet games give teenagers a sense of connection to others, a sense or agency, and a sense of reward".
- "For gamers, it's a fantasy world that makes them feel better... the virtual life becomes more appealing than real life".





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IGD Risk Factors

- Internet availability and easy access via computers, laptops, tablets, and mobile phones
- Males
- Adolescents: middle school- early college and peaks at 11-17 year olds
- Asian: most reports from China and Korea

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- · Being stressed
- · Having low self-esteem
- · Lack of social support
- · Having an unhappy childhood
- Having a predisposition to addictive behavior

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- · Being less mobile
- · Being less socially active
- Having a pre-existing psychiatric problem: ADHD, learning disorder, depression, social anxiety, other addictions

Impact of IGD

- Social withdrawal, to the point of not coming down to dinner and having poor hygiene, not going out with friends or spending time with the family
- Violent MMORPGs (massive multiplayer online role playing games) correlates with increased aggression and decreased empathy through role playing and desensitization

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- Staying up very late can lead to a <u>reversal of</u> one's wake cycle which then results in:
 - Being late for school → absences → dropping out
 - Daytime fatigue and irritability → decrease desire to be with people including friends and family → loss of friends and other relationships
 - Difficulty concentrating and staying focused (ADHD-like) → decrease in academic performance → failure

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- Health problems: migraines, carpal tunnel syndrome, eyestrain, back pain, dehydration, dietary problems, sedentary problems from lack of exercise
- Violent gaming, especially MMORPGs
 (massive multiplayer online role playing games) correlates with <u>aggressive</u>
 <u>behavior and decreased empathy</u> through role playing and desensitization.





In MMORPGs players "enjoy <u>creating and temporarily becoming an online character</u>.
 They often build relationships with other gamers as an <u>escape from reality</u>. For some, this community may be the place where they feel they're most accepted".



- Being online so much increases the likelihood of <u>exposure to harassment</u>, <u>gambling</u>, <u>sexual solicitation</u>, <u>and</u> <u>pornography</u>
- <u>Lack of fundamental skills</u> due to less practice through in direct, varied interpersonal experiences: communication, empathy, reflective thought, creativity, and other higher cognitive functions

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 IGD is an expensive illness. Video games as well as the equipment to play the games are costly. Then there is the price of having a fast, reliable, high-speed internet connection to be considered. These games are very time consuming, leaving addicted players with less time to focus on their education or career.

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Brain Imaging Study

- A team of Chinese researchers used advanced imaging technology to determine if people potentially affected by IGD experience structural changes in their brains' grey and white matter (Addictive Behaviors, September 2014)
- Zhejiang Normal University
- · East China Normal University

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- Grey matter: Nerve cells that produce the electrical/chemical signals that give the brain its basic ability to control the body's mental and physical processes
- · White matter: mainly supporting cells
- Note: Healthy brains have similar amounts of grey matter and similar amounts of white matter

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- Researchers compared the amount of grey matter and white matter contained in various brain areas using MRI scans.
- Subjects were 71 young adults:
 - 35 with IGD and
 - 36 without IGD

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- Results:
 - Those with IGD had unusually low amounts of grey matter in several brain areas compared to their age counterparts without IGD
 - Those with IGD had unusually low amounts of white matter in some of the same brain areas, as well as in different brain areas.

 Critically the affected areas help control executive function, a collective set of higher-level mental abilities that help adults do such things as control their behaviors, keep mood fluctuations in check, think logically, and make situationappropriate decisions.

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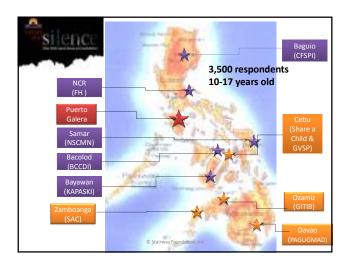
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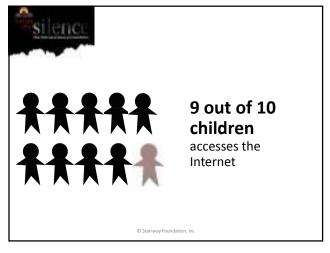
- Nancy T. Cinco, M.D.
- · Child and Adolescent Psychiatry
- Gullas Hospital
- · Banilad, Cebu City



Selfies, sexting and self generated CSA materials

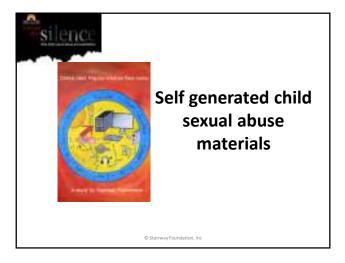
Ysrael Diloy



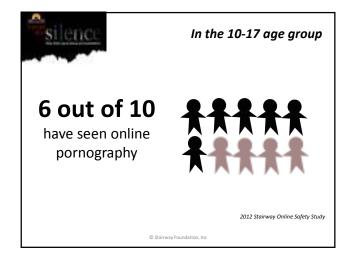


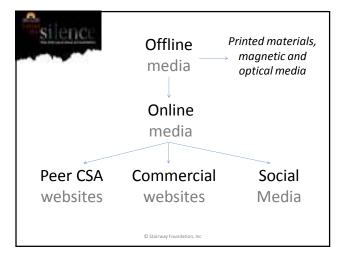














Peer CSA websites

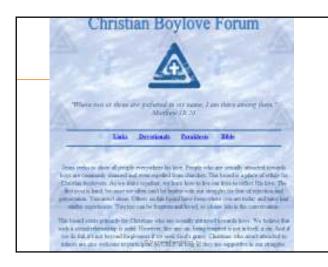


- Serves as a venue for legitimizing child sexual abuse
- Makes people believe that child sexual abuse is normal
- Provides "support" for other offenders in the form of serving as a focal area for publishing work/opinons, etc thru discussion boards and offering links to similar sites

Peer CSA websites









There is a trend now of online child sex offenders "harvesting" non-nude photos of children in Social Media, and posting these photos in pedophile websites

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Commercial CSA websites



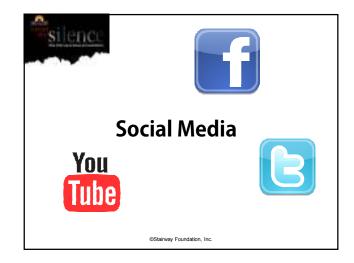
- Offers child sexual abuse materials such as images, videos, stories, "art"-work etc in exchange for money.
- Often times require credit card purchases or thru systems such as paypal
- Offers free tours in order to entice

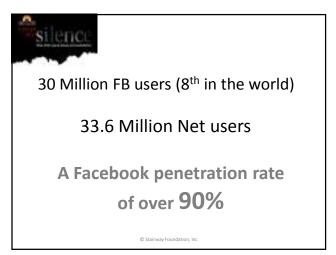




- Can serve as a jumping point for potential offenders nurturing the urge to commit child sexual abuse
- Is easily accessible even to children, requires no strong age verification system

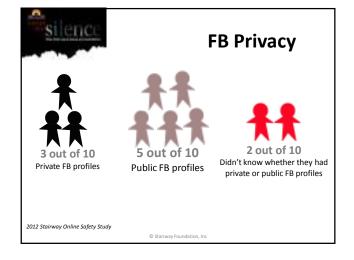
Commercial Child Sexual Abuse websites









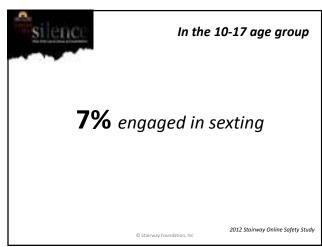








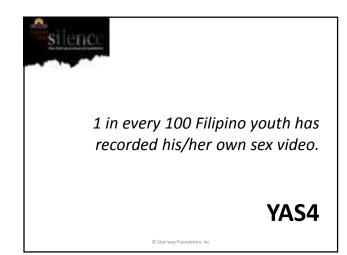


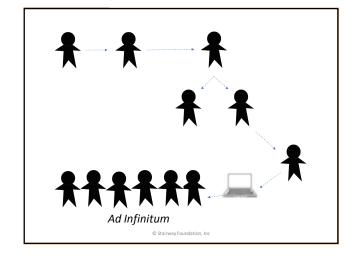




1 in every 4 Filipino Youth has sent or received sex vides through cellphones of the internet

YAS4

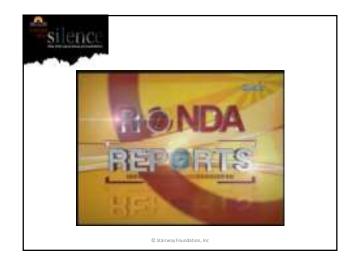




















- After a few rounds of chatting, your chatmate asks you; Can you take off your clothes for me?
 She promises to do the same after you perform in front of the webcam
- You get excited because you are chatting with a beautiful woman, and you take off your clothes in front of the webcam while she is watching
- After your "show", she reveals something, she tells you that "she" is actually..





- And that he recorded your webcam "show"
- That if you don't send him money, he will post your nude webcam show on Facebook for everyone to see.
- Aside from money, some also ask for additional webcam shows.
- You now have been victimized by sextortion.







In a 2008 online study done by Stairway Foundation, "8 out of 10 online chatters initiated sexualized conversation with a person they believed to be a 14 year old girl.

14 year old girl (12:10:41 AM): what?
Chat-man (12:10:54 AM): location
14 year old girl (12:11:12 AM): 14 f Manila. you?
Chat-man (12:11:19 AM): 18
Chat-man (12:11:26 AM): bakit gising k pa (why are you still awake?)
14 year old girl (12:11:33 AM): wala lng..(no reason)
Chat-man (12:11:34 AM): pa view (I want to view you)
14 year old girl (12:11:39 AM): wala me cam (I don't have a cam)
Chat-man (12:11:45 AM): picture
14 year old girl (12:11:57 AM): sorry wala din (sorry, no pic also)
Chat-man (12:12:08 AM): friendster
14 year old girl (12:12:35 AM): meron (I have one)
Chat-man (12:12:42 AM): ano tingnan ko (what is it? I'll look)
14 year old girl (12:12:48 AM): why?
Chat-man (12:13:28 AM): para makita ko picture mo un lang (so that I can see you're pic)
14 year old girl (12:13:40 AM): ayoko, di nmn kita kilala (I don't want to, I don't know you)
Chat-man (12:14:20 AM): ok lang naman un for public d b (that's ok, its publicly available right)
14 year old girl (12:14:39 AM): tunay na friends ko lng nakakakita ng friendster ko eh (only true friends of mine see my friendster)

Chat-man (12:14:53 AM): gawin mo n ako tunay (make me you're true friend)
14 year old girl (12:15:34 AM): antok na me, bye (I'm already sleepy, bye)
Chat-man (12:15:39 AM): wala k hed set (Do you have a headset?)
Chat-man (12:15:52 AM): view mo ako (view me)
14 year old girl (12:16:17 AM): why?
Chat-man (12:16:29 AM): virgin k pa (are you a virgin?)
14 year old girl (12:16:39 AM): huh? 14 lng me noh, syempre! (I'm only 14, of course!)
Chat-man (12:16:51 AM): tulog n b parents mo (are you're parents asleep?)
14 year old girl (12:16:56 AM): oo (yes)
Chat-man (12:17:08 AM): wala k nkasama jan (you don't have anyone else with you there?)
14 year old girl (12:17:15 AM): wala, room ko to eh (no one, this is my room)
14 year old girl (12:17:52 AM): yuck ano yan! (yuck what's that!)
14 year old girl (12:18:29 AM): bastos! (pervert!)

what's the difference when its only the two of us?)
Chat-man (12:19:41 AM): mas masarap lalo pag nag usap sa sex (its better when we talk about sex)
Chat-man (12:19:45 AM): try mo (try it)
14 year old girl (12:19:50 AM): 14 lng ako, ayoko (I'm only 14, I don't want to)
Chat-man (12:19:56 AM): ok lang un (its ok)
14 year old girl (12:20:04 AM): bata pa ako ayoko (I'm young, I don't want to)
Chat-man (12:20:06 AM): computer lang naman (Its only through the computer)
14 year old girl(12:20:16 AM): kahit na. Nakakatakot (no matter, its scary)
Chat-man (12:20:25 AM): hindi wala un (its ok)
14 year old girl(12:20:36 AM): ayoko, basta (I don't want to)

Chat-man (12:19:02 AM): d bastos yan (this is not pervertion)
Chat-man(12:19:08 AM): pag dalawa lang tayo (when its only the two
of us)
14 year old girl(12:19:23 AM): bakit, ano ba pag dalawa lng tayo? (why,

Chat-man (12:20:38 AM): pag k off ko d wala na (When I turn it off, it would go away)
Chat-man (12:20:50 AM): view mo uli (view it again)
14 year old girl (12:20:59 AM): eh, kadiri eh (its gross)
14 year old girl (12:21:21 AM): ayaw (I don't want to)
Chat-man (12:21:36 AM): mas malaki n (its bigger already)
14 year old girl(12:22:14 AM): ayoko bastos u (I don't want to you're a pervert)
Chat-man (12:22:16 AM): sarap yan (This is delicious)
Chat-man (12:22:45 AM): d bastos pag dalawa tayo (its not perversion when its only the two of us)
Chat-man (12:23:03 AM): pag nakiliti k rin (when you get tickled)
Chat-man 0 (12:23:37 AM): nasa room k pa mag isa (are you still in ur room alone?)
14 year old girl (12:23:50 AM): ayoko na po (I don't want to)
Chat-man (12:24:03 AM): nakikiliti k n ba (do you feel tickled now?)
14 year old girl(12:24:10 AM): please po.
Chat-man (12:24:18 AM): try mo lang (just try it)





With mobile internet, contact with online strangers as well as distribution of child sexual abuse materials are become easier





• In Stairway's 2012 survey, 42% of respondents said that they have seen children in online pornography while 28% were asked to strip (be naked) online.

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Risks/Impact

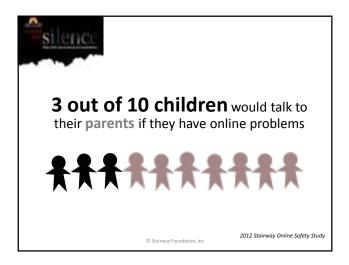
- Bullying / harassment
- Lack of control of images
- Your 'digital footprint'
- Future career / job issues
- Where the images might end up...
- The legal implications

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The risk taking behaviors of children shouldn't serve as **JUSTIFICATIONS** to the crime of online child sexual abuse



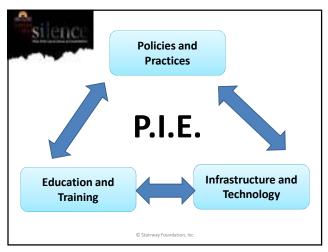










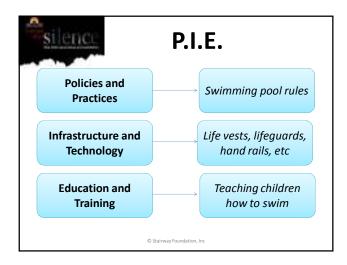




P.I.E.

- Is a rights based approach (duty bearers and stakeholders)
- Recognizes that online abuse of children is multifaceted and thus, is also needs a multi-faceted response









Online safety rules/agreements

- Content What should only be visited online?
- Contact Who should we only talk to online?
- Conduct How should we behave online?

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nfrastructure and Technology

Do we have internet filters installed in our school internet connection and/or computer terminals?







