

甲府調査による発表論文

【原著・著書・総説】

藤原茂樹，北村俊則：甲府市の一地域における精神科疫学調査－J C M診断による軽度精神障害の頻度．日本医事新報，3618, 47-50, 1993.

Aoki, Y., Fujihara, S. and Kitamura, T.: Panic attacks and panic disorder in a Japanese non-patient population: epidemiology and psychosocial correlates. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 32 (1); 51-59, 1994.

To investigate the prevalence rates of panic disorder and panic attacks in the general population of Japan, a set of questionnaires were administered to 207 people aged 18 or over, who were then interviewed. Seven (3.4%) had experienced one or more unexpected panic attacks in their life time. Two subjects(1.0%)had had panic disorder the persons with panic disorder (DSM-III -R),and five(2.4%)had had panic attacks not meeting the criteria for panic disorder. Seventy percent of the persons with panic disorder or panic attacks had sought medical care. There was comorbidity with agoraphobia in two cases, and major depression in five. Harsh discipline, frequent quarrel, between parents, and serious illness before the age of 16 were frequent in individuals suffering from panic attacks, compared to those without.

Kitamura, T., Watanabe, M., Aoki, M., Fujino, M., Ura, C. and Fujihara, S.: Factorial structure and determinants of marital adjustment in a Japanese population. *Journal of Community Psychology* 23, 117-126, 1995.

A total of 146 married inhabitants (67men and 79 women)in a provincial city of Japan were interviewed to examine marital adjustment and its psychosocial determinants. Fifteen items of the Short Marital Adjustment Test (Locke & Wallace, 1959) (LWT), a self-rating questionnaire, were interpreted as dyadic consensus, satisfaction, flexibility, home-loving, and interest-sharing. Better marital adjustment in women was correlated with higher standard of living, lower neuroticism, and a more caring father, whereas in men it was correlated with lower psychoticism had a more caring mother. Longitudinal studies are needed to throw more light on the determinants of marital adjustment.

Yamazoe, T. and Kitamura, T.: A life-long developmental study about the relationship between birth order and perceived parental rearing attitudes. *Studies in Childhood Education*, 14; 41-48, 1995.

北村俊則，小泉智恵，海堀友美子，山添正，北原知典，藤原茂樹：小中学校
でいじめられた体験を有する者の成人になってからの心理的社会的特徴
－地域住民に対する精神保健学的調査－．日本医事新報，3722，28-34，
1995.

Kitamura, T., Kitahara, T., Koizumi, T., Takashi, N., Chiou, M. L. and Fuji-
hara, S.: Epidemiology of child abuse in Japan: how big is the iceberg?
Journal of Forensic Psychiatry, 6(2); 425-431, 1995.

A total of 207 individuals (90 men and 117 women) aged 18 or more living in a provincial town in Japan were asked about their experience of five categories of disciplinary behaviour from the father or mother before the age of 16. Father's scolding, slapping, punching, hitting and burning were reported to have occurred at least several times a year by 22 %, 15%, 8%, 2% and 0% of the subjects, respectively. The corresponding figures for maternal figures for maternal disciplinary behaviour were 15%, 4%, 2%, 2%, and 1%, respectively. The study revealed that 2% of boys and 1% of girls were hit with an object by the father at least several times a month and that 3% of boys were also hit similarly by the mother at least several times a month. Boys were also victims of parental burning: 1% and 3% of boys were burned by the father and the mother, respectively, at least several times a year. The frequencies of disciplinary behaviour by the father ($r=0.07$ to 0.62) and by the mother ($r=0.31$ to 0.96) were moderately correlated among them. This suggests that a parent who selects one mode of abusive parenting is likely to adopt another.

藤原茂樹：一般人口におけるうつ病の頻度および発症要因に関する疫学的研究。
慶應医学，72(6); 511-528, 1995.

Kawakami, N., Iwata, N., Tanigawa, T., Oga, H., Araki, S., Fujihara, S. and
Kitamura, T.: Prevalence of mood and anxiety disorders in a working
population in Japan. Journal of Occupational and Environmental Medi-
cine, 38(9); 899-905, 1996.

To learn the prevalence of mood and anxiety disorders (as defined by the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental disorders, Third Edition, Revised) in a working population in Japan, we analysed data from a population-based survey. Among 140 respondents who had a job, 8 % experienced any of seven mood and anxiety disorders in the past 6-months and 19 % had in their lifetime. The 6-month and lifetime prevalence rates of major depressive episodes were 4 % and 14 %, respectively. The 6-months and lifetime prevalence rates of phobic disorders were both 4%. The lifetime prevalence rates for other anxiety disorders were 1% or less. The 6-months rate for any disorder, as well as 6-months and lifetime rates of phobic disorders, was higher in white collar employees than

in self-employed workers($p < 0.05$). The multiple logistic regression confirmed the tendency after controlling for sex and age, although the result was not significant ($p > 0.05$).

Tanaka, E., Sakamoto, S., Ono, Y., Fujihara, S. and Kitamura, T.: Hopelessness in a community population in Japan. *Journal of Clinical Psychology*, 52(6), 609-615, 1996.

The Japanese version of the Beck Hopelessness Scale was administered to a total of 154 community residents. The internal consistency (KR-20) was .86. The mean BHS score was 8.6 (SD=3.9), approximately one standard deviation higher than the reported mean for Irish general population. The BHS scores were found to be significantly correlated with the age and the number of people living together. Significant negative correlates were found with subjective physical fitness, self-confidence, satisfaction with accommodation and marital state, and adjustment in the work place. The mean BHS score was significantly higher among those individuals who had experienced early maternal or parental death than those who had not.

Kitamura, T., Aoki, M., Fujino, M., Ura, C., Watanabe, M., Watanabe, K., Fujihara, S.: Sex differences in marital and social adjustment. *Journal of Social Psychology*, 138(1); 26-32, 1998.

A sample of 67 married Japanese men and 79 married Japanese women, ranging in age from 25 through 85 years, were interviewed to clarify the relationship between marital adjustment and social adjustment. For the whole sample, the total score of Short Marital Adjustment Test (SMAT; Locke & Wallace, 1959) and its subcategories, dyadic consensus and satisfaction, was significantly correlated with 5 subcategory scores of the Social Adjustment Scale-II (SAS-II; Weissman, 1978): household adjustment (except the spouse), external family adjustment, work adjustment, social leisure adjustment, and general adjustment. These correlations were present also for women; for the men, the dyadic consensus scores of the SMAT had stronger correlations with the social adjustment scores; among women, correlations with the marital satisfaction scores of the SMAT were stronger. Thus, marital adjustment may be a part of social adjustment for women, but the two may be discrete for men.

Kitamura, T., Fujihara, S., Iwata, N., Tomoda, A. and Kawakami, N.: Epidemiology of psychiatric disorders in Japan. In (eds. Y. Nakane & M. Radford) *Images in Psychiatry: Japan*, pp. 37-46, Paris: World Psychiatric Association, 1999.

Kawakami, N., Iwata, N., Fujihara, S. and Kitamura, T.: Prevalence of

chronic fatigue syndrome in a community population in Japan. *Tohoku Journal of Experimental Medicine*, 186; 33-41, 1998.

In order to know the prevalence of chronic fatigue syndrome (CFS) in a community population in Japan, we analysed data from a population-based interview survey. Two cases out of 137 respondents experienced chronic fatigue during a period of nine months, suffered from 50 % or more reduction of daily activity due to fatigue and had no other physical or psychiatric diagnosis. Both of the two cases fulfilled the 1994 Centers for Disease Control criteria and the British criteria. The point of nine-month prevalence rates of CFS were both 1.5% (95% confidence intervals, 0.4-5.2%). None fulfilled the 1989 CDC criteria for CFS. The prevalence rate of CFS was higher than those in previous studies in the Western countries, suggesting a need for future research on cross-cultural differences in the definition, prevalence and symptomatology of CFS.

Ono, Y., Yoshimura, K., Yamauchi, K., Asai, M., Young, J., Fujihara, S. and Kitamura, T.: Somatoform symptoms in a Japanese community population: Prevalence and association with personality characteristics. *Journal of Transcultural Psychiatry*, 37(2); 217-227, 2000.

A total of 132 inhabitants in a small community in the city of Kofu, Japan, were given questionnaires and were interviewed, using a semi-structured interview, by trained interviewers. Of these respondents, nine (6.8%) reported "taijin kyofu" symptoms, eight of which reported specifically to have concerns about strong body odor although the "taijin kyofu" symptoms were not serious enough to meet the criteria of a mental disorder. Since taijin kyofusho has been traditionally treated as a young male disorder, and since our subjects were older and female, we think there may be distinctive sociocultural factors behind the presentation of these symptoms. Although this sample was a small one (in only one community), and although we had no control group for this study, our findings seem to support the view that some psychiatric symptoms are influenced by sociocultural factors and that the symptoms of "taijin kyofu" are likely to be found in the general population of Japan.

Furukawa, T., Ogura, A., Hirai, T., Fujihara, S., Kitamura, T., Takahashi, K: Early parental separation experiences among patients with bipolar disorder and major depression: a case-control study. *Journal of Affective Disorders*, 52; 85-91, 1999.

Background: Although the association between childhood parental loss and later development of mood disorder has received much research interest in the past, the results obtained and conclusions drawn have been various, and inconsistent with each other. The present study aims to examine this old, yet unresolved, question among the Japanese. **Method:** Patients with bipolar disorder (n=73)

and unipolar depression(n=570)and community healthy controls(n=122) were examined as to psychopathology and childhood parental loss experiences with semi-structured interviews. **Results:** Stratified for sex and age, no statistically significant difference was observed in the incidence of paternal or maternal death or separation before age 16 between bipolar patients and healthy controls. This excess in loss appeared to be largely due to the patients experiencing separation from their mothers. **Conclusion:** Our findings concerning bipolar disorder have replicated the previous two studies reported in the literature. Those concerning unipolar depression appear to be in line with several recent studies on the subject but ,as stated, many discrepant findings can also be found in the literature.

Furukawa, T., Mizukawa, R., Hirai, T., Fujihara, S., Kitamura, T., Takahashi, K.: Childhood parental loss and schizophrenia: Evidence against pathogenetic but for some pathoplastic effects. *Psychiatry Research*, 81; 353-362, 1998.

Childhood parental loss has been associated with a number of psychiatric disorders in adulthood. The present article aims to examine, firstly, the etiologic relationship between early parental loss and later development of schizophrenia and secondly, the pathoplastic effect of the former on the symptomatology of the latter. We have administered semi-structured interviews inquiring into psychopathology and early separation experiences to a representative sample of first-visit patients to the 31 hospitals and clinics all over Japan(n=1963) and also to a community sample in a small city in Japan(n=218). When 225 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia according to DSM-III-R criteria were compared with 122 healthy control subjects without any lifetime psychiatric disorder, controlled for sex and age, there was no significant difference in the rates of childhood parental loss (death or separation).As regards the pathoplastic effects, it was found that schizophrenic men were less likely to show panic attacks if they had experienced separation from the mother. Schizophrenic women were more likely to present with hallucinations id they had suffered any loss of the father. Childhood parental loss is not pathogenic of schizophrenia but appears to exert some pathoplastic influences on its presenting symptoms.

Furukawa, T., Harai, T., Hirai, T., Fujihara, S., Kitamura, T., Takahashi, K. and the Group for Longitudinal Affective Disorders Study (GLADS): Childhood parental loss and alcohol dependency among Japanese men: a case-control study. *Acta Psychiatrica Scandinavica*, 97; 403-407, 1998.

There have been many studies in the literature examining childhood parental loss ad a risk factor for adult psychiatric disorders such as depression, schizophrenia or anxiety disorders. However, with regard to alcohol dependence, only a limited number of such studies exists, and these have

reported inconsistent findings. The present paper aims to examine the relationship between early parental loss and subsequent development of alcohol dependence among Japanese men. We directly interviewed 75 men with alcohol dependence (according to DSM-III-R), who were visiting 23 psychiatric hospitals and clinics all over Japan, and 52 healthy controls without any lifetime psychiatric diagnosis, drawn from a general population. When stratified for sex and age, there was no statistically significant difference between the patients and the controls in the rates of maternal or paternal death or separation before the age of 16 years. These findings and the review of the literature suggest that the relationship between childhood parental loss and alcohol dependence is not a straightforward one.

Kitamura, T., Kaibori, Y., Takara, N., Oga, H., Yamauchi, K., and Fujihara, S.: Child abuse, other early experiences and depression: I. Epidemiology of parental loss, child abuse, perceived rearing experience and early life events among a Japanese community population. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 3(2); 47-52, 2000.

Experiences during childhood, such as parental loss, abuse by parents, unloving or overprotective rearing behaviours, and major life events have been thought of as important in child development and adult mental health. However, most previous studies were undertaken from the Western countries. Data in Japan were collected for the reference purpose as well as to determine the effects of sex and age cohorts in these phenomena. A total of 220 inhabitants (96 men and 124 women) aged 18 or more in a provincial town in Japan were successfully examined. Women aged 55 or more were more likely to report early maternal loss (i.e. death or separation before age of 16). Overall, men were more likely than women to report having been slapped and punched by the mother. Women aged 55 or more were less likely to report health-related negative as well as positive events as children. These findings suggest that, for this population, early experiences, in some cases, depend on the sex and the age cohort.

Kitamura, T., Kaibori, Y., Takara, N., Oga, H., Yamauchi, K., and Fujihara, S.: Child abuse, other early experiences and depression: II. Single episode and recurrent/chronic subtypes of depression and their link to early experiences. *Archives of Women's Mental Health*, 3(2); 47-52, 2000.

The participants described in Part I of this series of two papers were investigated with respect to the adult onset of DSM-III-R Major Depression and its relationship with child abuse and other early experiences. Those participants with a lifetime experience of Major Depression were classified into (a) a single episode lasting no longer than two years (single episode, S.E.) and (b) either two or more episodes or any episode lasting for two years or more (recurrent or chronic, R.C). Discrimi-

nant function analysis revealed that the *lack* of mother's overprotection, mother's child abuse, father's overprotection, lack of mother's care, and the female sex mainly predicted the onset of Major Depression of any type whereas paternal overprotection, lack of mother's child abuse, and lack of maternal overprotection predicted R.C. than S.E. subtype.

Ono, Y., Yoshimura, K., Yamauchi, K., Asai, M., Young, J., Fujihara, S. and Kitamura, T.: Taijin kyofusho in a Japanese Community population. *Transcultural Psychiatry*, 38 (4); 506-514, 2001.

A total of 132 inhabitants in a small community in the city of Kofu, Japan, were given questionnaires and were interviewed, using a semi-structured interview, by trained interviewers. Of these respondents, nine (6.8%) reported "taijin kyofu" symptoms, eight of which reported specifically to have concerns about strong body odor although the "taijin kyofu" symptoms were not serious enough to meet the criteria of a mental disorder. Since taijin kyofusho has been traditionally treated as a young male disorder, and since our subjects were older and female, we think there may be distinctive sociocultural factors behind the presentation of these symptoms. Although this sample was a small one (in only one community), and although we had no control group for this study, our findings seem to support the view that some psychiatric symptoms are influenced by sociocultural factors and that the symptoms of "taijin kyofu" are likely to be found in the general population of Japan.

Kitamura, T., Watanabe, K., Takara, N., Hiyama, K., Yasumiya, R. and Fujihara, S.: Precedents of perceived social support: personality, early life events and gender. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, 56; 169-176, 2001.

The perception of social support may be a trait-like construct stemming from the current personality and early environment as well as a summation of the actual support perceived. A total of 220 community individuals were examined for the effects of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire items and early life experience at home and outside on the number of sources of perceived social support and satisfaction with that support. High Extraversion and low Neuroticism scores of the EPQ were correlated with the availability of support only in women, while high maternal care and low maternal overprotection in childhood were correlated with the satisfaction with support only in men. Availability of support was also correlated with some types of early life events. The quantity and quality of perception of social support differ in their links to personality and early environment, and may be, to some extent, explainable in terms of them.

Kitamura, T., Kawakami, N., Sakamoto, S., Tanigawa, T., Ono, Y., and Fujihara, S.: Quality of life and its correlates in a community population in

a Japanese rural area. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, 56(4); 431-441, 2002.

Correlations of three aspects of quality of life (QOL) - health perception, life satisfaction, and self-confidence – with personality traits and early experiences were examined. QOL aspects were examined using a total of 220 inhabitants in a rural community in Japan. Health perception was better among men than among women. Life satisfaction and self-confidence were better in people aged 55 or more than in those under 55. Among the current predictor variables, the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) Neuroticism score was correlated with poor life satisfaction in the younger women; the Extraversion score with the older women's health perception, the older men's life satisfaction, and the women's self-confidence; and the Psychoticism score with the older men's life satisfaction. Among early life predictors, self-confidence was lower among those older men who had reported early parental loss. Childhood paternal overprotection was correlated with poor health perception in younger people and with good health perception in older women. Some negative life events experienced during childhood were correlated with poorer QOL measures in some sub-groups, whereas positive life experiences were correlated with the older women's life satisfaction. These findings suggest that the three aspects of the QOL are discrete in their psychosocial correlates and that interventions on health education and care should take into account individual's psychosocial attributes.

Kitamura, T., and Fujihara, S.: Understanding personality traits from early life experiences. *Psychiatry and Clinical Neurosciences*, 57; 323-331, 2003.

Background: The contribution of early experiences towards the onset of personality *disorder* has often been stressed. However, the contribution to *trait* personality has received less attention.

Methods: To examine the impact of early experiences on the development of personality, two subscale scores of Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ) - Neuroticism (N) and Extraversion (E) - were used to assess a total of 220 residents of a rural city of Japan (aged ≥ 18 years). **Results:** After controlling for age and social desirability response bias, the N score of men could be predicted by the experience of relocation; the E score of men by high parental care and low parental overprotection; and the E score of women by the experience of death of a sibling. **Conclusions:** Personality traits in a non-patient population may be explained by early experiences.

Chen, Z., Tanaka, N., Uji, M., Hiramura, H., Shikai, N., Fujihara, S., and Kitamura, T.: The role of personality for marital adjustment of Japanese couples. *Social Behavior and Personality*, 35(4); 561-572, 2007.

We investigated the link between marital adjustment and personality in 66 married Japanese cou-

ples using the Locke and Wallace's Short Marital Adjustment Test (SMAT) and the Eysenck Personality Questionnaire (EPQ). Structural equation modeling suggests that the husband's neuroticism score is related to the wife's marital satisfaction score and to a lesser extent the wife's dyadic consensus score, while the wife's extraversion score is related to the husband's marital satisfaction. Husband's and wife's marital satisfactions were correlated with each other. The present study suggests that the partner's personality traits can predict an individual's marital adjustment.

【研究費報告書】

北村俊則，友田貴子：精神科疫学調査用面接基準の開発とその有用性．厚生省精神・神経疾患委託研究 精神・神経・筋疾患の頻度，発症要因及び予防に関する研究平成3年度報告書，p, 1992.

藤原茂樹，北村俊則：甲府市の一地区における精神科疫学調査：軽度精神障害の頻度及び発症要因に関する研究 厚生省精神・神経疾患委託研究 精神・神経・筋疾患の頻度，発症要因及び予防に関する研究平成4年度報告書，p 50-54, 1993.

北村俊則：一般人口中における精神障害の有病率，発症要因ならびに受診率に関する研究．上原記念生命科学財団研究報告書，8; 10-11, 1994.

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北村俊則，友田貴子：精神科疫学研究用面接基準の開発とその有用性．厚生省精神・神経疾患研究委託費「精神・神経・筋疾患の頻度，発症要因及び予防に関する研究」研究報告会．1992年1月18日，東京

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青木実花，渡辺真弓：一町村住民の精神保健に関する研究（1）－夫婦のコミュニケーションと社会的適応について－．日本発達心理学会第4回大会．1993年3月27日，横浜

宇良千秋，藤野真子：一町村住民の精神保健に関する研究（2）－中高年期における結婚満足度を規定する要因について－．日本発達心理学会第4回大会．1993年3月27日，横浜

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- 北村俊則, 藤原茂樹: 早期体験の疫学: 一般人口中における喪失体験, 被養育体験, 身体的しつけの頻度. 第12回母子精神保健研究会. 1994年6月25日, 東京
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Kitamura, T. and Fujihara, S.: Epidemiology of early experiences: parental loss,

harsh disciplinary behaviours, and perceived rearing attitudes among a non-patient population. International Conference of the Marcé Society, 27th September, 1994, Cambridge.

Kitamura, T.: Psychiatric epidemiology: towards psychological understanding of the aetiology of minor psychiatric disorders. The 7th Scientific Meeting of the Pacific Rim College of Psychiatrists, 25th October, 1995, Fukuoka.

Kawakami, N., Iwata, N., Araki, S., Tanigawa, T., Oga, H., Kawashima, M., Shiratsuchi, T., Mizunuma, K., Fujihara, S. and Kitamura, T.: Prevalence of mood/anxiety disorders and alcohol dependence in Japanese working populations. International Conference of Occupational Health, 15th October, 1996, Stockholm.