Table 1. List of behavioral, psychological and physical symptoms

Symptoms from the list included in a primary assessment dataset of the public long-term care insurance policy

- 1 Delusion of being robbed
- 2 Fabrication
- 3 Hallucination
- 4 Changeable mood
- 5 Sleep disturbance
- 6 Verbal and nonverbal abuse
- 7 Repeated story
- 8 Loud voice or screaming
- 9 Resistant to care
- 10 Wandering
- 11 Restlessness
- 12 Request to go home
- 13 Hording useless things
- 14 Destroying property
- 15 Filthy behavior
- 16 Allotriophagy

Items selected from lists applied in previous studies

- 17 Inappropriate sexual behavior
- 18 Hiding things
- 19 Compulsive behavior
- 20 Hanging around persistently, repetitive questions
- 21 Lack of interest
- 22 Abnormal appetite
- 23 Urinary incontinence
- 24 Fecal incontinence
- 25 Reluctance to contact with others
- 26 Monology
- 27 Self-mutilation
- 28 Walking disturbance
- 29 Obsessed with loneliness
- 30 Dysphagia
- 31 Bradykinesia
- 32 Complaint

Table 2. Gender, age and basic activities of daily living (BADL)

| | FEMALE | AGE | BADL* | MMSE |
|--|------------------------------|--|-------|--|
| Group homes $(n = 91)$ Nursing homes $(n = 411)$ Long-term care hospital $(n = 84)$ Total $(n = 586)$ | 80.7 70.5 71.2 72.0 | 81.4 ± 7.4 81.3 ± 6.2 80.8 ± 9.8 81.1 ± 8.6 | | 13.2 ± 6.1 14.4 ± 8.3 11.4 ± 10.3 14.0 ± 8.5 |

Values are % or mean \pm SD.

MMSE = Mini-mental State Examination (/30).

^{*}BADL was evaluated by the Barthel Index (/20).

Table 3. Behavioral, psychological and physical symptoms of older adults in different care settings*

| | GRC | OUP HOMES | NURSING | ING HOMES | LONG CARE H | NG-TERM HOSPITAL |
|---|------|-----------------|---------|-----------------|----------------|-------------------------|
| | % | MEAN ±SD | % | MEAN±SD | % | MEAN±SD |
| Request to go home | 57.8 | 1.34±0.14 | 14.2 | 0.35±0.91 | 38.9 | $0.59 \pm 1.32^{a,b}$ |
| Obsessed with loneliness | 56.7 | 1.23 ± 1.30 | 15.5 | 0.36 ± 0.85 | 23.3 | $0.36 \pm 0.89^{a,b}$ |
| Complaint | 50.0 | 1.26 ± 1.39 | 18.8 | 0.43 ± 0.96 | 20.0 | $0.33 \pm 0.82^{a,b}$ |
| Delusion of being robbed | 48.9 | 1.02 ± 1.25 | 13.5 | 0.29 ± 0.80 | 17.8 | $0.29 \pm 0.82^{a,b}$ |
| Changeable mood | 47.8 | 1.12 ± 1.36 | 23.6 | 0.59 ± 1.04 | 28.9 | $0.43 \pm 0.94^{a,b,c}$ |
| Urinary incontinence | 46.7 | 1.26 ± 1.49 | 45.7 | 1.54 ± 1.58 | 72.2 | $2.49 \pm 1.89^{b,c}$ |
| Attaching to things | 40.0 | 0.98 ± 1.31 | 18.5 | 0.52 ± 1.10 | 11.1 | $0.51 \pm 0.75^{a,b,c}$ |
| Restlessness | 36.7 | 1.02 ± 1.37 | 17.0 | 0.51 ± 1.10 | 33.3 | $0.51 \pm 1.07^{a,b}$ |
| Reduction of interest or morale | 34.4 | 0.76 ± 1.14 | 35.5 | 1.05 ± 1.39 | 42.2 | 0.67 ± 1.27^{c} |
| Reluctance to contact with others | 33.3 | 0.72 ± 1.10 | 14.5 | 0.32 ± 0.82 | 11.1 | $0.33 \pm 0.63^{a,b,c}$ |
| Monology | 32.2 | 0.89 ± 1.32 | 18.5 | 0.52 ± 1.10 | 26.7 | $0.56 \pm 1.06^{a,b}$ |
| Hoarding useless things | 30.0 | 0.88 ± 1.32 | 6.9 | 0.27 ± 0.88 | 4.4 | $0.30 \pm 0.43^{a,b,c}$ |
| Confabulation | 28.9 | 0.79 ± 1.33 | 9.4 | 0.26 ± 0.82 | 6.7 | $0.13 \pm 0.52^{a,b,c}$ |
| Verbal and nonverbal abuse | 28.9 | 0.60 ± 1.04 | 11.7 | 0.26 ± 0.75 | 7.8 | $0.12 \pm 0.53^{a,b,c}$ |
| Wandering | 28.9 | 0.72 ± 1.20 | 11.9 | 0.37 ± 1.02 | 6.7 | $0.11 \pm 0.53^{a,b,c}$ |
| Fecal incontinence | 28.9 | 0.66 ± 1.17 | 34.3 | 1.06 ± 1.47 | 74.4 | $2.36 \pm 1.92^{b,c}$ |
| Hiding things | 26.7 | 0.68 ± 1.22 | 7.1 | 0.15 ± 0.65 | 2.2 | $0.02 \pm 0.20^{a,b}$ |
| Resistant to care | 25.6 | 0.52 ± 0.99 | 14.2 | 0.31 ± 0.80 | 10.0 | 0.19 ± 0.69^{b} |
| Walking disturbance | 25.6 | 0.79 ± 1.33 | 41.9 | 1.33 ± 1.58 | 2.98 | $3.50 \pm 1.71^{a,b,c}$ |
| Sleep disturbance or reversion of day and night | 23.3 | 0.60 ± 1.11 | 12.4 | 0.27 ± 0.72 | 16.7 | $0.29 \pm 0.81^{a,b}$ |
| Compulsive behavior | 20.0 | 0.62 ± 1.24 | 8.9 | 0.23 ± 0.82 | 7.8 | $0.17 \pm 0.70^{a,b}$ |
| Loud voice | 20.0 | 0.42 ± 0.94 | 13.2 | 0.25 ± 0.78 | 17.8 | 0.26 ± 0.80 |
| Hallucination | 17.8 | 0.53 ± 1.12 | 5.6 | 0.11 ± 0.51 | 5.6 | $0.06 \pm 0.29^{a,b}$ |
| Filthy behavior | 16.7 | 0.32 ± 0.76 | 8.4 | 0.20 ± 0.73 | 15.6 | 0.30 ± 0.89 |
| Hanging around persistently | 13.3 | 0.36 ± 0.90 | 4.3 | 0.08 ± 0.43 | 5.6 | $0.12 \pm 0.57^{a,b}$ |
| Dysphagia | 10.0 | 0.19 ± 0.63 | 8.6 | 0.23 ± 0.84 | 24.4 | 1.15 ± 0.16^{c} |
| Bradykinesia | 8.9 | 0.21 ± 0.73 | 10.2 | 0.32 ± 0.97 | 1.1 | 0.53 ± 1.23 |
| Destroying property | 7.8 | 0.13 ± 0.52 | 4.3 | 0.07 ± 0.45 | 3.3 | 0.08 ± 0.47 |
| Abnormal appetite | 5.6 | 0.17 ± 0.71 | 7.4 | 0.14 ± 0.62 | 1.1 | 0.01 ± 0.21 |
| Allotriophagy | 4.4 | 0.06 ± 0.28 | 3.0 | 0.04 ± 0.37 | 1.1 | 0.01 ± 0.07 |
| Inappropriate sexual behavior | 2.2 | 0.03 ± 0.24 | 2.8 | 0.02 ± 0.25 | 0.0 | 0.01 ± 0.00 |
| Self-mutilation | 0.0 | 0.00±0.00 | 2.5 | 0.01 ± 0.10 | 6.7 | $0.16 \pm 0.70^{b,c}$ |

^{*}Scored with 0 for none, 1 for less than once a week, 2 for a few times a week, 3 for almost everyday, and 4 for always. a Significant difference between group homes and other healthcare facilities (p < 0.05). b Significant difference between group homes and a long-term care hospital (p < 0.05). c Significant difference between healthcare facilities and a long-term care hospital (p < 0.05).

Table 4. Difficulties coping with the observed behavioral, psychological and physical symptoms*

| | GROUP | NURSING | A LONG-TERM |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------------|
| | HOMES | HOMES | CARE HOSPITAL |
| Inappropriate sexual behavior | 4.50 ± 0.71 | 1.64 ± 1.29 | |
| Verbal and nonverbal abuse | 3.27 ± 1.19 | 2.39 ± 1.34 | $4.14 \pm 0.90^{a,c}$ |
| Changeable mood | 3.21 ± 1.25 | 2.65 ± 1.27 | 3.04 ± 1.43^a |
| Sleep disturbance or reversion of day and night | 3.14 ± 1.32 | 2.31 ± 1.29 | $3.33 \pm 1.45^{a,c}$ |
| Loud voice | 3.00 ± 1.37 | 2.50 ± 1.35 | 3.94 ± 1.18^c |
| Hanging around persistently | 3.00 ± 1.13 | 2.12 ± 1.41 | 4.60 ± 0.89^{c} |
| Request to go home | 2.96 ± 1.19 | 2.30 ± 1.17 | $2.03 \pm 1.15^{a,b}$ |
| Wandering | 2.85 ± 1.12 | 2.43 ± 1.30 | 3.33 ± 1.63 |
| Hallucination | 2.81 ± 1.56 | 2.27 ± 1.24 | 3.40 ± 1.14 |
| Abnormal appetite | 2.80 ± 1.64 | 1.69 ± 1.44 | 1.00 ± 0.00 |
| Restlessness | 2.79 ± 1.08 | 2.58 ± 1.21 | $3.53 \pm 1.33^{b,c}$ |
| Delusion of being robbed | 2.77 ± 1.33 | 2.53 ± 1.35 | 2.75 ± 1.34 |
| Complaint | 2.73 ± 1.16 | 2.23 ± 1.26 | 2.89 ± 1.61 |
| Resistant to care | 2.65 ± 1.11 | 2.63 ± 1.18 | 3.56 ± 1.59 |
| Reluctance to contact with others | 2.63 ± 1.13 | 2.12 ± 1.15 | 3.10 ± 1.29^{c} |
| Walking disturbance | 2.61 ± 0.99 | 2.28 ± 1.26 | 3.05 ± 1.42^{c} |
| Attaching to things | 2.58 ± 1.11 | 2.34 ± 1.17 | 2.20 ± 1.23 |
| Confabulation | 2.58 ± 1.47 | 2.19 ± 1.20 | 2.17 ± 1.84 |
| Destroying property | 2.57 ± 1.27 | 2.18 ± 1.43 | 4.00 ± 0.00 |
| Fecal incontinence | 2.54 ± 1.17 | 2.12 ± 1.11 | $4.28 \pm 1.17^{b,c}$ |
| Reduction of interest or morale | 2.45 ± 1.06 | 2.38 ± 1.12 | $3.55 \pm 1.41^{b,c}$ |
| Dysphagia | 2.44 ± 0.88 | 2.26 ± 1.31 | 3.41 ± 1.14^{c} |
| Hiding things | 2.38 ± 1.14 | 2.14 ± 1.18 | 3.00 ± 1.41 |
| Compulsive behavior | 2.33 ± 1.14 | 2.40 ± 1.44 | 2.57 ± 1.62 |
| Urinary incontinence | 2.26 ± 1.01 | 2.02 ± 1.11 | $4.18 \pm 1.32^{b,c}$ |
| Allotriophagy | 2.25 ± 1.50 | 2.08 ± 1.68 | 2.00 ± 0.00 |
| Hoarding useless things | 2.22 ± 1.19 | 2.76 ± 1.38 | $4.50 \pm 0.58^{b,c}$ |
| Obsessed with loneliness | 2.16 ± 0.95 | 2.02 ± 1.06 | 2.70 ± 1.01^{c} |
| Filthy behavior | 2.07 ± 1.03 | 2.48 ± 1.42 | $4.57 \pm 0.94^{b,c}$ |
| Monology | 2.03 ± 1.38 | 1.95 ± 1.04 | 2.33 ± 1.58 |
| Bradykinesia | 1.63 ± 0.74 | 2.30 ± 1.24 | 1.00 ± 0.00 |
| Self-mutilation | NP | 1.40 ± 0.84 | 4.83 ± 0.41 |

^{*}Scored from 1 for easy to 5 for extremely difficult to cope with the symptom.

The frequencies of observed symptoms and the levels of difficulty in coping with the symptoms are shown in Tables 3 and 4. Requests to go home, urinary incontinence and frequent complaining were the most common symptoms in the group homes. Most of the symptoms were more frequently observed in the

NP, no patients had the symptom.

^aSignificant difference between group homes and other healthcare facilities (p < 0.05).

^b Significant difference between group homes and a long-term care hospital (p < 0.05).

^c Significant difference between healthcare facilities and a long-term care hospital (p < 0.05).

Table 5. Comparison with previous lists of behavioral, psychological and physical symptoms associated with dementia

| Aggressive to others verbally Destroys property Engages in behavior that is potentially dangerous Crying and tearfulness Talking loudly and rapidly Losing or misplacing things Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt others Threats anxious or worried Talking about feeling loosely Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of orland the property Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of orland the property Aggressive Commenting about death of | | | | | |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------------|--|
| Makes physical attracks Aggressive to others Aggression Is worbally boustoe, curses Verbally Calothing Destroys property or Engagos in betavior clothing Critics or languals Critics or languals Manders aimlessly Outside or in the house during the day Gets lost outside Loses, misplaces or Increase to hurt others Infrate in inspropriated Loses, misplaces or misplacing things Intrease to hurt others Intrease to hurt others Threats | (1987) BEHAVE-AD | SARTEN DBD | TERI <i>ETAL.</i> (1992) RMBPC | S | PRESENT STUDY |
| Makes physical attacks Aggressive to others Aggression Is evchally absaive, curses Destroys property Clottons or curses Destroys property Clottons Corties or loads Corties or | 3ehavior needs urgent Intervention | | | | |
| Destroys property or Engages in behavior funds is potentially dangerous and tearfalness Cries or langis is potentially dangerous and tearfalness Talking loudly and rapidly inappropriately Makes inappropriately Threats to misplacing things Threats to hurt oneself Talking about feeling lonely Appears anxious or worried Anxiety Appears and of depressive Consultating bout death of Contracting Consultating about feeling lonely Appears and of depressive Consultating about death of Contracting Consultating Consultation | Aggressiveness | Makes physical attacks Is verbally abusive, curses | Aggressive to others verbally | Aggression | Verbal and nonverbal abuse* |
| Crying and tearfulness Cries or laughs Cries or laughs Initiappropriately Makes inappropriately Makes inappropriatel Wanders aimlessly Outside or in the house during the day Gets lost outside Loses, misplaces or hides things Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of troid Dresses inappropriately Appears anxious or worried Talking about feling lonely Appears and of depressive Continuent of depressive Continuenting about death of Continuenting ab | | Destroys property or clothing | Destroys property Engages in behavior that is potentially | | Destroying property* Self-mutilation |
| Screams for no reason Crying and rearfulness Cries or langus Inspreprietly Makes inappropriate Sexual advances Sexual advances Wanders aimlessly Outside or in the house during the day Gets lost outside Loste, misplaces or Loste, misplaces or Lostes, misplaces or Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself Itherest to hurt oneself Appears anxious or wortied Anxiery Appears and or depressive Confinenting about death of Confinenting a | Sehavior needs intervention | | daugerous | | |
| Makes imappropriate sexual advances sexual advances wanders aimlessly outside or in the house during the day Gets lost outside Loses, misplaces or Losing or misplacing things hides things Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately Appears anxious or worried Talking about feeling lonely Appears sad or depressive Commenting about death of of softweether and the commenting about death of comments and commenting about death of commenting about death of comments and comments are commented about death of commented about death of commented about death of commented about death of commente | | Screams for no reason Cries or laughs inannioniarely | Crying and tearfulness Talking loudly and rapidly | | Loud voice or screaming* |
| Wanders aimlessly outside or in the house during the day Gets lost outside Lostes, misplaces or hides things hides things Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of traine Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately ### Hallucinations Dysphoria Appears anxious or worried Anxiery Talking about feeling lonely Appears sad or depressive Commenting about death of out of the continent of th | | nappropriacis Makes inappropriate sexual advances | | | Inappropriate sexual behavior Filthy behavior* |
| Wanders aimlessly outside or in the house during the day Gets lost outside Loses, misplaces or hides things Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately If Hallucinations Appears anxious or worried Talking about feeling lonely Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of solf or others Commenting about death of cold contribers Commenting about death of cold cold cold cold cold cold cold cold | Resident needs monitoring | | | | Allotriophagy* |
| house during the day Gets lost outside Losing or misplacing things hides things Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately Source Appears anxious or worried Appears anxious or worr | Activity disturbances | Wanders aimlessly outside or in the | | Írritability Disinhibition | Wandering* |
| Loses, misplaces or Losing or misplacing things hides things Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of triol Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately as to self Appears anxious or worried Appears anxious or worried Appears anxious or worried Anxiery Alking about feeling lonely Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of self or others | | house during the day Gets lost outside | | Troublesome behavior | |
| Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately so self Appears anxious or worried Appears anxious or worried Anxiety Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of solf or others | | Loses, misplaces or | Losing or misplacing things | | Hiding things |
| Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately ss to self hobias Appears anxious or worried Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of self or others | | 1110cs 111115s | Threats to hurt others Threats to hurt oneself | | |
| Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of stool Dresses inappropriately ss to self Hallucinations Dysphoria Appears anxious or worried Anxiery Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of self or others | | | | | Dysphagia |
| Dresses inappropriately Hallucinations Dysphoria Appears anxious or worried Anxiety Talking about feeling lonely Appears sad or depressive Commenting about death of | Kesideni needs help | Is incontinent of urine Is incontinent of stool | | | Urinary incontinence Fecal incontinence |
| Hallucinations Dysphoria Appears anxious or worried Anxiety Talking about feeling lonely Appears and or depressive Commenting about death of | | Dresses mappropriately | | | Walking disturbance Bradykinesia |
| Appears anxious or worried Arxiety Talking about feeling lonely Appears sad or depressive Commenting about death of | Resident causes stress to self Hallucinations Affective disturbance | | | Hallucinations Dysphoria | Hallucination* |
| | Anxieties and phobias | | Appears anxious or worried Talking about feeling lonely Appears sad or depressive Commenting about death of self or others | Anxiety | Obsessed with loneliness |

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| REISBERG <i>ETAL.</i> (1987) BEHAVE-AD | BAUMGARTEN <i>ETAL.</i> (1990) DBD | TERI <i>ETAL.</i> (1992) RMBPC | CUMMINGS <i>ETAL.</i> (1994) NPI | PRESENT STUDY |
|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---|
| | | Comments about feeling worthless or being a burden to others Expressing feeling of hopelessness or sadness about the future | | |
| Resident causes stress to others Delusions | Melen ununemented accumulations | A ranion imitability | Delusions | Delusion of being robbed* |
| | Makes unwarranted accusations Refuses to be helped with personal care | Argung, mmaomy, complaining | | Complaint Resistant to care* |
| Diurnal rhythm disturbances | Wakes up at night Wanders in the house at night | Waking you or other family members up at night | | Sleep disturbance* |
| | Paces up and down | Difficulty concentrating on a task | | Restlessness |
| | Ask the same question repeatedly Empties drawers or closets | Asking the same question | | Repeated story* |
| | Repeats the same action Refuses to eat | Starting, but not finishing, things | | Hanging around persistently Abnormal appetite |
| | Overeats Throws food Hoards things for no obvious reason Exposes private body parts | | | Hoarding useless things |
| | | Comments about feeling like a failure or about not having any worthwhile accomplishments in life Forgetting what day it is Trouble remembering recent events | | |
| | | significant past events | Apathy Euphoria | Reduction of interest or morale |
| | | | | Request to go home Compulsive behavior Changeable mood* |
| | | | | Keluctance to contact with others Fabrication Monology |

BEHAVE-AD = Behavioral Pathology in Alzheimer's Disease Rating Scale; DBD = Behavior Disturbance Scale; RMBPC = Dementia Revised Memory and Behavior Problems Checklist; NPI = Neuropsychiatric Inventory.
*Symptoms listed in the primary assessment dataset of Japanese public long-term care insurance system.

group homes than in the other two settings. Reduced interest or morale was observed more frequently in nursing homes, and symptoms related to physical disabilities were more frequently observed in the long-term care hospital than in the other two settings.

The overall levels of difficulty in coping with the symptoms were the most serious in the long-term care hospital. In group homes, inappropriate sexual behavior was the symptom that caused the greatest stress for the caregivers, followed by verbal and nonverbal abuse and changeable mood. Requests to go home produced greater stress in the caregivers of group homes than in the other two settings. Finally, changeable mood, sleep disturbance or diurnal rhythm disturbance, and verbal and nonverbal abuse were more stressful for the caregivers in group homes than for those in nursing homes.

Discussion

Since the first report by Sanford in 1975 regarding BPSD that were mainly associated with physical disabilities, various scales to assess BPSD have been proposed. Table 5 summarizes the list of symptoms reported previously and the one used in the present study. For comparison, the symptoms are classified into the following categories: need an emergent stop, need to stop, need to watch, need to help, engenders stress for oneself, and engenders stress for surrounds. The classification presented in Table 5 needs to be validated by evidence based on psychosocial impact of the symptoms, such as caregiver's burden.

Schreiner et al. (2001) reported that 45.4% of Japanese nursing home residents with dementia manifested aggressive behaviors; however, few studies have addressed the frequency of symptoms associated with dementia in other care settings. In particular, because the group home for older adults with dementia is a novel type of care facility, little is known about the characteristics of residents living in these homes. According to Annerstedt et al. (1996), the residents of group homes had physical handicaps ranging from stage A (completely independent) to stage E (dependent on bathing, changing clothes and toileting), based on the ADL index of Katz et al. (1963). The present results using the Barthel Index showed some similarities in BADL. Cognitive status in group homes is also comparable to previous reports showing mean MMSE scores ranging from 9.0 to 16.7 (Colvez et al., 2002; Elmstahl et al., 1998a; Faxen-Irving et al., 2002; Wimo et al., 1995a). We initially speculated that the MMSE score of group home residents may be higher than other settings. However, study subjects in nursing homes and long-term hospitals include patients without dementia, which may have confounded the results in comparing their cognitive status. Annerstedt (1997) reported that depression and anxiety were observed more

frequently in group homes than in other types of care facilities. Elmstahl et al. (1998b) reported that disorientation was the most prevalent trait, and lack of vitality, dyspraxia-spatial disorientation, and depression-anxiousness followed. In this study, we also found that the symptoms associated with disorientation, anxiety and depression, such as requests to go home, obsession with loneliness, complaints, delusion of being robbed, and changeable mood, were observed frequently. One of the reasons why most of the behavioral and psychological symptoms were frequently observed in group homes seems to be that group homes enable the development of a more personal relationship between the residents and caregivers than do other facilities. Because of this closeness, caregivers becomes more sensitive to the residents' symptoms. In addition, some active behavioral symptoms, such as wandering or requests to go home, were observed more frequently possibly because the residents of group homes were more physically active than those in other settings. However, the observed difference in frequencies of behavioral and psychological symptoms cannot solely be attributed to either characteristics of each facility or patient's conditions from the findings in this study.

For most of the behavioral and psychological symptoms, the level of difficulty in coping with the symptoms was highest in the long-term care hospital. Long-term care hospitals usually admit many physically and mentally dependent patients with severe dementia due to stroke or other medical conditions. This finding may imply that long-term care hospitals tend to consider physical problems a higher priority, and may not be equipped to deal with the problems derived from the dementia of the patients. However, as there are likely to be many patients with behavioral and psychological symptoms and also with need of medical care, long-term care hospitals should become more responsible for the patients with these symptoms.

In group homes, the level of difficulty in coping with the symptoms was high for inappropriate sexual behavior, verbal and nonverbal abuse, changeable mood and sleep disturbance. As Wimo et al. (1995b) reported, the main reasons for patients' moving to institutions from group homes were behavioral disturbances and increasing demands for nursing. Thus, it may be essential to establish strategies for controlling the symptoms in order for the residents to continue to stay in group homes.

In summary, the current symptomatic traits of residents in group homes were clarified in the present study. Symptoms associated with disorientation, anxiety and depression were observed frequently, and sexual and aggressive behavioral disturbances caused a great deal of stress. The burden experienced by the caregivers as a result of the symptoms of residents was least in nursing homes. The present study clarified behavioral characteristics and the burden of coping with the symptoms of residents in different care facilities; thus it is hoped

that the findings will be useful in choosing a relevant care environment for older adults in need of care and will contribute to the improvement of eligible service provision for older adults with dementia.

Conflict of interest

None.

Description of authors' roles

J. Onishi formulated the research questions, designed and carried out the study, and wrote the paper. Y. Suzuki assisted with the study design and writing the paper. H. Umegaki and H. Endo assisted with the study design. T. Kawamura helped with the statistical design of the study. M. Imaizumi helped with the survey in the long-term care hospital. The study was supervised by A. Iguchi.

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uropathologies that cause dementia and peripheral neuropathy also affect the enteric nervous system. Visceral enteric neuropathies are probably common in nursing home residents and are manifested by tertiary contractions of the esophagus and diabetic gastroparesis. A review of the labeling information provided in the 2006 Physician's Desk Reference for nongeneric antimuscarinic drugs used for overactive bladder indicates that these agents are contraindicated in the presence of gastric retention. In addition, the presence of decreased gastrointestinal motility is listed as a precaution. Clinicians seldom study or quantitate gastrointestinal motility. The labeling of oxybutynin specifically recommends cautious use in the presence of gastroesophageal reflux disease. The percentage of subjects who experienced dyspepsia is listed as being from 0.9% to 5.8% greater than placebo. Trospium is considered to be an "antispasmodic" and has been shown to delay gastric emptying and to increase reflux (i.e., the fractional time of esophageal pH < 4) in healthy subjects.4

Regurgitated aspirated material (food, acid, or particulate material) may produce wheezing or "bronchitis," or a chemical pneumonitis, and may produce pulmonary infection if the aspirated material is colonized with bacteria. Proton pump inhibitor-induced hypochlorhydria or gastric stasis facilitate gastric colonization.5 The use of gastric acid-suppressive drugs is a risk factor for community-acquired pneumonia.6 Macro-aspiration episodes caused by gastric regurgitation often have an acute onset and may be associated with postprandial or recumbent "emesis" or gastric material on the cheek, pillow, or clothing.7 I believe that these episodes are relatively common and that most physicians fail to appreciate this mechanism. Aspiration that occurs in the recumbent position produces infiltrates located in the midlung fields, including the posterior segment of the upper lobe and apical segments of the lower lobes. One study supports the possibility that many cases of aspiration "pneumonia" may be related to aspiration of food, acid, or particulate material without infection.8 Protected bronchoalveolar lavage specimens were obtained within 4 hours of any antibiotic administration from 95 intubated residents admitted directly from a nursing home to an intensive care unit with risk factors for pharyngeal aspiration or reflux. In 41 of 95, clinicians failed to isolate bacteria during bronchoalveolar lavage, suggesting the presence of nonbacterial "pneumonitis." Reflux and regurgitation are also an acknowledged cause of asthmatic bronchitis and chronic cough.9 In one study, aspiration pneumonia accounted for more than one-third of deaths attributed to gastroesophageal reflux disease. 10

It is unclear how often antimuscarinic drugs lead to pulmonary aspiration events, but in the frail elderly, I believe that this potentially lethal possibility deserves the same level of concern as that given to cognitive dysfunction.

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ASSOCIATION BETWEEN DIASTOLIC BLOOD PRESSURE AND LOWER HEMOGLOBIN A1C AND FRONTAL BRAIN ATROPHY IN ELDERLY SUBJECTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

To the Editor: There is growing evidence that diabetes mellitus increases the risk of dementia for older people, and several studies have reported an association between diabetes mellitus and brain atrophy. 1-4 Moreover, hippocampal and amygdalar atrophy in diabetes mellitus have recently been shown to be associated with insulin resistance. Because the hippocampus is a key structure for memory formation, the degree of brain atrophy of the hippocampus may partially account for neuropsychological deficits in the memory of diabetic patients. In addition to a weakened declarative memory, diabetes mellitus is often associated with impairment of cognitive speed and attention, which are frontal lobe-related brain functions,5 although it remains to be established whether morphometric changes occur in the frontal brain. This report concerns a preliminary study to investigate whether frontal brain atrophy (FBA) increases in elderly people with diabetes mellitus and to explore the factors leading to the development of FBA.

The enrollment for this study comprised 67 patients with type 2 diabetes mellitus (aged 60–84) treated at Kobe University Hospital and 48 healthy individuals (aged 60–86) who underwent a medical examination at the Division of Health Consultation of the Minato Health Facilities, Kobe. Diabetes mellitus was diagnosed based on information from clinical charts regarding the medical history of diabetes mellitus, blood examination results, and the presence of diabetic complications. Patients suffering from alcohol abuse, hepatic diseases, and dementia and subjects with neurological deficits due to a previous stroke were excluded.⁶ After an overnight fast, serum concentrations of blood glucose, hemoglobin A1c (HbA1c), total cholesterol, triglycerides, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol were

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of Controls and Subjects with Diabetes Mellitus

| Characteristic | Control (n = 48) | Diabetes Mellitus (n = 67) | <i>P</i> -value |
|--|--|----------------------------|------------------|
| Age, mean \pm SE | 68.7 ± 0.9 | 70.0 ± 0.8 | .27* |
| Men, n (%) | 23 (47.9) | 24 (35.8) | .19 [†] |
| Body mass index, kg/m ² , mean \pm SE | 20.6 ± 0.4 | 26.2 ± 0.4 | .001* |
| Mini-Mental State Examination score, mean \pm SE | _ | 26.3 ± 0.3 | _ |
| Duration of diabetes, years, mean ± SE | | 18.1 ± 1.1 | _ |
| Fasting blood glucose, mg/dL, mean \pm SE | 94.9 ± 0.9 | 164.8 ± 9.6 | .02* |
| Hemoglobin A1c, n (%), mean ± SE | 5.2 ± 0.1 | 8.1 ± 0.2 | <.001* |
| Total cholesterol, mg/dL, mean ± SE | 198.4 ± 4.6 | 214.7 ± 5.0 | .29* |
| Triglyceride, mg/dL, mean ± SE | 107.8 ± 7.3 | 124.2 ± 7.1 | .45* |
| High-density lipoprotein cholesterol, mg/dL, mean \pm SE | - AMERICAN TO SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE STATE STATE STATE OF THE SERVICE STATE | 63.6 ± 2.8 | _ |
| Insulin use, n (%) | _ | 38 (56.7) | |
| Systolic blood pressure, mmHg, mean \pm SE | 110.3 ± 1.9 | $135.1 \pm 2.6*$ | .001* |
| Diastolic blood pressure, mmHg, mean \pm SE | 65.0 ± 1.3 | 73.9 \pm 1.1* | .009* |
| Diabetic retinopathy, n (%) | | 44 (65.7) | _ |
| Symptomatic nephropathy, n (%) | | 37 (55.2) | |
| Persistent proteinuria, n (%) | _ | 21 (31.3) | |
| Coronary artery disease, n (%) | _ | 24 (35.8) | _ |

^{*}Mann-Whitney U test.

determined. All computed tomography examinations were conducted using a third-generation scanner. FBA was identified with the aid of a planimeter applied to the computed tomography section as described elsewhere.⁷ Briefly, the frontal intracranial area (A) and pericerebral frontal area (B) were manually outlined, after which FBA was calculated as a percentage, expressed as (B)/(A). Statview version 5.0 was used for analysis of the data (SAS Institute, Inc., Cary, NC). Based on the hypotheses formulated in advance, .05 was selected as the level of significance.

Clinical features of control subjects and subjects with diabetes mellitus shown in Table 1 indicate that there were no differences in age, sex, or serum levels of total cholesterol, triglycerides, and high-density lipoprotein cholesterol. Serum concentrations of blood glucose and HbA1c, body mass index, and systolic/diastolic blood pressure, alternatively, were significantly higher in patients with diabetes mellitus. Five subjects had shown evidence of hypoglycemia during the preceding 6 months. 8 Mean FBA \pm standard error of patients with diabetes mellitus was $16.8 \pm 0.5\%$, and that of control subjects was $15.0 \pm 0.8\%$, for a significant difference after adjustment for age (analysis of covariance; P = .02). The association between clinical variables and FBA in subjects with diabetes mellitus was tested using regression analysis, showing that FBA increased according to age (standardized $\beta = 0.21$, P = .01). After adjustment for age, men ($\beta = 0.22$, P = .07) and subjects with elevated diastolic blood pressure $(\beta = 0.37, P = .009)$ were likely to have higher FBA, whereas HbA1c level correlated negatively with FBA ($\beta = -0.26$, P = .05). The other indices of diabetes mellitus did not show any significant association with FBA, although multiple regression analysis showed that age ($\beta = 0.46$, P = .002), diastolic blood pressure ($\beta = 0.38$, P = .002), and HbA1c $(\beta = -0.23, P = .04)$ were significantly associated with FBA. Addition of other variables to the multiple regression analysis did not yield any significant correlation. Control

subjects were subjected to a similar analysis, but except for age, no significant correlation was observed (data not shown).

This study thus provides evidence that FBA increases in older people with diabetes mellitus and that age, diastolic blood pressure, and lower HbA1c levels are independent risk factors. The finding of an association between higher blood pressure and brain atrophy confirms previous results.² The second finding that HbA1c is negatively associated with FBA was unexpected. To the best of our knowledge, there have been no reports linking brain atrophy and HbA1c in elderly people with diabetes mellitus.9 The elderly people with diabetes mellitus in this study had a longer history of diabetes mellitus with a higher prevalence of several diabetic vascular complications than did subjects in other studies.^{1,2} It appears likely that strict blood glucose control combined with the limited cerebrovascular reserve capacity in elderly people with diabetes mellitus causes the disruption of cerebral glucose and energy metabolism homeostasis, resulting in subsequent neuronal degeneration. Because even a modest increase in the brain atrophy rate may lead to later cognitive impairment,^{7,10} the observation suggests the importance of careful management of elderly people with diabetes mellitus with regard to brain atrophy. The relationship between brain atrophy and HbA1c in elderly people with diabetes should be further examined in a prospective study.

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[†]Chi-square test.

SE = standard error.

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Sponsor's Role: None.

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DIAGNOSIS OF CHRONIC KIDNEY DISEASE IN ELDERLY SUBJECTS WITH DIABETES MELLITUS

To the Editor: The prevalence of chronic kidney disease (CKD) increases in aged subjects, reaching 25% after the

age of 70 in the United States.¹ According to the National Kidney Foundation guidelines, renal function is moderately decreased when the glomerular filtration rate (GFR), predicted using the Cockcroft-Gault formula (CG) or the Modification of Diet in Renal Disease (MDRD) study equation, is lower than 60 mL/min per 1.73 m².² The MDRD equation seems more accurate,³ and MDRD-estimated GFR below 60 has been used to diagnose CKD in recent important epidemiological studies in populations without⁴ or with diabetes mellitus.⁵

Nevertheless, although the MDRD equation has been established from the results of renal-insufficient subjects, including only 6% subjects with diabetes mellitus,⁶ its superiority is questionable in these subjects. In subjects with diabetes mellitus⁷ and elderly subjects,⁸ the accuracy of the CG compares well with that of the MDRD. Because diabetic nephropathy is the first cause of renal replacement therapy after the age of 65,⁹ it is important to compare the diagnostic performances of the MDRD and CG in aged subjects with diabetes mellitus.

In 69 subjects with diabetes mellitus (39 men, 58 type 2) aged 72 and older (mean age \pm standard deviation: 76 \pm 3, range 72–83) with a wide range of renal function (serum creatinine: 54–367 µmol/L), measured GFR (51Crethylendiaminetetraacetic acid clearance) was compared with using the MDRD (4-variable version) and CG estimations using paired t test and correlations. The sensitivity, specificity, and diagnostic accuracy of the formulas for the diagnosis of CKD (defined as measured GFR < 60 mL/min per $1.73\,\mathrm{m}^2$) were assessed using nonparametric receiver operating characteristic curves. Because the performances of the equations vary according to the GFR level, comparisons were also performed after categorizing the subjects according to GFR quintiles. Results are presented as means \pm standard deviations.

The mean measured GFR was $46.5 \pm 16.9 \,\mathrm{mL/min}$ per $1.73 \,\mathrm{m}^2$. The mean MDRD (47.1 ± 17.9) and CG (46.7 ± 17.9) estimations were similar, but the MDRD was better correlated to GFR (MDRD: correlation coefficient (r) = 0.81, CG: r = 0.59; P < .05). For the diagnosis of CKD, the sensitivity (MDRD: 98%, CG: 82%) and the specificity (MDRD: 61%, CG: 44%) were better for the MDRD, and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was higher (MDRD: 0.91, CG: 0.79; P < .05). As shown in Figure 1, both formulas overestimated GFR in the lowest GFR quintile (P < .005 according to paired t test), whereas they underestimated GFR in the highest quintile, but this was significant only for the CG (P < .05).

The MDRD therefore appears to be a more accurate tool than the CG for the diagnosis of CKD in aged subjects with diabetes mellitus. This advantage did not reach significance in the 52 elderly subjects (only two with diabetes mellitus) in a previous study, although misclassification of renal function was more frequent with the CG in this report. A larger study recruited 595 subjects aged 65 and older and found better precision with the MDRD, but the authors did not mention how many subjects were diabetic. Another study found no advantage of the MDRD over the CG in subjects with diabetes mellitus, but they were young patients with type 1 diabetes mellitus, with a high GFR (122 \pm 18). We have shown that the MDRD underestimates high GFR in such patients. Our work also shows

認知症の薬物療法

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- ◇ 認知症の薬物療法には中核症状と周辺症状への薬物療法がある。
- ◇ 中核症状治療薬としてわが国で保険適用 を受けているのは塩酸ドネペジル1剤で あり、認知機能の改善をはじめ、長期的 には ADL の維持や介護・見守り時間の低 減にエビデンスがある。
- ◇ 周辺症状の治療薬として適用を得ている ものはないが、臨床ではリスペリドンや フマル酸クエチアピンの少量投与が行わ れることがあり、行動障害に有用である。 行動障害のコントロールは介護負担の軽 減につながり、重要である。
- ◇ そのほか、ワクチン療法や血管性認知症 の薬物療法についても海外では開発が始 まっており、わが国においても早期の治 験が望まれる。

KeyWords

認知症 薬物療法 アルツハイマー型認知症 行動障害 ワクチン療法

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はじめに

「呆けに効く薬」はないとされた暗黒の時代から、アルツハイマー病治療薬の塩酸ドネペジルに始まって、いまや認知症も治療や予防の対象となってきている。薬物療法には当然正確な診断が必要であり、認知症に関する新しい知識を得て治療戦略を立てていくべきである。

認知症の薬物療法には主に中核症状と周辺症状への薬物療法がある。中核症状に対しては、アルツハイマー型認知症であれば薬物療法が可能である。例えば塩酸ドネペジルには認知症の進行の遅延が期待され、この薬剤により日常生活動作(ADL)能力の維持、介護者の介護時間・見守り時間の低減、医療費・介護費用の低減が報告されている。そのほかに現在治験中の薬剤もいくつかあり、早期の承認が期待される。周辺症状に対する場合は、患者や症状の程度に合わせて副作用に注意しつつ投薬する必要がある。

本稿では中核症状と周辺症状に分けて、認知症 の薬物療法について言及する。

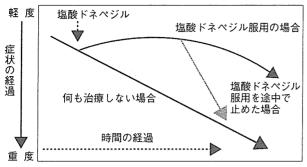
アルツハイマー病の薬物療法

わが国で承認されているアルツハイマー型認知症に対する中核症状治療薬は、アセチルコリンエステラーゼ阻害作用を持つ塩酸ドネペジルのみである。初期効果としては認知機能の一定期間の改善が期待され、長期的にはADLの維持、介護時間や見守り時間の低減といった患者本人や介護者のQOLの改善に結び付くものである120。医療費や介護費用の低減に結びつくことも含めていずれもエ

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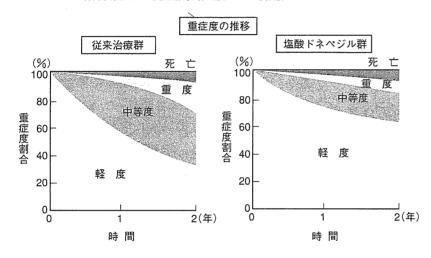
特集 認知症のケア

図1 アルツハイマー型認知症の臨床症状の経過と 塩酸ドネペジルの効果



(監修:筑波大学精神科教授 朝田 隆

図 2 軽度のアルツハイマー型認知症患者を対象とした塩酸ドネペジル による薬物療法の比較効果(文献3より引用)



ビデンスがあり、痴呆の早期発見・治療開始の意義 を患者や介護者に説明することは、かかりつけ医 の社会的責任でもある。

また平成18年度より、かかりつけ医の認知症対応向上研修が全国的に開催される。その企画・運営を支援する「認知症サポート医」制度が始まっている。また、国立長寿医療センターはサポート医の養成を平成17年より開始している。サポート医とは、かかりつけ医が相談したり専門医を紹介したりする役割を地域で担う医師のことである。

塩酸ドネペジルは脳でのアセチルコリンを介した神経の伝わりをよくすることで、物忘れや判断力の低下などの改善が期待できる数か月間から1年にわたって、認知症の改善を期待できる。長期的に認知症の進行を遅らせ、患者の日常生活を維持し、QOLを維持・改善する。また身の回りのこと

ができなくなるのを遅らせるこ とができる。長期間の投与に関 しては4.9年間の治療データが 報告されており、治療群は未治 療に比べ想定される悪化レベル よりも軽症であり、アルツハイ マー病の進行を遅らせることが 示されている。図1にその効果 の模式図を示した。塩酸ドネペ ジルは3週間程度服薬を中断す ると症状が悪化し、回復が困難 とされている。塩酸ドネペジル は何も服用しないのに比べ、約 1年程度進行を遅延させること ができる。その有効率は30~ 40%程度である。図23に示した ように、2年間の経過で投与群 においては軽度や中等度にとど まる割合が増え、種々の角度か ら有効性が確かめられている。

量する。副作用の症状が軽い場合には様子を見る。 食事量が低下するようなら、薬をいったん中止して主治医に相談をしていただくことで対応する。 投与に当たっては、洞不全症候群、房室伝導障害 などの不整脈に注意する。また気管支喘息、閉塞 性肺疾患の既往にも注意し、投与前に心電図、胸 部 X 線を撮ることを勧めたい。さらに消化性潰瘍 の既往、非ステロイド系抗炎症薬使用中の患者に も注意する。表 1 に主な副作用を示した。また薬 の効果の一部だが、意欲の亢進による不穏、興奮、

表1 塩酸ドネペジルの主な副作用とその発現頻度

| 食欲不振、嘔気 嘔吐、下痢、便秘、腹痛 興奮、不穏、不眠、眠気 徘徊、振戦、頭痛 顔面紅潮、皮疹 | |
|--|--|
| | |

易怒、攻撃などが見られることがあり、介護負担 が増える場合がある。そのときには医師に相談す るように指示しておく。

薬剤の効果判定は認知症に関するさまざまな評価尺度によりなされるが、その大切なひとつの基準は日常生活上の変化である。実際のところ、家族が自ら患者の改善を観察することで、積極的に服薬に協力するようになる。また、家族が症状に注意して接することは介護の質を上げることにもつながる。より正確には、長谷川式簡易認知症スケールなどを用いて評価を行うとより客観的な評価が可能である。

周辺症状に対する薬物療法

認知症に伴う精神症状や行動症候に対して適応を得ている薬剤はないが、実地臨床ではいくつかの薬剤が用いられる。統合失調症に対して利用されているリスペリドンやフマル酸クエチアピンなどの少量投与は、これまでの薬剤に比べ副作用が少なく、認知症の行動障害にも有用である。しかし、これらはあくまでも統合失調症適応の薬剤であり、早く正式に認知症の保険適用を得る必要がある。

一方、こうした周辺症状に効く薬剤には副作用の問題がある。眠気や転倒、誤嚥が大きな問題であるが。また、有効治療域が狭い。しかし認知症治療の課題は、被害妄想や徘徊・暴力などの周辺症状のコントロール不良が介護負担につながり、在宅療養を困難とすることである。そのため、まず薬剤による行動障害のコントロールこそが最重要項目である。

ワクチン療法

ワクチンは β アミロイドに対する免疫療法であり、副作用が懸念されているが、いくつかの薬剤が開発されている。しかし、日本ではまだ人への

治験が開始されていない。超早期の診断方法の開発と治験が期待される。

血管性認知症の薬物療法

血管性認知症には有効な薬物はないとされているが、海外では塩酸ドネペジルが有効であったとする報告もある。日本ではまだ承認されていない。

基本的には予防が第一である。一次予防としては生活習慣病の予防が重要であり、次に二次予防、すなわち再発予防としての薬物療法が重要であり、さらには認知症の進行予防が重要である。そのためにアスピリン・ダイアルミネート配合剤や塩酸チクロピジンをはじめ、血流を改善する薬剤が用いられる。

おわりに

認知症の薬物療法は日進月歩である。今後も進歩してゆくであろう。専門医は診断能力に始まり、これらの薬剤の使い分け、使い方を得手としている。専門医とそうでない医師のその差は大きい。早期診断が可能となり、早期治療の重要性が増しているなか、上手な告知の問題も浮上している。患者にとって有効な薬剤は"希望"である。特にアルツハイマー病の免疫療法、いわゆるワクチン療法は可能性が高く、早期の治験開始を期待したい。

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第 47 回日本老年医学会学術集会記録

〈パネルディスカッション II: 老年病専門医はどうあるべきか〉

5. 一般病院からみた老年病専門医の役割

遠藤 英俊

Key words: 老年病, 老年科, 専門医, 地域連携, 退院支援

(日老医誌 2006;43:447-448)

はじめに

高齢者医療の臨床において、社会のニーズが大きく、 老年病専門医の果たすべき役割は大きい、本稿では一般 病院におけるその具体的役割について述べ、活動の方向 性や現状についてまとめることとする

老年病専門医の役割

老年病専門医の役割としては増加する高齢患者のニーズに対応することであり、まずは多臓器疾患の診断・治療を適正に過不足なく行うことである¹⁾. 方法論としては高齢者総合機能評価を行うことであり、チーム医療を行うことが肝要である. 目的としては全人的医療、包括的医療を行うことであり、その経過の中で、医療と福祉の連携を進めることや終末期医療を支えることが老年病専門医の大きな役割といえよう²⁾.

老年病専門医の一般病院での役割は他科からのコンサルテーションに応えることであり、適正な高齢者医療(老年症候群への対応)を行うことである。さらには認知症の診療ができること、チーム医療、地域連携を行うことであり、またどうしても避けて通れないのが高齢者の救急である。高齢者の救急は臨床において避けて通れない。また再入院が多いのも特徴である。さらに在院日数の短縮のために、退院支援を行うことは専門医の大きな役割である。さらには研修、教育や研究を行うことも求められる。

老年病専門医に期待すること

専門医は高齢患者を専門的に支援することはいうまでもないが、高齢者医療のリーダーとなり、連携のコーディネータとなる。うつ症状やせん妄への対応も期待される場合があるし、必然的に対応せざるを得ない。高齢患者への適正な医療の提供が重要である、同時に医療の質も向上するし、その結果としてQOLの向上に寄与することが重要である。そのためには高齢者においてもナラ

H. Endo: 国立長寿医療センター包括診療部

ティブベスドメディスン (NBM) が重要である³⁾⁴⁾.

病診連携,いわゆる開業医との連携(在宅医療)の重要性はいうまでもない。すなわち患者紹介と照会先としての連携,認知症などの専門的診療,ケアマネからの紹介の他,退院先としての介護施設・療養病床との連携,情報交換や勉強会などの開催や事例検討会,研究会の実施が重要な役割がある。時には高齢者虐待防止など地域行政、福祉との連携も求められる。5.

高齢者退院支援

一般病院において在院日数の短縮(17日以内)は診療報酬上必須であり、と本人・介護者の満足の確保しなければならない。そのためには入院時アセスメント、CGAの利用、高齢者クリニカルパスの使用が重要となるであろう⁶⁷⁷.

退院支援活動としては介護者への相談と教育の他,かかりつけ医,訪問看護の紹介(継続医療)または転院先の紹介(適切な居住環境の確保)が主な仕事である.

老年病専門医は介護保険制度を熟知すると共に、介護 支援専門員や介護サービスとの連携が求められる、すな わち医療と福祉の連携である. 具体的には主治医意見書 の記載から始まり、介護支援専門員との情報のやりとり と連携が重要である. また病病連携、病診連携等の地域 ネットワークを形成することは両者にとり有用であり、 もともと高齢患者が多いわけであるから、コーディネー タとしての老年病専門医の役割は大きい. ミニ複合体を 形成する形で運営すると良好な結果がえられる. すなわ ち、入院期間の短縮とリンクさせ、訪問看護の利用は在 宅支援サービスの一環であると同時に病院の機能の一つ と考えるとよい.

高齢者医療の技術的な面では高齢者の早期退院支援が 重要である。そのためにはクリニカルパスの利用と退院 コーディネータの役割が重要である。高齢者クリニカル パスの利用の注意点としては高齢者には急性期と慢性期 医療の両者が必要であること,バリアンスが多く,クリ ニカルパスに合いにくい場合がある。また高齢者総合機 能評価とチーム医療の推進によいといえるし、高齢者診 療・看護内容の標準化に必要である。さらにはイン フォームドコンセントの改善や介護施設との連携パスの作成 (リハビリの継続等) も可能となる.

すなわち高齢者医療の役割において種々の連携が重要であり、退院支援と地域連携は老年科医にとり重要な医療活動である.

国立長寿医療センターの役割

長寿医療センターの理念は高齢者の健康と自立の促進と健康長寿社会の構築を行うことであり、質の高い医療と先進的研究の推進を行うことである。高齢者医療としては包括的・全人的医療の確立(モデル医療の構築)をめざしており、個々の疾患についてはアルツハイマー病の克服、骨粗しょう症の克服を行う、そのための老年病専門医の役割は多大である。さらには政策医療の研究・実践、研修、情報発信や老年医学会との連携も重要視している。また海外との連携や研究の推進、研修もその役割である®、また老年科医にとってもアルツハイマー病に対するマネジメントも重要である。さらには介護保険の改正が行われるなかで、主治医意見書の記載や介護予防への関与もある意味で重要な役割である®つにいる。

長寿医療センターの地域連携は在院日数の短縮や高齢者のスムーズな退院のためにも必要と考えており,地域医師会,介護施設,介護支援専門員との連携・ネットワークの構築を行っている.たとえば老年学セミナー,症例検討会,合同研究会の開催,また高齢者虐待事例や困難事例のカンファレンスの開催も行っている.これには社会復帰支援室すなわち退院コーディネータの役割が重要である.大府市認知症の総合支援ネットワークの運営や高齢者虐待防止連絡協議会にも参加,連携している.

おわりに

老年病専門医にとり、地域連携の重要性(ノウハウの

確立)と研修・教育の充実、チーム医療の構築、退院支援の機能強化(CGA)の重要性はいうまでもない、老年医学への提言として教育、研修、人材育成への期、CGAの実践と応用、研究の支援と推進が重要であると考える。

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Roles of geriatricians in general hospital

Hidetoshi Endo

Abstract

Geriatricians have a major roles to assess and head elderly patients using a team approach. In this paper, the first question is to ask what a geriatrician is, and the second question is to ask the role of a geriatrician. A geriatrician is a coordinator for elderly patients who have physical and mental disorders. We have to take care of not only diseases, but also the patients' lives after discharge from hospital. Geriatrician should coordinates a team approach and maintain contact with care managers. In general hospitals, discharge planning, which supports short and smooth discharge is an important role of geriatrician. We are frequently asked to see elderly patient by specialists because of difficult problems, such as delirium, cognitive dysfunction and communication disorder.

Key words: *Geriatric disease, Geriatrics, Specialist, Community network* (Jpn J Geriat 2006; 43: 447–448)

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特集 認知症の行動と心理症状(BPSD)

BPSDに対する薬物によらない対応*

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Key Words: care, BPSD, DCM, person centered care

はじめに

認知症の症状は中核症状と周辺症状に分けられ、周辺症状はBPSD(認知症に伴う行動心理症状)ともいわれ、認知症介護を困難にしている.BPSDのコントロールこそが認知症のマネジメントにとり重要である.一方で、BPSDは障害部位や認知症の程度によりさまざまな症状を呈し、個別性が高い.専門医は薬物療法を得意としているが、実はBPSDは環境や対応によって大きく反応が異なり、症状がこうしたリスクファクターにより変化するということである.すなわち、良い介護、良い施設に出会うとBPSDは軽減したり、消失することが知られている.そこで、本稿ではBPSDに対する薬物によらない対応について考えてみたい.

認知症高齢者への介護の基本姿勢は「本人が満足し、納得するような対応」を行うことである. 認知症のその人が混乱するような環境やケア、言葉かけは確かに存在する. 混乱させないためにはどうしたらよいかを問うためにも、認知症のケアの中で最近日本中に浸透してきていると思われる「パーソンセンタードケア(以下、PCCと略す)」という理念と、それを基に開発された認知症ケアマッピング(Dementia Care Mapping、

以下、DCMと略す)法について学び、そこから認知症の人を混乱させないケアについて考えてみたい.

薬を利用しない対応の意義

認知症に対する良い対応,良いケアは周辺行動,精神症状を軽減し,場合によっては予防も可能となる。また,残存機能の維持や対人交流・社会性の促進,情緒の安定,さらには意欲・活動性の向上も観察される。その結果として,二次的な認知機能の改善が図られ,介護負担の軽減が期待されるといわれている。

もともと良い対応は、認知症ケアにおいてなじみの関係、なじみの環境が良いとされてきた. つまり、認知症ケアにおいてBPSDを減少させたり、ときにはなくしたりするのは可能であり、コミュニケーションが重要である. これを教育、研修システムとして体系化したのがバリデーションである.

さらに、認知症の人にケアマンジメントセンター方式を用いて、周辺症状が消失したという報告もある.認知症の人をアセスメントすることでよく理解して、担当者会議などで情報を共有することで、症状が改善することがある.つまり、われわれは原点に返り認知症をよく理解すること、知識を得ること、さらには日常の介護や看護を支えに経験を積むことで、BPSDの症

^{*} Care for BPSD without antipsychotic drugs.

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状をなくしたり、軽減することが可能である.

BPSDへの具体的対応

1. 徘徊について

徘徊を抑制することは困難である.いったん 徘徊につきあい、ころあいをみて気分を変える 声かけが有用である.まずは排泄や、生家に帰 りたいなどという徘徊の原因を探り、考えるこ とが重要である.必ず徘徊の原因があるはずで あり、その話を聞き出し、対策を個別で考える ことである.落ち着ける環境を用意し、なじみ の場所を提供することが予防としてもっとも重 要である.

2. 暴力について

暴力を押さえ込むことはできない.暴力の予防,興奮させないこと,刺激をしないことがすべてである.いったん暴力が出れば,対応は困難である.抑制や拒否,無視など暴力の原因を作らないことがすべてであろう.周りの人はまず味方である,敵ではないというメッセージを出すことが重要である.ときには言葉によらず,安心を与えることも重要である.

3. 妄想について

妄想は薬を利用せずなくしたり、訂正することは非常に困難である. 気を紛らわしたり、気分転換を図ることが有用であるが、その手がかりを見つけることが難しい. 意見をしても、説明しても訂正は困難である. ただ、妄想は環境や対応が異なるとまったく消失する場合もあるので、いつまでも続くわけではなく、じっと観察し、内容と原因を検討することが重要である.

4. 抑うつ

抑うつや意欲の低下はよくみられる. 人格の変化ともとれるし, 認知症の症状の一つでもある. これも対応やなじみの環境によって表現系が異なる. 抑うつの糸口を調べ, 気分転換を図ることが重要である. 焦らないことも重要な要素である. これがきっかけとなり, 自殺する場合もあるので、注意が必要である.

PCC & DCM

認知症の良いケアは人材が重要であり、教育・研修が重要となる。そこで、最近の認知症ケアでもっとも注目を浴びているパーソンセンタードケア(PCC)についてまとめる。また、認知症ケアマッピング(DCM)はこのPCCを人材教育、研修システムとして体系化したものである。

PCC(その人中心のケア)とは、1990年ごろ英 国の社会心理学者トム・キッドウッド教授らが 提唱した認知症ケアの考え方である. 彼らはそ の中で「認知症の症状は『脳神経障害』だけでな く『性格傾向』『生活歴』『健康状態』『社会心理』 の5つの要素すべてが複雑に影響を与えている. さらに『認知能力』はその人の人間機能の一部に すぎず,感情,行動,帰属意識,身近な人に対 する愛着アイデンティティなどの要素『パーソン フッド(その人らしさ)』を尊重、維持することで 認知症の方が良い状態(以下, wellbeingと称す) を保った生活を送ることができている」としてい る. そして、これらの理念を基にDCM法が開発 された. 個人を取り巻く社会心理環境にとくに 注意を払い、認知症の人がwellbeingを保てるよ う,ケアチームがケアの視点を振り返り,ケア の質の向上が図られるような評価ツールであ る1)~3)

具体的な実践方法は、マッパーと呼ばれる研修を受けた者が、対象となる認知症高齢者の行動と状態、第三者とのかかわりを 6 時間の間 5 分ごとに $[A\sim Z$ までの24の行動カテゴリーコード (BCC) = 行動の要因 (表 1) 、 $+5\sim -5$ の 6 段階で評価 (WIB値) = どのような状態だったか」について記録し、あわせて [良い出来事のコード (PD)」も記録する (表 2) . これらの記録をあらかじめ定められたルールに基づき集計分析し、報告書を基にケアチームに前向きなフィードバック $(positive\ feedback)$ を実施する.

DCM法は認知症の人たちだけの観察ツールだけでなく、認知症の人をケアする側の観察も含まれている。良い出来事の記録(positive event,以下,PEと略す)と、個人の価値を低める行為のコード(personal detection code,以下,PDと略す)と

- A 言葉や言葉以外の他人とのかかわり、会話、アイコンタクト、目配せ、握手.
- B 何もしていない手持ちぶさたな時間. 周囲をみているが何も話したり身振りで伝えたりしない.
- C 閉じこもり、自分の世界だけに入っている.
- D 苦痛、明らかに苦痛の表情を示している.原因がある場合は別のコード.
- E 表現的創造的活動. 歌を歌う, 絵を描く, 楽器, ダンスなどお仕着せでないもの(含む芸術療法).
- F 食べる, 飲む. 食事, お茶, おやつ.
- G ゲーム. ビンゴ, トランプ, ダーツ, 輪投げなど.
- H 手作業. ぬり絵, 貼り絵, 形の決まった手芸, やり方の決まった飾りつけなど.
- I 知的活動. 認知や判断が要求されるゲーム, 百人一首, しりとり. 俳句など(含む回想法).
- J 運動. 体操, 風船バレーなど. ゲーム性のある物で身体を動かすこと(「歩く(散歩)」「理学療法」は含まない).
- K 立つ,歩く,車椅子での自力の移動(含む徘徊,散歩).
- L 仕事, 仕事に似た動き、家事全般, 椅子並べ, 管理業務的な動き, 他人への世話(うまくいってなくても).
- M メディアにかかわる. 本や雑誌, 文字を読む, テレビをみる(内容にかかわっているとき).
- N 睡眠, うたた寝、居眠り.
- O 整装、髪、ひげ、服装を整えるなどの自発的な動きのとき.
- P 介護を受ける. 車椅子を押してもらう, 手や身体を拭いてもらう, 薬を飲ませてもらう. 技術的介護(含む理学療法).
- R 宗教に関すること、礼拝、仏壇にお花をあげるなどの自発的な動きのとき.
- S 性に関すること、性的なことをする.
- T 五感を使う. ぬいぐるみなどの手触り肌触りを楽しむ, 花のにおいを嗅ぐ(含むアロマセラピー, マッサージ).
- U 反応のないコミュニケーション. 返事をしてもらえない人に呼びかけている.
- V 不在, みえない場所に行ってしまった.
- W 自分への刺激の繰り返し動作、同じ動作、同じことを何度もやっている.
- X 排泄. 行きたそうなサインを示す, 行く途中の歩行.
- Y 独り言(想像の相手). 人形と話す, 幻覚と話す.
- Z コードでは表せないそれ以外の行動.

いう記録である. そのなかでも, BPSDを生じさせたり, 混乱を招くきっかけと関係するものとして, PDのコードについてもう少し詳しく述べたい

PDとは

このコードは悪性の社会心理の出来事を記録するための方法であり、目的はケアスタッフの協力によって悪質なケアを排除することである。すなわち、BPSDをケアの現場で生じさせないためにも、PDをできるかぎりなくすことが重要なある。PCCでは、認知症の方たちは言語的なものでさる。自尊心を傷つけたり、自分を物扱いしている。また、一般に悪性の社会心理の存在をいうメッセージを感じさせないことを前提とている。また、一般に悪性の社会心理の存在意図的に傷つけようとするものであることはケアの質の低さを示しているが、それが悪意は自己で行動を振り返り、ケアの見直しをすることで

気づくことができるよう、変革するためにDCM は考案されたものである.

図1にPCCとDCMの関係を示した.認知症のBPSDに対して、まずはアセスメントが重要であり、ケアの理念や教育・研修、ケアの質の向上や第三者評価があってはじめて、認知症のQOL(生活の質)が向上することになる4). つまり、こうした要素を改善することでBPSDをなくし、結果として落ち着いた生活機能をとり戻すことができるようになる。そのためには、認知症のアセスメントであるセンター方式が有効であるといえよう.

考 察

まず、認知症高齢者とかかわっていく中で心に留めておきたいのは、認知症高齢者を理解し、受容するということである。この言葉の意味は「この高齢者は脳の病気であり記憶障害や見当識障害、思考、判断の障害があり、日常生活で問題を起こすことがある」という事実をよく理解し