表2 日本語版ベースラインとプレテスト,ポストテストの平均素得点

	表	2 日本語版	ヘースライ	7670	フスト	<u>', </u>	、アストの平均	彩14 州	
	項目	日本語版ペー スライン	・プレデ スト :	ポスト テスト		項目	日本語版ペー。 スライン	プレテ スト・	ポスト テスト
0	1A	-1.82	-1.86	-1.97	0	14A	1.96	1.87	1.83
0	20080	2.118	4 1 82	2.25	0	NIE E	7)4 070 × -	- 2027	1.35
0	2A	-2.14	-2.56	-2.73		15A	-0.46	-0.82	-0.44
0	MATERIAL SECTION OF THE SECTION OF T	Selbellston	156	101917	0	1156-25	1,000	177	LL37
0	3A	-1.29	-1.62	-1.64	0	fillo Alex		100	1108
0		e (6) (6) (6)		11692	0	16B	-2.50	-2.70	-2.73
0		July 1	el er oppus	1160	0	Live		314016	
0	4B	-1.71	-2.06	-2.53	0	17B	-0.82	-1.32	-1.12
0		100,082	911078	11.26	0	18A	0.29	0.19	-0.23
0	5B	-1.96	-2.24	-2.65	0	2.18Bits	107.00	- buc	200
0	6A	-1.00	-1.61	-1.85	0	19A	-1.36	-1.56	-1.60
0			1101	1156.	0	198		(1370)	
0	72			1250	0	820A			
0	7B	-0.21	-0.33	-0.77	0	20B	-2.04	-2.42	-2.50
0	8A	-1.54	-2.20	-2.42	0	214A¥#	3,0104		0.89
0	88	14.50	F 1540	168	_	21B	0.82	1.04	1.19
	9A	-0.07	-0.43	-0.36	0	22A	-1.96	-1.94	-2.42
0	COP	0104		-005	0	22F		1,02	
0	SIDA S	i dist	2 E (F0)	136	0	Z A	man (name)	0.81	
0	10B	-2.00	-1.86	-2.40		23B	-2.43	-2.69	-2.62
	11A	-0.57	-0.59	-0.16	Ó	24A	-0.46	-0.58	-0.75
0	E41115) 2 (0.07	0.04		0	124B	0.39	-1.09	-0.57
0	1044					25A	-1.25	-1.58	-1.58
0	12B	-1.57	-1.73	-2.06	0	25B	4 Sup. 0.74	0.67	189
0	13A	-2.07	-2.03	-2.34					
				1862					

注 1) **2** の項目は SIRI-1 における正答。

2) 「研修によって判断がより明確になった」との仮説と一致する項目には〇印を付けた。

つまり研修によってスキルが向上したか、それとも低下したか(あるいは変化しなかったか)に基づいて2×2の4群を作成し、研修による個々の知識の変化(ポストープレ)、就業年数、相談件数、研修による自信の変化(ポストープレ)について Kruskal Wallis 検定を行った。しかしいずれの属性においても有意な値は得られなかった (か>0.05)。

また、研修前後での各項目の素得点を確かめて みると、研修参加者の研修前の素得点は日本語版 ベースラインと近接しているものの、全体的に ー3(とても不適切な受け答え)の方向にずれてい たが、研修後には A と B のうち一方がより+3 (とても適切な受け答え)に近づき、他方がより -3(とても不適切な受け答え)に近づくというように、両方向に広がっていた。すなわち研修によって適切・不適切の判断が明確になったといえる(表2)。

考察

1. 日本語版 SIRI の計算式の決定

研修は、自殺予防と遺族支援に関する基本的知識および自殺対応への自信において効果が確認されたにもかかわらず、日本語版 SIRI を用いて各計算式による得点を比較したところ、研修の効果が異なっていた。この理由を確かめるべく属性との関係を調べたが、研修効果の矛盾を説明する属性は確認できなかった。一方、素得点の研修前後

の変化を確認したところ,研修前では素得点が日本語版ベースラインと近接しているものの全体的 に不適切な受け答えの方向にずれており,研修後 には両方向に広がっていた。

研修前に全体的に不適切な受け答えの方向にず れていたのは、相談場面の自分の対応によって相 手の生命が左右されるという責任の重さと不安が 影響していた可能性があるだろう。たとえば山田 らは、自殺予防対策の相談従事者は自らの支援の あり方によっては自殺を惹起してしまうのではな いかという恐れや、相談対応への困難感を抱いて いることを報告している200。また福田らも、救命 救急センターの看護師を対象とした調査から、 81% に相談対応への困難感が認められたと報告 している⁶。研修参加者は、研修前ではどの項目 もあまり適切とは思えない. つまり自殺の危機に どのように介入したらよいのかの判断に確信が持 てなかったため、誤った受け答えと思われてもは っきりと評価できず、逆に、正しい受け答えにつ いては、適切なものとするにもやや不安が残った のではないだろうか。

一方で、研修後の回答においては、各項目の素得点の絶対値が大きくなった。これは先のような不安があった参加者が、研修によってどのような受け答えがより適切(もしくは不適切)なのかが判断できるようになったことが反映したと考えられる。これらの結果、研修前後の変化としては、正解・不正解が明確で、比較的絶対値の大きな値をとる原版ベースラインに近づくことになり、他方で、判断にあいまいさを残し、比較的絶対値が小さい日本語版ベースラインからは遠ざかることになったのではないだろうか。

以上により、本研究において実施したような知識提供型の自殺対策研修の効果を測定するうえでは、日本語版 SIRI の得点算出方法として、原版 SIRI-2 の計算式を採用することが望ましいと考えられる。他方、SIRI-1 は研修効果を測定する信頼性の高い指標とは言い難く、日本の自殺対策の専門家による評価を基準とする修正版 SIRI-2 を採用するにもいまだ議論の余地がある。

2. 日本語版ベースライン再検討の可能性

本研究では日本語版 SIRI を作成し、その計算式の有効性について検討してきたが、修正版 SIRI-2 が研修効果を測定できなかったこと、つまり、原版ベースラインと比較して日本語版ベースラインが選択肢の適切/不適切を明確にしておらず、あいまいであることには、以下の2つの仮説が考えられる。

1つ目は、日本で自殺対策に取り組むものを取 り巻く状況である。日本の自殺者数が急増して以 来高止まりしていることの原因がいまだ解明され ておらず. またどの介入や手法が有効であるのか についても、十分な科学的根拠が得られていない 状況で、日本の相談従事者は自殺の問題に対応し なければならない。もちろん有効な自殺予防戦略 のレビュー9. 日本の臨床家による提言18などが 行われているが、日本の特殊な実態へそれらを適 用し. 臨床経験の蓄積と共有が進むには、今少し 時間が必要なのかもしれない。こうした状況下で は、日本における自殺対策の専門家もまた、自殺 念慮者に対する, 多様な可能性を視野に入れた慎 重な対応が必要であり、そのことが日本語版ベー スラインのあいまいさにつながったのかもしれな い。この場合.学会などを通じてわが国の専門家 に共通した自殺対策の理論・視点が均てん化して いく過程を経て. 欧米の原版ベースラインと日本 語版ベースラインが近似していくことも考えられ る。まずは自殺対策に関連する日本での研究蓄積 を待って、再度、日本語版ベースラインについて 検討することが必要である。

2つ目は、欧米とは異なり、日本の自殺対応の臨床現場ではむしろあいまいな対応こそがその実情に即している可能性である。いわゆる文化差して、たとえば相談場面に限らず、適切なコミュニケーションにおいてあいまいさが肯定されるの能性はないだろうか。本研修の参加者は、研修の成果として知識レベルで適切な介入法を理解したことで明確な判断を行うようになったが、この仮説が正しいとすると、研修後に現場で、自殺念慮者との実際のやりとりを通して、再び日本語版

ベースラインのようなあいまいさを残した判断へと微調整を行うことになるだろう。ただし、この 仮説は根拠が十分ではなく、今後、研修の効果を 長期的に測定するなどして検討することが必要である。

今後の課題

本研究では日本において自殺対策に先駆的に取り組んできた複数の対策拠点で実践している医療従事者を、ベースライン作成の候補として採用した。それは、日本の自殺対策はまだ緒に就いたばかりであるため、ベースラインを構成する候補をサンプリングする母集団が明確にできないという背景のもと、日本の自殺対策をこれまで牽引してきた対策拠点に所属しているという、現場性を重視したためであった。ただし今後自殺対策が進展し、研究知見が蓄積した後には、改めて日本語版ベースラインについて検討することも必要である。

また、本研究では2日間という短期間の研修 の前後で効果を測定した。しかし、質問項目数が 50 ある日本語版 SIRI を短期間の研修前後で測定 したことによる心理的負担感は軽視できない。し たがって日本語版 SIRI による知見の積み上げを 行い, 質問項目を洗練させる必要がある。特に項 目 14 は本来 B が正解であるが、本研究のベース ラインを構成する専門家, 研修参加者は総じて A をより適切と評定していた。この項目は、以 前より自殺の再企図防止に有効であるとされてき た「自殺しない約束」(no suicide contracts)を交 わすことについて評定するものであるが、その効 果は限定的であるとの報告もあり8、また原版 SIRI-2 作成の際にも欧米のエキスパート間で意 見が分かれたとして除外されている110。今後はこ うした質問項目の妥当性について再吟味し, 回答 者の負担を軽減した「短縮版」を開発していくこ とが必要である。

さらに今回の研修は「今, 地域において自殺関連の相談体制に必要なことは, 公的機関の多くの関係者に基礎的な知識を持っていただくこと」と

の認識に基づき、自殺の問題への対応にかかわる 基礎的知識の伝達を主たる目的としていた⁷。今 後、事例検討やロールプレイなどを多数盛り込ん だ実習型の研修を含む、さまざまな形態の研修に おいて効果測定を積み重ねていくことも必要であ る。

結論

現時点では、日本語版 SIRI は知識提供型の研修における効果測定に有用な尺度である。

文献

- Abbey KJ, Madsen CH, Polland R: Shortterm suicide awareness curriculum. Suicide Life Threat Behav 19: 216-227, 1989
- Brown MM, Range LM: Responding to suicidal calls: Does trait anxiety hinder or help?
 Death Studies 29: 207-216, 2005
- Cotton CR, Range LM: Reliability and validity of the suicide intervention response inventory. Death Studies 16: 79-86, 1992
- 4) Fenwick CD, Vassilas CA, Carter H, et al: Training health professionals in the recognition, assessment and management of suicide risk. Int J Psychiatry Clin Practice 8:117-121, 2004
- Filzmoser P, Garrett RG, Reimann C: Multivariate outlier detection in exploration geochemistry. Comput Geosci 31: 579-587, 2005
- 6) 福田紀子, 石川崇子, 久保まゆみ, 他: 救命 救急センターに入院している自殺企図患者に 対する看護師の認識や態度. 日看会誌 15: 15-24, 2006
- 7) 川野健治:専門的支援スタッフ研修事業から 見えてくるもの. 清水新二 編, 現代のエスプ リ501 封印された死と自死遺族の社会的支 援. 至文堂, pp 85-95, 2009
- Kroll J: Use of no-suicide contracts by psychiatrists in Minnesota. Am J Psychiatry 15: 1684-1686, 2000
- Mann JJ, Apter A, Bertolote J, et al: Suicide prevention strategies: A systematic review. JAMA 294: 2064-2074, 2005
- 10) Morriss R, Gask L, Battersby L, et al: Teaching front-line health and voluntary workers to assess and manage suicidal patients. J Affect Disord 52:77-83, 1999
- 11) Neimeyer RA, Bonnelle K: The Suicide In-

tervention Response Inventory: A revision and validation. Death Studies 21:59-81, 1997

- 12) Neimeyer RA, Hartley RE: Factorial structure of the suicide intervention response inventory. Suicide Life Threat Behav 16: 434-447. 1986
- 13) Neimeyer RA, MacInnes WD: Assessing paraprofessional competence with the suicide intervention response inventory. J Couns Psychol 28: 176-179, 1981
- 14) Neimeyer RA, Pfeiffer AM: Evaluation of suicide intervention effectiveness. Death Stud 18: 131-166. 1994
- 15) Neimeyer RA, Fortner B, Melby D: Personal and professional factors and suicide intervention skills. Suicide Life Threat Behav 31: 71-82, 2001
- 16) Simpson G, Franke B, Gillett L: Suicide prevention training outside the mental health service system: Evaluation of a state-wide program in Australia for rehabilitation and disability staff in the field of traumatic brain injury. Crisis 28: 35-43, 2007
- 17) Simpson G, Winstanley J, Bertapelle T: Suicide prevention training after traumatic brain injury: Evaluation of a staff training workshop. J Head Trauma Rehabil 18: 445-456, 2003
- 18) 高橋祥友:自殺の危険―臨床的評価と危機介 入(新訂増補版). 金剛出版, 2006
- 19) Tierney RJ: Suicide intervention training evaluation: A preliminary report. Crisis 15: 69-76, 1994
- 20) 山田素朋子, 名取みぎわ, 河西千秋: 相談従事者の自殺予防に対する意識調査. 精神保健

福祉 39:252, 2008

Summary

Development of the Japanese Version of the Suicide Intervention Response Inventory (SIRI)

KAWASHIMA Daisuke*, KAWANO Kenji Ito Hiroto

In this study, we developed a Japanese version of the Suicide Intervention Response Inventory (SIRI). The SIRI has two formulas for computation: SIRI-1 and SIRI-2. SIRI-2 is based on the responses of experts; the mean response of the experts for each item in the inventory served as a criterion against which individual respondents could be compared. However, it has scope for improvement. Thirty-six Japanese experts on suicide prevention were recruited in order to revise the formula for computing SIRI-2. Additionally, the Japanese version of SIRI was completed by 108 participants from a training program for providing suicide prevention support in order to determine which would be the preferred formula in Japan. We found that SIRI-1 and the revised SIRI-2 have more scope for discussion and therefore propose that, at least for the present, the original SIRI-2 should be used for computation in the Japanese version of the SIRI.

 National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry, Kodaira, Japan

----お知らせ----

医学書院発行雑誌のバックナンバーお取り扱いについて

1. 過去2年間に発行された雑誌は弊社販売部でお取り扱いいたしますので、従来どおりご注文ください。

 弊社がお取り扱いする年度以前に発行の雑誌は ㈱東亜ブック☎ 03-3985-4701 Fax 03-3985-4703 http://www.toabook.com/ e-mail: st@toabook.com 参 171-0014 東京都豊島区池袋 4-13-4 がお取り扱いいたします。ご注文や在庫のご照会(上記 HP でリスト公開中)などは東亜ブックへお願いいたし ます。 **医学書院販売部**

特集 自殺予防と精神保健医療の役割

自死遺族の精神保健的問題

川野 健治

1. はじめに

一説によると、一件の自殺によってその周囲の6人が衝撃を受ける(McIntosh, 1988)、1998年以降、日本では年間3万人程度の自殺者数をだしているが、ある民間団体は一般住民の家族構成を用いて、年間130万~150万人が遺族になると推計している(Chen, et al., 2008)。あるいは他のどのような推計方法にせよ、これらは自死遺族支援の必要性を数として示唆するものであるが、2006年に制定された自殺対策基本では、その目的を示す第一条に以下のように述べている。

第一条 (前略) 自殺対策に関し、基本理念を 定め、及び国、地方公共団体等の責務を明ら かにするとともに、自殺対策の基本となる事 項を定めること等により、自殺対策を総合的 に推進して、自殺の防止を図り、あわせて自 殺者の親族等に対する支援の充実を図り、も って国民が健康で生きがいを持って暮らすこ とのできる社会の実現に寄与することを目的 とする。

すなわち,ここでは自殺の防止と自殺者親族などに対する支援の充実を併置して,自殺対策の重要な目的としているのである.

では、自死遺族の支援は、具体的にはどのよう な内容を必要とするのだろうか。本稿は、これを 精神保健の観点から整理するものである。

2. 遺族の経験する諸問題

自死遺族の経験する問題を、大きく3つにわけ て整理してみる (図1)、一つ目は生活上の混乱 である 故人との死別に際しての諸手続きの中に は、通常生活では意識していないものも多い。役 所への死亡届けはいつまでにするべきなのか 葬 **儀費用の補助が受けられるのか、故人の所有して** いた各種免許、銀行などの口座や財産についての 手続き、クレジットカードやインターネットの解 約の時期も調べたことはないかも知れない。この ような細々とした作業は、自死遺族から、悲嘆過 程に向かい、喪の作業に取り組む時間を奪うこと になる、また、死亡事故などにともなって行われ る警察の取調べや司法解剖などは, ときに自死遺 族の心情と食い違い、傷つける体験となることも ある。逆にいえば、これらについてあらかじめ情 報提供を行うことができれば、メンタルヘルスの

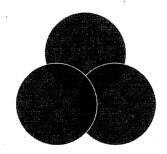


図1 自死遺族の経験する諸問題

面からも自死遺族の支援につながるものといえる だろう.

また、故人が主に家計を担っていた場合には、直接的に収入の確保が問題になる場合もある。たとえば、子どもが成長すると教育費などの負担が増すことが考えられ、その場合は福祉や教育(助成金)などの情報が遺族のQOLの向上につながる。さらに、(時に自殺の経緯に関係して)多額の借金が残される場合があり、相続放棄の手続きが必要になることがある。また自死の経緯について遺族が不信に思い、過労死裁判を行う場合もあるため、弁護士や司法書士による法律の面からの支援が必要となることもある。

これらの生活の混乱は、精神保健の問題そのものではないが、直接的に自死遺族の生活の質に影響をあたえ、あるいは間接的に(時間を奪うことによって)精神的・身体的な回復の過程を妨げることになるかもしれない。図1では、自死遺族の経験する問題が3つのグループから構成されていることだけではなく、問題が相互に重なりあい、影響しあっていることを示している。

3. 心身の不調

次に、本稿の主題でもあるメンタルヘルスにつ いてみていこう。(自死に限らず) 死別にともな う心身の反応としては、ショック、悲しみ、後悔 と自責の念、羞恥、怒り、不安、混乱、とまどい といったこころの反応に加え、食欲の変化、体力 の低下、睡眠の変化、胃腸の不調などが起こるこ とが知られている。ただし、これらは死別にとも なう正常な反応である。近年の研究で、「信じら れないという気持ち|「悲しみ|「故人への思慕| 「怒り」「うつ」「死を受け入れる」といった心理 的反応を縦断的に観察し、多くの場合6ヶ月以内 にそのピークが過ぎることが実証的に示された (Macieiewski, et al., 2007), ここから、死別に おける陰性感情の6ヶ月以上の継続は、適応の困 難を示している可能性があるので、その事例の評 価を継続し、治療へつなぐことを検討したほうが よいと著者らは指摘している。

この研究に対して、Association for Death Education and Counseling (以後ADEC) は会 のHP上でコメントを発表している。この研究 成果を部分的に評価しつつ。ただし、「6ヶ月以 上陰性感情が継続すればサイコセラピーが必要し という含意は、支持できないと表明したのである これに対し、先の研究グループの主導的役割を果 たしている Prigerson は同じ HP にレスポンス を掲載し、さらに ADEC がそれに反論を掲載し た. 論争の詳細は HP などで確認していただく として、ここに悲嘆過程をめぐる支援者の2つの 立場をみることができる。すなわち、悲嘆過程を 「正常な」反応として扱うことの重要性を意識し てきた ADEC の立場と、明確な定義がないため 治療や研究が進みにくい状況があることを問題と し、「複雑性悲嘆」をあらたに DSM-V の診断基 準とすることを提案している Prigerson らの立場 である。それはすなわち、 悲嘆過程を精神保健の 問題として扱う際の難しさを示唆するものでもあ る。自死遺族支援においても、「自死で遺された ものは病気なのかしという現場の声にどのように 応えて行くのかは、支援上の重要な課題といえる だろう.

ところで、自死で遺されたことが精神保健の問題につながる可能性があることが、いくつかの研究で指摘されている。Zhang、Tong & Zhou (2005) や張 (2002) は、心理学的剖検の手法を用いて、自死遺族の30%から60%にうつ症状が見受けられたことを報告した。そして先のPrigersonらのグループの一連の研究では(2004;2005)、複雑性悲嘆と希死念慮の関係性についてエビデンスを示しており、家族や大切な他者を自殺で亡くした成人、高齢者の自殺関連行動では、統計的にうつをコントロールしてさえ、5倍から10倍の危険率があることを示した

川野ら(2009)は、自死遺族支援グループと接点をもつ全国の自死遺族を対象に、遺族支援グループより調査用紙と返信用封筒を配布してもらう形式で質問紙調査を実施し、111名より回収した。5件法で尋ねた小理的反応について、図2に示す

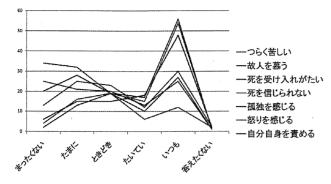


図2 自死遺族の心理的反応

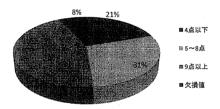


図3 K6 の得点分布

頻繁に経験する心理的反応としては、「つらく 苦しい」「自分自身を責める」「故人を慕う」があ げられており、ここまで紹介した海外の研究結果 と食い違うものではなかった。とくに、「自分を 責める気持ち」は、他の死別と比べても自死遺族 の心理を説明する特徴的な反応といえるが、援助 希求行動を妨げる要因となる場合があり、正常な 心理反応とはいえ、注意が必要である。一方、図 3 には、メンタルヘルスを評価するために用いた K6 の得点分布を示した。

この尺度を気分・不安障害のスクリーニングテストとして用いる場合のカットオフポイントを基準とすると、それを超える自死遺族は全体の48%を占め、自死遺族支援グループに参加している遺族の中には、精神科的な医療を必要とする可能

性のある人が半数近くいることが示唆された。サンプルに偏りがあるため、この結果をもってわが 国の自死遺族の実態を推測するのは慎重であるべきだが、さらなる調査が必要である

自死遺族の全てが心身の不調を訴えるということではない。しかし、それとは独立に、とくにメンタルヘルスの問題については支援を受けにくい社会文化的状況にあるのかもしれない。この点には注意が必要である。

4. 対人関係の困難

ところで、悲嘆反応とメンタルヘルスに関するシステマティックレビュー(Sveen & Walby, 2008)では、自殺と他の死因との間で一般的なメンタルヘルスの指標、うつ、PTSD、不安、希死念慮に差はないものの、自死の場合、遺族がスティグマの存在や恥を感じ、死因が自殺であることを隠す傾向にあることを指摘している。先に自責の念についても指摘したことだが、これらは、自死遺族がメンタルヘルスの問題に関して、援助希求を示しにくいことを示唆するものである。たとえば、NYで一年間の自殺事例のうち、遺族がなんらかの支援を利用したのは25%にすぎないという報告がある(Provini, et al., 2000)。先の研究で、川野ら(2009)は、支えや助けを受けられ

なかったという主観的な経験の有無を尋ねたところ半数近くが該当した。その理由についての自由 記載の一部を、表1に示す。

このように、自死遺族はその経験を他者に打ち 明けることが難しいと感じていることがある. 正 常な悲嘆過程であればまだしも、心身の健康に問 題がある場合には、援助希求の乏しさは好ましい 状態とはいえないだろう

ただし、それは一概に自死遺族の心理的障壁の

表1 自死遺族が支えや助けを受けられなかった理由 (一部)

- ・支えを受けるに値しない人間だと思いそんなことも 考えなかった。
- ・心療内科で話をあまり聞いてもらえなかった(2~3 分の時もあり)、薬を飲んでいればいいと言われた。 それで3ヶ月で通院をやめた。
- ・あの娘の思い出や話をしたいのに誰も聞いてくれない。話す相手もいなく,ひとりでアルコール依存みたいになって太った。
- ・どうしようもないです. 死んだ者が生き返ることは できないので! 自責の念に只、耐えるしかないと 思っています.

問題として、自死遺族への心理教育や普及啓発などで解決すべき問題と捉えるべきではない。つまり、背景には自死遺族が周囲との関わりの中で傷ついた経験、つまり二次的被害の影響を推測することができるのである。川野ら(2009)では、被害という事実の有無というより主観的経験に着目し、「二次的傷つき体験」という表現を用いて整理している。図4には、自死遺族と接する機会のある様々な関係性について、二次的傷つき体験とソーシャルサポートの有無を尋ねた結果を示す。

ここからは、身近な対象である家族、親戚、友人、近隣住民、上司・同僚などが、自死遺族のソーシャルサポート源となる頻度が高いことと同時に、高い頻度で二次的傷つき体験の対象ともなっていることがわかる。また、医療従事者や他の遺族といった質的に重要なサポート源となることが推測される対象との間にも同様な傾向を指摘できる。これらの二次的傷つき体験が、自死遺族のメンタルヘルスに影響を与える可能性について検討したところ、家族、親戚、友人、他の遺族との間では統計的に優位な影響が見出された。いずれも、

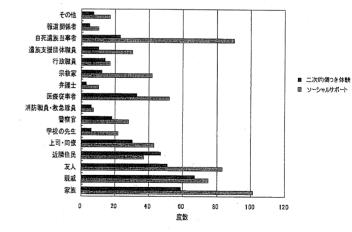
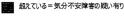


図4 自死遺族の二次的傷つき体験とソーシャルサポート



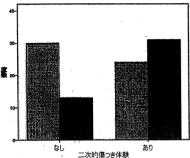


図5 家族との二次的傷つき体験の有無と 気分不安障害の疑い

二次的傷つき体験があると、K6 の値がカットオフポイントを超える可能性が高くなった。上記にあげた関係ではいずれも同様のパターンとなるため,ここでは家族の分析結果($\chi^2=6.7$,p<0.5)のみを図5で示す。

このように、生活の混乱と同様に、対人関係の問題も自死遺族のメンタルへルスをふくむ健康の問題と深く関わりあっている。つまり、自死遺族支援において複合的な支援が必要であることを示すものである。対人関係の問題がある場合、遺族は心身の不調については我慢したり、援助希求を抑えたりすることも考えられる。

「自死で遺されたものがイコール病気ではないのだから、メンタルへルスの問題よりも生活の混乱や対人関係の問題(特に二次的被害の問題)についての取り組みを優先してほしい」という自死遺族当事者からの意見が聞かれることがある。ここまで示したようにこの主張は理解できる一方、睡眠や食欲などの身体的健康に加え、希死念慮や精神疾患の高まりの程度など、医療的な支援が優先される場合も想定される。医療機関での支援においては、十分な情報収集と観察を行うことが大

切である.

5. おわりに

イギリスの国営医療サービス NHS が提供して いる遺族のための手引き Help is At Hand に含 まれている内容を見てみると、Practical matters (実際の問題), Experiencing bereavement (死別において経験すること)。 Bereaved people with particular needs (特に必要となること), How friends and colleagues can help (友人や同 僚にできること)、Sources of support (支援の ための資源), そして Evaluation form (このガ イドの評価のためのシート)と実に多様であるこ とがわかる。さらに、支援のための資源としてあ げられているものには、死別に関する支援組織、 自助グループ, 自殺予防に積極的なグループ, ス ピリチュアルカウンセリング、死別カウンセリン グ、葬儀、経済問題と遺書、検死に関連する組織、 その他の支援組織と Web サイト、読書案内(自 死による死別、自死一般、うつ、など)とやはり 多様な内容が含まれている。

他方、わが国の自死遺族支援の状況は、自殺対策基本法の制定以前と比べると驚くほど改善されているが、まだメニューの数は十分とはいえないようである。とくに、複雑性悲嘆への専門医療については、今後整備が待たれるところである。日本トラウマティックストレス学会で治療法の検討が始まるなど、現状でも新しい動きがあることを付け加えておきたい。

文 献

- 1) ADEC のコメント (http://adec.org/より2010.8.10 取得)
- Chen, J., Choi, Y.J., Mori, K., et al.: Those who are left behind: An estimate of the number of family members of suicide victims in Japan. Social Indicators Research. 94 (3): 535-544. 2009
- 3) 張 賢徳, 津川律子, 李 一奉ほか: 自殺既遂者 遺族の悲嘆について、自殺予防と危機介入, 23; 26-34, 2005
 - 4) Help is at hand: a resource for people be-

reaved by suicide and other sudden, traumatic death (2008 edition) (http://webarchive.nationalarchives.gov.uk/+/www.dh.gov.uk/en/Publicationsandstatistics/Publications/PublicationsPolicyAndGuidance/DH_4139006 より2010.8.10 取得)

92

- 5) 川野健治: 自死遺族の悲嘆と期待されるコミュニケーションの欠如. ストレス科学、24: 24-32, 2009
- 6) Latham, A.E., Prigerson, H.G.: Suicidality and bereavement: Complicated grief as psychiatric disorder presenting greatest risk for suicidality. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 34; 350-362, 2004
- Maciejewski, P.K., Zhang, B., Block, S.D., et al.: An empirical examination of the stage theory of grief. JAMA, 297; 716-723, 2007
- 8) McIntosh, J.L., Wrobleski, A.: Grief reactions among suicide survivors: An exploratory comparison of relationships. Death Studies, 12 (1); 21-39, 1988

- 9) Mitchell, A.M., Kim, Y., Prigerson, H.G., et al.: Complicated grief and suicidal ideation in adult survivors of suicide. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 35 (5); 498-506, 2005
- 10) Provini, C., Everett, J.R., Pfeffer, C.R.: Adults mourning suicide: Self-reported concerns about be-reavement, needs for assistance, and help-seeking be-havior. Death Studies. 24 (1): 1-19. 2000
- 11) Sveen, C., Walby, Fredrik, A.: Suicide survivors' mental health and grief reactions: A systematic review of controlled studies. Suicide and Life-Threatening Behavior, 38 (1); 2008
- 12) Zhang, J., Tong, H.Q., Zhou, L.: The effect of bereavement due to suicide on survivors' depression: A study of Chinese samples. Omega: Journal of Death and Dying, 51 (3); 217-227, 2005

The Mental Health of Persons Bereaved by Suicide

Kenji KAWANO

Center for Suicide Prevention, National Institute of Mental Health, National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry

This paper aims to describe the care for persons bereaved by suicide from the perspective of mental health. Those bereaved by suicide experience three types of difficulties. The first encompasses difficulties in daily life, including death notifications, dealing with the funeral, cancellation of bank accounts, legal issues such as disagreements related to inheritance, and so on. The second type involves difficulties with health. Bereaved persons will sometimes experience psychological responses, such as feelings of sadness, guilt, anger, fear, embarrassment; these may be accompanied by somatic complaints. These are normal responses related to the grief process, but responses may be escalated as complicated grief in unusual circumstances, such as when people are bereaved by suicide. The third type comprises interpersonal difficulties, including lack of seeking social support, withdrawing, and secondary wounding experiences.

特集 川野:自死遺族の精神保健的問題

.

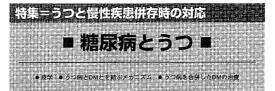
While these difficulties often occur separately, they may also affect each other. For example, problems in daily life decrease a person's quality of life, and rob the bereaved of time to do their mourning work, while interpersonal problems may discourage them from seeking help from others around them.

In this study, 111 persons bereaved by suicide were recruited from self-help/support groups. Of these, 48% showed a symptom of mental health problems, as measured by K6, and the relationship between the symptom of mental health issues and secondary wounding experiences of family members, relatives, friends, and other people bereaved by suicide was confirmed by ANOVA. Many persons bereaved by suicide may use existing supports and appear "resilient" after their shocking experiences, but they should be carefully observed, and, if necessary, should be offered specialized help, including psychological and/or psychiatric support.

<Author's abstract>

<Key words: persons bereaved by suicide, mental health, secondary wounding experiences, K6>

2009年11月15日 日曜日 MEDICAMENT NEWS





国立国際医療センター国府台病院 内科(糖尿病・内分泌外来) 峯山 国立国際医療センター戸山病院 糖尿病・代謝症候群診療部長 野田

INTRODUCTION

うつ利と糖尿病(Diabetes Mellitus: 以下DM) は高い確率で併発することが、強いエピデンスで支持されている。国内の疫学調査によるとICD-10分類によるうつ病の生涯有病率が6.6%、129月有病率が6.6%、129月有病率が6.6%、129月有病率が6.6%を129月有病率が6.6%とDMの可能性が否定できない人を合わせた数が約2.210万人(平成19年国风健康、栄養調査)であることから、わが国においても両疾患を併発する患者はかなりの数が存在すると推測される。

疫 学

DM患者におけるうつ病の点有病率は、診断的面接法を用いて診断した場合9~11%(自記式質用紙法では26~31%)と、非DM集団と比較して2~3倍高くなると報告されている¹³。この結果は1型・2型DMの別や(1型 OR=2.9 p<0.00013、2型 OR=2.9 p<0.0001)、性別に関わらず(男性

OR=1.7 p<0.000. 女性 OR=1.7 p<0.0001) 有意である³。 さらにDM 合併庭を有する患者群は合併症のない 辞と比較し、どの合併症を合併している場合でも有意にうつ病の有病率が高くなること(=2.59 p=0.004), 合件症の数や重篤度が増すほどうつ病の有期等が増加すること(=1.67 p=0.05) が報告されている**。

DM患者にうつ病が合併することの 臨床上の問題点は、血糖コントロール 不良(高血糖状態)に陥りやすいために (z=5.4 p<0.0001)", 古典的DM合 併症や心血管疾患の合併率が上昇する ことに加えて、肥満、高血圧や節質異 管症といった他の慢性疾患の合併率も 上昇することにある"。その結果、来 国におけるデータでは医療費も署明に 増加するなど(DM関連総医療費: DM 単独群なうつ病合作DM群= \$1.297 vs\$3.264 p<0.0001, 総医療費: DM 単独群なうつ病合作DM群=\$1.297 vs\$3.264 p<0.0001, 総医療費: DM 単独群なうつ病合作DM群=\$4.8119 vx動野4.95.298 p<0.00001)", 様々な面 で患者負担が増大する。

ではうつ病とDMは、互いの進展に

どのように寄与しているのだろうか? はじめに、抑うつ症状が先行した場合 のDM発症リスクへの影響に関する研 究を紹介する。

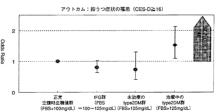
これまでに日本からのものを含む複 数の縦断研究において、中等度以上の 抑うつ症状が先行して認められる群で は抑うつ症状が認められない群と比較 1.7 年齢や性 仏甫 身体活動 密 煙の有無などをマッチさせてもDMの 発症リスクが1.3~2.3倍上昇すること が報告されているフ~ッフ。ただしこれら の研究には、①抑うつ症状の評価を自 記式質問紙法で行っている。②患者の 自己申告や尿糖検査でDM診断のスク リーニングをしている研究が含まれて いる、という問題点がある。加えて先 行する抑うつ症状があってもDMの発 症率は上昇しないという報告100も存在 しており、先行する抑うつ症状はその 後のDM発症に何らかの影響を及ぼし ていると推測されるものの, 明らかな

リスク因子と言えるかどうかについて は統一した見解に至っていない。

(第三種郵便物取可) 第1997号 (9)

反対に、先行する耐糖能異常が抑う つ症状増悪のリスク因子となるかどう かを調査したコホート研究が2008年に 報告されている"。本研究はCED-S (Center for Epidemiologic Status Depression Scale)と抗うつ薬服用歴 の有無から、リクルート時に抑うつ症 状を認めなかった4,847名を対象とし、 これを正常血糖者と空腹時高血糖者, 去治療の9利DM事者 治療中の9利 DM患者の4群に分類して3年間以上 追跡し、抑うつ症状の増悪の有無を比 較検討したものである。その結果、治 療中の2型DM患者は正常血糖者群と 比較しOR=1.54と, 抑うつ症状が増 悪するリスクが高まることが示された (図1)。この研究では①患者基本情報 (年齢・性別・人種・居住地域など)、 ②BMI, ③社会経済状況(学歴と年収), ④生活習慣(1日摂取カロリーや喫煙 歴, 飲酒歴, 活動量など), ⑤糖尿病 の重症度や胎質異常症 高血圧 衛骨 アルプミン尿の合併の右無---の5項 日を各群間でマッチさせて比較してい るが、どの場合においてもほぼ同等に ORは保たれていた。興味深いことに 空腹時高血精者や未治療の2型DM患 者では、うつ病発症リスクは正常血糖 者群と比較してむしろやや低下してい

このようにエビデンスはいまだ十分 ではないものの、抑うつ症状とDMの 間には双方向の関連性が存在している と推測されている。



①患者基本情報(年齢・性別・人種・居住地域など)、②四M、③社会経済状況(学歴と年収)、 ②生活習慣(1日摂取かロ)・や表類態、飲意度、活動量など)、⑤極原料の重症度や諸質異常症 高血圧、微量アルブミン原の合併の有無、の上記5項目を各割間でマッチさせて比較

図1 耐糖能異常が抑うつ症状の増悪に及ぼす影響"

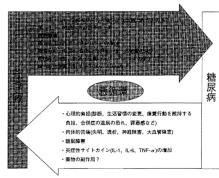


図2 うつ病と糖尿病とを結ぶメカニズム



711-719 2007

2005

2008

2005

745-752, 2008

Psychiatry 67: 196-203, 2006

17) Gottieb DI et al : Association of

sleep time with diabetes mellitus

and impaired glucose tolerance.

Arch Intern Med 165 : 863-868

18) Nakajima H. et al : Association be-

19) Tasali E. et al : Slow-wave sleep

20) Van Cauter E, et al : Impact of

tween sleep duration and hemo-

globin A1c level, Sleep Med 9:

and the risk of type 2diabetes in

human PNAS 105 : 1044-1049.

sleep and sleep loss on neuroendcrine and metabolic function. hor-

mone Res 67(supple); 2-9, 2007

induced depression in elderly. Am

I Geriatr Pharmacoth 3: 288-300

22) Schiepers OI, et al : Cytokines and

major depression Prog Neuropsy-

cho-pharmacol Biol Psychiatry 29

21) Koltvar M. et al : Update on drug-

糖尿病患者がうつ病を合併しやすく なる原因として①慢性的な高血糖と視 床下部-下垂体-副腎皮質系(Hypothalamus-pituitary-adrenal : 以下 HPA系)の亢進、②睡眠障害、③治療 薬の副作用、⑥合併症などに伴う肉体 的苦痛、⑤心理的負担、⑥炎症性サイ トカインの増加----が影響すると考え 惹起される可能性のあることが報告さ カイルス20) らわている(図2)。

1.慢性的な高血糖とHPA系の亢進

個性的か真血糖に腮覆されている DMモデル動物を用いた実験やDM患 者の脳MRIの解析から、DMの個体で は海馬や扁桃体の萎縮や病理学的変化 を認めることが報告されている12~15)。 このようか脳の形態変化けるつ塩や心 的外傷後ストレス障害(PTSD), Cushing's syndromeといった 高ケ ルココルチコイド血症に曝露された思 者で認められる変化に類似している。 実際、非常な高血糖にさらされている DMモデル動物³³やDM患者(HbA1c≥ 10%)10でけ血由ゲルココルチコイド 値が上昇していることも報告されてお り、DMの合併症としての認知機能隙 害の進展とうつ病との間には共通する メカニズムかあるのではないかと考え られている。

2. 睡眠贖望

DM患者の大多数が閉塞型睡眠時無 呼吸症や有痛性神経障害によるものを 含む何らかの睡眠隨客を合併している と言われている。平成12年の保健福祉 動向調査**で示されるように、籐眠時 間とうつ得点の間には6~8時間を底 として、睡眠時間がそれより短くても 長くてもうつ得点が上昇するU字型の 相関があることが報告されていること

表 1 糖尿病治療上特に精神医学的 配慮が必要な状況

- 1. 糖尿病と診断された時
- 2. 治療法が強化された時(特にイン スリン治療開始時)
- 3. 血糖コントロールが極めて不良 生たは不安定な時
- 4 重応会性症を発症した時
- 5. 精神科疾患の合併

(日本糖尿病学会編:糖尿病治療ガイド より改編)

から、DM患者における抑うつ症状の 増悪にも客与しているものと推測され DM患者や内臓肥満患者では炎症性

る。まったく同様のU字型相関は睡眠 時間と耐糖能異常の間にも認められ スロ~18 この原因として人為的に絵睡 服時間やdeen non-REM sleenを短縮 した研究では、睡眠を障害した個体で はインスリン感受性が低下がすると同 時に摂食期節ホルモンのレプチンが減 少、グレリンが増加する結果、過食が

3. 治療薬の副作用

DM治療薬ではないが、DM患者に 使用されることの多い降圧薬(ACE阻 寒薬、Caチャネルプロッカー、 Rプ ロッカー)や脂質異常症治療薬(スタチ ン)と抑うつ症状との関連について、 これまで多くの検討がなされてきてい る。メタ解析の結果からは、現時点で は上記塞剤と抑うつ症状との間に明ら かな相関があるとは言えない。こ。

4. 合併症などに伴う肉体的苦痛 5 心理的負担 疫学の項でも述べたが、DM合併症

を有する患者群は合併症のない群と比 較し、どの合併症を合併している場合 でもうつ癖の有痛感が高くなり かつ 合併症の数や重篤度が増すほどうつ病 の有病率が増加する()。合併症が顕在 化するということは、 最終的には失明 や下肢切断 人工诱析 脳梗塞後のマ ヒなど身体機能の一部を失うことであ り、患者にとっての強い喪失体験であ スと共に 「治療に失敗した」という後 悔と罪悪感を感じる体験でもある。ま た袖経障事による疾痛は睡眠障害を含 たすなど、著しくQOLを障害する。 合併症や合併症に対する治療に伴う苦 痛・心理的負担にさらされている場合 は、抑うつ症状が増悪する危険性が高 く,特に精神医学的な評価や治療的配 慮が必要であることは容易に推測され る。見落としてはならないのは、この ような診療医にとっても明らかな危機 においてのみならず、DMと診断を受 けた時 ライフスタイルの変更を金儀 なくされる時、薬物治療が開始される 時(特にインスリン導入)や家族や周囲 の人の協力が得られていないと感じる 時かどもまた。患者に強い苦痛が生じ ている可能性があることである。日本 糖尿病学会では、DM診療上特に精神 医学的配慮をすべき状況を挙げて診療 座への注音を喚起している(奏1)。

6. 炎症性サイトカインの増加

サイトカインのⅡ-2 (Interleukin-2). IL-6 &TNF-α (Tumor necrosis factor-a)が上昇している。C刑肝浴の治 容楽であるIFN。a (Interferon. a)や転 移がんの治療薬である∏、2 が副作用 で抑うつ症状を引き起こすことはよく 知られているが、うつ病患者やうつ病 モデル動物においても炎症性サイトカ インは上昇していると言われている。 炎症性サイトカインはセロトニンの前 駆物質であるトリプトファンの分解酵 妻を活性化してヤロトニンを減少させ たり、セロトニン・トランスポーター を活性化してシナプス問題のヤロトニ ン 濃度を減少させたりする。加えて、 海馬の神経新生を阻害したりHPA系 を亢進させたりする**など、うつ病の 病因仮説に一致した作用を有しており、 抑えつ症状増悪の一部は各症性サイト カイント早に起因するところがあるも のと推測されている。

このようにして見てくると、DMと うつ病には生理学的な類似点が非常に 多いことに気づかされる。おそらく、 DMからうつ病, もしくはうつ病から DMと一方向的に推開するのでけなく 両疾息間に共通する様々な因子を介し た相互作用の中で、ともに増悪する悪 循環を形成していると推測される。

なお、先行するうつ病がDMのリス ク因子となるかどうかについてのエビ デンスはいまだ得られていないが, DMの誘因になる可能性のある問題点 として上述したもの以外に、①うつ病 の精神運動制止症状(気力・活力の減 退 疲労感の増大 活動性の減少)や 食行動異常(高カロリー食の摂取や渦 食)などの症状の結果、肥満に陥りや すい生活行動をとりやすいこと、②三 環系抗うつ薬(Tricyclic antidepressants: TCAs)の副作用による口渇や食 欲方進作用のため高カロリー摂取にな りやすいこと、第2世代抗精神病薬の 副作用による肥満が指摘されており 診療時には注意が必要である。

3 うつ病を合併したDMの治療

2009年までに、抑うつ症状を有する DM母老に対し、精神症状の改薬と身 体医学的予後の改善、両方にアプロー チした治療法の効果を検討したRCT は11本報告されており*3)。治療法は大 別して①抗うつ薬治療(4 RCT, n= 289), ②心理学的治療(3 RCT, n= 140)、③薬物療法と心理学的治療の併 用療法(4RCT, n=954)の3カテゴリー に分類されている(表2)。

2009年11月15日 日曜日

うち 抑うつ症状とHbA1cの両方 で改善傾向を認めたのは、①セロトニ ン画家体器提前関東東(Coloctive Serotonin Receptor Inhibitor : SSRI) のFluoretineを 8 週間投与した研究型 と、②糖尿病教育に加えて認知行動療 法(Cognitive Behavior Therapy: CBT) *5)もしくは社会的支援を主体と する集団カウンセリングを行った研 空物の3報であった。ただし、Fluoretine投与群で認められた血糖改善効果 はコントロール群と比較し有意差を認 めなかったことや、心理学的治療の効 果を報告した研究では血糖値が有意に 改善したものの、被験者数が少なく monocentricであるといった研究手続 き上の問題があるたと、いずれも確立 したエピデンスとは言えない。少なく とも抑うつ症状を有さないDM患者に 対する心理療法的介入(カウンセリン グ, CBT, 精神力動的治療法)は介入 時間の長さに依在してHbA1cを改業 し(1時間~28時間の介入時間の範囲 内で1時間増えるごとにHbA1cが0.04 %低下)、かつ心理的苦痛も改善する ことがメタ解析にて示されているのこ とから、抑うつ症状を有するDM患者 においても精神症状と血糖値の両方を 改善する効果が強く期待されている。 方で我々は心理的ストレスが糖尿病 のリスクとなる可能性を示唆する成 續³³も得ており、今後うつや糖尿病の **釜症契因となりうるストレスを事前に** いかにコントロールするかも、双方の 発症予防にとって重要なテーマとなっ てくるであろう。

文 献

- 1) Prince M. et al : Grobal mental health 1. No health without mental health The Lancet 370: 859-877. 2007
- 2) Musselman DL, et al : Relationship of Depression to Diabetes Types 1 and 2 : Epidemiology, Biology, and

表 2 抑うつ症状を合併した糖尿病患者に対する治療を検討したRCT²³

1	対象患者	n	介入法	うつ病の改善	血糖コントロールの改善
抗うつ薬によ	る治療(4 RCTs n=289)				
USA	うつ病合併1型・2型糖尿病患者,血糖コントロール	28	Nortriptyline vs placebo	YES	NO
	不良群				
USA	うつ病合併1型・2型糖尿病患者	60	Fluvoxetine vs placebo	YES	NO
USA	MDD合併1型・2型糖尿病患者,全例SSRIで治療し	152	Sertraline maintenance treatment vs placebo	YES	NO
	反応した群に対し再発予防効果を検討				
Finland	軽症~中等症うつ病合併1型・2型糖尿病患者	49	Paroxetin vs placebo	NO	NO
心理療法的介	ト入による治療(3 RCTs n=140)				
USA	うつ病合併 1型・2型糖尿病患者	51	CBT+DM教育 vs DM教育	YES	YES
China	うつ病合併糖尿病患者	59	グループカウンセリング vs 通常療法	YES	YES
Germany	うつ病合併糖尿病患者、神経障害あり	30	支持的心理療法 vs 通常療法	YES	NO
心理療法的介	ト入and/or 抗うつ薬による治療(4 RCTs n=954)				
USA	うつ病合併糖尿病患者	417	DM教育+問題解決法+抗うつ薬 vs 通常療法	YES	NO
USA	うつ病合併糖尿病患者	329	アルゴリズム・ベース(DM教育+問題解決法+抗う	YES	NO
			つ薬)vs 通常療法		
Switzerland	うつ病合併糖尿病患者	85	多方面的心理療法的介入 vs 通常療法	YES	NO
USA	うつ病合併1型・2型糖尿病患者	123	アルゴリズム・ベース (薬物療法+心理療法) vs 通 常療法	NO	МО

Treatment Biol Psychiatry 54 317-329 2003

- 3) Anderson RI, et al ; The prevalence of comorbid depression in adults with diabetes. Diabetes Care 24:1069,1078 2001
- A) De Groot M et al : Association of Depression and Diabetes Complication : A Meta-analysis, Psychosomatic Med 63: 619-630, 2001
- 5) Lustman PJ, et al : Depression and noor glycemic control : a metaanalytic review of literature Diabetes Care 23: 934-942, 2000
- 6) I a TK at al 'Resource use among patients with diabetes, diabetic neuropathy, or diabetes with depression Cost Eff Resour Alloc 4: 18, 2006
- 7) Faton WW et al : Depression and risk for onset of Type 2 Diabetes A prospective population-based study Diabetes Care 19: 1097-1102, 1996
- 8) Kawakami N. et al : Depressive symptoms and occurrence of Type 2 Diabetes among Japanese Men. Diabetes Care 22: 1071-1076, 1999
- 9) Golden SH, et al : Depressive symptoms and the risk of Type 2

- Diabetes. Diabetes Care 27: 429 435 2004
- 10) Savdah SH, et al ; Depressive symptoms and the risk of Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus in a US sample Diabetes Metab Res Rev 19: 202 208 2003
- 11) Golden SH. et al : Examining a hidirectional association between depressive symptoms and diabetes IAMA 299(23); 2751-2759, 2008
- 12) Lawrence PR. et al : The As and Ds of stress : metabolic, morpho logical and behavioral consequence Rur I Pharmacol 585(1): 64-75, 2008
- 13) Magarinos AM, et al : Experiment al diabetes in rate causes hippocampal dendritic and synap tic reorganization and increased glucocorticoid reactivity to stress PNAS 97(20): 11056-11061, 2000
- 14) den Heijer T. et al : Type 2 diabe tes and atrophy of medial temporal lobe structures on brain MRL Diahetologia 46: 1604-1610, 2003 15) Gold SM. et al : Hippocampal dam
- age and memory impairments as possible early brain complications of type 2 diabetes. Diabetologia 50:

- 201-217 2005 16) Kanejta Y, et al : The relation be-
 - 23) Petrak F et al : Treatment of detween depression and sleep dispression in diabetes : an update. turbance : a Japanese nationwide Curr Opinion Psychiatry 22: 211general population survey. J Clin 217 2000
 - 24) Lustman PJ, et al : Fluoxetine for depression in diabetes. Diabetes Care 23: 618-623, 2000
 - 25) Lustman PI, et al : Cognitive behavior therapy for depression in diabetes mellitus : a randomized controlled trial Ann Int Med 129: 613-621, 1998
 - 26) Huang X. et al : The effect of social support on type 2 diabetes with depression Chin I Clin Psychol 9: 187-189, 2001
 - 27) Ismail K. et al : Systematic review and meta-analysis of randomized controlled trials of psychological interventions to improve alycemic control in patients with type2 diabetes. The Lancet 363: 1589-1597. 2004
 - 28) Kato M. et al : Psychological factors coffee and risk of diabetes mellitus among middle-aged Japan ese : a population-based prospective study in the IPHC study cohort, Endocr J 56: 459-468, 2009

新政権に医療政策を提言 診療報酬の全体的な底上げと外 来患者一部負担の引き下げなど 世める

--日本医師会-

日本医師会(日医)は、来年度(2010 年度)の診療報酬の大幅かつ全体的な 引き上げと、外来患者一部負担割合の 引き下げをセットにした緊急提言など を含む新砂棒に向けた医療砂管提言を とりまとめ 10月14日に長妻度労和ら 政務3役と財務省に提出した。

提言では、医療崩壊の直接的な要因 について「診療報酬の引き下げ」と断定。 2001年に発足した小泉政権以降, 引き 続き行われてきた診療報酬の引き下げ

0歳~ 義務教育就学期間

無料

0 歩~ | 整整教育就学期間 |

は、02年から08年の累計でマイナス 7.7%になると指摘。加えて、日本の 医療費を先進国なみにするためには10 ~15%の引き上げが必要であるとし、 診療報酬の大幅かつ全体的な引き上げ を求めている。

同日の会見で中川俊男常任理事は 「医師不足、医療の高度化、患者ニー ズの高まりなどによって、医師の労働 が過重になっているが(診療報酬のた び重なる引き下げで)十分な手当をす ることができず, 勤務医だけでなく, 開業医の疲弊も招いている」と指摘。 また、「急性期の病院だけではなく、 その連携生や受け皿施設 通院先も権 壊しているのが、今日の医療崩壊だ」 と述べ、「全体的に引き上げて、その 上で、産科、小児科、救急に象徴され る病院勤務医の負担軽減のため、メリ ハリをつけるべきだ」と主張。引き上 げ幅については「具体的な数字は申し

1.割

75歲~

75歳~

70歳~

70歳~

上げない方が良いと思うが、できるだ け多くを求めたいした述べた。 ○外来由者窓口負担の引き下げも悪望

提言では、診療報酬の大幅なプラス 改定を要望する一方、患者の自己負担 の増に配慮し、外来患者の窓口負担割 合の引き下げ(図参照)も提案している。 少子化対策を支援するため、0歳か ら義務教育修了までの外米医療費の無 料化を求める他、養務教育條了後の理 役世代については、現行の3割負担を

2割に引き下げ、70歳以上は一律1割

負担とするよう求めている。 提案を実現するために、1.0兆円の 追加的な給付費が必要になると推計。 また, 患者窓口負担の引き下げに伴い 受診率が向上するという、いわゆる長 瀬効果を加味すると1.8兆円(粗い推計) になると推計。財源については、現在 の経済状況などから, 保険料の引き上 げは求められないとし, 全額公費での 対応を求めるとした。

患者窓口負担割合については、「入 院」「外来」ともに高いとしながらも、 「まずは、早期発見、早期治療が重要 であり、そのために、外来の引き下げ を優先する」とした。中川常任理事は 「今の経済状況、雇用情勢を含め緊急 措置として(米年度から)実施していた だきたい。ただし、いずれは(入院も 含め)恒久的な措置に移行させたい」と の意向を明らかにした。

○高齢者医療制度の日医提案も提言

新政権に向けた政策提言ではこの他、 高齢者のための医療制度の提案をはじ め、レセプトオンライン化への配慮。 外来管理加算の5分要件の撤廃なども 求めている。

高齢者のための医療制度については、 75歳以上を対象に、医療費の9割は公 費負担で、保険料と患者一部負担はあ わせて医療費の1割とするとした従来 からの日医室を盛り込んでいる。

中川常任理事は「新政権では新たな 制度の創設を検討する方向であると認 じられている。改めて、日本医師会が 考える高齢者のための医療制度を示し たい」との物質を述べ、新政権に向け て働きかけを強めていく意向であるこ とを明らかにした。

子宮頸がん予防ワクチンが 米国FDAの承認を取得

ーグラクソ・スミスクライン(株)ー 同社によると、英国グラクソ・スミ スクラインは10月16日。子宮頸がん予 **貼**ロクチン「サーバリックス |の承認を FDA(米国食品医薬品局)より取得し た。接種の対象は、10歳から25歳の女 体。日本国内でも、同じ10月16日に販 売承認を取得している。

サーバリックスは、子宮頸がんの原 因となるHPV(ヒトパピローマウイル ス)16型及び18型を標的とするワクチ ン製剤だ。独自の免疫増強剤AS04が 添加されており、高い抗体価を長期間 持続させることができる。

サーバリックスは これまでにRII 加盟27カ国、オーストラリア、ブラジ ル、韓国、メキシコ、台湾などで販売 承認を取得している。

> 3888181 好評胜刊 3888881 家庭でつくれる

透析食 Part II 監修:杉野 信博 編集:須藤 祐正 ●A 4 判/100頁/並製本/全頁カラー

/2001年11月刊 定価2.940円(税込)

(株)ライフ・サイエンス

若释教育條了後~ 図 日本医師会の外来患者一部負担割合引き下げの提案

現状

義務教育修了後~

※自治体によってさまざまな助成制度がある。70~74歳は2割負担であるが、現在凍結されている。

日本医師会案

後端のための専門情報サイト

2 14 7

ログインしていません。

会員に登録する AT DAY.

ELANT ELECTRICATE TOLAGE

インドメタシン単回投与でERCP

後の膵炎が謝的減少 (4/13) 歯科X線撮影と脳腫瘍リスクト

奸婦の"代謝異常"が児の神経弊

"過去1週間のアクセス上位記事

がん領域から右知見相次で

メトホルミンがやっぱり熱

HbA1c国際標準化。日常診療 で順調な滑り出し

米の9学会「その検査、本当 に必要? + 45の項目を公表

筋トレが先か、脊酸素運動が 先か、それが問題だった

英国では1年に4万5,000人の

男性が産婦人科医療を受けて

母切当いまい力を得る

もっと得る

途障害の危険因子に (4/12) THE 判例 CASE36 [出版] 肺

がん診療をめぐる裁判 例 (4/12)

【4月6日~4月12日】

◎ 新新期報記事

羿に関連 (4/13) 産料医療補償制度で損害訴訟系 が効力 (4/13)

[医師登録会員数:48,506人]

対T Pro記事 Medical Tribune記事 Clinical Forum 学会カレンター ホーム MT本紙記事 シリーズ 身体疾患関連うつ病一診断・治療のポイント 第3回/糖尿病

[2010年4月15日 (VOL.43 NO.15) p.37]

シリーズ 身体疾患関連うつ病--診断・治療のポイント 第3回

糖尿病





野田光彦氏 楽山 叙佳 氏

糖尿病患者では抑うつ症状を合併する頻度が有意に高くなることが報告されており、うつ病合併に伴う予後 の悪化やQOL低下などが問題になっている。国立国際医療研究センター病院(東京都)糖尿病・代謝症候群 診療部の野田光彦部長と同センター国府台病院(千葉県)内科の峯山智佳氏に、こうした患者の現状や課題。 糖尿病専門医の立場から見た留意点などについて聞いた。

糖尿病患者で高いうつ病有病率

糖尿病を基礎疾患に持つ患者のうつ病有病率は、診断的面接法※を用いて診断した場合は9~ 11%, 自記式質問紙法を用いた場合には26~31%と, 非糖尿病集団に比べて約2~3倍高くなる ことが報告されている(Biol Psychiatry 2003: 54: 317-329)。2006年度摩生労働科学研究に おける調査では、うつ病(国際疾病分類ICD-10分類)の生涯有病率は6.6%、12か月有病率は 2.1%と報告されている。2007年時点にわが国で「糖尿病が強く疑われる人」と「糖尿病の可能 性が否定できない人」を合わせた数は約2,210万人と推定されていることと併せて考えると、非 常に多くのうつ病合併糖尿病患者が存在すると推測される。

…この続きを読むには、MT Proにログインまたはご登録ください

MT Proは医師・医療関係者さま向けの会員制ポータルサイトです。一度ご登録いただければ、MT Proの 独自取材記事。本邦最大の医学専門紙 Medical Tribune の全記事。その他のサービスを、すべて無料で ご購読・ご利用いただけます。医師・医療場係者の方は、下記よりログインまたはご登録ください。

MT Pro にログインする ID(メールアドレス)

パスワード

ログインする

MT Pro に会員登録する

医師

研修医の方

薬剤師の方

看護師の方

製薬企業にお勧めの方

上記のどれにもあてはまらない方

TOPページに倒る 前のページに探る

このページの先頭に座る

Medical Tribune 体式会社メディカルトリビューン

本サイトのご利用について お除い合わせ! プライバシーについて! 会社報義

Converse & 2007, 2012 Medical Tobuse, Isc. A4 repts reserved

症状への対策 -痛み以外の症状

D広島大学病院 **投合内科,投合診療科** 精神抽鐸医科学

8広島大学大学院

point

- ●せん妄は、軽度の意識障害下に生じる精神的な混乱あるいは錯乱、引き続く行動異常と 心得る.
- ●まずは発症原因を精査してその改善を図り、看護ケアによる対応を第一とする。
- の必要に応じて薬物療法を併用するが、過額酶、バーキンソン症候群を防ぐ配慮も怠らな いようにする.

ALC ALIZE PRINCIPAL PRINCI

の場合を表現のせん変も十分コントロール可能であり、積極的な対応が必要である。

どのような症状があるのでしょうか?

所・人物に関する見当識障害 睡眠・ 覚醒リズムの障害(夜間不眠と日中傾眠) 短 時間内の急激な症状変化 (傾眠から興奮へ、 ないしその逆もあり)、短期記憶の障害(数分

せん妄の中心症状としては、時間・場 前のことを覚えていない)が挙げられます。 その他の症状としては、活動性の亢進、不 穏・興奮、幻覚(特に幻視、幻聴)、錯覚(と くに錯視)、まとまりのない会話、周囲に対す る注意力の減少. などです.

●せん妄の評価尺度

せん妄をより簡便に診断するための観察者評価尺度として,「Delirium Rating Scale (DRS) 日本語版】"があります、また、治療効果の判定には、せん妄の重症度の推移を数時間ごとに連 続評価できる『Memorial Delirium Assessment Scale (MDAS) 日本語版』²が作成されていま す.

どのような原因で起こるのでしょうか?

せん妄の詳細な発症メカニズムはいま だ解明されていませんが、せん妄が患 者の素因と環境因(外因)との兼ね合い、す なわち以下の3大因子の様々な組合せによっ て発症することについては、従来から専門家 の間でも臨床的合意が得られています1).

1. 直接因子

脳あるいは中枢神経系に直接ダメージを与 える疾患がこれにあたり、薬物中毒性脳症、 肝障害・腎障害・酸塩基不均衡などによる代 謝性脳症 原発性・転移性脳腫瘍などがあり ます.

せん妄の起因薬剤としては、抗がん剤、ス テロイド、モルヒネを含む鎮痛薬、インター フェロン、免疫抑制剤などの頻度が高く、そ の他抗牛物質、抗ウイルス薬や、抗潰瘍薬の H。ブロッカーなどでもせん妄が生じること があります。

また、常習大量飲酒家の患者が入院数日後 にアルコール離脱症候群に陥り、激しいせん

妄を呈することがありますから. 入院時にお ける飲酒歴の聴取は必須といえます.

2. 誘発因子

一般に大手術のあとほど、麻酔時間が長く なるほど、術後にせん妄をきたしやすいこと が知られています. 入院という環境変化. ひ いては個室隔離による感覚遮断からくる睡 眠・覚醒リズムの障害、治療上の身体拘束や 強制臥床などもせん妄を誘発する可能性があ

また筆者らの経験では、 家族サポートが乏 しいために心理的に不安定な患者では、せん 妄がより起こりやすくなる印象があるので. これも要注意です。

3 進備因子

一般に高齢になるほど、また脳血管障害の 既往や認知症ないし認知機能低下があるほど せん妄が生じやすく、多くは反復性の夜間せ ん妄の形をとります.



まずはどう対処したらよいでしょうか?

せん妄の準備因子は改善できないの で、可能な限り直接因子と誘発因子の 改善を図ることが治療の第一歩になります.

まず、せん妄の原因になっていると思われ る薬剤の変更・減薬などをできるだけ考慮す べきでしょう(ただ現実には少なからず限界 があります).

発熱, 脱水, 電解質不均衡, 酸塩基不均衡 によるせん妄も案外多いので、 医療の基本に 立ち戻って、全身管理に注力しなくてはなり ません、終末期には全身状態の改善にもいき

おい消極的になりやすいものですが、なるべ くダメージの少ない保存的対応を心がけるべ きでしょう.

また、一定の効果が見込める看護ケアを忘 れてはなりません、たとえば時計やカレン ダーの設置といったベッドサイドの環境調 整、日中の覚醒を図るためのリハビリテー ションのほか、点滴ラインや導尿カテーテル による違和感, 疼痛・呼吸困難などの身体的 ストレスを細かくチェックし、その改善を図 るようにしましょう. 依頼可能であれば家族

の面会回数を増やしたり、付き添い時間を長 くするなどの工夫でも一定の効果が期待でき

薬物療法はどのようにすればよいでしょうか?

最近せん妄に関する薬物療法のガイド ライン作成も試みられてはいます が3)、まだ決定版はありません、

今のところ、 睡眠薬や鎮静作用のある抗う つ薬ないし抗精神病薬といった向精神薬に よって睡眠-覚醒リズムの回復を目指すこと が薬物療法の基本です。

ちなみに、せん妄に対するこうした向精神 薬の投与については、我が国ではチアプリド (グラマリール®) 以外, いずれも保険適応外 使用であることを忘れてはなりません.

なお万一、不測の事態から司法の場で治療 の是非を検証されることになった場合には. 薬物の選択の是非よりもむしろ、投与量が適 正であったか、投与後の観察が十分であった か、といった点が特に問われるので、常に怠 りない注意が必要です。

1. 内服可能な場合(表1)

a. 軽 症

抗うつ薬のトラゾドン (レスリン®) 25~50 mg あるいはミアンセリン (テトラミド®) 10~20 mg から夕食後ないし就寝前に一括あ るいは分割投与します.薬物代謝の遅延が予 想される重症患者や高齢者に対しては、血中 半減期の短いグラマリール®25~75 mg も初 期投与しやすいのですが、 副作用としてパー キンソン症候群が現れることがあるので、多 少注意が必要です.

b. 中等症以上

鎮静効果のより強い抗精神病薬を選択しま

表1 せん妄の薬物療法―内服可能な場合―

軽 症

レスリン®

25~50 mg (分 2, 夕食後・就寝前) から, 150 mg/day まで漸増

テトラミド®

10~20 mg (分1. 就寝前) から、60 mg/day まで漸増

グラマリール®

25~75 mg (分2, 夕食後・就寝前) から, 150 mg/day まで漸増

中等症~重症

セロクエル®

25~50 mg/day (分 2. 夕食後・就寝前) から、1~2日おきに 100 mg ずつ 600 mg/day まで漸増 頓服として、1回25~50 mgを4時間おきに追加

ジプレキサの

2.5~5 mg/day (分1, 就寝前) から, 20 mg/day まで漸増 頓服として追加も可能だが、高用量にしても効果は上がりにくい

ルーラン®

4~8 mg/day (分2. 夕食後・就寝前) から、24 mg/day まで漸増 頓服として、1回4~8 mg を 4 時間おきに追加

リスパダール®

0.5~1 mg/day (分2, 夕食後・就寝前) から, 4 mg/day まで漸増 頓服として、1回0.25~0.5 mgを4時間おきに追加

す 従来はハロペリドール (セレネース®) 0.75~2 mg やクロルプロマジン (コントミ ン®) 12.5~50 mg. レボメプロマジン (ヒル ナミン®) 10~50 mg から夕食後ないし就寝 前に一括あるいは分割投与し、次第に漸増す る方法が一般的でしたが、最近は副作用の パーキンソン症候群がより少ない第二世代抗 精神病薬が頻用される傾向にあります。

たとえば、リスペリドン(リスパダール®) 0.5~1 mg. ペロスピロン (ルーラン®) 4~8 mg, $\rho x + r r r^2 v (t - r \rho x v^2) 25 ~ 50 mg.$ オランザピン (ジプレキサ®) 2.5~5 mg と少 量をまずは単剤で初期投与し、効果に応じて 増減する方法が推奨されます。

えられていますが、副作用プロフィールなら びに剤型選択によって使い分けるのがよいで しょう.

ランスを考慮すると、いずれもセレネース[®]がよいでしょう。 やコントミン®などに比して一長一短といわ ざるを得ませんし、今のところ第二世代抗精 い場合には、それに追加してミダゾラム(ド 神病薬には注射製剤がないこともデメリット

いずれの場合にもベンゾジアゼンピン系の 睡眠薬を併用してよいのですが、 鎮静作用よ りもむしろ逆説的にせん妄を助長することが あるので、その場合には中止しなくてはなり ません.

なお. 不穏興奮が持続する重症のせん妄の 場合には、経口摂取可能であっても意思疎通 が困難で内服も拒否されることが多く、その 対応については後述します。

2 内服困難な場合

経口摂取ができないような身体状態にある 場合には、血圧は若干低下するものの呼吸抑 制がほとんどないセレネース®1アンプル (5 mg) を生理食塩水 100 mL で希釈して緩徐に 点滴静注する方法が最も安全です. 心拍呼吸 モニタリング下であれば、 せん妄の重症度に 応じて1日4アンプル (20 mg) 程度まで増 量可能です。

セレネース®投与が1週間以上にわたる場 いずれもせん妄の改善効果はほぼ同等と考 合には副作用としてのパーキンソン症候群に よる嚥下障害から誤嚥性肺炎につながりやす いので、抗コリン薬のビペリデン(アキネト ン®) 1~2アンプル (5~10 mg) を併用して 第二世代抗精神病薬も主作用と副作用のバ パーキンソン症状を予防するようにしたほう

> セレネース®を増量しても入眠が得られな ルミカム®) 5~10 mg あるいはフルニトラゼ パム (サイレース®) 1~2 mg を生理食塩水 100 mL で希釈して入眠が得られるまで緩徐 に点滴静注します。ただしこれらの薬剤には 呼吸抑制作用があるため、心拍呼吸モニタリ ング下での投与が原則です.

●薬剤の副作用と剤型

セロクエル®. ジプレキサ®は鎮静作用が比較的強く、夕方から夜間にかけて投与するのに適 していますが、高脂血症や体重増加、さらには高血糖を生じやすく、糖尿病患者には投与禁忌 ですので注意が必要です.

ルーラン®、リスパダール®は鎮静作用が比較的弱いため、日中のせん妄に対して投与しやす いという利点がありますが、高用量になると、いずれも (特にリスパダール®で) パーキンソン

症候群が出現しやすくなります。またリスパダール®は高プロラクチン血症を生じやすく、特 に若年女性で無月経、乳汁分泌などを生じることがあります。

なお特殊な剤型として、ジプレキサ®ザイディス®錠は口腔内で瞬時に溶解するため、嚥下障 客のある患者にも投与しやすいという特徴があります。またリスパダール®内用液も錠剤を好 まない患者には受け入れられやすいはずです.

重症例に対する薬物療法のコツはあるでしょうか?

ときに、重症せん妄では拒絶症が高じ て 注射や内服を頑として拒否してし まうような不穏・興奮を呈するケースがみら れます こうした激しい不穏・興奮状態に対 しては、一時的に多人数のスタッフで四肢抑 制して、ドルミカム®10 mg あるいはサイレー ス®2 mg を緩徐に静注して入眠に導き、その 後生理食塩水 100 mL で希釈したセレネー ス®5~10 mg を輸液ポンプで持続点滴ないし シリンジポンプで持続静注する方法が最も効 果的です、入眠したあとでそのまま経過をみ るだけでは、多くの場合に不穏・興奮が時を おかず再燃するからです。

しかしながら、前述したセレネース®4ア ンプル(20 mg)程度では到底太刀打ちでき ないような重症せん妄になると、夜間覚醒あ るいは不穏になる度にセレネース®点滴を重 ねることになり、結局は一晩中不穏が続いて 明け方からようやく入眠し、翌日の昼間は すっかり寝込んでしまって, 夕方からまた不 穏・興奮が再燃する、という悪循環に陥るこ とが少なくありません.

このような場合には、せん妄が生じてから 慌ててセレネース®を投与するのではなく. たとえせん妄が生じていなくても夕方から明 け方までの一定時間に、セレネース®とドル ミカム®,あるいはセレネース®とサイレース® の組合せの相当量を、輸液ポンプで持続点滴

ないしシリンジポンプで持続静注するように まずは設定します。

これをベースとして、それでも夜間に覚醒 したら通常のせん妄と同様に、セレネース® とドルミカム® あるいはセレネース®とサイ レース®の組合せの点滴ないし静注で入眠を 図るのです。

そして、翌日の夜は前夜入眠に要した総量 を持続点滴ないし持続静注のベース量とし て、さらに覚醒したら同様にセレネース®と ドルミカム®. あるいはセレネース®とサイ レース®の組合せの点滴ないし静注で入眠を 図ります、つまり、点滴ないし静注の投与指 示は日替わりで柔軟に変更して、最終的には 夕方からの持続点滴ないし持続静注のみでせ ん妄の発現を抑制するというわけです.

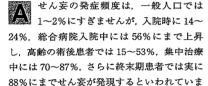
これは、がん疼痛のコントロールに用いる オピオイドの使用方法、すなわち突発痛に対 するレスキュー投与量を持効製剤によるベー ス投与量に反映させながら増量し、最終的に レスキューを使わなくても済むようにしてい く方法とまったく同じであることにお気づき でしょうか、この投与法を用いることで、終 末期も含めてせん妄はほぼ全例コントロール 可能であると考えるべきです.

ちなみに、この投与法によって夜間安定し た睡眠が得られるようになると、長くて4週 間もすると過鎮静が生じてくるので、投与量 を漸減できるようになり、結果的には睡眠-覚醒リズムが回復してきます。ただ、4週間 以上を優に経過しても睡眠-覚醒リズムが回 復しない場合には、認知機能が回復しきらず 認知障害が残存することがあるので、家族に はあらかじめその可能性を伝えておくほうが よいでしょう.



す 4.5)

終末期のせん妄は治らないのでしょうか?



こうしたことから、「高齢者が終末期にせん妄を発症すると生命予後が悪い」といったことばかりが喧伝され、これを「亡くなる直前だからせん妄が発症しても仕方がない」などと拡大解釈して、せん妄に対する治療に消極的になる向きも決して少なくありません.

しかし、終末期のせん妄は家族の苦悩をさ

らに増大させることになりますし、せん妄の 発症要因には容易に是正できるものも多いの で、可能な限り原因検索を行い、必要に応じ て薬物による適切な鎮静を施すべきです。

本稿で述べたような対応がなされたなら, せん妄はあくまでコントロール可能な症状群 であると考えてよいでしょう.

また、特に終末期においては、せん妄によって患者の意思決定能力が損なわれる前に、最終手段としての薬物による鎮静(セデーション)の可否について、患者本人や家族とよく話合い、いわゆる advance directive(事前指示)を得ておくのが望ましい対応です。

「文献

- 一瀬邦弘,内山 真,田中邦明他:せん妄とは何か―臨床症状と発症の要因.臨床精神薬理 1:1231-1242.1998
- 2) Matsuoka Y, Miyake Y, Arakaki H et al: Clinical utility and validation of the Japanese version of Memorial Delirium Assessment Scale in a psychogeriatric inpatient setting. Gen Hosp Psychiatry 23: 36-40, 2001
- 3) 八田耕太郎, 佐伯俊成, 和田 健 他: "せん妄の治療指針". p. 54, 星和書店, 2005
- Schwartz TL, Masand PS: The role of atypical antipsychotics in the treatment of delirium. Psychosomatics 43: 171-174, 2002
- 5) Inouye SK: Delirium in older persons. N Engl J Med 354: 1157-1165, 2006
- 6) Breitbart W, Alici Y: Agitation and delirium at the end of life: "We couldn't manage him". JAMA 300: 2898-2910, 2008

88

がん治療レクチャー vol. 2 no. 3 2011

Psycho-Oncology

Psycho-Oncology 19: 545-552 (2010)

Published online 22 July 2009 in Wiley InterScience (www.interscience.wiley.com). DOI: 10.1002/pon.1606

Psychological distress related to patterns of family functioning among Japanese childhood cancer survivors and their parents

Shuichi Ozono^{1*}, Toshinari Saeki², Tomoyuki Mantani³, Akiko Ogata⁴, Hitoshi Okamura⁵, Shin-ichiro Nakagawa¹, Koichiro Ueda¹, Hiroko Inada¹ and Shigeto Yamawaki³

*Correspondence to: Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Kurume University School of Medicine, 67 Asahi-machi, Kurume City, Fukuoka 830-0011, Japan. E-mail: ohzono_shyuuichi@ kurume-uacip

Abstract

Objective: Family functioning appears to be a predictor of psychological distress among childhood cancer survivors and their family members; however, relatively little is known about patterns in those families that are psychologically at-risk. The purpose of this study was to identify distinct clusters of families that include childhood cancer survivors, and to evaluate differences between the clusters with respect to anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS).

Methods: Childhood cancer survivors and their parents (247 individuals: 88 adolescent cancer survivors, 87 mothers, and 72 fathers) completed self-report questionnaires. Perceptions of family functioning were assessed using the Family Relationship Index and its three dimensions (cohesiveness, expressiveness, and conflict), and individuals were classified into groups via a cluster analytic approach. State-trait anxiety, depression, and PTSS were assessed to all of the participants.

Results: The individuals were classified into three types: One cluster featured high cohesiveness, high expressiveness, and low conflict ('Supportive-type', n = 102); a second cluster featured low cohesiveness, low expressiveness, and high conflict ('Conflictive-type', n = 32); and a third cluster had moderate cohesiveness, moderate expressiveness, and moderate conflict ('Intermediate-type', n = 113). Among the three types, an analysis of variance revealed that 'Conflictive-type' members had the highest levels of PTSS. depression, and state-trait anxiety.

Conclusions: These findings suggest that perceptions of family functioning are related to psychological distress in family members of childhood cancer survivors. A family-focused intervention might be a useful approach to targeting emotional distress in these families, particularly for families with a 'Conflictive-type' family member.

Copyright © 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Keywords: childhood cancer survivor; family functioning; psychological distress; typology; late effects

Introduction

Received: 28 September 2008

Revised: 3 June 2009

Accepted: 3 June 2009

Medical advances in childhood cancer therapy have brought about a marked improvement in survival rates. In Japan, the 5-year survival rate for childhood cancer improved from 48% (in 1975–1984) to 68% (in 1985–1994) [1]. The growing numbers of adolescent and adult survivors require that we assess issues faced by survivors, and develop support plans to decrease the physical and psychological effects associated with cancer and its treatment. Increasingly, family members of survivors have to deal with difficulties in adjusting to living with a former cancer patient, including the possibility of late effects and recurrence [2–4].

Parents of childhood cancer patients face numerous stressful situations. Some of these situations include explaining the illness to their child, mastering the administration of a home-care treatment regimen, controlling their own emotions about the illness and survivorship, navigating an often complicated health-care system, and caring for well siblings, all while also carrying out other familial duties (employment, managing relationships with relatives, etc.) during periods of child sickness or hospitalization [5]. These activities are usually integrated into parents' daily routines, becoming a regular part of family life. Parents struggle with these activities, which can overwhelm them and threaten their mental health.

Copyright © 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd.

Department of Pediatrics and Child Health, Kurume University School of Medicine, Kurume City, Fukuoka, Japan

²Department of General Medicine, Hiroshima University Hospital, Hiroshima, Japan

³Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

⁴Faculty of Education and Culture, University of Miyazaki, Miyazaki, Japan

⁵Graduate School of Health Science, Hiroshima University, Hiroshima, Japan

Members of oncology units should view each family as an interactive system. Streisand [6] suggested that pediatric parenting stress and family functioning are important to assess when working with children who are being treated for cancer. Ozono [7] reported that impaired family 'potential for role sharing' was associated with severe posttraumatic stress in mothers of childhood cancer survivors. Family-based interventions should specifically target the needs of this population to make support available based on the assessment of family functioning [see [8] for models: [9] for instruments]. Relevant factors include family cohesiveness, emotional expressiveness, adaptability, communication, roles and adjustment to conflict. A typological approach to screen at-risk families based on family functioning has been studied in families of cancer patients in palliative care settings [10-13] and families with a breast cancer patient [14]. Family-focused intervention for bereaved families produced a moderate reduction in psychological distress 13 months after bereavement [15].

However, few reports have focused on families of children with cancer with a view to intervention. or developed criteria to identify psychologically at-risk families. The purpose of this study was to identify clusters of families with childhood cancer survivors based on their self-perceptions of family functioning. We examined the relationship between psychological distress (anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress symptoms (PTSS)) and specific dimensions of family functioning to identify predictors of dysfunctional families of cancer survivors. Ultimately, we hope that the findings from this study will contribute to developing interventions for reducing psychological distress and improving family functioning for those families who are psychologically at-risk.

Method

The participants came from the multisite investigation of the Hiroshima University Department of Psychiatry and Neurosciences. The participating sites were three general hospitals in urban areas located in western Japan: Hiroshima University Hospital (HU), Hiroshima Red Cross Hospital and Atomic-Bomb Survivors Hospital (RC), and Kurume University Hospital (KU) Department of Pediatrics. The study was approved by the Institutional Review Boards of all of the participating hospitals. All survivors and parents gave their written informed consent to participate

Procedure

When a survivor and his/her parent(s) visited the outpatient clinic, the pediatric oncologist provided the guardian and survivor with an outline describing

the purposes and protocol of the study. An interviewer met with the participants who agreed to participate. Questionnaires were handed or mailed to survivors, mothers, and fathers. Demographic and medical information was obtained. Socioeconomic status was calculated using the Hollingshead and Redlich [16] two-factor index of social position based on the demographic information provided by the parents. The participants completed the questionnaires at home and returned them by mail. Families who participated were financially compensated for their time (A book coupon).

Participants

Japanese pediatric cancer survivors who met the following criteria were identified from the tumor registry of each hospital, during the 15-month period from July 2003 to September 2004: (1) age of 12-20 years at the time of the investigation; (2) first cancer diagnosis at least 5 years prior to the interview, and off treatment for a minimum of 1 year; (3) the cancer was in remission; (4) the former patient was receiving regular medical follow-up as an outpatient; (5) the former patient's physical health was good enough for the patient to complete several questionnaires; and (6) Eastern Cooperative Oncology Group performance status of 0-2. Survivors of brain tumors were not included in this study, because potential cognitive complications might confound the questionnairebased assessment. The registries of Research on the Treatment of Specific Chronic Childhood Diseases identified 144 eligible patients at the three sites (65 at HU, 57 at KU, and 22 at RC).

Of the 144 eligible survivors, 89 (61.8%) participated. Of the non-participants, 14 did not return the questionnaires, 19 did not visit the outpatient clinic during the study's period, and 22 declined to participate. Of the participating families, one survivor declined to complete the questionnaires due to psychological burden, and 2 mothers and 17 fathers did not return the questionnaires. Therefore, the data were analyzed from 247 individuals (88 survivors, 87 mothers, and 72 fathers). A comparison of participants and non-participants revealed no significant differences between the survivors in terms of current age, age at diagnosis, gender, type of cancer, interval since the first diagnosis, medical late effects, and relapse.

Psychological measures completed by all participants

The Family Relationship Index (FRI) is a well-validated measure of an individual's perceptions of their family's functioning, using constructs such as interpersonal relationships and organizational structure [10–13]. The FRI is a 12-item, true–false response scale that originated as a short form of the Family Environment Scale [17,18]. The FRI is

Psycho-Oncology 19: 545-552 (2010)

DOI: 10.1002/pon

comprised of Cohesiveness, Conflict, and Expressiveness (thoughts and feelings) subscales. We chose the FRI because it is simple to use and is thus appropriate for screening, and it has been used clinically for family intervention with cancer patients in palliative care settings [15].

The State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) is a 40-item self-report instrument that measures anxiety symptoms that are either current (state) or chronic (related to personality trait) [19]. Higher scores indicate higher levels of anxiety. The STAI has demonstrated high internal consistency, as well as adequate construct and discriminative validity across diverse samples. Test-retest reliability is low for the State scale and high for the Trait scale, as would be theoretically predicted. The Japanese version of the STAI has satisfactory internal consistency [20].

The Impact of Event Scale—Revised (IES-R) is a 22-item self-report instrument that assesses three symptom clusters of PTSD: Intrusion, Avoidance, and Hyperarousal [21]. Symptoms are rated on five-point Likert scale for frequency of occurrence during the previous week. Higher scores indicate a higher frequency of PTSD symptoms. Participants were asked to focus on the survivor's cancer experience as the stressful event. The Japanese version of the IES-R [22] has high internal consistency (Cronbach $\alpha = 0.92-0.95$) and testretest reliability (Pearson $\gamma = 0.86$).

Psychological measures completed by parents only

The Zung Self-rating Depression Scale (SDS) is a 20-item four-point Likert scale self-report instrument that assesses depression [23]. The test-retest reliability of the SDS is 0.85. Higher scores indicate a higher degree of depression. Internal consistency studies have demonstrated an alpha coefficient of 0.73 for the test items in the Japanese version [24].

Psychological measures completed by survivors only

The Child Depression Inventory (CDI) consists of 27 items to assess commonly reported symptoms of depression that respondents might have experienced within the past 2 weeks [25]. Respondents choose one of three alternative statements for each symptom. Higher scores indicate higher levels of depression. The Japanese version of the CDI had satisfactory internal consistency (Cronbach $\alpha=0.83$) and 2-week test-retest reliability (Pearson $\gamma=0.86$) in the evaluation of third to sixth grade students (n=189) [26].

Statistical analysis

Group size

To estimate the power of the analyses, we adopted the GPOWER procedure [27], based on achieving a medium effect size of 0.50, an average of three members per family with a medium ($r_s = 0.30$) intercorrelation between family member responses. With a type I error of 0.05 (two-tailed), a group of 75 families would yield a power of 84% [28].

Cluster analysis

The FRI and its three subscales were used in a cluster analysis to categorize family perceptions among survivors and their parents. We had no prior assumptions regarding the number of clusters. Agglomerative hierarchical techniques were first applied for each participant as an individual cluster, and then couples were grouped with similar clusters until a single cluster was formed. To discriminate between clusters with different levels of family functioning, and to minimize variability within clusters, we adopted the Ward method [29] of agglomeration, with squared Euclidian distance solutions. This method typically performs well when clusters are not highly distinct, and when classification of all cases is desired. The agglomeration schedule and dendrogram were used to determine the number of clusters. Figure 1 shows the tree dendrogram. Visual observation suggested that the data supported either a three- or a fourcluster solution.

The second step determined whether a three- or a four-cluster solution was reliable. A K-means cluster analysis [29] was performed for the 247 individuals to control for the influence of the chosen method on the results. The K-means algorithm (a non-hierarchical method) requires determination of the number of clusters prior to the analysis, and can relocate individuals during the analysis to optimize homogeneity within clusters. In the third step, the correspondence between the Ward method and the K-means method was examined. Table 2 shows the cross-tabulation of three-cluster solutions using

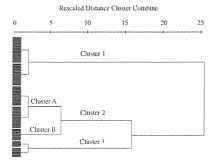


Figure 1. Dendrogram illustrating rescaled distances at which clusters were combined. Each line on the left side of this figure represents an individual participating in the study

the Ward and K-means solutions. Bold values in Table 2 indicate the correspondence between the two clustering methods. The overall correspondence rate between the methods was 89.1%. A four-cluster solution also showed a high correlation between the two clustering methods ($\gamma^2 = 587.9$, df = 9, p < 0.001); the overall correspondence rate was 91.9%.

In the fourth step, a one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) was performed on the data from the FRI and its three subscales. Although a high correlation was also found for the four-cluster solution, a Scheffe post hoc analysis found similarity between two clusters in the FRI total score [e.g. FRI total score Cluster A, mean 7.3, SD 1.0, and Cluster B, mean 6.6, SD 1.1 (p = 0.02)]. Merging these clusters kept the loss of data to a minimum because the configuration of these clusters was so similar. The three-cluster solution was therefore identified as providing the best representation of the data. Although prior research [30] recommended following a hierarchical clustering method with a non-hierarchical method, we adopted the results of the Ward analysis because the hierarchical model better conceptually corresponded to our data. The intraclass correlation coefficients, which illustrate the statistical relation between family members within clusters, were also

To characterize and further validate each of the clusters, we performed a series of ANOVAs, one for each cluster. We examined the three psychological variables (PTSS, anxiety, and depression) as external validators. Scheffe post hoc comparison tests [31] were applied to results where there were significant overall differences between groups.

We first analyzed individuals as the unit in the cluster analysis. Then a combined analysis based on the family as the unit was performed. This approach is theoretically appropriate because members within a family may not have similar perceptions. All analyses were performed using SPSS Base 11.5 J (SPSS, Chicago, IL).

Results

Characteristics of the study sample

Table 1 shows the demographic characteristics of survivors and their parents. The family' socioeconomic status was Î (2%), II (19%), III (64%), IV (13%), and V (2%). Most survivors were students, and only one had been married. All the participating fathers were married and employed.

The mean age of the 88 survivors was 16.2 years (SD = 2.2), and the mean age at first diagnosis was 5.4 years (SD = 3.8). The median length of illness from first diagnosis to the investigation was 10.8 vears (SD = 3.4). Slightly more of the survivors were Chi-square = 356.8. df = 4. b < 0.001.

female (55%). The survivors' diagnoses were acute lymphoblastic leukemia (52%), other leukemia (16%), malignant lymphoma (10%), infant neuroblastoma (12%), and other solid tumors (10%). Treatment methods included chemotherapy (100%), surgery (24%), cranial irradiation (44%), and stem cell transplantation (25%). Only 1 survivor was PS1. and the other 87 survivors were PS0. Sixty-four percent of the survivors had no medical late effects. while 22% had medical late effects without treatment, and 14% had medical late effects with treatment. Fourteen percent of the survivors experienced relapse at least once.

There was no statistical difference among survivors related to diagnosis, experience of surgery, cranial irradiation, stem cell transplantation, and anxiety or depression. Higher post-traumatic stress was found in survivors who had experienced relapse (Total IES-R: Mean 15.2, SD 10.4) compared with those who had not relapsed (Total IES-R: Mean 8.2, SD 10.2; p = 0.04 by t-test).

Table I. Demographic profile of survivor's families

	Family members						
	Survivors n = 88	Mothers n = 87	Fathers n = 72	Total n = 247			
Age (years) mean (SD) Work status (current, %)	16.2 (2.2)	43.8 (4.8)	47.1 (6.3)				
Employed	1 (1.1)	61 (70.1)	72 (100)	134			
Home duties	2 (2.3)	25 (28.7)		26			
Retired/pension		1 (1.1)		1			
Unemployed		_		0			
Student	83 (94.3)		******	83			
Others	2 (2.3)	-	-	3			
Marital Status (%)							
Married	1 (1.1)	80 (92.0)	72 (100)	153			
Separated/divorced		7 (8.0)	_	7			
Single	87 (98.9)			87			

Table 2. Cross-tabulation of three-cluster solutions using Ward's algorithm and a K-means algorithm and individual perceptions of family functioning within the 3-class structure

3-cluster solution	3-cluster	Total (N)			
K-means	Cluster I	Cluster 2	Cluster 3	` '	
Cluster I	102	19	0	121	
Cluster 2	0	86	0	86	
Cluster 3	0	8	32	40	
Total	102	113	32	247	
	Cluster I	Cluster 2	Cluster 3		
	'Supportive	'Intermediate	'Conflictive		
Membership (N)	type'	type'	type'		
Survivors	34	38	16	88	
Mother	36	41	10	87	
Father	32	34	6	72	
Total	102	113	32	247	

Psycho-Oncology 19: 545-552 (2010)

DOI: 10.1002/pon

Typology of individual perception of family functioning

We entered all the data sets (survivors and parents) into the analysis. The FRI total score, cohesiveness, expressiveness, and conflict dimensions played a significant role in the formation of clusters. As mentioned previously, a three-class family taxonomy was identified as the most distinct and relevant grouping. Membership of individuals in the three family clusters is shown in Table 2. Individuals in the three clusters did not differ significantly with respect to age at time of the investigation, time since first diagnosis, diagnosis, PS, medical late effects, socioeconomic status, and other sociodemographic variables.

Table 3 shows the structure of each cluster. The first type of family cluster, named the 'supportive' type (n = 102), was characterized by high cohesiveness, high expressiveness, and low conflict. Supportive family members who showed the highest FRI total score among the three clusters. The 'intermediate' type (n = 112) was characterized by moderate cohesiveness, moderate expressiveness, and moderate conflict. The 'conflictive' type (n = 32) was characterized by low cohesiveness. low expressiveness, and high conflict. Conflictive family members showed the lowest FRI total scores. Scheffe post hoc analyses identified significant differences between the clusters.

Differences in the psychological distress of family members within the family clusters are also shown in Table 3. For post-traumatic stress, the dysfunctional 'conflictive' type showed significantly higher scores than the 'supportive' type for the IES-R total score, hyperarousal, and avoidance. The 'conflictive' type also showed significantly higher scores than the 'intermediate' type for the IES-R total score, intrusion, hyperarousal, and avoidance. For survivors, lower CDI scores were found in the 'supportive' cluster than in the 'conflictive' cluster. The 'conflictive' cluster showed the highest SDS scores, and the 'supportive' cluster showed the lowest SDS scores (for parents). Finally, the 'supportive' cluster had the lowest STAI state and trait scores, and the 'conflictive' cluster had the highest STAI scores. However, the average score in each cluster was below the threshold in terms of symptoms for post-traumatic stress, depression, or state-trait anxiety.

Combined analysis of cluster relationship within a family unit

Figure 2 shows the analysis of the family as a unit based on a three-cluster solution. The group in the upper-left corner is well-functioning families, and the group in the lower-right corner is dysfunctional family units. Thirty-one family units (36%) showed a full-matched cluster within the family. Fifteen units (17%) revealed all members had 'supportivetype', and 14 units (16%) revealed all members had 'intermediate-type'. Two family units revealed all family members were 'conflictive-type', two family units had two 'conflictive-type' members, and 18 family units had one 'conflictive-type' member. A family unit of no-mother-participation had two 'conflictive-type' members.

Discussion

This study found that families of childhood cancer survivors could be classified according to their perceptions of family functioning. Cohesiveness, conflict, and expressiveness were found to be useful dimensions for differentiating between adaptive and maladaptive families. This constitutes an empirically derived typology of family functioning.

Table 3. Comparison of individual perceptions of family functioning within the 3-class structure, and psychological distress of members within the family types

					ANOVA	Intraclass Correlation	
Variables Mean (SD)	'Supportive type'	'Intermediate type'	'Conflictive type'	F-ratio	p-value	Scheffe	Coefficients
FRI-Total	10.5 (0.9)	7.3 (1.3)	3.3 (1.3)	544.4	< 0.001	a,b,c	0.43
FRI-Cohesiveness	3.7 (0.5)	3.0 (0.9)	1.8 (1.2)	68.9	< 0.001	a,b,c	0.44
FRI-Expressiveness	3.4 (0.8)	2.7 (1.1)	0.8 (0.8)	91.0	< 0.001	a,b,c	0.33
FRI-Conflict	0.6 (0.7)	2.4 (1.1)	3.4 (0.7)	158.1	< 0.001	a,b,c	0.52
IES-R Total	12.5 (11.8)	11.6 (10.7)	21.0 (18.1)	7.6	0.001	b,c	
IES-R Intrusion	4.7 (4.8)	4.3 (4.3)	6.8 (6.1)	3.2	0.041	с	
IES-R Hyperarousal	2.6 (3.2)	2.8 (3.3)	6.2 (5.1)	13.4	< 0.001	b.c	
IES-R Avoidance	5.1 (5.4)	4.5 (4.6)	8.1 (8.1)	5.5	0.004	b,c	
CDI (for survivors)	9.8 (6.0)	12.4 (5.8)	15.1 (7.7)	4.1	0.02	Ь	
SDS (for parents)	34.4 (7.6)	37.6 (7.1)	46.0 (6.4)	16.8	< 0.001	a,b,c	
STAI-S	37.4 (9.6)	41.1 (8.7)	48.9 (11.5)	18.5	< 0.001	a,b,c	
STAI-T	39.2 (9.5)	44.1 (9.7)	52.9 (10.0)	25.5	< 0.001	a,b,c	

p < 0.001 Scheffe post hoc comparisons indicate that: (a) the 'Supportive' and 'Intermediate' family types differ significantly; (b) the 'Supportive' and 'conflictive' family types differ significantly; (c) the 'Intermediate' and 'conflictive' family types differ significantly. FRI, Family Relationship Index; IES-R, Impact of Event Scale-Revised; CDI, Children's Depression Inventory; SDS, Self-rating Depression Scale; STAI, State-Trait Anxiety Inventory.

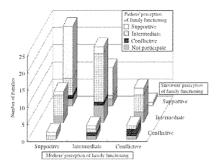


Figure 2. Three dimensional cumulative bar chart of survivor—mother—father triad (family as a unit/ N = 86) based on a three cluster solution of family functioning. Three families were excluded from analysis because the mother did not participate in two families and the survivor did not participate in I family

The most dysfunctional family cluster was characterized by high conflict, low cohesiveness, and low expressiveness; we called these family members 'conflictive'. In this study, 13% of individuals and 26% of families showed the highest level of conflict. The members of this type of family sometimes behave independently. They may become problematic for clinicians as the families may not be enthusiastic in coping with problems, do not want to share their concerns with others, and refuse to talk with family members at times. Their distress might resonate throughout the treatment system. These individuals showed the highest levels of depression, anxiety, and PTSS. In the context of the relationship between family functioning and post-traumatic stress, Pelcovitz [32] reported that PTSD symptoms of adolescent survivors were associated with chaotic family functioning. Brown [33] found a positive correlation between PTSD symptoms and family conflict among the mothers of survivors.

Cohesiveness is characteristic of families that are dealing well with their lives after cancer. Cohesiveness seems to be an indicator of an adaptive family, whose members support each other, honestly share their emotions, and behave with mutual caring. Little conflict is present, and family members overcome hardships, show sympathy, and are confident around issues of family intimacy. About two-fifths of the family members and 17% of units we assessed appeared to have these features, which we call the 'supportive' family. Relatively low levels of psychological distress were found in these families, and generally they did not need the help of psychological experts because of their high levels of internal support. In prior studies of family typologies of breast cancer survivors [14] and of cancer in the palliative stage [11,12], families with high cohesiveness showed the lowest levels psychological distress.

The third cluster of family members showed moderate cohesiveness, moderate expressiveness, and moderate levels of conflict. Total family functioning scores fell between those for the conflictive and supportive types, so we called these family members the 'intermediate type'. For parents, depression and anxiety were higher than in supportive families and lower than in conflictive families. However, these families showed levels of post-traumatic stress similar to the supportive families. Thus, intermediate family members faced some degree of psychological risk, whereas equivalent levels of distress were found in a certain domains in comparison to supportive members. Interestingly, in a prior study of families with cancer in palliative settings [11,12], the 'resolved conflict' type of family showed similar family functioning. One-fifth of the individuals assessed showed these characteristics in the prior study, and about half of the participants in our study were classified as the intermediate type. This discrepancy may be attributed to two factors. First, the settings were different; cancer in the palliative stage versus families with childhood cancer survivors. The participants in palliative care settings are usually older. When an individual grow older, s/he may learn how to manage family issues is a less conflictive manner. Second, there could be differences in the family system framework between Western countries and Japan. In Japan, the economic globalization of the post-war years pushed women into labor outside of the home and increased the prevalence of the nuclear family [34]. This promoted internal family closeness, as well as looseness in terms of reducing the time spent by the whole family together. In this type of family, conflictive ways of resolving family issues may enhance family closeness.

Analysis of the survivor-mother-father triad revealed that only 36% of family units would be

classified in the same cluster based on the common characteristics of all three family members. In other words, members of more than half of the families had different perceptions from each other. This is reasonable because the family unit is made up of members who are affected by internal power balances and different kinds of external social factors. In this study, if three members of a family can be conceivably placed in different clusters, then the family might be categorized based on the perception of family functioning of any member such as the worst functioning member. Moreover, 24 family units contained more than one 'conflictive-type' member. So there were indications for family intervention with these family units. This criterion is in accord with the clinical observation that a single family member may be the 'symptom bearer'. Kissane [15] found that family-focused grief intervention based on screening with the FRI facilitated reduction of psychological distress for dysfunctional families.

Specifying the optimal number of clusters was a major issue in the present study. This study adopted a four-step procedure and determined that a three-cluster solution appears to be optimal. There was relatively clear statistical evidence in support of the three-cluster solution. This solution was internally and externally validated on the basis of the high correlation between the WARD and K-means clustering solutions (Table 2), and the marked differences between the clusters found across the exogenous variables of anxiety, depression, and post-traumatic stress (Table 3). A prior study of families of breast cancer survivors [14] also adopted a three-cluster solution, using crossvalidation analysis. Breckenridge [35] argued that one of the more promising ways to identify an appropriate number of clusters is based on a replication and cross-validation procedure.

Limitations

The current study has several limitations. We recognize that our clusters did not consist of discrete families. This is a typical methodological issue in analyzing family data [30], and we considered our approach to be the best compromise. However, our approach excludes the recognition of specific family members' perceptions of functioning, as seen in the common clinical situation where a specific family member becomes the symptom bearer.

We selected the CDI to assess depression in survivors, although it has not yet been validated for the higher age range (18- to 20-year-old) or with a Japanese sample. While a different measure might have been more appropriate for that age range, we wanted the advantage of using the same measure for the total survivors group to make interclass comparisons based on perception of family functioning.

As our findings refer only to families of childhood cancer patients who were in remission for at least 5 years, they should not be generalized to patients at other stages of the disease. In our study, 61.8% of the eligible families completed the questionnaires, so the families who agreed to participate may have been in a better psychological state than those who did not participate. Although we found no difference in terms of survivors' demographic and medical variables between those families that participated and the non-participant parents' demographical profiles. So we were limited in assessing the parents' differences

It is possible that there were further biases because of the exclusion of patients younger than 12 years and older than 20 years. We believe that further studies are needed, focusing on other phases of family life events, including employment, proceeding to higher education, marriage, and so on.

Clinical implications

Our findings add to the understanding of families of childhood cancer survivors. Assessing family perceptions and psychological distress may lead to a better understanding of the relationship between family functioning and psychological distress. In terms of alleviating PTSS, the Surviving Cancer Competently Intervention Program (SCCIP) [36,37], which integrates cognitive behavioral and family therapy approaches, produces a significant reduction in intrusive and arousal symptoms, especially in fathers. In terms of decreasing depression and anxiety, problem-solving skills training [38] has substantial practical support for mothers, shortly following diagnosis. Thus, medical staff should expand the focus of support on cancer survivorship to include the family context. even though an original cancer episode may be in long-term remission. The regular practice of the 'family conference' would enable medical staff to bring the dynamics of the family system into relief, and could promote family cohesiveness. In the case of a conflictive or otherwise complicated family situation, referral to a social worker, psychologist or consultation liaison psychiatrist could be an option. Our findings with regard to family functioning reinforce recent theoretical work, and suggest that future work might focus on developing better intervention programs that are effective in the promotion of good communication and the reduction of psychological distress in the families of childhood cancer survivors.

Acknowledgements

This research was funded in part by a Grant-in-Aid for Cancer Research (11-2) from the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare.

552 S. Ozono et al.

Ethical Considerations: This study complied with all local and ethical guidelines and accepted ethical committee approval from all institutions involved in this study.

References

- 1. Ajiki W, Tsukuma H, Oshima A. Survival rates of childhood cancer patients in Osaka, Japan, Jpn J Clin Oncol 2004:34:50-54
- 2. Oeffinger KC, Mertens AC, Sklar CA et al. Chronic health conditions in adult survivors of childhood cancer. N Engl J Med 2006;355:1572-1582.
- 3. Vance Y. Eiser C. Caring for a child with cancer-a systematic review. Pediatr Blood Cancer 2004;42:249-253.
- 4. Mitchell W, Clarke S, Sloper P. Care and support needs of children and young people with cancer and their parents. Psycho-Oncology 2006:15:805-816.
- 5. Yantzi N, Rosenberg MW, Burke SO et al. The impacts of distance to hospital on families with a child with a chronic condition. Soc Sci Med 2001;52:1777-1791.
- 6. Streisand R. Kazak A. Tercyak K. Pediatric-specific parenting stress and family functioning in parents of children treated for cancer. Child Health Care 2003:32:245-256.
- 7. Ozono S, Saeki T, Mantani T et al. Factors related to posttraumatic stress in adolescent survivors of childhood cancer and their parents. Support Care Cancer
- 8. Grotevant HD, Carlson CI. Family Assessment. A Guide to Methods and Measures. Guilford Press: London,
- 9. Gurman AS, Kniskern DP. Handbook of Family Therapy (2nd edn). Brunner/Mazel: New York, 1991.
- 10. Kissane DW, Bloch S, Burns WI et al. Psychological morbidity in the families of patients with cancer. Psycho-Oncology 1994;3:47-56.
- 11. Kissane DW, Bloch S, Burns WI et al. Perceptions of family functioning and cancer. Psycho-Oncology 1994;
- 12. Kissane DW, Bloch S, Dowe DL et al. The Melbourne Family Grief Study, I: perceptions of family functioning in bereavement. Am J Psychiatry 1996;153:650-658.
- 13. Kissane DW, Bloch S, Onghena P et al. The Melbourne Family Grief Study, II: Psychosocial morbidity and grief in bereaved families. Am J Psychiatry 1996;153:
- 14. Ozono S, Saeki T, Inoue S et al. Family functioning and psychological distress among Japanese breast cancer patients and families. Support Care Cancer 2005;13:
- 15. Kissane DW, McKenzie M, Bloch S et al. Family focused grief therapy: a randomized, controlled trial in palliative care and bereavement. Am J Psychiatry 2006;163:1208-1218.
- 16. Hollingshead AB. Two Factor Index of Social Position Yale University, Department of Sociology: New Haven,
- 17. Moos RH, Moos BS. Family Environment Scale Manual. Consulting Psychologists Press: Palo Alto, CA, 1981.
- 18. Noguchi Y, Saito M, Tezuka I et al. Family Environment Scale (FES) Japanese version: translation and statistical assessment, Kazoku Rvoho Kenkvu 1991:8:147-158.
- 19. Spielberger CD, Gorsuch RL, Lushene RE. STAI Manual. Consulting Psychologist Press: Palo Alto, CA, 1970.

- 20. Nakazato K. Mizuguchi T. Development and validation of Japanese version of state-trait anxiety inventory-a study with female subjects. Shinshin Igaku 1982;22:
- 21. Weiss DS, Marmar CR. The impact of event scalerevised. In Assessing Psychological Trauma and PTSD: A Practitioner's Handbook, Wilson JP, Keane TM (eds). Guilford Press: New York, 1997; 399-411.
- 22. Asukai N. Kato H. Kawamura N et al. Reliability and validity of the Japanese-language version of the impact of event scale-revised (IES-R-J); four studies of different traumatic events. J Nerv Ment Dis 2002;190:175-182.
- 23. Zung WW. A self-rating depression scale. Arch Gen Psychiatry 1965;12:63-70.
- 24. Fukuda K, Kobayashi S. A study on a self-rating depression scale. Shinkeigaku Zassi 1973;75:673-679.
- 25. Koyacs M. The Children's Depression, Inventory (CDI). Psychopharmacol Bull 1985;21:995-998.
- 26. Murata T, Tsutsumi R, Sarada Y et al. The Validity and Reliability of the Children's Depression Inventory-Japanese Version (CDI-JV). Kyushu Shinkei Seishin Igaku 1992;38:42-47.
- 27. Erdfelder E, Faul F. GPOWER: a general power analysis program. Behav Res Methods Instrum Comput 1996-28-1--11
- 28. Bird KD, Hall W. Statistical power in psychiatric research. Aust N Z J Psychiatry 1986;20:189-200.
- 29. Everitt BS, Hierarchical cluster techniques, In Cluster Analysis, Everitt BS (ed.). Edward Arnold: London, 1993: 55-89
- 30. Mandara J. The typological approach in child and family psychology: a review of theory, methods, and research. Clin Child Fam Psychol Rev 2003;6:129-146.
- 31. Hall W, Bird KD. Simultaneous multiple comparison procedures in psychiatric research. Aust N Z J Psychiatry 1986:20:46-54
- 32. Pelcovitz D, Libov BG, Mandel F et al. Posttraumatic stress disorder and family functioning in adolescent cancer. J Trauma Stress 1998;11:205-221
- 33. Brown RT, Madan-Swain A, Lambert R, Posttraumatic stress symptoms in adolescent survivors of childhood cancer and their mothers. J Trauma Stress 2003;16:
- 34. Ochiai E. The truth about the nuclearization of the family. The Japanese Family System in Transition. A Sociological Analysis of family Change in Postwar Japan. LCTB International Library Foundation: Tokyo, 1997;
- 35. Breckenridge JN. Validating cluster analysis: consistent replication and symmetry. Multivariate Behav Res 2000;35:261-285.
- 36. Kazak AE, Simms S, Barakat L et al. Surviving cancer competently intervention program (SCCIP): a cognitivebehavioral and family therapy intervention for adolescent survivors of childhood cancer and their families. Fam Process 1999;38:175-191.
- 37. Kazak AE, Alderfer MA, Streisand R et al. Treatment of posttraumatic stress symptoms in adolescent survivors of childhood cancer and their families: a randomized clinical trial. J Fam Psychol 2004;18:493-504.
- 38. Sahler OJ, Fairclough DL, Phipps S et al. Using problem-solving skills training to reduce negative affectivity in mothers of children with newly diagnosed cancer; report of a multisite randomized trial. J Consult Clin Psychol 2005;73:272-283.

Copyright @ 2009 John Wiley & Sons, Ltd. Psycho-Oncology 19: 545-552 (2010) DOI: 10.1002/pon



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Arrhythmia/Electrophysiology

Report From J-PULSE Multicenter Registry of Patients With Shock-Resistant Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest **Treated With Nifekalant Hydrochloride**

Satoshi Yasuda, MD; Hirotaka Sawano, MD; Hiroshi Hazui, MD; Isao Ukai, MD; Hirovuki Yokovama, MD; Junko Ohashi, MD; Kazuhiro Sase, MD; Akiko Kada, PhD: Hiroshi Nonogi, MD on behalf of the J-PULSE Investigators

Background: Nifekalant hydrochloride (NIF) is an intravenous class-III antiarrhythmic agent that purely blocks the K+-channel without inhibiting \(\beta\)-adrenergic receptors. The present study was designed to investigate the feasibility of NIF as a life-saying therapy for out-of-hospital ventricular fibrillation (VF).

Methods and Results: The Japanese Population-based Utstein-style study with basic and advanced Life Support Education study was a multi-center registry study with 4 participating institutes located at the northern urban area of Osaka, Japan. Eligible patients were those treated with NIF because of out-of-hospital VF refractory to 3 or more precordial shocks and intravenous epinephrine. Between February 2006 and February 2007, 17 patients were enrolled for the study. The time from a call for emergency medical service to the first shock was 12 (6-26) min. The time from the first shock to the NIF administration was 25.5 (9-264) min and the usage dose of NIF was 25 (15-210) mg. When excluding 3 patients in whom percutaneous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation was applied before NIF administration, the rate of return of spontaneous circulation was 86% and the rate of admission alive to the hospital was 79%. One patient developed torsade de pointes

Conclusions: Intravenous administration of NIF seems to be feasible as a potential therapy for advanced cardiac life-support in patients with out-of-hospital VF, and therefore further study is warranted. (Circ J 2010; 74: 2308-2313)

Key Words: Advanced life support; Anti-arrhythmic drugs/therapy; Cardiac arrest; Defibrillation; Ventricular

udden cardiac death is a major clinical problem, causing 300,000 to 400,000 deaths annually and 63% of all cardiac deaths in USA. Rapid defibrillation for ventricular fibrillation (VF) or pulseless ventricular tachycardia (VT) is the most crucial intervention to improve survival after cardiac arrest. Amiodarone is being used for the acute treatment of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest because it was shown to be effective for shock-resistant VF in the ARREST and ALIVE trials.2,3

Editorial p 2285

Nifekalant hydrochloride (NIF) is a class-III antiarrhythmic

agent having a pirimidinedione structure with the selective inhibition of the rapid component of the delayed rectifier K+ current (IKr).4.5 The major adverse effect of NIF is proarrhythmic torsade de pointes (TdP).6 As class-III antiarrhythmic agents, NIF and amiodarone are similar but they do have some differences. NIF is characterized as a pure K+ channel blocker with a minimal negative inotropic effect. 7,8 Although amiodarone has various pharmacological actions, negative inotropic and chronotropic effects via a β-receptor, Na+- and Ca2+-channel blocking action seems to be disadvantageous. particularly when amiodarone is administered rapidly to a depressed heart.9 In the ARREST trial, blood pressure was lower and pressor treatment was required more in amioda-

Received October 7, 2009; revised manuscript received July 12, 2010; accepted July 13, 2010; released online September 18, 2010 Time for primary review: 14 days

National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Suita (S.Y., H.Y., J.O., A.K., H.N.); Saiseikai Senri Hospital, Senri Critical Care Medical Center, Suita (H.S.); Osaka Mishima Emergency and Critical Care Center, Takatsuki (H.H.); Osaka University Hospital Trauma and Acute Critical Care Center, Suita (I.U.); and Juntendo University Medical School, Tokyo (K.S.), Japan

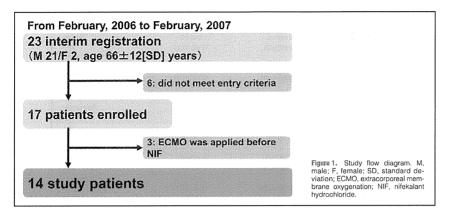
Current address of S.Y. and J.O.: Tohoku University Graduate School of Medicine, Sendai,

Mailing address: Hiroshi Nonogi, MD, Division of Cardiology, Department of Medicine, National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, 5-7-1 Fujishiro-dai, Suita 565-8565, Japan. E-mail: hnonogi@hsp.ncvc.go.jp

ISSN-1346-9843 doi:10.1253/circj.CJ-09-0759

All rights are reserved to the Japanese Circulation Society. For permissions, please e-mail: cj@j-circ.or.jp

Circulation Journal Vol.74, November 2010



rone recipients.² Moreover, NIF decreases the defibrillation threshold, 10 whereas amiodarone does not. 11

On the basis of these unique features of NIF, the present study was designed to investigate the feasibility of NIF as a life-saving therapy to defibrillation for victims of out-ofhospital cardiac arrest.

Methods

Study Design

The J-PULSE (Japanese Population-based Ustein-style study with basic and advanced Life Support Education) study was a multi-center registry study with 4 participating institutes located at the northern urban area of Osaka, Japan; National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, Senri Critical Care Medical Center, Mishima Emergency and Critical Care Center, and Osaka University Hospital Trauma and Acute Critical Care

Eligible patients were those treated with NIF because they were adults with electrocardiographically documented out-ofhospital VF, not due to trauma, drowning and acute airway obstruction, or other cardiac rhythms that converted to VF. and because the VF was resistant to 3 counter-shocks, at least I dose of intravenous epinephrine, and fourth defibrillator shock. Therapy using NIF did not include the general advice of the Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care to administer amiodarone, 12 but instead was used as a replacement for this guideline. NIF was intravenously administered at the dose of 0.15-0.30 mg/kg body weight and then further direct counter-shock was delivered. If VF persisted after further shocks, NIF was additionally used at the dose of 0.15-0.30 mg/kg body weight, and attempts at resuscitation. Percutaneous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO)13 was applied for hemodynamic failure when patients were in refractory cardiac arrest, defined as an absence of return to spontaneous circulation after continuous cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) or in refractory shock, defined as shock not responding to optimal conventional treatment.

This study was approved by the Institutional Review Board, including its provisions for waiver of informed consent. If the patients died, the informed consent was obtained from

the family.

Data Recording

Pre-hospital data of the patients' course were prospectively obtained from the ambulance call report in the Utstein-style, ¹⁴ including sex, age, initial cardiac rhythm, time course of resuscitation, type of bystander-initiated CPR, return of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) and hospital admission. The times of emergency medical services (EMSs) call receipt and arrival of ambulance car at the scene of cardiac arrest were recorded automatically at EMS center. Data were also obtained from hospital charts, including the prevalence of adverse events of TdP.

Data Analysis

The endpoint in the present study was survival to admission to the hospital. Thus, patients who died in the emergency room were not considered to have been admitted. The endpoint also included ROSC after administration of NIF, which was defined as the documented presence of a measurable pulse and blood pressure. The relationship of clinical and therapeutic variables to survival and ROSC were determined with Fisher's exact test. A value of P<0.05 was considered to be statistically significant.

Results

Between February 2006 and February 2007, 23 patients (M 21/F 2, age 66£12 years) were interim registered. From 4 participating institutes (overall annual number of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest, 478; victims of cardiac origin, 173), 15, 5, 2 and 1 patients were enrolled, respectively. Among them, 2 patients did not give informed consent and 4 patients did not meet the entry criteria. Finally, 17 patients (M/F 15/2; median age (range) 68 (46–89) years) were studied in the present study (Figure 1). Initial electrocardiogram (ECG) rhythm was VF in 13 patients (76%) and asystole in the remaining 4 patients. A total of 12 patients (71%) were witnessed by a bystander, and 7 patients (41%) received bystander CPR by a witness. A doctor car was used in 11 patients (65%), and ECMO was used in 13 patients (76%).

	Death (min)	Survived	Survived	Survived	Survived	83	113	Survived	Survived	Survived	Survived	381	Survived	Survived	Survived	2,144	Survived	Survived
	ROSC (min)	33	57	42 \$	50		73	53	93	EN EN	40	ì	52	88	56		129	41
	ECMO (min)		75	1.	25	1:	ı	29	61	244	40	54	25	5	54	r	23	4
	MIF (min)	31	20	63	22	61	49	45	32	88	28	52	35	58	32	283	22	49
	No. of DC after hosp. arrival	2	3	2	3	2	2	9	3	4	2	4	2	ო	2	2	8	10
		30	50	40	34	63	83	4	64	7	28	56	53	34	26	103	47	38
	First DC . at hosp. (min)	6	3	4	e	9	ω	4	9	227	cv.	വ		m	ı,	2	4	
	Arrival at hosp. (min)	28	48	37	31	22	99	58	51	43	22	32	37	28	43	38	54	56
	Use of Epi	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	ı	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+
	No. of DC before hosp. arrival	ത	9	80	4	7	F	7	ις	ហ	-	4	ເດ	'n	4	4	0	1
	Arrival of Dr. Car (min) h		ı		13	13	21	- 11	53	23	œ	13	13	80	F	1	ı	f
	First DC by EMS (min)	9	12	2	7	56	14	o	6	g	19	8	14	g	10	19	ı	56
	Arrival of EMS at the scene of collapse (min)	4	6	5	4	4	7	9	9	ო	8	4	ဗ	4	9	7	4	17 + - 76 M Asyst NW 7 26 - 1 + 26 38 10 49 41 41 Survive
	EMS call from collapse (min)	2-	ŋ	Τ	Š	0	Š	₩.	0	0	Š	Т	0	Š	N.	۲-	-22	ΜN
	Initial ECG rhythm	۲×	٩٧	۸Ł	٧k	Asyst	Asyst	٧F	٧F	٧Ł	۲ ۲	٧Ł	٧F	٧F	٩	٧k	Asyst	Asyst
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Sex	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	ш	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	Σ	u.	Σ	Σ
	Age (years)	63	89	192	92	46	88	24	64	81	26	74	72	, 	9	78	49	76
200000000000000000000000000000000000000	Dr. Car	1	I		+	*	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	+	·	ı	
	NIF following ECMO	1	ŧ	1	1		ı	ı	1	Î	1	i	1		ı	+	+	+
	£	-	7	က	4	'n	9	^	80	6	10	=	12	13	4	12	16	17

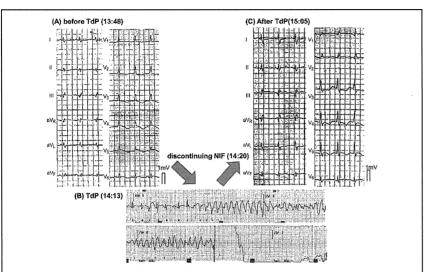
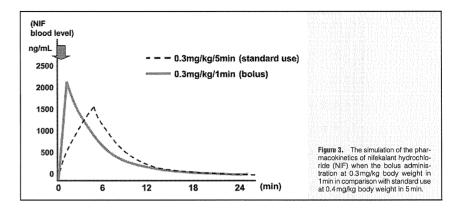


Figure 2. A 76 year-old male patient who survived from out-of-hospital cardiac arrest (Case 3 presented in Table 1). After 15 mg nifekalant hydrochloride (NIF) was intravenously administered, direct counter-shock successfully terminated ventricular fibrillation. Electrocardiogram (ECG) recorded at 13:48, approximately 1h after ROSC, shows that corrected OT interval (OTc) prolonged to 650 ms (A). At 14:13, proarrhythmic torsade de pointes (TdP) developed (B). The continuous infusion of 0.18 mg/kg body weight/h nifekalant hydrochloride was discontinued at 14:20. ECG recorded at 15:05 shows that QTc shortened to 550 ms (C).

B. H	All (n=17)	Exclude ECMO before NIF (n=14)				
Patients	Survival, n (%)	Survival, n (%)	ROSC, n (%)			
Age						
65 years≤	7/10 (70.0)	6/8 (75.0)	7/8 (87.5)			
<64 years	6/7 (85.7)	5/6 (83.3)	5/6 (83.3)			
Gender						
Female	1/2 (50.0)	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)			
Male	12/15 (80.0)	10/13 (76.9)	11/13 (84.6)			
Initial cardiac rhythm						
VF	11/13 (84.6)	11/12 (91.7)	11/12 (91.7)			
Not VF	2/4 (50.0)	0/2 (0)	1/2 (50.0)			
By-stander CPR						
Yes	4/7 (57.1)	3/5 (60.0)	4/5 (80.0)			
No	9/10 (90.0)	8/9 (88.9)	8/9 (88.9)			
NIF dose						
25-210 mg	7/8 (87.5)	6/7 (85.7)	6/7 (85,7)			
1025 mg	6/9 (66.7)	5/7 (71.4)	6/7 (85.7)			
Epinephrine						
Use	12/16 (75.0)	10/13 (76.9)	11/13 (84.6)			
No use	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)	1/1 (100)			
ECMO						
Use	11/13 (84.6)	9/10 (90.0)	9/10 (90.0)			
No use	2/4 (50.0)	2/4 (50.0)	3/4 (75.0)			

CPR, cardiopulmonary resuscitation. Other abbreviations see in Table 1. *Survival to admission to the hospital.

Circulation Journal Vol.74, November 2010



The characteristics and the time interval from the EMS call in individual patients were summarized in Table 1. The median time from a call for EMS to the first shock was 12 (6–26) min. In particular, in patients who were witnessed by a bystander, the median time from the collapse to the EMS call was 1 min. The median time from the first shock to the NIF administration was 25.5 (9–264) min and the median usage dose of NIF was 25 (15–210) mg.

When excluding 3 patients in whom ECMO was applied before NIF administration (Figure 1), the rate of ROSC was 86% (n=12 out of 14 patients) and the rate of admission alive to the hospital was 79% (n=11 out of 14 patients). The time from NIF administration to ROSC was within 10 min in 3 patients, 10 to 30 min in 6 patients and over 30 min in 3 patients, respectively (median: 20 min). One ROSC patient died in the emergency room and were not admitted to the hospital. One patient developed TdP (7%), which was transiently induced and disappeared after discontinuing the administration of NIF (Figure 2).

We then determined the relationship of clinical and therapeutic variables to ROSC and admission alive (Table 2). The rate of admission alive to the hospital was 91.7% in patients in whom initial ECG rhythm was VF, whereas it was 0% in those in whom initial ECG rhythm was systole (P=0.033). The ROSC rate was 91.7% in patients in whom initial ECG rhythm was VF, whereas it was 50% in those in whom initial ECG rhythm was vF, whereas it was 50% in those in whom initial ECG rhythm was saystole (P=0.275). Between patients with and without ECMO, 90% vs without ECMO, 50%) and the ROSC rate (with ECMO, 90% vs without ECMO, 75%) did not differ in the present study.

Discussion

The major finding of the present multicenter registry study is that the ROSC rate and the rate of admission alive to the hospital in out-of-hospital VF patients treated with NIF was high, 86% and 79%, respectively.

NIF for Out-of-Hospital Cardiac Arrest

According to the Guidelines for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care, 12 intravenous amiodarone should be considered for VF or pulseless VT patients after 3 unsuccessful direct counter-shocks. However, amiodarone was not commercially available until June, 2007 in Japan. Therefore, as alternative for amiodarone, the present study was designed to investigate the feasibility of NIF as a life-saving therapy to defibrillation for victims of out-of-hospital cardiac arrest.

NIF has several advantageous characteristics particularly for emergency care. First, NIF is easily soluble and applicable to secure golden time for resuscitation. Second, its half life is relatively short (T1/2\beta, 1.53\pm 0.23 h),\beta achieving rapid action and clearance. Third, NIF has only a small cardiac depressant effect and might improve the defibrillation threshold. Fourth, an extracardiac adverse event is not usual.

We previously reported that the intravenous administration of NIF was useful in the emergency treatment of inhibiting drug-refractory VT/VF in high-risk patients, including those with extensive anterior acute myocardial infarction and those who had been already treated with oral amiodarone, oral sotalol, and/or implantable cardioverter defbrillator. However, there have been few single center studies regarding the effect of NIF on patients with shock-resistant, out-ofhospital VF. The rate of admission alive to the hospital was 67% (37 survivors of 55 patients treated with NIF). 15 which was comparable with the present results, where the data were collected from 4 established emergency departments. However, over 20 min spent until NIF was administered following the first shock. When considering the characteristics unique of NIF that decreases the defibrillation threshold. 10 the earlier NIF can be used in the course of cardiac arrest, the greater is the likelihood of at least acute survival.

While proarrhythmic properties of amiodarone are relatively minor as demonstrated in the previous studies, ¹⁶ proarrhythmic TdP is the major adverse effect of NIF. ^{6,17} However, as reported in the previous single center study, the occurrence of TdP was 5% (1 of 21 patients treated with NIF), ¹⁸ as low as the present result. The previous study demonstrated that the sensitivity of IKr channels could be modified by its genetic polymorphism or surroundings such as catecholamine, potassium, and pH. ¹⁹

In the present study, the median usage dose of NIF was 25 mg. If a patient's body weight is 60-70 kg, the standard ini-

Nifekalant for Patients With OHCA

tial dose should be ~20 mg, 0.3 mg/kg body weight. Figure 3 shows the simulation of the pharmacokinetics of NIF when the bolus administration at 0.3 mg/kg body weight was performed in a minute in healthy subjects (unpublished data). In this compartment model, the blood concentration of NIF appears to be comparable with that following the standard administration at 0.3 mg/kg body weight/5 min. Although the blood concentration could peak within 10 min in this simulation, it often took 10 to 30 min to recover spontaneous circulation in the present collapsed patients with limited cardiac output by closed chest massage.²⁰

Study Limitations

Several limitations of the present study should be mentioned. First, the small number of patients precludes any firm conclusion in this setting designed as a pilot study. Further larger clinical studies with a blinded, randomized design are required. However, resuscitation for out-of-hospital cardiac arrest patients is always critical and is a race against time. It is therefore difficult to explain the study design and its process (eg, blindness and randomization) to potential trial participants. Second, the prognosis after the admission, especially the survival to hospital discharge, was not presented. Third, since intended as a pilot study of various critically ill patients, the present data did not include type of disease. cardiac function (after ROSC or coronary intervention, or under percutaneous ECMO support), serum K+ and pH concentrations. Fourth, in the recent intensive strategy of the emergency medicine,21-24 it seems to be hard to distinguish the pharmacological effect of NIF from the mechanical effect of percutaneous ECMO (with the adjunctive therapeutic hypothermia) on CPR.

Conclusions

The present findings indicate that intravenous administration of NIF seems to be feasible as a potential life-saving therapy for advanced cardiac life-support in patients with out-of-hospital VF and therefore further study is warranted.

Acknowledgements

The authors' works were supported in part by the grants from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology, Tokyo, Japan.

Role of Funding Source

This study was supported by a Grant-in-Aid for Health and Labour Science Research Grants (H16-Shinkin-02) from the Japanese Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare.

Conflict of Interest

None

References

- Nichol G, Rumsfeld J, Eigel B, Abella BS, Labarthe D. Hong Y, et al. Essential features of designating out-of-hospital cardiac arrest as a reportable event: A scientific statement from the American Heart Association Emergency Cardiovascular Care Committee; Council on Cardiopulmonary, Perioperative, and Critical Care: Council on Cardiovascular Nursing; Council on Clinical Cardiology; and Quality of Care and Outcomes Research Interdisciplinary Working Group. Circulation 2008; 117: 2299 –2308.
- Kudenchuk PJ, Cobb LA, Copass MK, Cummins RO, Doherty AM, Fahrenbruch CE, et al. Amiodarone for resuscitation after out-ofhospital cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation. N Engl J Med 1999; 341: 871–878.

- Dorian P, Cass D, Schwartz B, Cooper R, Gelaznikas R, Barr A. Amiodarone as compared with lidocaine for shock-resistant ventricular fibrillation. N Engl J Med 2002; 346: 884–890.
- Ishii M, Kamiya J, Hashimoto K. Cellular electrophysiological effects of M8-551, a new class III antiarrhythmic agent. Drug Dev Res 1995; 35: 61-68.
- Oyabe H, Sano H. Pharmacological and clinical profile of nifekalant (shinbit^(R) injection), a class III antiarrhythmic drug. Folia Pharmacol Jpn 2003; 119: 103-109.
- Ohashi J, Yasuda S, Miyazaki S, Shimizu W, Morii I, Kurita T, et al. Prevention of life-threatening ventricular tachyarrhythmia by a novel and pure class-III agent, nifekalant hydrochloride. J Cardiovasc Pharmacol 2006; 48: 274–279.
- Kondoh K, Hashimoto H, Nishiyama H, Umemura K, Ozaki T, Uematsu T, et al. Efect of MS-551, a new class III antiarrhythmic drug on programmed stimulation-induced ventricular arrhythmias, electrophysiology, and hemodynamics in a canine myocardial infarction model. J Cardioves Pharmacol 1994; 23: 674-680.
- Sen L. Cui G, Sakaguchi Y, Singh BN. Electrophysiological effects of MS-551, a new Class III agent: Comparison with dl-sotalol in dogs. J Pharmacol Exp Ther 1998; 285: 687-694.
- Sugiyama A, Satoh Y, Hashimoto K. Acute electropharmacological effects of intravenously administerd amiodarone assessed in the In Vivo canine model. *Jpn J Pharmacol* 2001; 87: 74–82.
- Murakawa Y, Yamashita T, Kanese Y, Omata M. Can a class III antiarrhythmic drug improve electrical defibrillation efficacy during ventricular fibrillation? J Am Coll Cardiol 1997; 29: 688-692.
- Huang J, Skinner JL, Rogers JM, Smith WM, Holman WL, Ideker RE. The effects of acute and chronic amiodarone on activation patterns and defibrillation threshold during ventricular fibrillation in dogs. J Am Coll Cardiol 2002; 40: 375–383.
- Guidelines 2005 for Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation and Emergency Cardiovascular Care. Part 7: Section 3: Management of Symptomatic Bradycardia and Tachycardia. The American Heart Association in collaboration with the international liaison committee on resuscitation. Creculation 2005; 112: 67-77.
- Asaumi Y, Yasuda S, Morii I, Kakuchi H, Otsuka Y, Kawamura A, et al. Favourable clinical outcome in patients with cardiogenic shock due to fulminant myocarditis supported by percutaneous extracorporeal membrane oxygenation. Fur. Heart. 17005. 26: 2185–2192.
- poreal membrane oxygenation. Eur Heart J 2005; 26: 2185–2192.
 Hvami T, Kawamura T, Hiraide A, Berg RA, Hayashi Y, Nishiuchi T, et al. Effectiveness of bystander-initiated cardiae-only resuscitation for patients with out-of-hospital cardiae arrest. Circulation 2007: 116: 2900–2907.
- Tahara Y, Kimura K, Kosuge M, Ebina T, Sumita S, Hibi K, et al. Comparison of nifekalant and lidocaine for the treatment of shock-refractory ventricular fibrillation. Circ J 2006; 70: 442-446.
- Connolly SJ. Evidence-based analysis of amiodarone efficacy and safety. Circulation 1999; 100: 2025–2034.
- Yusu S, Ikeda T, Mera H, Miyakoshi M, Miwa Y, Abe A, et al. Effects of intravenous nifekalant as a lifesaving drug for severe ventricular tachyarrhythmias complicating acute coronary syndrome. Circ. J. 2009; 73: 2021 – 2028.
- Yoshioka K, Amino M, Morita S, Nakagawa Y, Usui K, Sugimoto A, et al. Can nifekalant hydrochloride be used as a first-line drug for cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA)?: Comparative study of out-ofhospital CPA with acidosis and in-hospital CPA without acidosis. Circ J 2006; 70: 21–20.
- Cheng JH, Kodama I. Two components of delayed rectifier K* current in heart: Molecular basis, functional diversity, and contribution to repolarization. Acta Pharmacol 2004; 25: 137–145.
- Jackson RE, Freeman SB. Hemodynamics of cardiac massage. *Emerg Med Clin North Am* 1983; 1: 501-513.
- Chen YS, Lin JW, Yu HY, Ko WJ, Jerng JS, Chang WT, et al. Cardiopulmonary resuscitation with assisted extracorporeal lifesupport versus conventional cardiopulmonary resuscitation in adults with in-hospital cardiac arrest: An observational study and propensity analysis. *Lancet* 2008; 372: 554-561.
- Aoyama N, Imai H, Kono K, Kato S, Fukuda N, Kurosawa T, et al. Patient selection and therapeutic strategy for emergency percutaneous cardiopulmonary system in cardiopulmonary arrest patients. Circ J 2009; 73: 1416–1422.
- Takeuchi I, Takehana H, Satoh D, Fukaya H, Tamura Y, Nishi M, et al. Effect of hypothermia therapy after outpatient cardiac arrest due to ventricular fibrillation. Circ J 2009; 73: 1877–1880.
- Hanada H, Okumura K. From 4-links to 5-links of "chain of survival". Post-resuscitation care is critical for good neurological recovery. Circ J 2009; 73: 1797–1798.

Circulation Journal Vol.74, November 2010

Prevalence and Persistence of Depression in Patients with Implantable Cardioverter Defibrillator: A 2-year Longitudinal Study

TSUYOSHI SUZUKI, M.D.,* TSUYOSHI SHIGA, M.D.,* KAZUE KUWAHARA, M.D.,*,† SAYAKA KOBAYASHI, M.A.,† SHINICHI SUZUKI, Ph.D.,‡ KATSUJI NISHIMURA, M.D.,† ATSUSHI SUZUKI, M.D.,* KOICHIRO EJIMA, M.D.,* TETSUYUKI MANAKA, M.D.,* MORIO SHODA, M.D.,* JUN ISHIGOOKA, M.D.,† HIROSHI KASANUKI, M.D.,§ and NOBUHISA HAGIWARA, M.D.,*

From the *Department of Cardiology, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan; †Department of Psychiatry, Tokyo Women's Medical University, Tokyo, Japan; ‡Faculty of Human Sciences, Waseda University, Tokorozawa, Japan; and §Faculty of Science and Engineering, Waseda University, Tokyo, Japan

Background: It is unclear whether depression persists in patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillators (ICDs). We evaluated the prevalence and persistence of depression in ICD patients over a 2-year period.

Methods: The study included 90 consecutively hospitalized patients. Patients underlying heart disease was 24% coronary artery disease, 29% idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy, 24% hypertrophic cardiomyopathy, 13% idiopathic VF/long QT syndrome and miscellaneous conditions 11%. A secondary indication for ICD implantation was present in 20 patients. All patients completed the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) at study baseline and at the their routine follow-up visit 2 years after the baseline questionnaire. Delivery of ICD therapies was tracked throughout the 2 years.

Results: Depression, indicated by a Zung SDS index score exceeding 60, was present in 29 (32%) of patients at study baseline. Depression was present in 11/51 (21%) patients scheduled to undergo ICD implantation, 2/2 (100%) patients whose device was upgraded to a CRT-D, 3/14 (21%) patients who had undergone pulse generator replacement, 7/14 (50%) patients who experienced electrical storm and 6/9 (66%) patients hospitalized with acute decompensated heart failure. NYHA functional class III was significantly associated with depression at baseline (HR 6.7, 95% CI 1.68–27.2, p = 0.0007). No differences were noted for female gender, demographics, β -blocker use, or LVEF \leq 35% (p = ns). Depression was present in 25 (28%) of patients at 2 years follow-up, persisting in 21 (72%) of patients whose Zung SDS scores were elevated at baseline. The median time from ICD shock therapy to completion of the 2 year questionnaire was 9 months (range, 1–22). Patients who were depressed (9/25, 36%) experienced more shocks than non-depressed patients (6/65, 9%) after 2 years (p = 0.0002).

Conclusions: Depression is not uncommon among patients who meet criteria for ICD implantation and persists over time particularly when functional status is impaired. Depression is associated with a higher incidence shock therapy. (PACE 2010; 33:1455–1461)

implantable cardioverter defibrillator, depression, shock

Introduction

An implantable cardioverter defibrillator (ICD) improves survival in patients at high risk of ventricular arrhythmias, including those with left ventricular dysfunction and heart failure.

This study was supported by funds from the Japan Research Promotion Society for Cardiovascular Diseases.

Competing interests: None declared

Address for reprints: Tsuyoshi Shiga, M.D., Department of Cardiology, Tokyo Women's Medical University, 8-1 Kawadacho, Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo 162-8666, Japan. Fax: 813-3356-0441; e-mail: mshiga@hii.twmu.ac.ip

Received December 7, 2009; revised February 26, 2010; accepted July 25, 2010.

doi: 10.1111/j.1540-8159.2010.02887.x

©2010, The Authors. Journal compilation ©2010 Wiley Periodicals, Inc.

Previous studies have indicated that ICD implantation improves the quality of life (QQL) in most ICD patients. ^{2,3} However, an underlying disease or comorbidity, poor social support, or ICD-specific problems, such as frequent shocks (e.g., five or more shocks per 12 months or three or more shocks per 24 hours) and poor understanding of ICD therapy, increase anxiety and depressive symptoms and reduce QQL for ICD patients. ^{3–5}

Depression is associated with heightened morbidity and mortality in patients with cardiovascular disease. Bello Depression is also associated with sudden cardiac death in elderly subjects and in women. Bello Be

PACE, Vol. 33 December 2010 1455

studies, depression was observed in 24%—33% of patients receiving ICD therapy.³ Bilge et al. indicated that depression scores according to Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale were higher in patients using ICDs for extended periods (more than 5 years) or those who had received recent shock therapy (within the past 6 months).¹³ Moreover, results of the Triggers of Ventricular Arrhythmia (TOVA) study suggest that moderate-to-severe depression is a predictor of appropriate shock in patients with coronary artery disease and ICDs ¹⁴

Previous studies have shown that overall depression scores according to the Beck Depression Inventory, Centre for Epidemiologic Studies Depression Scale, or Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale did not change in ICD patients over 1 year. 15-17 Thomas et al. reported that the proportion of patients with depression decreased over a 2-year period but that depression score according to the Beck Depression Inventory-II increased in those who received ICD shocks. 18 To date, it is not known whether depression persists over time in ICD patients or whether ICD shocks contribute significantly to depression during longterm therapy. This issue is important particularly for decisions regarding intervention with cognitive behavioral therapy (CBT) or antidepressants for ICD patients with depression.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and persistence of depression in ICD patients over a 2-year period and to examine the effect of ICD shocks on depression over that period.

Methods

We conducted a prospective observational study of 90 ICD patients who were consecutively admitted to Tokyo Women's Medical University Hospital over an 8-month period (from April 2006 to November 2006). The reasons for hospitalization included new implantation of ICD or cardiac resynchronization therapy with defibrillator (CRT-D) devices (n = 51) and, in 39 patients with an existing ICD/CRT-D, upgrade from ICD to CRT-D (n = 2), generator replacement (n = 14), electrical storm (n = 14), or acute decompensated heart failure (n = 9). The study protocol was approved by the institutional review board of Tokyo Women's Medical University. This study was conducted in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration, and all patients provided written informed consent

In this study, the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) was used to screen depression. 19-21 All patients completed the Zung SDS in 2006 (baseline) and again in 2008 (at a 2-year follow-up). At baseline, patients undergoing ICD

implantation completed the Zung SDS within 7 days before device implantation. Patients with electrical storm or acute decompensated heart failure were given depression questionnaires after improvement of their clinical conditions (8 ± 5 days after admission), and the others were given questionnaires after admission (within 2 ± 1 days). All patients completed the Zung SDS again 2 years later at routine visits to our ICD clinic. The Zung SDS is a self-reported measure of depression consisting of 20 questions, 10 positively worded and 10 negatively worded. Each question is scored on a Likert scale ranging from one to four: one ("a little of the time"), two ("some of the time"), three ("good part of the time"), or four ("most of the time"). To obtain a total score, positive items are reversed, and then items are summed. This raw score is converted to a 100-point scale (the SDS index). Zung SDS index scores range from 25 to 100 and are interpreted as follows: less than 50, within the normal range; 50-59, mildly depressed; 60-69, moderately depressed; and 70 and above. severely depressed. Using a cutoff index score of 60 has been shown to detect clinical depression while avoiding an abundance of false positives in ill patients. 22-24 In this study, depression was defined as a Zung SDS index score of 60 or greater.

Follow-up was performed every 3 to 6 months at our ICD clinic. Data on occurrences of ventricular tachvarrhythmia that required ICD therapy, including both shock and antitachycardia pacing, were obtained through a review of event details and electrograms stored on ICD disks by two independent investigators blinded to patient data. ICD detection was programmed for two zones, ventricular fibrillation (VF) zone (272-330 ms, number of intervals to detect 18/24) and ventricular tachycardia (VT) zone (375-463 ms, number of intervals to detect 16). In five patients, fast VT zone (via VF, 300 ms) was also programmed. VT therapy was set with antitachycardia pacing, burst, and/or autodecremental ramp pacing. Therapy involved a first coupling interval of 75%-86% of the tachycardia cycle length and up to six sequences with eight stimuli, with cardioversion if pacing failed to terminate VT. Antitachycardia pacing was not performed in patients with idiopathic VF, long QT syndrome, or hypertrophic cardiomyopathy without spontaneous or inducible VT. Only episodes of VT or VF requiring ICD therapy for termination were included in the analysis. An electrical storm was defined as the occurrence of three or more separate episodes of VT or VF within 24 hours, regardless of the mode of termination.²⁵ During the 2-year period, no patient died.

Each data point is presented as the mean \pm standard deviation (SD). Subgroup analyses of

patients with and without depression for several categorical events of ICD therapy were performed using the χ^2 test. Shock frequency is defined as the total number of shocks, including daily counts, during the 2-year period. Multivariate analyses were performed using the Cox proportional hazards model to assess the relationship of the following clinical characteristics to depression at baseline: gender, age, left ventricular ejection fraction (LVEF), New York Heart Association (NYHA) functional class, marital status, level of education, work status, and β -blocker use. LVEFs were compared between at baseline and after 2 years using the Mann-Whitney U test. A P value of <0.05 was considered significant. Data analyses were performed using SPSS statistical software (version 11.01, SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA).

Results

The clinical characteristics of the patients who received ICD therapy at baseline are summarized in Table I. The underlying heart disease was coronary artery disease in 24% of cases.

The distribution of Zung SDS index scores at baseline and after 2 years is shown in Figure 1. The distribution patterns were different between the two time points. The prevalence of depression at baseline and after 2 years is shown in Figure 2. At baseline, 29 (32%) of 90 ICD patients were identified as depressed, whereas after 2 years, 25 (28%) exhibited depression. Of the 29 patients, 21 (78%) with depression at baseline remained depressed after 2 years. At baseline, there was a higher rate of depression in patients hospitalized due to upgrade from ICD to CRT-D, acute decompensated heart failure, or electrical storm than in patients undergoing ICD implantation or replacement (Table II). By multivariate analysis, NYHA functional class III was significantly associated with depression at baseline (hazard ratio 6.7, 95% confidence interval 1.68-27.2, P = 0.0007). However, the other characteristics tested (female gender, age ≥65 years, LVEF ≤35%, being married, employer/employee status, high school education, and β -blocker use) did not reach significance for our subject set. β blocker or antidepressant use in patients with and without depression at baseline and after 2 years is shown in Table III. Although 21 (84%) of 25 patients with depression after 2 years received β -blockers, they all continued taking β-blockers during the 2-year follow-up period. Of the two patients who had received antidepressant selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors at baseline, one was classified as nondepressed at baseline but depressed after 2 years, and the other was classified as nondepressed at both time points

Table I.Patients' Characteristics

Men	65 (72%)
Age (years)	57 ± 16
Indication for ICD	
Secondary prevention	20 (22%)
CRT-D	24 (27%)
LVEF (%)	36 ± 17
()	(range:
	13%65%)
Underlying heart disease	
Coronary artery disease	22 (24%)
Idiopathic dilated cardiomyopathy	23 (29%)
Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	22 (24%)
Arrhythmogenic right ventricular	4 (4%)
cardiomyopathy	. ()
Unclassified cardiomyopathy	2 (2%)
Valvular heart disease	3 (3%)
Idiopathic VF/ long QT syndrome	12 (13%)
Others	2 (2%)
NYHA functional class	2 (270)
I/II/III/IV	21/56 /13/0
Reason for hospitalization	21/30/13/0
New implantation of ICD/CRT-D	51 (57%)
Upgrade from ICD to CRT-D	2 (2%)
Replacement of ICD generator	14 (16%)
Electrical storm	14 (16%)
Acute decompensated heart failure	9 (10%)
Medications at discharge	3 (10%)
β-blockers	63 (70%)
ACE inhibitors/ARBs	65 (70%)
Amiodarone	40 (44%)
Sotalol	11 (12%)
Antidepressants	2 (2%)
Education	70 (000()
High school	72 (80%)
University	18 (20%)
Marital status	44 (400()
Unmarried	11 (12%)
Married	76 (84%)
Widowed	3 (3%)
Work status	00 (000)
Employer/employee	30 (33%)
Housewife	16 (18%)
Unemployed/retired	44 (49%)

Values are numbers of patients (%) or the mean \pm SD. ACE = angiotensin-converting enzyme; ARB = angiotensin II receptor blocker; CRT-D = cardiac resynchronization therapy with defibrillator; ICD = implantable cardioverter defibrillator; LVEF = left ventricular ejection fraction; NYHA = New York Heart Association.

despite discontinued therapy during the followup period.

To evaluate the effect of ICD therapy on depression, the frequencies of ICD therapy during the 2-year follow-up period in patients with and

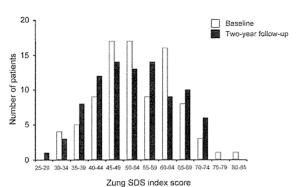


Figure 1. Distribution of the Zung Self-Rating Depression Scale (SDS) index scores at baseline (in 2006) and after 2 years (in 2008) in 90 patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillators. Depression was defined as a Zung SDS index score of 60 or greater.

without depression at the 2-year time point are shown in Table IV. The LVEF was not different at baseline and after 2 years (36 ± 17% vs 37 ± 16%). There was a significantly higher incidence of appropriate shocks in patients with depression at the 2-year follow-up than in those without depression (7/25 vs 4/65, P < 0.005), but no higher incidence of antitachycardia pacing (1/25 vs 3/65). Depression was associated with increased numbers of shocks during the 2-year period (0 shocks, 16/25 vs 59/65; 1-9 shocks, 5/25 vs 5/65; >10 shocks, 4/25 vs 1/65; P = 0.005). There was no significant difference in time from the last shock to filling out the 2-year questionnaire for patients with and without depression (10 \pm 7 vs 9 \pm 7 months), nor a difference in a history of recent shock (within 6 months of the 2-year questionnaire) between those patient subgroups (4/25 vs 8/65).

Seventeen patients had experienced electrical storms by the 2-year questionnaire and all had received at least three appropriate shocks within one day of the termination of VT or VF. Fourteen patients admitted due to electrical

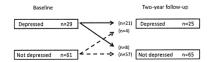


Figure 2. Prevalence of depression as determined at baseline (in 2006) and after 2 years (in 2008) in 90 patients with implantable cardioverter defibrillators.

storm (5–12 days prior to filling out the baseline questionnaire) and three others experienced an electrical storm 5 or 6 months after the baseline questionnaire. All patients required in-hospital intravenous pharmacological therapy such as antiarrhythmics and/or sedatives. Among them, all nine patients with depression at the 2-year time point had also received subsequent appropriate shocks after the electrical storm during the follow-up period, but seven of eight patients without depression had not received any subsequent shock.

Three of the four patients who were not depressed at baseline, but were depressed after 2 years, had experienced appropriate shocks during the 2-year follow-up period. However, eight patients who were depressed at baseline but not at the 2-year follow-up had not experienced any shock at all.

Table II.

Prevalence of Depression at Baseline According to the Reason for Hospitalization

New implantation of ICD/CRT-D	11/51	(21%)
Upgrade from ICD to CRT-D	2/2	(100%)
Replacement of ICD generator	3/14	(21%)
Electrical storm	7/14	(50%)
Acute decompensated heart failure	6/9	(66%)
Replacement of ICD generator Electrical storm	3/14 7/14	(21%) (50%)

Values are numbers of patients (%).

CRT-D = cardiac resynchronization therapy with defibrillator;
ICD = implantable cardioverter defibrillator.

DEPRESSION IN ICD PATIENTS

Table III.

β-blocker or Antidepressant Use in Patients with and Without Depression at Baseline and after 2 Years

Presence or Absence of De	pression	Use of Medication				
Baseline	2-year Follow-up	Baseline	2-year Follow-up			
		β-bl	ocker			
Depressed	Depressed	18/21	18/21			
Not depressed	Depressed	3/4	3/4			
Depressed	Not depressed	4/8	5/8			
Not depressed	Not depressed	38/57	41/57			
		Antidep	ressants			
Depressed	Depressed	0/21	0/21			
Not depressed	Depressed	1/4	1/4			
Depressed	Not depressed	0/8	0/8			
Not depressed	Not depressed	1/57	0/57			

Values are numbers of patients

Discussion

In this prospective observational study, the prevalence of depression at baseline and after 2 years was 32% and 28%, respectively. Threequarters of the patients with depression were depressed at both the baseline and the 2-year time points. Only 24% of our patients had coronary heart disease, in contrast to many previous studies, in which the majority of subjects had coronary artery disease. Despite this difference. the prevalence of depression in our ICD patients was comparable to that reported previously.3 A meta analysis showed that depression is common among patients with heart failure, and substantially higher rates of clinically significant depression are present among patients with more severe heart failure.26 In our study, NYHA functional class III was a contributing factor to depression at baseline, and the relatively high proportion of patients with heart failure might be related in part to the prevalence of depression. Gender, age, LVEF, marital status, level of education, work status, and β -blocker use were not associated with depression. Previous studies reported that women experience a higher incidence of depression than men and that depression increases over time in the general population. 27,28 However, disease status may have a greater association with depression than these sociodemographic factors in ICD patients.

Patients with depression at the 2-year time point had experienced more ICD shocks during the

Table IV.

Frequency of ICD Therapy during the 2-year Follow-up Period in Patients with and Without Depression at the 2-year Time Point

	Depressed (n = 25)	Not Depressed (n = 65)	p Value
Appropriate ICD therapy	8 (32%)	7 (11%)	0.02
Shock	7 (28%)	4 (6%)	0.005
Anti-tachycardia pacing	1 (4%)	3 (5%)	0.90
Inappropriate shock	2 (8%)	2 (3%)	0.31
Any shock	9 (36%)	6 (9%)	0.002
Recent shock within last 6 months	4 (16%)	8 (12%)	0.64
Shock frequency			
0 shocks	16 (64%)	59 (91%)	0.005
1-9 shocks	5 (20%)	5 (8%)	
≥10 shocks	4 (16%)	1 (2%)	
Electrical storm	3 (12%)	1 (2%)	0.03
Subsequence appropr	iate shock		
After electrical storm*	9/9	1/8	<0.001
Time since implantatio	n		
2-5 years	20 (80%)	45 (69%)	0.31
>5 years	5 (20%)	20 (31%)	

Values are numbers of patients (%).

ICD = implantable cardioverter-defibrillator.

*Including 14 patients who had experienced electrical storm at baseline assessment and three patients who experienced electrical storms during the 2-year follow-up period.

2-year follow-up than those without depression. Kamphuis et al. and Schron et al. showed that the occurrence of defibrillator shocks was independently associated with a significant reduction in mental well-being and physical functioning in patients receiving ICD for secondary prevention. 16,29 Herrmann et al. showed that there was an increase in the percentage of psychologically distressed ICD patients with an increasing number of ICD shocks, especially with 10 or more shocks during the mean period of 1.4 years. 30 A substudy of the Canadian Implantable Defibrillator Study showed that QOL did not improve in ICDtreated patients who received five or more shocks during 12 months of follow-up. 31 These findings mean that depression is associated not only with experiencing ICD shocks but also with increasing numbers of shocks. In our study, the rate of patients who experienced a high incidence of shocks (≥10) during the 2-year follow-up was higher in patients with depression than in those