## 甲府調査

出典 ：Kitamura，T．，Fujihara，S．，Iwata，N．，Tomoda，A．and Kawakami，N．：Epidemiology of psychiatric disorders in Japan．In（eds．Y．Nakane \＆M． Radford）Images in Psychiatry：Japan，pp．37－46，Paris：World Psychiatric Association， 1999.
要旨：A structured interview was used to examine the one－year incidence and prevalence of depression among 116 first－year university students．While 24 of the subjects（20．7\％）met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders $4^{\text {th }}$ ed．（DSM－IV）criteria for Major Depressive Episode （MDE）， 62 （53．4\％）met the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders $3^{\text {rd }}$ ed．Revised（DSM－III－R）criteria for MDE，and 27 （23．3\％） also met the Research Diagnostic Criteria（RDC）for Major Depressive Disorder（MDD）for the 12 months prior to the interview．Moreover 23 of the subjects（19．8\％）had onset of the DSM－IV criteria for MDE， 54 （46．6\％）had onset of the DSM－III－R criteria for MDE， 24 （20．7\％）had onset of the RDC for MDD，during the same time period．These high rates of depression may be explained by the students＇difficulties in and by their readjustment after entering university．
出典 ：Kitamura，T．，Fujihara，S．，Iwata，N．，Tomoda，A．and Kawakami，N．：Epidemiology of psychiatric disorders in Japan．In（eds．Y．Nakane \＆M． Radford）Images in Psychiatry：Japan，pp．37－46，Paris：World Psychiatric Association， 1999.
特徴：TOSHI という構造化面接を用いて調査面接を実施し，DSM－III－R のに従って精神科診断を下した。TOSHI はこの研究のために国立精神•神経センター精神保健研究所社会精神保健部で開発した構造化面接で，精神疾患の診断に加え，さまざまな心理社会的項目が聴き だせるように編集してある。

Table 1 Lifetime prevalence（\％）of DSM－III－R disorders according to age and sex in a community sample in Japan

| age（yrs） | N | GAD | PAN | MDE | DYS | MAN | PHOB | OCD | overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $18-34$ | $(29)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 27.6 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 6.9 | 0.0 | 34.5 |
| male | $(11)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 18.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 9.1 | 0.0 | 18.2 |
| female | $(18)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 33.3 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 | 0.0 | 44.4 |
| $35-44$ | $(38)$ | 2.6 | 2.6 | 18.4 | 2.6 | 2.6 | 5.3 | 0.0 | 23.7 |


| male | $(15)$ | 0.0 | 6.7 | 13.3 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 6.7 | 0.0 | 20.0 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| female | $(23)$ | 4.3 | 0.0 | 21.7 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 26.1 |
| $45-54$ | $(31)$ | 0.0 | 3.2 | 9.7 | 3.2 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |  |
| male | $(14)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.1 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 7.9 |
| female | $(17)$ | 0.0 | 5.9 | 11.8 | 5.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 |
| $55-64$ | $(51)$ | 2.0 | 0.0 | 11.8 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 2.0 | 0.0 | 17.6 |
| male | $(22)$ | 4.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 4.5 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 13.6 |
| female | $(29)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 17.2 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 3.4 | 0.0 | 20.7 |
| $65+$ | $(71)$ | 2.8 | 0.0 | 8.5 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 4.2 | 0.0 | 12.7 |
| male | $(34)$ | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 | 0.0 | 5.9 |
| female | $(37)$ | 2.7 | 0.0 | 13.5 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 5.4 | 0.0 | 18.9 |
| total | $(220)$ | 1.8 | 0.9 | 14.0 | 2.3 | 0.9 | 3.6 | 0.0 | 18.6 |
| male | $(96)$ | 2.1 | 1.0 | 7.3 | 0.0 | 1.0 | 3.1 | 0.0 | 11.5 |
| female | $(124)$ | 1.6 | 0.8 | 18.5 | 4.0 | 0.8 | 4.0 | 0.0 | 24.2 |

GAD＝Generalized Anxiety Disorder 全般性不安障害 PAN＝Panic Disorderパニック障害 MDE＝Major Depressive Episode 大うつ病エピソ ード DYS＝Dysthymia 気分変調性障害 MAN＝Manic Episode 躁病性エピソード PHOB＝Phobic Disorder 恐怖性障害 OCD＝
Obsessive－Compulsive Disorder 強迫性障害

Table 2 Twelve－month incidence（\％）of DSM－III－R disorders according to age and sex in a community sample in Japan

| age（yrs） | N | GAD | PAN | MDE | DYS | MAN | PHOB | OCD | overall |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| $18-34$ | $(29)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| male | $(11)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| female | $(18)$ | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 | - | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.6 |


| 35－44 | （38） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.6 | － | 0.0 | 2.6 | 0.0 | 5.2 |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| male | （15） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| female | （23） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.3 | － | 0.0 | 4.3 | 0.0 | 8.7 |
| 45－54 | （31） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| male | （14） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| female | （17） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| 55－64 | （51） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.0 |
| male | （22） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 |
| female | （29） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 3.4 |
| 65＋ | （71） | 1.4 | 0.0 | 4.2 | － | 0.0 | 1.4 | 0.0 | 5.6 |
| male | （34） | 2.9 | 0.0 | 2.9 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 2.9 |
| female | （37） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 5.4 | － | 0.0 | 2.7 | 0.0 | 8.1 |
| total | （220） | 0.5 | 0.0 | 2.7 | － | 0.0 | 0.9 | 0.0 | 3.6 |
| male | （96） | 1.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 | － | 0.0 | 0.0 | 0.0 | 1.0 |
| female | （124） | 0.0 | 0.0 | 4.0 | － | 0.0 | 1.6 | 0.0 | 5.6 |

Abbreviated names of mental disorders are the same as in Table 1.
Note：The 12－month incidence of Dysthymia（DYS）was not examined because a duration of at least two years is required for the diagnosis of the disorder．

