

児童虐待の心理的影響

児童虐待歴はうつ病入院患者の自殺、薬物乱用、およびパーソナリティ障害に影響する

A history of child abuse impacts rates of suicide, substance abuse, and personality disorder in depressed inpatients

児童虐待歴のあるうつ病入院患者は、自殺企図の増加、薬物使用障害の発症およびパーソナリティ障害の高い発症率などの広範囲の難題に直面する、と2009年 American Psychiatric Association 学会で発表された。さらに、彼ら犠牲者は精神疾患を早期に発症し精神的な問題による入院率が高い。児童虐待が自殺のリスクを上昇させることはすでに知られているが、児童虐待の犠牲となったうつ病患者の他の特徴に関する論文は少ない。このスタディの結果は因果関係を確認していないが、公衆衛生の観点から、児童虐待を防ぐもっと積極的なアプローチが重要であることを強調している。さらに大規模なスタディを行い、児童虐待と精神疾患の関連を調査する計画が進行中である。

Full Text

According to a new Mayo Clinic study, a history of child abuse significantly impacts the wide range of challenges facing depressed inpatients. Included are an increase in suicide attempts, prevalence of substance use disorder, and a higher incidence rate of personality disorder. Additionally, these victims also had an earlier onset of mental illness and an increase in psychiatric hospitalizations for psychiatric issues. The study was presented at the American Psychiatric Association 2009 Annual Meeting in San Francisco.

The impact of child abuse already is known to increase the risk of suicide, however the literature about other characteristics of depressed victims of child abuse is scarce. Although the findings of the Mayo study do not confirm causality, the information stresses the importance of more aggressive approaches from the public health perspective to prevent child abuse. "A history of child abuse makes most psychiatric illnesses worse," according to Magdalena Romanowicz, M.D., of the Mayo Clinic and lead author of the study. "We found that it significantly impacts the wide range of characteristics of depressed inpatients including increased risk of suicide attempt, substance abuse, as well as earlier onset of mental illness and more psychiatric hospitalizations. This new information serves as a reminder of the importance of child abuse prevention from a public health perspective."

Dr. Romanowicz says plans are under way to further examine the association between child abuse and mental illness in a larger study of patients.

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