

## 論点に関する医学的知見

- Kate L. Harkness : Life events and hassles. In Risk factors in depression, edited by Keith S. Dobson and David J. A. Dozois, Elsevier Inc. : p317-341 (2008)

TABLE 14.2 Methodological Details of Studies Comparing Melancholic and Non-Melancholic Depression using Checklist Assessment of Life Events

Authors	Diagnostic criteria	Life event assessment	Results
Leff <i>et al.</i> (1970)	Melancholic: psychomotor retardation, self-blame, morning mood worsening, weight loss, global severity, and early morning awakening ( $n = 13$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 27$ )	Chart Review 12mos < "breakdown"	No significant group differences (Descriptive statistics not provided)
Forrest <i>et al.</i> (1965)	Melancholic: 4 of retardation, terminal insomnia, impaired concentration, diurnal variation, guilt or self-reproach ( $n = 62$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 43$ )	12-item checklist past 3 years	60% non-melancholic vs. 65% melancholic had "social factors in environment" (ns)
Thomson & Hendrie (1972)	DSM-II (APA, 1968) criteria for manic-depression ( $n = 27$ ), involuntal psychosis ( $n = 5$ ), or psychotic depressive reaction ( $n = 13$ ) vs. reactive-neurotic depression ( $n = 29$ )	SRRS	No significant difference in total stress scores ( $M_s = 250, 202$ ; $SD_s = 147, 113$ )
Monroe, <i>et al.</i> (1985)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 26$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 24$ )	PERI 12mos < treatment	No significant differences in stress scores ( $M_s = 40.67, 44.86$ ; $SD_s = 37.79, 27.07$ ) or event numbers ( $M_s = 8.92, 9.38$ ; $SD_s = 7.06, 5.35$ )
Turkcapar <i>et al.</i> (1999)	Various psychiatric criteria	No information	71% ( $n = 31$ ) non-melancholic vs. 47% ( $n = 32$ ) DSM-III-R melancholic had "stressor" prior to onset
Robins, Block & Peselow (1990)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 53$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 27$ )	SRRS	Non-melancholic reported significantly more events than melancholic ( $M_s = 3.9, 2.0$ ; $SD_s = 3.8, 2.1$ )
Cornell <i>et al.</i> (1985)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 42$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 25$ ) vs. psychiatric control ( $n = 33$ )	SRRS 12mos < onset	Non-melancholic had more events than melancholic ( $M_s = 4.28, 2.12$ )
Kohn <i>et al.</i> (2001)	DSM-III-R melancholic ( $n = 40$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 44$ )	15-item list 12mos < onset	Non-melancholic reported significantly more events than melancholic ( $M_s = 1.48, 1.03$ ; $SD_s = 1.19, .89$ )

Note: SRRS – Social Readjustment Rating Scale; RDC – Research Diagnostic Criteria; PERI – Psychiatric Epidemiology Research Interview.

TABLE 14.3 Methodological Details of Studies Comparing Melancholic and Non-Melancholic Depression using Interview Assessments of Life Events

Authors	Diagnostic criteria	Life event assessment	Results
Benjaminsen (1981)	Melancholic: 2 of retardation, terminal or middle insomnia, lack of reactivity ( $n = 21$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 68$ )	RLE 6mos < onset	90% non-melancholic vs. 81% melancholic had a severe event (ns)
Perris (1984)	"Bipolar" ( $n = 16$ ) vs. "Unipolar endogenous" ( $n = 58$ ) vs. "Reactive-neurotic" ( $n = 81$ ) vs. "Unspecified" ( $n = 51$ )	Life Event Interview (Perris, 1984) 3mos < onset	Reactive-neurotic had significantly more events than unipolar endogenous ( $M_s = 5.7, 3.6$ ; $SD_s = 3.4, 2.5$ ; $F = 7.0, p < .05$ )
Zimmerman <i>et al.</i> (1986)	Various psychiatric criteria	Positive & Negative Events Inventory (Zimmerman, 1982) 12mos < admission	Newcastle criteria only: Non-melancholic ( $n = 63$ ) had significantly more events than melancholic ( $n = 26$ ) ( $M_s = 14.6, 11.2$ ; $SD_s = 8.3, 8.6$ ; $t = 2.16, p < .05$ )
Bebbington <i>et al.</i> (1988)	"Delusional" (D; $n = 8$ ) and "Retarded" (R; $n = 58$ ) vs. "Neurotic" (N; $n = 56$ ) from PSE	LEDS 6mos < onset	32.8% N vs. 27% D and R had a severe event (ns)
Brown <i>et al.</i> (1979)	D ( $n = 62$ ) vs. N ( $n = 49$ ) from PSE	LEDS 6mos < onset	65% N vs. 58% D had a severe event (ns)
Brugha & Conroy (1985)	R ( $n = 19$ ) vs. N ( $n = 22$ ) from PSE	LEDS 6mos < onset	84% N vs. 85% R had an undesirable event (ns)
Dolan <i>et al.</i> (1985)	D ( $n = 6$ ) and R ( $n = 33$ ) vs. N ( $n = 29$ ) from PSE	LEDS 6mos < onset	50% N vs. 43% D and R had a severe event (ns)
Brown <i>et al.</i> (1994)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 60$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 67$ )	LEDS 6mos < onset	No difference between groups among those on a first-onset. Among those on a recurrence, significantly more non-melancholic than melancholic had a severe event
Frank <i>et al.</i> (1994)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 56$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 34$ )	LEDS 6mos < onset	65% non-melancholic vs. 43% melancholic had at least one severe event ( $c^2 = 4.04, p < .05$ )
Harkness & Monroe (2006)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 27$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 23$ )	LEDS 3mos < onset	
Matussek & Neuner (1980)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 90$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 38$ )	Interview of loss events 12mos < onset	63% non-melancholic vs. 37% melancholic had depression onset in year following event ( $p < .01$ )
Paykel <i>et al.</i> (1984)	RDC melancholic ( $n = 39$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 101$ )	RLE 12mos < onset	64% non-melancholic vs. 23% melancholic had a chronic difficulty ( $p < .05$ )
Roy <i>et al.</i> (1985)	DSM-III melancholic ( $n = 20$ ) vs. non-melancholic ( $n = 20$ )	RLE 6mos < onset	Non-melancholic had significantly more events than melancholic ( $M_s = 39, 21$ ; $t = 2.71, p < .01$ )

Note: RLE – Recent Life Experiences Interview; PSE – Present State Examination; LEDS – Life Events and Difficulties Schedule; RDC – Research Diagnostic Criteria.