資料　4

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 *et al.* (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 *et al.* (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), involutional psychosis (n = 5), or psychotic depressive reaction (n = 13) vs. reactive-neurotic depression (n = 29)	SRRS	No significant difference in total stress scores (Ms = 250, 202; SDs = 147, 113)
Monroe, *et al.* (1985)	RDC melancholic (n = 26) vs. non-melancholic (n = 24)	PERI 12mos< treatment	No significant differences in stress scores (Ms = 40.67, 44.86; SDs= 37.79, 27.07) or event numbers (Ms = 8.92, 9.38; SDs = 7.06, 5.35)
Turkcapar *et al.* (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 (Ms = 3.9, 2.0; SDs= 3.8, 2.1)
Cornell *et al.* (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 (Ms = 4.28, 2.12)
Kohn *et al.* (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 (Ms = 1.48, 1.03; SDs= 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 (Ms = 5.7, 3.6; SDs = 3.4, 2.5; $F = 7.0, p < .05$)
Zimmerman *et al.* (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) (Ms = 14.6, 11.2; SDs = 8.3, 8.6; $t = 2.16$, $p < .05$)
Bebbington *et al.* (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 *et al.* (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 *et al.* (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 *et al.* (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 *et al.* (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 *et al.* (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 *et al.* (1985)	DSM-III melancholic (n = 20) vs. non-melancholic (n = 20)	RLE 6mos < onset	Non-melancholic had significantly more events than melancholic (Ms = 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.