

論文内容要旨

※ 整理番号		(ふりがな) 氏名(自署)	印
論文題目	Possible long-term effects of childhood maltreatment on cognitive function in adult women with posttraumatic stress disorder (幼少期マルトリートメントが心的外傷後ストレス障害の女性の認知機能に与える長期的影響の可能性について)		
<p>論文内容要旨</p> <p>(研究の目的)</p> <p>Accumulated evidence shows that posttraumatic stress disorder (PTSD) is associated with compromised cognitive function. PTSD is associated with increased rates of childhood maltreatment, which also can negatively affect cognitive function. It is therefore possible that cognitive dysfunction in adult patients with PTSD can be due at least partly to childhood maltreatment, although little is documented on this issue. Here we aimed to examine the possible effect of childhood maltreatment on cognitive function in adult patients with PTSD.</p> <p>(方法)</p> <p>A total of 50 women with DSM-IV PTSD and 94 healthy control women were enrolled. Most of the patients developed PTSD after experiencing interpersonal violence during adulthood. History of childhood maltreatment was assessed using the Childhood Trauma Questionnaire (CTQ). Cognitive functions were assessed by the Repeatable Battery for the Assessment of Neuropsychological Status (RBANS).</p>			

備考

- 1 ※印の欄には記入しないこと。
- 2 論文題目が外国語の場合は、カッコを付し和訳を付記すること。
- 3 論文題目が日本語の場合は、カッコを付し英訳を付記すること。
- 4 論文内容要旨は、(研究の目的)、(方法)、(結果)、(考察)、(結論)の順に日本語(2,000字程度)もしくは英語(半角5,000字程度)でまとめ、タイプ等で印字すること。(文字数を記載してください。)

論文内容要旨 (続紙)

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(結果)

Compared to controls, patients reported significantly more experiences of all types of childhood maltreatment as assessed by the CTQ and showed significantly poorer performance on immediate memory, language, attention, and the total score of RBANS.

In patients, sexual abuse scores were significantly negatively correlated with RBANS immediate memory ($p = 0.045$), language ($p < 0.001$), attention ($p = 0.010$), and total score ($p = 0.005$). Further analyses revealed that PTSD patients with childhood sexual abuse had even poorer cognitive function than those without the abuse. In controls, no significant correlation was found between CTQ and RBANS scores.

(考察)

These results suggest that childhood maltreatment, specifically sexual abuse, can lead to persistent cognitive impairment in individuals with PTSD. Our results also show that, of the 5 types of maltreatment, only sexual abuse was associated with poor cognitive functioning. This suggests that the association between maltreatment and cognition can differ depending on maltreatment types, with sexual abuse being specifically associated with impaired cognition.

Previous studies have not consistently observed the association between maltreatment and worse cognition among the general population, especially in older populations. Considering that the average age of our control subjects was 35.0 years, their psychological/biological resilience may have outweighed any deleterious effects of childhood maltreatment, and such a process might have gradually occurred with advancing age.

(結論)

In conclusion, we show that PTSD patients with childhood sexual abuse have poorer cognitive function, including language, attention, as well as global functioning, than those without the abuse. Our findings underscore the importance of early detection and intervention of childhood maltreatment, which will be achieved by careful observation of, and listening to, maltreated children in education and welfare scenes as well as clinical settings.

(2528文字)