
 一般演題：P1-01～P1-10、P2-11～P2-23、P3-24～P3-42

P1-01.**Association between cognitive function and cerebrospinal fluid orexin A levels in Alzheimer disease**

(社会人大学院博士課程1年東京医科大学 高齢総合医学分野)

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[Background] Recently, the relationship between orexin A and Alzheimer's disease (AD) has been studied. It remains to be determined whether the observed changes in orexin A levels are associated with pathological changes underlying AD, or cognitive function. In particular, there is no study that detected the direct association between cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) orexin A levels and cognitive function. The aim of this study was to investigate the relationship between CSF orexin concentration and cognitive function in AD.

[Methods] We included 58 AD patients whose CSF was collected by lumbar puncture. We assessed the correlation between CSF orexin A levels and CSF AD biomarker levels (phosphorylated tau [P-tau], Aβ42 levels, and P-tau / Aβ42 ratios). Furthermore, the correlation between CSF orexin A level and cognitive function (i.e. Mini Mental State Examination (MMSE) and Japanese version of Montreal Cognitive Assessment (MoCA-J) scores) was examined.

[Result] The CSF orexin A levels in AD patients showed a significant positive correlation between the MMSE score ($r = 0.281, p = 0.038$) and the MoCA score ($r = 0.378, p = 0.013$).

[Conclusion] These results suggest that orexin A may have a positive effect on cognitive function in patients with AD.

P1-02.**The influence of parenting styles and neuroticism on job stress in the non-clinical volunteer from the community**

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【Objective】 Previous studies have shown that job stress is associated with the emergence of later depressive symptoms. Further research reported that parenting styles and neuroticism influence adult depression. Our earlier studies reported that neuroticism is a mediator in the effect of parenting styles on depressive symptoms. Here, we hypothesized that neuroticism is a mediator in the effect of parenting styles on job stress and tested this hypothesis using structural equation modeling.

【Methods】 This research was conducted during April 2017 and April 2018. A total of 528 non-clinical volunteers were studied using the following self-administered questionnaires: Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI), the shortened Eysenck Personality Questionnaire-Revised (EPQ-R) and Brief Job Stress Questionnaire (BJSQ). The data were analyzed with single and multiple regression analyses and covariance structure analyses. This study was approved by the ethics committee of Tokyo Medical University.

【Results】 In the covariance structure analysis, parental overprotection increased neuroticism and PPSR directly. Neuroticism increased job stressor and PPSR directly. Job stressor increased PPSR directly. Parental