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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)

○稲川 雄太

(東京医科大学 高齢医学総合分野)

清水聡一郎、竹野下尚仁、都河 明人
廣瀬 大輔、金子 義嗣、小川 祐介
櫻井 博文、羽生 春夫

[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**

(社会人大学院博士課程3年精神医学分野、富士心身リハビリテーション研究所附属病院)

○積 知輝

(社会人大学院博士課程3年精神医学分野)

成瀬 麻夕、志村 哲祥、市来 真彦
井上 猛

(社会人大学院博士課程3年精神医学分野、東京医科大学八王子医療センターメンタルヘルス科)

藤村 洋太

(富士心身リハビリテーション研究所附属病院)

高橋 伸忠、引場 智

【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

overprotection increased job stressor and PPSR indirectly through enhanced neuroticism. Parental overprotection also increased PPSR indirectly through two combined paths of neuroticism and job stressor. Neuroticism increased PPSR indirectly through enhanced job stressor. Conversely, parental care lowered neuroticism and weakened PPSR indirectly through lowering neuroticism and job stressor.

【Conclusions】 This study suggests that parental overprotection and care in childhood act opposite in job stress. Parenting styles can be a noticeable factor in job stress through the effect on neuroticism.

P1-03.

Effect of job stress and sleep problem on presenteeism

(社会人大学院博士課程3年精神医学分野)

○古市 亘

(東京医科大学精神医学分野)

志村 哲祥、美山 仁、大野浩太郎

市来 真彦、井上 猛

【OBJECTIVE】 The potential economic loss due to presenteeism is enormous. Depression and sleep problems are known to be major factors for presenteeism. This study examined how job stress affects presenteeism by causing psychological and physical problems and sleep problems, and what factor mediates its effect.

【METHODS】 A total of 2899 people (87.5%) who agreed to academic use of the results were included in the analysis. The survey used the Work Limitation Questionnaire : Labor productivity (presenteeism) evaluation, Pittsburgh Sleep Questionnaire : Sleep evaluation, and The Brief Job Stress Questionnaire : Job stress assessment. Effects of job stressors and social support on productivity, sleep problems, and psychological and physical stress responses were analyzed by the path analysis (Covariance Structure Analysis). The study was approved by the ethics committee of Tokyo Medical University.

【RESULTS】 Job stressors, psychological and physical stress response, and sleep problems had a direct effect on presenteeism, in covariance structure analysis. Both of

job stressors and social support indirectly affected presenteeism through sleep problems and psychological and physical stress response. Sleep problems indirectly affected presenteeism through psychological and physical stress response.

【CONCLUSIONS】 Job stressors and low social support increased presenteeism through sleep problems. Evaluating and resolving sleep problems in addition to checking workers' stress would be important and beneficial in the aspects of public health and socio-economics.

P1-04.

Combined effect of parenting in childhood and resilience on job stress

(大学院博士課程3年メンタルヘルス科、東京医科大学精神医学分野)

○鮫島 寛人

(東京医科大学精神医学分野)

志村 哲祥、榊屋 二郎、市来 真彦

井上 猛

【Objective】 Resilience has attracted attention as a protective factor against adverse events and stress. In this study, we examined that resilience acts as a mediator in the influence of parenting in childhood on job stress.

【Methods】 Of the 597 people who participated in the self-administered questionnaire survey during the period from April 2017 to April 2018, 528 general adult volunteers were included in the analysis, excluding 69 due to missing values. Using the following three questionnaires, Parental Bonding Instrument (PBI), Connor-Davidson Resilience Scale (CD-RISC), and Brief Job Stress Questionnaire (BJSQ), the association of the obtained scores was analyzed by covariance structure analysis. The study was approved by the ethics committee of Tokyo Medical University.

【Results】 Parental overprotection and care in childhood directly enhanced and attenuated psychological and physical stress responses (PPSR), respectively. Parental care indirectly reduced PPSR through increased resilience and reduced job stressors. Parental overprotection indirectly enhanced PPSR