氏名(本籍) 山岡 祐衣

学 位 の 種 類 博士 (ヒューマン・ケア科学)

学 位 記 番 号 博甲第 7477 号

学位授与年月 平成 27 年 3 月 25 日

学位授与の要件 学位規則第4条第1項該当

審 查 研 究 科 人間総合科学研究科

学位論文題目 Preventing children from harmful experiences in early stage of life

(乳幼児を有害な経験から予防するための関連要因についての研究)

主	查	筑波大学教授	博士(医学)	大久保一郎

副 查 筑波大学准教授 博士(医学) 森田 展彰

副 查 筑波大学教授 医学博士 長田 道夫

論文の内容の要旨

(目的)

Children's Right Convention and Maslow's theory insist the critical needs of protection for children from harmful experiences such as unintentional injury and child neglect. Preventing harmful experiences from early stage of children's lives may lead to their healthy growth and development.

Study 1 focused on association with maternal postpartum depression and unintentional injury, and study 2 described persistent neglect experiences from child fatalities. Through these studies, the thesis focused to examine risk factors related to harmful experiences and suggest preventive strategies for children from early stage of life.

(対象と方法)

In study 1, cross-sectional study was conducted with a questionnaire to mothers participating in a 4-month health check-up program (n = 6,487; valid response rate, 68%) and assessed types of unintentional injury experienced by infants. We used the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS) to screen mothers for postpartum depression. Associations between infant injury and postpartum depression were assessed using logistic regression.

The study 2 study analyzed the documents of all postmortem external examinations and autopsies less than 2 years old performed in one prefecture in Japan from 2006 to 2011. After

examining 59 autopsy cases using modified Maltreatment Classification System (MMCS), we defined six children who experienced persistent neglect as study samples.

(結果)

In study 1:6,590 women responded to the questionnaire. Of the sample, 9.8% of children experienced unintentional injury (fall: 5.6%; near-drowning: 1.2%), and 9.5% of mothers had postpartum depression (EPDS score of 9+). After adjusting for covariates, postpartum depression was significantly positively associated with any unintentional injury (odds ratio [OR]: 1.59, 95% confidence interval [CI]: 1.24 to 2.04), and falls (OR: 1.41, 95% CI: 1.02 to 1.95), although near-drowning was not significantly associated.

In study 2: three children were found in unsanitary room and one was left alone inside a car. In two cases, age of mother at delivery was younger than 21 years old. Three victims had 1-year older sibling in the family. As history of use in health services, three mothers did not visit enough prenatal care, and two cases refused to receive neonatal home visiting. From biological data, the average weights of six children in Z score was -2.22 after adjusted to average weight at each month age. Three children showed acute or chronic under nutritional status. Three victims had thymic involution considered as due to chronic child maltreatment.

(考察)

There was a significant association between unintentional injury and maternal pospartum depression, and there were several risk factors in fatal neglect such as short birth spacing and less use of public health service. Preventive approaches should be holistic view to support whole family from pregnancy with collaboration with multiagencies, and utilize child deaths to learn precious lessons. Toward better healthy development and well-being in later life, preventing harmful experiences is necessary for children from early stage of life.

審査の結果の要旨

(批評)

本研究は乳幼児を事故等の有害事象から守ることを大きな目的として掲げ、2つの研究で構成されている。1つは産後うつと4月までの乳児の事故との関連を、3,4月乳児検診を受診する母親を対象に質問票を用いて分析したものである。2つ目はネグレクトによる死亡事例を、ある県の法医学記録を用いて、症例集積したものである。その結果、産後うつと事故、特に転落事故との関連を認め、また妊婦健診の受診が少ないことや1歳差の同胞がいること等がネグレクトによる死亡事例の背景要因として考えられた。今後の予防対策として、妊娠期から養育期における継続的な情報共有と多機関連携による支援体制の必要性が強調されている。

本研究は近年社会的課題となっている乳幼児の不慮の事故や虐待に焦点を当て、産後うつとの関連を

約 6500 の母親を対象に解析し、また法医学記録によるネグレクト死亡事例の検証という独創的なものである。得られた結果を一般化するには留意すべき課題があるものの、本領域における今後のさらなる研究への基礎的論文として、また本件に関する行政的対策を立案する上での参考として、学術的にもまた行政的にも意義ある研究と評価できる。

平成 26 年 12 月 17 日、学位論文審査委員会において、審査委員全員出席のもと論文について説明を求め、関連事項について質疑応答を行い、最終試験を行った。その結果、審査委員全員が合格と判定した。

よって、著者は博士(ヒューマン・ケア科学)の学位を受けるのに十分な資格を有するものと認める。