

## 論 文 要 旨

### **Quantitative analysis of factors related to anxiety and depression in patients with retinitis pigmentosa**

網膜色素変性患者における不安およびうつに  
関連する要因の質的解析

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#### **【目的】**

The purpose of this study is to determine the factors related to anxiety and the depression in patients with retinitis pigmentosa (RP).

#### **【方法】**

The status of anxiety and depression was determined in RP patients with the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale (HADS) questionnaire which consisted of subscales for HADS-anxiety (HADS-A) and HADS-depression (HADS-D). The vision-specific quality of life (VSQOL) was assessed with the National Eye Institute Visual Function Questionnaire 25 (NEI-VFQ25). The correlations between the HADS-A or HADS-D score and vision-related clinical parameters such as the best-corrected visual acuity (BCVA), Functional Acuity Score, Functional Field Score, Functional Vision Score, the NEI-VFQ25 subscale score were determined. The socioeconomic status, such as the work status and membership in the RP society, was investigated to determine the factors related to the HADS-A or HADS-D score.

#### **【結果】**

One hundred and twelve RP patients (46 men and 66 women) with mean age of  $60.7 \pm 15.4$  (standard deviation) years were studied. The HADS-A score was not significantly correlated with any visual functions but was significantly correlated with the general health condition ( $r = -0.34, P < 0.001$ ) and the role limitation ( $r = -0.20, P = 0.03$ ) of the NEI-VFQ25 subscale. The HADS-D score was significantly correlated with all the visual functions ( $r = -0.38$  to  $0.29, P < 0.001$ ), the NEI-VFQ25 subscale score ( $r = -0.58$  to  $-0.33, P < 0.001$ ) by Spearman's correlations. The HADS-A score was significantly higher in the members of the RP society than in non-members ( $P = 0.013$ ). The HADS-D score of employed individuals was significantly lower than that of unemployed ones ( $P = 0.001$ ) by the Mann-Whitney U test.

#### **【考察】**

The results indicate that visual function impairments and vision-related quality of life are

**associated with a depressive state, and the general health condition is related to anxiety in RP patients. Being employed may be strongly correlated with the degree of depression in RP patients.**

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