

- 原著 -

舌痛症に対する治療効果と心理テストとの関係

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Relationships between psychiatric analysis including
TEG and treatment outcome in patients with glossodynia.

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平成16年4月6日受付 4月6日受理

Key words : 舌痛症 (glossodynia), エゴグラム (Egogram), 心理テスト (psychiatric tests)

Abstract : The relationships between the result of four psychiatric tests, and Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and the treatment outcome of 5 males and 10 females with glossodynia were studied. The tests included Cornell Medical Index (CMI) Self-Rating Questionnaire for Depression (SRQ-D) State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) and Questionnaire of the Tokyo University Egogram (TEG)

Eight patients were classified as grade I, 4 as grade II and 3 as grade III in CMI. Two patients were diagnosed as borderline, 2 were suspicious of mild depression and the 12 other patients were normal in SRQ-D. High STAI I scores were recorded in 5 patients, and 2 had high STAI II scores. In the TEG analysis, 6 patterns (6 flat type, 5 N shape, 1 U shape, 1 inverted N shape, 1 NP superior type and 1 NP inferior pattern) were demonstrated.

The correlation with VAS was seen in only STAI II. In terms of treatment outcome, high CP and low NP in TEG were related to good outcome. And the others-negative group had significantly better outcome than the others-positive group.

The usefulness of psychiatric tests including TEG for evaluation of patients with glossodynia and prediction of outcome was presented.

抄録 : 男性5名, 女性10名の舌痛症患者について, 4種類の心理テストとVisual Analogue scale (VAS) による治療効果との相関について分析を行った。心理テストは, Cornell Medical Index (CMI), Self-Rating Questionnaire for Depression (SRQ-D), State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI), およびQuestionnaire of the Tokyo University Egogram (TEG) を施行した。CMIにおいて8名は領域I, 4名は領域II, 3名はIIIであった。またSRQ-Dにおいては2名が境界領域, 2名が軽度うつ症の疑いであり, 他の12名は正常であった。STAI Iでは5名に, STAI IIでは2名が高値を示した。TEGでは6パターンが認められ, 平坦型が6名, N型が5名, U型, 逆N型, NP優位型, NP低位型が各1名であった。