

# 学 位 論 文 の 要 旨

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<p>主論文の題名</p> <p>The development of agoraphobia is associated with the symptoms and location of a patient's first panic attack</p> <p>主論文の要旨</p> <p><b>Background</b></p> <p>The place where a patient experiences his/her first panic attack (FPA) may be related to their agoraphobia later in life. However, no investigations have been done about the clinical features according to the place where the FPA was experienced. In particular, there is an absence of detailed research examining patients who experienced FPA at home. In this study, patients were classified by the location of their FPA and the differences in their clinical features were explored.</p> <p><b>Methods</b></p> <p>The subjects comprised 830 panic disorder patients who were classified into 5 groups based on the place of their FPA (home, school/office, driving a car, in a public transportation vehicle, outside of home), the clinical features of these patients were investigated.</p> <p><b>Results</b></p> <p>The driving and public transportation group patients showed a higher incidence of co-morbid agoraphobia than the other groups. Additionally, the at-home group patients experienced “fear of dying” more frequently and felt more distress during their FPA.</p> <p><b>Conclusion</b></p> <p>These results suggest that the clinical features of panic disorder patients vary according to the place of their FPA, and that patients experiencing their FPA at home should be treated with a focus on the fear and distress elicited by the attack.</p>			