

学位論文審査結果の要旨

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<p>(学位論文審査結果の要旨)</p> <p>Prevalence of self-reported shaking and smothering and their associations with co-sleeping among 4-month-old infants in Japan.</p> <p>著者らは論文において下記の内容を述べている。</p> <p>Few studies have investigated the prevalence of shaking and smothering and whether they are associated with co-sleeping. In Japan, co-sleeping is common during infancy and early childhood. This study investigates the prevalence of shaking and smothering and their associations with co-sleeping among 4-month-old infants in Japan. A questionnaire was administered to mothers who participated in a 4-month health checkup program in Kamagaya City in Japan (n = 1307; valid response rate, 82%). The questionnaire investigated the frequency of self-reported shaking and smothering during the past one month, co-sleeping status, and living arrangements with grandparents, in addition to traditional risk factors such as stress due to crying. Associations between co-sleeping and self-reported shaking or smothering were analyzed using multiple logistic regression. The prevalence of self-reported shaking and smothering at least one time during the past one month was 3.4% (95% confidence interval (CI), 2.4%-4.3%) and 2.4% (95% CI, 1.5%-3.2%), respectively. Co-sleeping was marginally associated with the amount of crying and not associated with stress due to crying. Further, co-sleeping was not associated with either self-reported shaking or smothering, although stress due to crying showed strong association with shaking and smothering. Co-sleeping was not a risk factor for shaking and smothering.</p> <p>このように、乳児に対する「暴力的揺さぶり」や「故意の鼻口閉塞」の発生頻度は、日本でもまれではなく、欧米のそれと大きな差が認められなかった。日本では、母親</p>			

が乳幼児に「添い寝」することが特徴的で、「添い寝」が「暴力的揺さぶり」や「故意の鼻口閉塞」の発生に関与している可能性が疑われてきたが、本研究では疫学的に「添い寝」と「揺さぶり」や「鼻口閉塞」との間に関連性が存在しないことが示唆され、本論文は学術上極めて有益であり、学位論文として価値あるものと認めた。

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