論　文　内　容　の　要　旨
Synopsis of Thesis

氏　名 Name	谷口　敏淳
論文題名 Title	Predictors of colonoscopy use 1 year after colonoscopy: prospective study of surveillance behavior for colorectal cancer. （大腸内視鏡検査後の１年後再検査受診の予測要因の検討：大腸がんサーベイランスにむけた前向き調査研究）

論文内容の要旨

〔目　的(Purpose)〕

We hypothesized that perceived risk of colonoscopy and cancer worry would be the main predictors of surveillance behavior in patients undergoing colonoscopy. We therefore assessed factors predicting colonoscopy use for re-examination 1 year after colonoscopy.

〔方法ならびに成績(Methods/Results)〕

Patients who had undergone colonoscopy and were scheduled for reexamination 1 year later were recruited. Patients were administered questionnaires after baseline colonoscopy assessing demographic factors, perceived risk, cancer worry, cancer preventability, knowledge of colorectal cancer (CRC), and results of colonoscopy. We confirmed whether participants underwent colonoscopy re-examinations 1 year later (follow up). Finally, 56 participants completed the research and were used in the final analysis (response rate = 65.1%).

We found that 37.5% of the participants who underwent baseline colonoscopy underwent follow-up colonoscopy 1 year later. Follow-up colonoscopy was not significantly associated with any psychological variables, but was significantly associated with educational status (postsecondary) (odds ratio [OR] = 7.10, 95% confidence interval [CI] = 1.83–27.56) and the results of baseline colonoscopy in patients who did not undergo polypectomy but had remaining polyps (OR = 4.26, 95% CI = 1.02–17.84). Additionally, significant differences in cancer threat-related variables were observed among groups of patients who, during baseline colonoscopy, underwent polypectomy but had no remaining polyps, had polyps removed with some polyps remaining, or did not undergo polypectomy but had remaining polyps ($p < 0.05$), with the latter group having a significant relationship with repeat colonoscopy.

〔総　括(Conclusion)〕

Cancer threat-related variables were not predictive of repeat colonoscopy after 1 year. In contrast, patient educational status and the colonoscopy results were predictors. We also found a non-linear relationship between high CRC threat and inhibition of the screening behavior in that the CRC threat functions as motivation for the surveillance behavior of colonoscopy.

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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論文審査の結果の要旨

近年、本邦において大腸がんがますます増加しているなかで、便潜血検査に加えて、内視鏡による大腸がん検診は重要である。本論文では、大腸内視鏡検査（以下、CFと記載）の再検査の受診を予測する要因について前向きに調査を行なった。予測要因には、性別や年齢といった基本的な情報に加え、被験者の考え方や感情も取り上げ、検討を行なった。具体的には、初回のベースライン時において、被験者の基本属性やCFの結果、ならびに、大腸がんへの不安やリスクの認識といった心理的要因を評定し、１年後の再検査受診との関連を分析した。その結果、心理的要因とは関連が見られなかったものの、教育歴（大卒以上）や、CFの結果（ポリペクトミーを行なわなかったものの腫瘍が残った場合）が、１年後の再検査受診の予測要因として挙げられた。また、CFの結果により大腸がんへの不安の程度が異なっており、予測要因となった群の不安が最も低い結果であった。本論文は、サンプルサイズが少ないといった課題はあるものの、CFの再検査受診の予測要因として検査結果との関連を初めて示した研究である。さらに、大腸がんへの不安の高さが必ずしも再検査の受診と関連していないことを学術的に示した研究であり、学位の授与に値すると考えられる。