

慢性硬膜下血腫“疾患前”の患者経験 ——生活に馴染んでいく“症状”

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要約

本研究は、慢性硬膜下血腫と診断される前の患者経験に焦点をあて、認知症と間違われやすい本疾患が、どのように経験されているのかを、患者視点から明らかにすることを目的とした。結果は、3名の患者へのインタビューを、「患者の語り」記述で示し追体験からの理解を試み、以下の考察がなされた。まず、失敗しながらも行為が達成でき、連続して同じことが起きないために、異変を知らせるそれらの出来事が、日常生活の多様性に容易に紛れていた。更に、老年期にある患者にとっては、異変が“老いにまつわる出来事”として意味づけられていた。そして、外来受診時には強い倦怠感や言語障害が出現し、既に主体的に訴えることが難しい状態となっていた。それが“症状を訴える主が本人から家族に逆転”し、本人が自覚していないように周囲に映る背景として示された。最後に、「患者の語り」記述という方法により、より広い患者体験の記述可能性が拓かれたと考えられる。

キーワード

慢性硬膜下血腫, 症状, 語り, 経験

Title

Experience of Patients before Establishing the Diagnosis of Chronic Subdural Hematoma: Symptoms not Detected during Daily Activities

Abstract

Three patients with chronic subdural hematoma (CSDH) were interviewed to describe their experiences before diagnosis and clarify how they felt with CSDH, which is often misinterpreted as dementia. Narratives of the 3 patients were discussed to relive their experience and understand their feelings. The narratives revealed that although they failed to perform some of the activities of daily living (ADLs), they could finally do them after retrials and did not have the same troubles in succession. These experiences were not noticed as disease due to their diverse ADLs. In elderly patients, symptoms of CSDH were misinterpreted as those associated with aging. They presented with severe malaise and language disorder, and could not complain of their conditions by themselves at their first visit to the clinic. As the family rather than the patient explained the patient's condition to the physician, the patient was misinterpreted as if he/she does not have the consciousness of disease. In conclusion, patient narratives may help describe the extensive experiences of patients.

Key words

chronic subdural hematoma (CSDH), symptom, narrative, experience