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論文題目	Volumetric comparison of structural MRI between non-melancholic and melancholic depressions ノンメランコリー型うつ病とメランコリー型うつ病間の構造的MRIの体積比較		
要旨			
Major depressive disorder is a mental disorder characterized by significant persistent low mood and emotional changes. Although the diagnosis of MDD is based on a clinical interview in which symptoms are categorized according to the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (DSM) Fifth Edition, the diagnostic criteria are often criticized as an oversimplification of complex psychiatric illnesses. DSM recognizes at least 256 unique symptom presentations that meet the criteria for MDD, implying that MDD should be a heterogeneous and etiologically complex psychiatric syndrome, encompassing a broad spectrum arising from the distinct pathophysiological mechanism. In particular, up to 40–50\$¥%\$ of patients fail to respond to antidepressants, despite the availability of various treatments with respect to treatment response, and the effects of treatments vary by subtype. To maximize the treatment effect over particular subsets of patients, subtyping of depression has recently been emphasized. MDD with melancholic features (melancholic MDD) is the most typical symptomatic subtype and a subtype of MDD that is considered to respond better to broad-action tricvclic antidepressants (TCAs)			

subtype of MDD that is considered to respond better to broad-action tricyclic antidepressants (TCAs) than to narrow-action antidepressants such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRI), and well to electroconvulsive therapy (ECT).

This suggests that pathology in the neural system may differ between melancholic and non-melancholic MDDs, which may be used as an objective criterion for subtyping.

In fact, MDD patients have different brain structures from healthy subjects, and the difference in nervous system pathology between melancholic and non-melancholic MDDs might be revealed by the difference in brain structure.

In the present study, we aim to identify structural neural substrates characterizing melancholic and non-melancholic MDDs in a data-driven manner. To this end, we explored whether the differences in symptoms between melancholic and non-melancholic MDDs are related to the structure of the brain and what brain regions may be structurally altered by comparing the volume of each region of the brain.