

精神障害者の家族ケアとRole Captivity

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Family Care for the Mentally Ill and Role Captivity

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The aim of this paper is to clarify the social context of role captivity and the results it produces for parents as caregivers and the mentally ill as care-recipients.

Although the conditions of the mentally ill, such as problems in social behaviors, had a strong correlation with role captivity of fathers as well as that of mothers, there was a big difference in other factors. In the case of fathers, annual household income and instrumental support had a correlation with their role captivity, while in the case of mothers, gratification gained by their role performances of daily caregiving had a correlation with their role captivity.

However, whichever parent was caregiver, role captivity had a correlation with caregivers' distress, and when they had a sense of captivity, they were likely to use undesirable coping strategies both for caregivers and for care-recipients.

From these findings, it is possible to suppose that role captivity produces undesirable situations both for caregivers and for care-recipients.