Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University

The present study was conducted at the Department of Psychiatry, Faculty of Medicine, Fukuoka University (1). The aim of this study was to evaluate the prevalence and characteristics of somatoform disorders in inpatients with major depressive disorder and to identify potential risk factors for the development of somatoform disorders in this population. The study involved 122 inpatients with major depressive disorder, 36 patients with schizophrenia, and 57 patients with bipolar disorder. The patients were assessed using the Mini-International Neuropsychiatric Interview (MINI) (2) and the Comprehensive Psychopathological Rating Scale (CPRS) (3) to evaluate the presence of somatoform disorders. The results showed that the prevalence of somatoform disorders was significantly higher in patients with major depressive disorder compared to those with schizophrenia and bipolar disorder. The study also identified several risk factors, including a history of childhood trauma, a family history of depression, and a history of substance abuse. These findings suggest that somatoform disorders are common in patients with major depressive disorder and may be related to underlying psychological and social factors. Further research is needed to better understand the mechanisms underlying the development of somatoform disorders in this population.