高齢者の快適で安全な生活支援のための 色彩の役割について

高知女子大学 順 子 (共同研究者) 九州大学大学院 栃 原 裕 県立長崎シーボルト大学 茂 子 庄 山 高知女子大学 團 野 哲 也

About the Distribution of Parts by Colors to Support Elderly's Comfortable and Safe Life

by

Junko Kawaguchi, Tetuya Danno

Faculty of human Life and Environmental Science,

Kochi Women's University

Yutaka Tochihara

Faculty of Design, Kyushu University

Shigeko Shoyama

Faculty of Global Communications,

Siebold University of Nagasaki

ABSTRACT

The present study investigated the ability of the elderly to discriminate colors. We focused on the visual characteristics of the elderly and investigated age-induced changes in color discrimination ability. We used the 100 hue test with a portable analyzer to determine ability to discriminate colors. All 100 hues were shown to 85 elderly subjects, and the results were analyzed with respect to age and eye disease. The study confirmed a significant correlation between total deviation score and age as well as between total deviation score and visual acuity, and revealed that the ability to

discriminate all colors decreases with age. For all age groups, color discrimination ability was low for red/purple (RP) hues and blue/green (BG) hues, and high for yellow (Y) yellow/red (YR) hues and purple/blue (PB) hues. These findings suggest that among the elderly, there are hues that are easier to discriminate and those that are relatively difficult to discriminate. Furthermore, among the various eye diseases present, there was a significant difference in the total deviation score between the elderly with cataracts and those without, thus suggesting that cataracts greatly affect color vision. We believe that age-related reduction in color discrimination ability is affected by factors such as visual acuity, and yellowing of the lens and cataract.

要旨

本研究は、高齢者の色彩弁別能力の実態につい ての報告である. 移動可能な実験装置と100hue test を用いて高齢者の色彩弁別能力の調査を行っ た. 調査結果は年齢層別, 眼疾患有無別に100色 相すべてを示す方法で分析した. その結果, 総偏 差点と暦年齢, 総偏差点と視力との関係に相関が みられ、加齢が進行するにつれてすべての色彩弁 別能力は低下することが確認できた. 100色相別 の色彩弁別能力は、すべての年齢層で赤紫 (RP) および青緑 (BG) 領域の色相では低く, 逆に黄 (Y) · 黄赤 (YR) および青紫 (PB) 領域の色相 では高かった.このことは、高齢者層では識別し 易い色相とし難い色相があることを示唆している. また, 眼疾患有無別では, 白内障を発症した者と そうでない者との間で色彩弁別能力に有意な差が みられ, 白内障による色の見え方への影響が大き いと考えられる. 従って、加齢にともなう色彩弁 別能力の低下には,視力,水晶体の黄変化,白内 障などさまざまな影響が考えられる.