経伝達物質の放出量を解析して、ダイナミン1、2、 3の機能を推測した。

siRNA を導入してダイナミン1、2、3の発現を抑 制した培養ラット上頸交感神経節シナプス前細胞に (Dyn1-KD、Dyn2-KD、Dyn3-KD)、① 間隔を変え て2発の活動電位を発火させると、Dyn1-KDは50 ミリ秒以降、Dyn2-、3-KDは20ミリ秒以降の発火 時に伝達物質放出量を対照シナプスより減少し、 100-1,000 ミリ秒の間隔では各 Dyn-KD で対照シナ プスの約 60% であった。② 0.05 Hz、0.2 Hz で連続 発火させると、Dyn1-、2-KD は 0.2 Hz 発火で、Dyn 3-KD は両方の連続発火で伝達物質放出量減少を促 進した。③ 5、10、20 Hz の高頻度で2 秒間連続発 火させると、各 Dyn-KD とも2 発目の活動電位発 火以降に伝達物質放出減少(シナプス抑圧)が観察 された。2分間休止後に Dyn 3-KD は伝達物質放出 量が回復したが、Dyn1-、2-KDでは回復が損なわれ ていた。④ 5 Hz で 4 分間連続発火させて小胞放出 部位のシナプス小胞を枯渇させた後の小胞補充速度 は、Dyn1-、2-KD が速い補充過程を遅延し、Dyn2-、 3-KD が遅い補充過程を遅延した。

これらの結果は、活動電位の生理的発火頻度に応 じて、ダイナミン1、2、3のそれぞれが活性化タイ ミング、持続時間の異なる2つの小胞リサイクル経 路を駆動し、小胞放出部位への安定した小胞補充が 保持されることを示唆する。

## P1-21.

## Severe Obstructive Sleep Apnea Increases Left Atrial Volume Independent of Left Ventricular Diastolic Impairment

(社会人大学院3年 内科学第二)
○今井 靖子、田中 信大、臼井 靖博
高橋 のり、黒羽根彩子、武井 康悦
高田 佳史、山科 章

[Purpose] Previous studies have demonstrated that severe sleep apnea (OSA) itself impairs directly left ventricular (LV) diastolic function, and left atrial volume index (LAVI), which is an independent predictor of future cardiovascular events, is also related to the OSA severity. The purpose of this study was to investigate whether OSA is associated with increase of LAVI independent of LV diastolic function.

[Methods] This study included 206 OSA {apnea hypopnea index  $(AHI) \ge 5/h$  patients without cardiac disease, hypertension or diabetes. All the patients underwent overnight fully attended polysomnograpy, and 2-dimensional echocardiography and tissue Doppler imaging (TDI) in order to estimate left atrial (LA) volume and LV diastolic function which was assessed by the transmitral flow velocity (E/A ratio), deceleration time (DCT), systolic/diastolic pulmonary vein velocity (S/ D), and mitral annular velocity (e'). Patients were divided into the following 2 groups ; the mild to moderate OSA  $(5 \le AHI < 30/h)$  group and the severe OSA (AHI  $\geq$  30/h) group. We compared LAVI and LV diastolic function between the groups. Multivariate analysis performed whether severe OSA was the independent factor of LAVI independently from LV diastolic dysfunction.

[Results] The LAVI in the severe OSA group was significantly larger than that in the mild to moderate OSA group  $(23 \pm 5 \text{ vs. } 20 \pm 5 \text{ ml/m}^2, P < 0.0001)$ . E/A ratio in the severe OSA group was significantly lower than that in the mild to moderate OSA group (P < 0.0001), whereas S/D ratio and E/e' in the severe OSA group were significantly higher than those in the mild to moderate OSA group (P < 0.0001), whereas the severe OSA group were significantly higher than those in the mild to moderate OSA group (P < 0.001), respectively). The AHI showed a statistically significant correlation with the LAVI (r = 0.29, P < 0.0001), and inverse correlations with E/A ratio (r = 0.35, P < 0.0001). Multivariate linear regression analysis revealed that severe OSA was independently related with LAVI even after adjusting for age, sex, systolic and diastolic blood pressure, body mass index, and LV diastolic function  $(\beta = 0.124, P = 0.04)$ .

[Conclusions] These results suggest that severe OSA itself increases directly LA volume independent of LV diastolic function.