

治療の基本は 4～6 週間以上の抗菌薬の経静脈投与と血栓の除去と考える。血栓の除去は抗凝固療法が基本となるが内科治療が奏功しない場合や表在の静脈の血栓である場合は外科的に摘除する事がある。抗凝固療法に関しては使用薬剤、使用期間など比較研究がなくコンセンサスは得られていない。今回の症例では内科的治療が奏功したと考える。

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What is the difference of surgical outcomes between individuals carrying TGFBR1 and TGFBR2 mutation in Loeys-Dietz Syndrome ?

(専攻生 : Department of Cardiovascular Surgery)

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【Objectives】 This study aims at reviewing the clinical results of patients with Loeys-Dietz syndrome (LDS) and clarifying the differences of surgical outcome between patients with transforming growth factor-beta receptor (TGFBR) 1 and TGFBR2 mutations.

【Methods】 Of 304 patients <50 years having undergone surgery for thoracic aortic diseases between 1998 and 2015, 22 patients (7.2%) having LDS with TGFBR1 ($n=11$) and TGFBR2 mutations ($n=11$) were enrolled in this study. The clinical courses including the surgical outcome were investigated. In the histological examinations, cystic medial necrosis (CMN) was classified into three grades according to the degree of cystic area.

【Results】 The freedom from aortic reoperation at 5 years were lower in TGFBR2 group (36%) than

TGFBR1 group (60%) ($p=0.17$). In the sub-analysis, the freedom from aortic reoperation at 5 years was significantly lower in female patients carrying TGFBR2 mutations (f-TGFBR2, $n=6$) (33%) than the others ($n=16$) (58%) ($p=0.08$). The freedom from aortic dissection after the initial surgery at 5 years was significantly lower in f-TGFBR2 (50%) than the others (83%) ($p=0.025$). All specimens (100% : 10/10) of the aorta with TGFBR2 mutations revealed grade III CMN. In contrast, 56% (5/9) of the aorta with TGFBR1 mutations showed CMN ($p=0.033$), and only one specimen (11% : 1/9) of them revealed grade III CMN ($P<0.001$).

【Conclusions】 The aortic reoperation was more frequent in LDS with TGFBR2 mutation than that of TGFBR1 mutation, and the postoperative aortic dissection was also more frequent in the females with TGFBR2 mutations than the others. The specimens of the aorta with TGFBR1 mutations revealed grade III CMN in the minority, compared to those of TGFBR2 mutations.

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Tracheocutaneous fistula closure using double piled V-Y advancement flap of platysma

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【目的】 手術による上気道閉塞や声帯麻痺、全身状態の管理など様々な要因で気管切開が施行されるが、その必要性がなくなった場合は気管カニューレが抜去され自然閉鎖が見込まれる。しかしながら抜去のみでは気管皮膚瘻の完全閉鎖が見込めなかったり、陥凹変形や肥厚性瘢痕、嚥下時の引きつれが生じる場合がある。今回我々は広頸筋皮弁を用いて気管皮膚瘻の閉鎖および瘢痕の修正を行った。術後合併症も少なく、整容的にも良好な結果が得られたので報告する。

【方法】 気管皮膚瘻がある場合は hinge flap によって気管腔の閉鎖を行う。気管皮膚瘻が閉鎖されている症例では、肥厚性瘢痕や醜形瘢痕の切除を行う。

横長の三角形の広頸筋皮弁を気管孔の側方から挙上し、中央に前進させ気管孔閉鎖部を被覆する。気管皮膚瘻の左右両側から挙上する場合は瘻孔閉鎖部を2枚に重ね、重なり合う部分の脱上皮を行う。気管皮膚瘻が小さい場合は皮島をすべて脱上皮し、上下の皮膚で collar line に沿うように閉創を行う。

【結果】 気管皮膚瘻および気管皮膚瘻閉鎖後の瘢痕患者合計6名に対して、上記手術を行った。男性2名、女性4名で、平均年齢は31歳であった。頭頸部手術後が4名、脳出血後が1名、心臓手術後が1名であった。2例で術後の皮弁の一時的なうっ血を認めたが、自然改善した。その他、全症例で術後出血や皮下気腫などの大きな合併症は認めなかった。

【考察】 症例は平均年齢が31歳と若く、瘻孔の閉鎖とともに整容性も求められる症例であった。気管皮膚瘻の閉鎖は、単純な気管腔の作成と皮膚の閉鎖のみでは皮膚と気管が癒着し嚥下時の不快感につながるがため、その間に軟部組織を介在させることで、癒着を少なくすると言われている。また術後合併症の一つに皮下気腫があるが、皮弁を折り重ねておくことで air のもれを少なくできると考えた。また V-Y 皮弁にすることで、瘢痕が collar line に沿った整容的にも優れた閉鎖方法であると考えた。

P3-43

Zebrafish as a model for haloperidol-induced catalepsy

(大学院博士課程3年法医学)

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【Background】 Catalepsy is one of the typical symptoms in catatonic schizophrenia, but it could be also induced by haloperidol. Patients with catatonic schizophrenia have high potential to get fatal accidents in driving due to haloperidol-induced catalepsy as well as illness-induced catalepsy.

【Objective】 The objective of this study is to duplicate the haloperidol-induced catalepsy using zebrafish for revealing the association between antipsychotics and unexpected physical dysfunctions, that could trigger fatal

accidents.

【Methods】 Animal ; zebrafish larvae (Danio rerio). Drug ; haloperidol. Device ; a high-throughput tracking system and a software tool designed for investigating a scope of larvae parameters.

【Results】 This study revealed a significant worse performance in the activity for larvae treated with haloperidol when compared to the non-treated. In result, we duplicated the catalepsy induced by haloperidol in zebrafish larvae.

【Conclusion】 When patients with schizophrenia got suspicious case of catalepsy while driving followed by fatal car accidents, it needs to prove the causal association with the death by illness or the death by accident. We consider that it is important for forensic medicine to reveal inquest into the cause of deaths until the presence or absence of any correlation is firmly established.

P3-44

Research into the role of the family doctor during response to an emergency for patients receiving at-home care : Phase 1

(社会人大学院博士課程4年総合診療医学)

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Qualitative investigation of differences in understanding between parties involved in at-home care was conducted as part of research into reducing the burden on family doctors during emergency responses for patients receiving at-home care.

Ten individuals with various occupations and roles were selected using theoretical sampling from parties involved in at-home care (including doctor(s), patient(s), families, and care providers). Semi-structured interviews discussed experiences with and understanding of at-home care and response during emergencies.