

トピックス

新しい角膜移植

原 祐子, 大橋 裕一

愛媛大学医学部眼科学

愛媛医学 25(1):1-5, 2006

ウイルス肝炎多発地域における疫学研究

堀池 典生¹⁾, 道堯 浩二郎²⁾, 恩地 森一¹⁾

1) 愛媛大学医学部第三内科 2) 愛媛大学医学部光学医療診療部

愛媛医学 25(1):6-10, 2006

神経筋シナプス形成, 維持, 再生の分子機構の解明 (重症筋無力症の分子病態についての新しい展開)

重本 和宏

愛媛大学医学部環境社会医学講座環境遺伝学分野

愛媛医学 25(1):11-16, 2006

原 著

大腿骨頸部骨折患者の入院治療に要した医療費

竹田 治彦^{1), 2)}, 鴨川 淳二^{1), 2)}, 坂山 憲史¹⁾, 鎌田 一億^{1), 2)}, 山本 晴康¹⁾

1) 愛媛大学医学部整形外科学 2) 紫愛会石川病院整形外科

愛媛医学 25(1):17-19, 2006

Summary

We report the fee of hospitalization for patients with hip fracture. The subjects were 57 patients with hip fracture aged 65 years or older (n=57; 14 males and 43 females; mean age 82.9±7.4, range 68-97 years) who underwent surgery by the same surgeon in our hospital at some point between May 2001 and March 2003, and treated using clinical pass among the term of hospitalization. These patients were classified into the following the 3 groups: Group A resided in their own homes before injury and after discharge from the hospital. Group B resided in their own homes before injury and in hospitals or facilities after discharge from the hospital. Group C resided in facilities or hospitals before and after injury. Fee of hospitalization showed no significant difference between each group.

Key Words: Hospital fee, Hip fracture, Elderly patient

INTRAVESICAL IMMUNOTHERAPY WITH BACILLUS CALMETTE-GUERIN (TOKYO 172 STRAIN) FOR CARCINOMA IN SITU OF THE BLADDER

Koji Azuma, Katsuyoshi Hashine and Yoshiteru Sumiyoshi

Department of Urology, Shikoku Cancer Center

愛媛医学 25(1):20-24, 2006

要旨

目的: 膀胱上皮内癌に対して Bacillus Calmette-Guerin (BCG) 膀胱内注入療法は現在 gold standard な治療法となつて

いる。BCG菌株は現在世界で数多くあり日本ではTokyo 172 strainが主流となっていた。今回CISに対して施行したTokyo 172 strainを用いたBCG膀胱内注入療法の治療効果やtoxicityについて報告する。さらに他のstrainを用いた欧米での報告と比較検討する。

対象・方法: 1990年6月より2002年11月の間にCISに対し40例にBCG(Tokyo 172 strain)膀胱注を施行した。Tokyo172 strain 80 mgを40 mlの生食に溶解し膀胱内へ注入, 2時間後に排出させた。投与回数は1週間に1回で計6回を1コースとした。

結果: 観察期間は15. 6~158. 9ヶ月で, 中央値69. 7ヶ月であった。治療効果判定はCR34例(85%), NC4例(10%), PD2例(5%)であった。CRの得られなかった6例中3例に2コース目のBCG膀胱注を行い, 3例全例にCRを得た。最終的にBCG膀胱注を施行した40例中37例(92. 5%)がCRを得た。5年疾患特異的生存率, 非再発率, 非浸潤率はそれぞれ89. 2%, 77. 1%, 80. 2%であった。

結論: Tokyo 172 strainを用いたCISに対するBCG膀胱注の治療効果は他のstrainを用いた欧米の報告と比べ同等であった。

Key Words : carcinoma in situ, BCG, Tokyo strain

脳卒中患者の発症から入院までの時間について

曾我部 貴士, 前田 仁, 佐藤 斉, 大下 純平

松山赤十字病院脳神経外科

愛媛医学 25(1):25-27, 2006

Summary

Tissue Plasminogen Activator (t-PA) reverses the neurological damage of stroke when used within 3 hours of the onset of symptoms. So early admission is important, especially in cases of brain infarction. We examined the admission times of patients after the onset of different types of stroke. From January 2003 to December 2004, 377 stroke patients were admitted in Matsuyama Red Cross Hospital. The patient population included 199 (52.7%) with brain infarction, 142 (37.6%) with intracerebral hemorrhage, and 36 (9.5%) with subarachnoid hemorrhage. The number of patients admitted within the critical 3 hour period was 57 of the 174 (32.7%) with brain infarction, 88 (50.5%) of those with intracerebral hemorrhage, and 29 (16.6%) of those with subarachnoid hemorrhage. Among all of the patients with infarction, the population and admitted with 3 hours was 57 of 199 (29%). For intracerebral hemorrhage cases, this percentage was 62% and for subarachnoid hemorrhage cases, this percentage was 81%. Patients with brain infarction had a tendency of delayed admission. Public and personnel education could reduce the amount of time between onset of symptoms and hospital admission.

Key Words : stroke onset, early admission, brain attack

内痔核の新しい治療法, 消痔靈による硬化療法の実験

渡辺 英生, 松本 欣也, 豊田 剛, 渡辺 学, 小野 芳人

渡辺病院外科

愛媛医学 25(1):28-31, 2006

Summary

We treated the internal hemorrhoids of 48 patients with Xiaozhiling sclerotherapy. The four-step injection method was used for 37 cases in 48 patients and the 2-3 step-injection method was applied to the other 11 patients. In this study, a 1-month and 12-month follow-up questionnaire survey was conducted on the 37 patients with the four-step-injection method. Only 1 patient developed a recurrence and underwent a surgical operation

later on. The post-operative clinical findings were relatively good. We suggest that Xiaozhiling sclerotherapy is a relatively good choice for the treatment of internal hemorrhoids. This method is a safe and effective way of treating internal hemorrhoids as a non-operative approach.

Key Words : Internal hemorrhoid, Shoujirei, Sclerosing therapy

小児期のライフスタイルと生活習慣病リスクファクター

松浦 健治

愛媛大学医学部小児科学

愛媛医学 25(1):32-45, 2006

Summary

This study was aimed to elucidate the present status of lifestyles and risk factors for lifestyle-related diseases in children and to look into the role of insulin resistance in the relationship between them. Seven hundred fifty-one children aged 9–10 years (411 boys and 340 girls) participated in the study with an informed consent. Both boys and girls had more energy and fat intake than the recommended dietary allowance and less physical activity than the recommendation. BMI and waist/height ratio were correlated with time in TV watching but not with energy and fat intake. The serum LDL-cholesterol and triglyceride levels were correlated positively with obesity, while the serum HDL-cholesterol levels were correlated negatively with obesity. Blood pressure was highly correlated with obesity. Obesity was associated with high serum levels of insulin and increased HOMA-R, indicating insulin resistance. Serum levels of adiponectin were correlated reversibly with BMI in girls. Serum levels of leptin were correlated positively with BMI or HOMA-R in both boys and girls. Finally, serum levels of resistin were correlated with HOMA-R in boys. It is concluded that a high-energy and high-fat diet and sedentary lifestyle could induce insulin resistance with or without incidence of obesity, resulting in the development of risk factors for lifestyle-related diseases in children. Therefore, lifestyle intervention in this age group is necessary for prevention of lifestyle-related diseases in later life.

Key Words : risk for lifestyle-related diseases, insulin resistance, children

症例報告

Rituximabが奏功した間質性肺炎および血球貪食症候群 合併の全身性エリテマトーデス

河野 政志¹⁾, 村上 雄一¹⁾, 井上 淳¹⁾, 高田 清式¹⁾, 佐田 栄司²⁾, 長谷川 均¹⁾, 藤田 繁¹⁾, 安川 正貴¹⁾

1)愛媛大学医学部内科学第一 2)愛媛県立医療技術大学

愛媛医学 25(1):46-49, 2006

Summary

A 32-year-old woman was admitted with fever and general fatigue. She was diagnosed with deterioration of systemic lupus erythematosus (SLE) complicated with hemophagocytic syndrome and interstitial pneumonia. Despite the administration of steroid pulse, intravenous immunoglobulins, cyclophosphamide pulse, immunosuppressive drugs, chemotherapy and plasmaexchange, massive nasal bleeding occurred, followed by acute respiratory failure and heart failure. Because she was considered to be in fatal condition due to her resistance against the various therapies, the anti-CD20 monoclonal antibody rituximab was administered. Dramatic improvement of pancytopenia, interstitial pneumonia and other clinical symptoms was observed after the administration of rituximab. This suggests clinical efficacy of rituximab in refractory SLE cases.

Key Words : systemic lupus erythematosus, rituximab, refractory fatal complication

虚血性心筋症患者に対する自己骨髄細胞移植を併用した冠動脈バイパス手術の1例

日比野 成俊¹⁾, 佐藤 晴瑞¹⁾, 堀 隆樹¹⁾, 石戸谷 浩¹⁾, 長嶋 光樹¹⁾, 富野 哲夫¹⁾, 鈴木 誠²⁾, 松中 豪²⁾

1) 愛媛県立中央病院心臓血管外科 2) 愛媛県立中央病院循環器内科

愛媛医学 25(1):50-53, 2006

Summary

A 70-year-old patient diagnosed as ischemic cardiomyopathy with poor left ventricular function underwent autologous bone marrow mononuclear cell transplantation with coronary artery bypass grafting. We injected 3.6×10^8 bone-marrow cells into the area where the ungraftable region was. 1 month after surgery, she was alive and well, and global left-ventricular function had improved. We believe bone marrow cell transplantation is a safe and useful method for patients who have an ungraftable region with severe left ventricular dysfunction.

Key Words : Ischemic cardiomyopathy, Bone marrow cell transplantation, Coronary artery bypass grafting

重複大動脈弓に大動脈弓下左無名静脈をあわせ持つ1解剖例

辻村 隆介¹⁾, 竹林 孝晃¹⁾, 寺下 健洋¹⁾, 下川 哲哉¹⁾, 松田 正司¹⁾, 小林 直人²⁾

1) 愛媛大学医学部統合生命科学講座解剖学・発生学分野 2) 現所属: 愛媛大学医学部総合医学研究センター

愛媛医学 25(1):54-57, 2006

Summary

During our dissection of a Japanese elderly female cadaver, a double aortic arch with a subaortic left innominate vein (SLIV) was found. The ascending aorta was bifurcated to form left (anterior) and right (posterior) aortic arches. Encircling and compressing the trachea and esophagus, they confluenced into the descending aorta. We concluded that it was a case of the double aortic arch forming a vascular ring. In addition, in this cadaver the left innominate vein coursed under the aortic arches and crossed the mediastinum posterior to the ascending aorta and anterior to the trachea. Based on previous reports of double aortic arch with clinical complications, we discuss the clinical significance of this vascular anomaly.

Key Words : double aortic arch, subaortic left innominate vein, vascular ring

特発性直腸穿孔に起因すると考えられた直腸子宮瘻の1例

加賀城 安¹⁾, 岩城 和義¹⁾, 成本 勝広¹⁾, 吉良 敏彦²⁾

1) 今治市医師会市民病院外科 2) きら病院産婦人科

愛媛医学 25(1):58-61, 2006

Summary

A case of rectouterine fistula with Douglas abscess probably caused by idiopathic rectal perforation was reported. A 92-year-old female was admitted to the hospital because of a blow to the waist. High fever and fecal discharge appeared after hospitalization. The diagnosis was a rectouterine fistula with Douglas abscess probably caused by idiopathic rectal perforation from barium enema, pelvic CT and colonoscopy. A colonostomy was performed, but the postoperative course was uneventful. The fistula and abscess disappeared. This case is very rare.

Key Words : rectouterine fistula, Douglas abscess, idiopathic rectal perforation

小児直腸脱に対する硬化療法

岩川 和秀, 松本 康志, 井上 仁, 清地 秀典, 岡田 憲三, 梶原 伸介

市立宇和島病院外科

愛媛医学 25(1):62-65, 2006

Summary

We report the experience of four cases of sclerotherapy in rectal prolapse in children with good outcome. The cases aged from 3 to 6 years, and all cases were boys. Sclerotherapy was performed under general anesthesia. Phenol in almond oil was injected to three or four points of prolapsed rectal submucosa. At each point, 1.5 ml was injected. After sclerotherapy, no case had severe side effects and there were no recurrences.

Key Words : Childfood, Rectal prolapse, Injection sclerotherapy

研究会抄録

第2回愛媛末梢血管インターベンションカンファレンス(EPIC)

愛媛医学 25(1):66-68, 2006

第5回愛媛県摂食嚥下研究会

愛媛医学 25(1):69-70, 2006

第35回愛媛臨床血液懇話会

愛媛医学 25(1):71-73, 2006

第102回愛媛整形外科集談会

愛媛医学 25(1):74-77, 2006