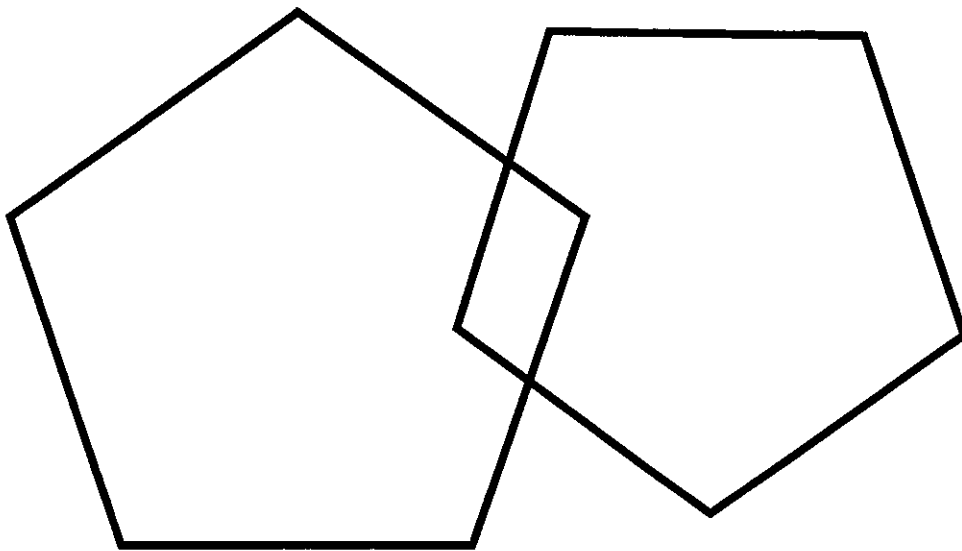
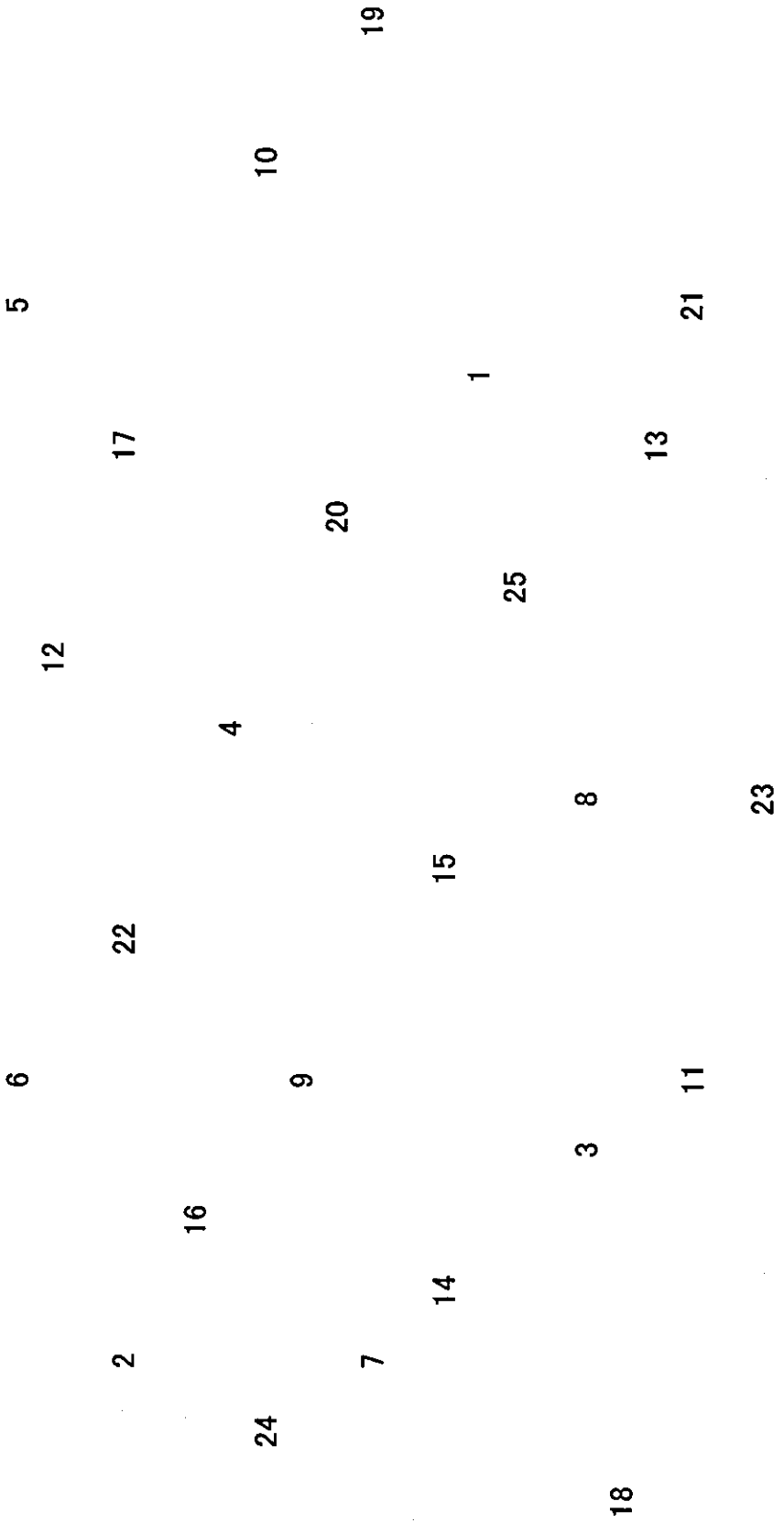


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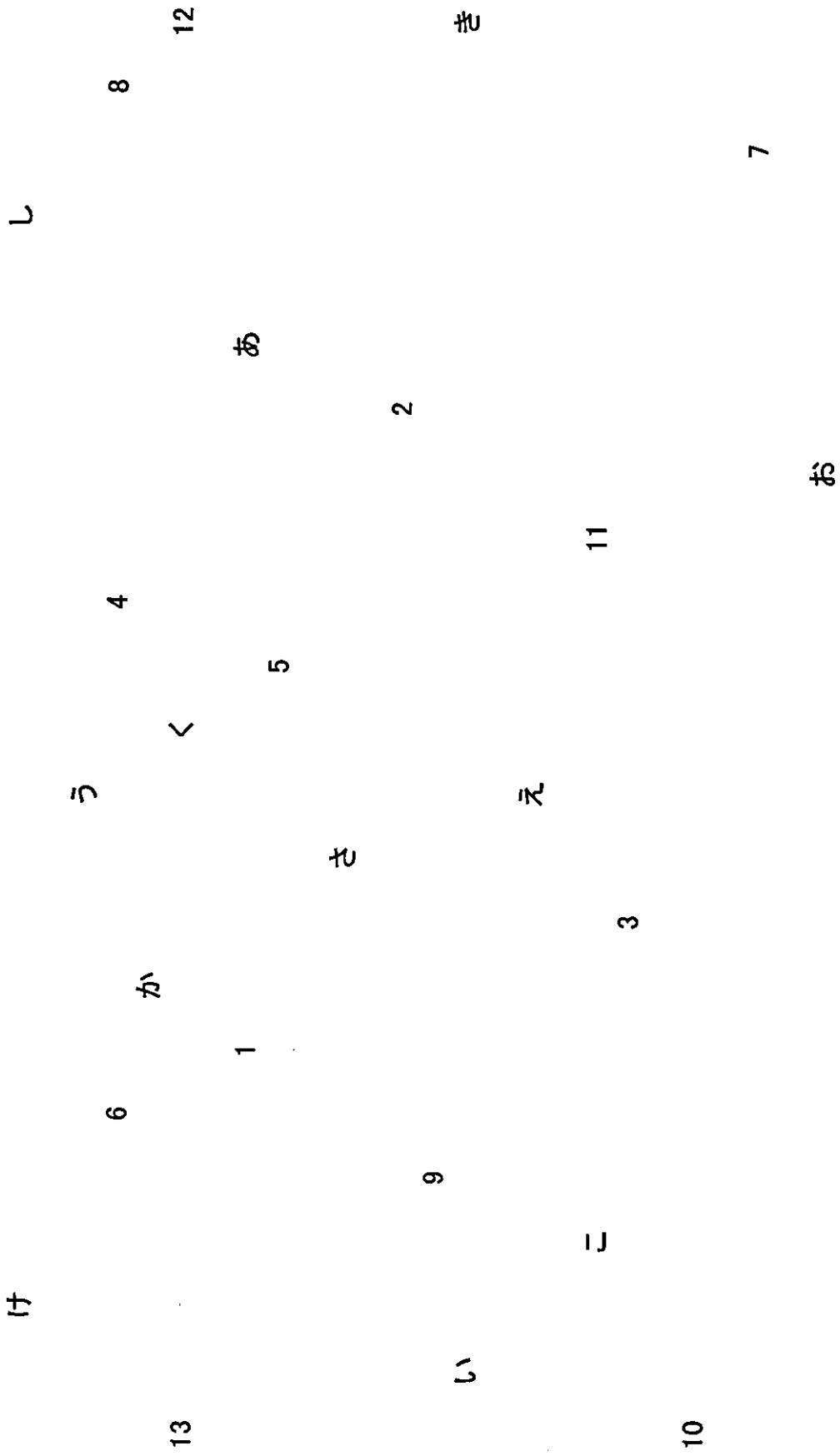
MMS;pentagon



Trail Making Test, part A



Trail Making Test; part B



B. 降圧剤の組み合わせによる心血管イベント抑制効果の比較

高血圧薬物治療に関する
大規模臨床比較研究試験

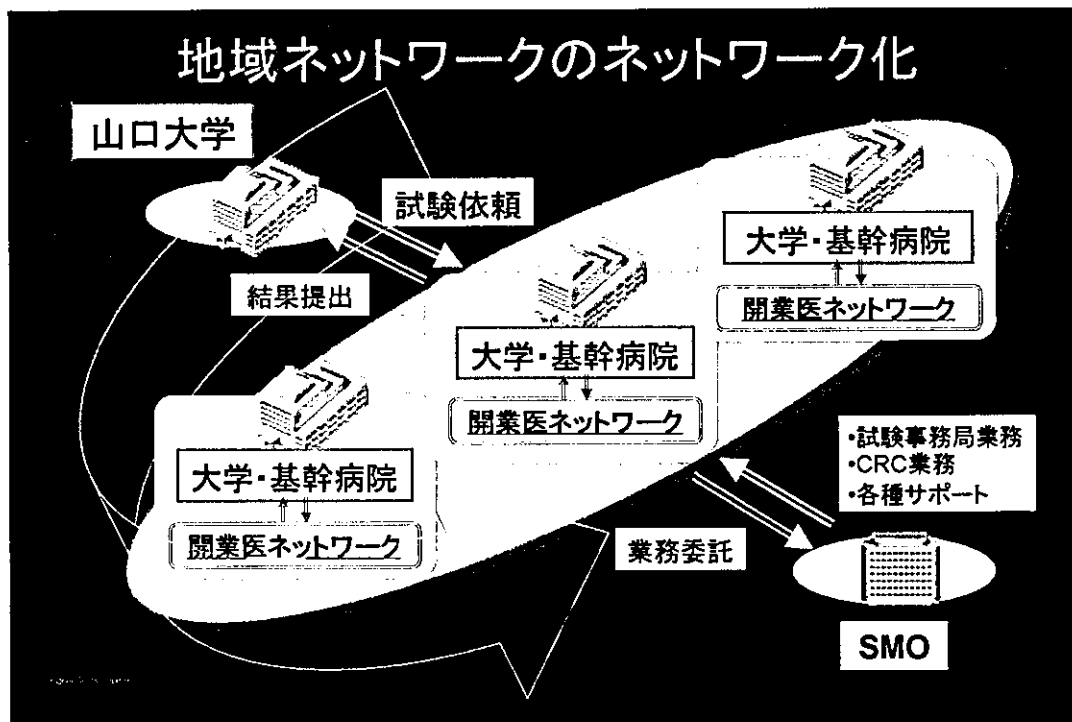
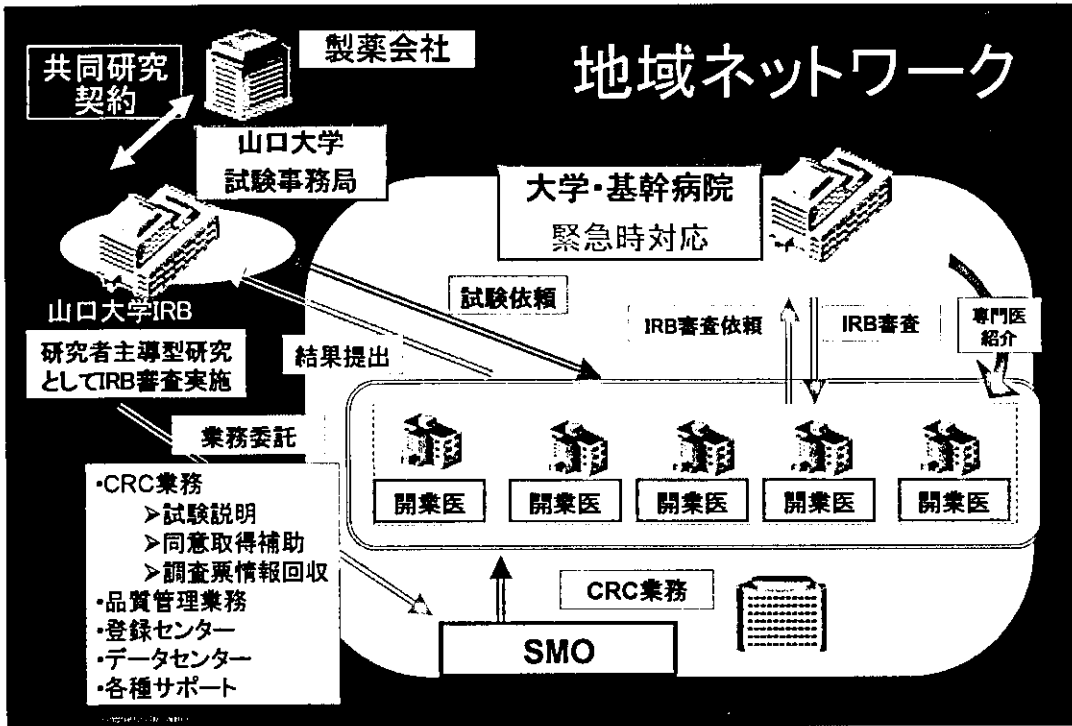
COPE Trial

Combination Therapy of Hypertension to
Prevent Cardiovascular Events Trial

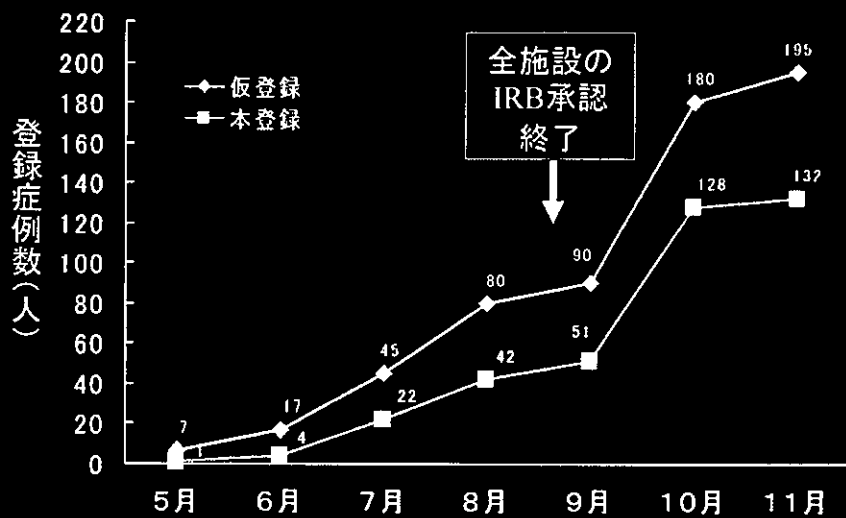
後援: 日本高血圧学会

目的

- 中等症以上の高血圧症患者
- 目標降圧値への達成度と脳心血管疾患の発症予防効果
- 基礎薬: カルシウム拮抗薬(塩酸ベニジピン)
- アンジオテンシンⅡ受容体拮抗薬, β 遮断薬あるいはサイアザイド系利尿薬のいずれの組合せが優れているか
- 多施設共同の中央登録方式によるランダム化比較試験(PROBE法)
- ICH-GCPの精神に準じて実施



COPE Trial Pilot Studyにおける 症例登録のスピード



平成15年11月8日現在

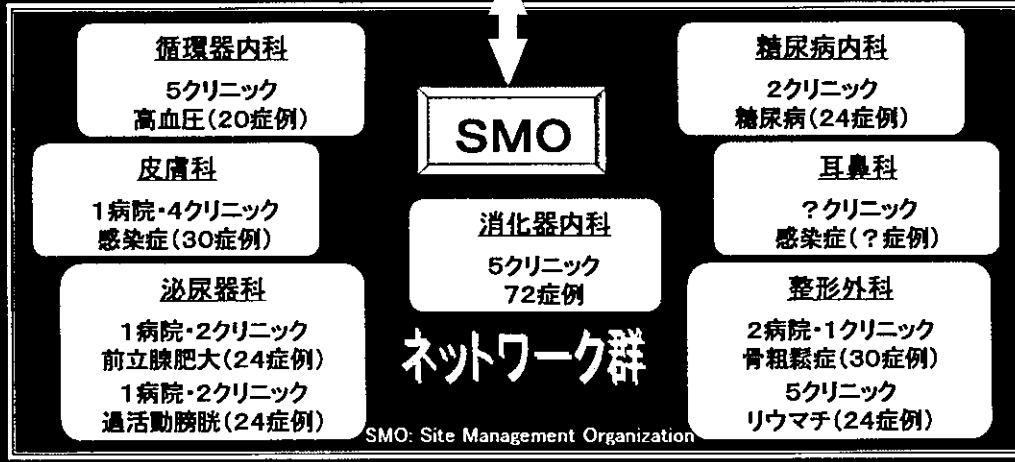
製薬会社と山口大学の 「民間との共同研究」

地域ネットワークのネットワーク化として運用される
「研究者主導型大規模長期臨床研究」
試験参加医師とスポンサーの共同市販後臨床試験。

ネットワークを使ったCRCによる
データ収集

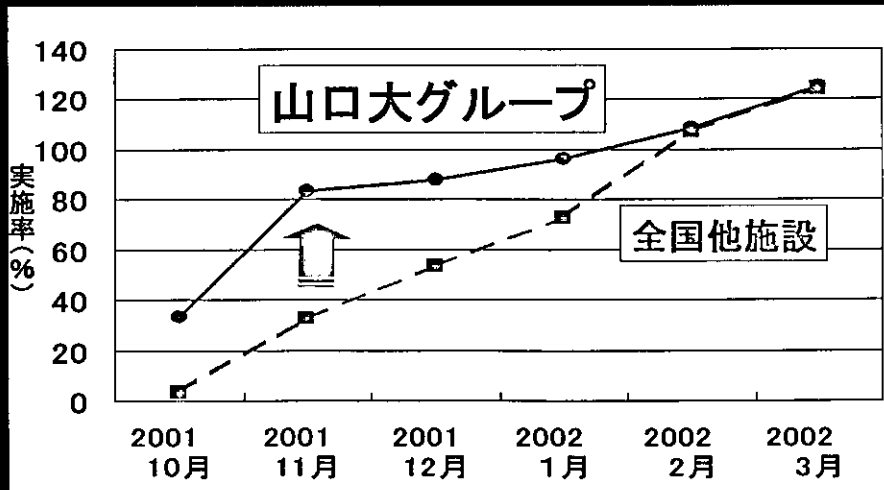
地域治験ネットワーク

山口大学医学部附属病院
 (救急対応・ネットワークIRB)



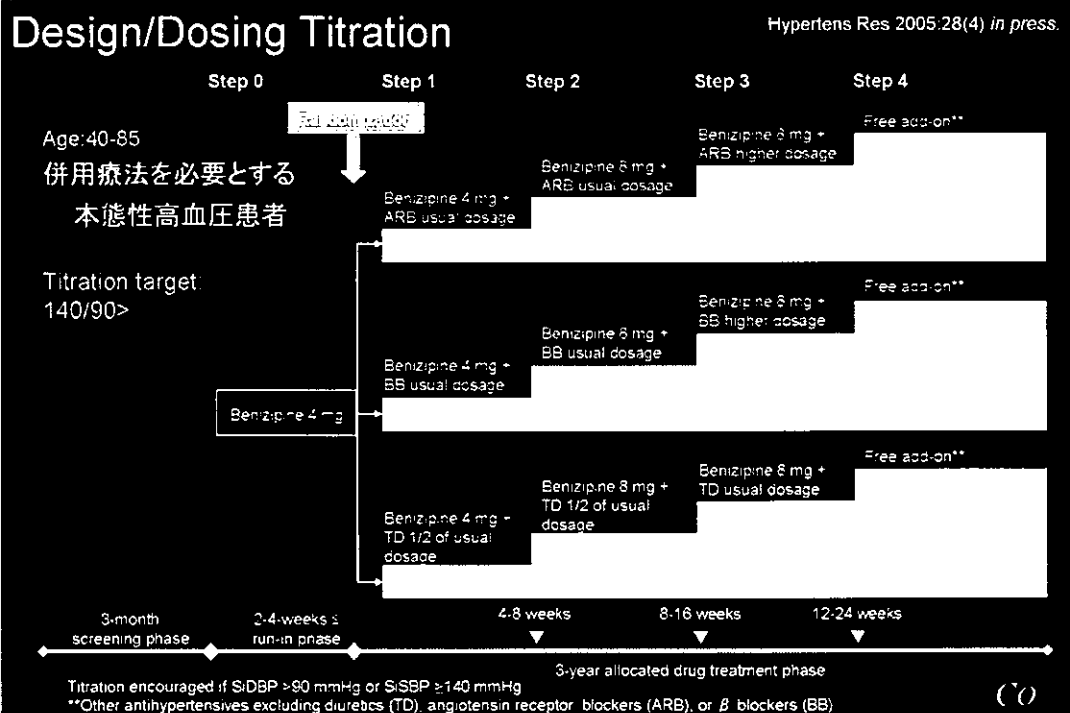
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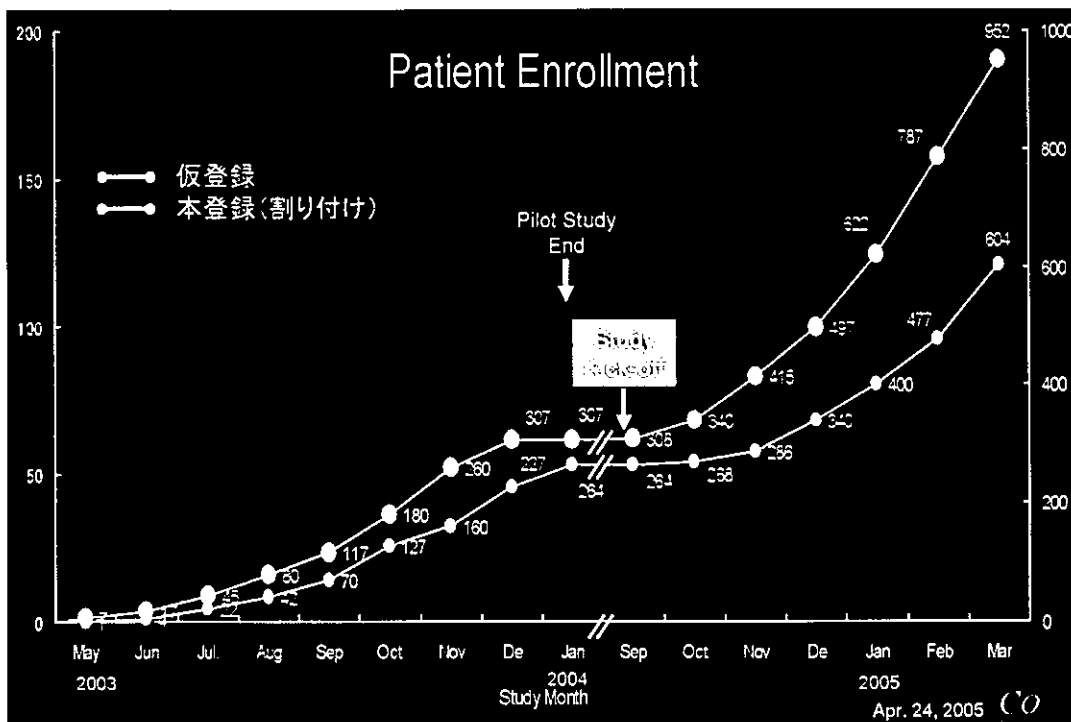
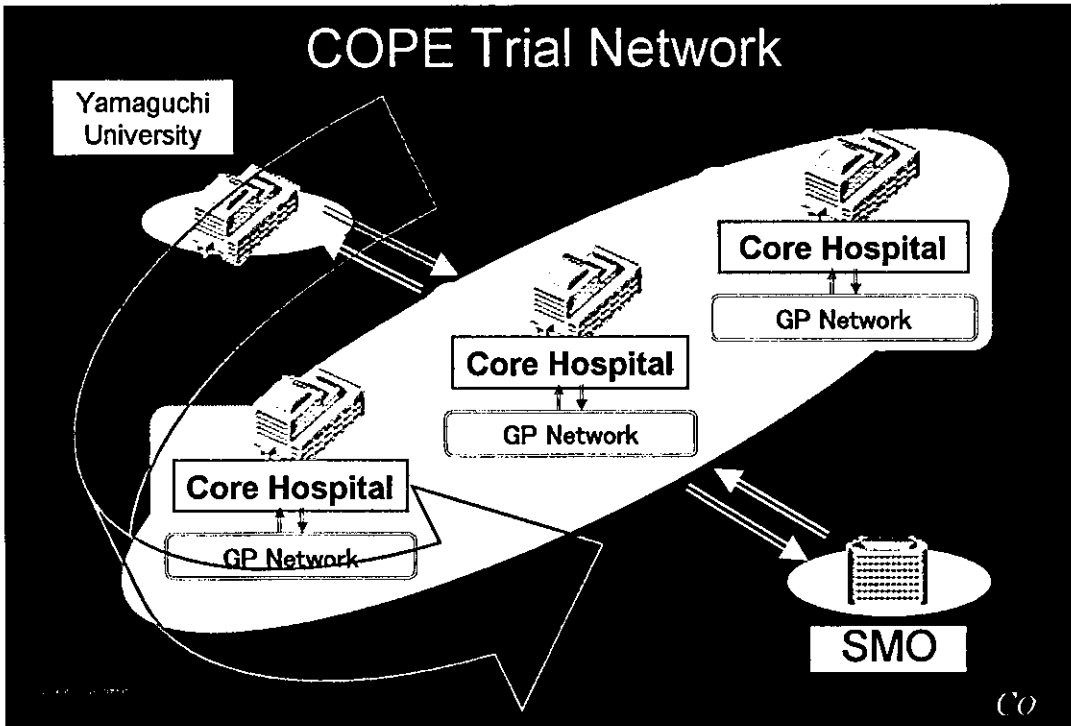
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 エントリー期間:6ヶ月
 契約数:24症例
 参加施設数:6施設(当院含む)



The COmbination Therapy of Hypertension to Prevent Cardiovascular Events Trial the COPE Trial

the COPE Trial Investigators





IV. 研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

書籍

著者氏名	論文タイトル名	書籍全体の編集者名	書籍名	出版社名	出版地	出版年	ページ
Maekawa T, Hayashi N, Ogino K, Takezawa J, Nagao S, Ohashi Y, Yamashita S, Okabayashi K	A randomized controlled trial of therapeutic hypothermia in severe head-injured patients in Japan : Overview of the protocol.	Hayashi N, Bullock R, Dietrich DW, Maekawa T, Tamura A	Hypothermia for acute brain damage pathomechanism and practical aspects.	Springer-Verlag	Tokyo	2004	246-250

雑誌

発表者名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
山下 進, 岡林清司, 前川剛志	重症頭部外傷患者における脳低温療法の有効性の検討 多施設無作為対照臨床試験	ICUとCCU	27(8)	765-770	2003
Kosaku Kinoshita, Hidehiko Kushi, Atsushi Sakurai, Akira Utagawa, Takeshi Saito, Tadashi Moriya, Nariyuki Hayashi	Risk factors for intraoperative hypotension in traumatic intracranial hematoma	Resuscitation	60(2)	151-155	2004
木下浩作, 林 成之	体温管理のリスクマネジメント	救急・集中治療	15(2)	175-182	2003
Nagao S, K. Irie, N. Kawai, T. Nakamura, K. Kunishio, Y. Matsumoto	The use of mild hypothermia for patients with severe vasospasm: a preliminary report	Journal of Clinical Neuroscience	10(2)	208-212	2003
梅本誠治, 松崎益徳	わが国における医師主導による臨床試験の現状	Cardiac Practice	15(1)	71-75	2004
梅本誠治, 松崎益徳	高血圧性臓器障害の治療薬に関する研究・開発動向 臨床治験成績 慢性心不全に対するアンジオテンシンⅡ受容体拮抗薬の評価 (CHARM : カンデサルタン)	日本臨床	62(1)	211-218	2004
Toshio Ogiwara, Masunori Matsuzaki, Hiroaki Matsuoka, Kazuaki Shimamoto, Kazuyuki Shimada, Hiromi Rakugi, Seiji Umemoto, Akira Kamiya, Norihiro Suzuki, Hiroo Kumagai, Yasuo Ohashi, Shuichi Takishita, Keishi Abe, Takao Saruta, for the COPE Trial Group.	The Combination Therapy of Hypertension to Prevent Cardiovascular Events (COPE) Trial. Rationale and Design.	Hypertension Research	28(4)	321-338	2005

A Randomized Controlled Trial of Therapeutic Hypothermia in Severe Head-Injured Patients in Japan: Overview of the Protocol

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Summary. Protection against brain insults is one of the most difficult aspects of clinical practice. Recently, mild hypothermia has been applied to cardiopulmonary resuscitated victims and brain-protective effects were proved by two randomized, controlled trials (RCT). Clifton's group applied mild hypothermia therapy in severe head-injured cases (Glasgow Coma Scale; GCS < 8), but failed to prove any effectiveness. Our aim is to apply mild hypothermia therapy as a RCT in 300 traumatic brain injury cases in 40 medical centers in Japan. Inclusion criteria are: (1) GCS 4–8, except best motor response of 6; (2) core body temperature must be reduced to less than 35.5°C at 6h after head injury in the mild hypothermia group; (3) age \leq 15 to <70 years old. Patients are randomized into either a control group (35.5°–37.0°C, 100 patients) or a mild hypothermia group (32.0°–34.0°C, 200 patients). Core body temperature must be controlled for at least 72h in the two groups and may be prolonged, if necessary. Brain-oriented intensive care is required; physiologic parameters are qualified by cardiac index, as well as internal jugular venous oxygen saturation and temperature, which are recorded and stored in a computer in every 1 min. Evaluations of the effect of mild hypothermia therapy are carried out using the Glasgow Outcome Scale at 3 and 6 months, and by biochemical parameters such as cytokines, free radical products, and neurotoxic excitatory amino acids between the two groups. At this point in time, 74 patients have been enrolled.

Key words: Therapeutic hypothermia, Traumatic brain injury, Internal jugular venous oxygen saturation, Glasgow Outcome Scale, Neurochemicals

(Therapeutic Hypothermia Study Group for Head Injury in Japan)

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Introduction

The pathophysiologic mechanisms responsible for damaging the brain following severe traumatic brain injury (TBI) are multiple, such as glutamate excitotoxicity, intracellular Ca^{2+} overload, free radicals, cytokines and so on, besides the ordinary mechanisms [1]. On the other hand, therapeutic strategies are very poor from the clinical point of view.

Recently, animal experiments have provided persuasive evidence that mild hypothermia confers significant protection against ischemic or traumatic brain insults [2]. In contrast to hypothermia, slight elevation of brain temperature worsened the outcome and very high brain temperature (up to 43.8°C) was actually recorded [3]. Based on these facts, clinical application of therapeutic mild hypothermia has been applied to stroke, severe head-injured, and cardiac arrest-resuscitated victims. The effectiveness of therapeutic mild hypothermia was proven by two randomized controlled trials (RCT) in cardiac arrest-resuscitated patients [4,5].

In severe TBI patients, more than 45 potentially relevant articles have been published [6–8]. Among these clinical trials and their meta-analyses [9], none could prove the effectiveness of mild hypothermia therapy based on neurological outcome. The reasons for failure are not clear, but they seem to be similar to those of brain protection/resuscitation therapy by barbiturate coma. In this report, our RCT of mild hypothermia therapy in severe TBI patients (Glasgow Coma Scale; GCS 4–8) in Japan is introduced.

Brief Overview of the Protocol

Our primary hypothesis is that mild hypothermia for at least 72 h in TBI patients will improve neurological outcome at 3 and 6 months as quantified by the Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) score and high brain performance functions at 6 months evaluated by the Mini-Mental State, Trail Making Test B, and animal naming test, as compared with antihypothermia (normothermia). It is our secondary hypothesis that mild hypothermia will also improve neuro-pathophysiological events as assessed by cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) excitatory amino acids, free radical-related molecules, and cytokines in a limited number of the patients.

Our RCT investigators consist of four clinicians, an epidemiologist, and a biostatistician. Forty centers, mainly university emergency and critical care medical centers, are involved. Three hundred patients who have been admitted with TBI within 6 h following the insults will be enrolled. Inclusion and exclusion criteria are shown in Table 1. Statistical design and sample size calculations are as follows. The RCT is designed to achieve a power of 0.90 and $\alpha = 0.05$ (two-sided) to detect an improvement of 20% in the number of patients with GOS (good outcome plus moderately disabled). Patients are randomized by a 24-h internet allocation system developed by the University Medical Information Network (Tokyo University, Tokyo). The allocation is done by a modified minimization method using each medical center, age (more than 45 or less than or equal to 45 years old), and GCS (4–5 or 6–8) as adjustment variables. The allocation of the patients is shown in Table 2. Neurological outcome evaluated by GOS at 3 and 6 months following TBI will be analyzed when the entry number of the patients reaches 150 (primary research). If a significant effect cannot be obtained, the protocol will be continued with different anesthesia methods, from midazolam and analgesics to neuroleptics. If an effect is then obtained, the protocol will be changed to evaluate the difference between the two anesthesia methods with the effective temperature, either 32.0°–34.0°C or 35.5°–37.0°C (secondary research, Table 2).

TABLE 1. Inclusion and exclusion criteria for therapeutic hypothermia in our protocol

Inclusion criteria

1. Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score 4–8, except a case of best motor response = 6
2. Age is ≥ 15 and < 70 years old
3. Either male or female
4. Informed or waiver of consent required

Exclusion criteria

1. Persistent hypotension; systolic blood pressure < 90 mmHg
2. Platelet count $< 50\,000/\mu\text{l}$
3. Severe liver and/or renal failure
4. Acute myocardial infarction, heart failure, or severe arrhythmia
5. Pregnancy or suspected pregnancy
6. Deep drunkenness
7. Severe penetrating brain injury
8. Suspected good neurological outcome by hematoma evacuation
9. Core body temperature less than 30°C on admission
10. Difficult to adapt to mild hypothermia

TABLE 2. Sample size, grouping, and anesthesia methods

Primary research				
150 cases		Hypothermia M (Midazolam) group	$32.0^\circ\text{--}34.0^\circ\text{C}$	100 cases
$4 \leq \text{GCS} \leq 8$		Control M (Midazolam) group	$35.5^\circ\text{--}37.0^\circ\text{C}$	50 cases
Secondary research				
Primary research	150 cases	Hypothermia NLA group	$32.0^\circ\text{--}34.0^\circ\text{C}$	100 cases
is not significant	$4 \leq \text{GCS} \leq 8$	Control NLA group	$35.5^\circ\text{--}37.0^\circ\text{C}$	50 cases
Primary research	150 cases	Effective temp. M group		75 cases
is significant	$4 \leq \text{GCS} \leq 8$	Effective temp. NLA group		75 cases

Registration: 300 cases (24 h applicable using UMIN).

UMIN, University Medical Information Network in Japan; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale score; NLA, Neurolept analgesia using droperidol and fentanyl.

Midazolam and analgesics with chlorpromazine, or droperidol and fentanyl, are used with nondepolarizing muscle relaxants (pancuronium or vecuronium). In the mild hypothermia and control groups, core body temperature is kept at $32.0^\circ\text{--}34.0^\circ\text{C}$ and $35.5^\circ\text{--}37.0^\circ\text{C}$, respectively, for at least 72 h. In the mild hypothermia group, it is preferred that core body temperature be less than 35.5°C at 6 h after TBI, and it is permitted to maintain hypothermia for at least 72 h, if required from a clinical point of view.

In addition to ordinary monitoring, special data are collected such as core body temperature (measured in the brain, internal jugular vein, pulmonary artery, or bladder), internal jugular venous oxygen saturation (Q2 continuous cardiac output/SO₂ Computer and a catheter; Abbott Laboratories, North Chicago, IL, USA), cardiac index, and mixed venous oxygen saturation (Vigilance CEDV and a catheter; Edwards Life Sciences, Irvine, CA, USA), which are collected every 1 min and stored in a computer until 72 h following the onset of TBI. Intracranial or cerebrospinal fluid pressure is also monitored, if possible. Brain-oriented intensive care (Table 3) is required. Cessation of the mild hypothermia is very important, this being decided upon by brain computed tomography and/or intracranial pressure. Rewarming in the hypothermia group is allowed 72 h after the onset of TBI. The patients should not be warmed, but the degree of cooling tapered off (less than $0.1^\circ\text{C}/\text{h}$), usually

TABLE 3. Brain-oriented intensive care

Respiration

PaO₂ > 150 mmHg, or around 100 mmHg (long term)
 Neurogenic pulmonary edema: 3–5 cm PEEP and head-up tilt
 PaCO₂ = 35–40 mmHg
 change by internal jugular venous oxygen saturation or by intracranial pressure
 Prevent fighting against the ventilator and excessive body movements

Circulation

Cerebral perfusion pressure = 60–100 mmHg
 relatively low in head-injured patients
 relatively high in hypertensive patients
 Antiarrhythmia
 lidocaine: 1–2 mg kg⁻¹, propranolol: 1 mg (total dose ≤ 10 mg)
 Prevention of hypotension
 volume load with plasma expanders without glucose
 dopamine: 2–15 μg kg⁻¹ min⁻¹, dobutamine: 2–15 μg kg⁻¹ min⁻¹
 (avoid persistent peripheral vasoconstriction)
 Prevention of hypertension
 Ca-blocker (may cause intracranial hyperemia, hence intracranial hypertension)
 diltiazem: 2 mg i.v., 5–15 μg kg⁻¹ min⁻¹
 nicardipine: 10–20 μg kg⁻¹ i.v., 0.3–3.0 kg min⁻¹
 Prevent intracranial hypertension: <20 mmHg
 Hemodilution
 Ht = 30%–50%, Hb = 10–12 g dl⁻¹
 Head-up tilt position
 10°–30°
 Prevent excessive neck rotation, flexion, and extension

Metabolism

Plasma glucose
 120–140 mg dl⁻¹, prevent hyperglycemia and hypoglycemia
 Fluid management
 electrolyte solution: 30–50 ml kg⁻¹ day⁻¹
 pH: 7.3–7.5, Na⁺: 135–145 mEq l⁻¹, K⁺: 3.5–5.0 mEq l⁻¹
 Ca²⁺: 2.0–2.6 mEq l⁻¹, Mg²⁺: 0.98–1.14 mEq l⁻¹ (Mg: 1.4–2.6 mg l⁻¹)
 serum osmolality: 280–320 mOsm l⁻¹
 colloid osmotic pressure >15 mmHg, albumin >4 g dl⁻¹
 Nutrition
 start nasointestinal tube feeding at early days: 30–50 kcal kg⁻¹ day⁻¹
 prevent stress-induced gastric ulcer
 Body temperature: 35.5°–37.0°C
 mild hypothermia preferred for severe cases (32.0°–34.0°C)
 Seizure: diazepam 0.2 mg kg⁻¹, or thiopental 2–5 mg kg⁻¹

PEEP, positive end-expiratory pressure.

taking a few days. Thereafter, core body temperature is kept below 37.0°C until day 7 after TBI. Brain computed tomography is taken to assess and report on admission and at 7 ± 1 days.

Patients are examined daily for 2 days, on day 3, 1 day before warming, and 1–2 days after rewarming. Glasgow Outcome Scale at days 7 and 30, and at 3 and 6 months, will be assessed. The physician taking part in the RCT cannot be blinded, but the individual responsible for all neurological outcome assessments will be completely blinded. Primary end points will

be evaluated by GOS at 3 and 6 months, and high brain performance functions at 6 months following TBI. Secondary end points will be evaluated by GCS at 7 and 30 days and by physiologic parameters, such as cardiac index, mixed venous oxygen saturation, and internal jugular venous oxygen saturation. Neuropathological molecules, such as excitatory amino acids (glutamate and aspartate), free radical-related molecules (NO_2^- , NO_3^- , nitrotyrosine, 8-hydroxy-2'-deoxyguanosine), and cytokines (tumor necrosis factor- α , interleukin-6, interleukin-10, interleukin-8, granulocyte/monocyte colony-stimulating factor, interferon- γ) in cerebrospinal fluid, blood, or urine will be measured in a limited number of the patients in each group. At this point in time, 74 patients have been enrolled.

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重症頭部外傷患者における脳低温療法の有効性の検討 — 多施設無作為対照臨床試験 —

山下 進 岡林 清司 前川 剛志

要約：重度の脳障害に対する脳低温療法は現在日本国内で広く行われている。多くの基礎実験がその有効性を支持しているが、臨床でのデータは必ずしもその有効性を証明するものではなく、心肺蘇生症例以外ではいわゆるエビデンスは未だ得られていない。Cliftonらの多施設無作為研究では、重症頭部外傷患者に対して脳低温療法を適用すると合併症が高率に発生し、予後改善に対して無効であるばかりでなく逆に入院期間を延長させるという結論が導かれている。昨年から日本国内でも同様の多施設無作為研究が展開されているが、これはCliftonらの研究の反省点を十分に踏まえた上で、より厳密な全身管理を行って合併症を回避することに重点をおいたものである。また、より早期から冷却を開始し、低体温維持期間を72時間に設定して脳低温療法の有効性を再検討し、さらに医療経済効果についての検討や、各種検体測定による基礎的な検討も行うプロトコルである。

緒 言

脳低温療法を行った症例では、マスコミに取り上げられるような奇跡的な回復をみる症例もあるが、必ずしも全例で有効であると断定できない。低体温という厳しい環境で全身状態の悪い患者を管理するのは大変な労力を必要とし、合併症の発生も決して少なくないのである。また一口に脳低温療法といっても導入の方法や時間などによってもその効果は大きく異なると考えられる。

脳低温療法の有効性については多くの基礎的、あるいは臨床的研究が行われており、動物を用いた基礎研究では多くの報告が脳低温療法の有効性を示している。しかし、臨床研究では合併症などの問題もあり、脳低温療法の有効性よりも合併症の問題が前面に押し出された結果となったものも

ある。1996年にReithらはstrokeの390症例で急性期の体温と重症度、予後が密接な関係にあることを示し、来院時すでに高体温を示す症例に比較して軽度低体温の患者でははるかに予後が良好であることを明らかにしたり。1994年から米国で開始された重症頭部外傷に対する脳低温療法の有効性を検討する大規模なmulticenter randomized controlled trialでは、いよいよ脳低温療法の有効性についてのevidenceが得られるものと期待された。しかし、NABISH (National Acute Brain Injury Study Hypothermia) とよばれるこのスタディの結果は低体温群と常温群とで生命予後に有意差を認めず、むしろ低体温群では合併症が多く入院期間を延長させるという結果となってしまった²⁾。これは大変残念な結果であり、脳低温療法は有効ではないという印象を強くした

Brain Hypothermia Therapy in Severe Neurotrauma Patients — A Multicenter Randomized Controlled Clinical Trial —

山口大学医学部附属病院先進救急医療センター (〒755-8505 宇部市南小串 1-1-1)

ICU と CCU 27(8):765~770, 2003