In addition, nicardipine was the major first choice of intravenous antihypertensive drug (57%) and the second choice (27%) in the survey. However, 26% of the respondents thought that nicardipine was inappropriate mainly due to contraindications included on the official Japanese label for this drug. According to the official label, nicardipine was contraindicated for ICH patients with a suspicion of ongoing intracranial bleeding, since the drug may enhance bleeding, and it was also contraindicated for acute stroke patients with elevated intracranial pressure, since the drug may accelerate intracranial pressure elevation.

SAMURAI-ICH study: a multicenter study of hyperacute antihypertensive therapy

The next step was to elucidate the safety and feasibility of SBP lowering to 160 mmHg or less in acute ICH using nicardipine, the standard strategy in most Japanese hospitals according to the Web survey. A prospective, multicenter study was conducted in Japan from July 2009 through July 2011 by the Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Risk-factor Assessment and Improvement (SAMURAI) study investigators; this multicenter group was funded by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW), Japan, and dealt with themes related to acute stroke management.

Most protocols for patient selection and nicardipine injection were similar to those of ATACH or ATACH II [4,6]. Patients with supratentorial ICH within 3 h of onset, admission SBP ≥180 mmHg, Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score ≥5, and hematoma volume ≤60 ml were initially treated with intravenous nicardipine to maintain SBP between 120 and 160 mmHg with 24-h frequent BP monitoring. The primary endpoints were neurological deterioration within 72 h (GCS decrement ≥2 points or NIHSS increment ≥4 points) and serious adverse effects resulting in stopping intravenous nicardipine within 24 h. The secondary endpoints included hematoma expansion >33% at 24 h and an mRS score of 4 or more and death at 3 months. The endpoints were compared with predicted proportions based on the weighted average of previous studies.

A total of 211 patients were enrolled. The main results and a substudy on conjugate eye deviation in the cohort were described in our previous articles [7,8]. Briefly, all the endpoints were close to or below the estimated level. Thus, SBP lowering to ≤160 mmHg using nicardipine appeared to be safe and feasible for Japanese ICH

patients. The interim and final results of the study were presented at domestic and international conferences in 2011, including the 20th European Stroke Conference, where the necessity for the reassessment of the official label for nicardipine was stressed.

Revision of the official label for intravenous nicardipine

As far as we could determine, the contraindication of the use of nicardipine for patients with ongoing intracranial bleeding or high-intracranial pressure was suggested only by a few experimental or clinical studies reported a couple decades ago. The detailed situations related to the label were described in our previous article [nationwide survey clarified the prevalence of nicardipine administration to acute ICH patients without reports of any significant adverse events despite the contraindications. Based on the results of the survey and other considerations, a formal request for reassessment of the official label for nicardipine was submitted to the MHLW by the Japan Stroke Society, the Japan Neurosurgical Society, and the Japanese Society of Hypertension in October 2008. After several discussions, the MHLW finally ordered the pharmaceutical manufacturers of nicardipine to revise the label in June 2011, deleting the ICH-related contraindications.

Advance creation of the research network for ATACH II in Japan

After the above-mentioned steps, we formed a Japanese study group for ATACH II, which consists of 17 Japanese stroke institutes, involving the SAMURAI study investigators (Table 1). We recently introduced this network elsewhere in the Japanese language [2]. Briefly, we ensured independent relationships among clinical sites, data coordination, and financial management by managing the three parts independently by the Departments of Cerebrovascular Medicine (Toyoda) and Advanced Medical Technology Development (Yamamoto), the National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center, and the Japan Cardiovascular Research Foundation (Yamaguchi), respectively. We registered the trial design in the University Hospital Medical Information Network Clinical Trials Registry (UMIN-CTR) in Japan as trial number 000006526.

A problem for the smooth start of this trial is the lack of experienced and well-funded support systems and human resources for investigator-initiated clinical trials in Japan [9], although they are gradually forming in

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Table 1.List of Japanese institutions participating in the ATACH-II trial.

Institution	Department	Location	Responsible investigator
Clinical sites			
National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center	Cerebrovascular Medicine Neurology	Suita, Osaka	Kazunori Toyoda (Clinical Pİ) Kazuyuki Nagatsuka
Nakamura Memorial Hospital	Neurosurgery and Stroke Center	Sapporo, Hokkaido	Jyoji Nakagawara
Kohnan Hospital	Stroke Neurology	Sendai, Miyagi	Eisuke Furui
Kyorin University Hospital	Neurosurgery and Stroke Center	Mitaka, Tokyo	Yoshiaki Shiokawa
St. Marianna University Hospital	Neurology	Kawasaki, Kanagawa	Yasuhiro Hasegawa
NHO Nagoya Medical Center	Neurology	Nagoya, Aichi	Satoshi Okuda
Kobe City Medical Center General Hospital	Stroke Center	Kobe, Hyogo	Nobuyuki Sakai
Kawasaki Medical School Hospital	Stroke Medicine	Kurashiki, Okayama	Kazumi Kimura
NHO Kyushu Medical Center	Cerebrovascular Medicine	Fukuoka, Fukuoka	Yasushi Okada
Gifu University Hospital	Neurosurgery	Gifu, Gifu	Shin-Ichi Yoshimura
Tokyo Saiseikai Central Hospital	Neurology	Minato-ku, Tokyo	Haruhiko Hoshino
Toranomon Hospital	Neurology	Minato-ku, Tokyo	Yoshikazu Uesaka
NHO Kagoshima Medical Center	Neurology	Kagoshima, Kagoshima	
Keio University Hospital	Neurology	Shinjuku-ku, Tokyo	Yoshiaki Itoh
St. Marianna University Toyoko Hospital	Strokology	Kawasaki, Kanagawa	Toshihiro Ueda
Saiseikai Kumamoto Hospital	Neurosurgery	Kumamoto, Kumamoto	
Saiseikai Yokohamashi Tobu Hospital	Neurology	Yokohama, Kanagawa	Jun Gotoh
Data Coordination Unit (DCU)			
	Advanced Medical Technology Development	Suita, Osaka	Haruko Yamamoto (DCU PI)
Management of subcontract			
Japan Cardiovascular Research Foundation		Suita, Osaka	Takenori Yamaguchi
Supervisory adviser		Cita O1	V Minamatan
National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center		Suita, Osaka	Kazuo Minematsu

NHO National Hospital Organization

other medical fields such as oncology 10]. Government-funded clinical trial support systems like those in the United States are necessary to enable us to plan and conduct clinical trials effectively and reliably, cooperating with other clinical research professionals including biostatisticians. This time, two projects are available for maintaining the trial infrastructure: a study funded by an Intramural Research Fund of the National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center and another funded by a Health and Labor Sciences Research Grant of the MHLW. There is a substantial need to encourage Japanese stroke researchers to join in the international, investigator-initiated, multicenter trials to obtain universal clinical evidence that is also common to Japanese. We are learning much about how to support several stroke institutes in Japan academically and financially through the experience of preparing for ATACH II.

The ATACH-II trial could be the seminal research project for stroke researchers in Japan to demonstrate themselves as effective contributors to investigator-initiated, international clinical trials. The first Japanese patient was enrolled in ATACH-II on March 1, 2012.

List of abbreviations

ATACH, Antihypertensive Treatment for Acute Cerebral Hemorrhage; BP, Blood pressure; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; ICH, Intracerebral hemorrhage; MHLW, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare; mRS, Modified Rankin Scale; SAMURAI, Stroke Acute Management

with Urgent Risk-factor Assessment and Improvement; SBP, Systolic blood pressure.

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Conjugate Eye Deviation in Acute Intracerebral Hemorrhage

Stroke Acute Management With Urgent Risk-Factor Assessment and Improvement–ICH (SAMURAI-ICH) Study

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Background and Purpose—Conjugate eye deviation (CED) occurs frequently in patients with acute stroke. The purpose of this study was to elucidate the factors that correlate with CED as well as the relationship between CED and outcomes in patients with acute intracerebral hemorrhage.

Methods—A total of 211 patients with acute supratentorial intracerebral hemorrhage were recruited in a multicenter, prospective study. CED was assessed with a National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale "best gaze" subscore of ≥1. Hematoma location and volume were assessed on CT.

Results—Forty-five percent of the patients had CED. On multivariable analysis, right-sided lesion (OR, 2.36; 95% CI, 1.18–4.93), hematoma volume (OR, 1.07; 95% CI, 1.04–1.10 per 1 mL), and baseline Glasgow Coma Scale score (OR, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.53–0.80 per 1 point) were independently associated with CED. After adjusting for sex, age, intraventricular extension of the hematoma, baseline Glasgow Coma Scale score, and hematoma volume, the presence of CED both on admission and 72 hours later was an independent predictor of death or dependency at 3 months poststroke (OR, 5.77; 95% CI, 2.27–16.94). The optimal cutoff volume of hematoma related to CED was ≥13.5 mL for patients with putaminal hemorrhage (sensitivity, 76%; specificity, 72%) and ≥7.7 mL for patients with thalamic hemorrhage (sensitivity, 82%; specificity, 83%).

Conclusions—The persistence of CED was a significant predictor of death or dependency after acute supratentorial intracerebral hemorrhage even after adjusting for initial severity and hematoma volume. CED can be evoked by a relatively smaller thalamic hematoma than a putaminal hematoma. (Stroke. 2012;43:2898-2903.)

Key Words: conjugate eye deviation ■ CT ■ ICH ■ outcomes

Conjugate eye deviation (CED) occurring in association with an acute cerebral lesion is known as a "Prévost sign" or "Vulpian sign." The underlying mechanism responsible for the development of CED in supratentorial stroke is thought to be damage to the frontal eye field or subcortical pathways. 1,4,5

A recent single-center study on acute anterior circulation ischemic stroke showed that CED was an indicator of extended ischemic insult in both the basal ganglia and cortical regions that are also related to spatial attention or gaze.⁶ Intracerebral hemorrhage (ICH) can also evoke CED.⁷⁻⁹ However, the

relationships between CED and clinical factors or poststroke outcome in acute ICH have not been fully evaluated. Thus, this issue was investigated using data from a multicenter study on acute supratentorial hemorrhage. The first aim of the present study was to elucidate factors that correlate with CED in acute ICH. The second aim was to elucidate the relationship between CED and outcomes after ICH.

Methods

The patient samples for this study were derived from the Stroke Acute Management With Urgent Risk-Factor Assessment and

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	Overall (n=211)	Putamen (n=112)	Thalamus (n=75)	Subcortex (n=12)	P Value*
Any CED	96 (45%)	54 (48%)	34 (45%)	3 (25%)	0.307
Forced CED	27 (13%)	15 (13%)	7 (9%)	3 (25%)	0.291
Persistent CED	53 (25%)	29 (26%)	19 (25%)	1 (8%)	0.400

*Among patients with putaminal, thalamic, and subcortical hemorrhages. CED indicates conjugate eye deviation.

Improvement–ICH (SAMURAI-ICH) study that was a prospective, multicenter, observational study conducted between July 2009 and June 2011 to identify the safety and feasibility of early blood pressure-lowering for acute hypertension in patients with spontaneous ICH. Ten Japanese stroke centers participated in the study. An article with the main results has been submitted elsewhere.

Patients with ICH who met the following criteria were registered: age ≥20 years; total Glasgow Coma Scale (GCS) score¹0 ≥5; initial systolic blood pressure >180 mm Hg; CT <2.5 hours of onset demonstrating a supratentorial intraparenchymal hematoma with manual volume measurement <60 mL; absence of extensive intraventricular hemorrhage associated with intraparenchymal hemorrhage; and informed consent was obtained from the patient, legally authorized representative, or next of kin. Titrating of intravenous nicardipine was started within 3 hours of symptom onset and continued for 24 hours to achieve and maintain the target systolic blood pressure level <160 mm Hg and >120 mm Hg. The study was approved by each institutional ethics and hospital management committee.

Neurological status assessments using the GCS and National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS)¹¹ by the treating stroke specialists were mandatory both on admission and 72 hours after admission. CED was defined as positive when the patient had an NIHSS "#2 best gaze" subscore of ≥1. For the NIHSS item, patients were rated as having normal (subscore of 0), any CED (subscore of 1 or 2), and forced CED (subscore of 2). Patients with any CED both on admission and 72 hours after admission were rated as having persistent CED. Patients underwent follow-up 3 months after ICH onset to assess the modified Rankin Scale (mRS)^{12,13} score in person or by telephone. Death was coded as a mRS score of 6. An unfavorable outcome was defined as a mRS score 3 to 6 (death or dependency).

Hematoma volume was determined with the ABC/2 [(length× width×height)/2] method¹⁴ at the bedside by the stroke specialist on admission.

Statistical analysis was performed using JMP 9.0.3 statistical software (SAS Institute Inc, Cary, NC). Frequencies of each CED according to the location of hematoma were tested by χ^2 tests. Baseline

clinical characteristics were compared between patients with and without each CED using χ^2 tests and unpaired t tests; GCS, NIHSS, and mRS scores were analyzed using the Wilcoxon/Kruskal-Wallis tests. The ORs for associated variables with each CED were determined using multivariable logistic regression analyses by the forced entry method adjusted for sex, age, onset-to-arrival time, right-sided legion, hematoma volume, and baseline GCS score. The ORs for each CED and death or dependency at 3 months were determined using multivariable logistic regression analyses by the forced entry method adjusted for sex, age, and established predictors of poor outcome after supratentorial hemorrhage from previous studies, 15-17 that is, intraventricular extension of the hematoma, baseline GCS score, and hematoma volume. Baseline NIHSS score was not used for the adjustment considering the colinearity both between CED and the NIHSS score and between the GCS score and the NIHSS score. We tested for an interaction between the variables. The tests were accomplished by including all combinations of each 2 variables in the multivariable regression models. To obtain the cutoff hematoma volume, GCS score, and NIHSS score for discriminating between patients with and without each CED, receiver operating characteristic curves were constructed, and the area under the receiver operating characteristic curve was calculated for all patients, for those with putaminal hemorrhage, and those with thalamic hemorrhage, respectively. P<0.05 was considered significant.

Results

All Patients

A total of 211 patients were enrolled in the SAMURAI-ICH study (the target sample size was to be 200 patients); all of those were also enrolled in this substudy. Hematomas were in the putamen in 112 patients (53%), thalamus in 75 (35%), subcortex in 12 (6%), caudate nucleus in one, internal capsule in one, and extensively in multiple regions in the remaining 10 (putamen and thalamus in 8, thalamus and caudate nucleus in one, and putamen, thalamus, and subcortex in one). At the time of the emergency visit, 96 patients (45%) had any CED: 69 had partial CED and 27 had forced CED (Table 1). A total of 53 patients (25%) showed persistent CED. The frequency of any CED was lower in patients with subcortical hemorrhage (25%) than in those with putaminal (48%) or thalamic hemorrhages (45%), although the differences were not significant.

The baseline clinical characteristics of the patients are presented in Table 2. Patients with any CED had a larger hematoma volume (P<0.001), a lower GCS score (P<0.001), and a higher NIHSS score (P<0.001) than patients without any CED. These

Table 2. Patients' Baseline Clinical Characteristics

	Total	Any	CED	
	(n=211)	With (n=96)	Without (n=115)	P Value
Male sex (%)	130 (62)	57 (59)	73 (63)	0.542
Age, mean y (SD)	66 (12)	67 (12)	65 (12)	0.184
Previous stroke (%)	26 (12)	10 (10)	16 (14)	0.442
Onset-to-arrival time, median (IQR), min	55 (40-76)	50 (41–65)	58 (40-82)	0.163
Right-sided lesion (%)	110 (52)	54 (56)	56 (49)	0.274
Hematoma volume, median (IQR), mL	10.2 (5.6 to 19.2)	15.6 (9.0 to 30.0)	7.0 (3.4 to 12.1)	< 0.001
Intraventricular extension of the hematoma (%)	39 (18)	22 (23)	17 (15)	0.130
Baseline GCS score, median (IQR)	14 (13–15)	13 (11–15)	15 (14–15)	< 0.001
Baseline NIHSS score, median (IQR)	13 (8–17)	17 (13–20)	9 (6–13)	<0.001

CED indicates conjugate eye deviation; IQR, interquartile range; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.

Table 3. Multivariable Logistic Regression Analysis for the Presence of Conjugate Eye Deviation

		Any CED			Forced CED			Persistent CED		
•	OR	95% CI	P Value	OR	95% CI	P Value	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i> Value	
Male sex	0.89	0.45-1.78	0.742	0.77	0.28-2.13	0.614	0.56	0.27-1.15	0.112	
Age (per y)	1.02	0.99-1.05	0.237	1.01	0.97-1.05	0.715	1.02	0.99-1.05	0.154	
Onset-to-arrival time (per min)	0.99	0.98-1.00	0.236	1.00	0.98-1.02	0.922	1.00	0.98-1.01	0.679	
Right-sided legion	2.36	1.18-4.93	0.015	3.01	1.02-10.17	0.046	2.17	1.02-4.84	0.045	
Hematoma volume (per mL)	1.07	1.04-1.10	< 0.001	1.07	1.04-1.10	< 0.001	1.05	1.03-1.08	< 0.001	
Baseline GCS score (per point)	0.66	0.53-0.80	< 0.001	0.67	0.54-0.82	< 0.001	0.82	0.69-0.96	0.013	

CED indicates conjugate eye devation; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale.

3 variables were also significantly different between patients with and without forced CED (P<0.001 for all) and between patients with and without persistent CED (P<0.001 for all).

Table 3 shows the results of the multivariable analysis to identify variables significantly associated with the presence of CED. Right-sided lesion (OR, 2.36; 95% CI, 1.18–4.93), hematoma volume (OR, 1.07; 95% CI, 1.04–1.10 per 1 mL), and baseline GCS score (OR, 0.66; 95% CI, 0.53–0.80 per 1 point) were independently associated with any CED. These 3 variables were also independently associated with both forced CED and persistent CED. In models using interaction terms, these 3 variables were still independently associated with any CED, forced CED, and persistent CED. For predicting any CED, the optimal cutoff hematoma volume was ≥8.1 mL, the

optimal cutoff GCS score was \geq 14, and the optimal cutoff NIHSS score was \geq 12 (Table 4).

Finally, the association of CED with the clinical outcome at 3 months was examined. The median mRS score was higher in patients with any CED than in those without (4 [interquartile range, 2–4] versus 2, [1–4]; P<0.001; Figure); the score was also higher in patients with forced CED than in those without (P<0.001) and in patients with persistent CED than in those without (P<0.001). Dead or dependent patients, corresponding to mRS scores of 3 to 6, accounted for 74% of those with any CED, 78% of those with forced CED, and 89% of those with persistent CED, whereas they accounted for 50% of those without any CED. Both any CED and persistent CED were independently associated with death or dependency after adjusting for sex, age, and intraventricular extension of the

Table 4. The Optimal Cutoff Hematoma Volume to Predict Conjugate Eye Deviation

	Cutoff Volume, mL	Sensitivity, %	Specificity, %	PPV, %	NPV, %	AUC
Hematoma volume	Tolumo, me	Contravity, 70	opolitoity, 70		; ,	
Overall						
	0.4	00	57	00	07	0.777
Any CED	8.1	90	57	63	87	0.777
Forced CED	9.2	96	53	23	99	0.809
Persistent CED	8.1	94	46	37	96	0.739
Putamen: any CED	13.5	76	72	72	76	0.802
Thalamus: any CED	7.7	. 82	83	80	85	0.855
Glasgow Coma Scale						
Overall						
Any CED	14 .	75	66	65	76	0.742
Forced CED	13	67	71	25	94	0.719
Persistent CED	13	57	74	42	84	0.680
Putamen: any CED	. 14	74	69	69	74	0.738
Thalamus: any CED	13	59	93	87	73	0.811
NIHSS			* .			
. Overall						
Any CED	12	83	71,	71	84	0.854
Forced CED	15	.89	67	28	98	0.843
Persistent CED	15	81	73	51	92	0.832
Putamen: any CED	12	. 85	72	74	84	0.843
Thalamus: any CED	11	91	68	70	90	0.867

CED indicates conjugate eye deviation; PPV, positive predictive value; NPV, negative predictive value; AUC, area under the receiver operating characteristic curve; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale.

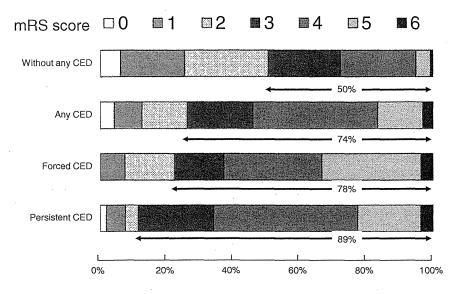


Figure. Distribution of the mRS score at 3 months. CED indicates conjugate eye deviation; mRS, modified Rankin Scale.

hematoma (OR, 2.70; 95% CI, 1.46–5.08 and OR, 8.38; 95% CI, 3.46–23.82, respectively) and after further adjusting for the baseline GCS score (OR, 2.23; 95% CI, 1.15–4.41 and OR, 7.41; 95% CI, 3.01–21.28, respectively; Table 5). Persistent CED remained significantly predictive of death or dependency after adjusting for sex, age, intraventricular extension of the hematoma, baseline GCS score, and hematoma volume (OR, 5.77; 95% CI, 2.27–16.94).

Patients With Putaminal Hemorrhage

One hundred twelve patients (69 men, 62 ± 13 years old) had putaminal hemorrhages (median volume, 13.6 mL). At the time of the emergency visit, 54 patients (48%) had CED: 39 had partial CED and 15 had forced CED (Table 1). A total of 29 patients (26%) showed persistent CED. Of the baseline clinical characteristics of patients, age (65 ± 12 years versus 60 ± 13 years, P=0.020), median hematoma volume (19.4 mL versus 19.4 mL, 19.4 mL versus 19.4 mL, 19.4 mL, 19.4 mL versus 19.

1.05–1.17 per 1 mL; P<0.001) were independently associated with any CED. For predicting any CED, the optimal cutoff hematoma volume was \geq 13.5 mL, the optimal cutoff GCS score was \geq 14, and the optimal cutoff NIHSS score was \geq 12 (Table 4).

At 3 months, the median mRS score was higher (3 [interquartile range, 2–4 versus 2 interquartile range, 1–3]; P=0.006) and death or dependency was more common (67% versus 38%; P=0.002) in patients with any CED than in those without. After adjusting for sex, age, and intraventricular extension of the hematoma, any CED was independently associated with death or dependency (OR, 2.73; 95% CI, 1.22–6.25; Table 5); the independent association did not remain after further adjustment for baseline GCS score or hematoma volume.

Patients With Thalamic Hemorrhage

Seventy-five patients (47 men, 69 ± 10 years old) had thalamic hemorrhages (median volume, 6.8 mL). These patients were older than those with putaminal hemorrhages (P<0.001). At the time of the emergency visit, 34 patients (45%) had CED: 27 had partial CED and 7 had forced CED (Table 1). A total of 19 patients (25%) showed persistent CED. Of the patients'

Table 5. Association Between Conjugate Eye Deviation and Death or Dependency at 3 Mo

	Crude			, M	Multivariable-Adjusted: Model 1		Multivariable-Adjusted: Model 2			Multivariable-Adjusted: Model 3		
	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i> Value	OR	95% Cl	P Value	OR	95% CI	P Value	OR	95% CI	<i>P</i> Value
Overall (211 patients)											······································	
Any CED	2.89	1.63-5.24	< 0.001	2.70	1.46-5.08	0.001	2.23	1.15-4.41	0.018	1.56	0.75-3.24	0.235
Forced CED	2.52	1.03-7.13	0.044	2.53	0.98-7.40	0.054	1.96	0.72-5.98	0.194	0.94	0.30-3.14	0.921
Persistent CED	7.45	3.23-20.32	< 0.001	8.38	3.46-23.82	< 0.001	7.41	3.01-21.28	< 0.001	5.77	2.27-16.94	< 0.001
Putamen (112 patients): any CED	3.27	1.53-7.23	0.002	2.73	1.22-6.25	0.015	1.89	0.77-4.63	0.165	1.00	0.35-2.78	0.993
Thalamus (75 patients): any CED	5.87	1.89-22.48	0.002	7.91	2.14-38.69	0.001	3.49	0.72-21.01	0.123	1.49	0.23-11.13	0.680

CED indicates conjugate eye deviation; GCS, Glasgow Coma Scale.

Model 1: adjusted for sex, age, and intraventricular extension of the hematoma; Model 2: adjusted for sex, age, intraventricular extension of the hematoma, and baseline GCS score; Model 3: adjusted for sex, age, intraventricular extension of the hematoma, baseline GCS score, and hematoma volume.

baseline clinical characteristics, median hematoma volume (9.5 mL versus 4.5 mL, P<0.001), GCS score (13 versus 15, P<0.001), and NIHSS score (16 versus 8, P<0.001) were significantly different between patients with and without any CED. Multivariable analysis indicated that hematoma volume (OR, 1.21; 95% CI, 1.05–1.44 per 1 mL; P=0.006) and baseline GCS score (OR, 0.54; 95% CI, 0.29–0.86 per 1 point; P=0.008) were independently associated with any CED. For predicting any CED, the optimal cutoff hematoma volume was \geq 7.7 mL, the optimal cutoff GCS score was \geq 13, and the optimal cutoff NIHSS score was \geq 11 (Table 4).

At 3 months, the median mRS score was higher (4 [interquartile range, 3–4] versus 3 [interquartile range, 2–4]; P<0.001) and death or dependency was more common (88% versus 56%; P=0.003) in patients with any CED than in those without. After adjusting for sex, age, and intraventricular extension of the hematoma, any CED was independently associated with death or dependency (OR, 7.91; 95% CI, 2.14–38.69; Table 5); the independent association did not remain after further adjustment for baseline GCS score or hematoma volume.

Discussion

This study had 4 major findings: (1) CED was observed in 45% of patients with supratentorial hemorrhage at the time of the emergency visit and lasted for 72 hours in half of them; (2) right-sided lesion, hematoma volume, and baseline GCS score were independently associated with CED; (3) the presence of CED, especially CED lasting for 72 hours, was an independent predictor of death or dependency at 3 months poststroke; and (4) a relatively smaller hematoma evoked CED in thalamic than in putaminal hemorrhages, and the optimal cutoff volume of the hematoma related to CED was ≥7.7 mL for thalamic and ≥13.5 mL for putaminal hemorrhages.

CED occurs more frequently after ICH than after cerebral infarction. 1,18 Its frequency was 14% to 33% in patients with supratentorial infarction, 6,19 33% in 215 patients with striatecapsular hemorrhage, 9 and 32% in 100 patients with thalamic hemorrhage.7 The percentage of detection of CED in the present patients with ICH (45%) was relatively higher than in previous studies, probably partly due to the short time interval between stroke onset and the initial neurological examination (<3 hours). CED was reported to subside in 57% of patients within 48 hours after hemispheric ischemic or hemorrhagic stroke,²⁰ and it subsided in 43 of 96 patients (45%) in the present study. CED in patients with subcortical hemorrhage has not been adequately studied. In the present cohort, CED after subcortical hemorrhage was half as common as that after deeper hemorrhage, although the sample size was not large enough for the difference to be significant.

The present results are unique in that right-sided hematoma was associated with any, forced, or persistent CED. CED attributable to right hemispheric stroke was reported to be more common and to persist longer than CED with a left-sided stroke. 6,19,21-24 An imbalance between the left and right cortical inputs on the superior colliculus and premotor reticular formations as well as an association between CED and unilateral neglect is a major possible reason for this difference.

Baseline GCS score, hematoma volume, and intraventricular extension are established predictors for poor outcome after supratentorial hemorrhage on multivariable analyses. 15-17 In contrast, CED was reported to be associated with poor outcome on univariate analysis but not on multivariable analysis, 22,26 partly because CED has a strong association with the previously established predictors, as shown in Table 3. In the present results, any CED on admission was independently related to death or dependency at 3 months even after adjustment for GCS, and persistent CED 72 hours after admission was independently related after adjustment for GCS and hematoma volume. This positive statistical result suggests the strengths of the present study: the relatively larger sample size than previous studies and accurate documentation of the severity and duration of CED. Another possible explanation for this result was that the statistical power of hematoma volume might be weakened because patients with huge hematomas (>60 mL) were excluded. Bedside assessment of CED twice is easy, not time-consuming, and appears to provide valuable information related to chronic outcomes.

A smaller cutoff volume causes CED in thalamic than in putaminal hematomas, and this may be due to the dense neurological structures of the thalamus. The volume of the healthy human thalamus is generally less than 6.5 mm^{3,27,28} smaller than the present cutoff volume of thalamic hematoma causing CED (≥7.7 mL). Thus, a thalamic hematoma ≥7.7 mL would impair the anterior and posterior limbs of the internal capsule surrounding the thalamus; these are critical structures responsible for CED. 1,3,5,23 A case series demonstrated that a thalamic hematoma >2 cm in diameter, >4 mL in volume, or with lateral extension was associated with CED.7 The same situation can happen regarding extinction/inattention (neglect), another NIHSS subscore that has relationships with CED. Extinction/ inattention (subscore ≥1) was similarly positive between thalamic patients (53%) and putaminal patients (59%, not described in "Results"), although hematoma volume was very different between the 2 regions.

A strength of this study was that emergency brain imaging was done right after the hospital visit and almost at the same time as the initial examination for CED, within 2.5 hours after symptom onset. Because both CED and hematoma volume can change during hyperacute ICH, it is necessary to evaluate CT and neurological examinations in a unified manner without a time delay in the emergency setting to accurately identify hematoma location and cutoff volume for CED. The present association between CED and hematoma volume appears to be highly reliable, whereas previous studies did not do close volumetric analysis of hematoma.⁷⁻⁹

The present study had some limitations. First, the study is a retrospective analysis of a prospectively collected sample and implications for bias introduction. Second, analyses only for patients with thalamic ICH and those only for patients with putaminal ICH might not have strong statistical power due to small sample size. Third, data on the detailed hematoma location in the thalamus or putamen were not available in the present database, although the finding might be associated with both presences of CED and stroke outcomes. Fourth, data on the direction of CED were not available for

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all patients. Most patients had ipsilateral CED to the hematoma, but some patients, especially those with thalamic hemorrhage, might have contralateral CED.^{29,30} Fifth, all patients were treated with intravenous nicardipine to maintain certain levels of blood pressure under the unified protocol of the SAMURAI-ICH study. The antihypertensive intervention might affect the duration of CED or the outcome at 3 months.

Conclusions

Persistence of CED was a significant predictor of death or dependency after acute supratentorial hemorrhage even after adjusting for initial neurological severity and hematoma volume. A relatively smaller hematoma could elicit CED in thalamic than in putaminal lesions among patients with acute ICH.

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Disclosures

None.

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技術がなくても,効果が確実にある方法,以上を念頭に治療法を決定する.

△ 炎症性疼痛が存在する場合

1. 注射剤

■ 処方例) 下記のいずれかを用いる.

- 1) ロピオン注 1回 50 mg 点滴静注
- 2) ジセゴン注 1回 30 mg 点滴静注

2. 内服薬

№ 処方例)下記のいずれかを用いる.

- 1) ロキソニン錠 (60 mg) 1回 60 mg 頓用 国
- 2) コデインリン酸塩錠 (20 mg) 1 回 40 mg 順用

⑤ 神経障害性疼痛の場合

■ 処方例 下記のいずれかを用いる.

- 1) コデインリン酸塩錠 (20 mg) 1 回 40 mg 頓用
- 2) リリカカプセル (25・75 mg) 1回 75 mg 頓用

ただし、オピオイド開始日は、悪心が発現する前に、悪心予防のため、ノバミン錠(5 mg) 1 回 5 mg を服用させる(オピオイド開始と同時に併用する)(保外)

急性期脳梗塞(ブレインアタック)

treatment of acute ischemic stroke (brain attack)

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脳梗塞は、脳動脈の閉塞(ないし高度狭窄)に伴う灌流域脳組織の虚血性傷害によって、局所神経欠損症状が比較的急激に発症することを特徴とする。問診や診察所見からは脳出血との鑑別がしばしば困難で、診断に頭部 CT、MRI などの画像検査が不可欠である。アテローム血栓性脳梗塞、ラクナ梗塞、心原性脳塞栓症、その他の脳梗塞の4つの亜病型に分類され、これらを鑑別するために MRA や頭頸部超音波検査を用いた脳動脈病変の評価や、心エコー、心電図などによる塞栓源疾患の評価、血液検査による血栓止血学的異常の評価などを要する.

現状の治療手段では各病期のうち超急性期治療による改善効果が最も顕著であるため、脳出血を含めた脳卒中を疑う患者を一刻も早く脳卒中救急診療の可能な施設に搬送し、迅速に診断・治療を始めるべきである。救急疾患としての重要性を強調するために、ブレインアタックという呼称が近年よく用いられる。

② 治療環境

脳梗塞は救急疾患であり、症状の軽重にかかわらず専門の診療チームを配した脳卒中ケアユニット(stroke care unit: SCU)で入院診療を始めることが望ましい。SCUでの治療には、明らかな転帰改善効果がある。特に再開通療法を行う可能性がある患者に対しては、救急外来で問診や神経学的診察、治療の説明、画像検査を迅速かつ確実に施行し、SCUなどでの初期治療をすみやかに始めることが重要である。

⑤ 超急性期の再開通療法

発症(発見ではない)3時間以内の脳梗塞には、 条件を満たせば遺伝子組換え組織型プラスミノゲ ン・アクチベータ (rt-PA) であるアルテプラー ゼ(アクチバシン、グルトパ)の静注療法を行う、 この治療の患者選択基準や治療後の管理方法が、日 本脳卒中学会の rt-PA 静注療法適正治療指針に詳 述されている. 不適切な患者選択に基づく治療は. 頭蓋内出血などの合併症を惹き起こす危険がある. また、発症3-8時間の脳梗塞や、3時間以内でもrt-PA 静注療法を行えない例,あるいはrt-PA 静注 療法が不成功であった例に対して、条件を満たせば 脳動脈血栓回収機器である Merci リトリーバルシ ステムないしペナンブラシステム(PENUMBRA SYSTEM) を用いた血管内治療を選べる. 同治療 の詳細は、「脳血管内治療」の項に譲る(⇒751頁、 ⇒ 757 頁).

(注) 2008 年以降, 発症 4.5 時間以内の脳梗塞への rt-PA 静注療法を承認する国が増えており, わが国でも治療可能時間が延びる可能性がある.

圆 処方例)

アクチバシン注またはグルトパ注 0.6 mg/kg (上限 60 mg) の 10%を急速静注 (1-2分) し、その残りを1時間で静注

⑤ 抗血栓療法

1. 心原性脳塞栓症に対して 早期からの抗凝固療法が推奨される. ヘパリンの静注 (ないし皮下注) は脳梗塞一般の治療法として必ずしも推奨レベルが高くないが,心原性脳塞栓症においては塞栓源である心内血栓などの増大を抑えて,脳梗塞再発を予防する効果が期待され,初期治療に用いられることが多い. ヘパリンはなるべく早期に経口抗凝固薬であるワルファリンないしダビガトラン (プラザキサ)に置き換える. ワルファリンは強度を PT - INR (プロトロンビン時間国際標準比)でモニターしながら用量を調整する必要がある. 梗塞サイズが大きい例などでは二次的な症候性出血性梗塞の危険があ

るため, 抗凝固療法の開始を数日遅らせることもある。

(型 処方例) 下記 1) で開始し、2) または 3) に移行する、あるいは 2) または 3) で開始する.

- 1) ノボ・ヘパリン注 1 日 10,000 = 15,000 単位 持続点滴静注 (APTT (活性化部分トロンボ プラスチン時間) でモニターし前値の 1.5 - 2 倍程度を維持するよう用量調整することがあ る] 図
- 2) ワーファリン錠 (0.5・1 mg) 2 mg 分1で 始め, 例えば 70 歳未満の非弁膜性心房細動を 有する例では PT-INR が 2.0 = 3.0 を保つよ うに用量調整 図
- 3) プラザキサカプセル (75 mg) 4 カプセル 分 2 あるいはプラザキサカプセル (110 mg) 2 カプセル 分 2
- 2. 非心原性脳梗塞に対して 早期からの抗血小板療法ないし選択的抗トロンビン薬を用いた治療が推奨される. このうち点滴静注薬として,発症5日以内の脳血栓症にオザグレルナトリウム (キサンボン,カタクロット)が,また発症48時間以内のラクナ梗塞を除く脳血栓症にアルガトロバン (ノバスタン HI,スロンノン HI)が推奨される. 内服抗血小板薬も早期から投与することが望ましい.

● 処方例 下記薬剤を単独ないし併用して用いる.併用時には特に出血性合併症に注意する.

- 1) キサンボン注またはカタクロット注 1回80mg 1日2回 2時間かけて点滴静注 最大14日間
- 2) ノバスタン HI 注またはスロンノン HI 注 最初の 2 日間は 1 日 60 mg 持続点滴静注,次の5日間は 1 回 10 mg 1 日 2 回 3 時間がけて点滴静注
- 3) バイアスピリン錠(100 mg) 2-3 錠 図 またはバファリン配合錠 A(81 mg) 2-3 錠 分1(慢性期には1錠に減量)
- 4) プラビックス錠(75 mg) 1 錠 分 1 図
- 5) プレタール OD 錠(100 mg) 2 錠 分 2 図

⑩ 脳保護療法

発症 24 時間以内の脳梗塞 (亜病型を問わない) に対して, フリーラジカルスカベンジャーであるエダラボン (ラジカット) の適用がある. 重篤な腎機能障害例には投与禁忌である.

(2) 処方例

ラジカット注 1回30mg 1日2回 30分かけ て点滴静注 最大14日間

❷ 抗脳浮腫療法

高度の脳浮腫を有する例に、 高張グリセロールや

マンニトールの点滴静注を行うことがある.

圆 処方例)

グリセオール注 1回 200 mL 1日 2-6回 1-2時間かけて点滴静注

→ 急性期の全身管理

体液循環量の不足は脳梗塞の重大な増悪要因であり、来院直後から十分な点滴を行う.血漿増量薬の点滴で、積極的に体液循環量を補うこともある.急性期血圧管理法は確立されていないが、現時点では収縮期圧 220 mmHg 以上などの高度高血圧や大動脈解離・急性心筋梗塞などの合併例を除いて、原則として降圧は奨められない.

嚥下障害を起こす例も多いため、嚥下機能評価を 行って経口摂取の開始時期や食事内容を決定する. 嚥下困難例には、経腸栄養で十分な栄養を確保す る.ストレスなどから消化性潰瘍を起こす例もある ため、抗潰瘍薬の予防的投与も行う.下肢運動麻痺 例には深部静脈血栓症が起こりやすいので、必要に 応じて弾性ストッキングの着用、間欠的空気圧迫法 や予防的ヘバリン投与を行う.

②処方例) 下記を併用する.

- 1) ソリタ-T3号注 1回500 mL 60-80 mL/ 時 持続点滴静注
- 2) 低分子デキストラン L 注 1回 500 mL 1日 1回 点滴静注
- 3) ガスター注 1回20mg 1日2回 静注(経 口摂食開始とともに内服薬に変更する)図

(G) リハビリテーション

麻痺肢の拘縮や廃用性萎縮,褥瘡,肺炎などを防ぐために,体位変換や良肢位保持,関節可動域訓練を発症直後より行う.また可能な範囲で早期に坐位・立位訓練を行い,積極的に理学・作業・言語療法を行う.

一過性脳虚血発作の内科的治療

medical treatment of transient ischemic attack (TIA)

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臨床的に一過性の虚血性神経脱落症状でも画像では梗塞巣を伴うことも多いことから、TIAは新たに「虚血による脳・脊髄・網膜の一過性の局所神経脱落症状で、梗塞を伴わないもの」と提言されている。TIAの病態は脳梗塞と同一であり、虚血時間が短時間であったために症状が一過性であったにすぎない。TIA発症後、90日以内に約20%では脳梗

今日の治療指針

	Volume 1 Volume 2 Volume 3 Volume 4 Volume 5 Volume 6 Volume 7 Volume 8 Volume 10 Volume 11 Volume 13 Volume 14 Volume 15 Volume 16 Volume 17 Volume 17 Volume 18 Volume 20 Volume 20 Volume 21	1959年 1960年 1961年 1962年年 1962年年 1963年 1963年 1964年 1964年 1964年 1970 1971 1973年 1975年 1977年 1978年	1959年6月20日 1960年4月10日 1961年5月10日 1962年5月30日 1963年7月1日 1963年7月1日 1965年6月10日 1967年6月15日 1968年5月1日 1969年5月1日 1970年5月1日 1971年5月1日 1973年5月1日 1973年5月1日 1973年5月1日 1973年5月1日 1974年5月1日 1975年5月1日 1976年5月1日	発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行	Volume 28 Volume 30 Volume 31 Volume 32 Volume 33 Volume 35 Volume 36 Volume 37 Volume 38 Volume 40 Volume 41 Volume 42 Volume 43 Volume 44 Volume 44 Volume 45 Volume 47 Volume 48	1986年 1987年 1988年年 1988年年年年年年年年 1998年 1997年 1997年 1998年 1997年 1998年 199	1986年 2 月15日 1987年 2 月15日 1988年 2 月15日 1989年 2 月15日 1990年 2 月15日 1991年 2 月15日 1992年 2 月15日 1993年 2 月15日 1995年 2 月15日 1995年 1 月 1日 1997年 1 月 1日 1998年 1 月 1日 2000年 1 月 1日 2003年 1 月 1日 2003年 1 月 1日 2003年 1 月 1日 2005年 1 月 1日 2005年 1 月 1日 2005年 1 月 1日	発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発発行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行行
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rt-PA による血栓溶解療法の検証と展望

豊田一則

A rt-PA 静注療法の4つの問題点

脳梗塞急性期内科治療の標的として、現時点で は損傷神経細胞の修復よりも脳循環保持、閉塞動 脈の再開による神経細胞損傷の抑止に主眼が置か れる. 遺伝子組み換えによる組織プラスミノーゲ ンアクチベータ (recombinant tissue-type plasminogen activator:rt-PA, 一般名:alteplase) を用いた超急性期の血栓溶解療法は、この目的を かなえ得る代表的治療法と言える。米国に10年 近く遅れて2005年に国内承認されたこのrt-PA 静注療法も、承認後6年を過ぎて国内での推定使 用件数が40,000例を超え、今や標準治療として 定着してきた. 同時に. 現状の治療法に対する問 題点も明らかになってきた. すなわち, ① 0.6 mg/kg の投与量は適切か, ②発症3時間以内 の治療可能時間は適切か. ③超急性期の唯一の治 療法か、④ alteplase しか使えないのか、などで ある. 本項では特に最初の2つの課題を検証し, 今後の展望を解説する.

「0.6 mg/kg」は適切か? 一国内外の成績の比較

rt-PAの国際標準投与量であるalteplase 0.9 mg/kg体重の根拠は、1990年代に行われたいくつかの大規模臨床試験での投与量が次第に 0.9 mg/kgに収斂し、この量を用いた米国NINDS (National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke) 主導による多施設共同臨床試験が成功した点によるところが大きい¹⁾. 一方日本では、独自の投与量である 0.6 mg/kg を用いて、第Ⅲ相試験 J-ACT(Japan Alteplase Clinical Trial)²⁾が実施され、その成功に基づいて同量での国内承認に至った。投与量設定根拠に、急性心筋梗塞における同薬の投与量の国内外での違いや、1990年代初頭の国内臨床試験におけるrt-PA (duteplase) 投与量が挙げられるが、そもそも日本人が疫学的に顕蓋内出血を発症しやすく、rt-

PAの治療合併症としての頭蓋内出血発症を抑えようという考えが底流にあったと推し量れる.

国内承認条件の1つとして、規制当局から承認 後2年間の全例使用成績調査が求められた. これ に応え、全国の医療機関に広く協力を求めた観察 研究 J-MARS (Japan post-Marketing Alteplase Registration Study) が実施された³⁾. 2005年から の2年間に、1,100施設で8,313例にrt-PA静注療 法が施行されたと考えられ、そのうち942施設 7,492 例 [女性 2,836 例,中央值 72 歳,治療前 NIH Stroke Scale (NIHSS) 中央値15] のデータを安全 性の解析に、また発症前および3ヵ月後のmodified Rankin Scale (mRS) が明らかな 4,944 例を有 効性の解析に用いた. この成果発表に先行して, 筆者らは国内10施設共同の観察研究SAMURAI (Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Riskfactor Assessment and Improvement) rt-PA Registry \(\forall \text{http://samurai.stroke-ncvc.jp/index.}\) html〉でのrt-PA 静注療法施行600例(女性223 例,72 ± 12歳,治療前NIHSS中央値13)の治療 成績をまとめた4). 両研究の安全性評価として治 療後36時間以内の症候性頭蓋内出血発現率と3ヵ 月後の死亡率を図1に、有効性評価として3ヵ月 後のmRSを図2に、それぞれNINDS での試 験¹⁾, J-ACT²⁾, 欧州における大規模市販後調査 SITS-MOST (Safe Implementation of Thrombolysis in Stroke-MOnitoring Study: 6,483 例, 女 性2,581 例,中央値68歳,NIHSS中央値12)5)の 成績と対比させて示す. J-MARS はSITS-MOST やSAMURAIと比べて、症候性頭蓋内出血がや や多いが絶対的な発現率は低く, 死亡率はSITS-MOSTとほぼ同等であった. またJ-MARSと SAMURAI における全患者を対象とした3ヵ月後 の mRS 0-1 の患者 (完全自立に復する患者) はと もに33%であったが、欧州での患者適応基準に 合わせて80歳以下,治療前 NIHSS 25未満,糖尿 病と脳梗塞既往の合併例以外などの条件を満たす 患者に限ると、各々39%、41%となった。これ

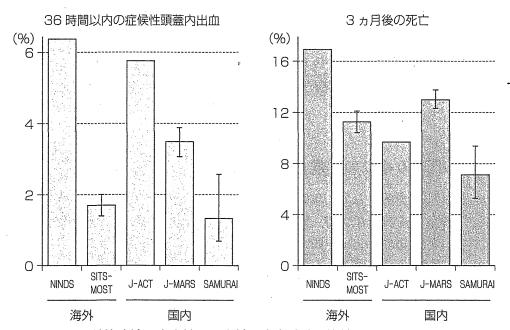


図 1 ◆rt-PA 静注療法の安全性─国内外の臨床試験の比較 NIHSS 4以上の増悪をもって「症候性」と定義した. ただし NINDS は軽度の増悪も症候性とみなしている.

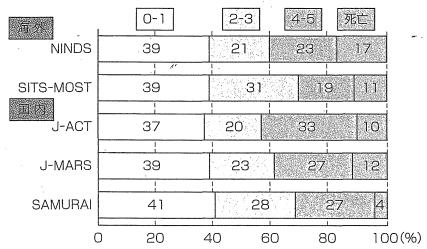


図2◆ rt-PA 静注療法の有効性—国内外の臨床試験の比較 3ヵ月後のmodified Rankin Scaleを示す、J-MARS、SAMURAIは、欧州の 適応基準に合う患者に限った成績を表す。

らの頻度は、alteplase 0.9 mg/kgを用いたSITS-MOSTの成績と比べて遜色がなかった. 国内での alteplase 0.6 mg/kg による治療が、欧米と同等の有効性をもつことが示唆された.

この結果は、日本人にとって0.6 mg/kgが閉塞脳動脈を再開通させるに十分な量であることを示しているのであろうか、第IV相試験J-ACT IIでは、MR angiography (MRA)で中大脳動脈主幹部 (M1) ないし分枝 (M2) の閉塞を認めた脳梗塞患者58例を対象に、rt-PA静注療法後の閉塞

動脈の再開通所見と転帰との関係が調べられた (図3)⁶⁾. 発症6時間後における中大脳動脈の完全ないし部分再開通患者は51.7%, 24時間後で69.0%を占め, 再開通患者で3ヵ月後に完全自立患者 (mRS 0-1) が有意に多かった. 初期重症度やCTでの早期虚血所見などを含めた背景要因で補正した後も, 6時間後 (オッズ比6.030, 95% CI 1.730~21.011) や24時間後 (21.231, 3.318~135.859) の再開通所見が3ヵ月後の完全自立に独立して有意に関係した. 登録患者をM1起始後

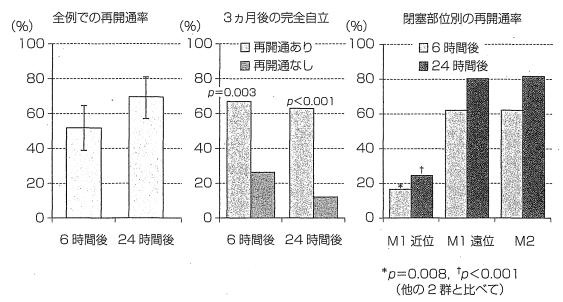


図3◆閉塞中大脳動脈の再開通率と転帰: J-ACT II

(文献6,7より改変)

5 mm 未満の近位部閉塞, 5 mm 以遠の閉塞, M2 閉塞の3群に分けると, M1 近位部閉塞群の再開通率が他群に比べて有意に低く, M1 近位部閉塞が早期再開通しないことが3ヵ月後に完全自立しないこと(オッズ比0.082, 95% CI 0.008~0.812)に,独立して有意に関連した⁷⁰.海外での再開通の評価はMRAよりも超音波で行われることが多く,単純な比較は困難であるが, J-ACT II の成績は0.6 mg/kgの alteplase が一定の割合で早期再開通をもたらすことを示している。しかしながら,日本人に0.9 mg/kgを用いた場合に,より良い成績が得られる可能性もある。両投与量を直接比べる試験の機会があれば,この課題への最適な回答が得られるであろう。

C 「3時間以内」は適切か?─治療可能時間の延長

「発症3時間以内の治療開始」は、rt-PA使用時に特に重要な規則として厳守されている。本来虚血侵襲の程度には個体差があり、治療可能時間を一律に定めることは困難であるが、治療を標準化しある程度の安全性を確保するうえでは、何らかの時間設定が必要であったろう。「3時間」の根拠は、3時間以内に投与開始可能な患者を対象としたNINDS試験が治療の有効性を証明し得た一方で1)、6時間以内を対象としたECASS I(European Cooperative Acute Stroke Study I)、ECASS II、ATLANTIS(Alteplase Thrombolysis for

Acute Noninterventional Therapy in Ischemic Stroke, ただしATLANTIS part Bは5時間以内) で確実な有効性を示せなかったことに由来する. これらの試験成績の統合解析を行うと、3時間を 過ぎても4.5時間までは有意に良好な成績を得る こどができ、また6時間までは良好な転帰のオッ ズ比が1を超えることが示された⁸⁾. Cochrane review も、6時間までの治療開始によって3~ 6ヵ月後の死亡ないし自立できない状態 (mRS 3-6) が有意に減ったと報告している(オッズ比 0.84. 95% CI 0.75~0.95)⁹⁾. 上述の統合解析に さらに後述する ECASS Ⅲ 10), EPITHET (Echoplanar Imaging Thrombolysis Evaluation Trial) 11) を加えた新たな統合解析の結果を、図4に示 す¹²⁾. この結果によれば, 発症3~4.5時間のrt-PA群は偽薬群に比べて,有意に3ヵ月後の完全 自立者 (オッズ比1.34, 95% CI 1.06~1.68) や複 合評価での転帰良好患者(1.32, 1.09~1.61)が多 く、4.5~6時間においては両群の有意差を認め なかった.

これらの背景に基づき,欧州では発症後3~4.5 時間の治療開始例の成績を観察研究 (SITS-ISTR: Safe Implementation of Treatments in Stroke-International Stroke Thrombolysis Registry) ¹³⁾ と介入試験 (ECASS Ⅲ) ¹⁰⁾ で調べた. SITS-ISTRでは、欧州でのrt-PA 静注療法承認後に多施設共通のデータベースに登録された患者のうち3~4.5 時間に治療開始された664例を、3

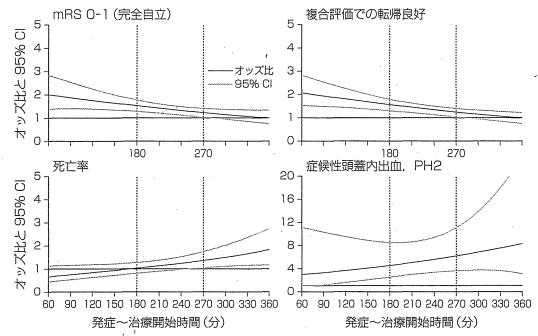


図4◆発症〜治療開始時間と3ヵ月後の転帰ー統合解析結果 NINDS試験, ECASS I, II, II, ATLANTIS, EPITHETの統合解析.

(文献12より改変)

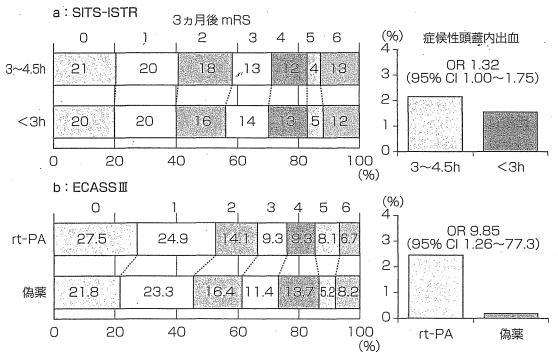


図5◆発症3~4.5時間でのrt-PA静注療法—欧州での知見

(文献10,13より改変)

時間以内に治療開始された11,865例と比べた. 前者は後者に比べて有意に若く,治療前の NIHSS値が有意に低いなど,背景因子に多少の 差があるものの,症候性頭蓋内出血の頻度や3ヵ 月後のmRSで示された患者自立度や死亡率に, 有意な差を認めなかった(図5a). ECASSⅢで は3~4.5時間に治療を始められる821例をrt-PA治療群と偽薬群に無作為に割り付けた.rt-PA群で治療前のNIHSS値が有意に低く脳卒中既往例が有意に少ないなど、2群がやや不均質であったものの、3ヵ月後に完全自立に至った患者 (mRS 0-1)はrt-PA群で有意に多かった(52.4%

表 1 ◆ ペナンブラの評価を行ったrt-PA 静注療法の臨床試験

試験名	rt-PAの 種類	治療開始 時間	試験デザイン	患者選択に おける DPM 所 見の利用	患者数	主要評価項目	主な成績
EPITHET	アルテプ ラーゼ	3∼6h	第Ⅱ相,RCT, rt-PA 対偽薬	患者の割り付け に DPM を 参 照 せず	100	初回 DWI と 90 日 目 T2WI で比べた 梗塞の増大	DPM をもつ患者で, rt-PA は梗塞の増大 をやや抑え, 再灌流 を有意に増やした
DEFUSE	アルテプ ラーゼ	3~6h	第Ⅱ相, 実薬のみ	患者登録に DPM を参照せず	74	PWI での早期再灌 流,臨床転帰	DPM をもつ患者で, 早期再灌流が転帰良 好に関連した
DIAS	デスモテ プラーゼ	3∼9h	第Ⅱ相,5段階 用量の実薬と 偽薬の比較	MRIで20%以上 の DPM を も つ 患者を登録	102	sICHの頻度,PWI での早期再灌流, 90日後の臨床上 の改善	実薬群が再灌流が多 く臨床転帰も良好な 傾向. 特に高用量 (125 µg/kg) 群 が 有望
DEDAS	デスモテ プラーゼ	3∼9h	第Ⅱ相,2段階 用量の実薬と 偽薬の比較	MRIで20%以上 の DPM を も つ 患者を登録	37	DIAS と同じ	DIAS と同様. 特に 高 用 量 (125 μg/ kg) 群が有望
DIAS-2	デスモテ プラーゼ	3∼9h	第Ⅲ相,RCT, 2段階用量の 実薬と偽薬の 比較	MRI またはCT で20%以上の DPMをもつ患者 を登録	186	90日後の臨床上 の改善	rt-PA 2群とも偽薬 群より優れた効果を 示さず,特に高用量 (125 µg/kg) 群 で 死亡が増えた

DPM: diffusion perfusion mismatch, DWI: 拡散強調画像, PWI: 灌流画像, T2WI: T2強調画像,

sICH:症候性頭蓋内出血

(文献14より改変)

対45.2%, オッズ比1.34, 95% CI 1.02~1.76, 図5b). rt-PA群では症候性頭蓋内出血の発症率も偽薬群に比べて有意に高いが、その値は2.4%と低く、両群間の死亡率にも差を認めなかった.このECASSⅢの成績を根拠に、2008年から2010年にかけて欧州、米国、カナダ、豪州などでガイドラインが改訂され、発症4.5時間以内のrt-PA静注療法開始が推奨されるに至った. 日本でも治療可能時間を見直すべく、日本脳卒中学会から厚生労働省へ提言が行われている. さらに、現在発症6時間以内のrt-PA静注療法の有効性を調べるIST-3 (Third International Stroke Trial)が英国などを中心に行われている.

個別化医療の立場から考えれば、治療対象患者を発症からの経過時間で選ぶよりも、個々の症例の画像所見から治療可能領域や易出血域の範囲を判断して選ぶほうが、合理的に思える。MRI拡散強調画像 (diffusion-weighted image: DWI) で

の高信号病変は完全虚血域を, 灌流画像 (perfusion-weighted image: PWI) での高信号病変は 灌流異常域を表し、両者の差を diffusion perfusion mismatch (DPM) と呼ぶ. この DPM の領域 内に、速やかに血流が再開すれば梗塞を免れる が, 血流再開がない場合は梗塞に陥る, 不完全な 虚血部位(いわゆるペナンブラ)が存在すると考 えられる. そしてペナンブラの多寡によって発症 後3時間を過ぎてもrt-PA静注療法の効果が期待 される患者を抽出する試みがなされている(表 1) 14 . 20 5 EPITHET 11 & DEFUSE 15 15 15 DPM をもつ患者においてのみ、再灌流 (PWIで の高信号病変の軽減) や転帰の改善が期待できる ことを示し、DPM を基準に患者を抽出して第Ⅲ 相試験を行う可能性を考察している. DIAS¹⁶. DEDAS¹⁷⁾, DIAS-2¹⁸⁾ は、いずれもデスモテプ ラーゼと呼ばれる新世代rt-PAを用いている. デスモテプラーゼは南米の吸血コウモリの唾液か

ら発見された蛋白を遺伝子工学で合成し、高い フィブリン親和性を示す. 治療可能時間を一気に 発症後9時間まで延ばすことが期待されたが、第句 Ⅲ相試験(DIAS-2)でrt-PA群の有効性が証明で きなかった、この不成功の原因として、約2割の 患者の DPM 評価に MRI でなく CT を用いたこと や患者数が比較的少なかったことに加え、DPM の評価の難しさも指摘すべきであろう. 特に灌流 画像の撮像法の標準化が必要であり、現在DPM を自動的に計測するオンライン上のパッケージが 利用可能である (Acute Stroke Imaging Standardization Group: ASIST-Japan \http://asist. umin.jp/〉). EPITHETの成果を土台に, MRIで DPMを有する発症3~9時間, ないし睡眠中発 症の脳梗塞患者を対象とした第Ⅲ相国際多施設共 同無作為化臨床試験EXTEND (Extending the time for Thrombolysis in Emergency Neurological Deficits) が豪州を中心に組まれており、筆者 らも国内多施設での試験参加をめざしている.

D その他の問題点

投与量と治療可能時間を中心に、日本のrt-PA 静注療法を検証した. 他に、冒頭に挙げた問題点 として、「唯一の治療法か」という問いに対して は、rt-PA治療に後続する、あるいはrt-PA禁忌 例への治療法として、2010年に経皮経管的脳血 栓回収機器 MERCIの使用が、また2011年に同じ くPENUMBRAの使用が承認され、発症後8時 間以内の超急性期脳梗塞患者への治療の幅が広 がった. 今後も, 多種多様な脳血栓回収・吸引機 器の開発・承認が予想される. 従来は診断機器で あった経頭蓋超音波照射をrt-PA治療時に併用 する超音波血栓溶解療法も, 臨床応用をめざして 開発が進んでいる.薬物治療の併用として,脳保 護薬 edaravone はすでに高頻度に併用され、また rt-PA治療後24時間以内は禁忌と定められてい る抗血栓療法に関しても, 対象患者や治療法を工 夫しての併用の臨床試験が、今後組まれる可能性 がある.

現在国際的に脳梗塞患者に用いられるrt-PA は alteplase のみであるが、よりフィブリン親和性の高いrt-PA を用いれば、さらに安全で有効な治療効果を得ることが期待できる。前述したデ

スモテプラーゼが, その1つとして期待されている. 他に, テネクテプラーゼ, レテプラーゼなど, rt-PAの一部を改変した薬剤も開発されている.

治療可能時間が延長し、併用治療の開発が進んだとしても、適切な患者をより早くより確実に治療すべきというrt-PA 静注療法の鉄則は変わらない。一般住民や救急隊員への啓発による脳卒中早期発見・迅速受診の推進、病院内ないし広域医療圏での治療環境の整備など、社会医学的に取り組むべき課題も多い。法制化を目指した動きが進む「脳卒中対策基本法」が、課題解決の追い風となるであろう。

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