Table 1 Baseline characteristics

Variables	Total n = 486	LEM group DWI-ASPECTS < 7 MAO (+) n = 108	RMM group DWI-ASPECTS < 7 MAO (-) n = 24	CMM group DWI-ASPECTS ≥ 7 MAO (+) n = 161	SEM group DWI-ASPECTS ≥ 7 MAO (-) n = 193	P
Female sex, n (%) Age, years,	167 (34) 74 (65–81)	41 (38) 72 (68–83)	10 (42) 75 (63–89)	56 (35) 75 (68–82)	60 (31) 73 (64–80)	0.546 0.181
median (IQR) Vascular risk factors, n (%)						
Hypertension	312 (64)	75 (69)	16 (67)	103 (64)	118 (61)	0.610
Diabetes mellitus	84 (17)	14 (13)	6 (25)	18 (11)	46 (24)	0.006
Hyperlipidemia	117 (24)	20 (19)	6 (25)	44 (27)	47 (24)	0.449
Onset to needle time, min, median (IQR)	139 (116–164)	126 (92–164)	131 (86–153)	135 (118–162)	135 (109–154)	0.253
Occluded artery, n (%)						
ICA	90 (19)	44 (41)	0 (0)	46 (29)	0 (0)	< 0.001
M1	179 (37)	64 (59)	0 (0)	115 (71)	0 (0)	
M2	105 (22)	0 (0)	19 (79)	0 (0)	86 (45)	
None	112 (23)	0 (0)	5 (21)	0 (0)	107 (55)	
DWI-ASPECTS, median (IQR)	8 (6–9)	5 (3–6)	6 (5–6)	8 (8–10)	9 (8–10)	< 0.001
Presence of basal ganglia lesion, n (%)	169 (35)	61 (57)	6 (25)	49 (30)	53 (28)	< 0.001
NIHSS score on admission, median (IQR)	13 (7–19)	18 (12–23)	18 (9–20)	13 (7–17)	8 (6–11)	<0.001
Systolic BP before IV rt-PA, median (IQR)	152 (137–164)	151 (136–161)	158 (134–167)	151 (138–163)	155 (138–164)	0.408
Systolic BP at the end of IV rt-PA, median (IOR)	148 (134–161)	144 (130–156)	149 (136–171)	148 (134–162)	150 (134–164)	0.160
Biochemistry sign at admi	ssion, median (IQ)	R)				
Blood glucose, mg/dL	124 (105–151)	125 (106–146)	121 (109–150)	122 (102–150)	128 (106–152)	0.546
Total cholesterol,	186 (162–214)	181 (159–204)	179 (157–205)	182 (161–212)	191 (164–223)	0.064
Creatinine, mg/dL	0.80 (0.66-0.97)	0.79 (0.61-0.98)	0.85 (0.60-1.10)	0.84 (0.70-1.00)	0.77 (0.63-0.90)	0.205
Etiology, n (%)	, , ,	,	` ,	, ,	` ′	
LAA	67 (14)	8 (7)	1 (4)	29 (18)	29 (15)	< 0.001
CE	310 (64)	82 (76)	22 (92)	111 (69)	95 (49)	
SVO	21 (4)	0 (0)	0 (0)	3 (2)	18 (9)	
Others	88 (18)	18 (17)	1 (4)	18 (11)	51 (26)	

LAA, large artery atherosclerosis; CE, cardioembolism; SVO, small vessel occlusion; ICA, internal carotid artery; M1, middle cerebral artery horizontal segment; M2, middle cerebral artery insular segment; DWI-ASPECTS, Alberta Stroke Program Early CT score on diffusion-weighted imaging; NIHSS, National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale; BP, blood pressure; IV rt-PA, intravenous recombinant tissue plasminogen activator.

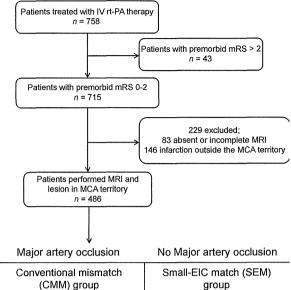
ent from the RMM group. There was no difference amongst the four groups in deaths.

Discussion

This is the first study to elucidate the significance of reverse MRA-DWI mismatch, relatively large EIC without MAO, prior to IV rt-PA. The first major finding was that reverse MRA-DWI mismatch was

observed in 5% of patients treated with IV rt-PA therapy for ischaemic stroke in the MCA territory. Second, cardioembolism was independently correlated with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch. Third, sICH after IV rt-PA occurred more frequently in patients with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch than in those with small DWI lesions (CMM and SEM groups). Fourth, reverse MRA-DWI mismatch was independently associated with favorable functional outcome at 90 days

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n = 161

group

n = 108

Figure 1 Patient flow chart. All the included patients were divided into four groups based on the Alberta Stroke Program Early CT score on DWI (DWI-ASPECTS) and major artery occlusion (MAO, occlusion at the internal carotid artery or occlusion at the horizontal segment of the middle cerebral artery).

DWI-ASPECTS ≥ 7

DWI-ASPECTS < 7

group n = 193Large-EIC match (LEM) Reverse mismatch (RMM) group n = 24

*EIC: early ischemic change

Table 2 Result of multivariable logistic regression analysis for factors associated with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch

Variable	OR	95% CI	P
Cardioembolism	5.49	1.25–24.1	0.024

The variables identified by the backward selection procedure are listed. MRA, magnetic resonance angiography; DWI, diffusionweighted imaging.

from onset compared with patients with MAO plus large EIC (LEM group).

The RMM group did not seem to include patients with small vessel disease because the EIC in the RMM group (DWI-ASPECTS < 7) was too large for small vessel disease. Although some patients having MCA branch occlusion were included in the RMM group, early migration of the thrombus from the proximal arteries was their probable mechanism, since their EIC was relatively larger than that derived from branch occlusion. Therefore, reverse MRA-DWI mismatch according to the present definition was mainly considered to represent early spontaneous recanalization of the ICA or the horizontal segment of the MCA and nevertheless brain tissue was damaged. Early recanalization or migration of thrombus causes rapid symptom recovery, such as the 'spectacular shrinking deficit', and this phenomenon was principally shown in patients having a cardioembolic

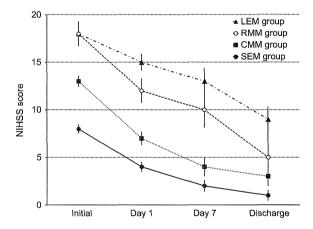


Figure 2 Course of the NIHSS score in the four groups. The scores are shown as median \pm standard error. The NIHSS scores were significantly different amongst the groups at every point (P < 0.001). The initial NIHSS score in the RMM group (open circle) was not different from the LEM group (closed triangle), but tended to be lower at discharge (P = 0.224).

source [20]. However, early recanalization does not always restore the ischaemic damage [21]. Spontaneous recanalization within 6 h from onset despite sustained symptoms was reported to be identified on transcranial Doppler examination in 5.7% of patients with MCA-territorial cardioembolic stroke [22]; the frequency was compatible with the present results (5%). Spontaneous recanalization was reported to

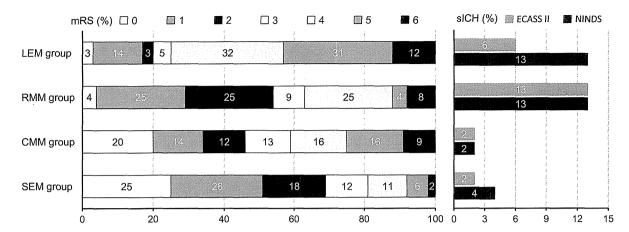


Figure 3 Modified Rankin Scale score at 3 months after IV rt-PA and the rate of symptomatic intracerebral hemorrhage (sICH) in the four groups. The rate of favorable functional outcome (mRS \leq 2) in the RMM group was more common than in the LEM group (P = 0.002), and not different from the CMM and the SEM groups. The proportion of sICH, especially based on ECASS II criteria, in the RMM group was double that in the LEM group.

occur in up to 65% within 24 h of cardioembolic stroke onset, even without thrombolysis [22]. Therefore, cardioembolism seems to be a strong factor associated with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch.

Hyperglycemia is reported to be associated with aggravated ischaemic brain damage [23] and therefore may be associated with the speed of DWI lesion expansion. However, it was reported previously that hyperglycemia was associated with infarct expansion when early recanalization was not observed but was no longer associated when early recanalization occurred [24]. Thus, a risk factor of hyperglycemia might not be an independent factor associated with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch.

There is no consensus about whether patients having reverse MRA-DWI mismatch should have IV rt-PA therapy because vascular imaging examinations are not mandatory prior to therapy. Therefore, MRA-DWI mismatch has been understudied. Since the RMM group generally has little penumbral tissue, it is hypothesized that the therapeutic benefit of rt-PA in this group is not high. However, the RMM group more commonly had a favorable functional outcome, as well as early symptom improvement, than the LEM group, even after adjusting for multiple confounders. This may simply be the natural course of patients with spontaneous recanalization [25]. Alternatively, recanalization of the MCA branch or distal MRA-undetected arteries might contribute to a favorable outcome. Another possible explanation is that IV rt-PA produced reperfusion of tissue at risk for infarction, because spontaneous recanalization did not always bring reperfusion of the downstream capillary blood flow [21,26,27]. A reason for no reperfusion despite recanalization is the presence of fragmented

thrombi that occlude smaller arterial branches or the microcirculation [28]. Because there is no obstruction of major artery in patients in the RMM group, rt-PA could easily reach the downstream microcirculation. Some extent of DWI-positive lesions is believed to contain reversible ischaemic tissue [29]. Therefore the microcirculatory reperfusion could cause neurological improvement.

The safety of IV rt-PA therapy for patients with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch is another essential problem. Since the risk of sICH was reported to be low after early recanalization [22,30], it was hypothesized that the risk in the RMM group would be somewhat lower than, or at least similar to, that in the LEM group. Thus, it seemed to be satisfactory that sICH based on the NINDS criteria was not more common in the RMM group than the LEM group (13% for both). However, the crude risk of sICH based on ECASS II criteria (≥4 increase in the NIHSS score) in our RMM group (13%) was high compared with that in the LEM group (6%), although it was not significant after multivariate analysis. In the RMM group, easy delivery of rt-PA to DWI-positive lesions, where disruption of the blood-brain barrier is often assumed [31], through the recanalized artery might increase the risk and severity of sICH.

This study has some limitations that need to be addressed. First, the SAMURAI and NCVC rt-PA Registries were observational studies. Although the indication for IV rt-PA therapy was based on domestic guidelines, whether patients with a large DWI lesion received the therapy was judged by each physician. This might have caused selection bias. Second, volume measurement using ASPECTS is not completely quantitative, although this semi-quantitative

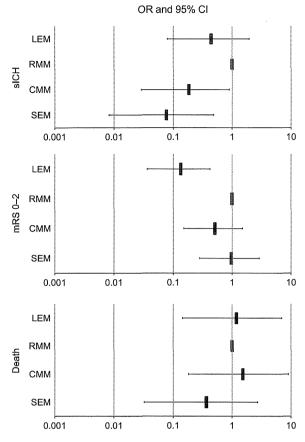


Figure 4 Multivariable logistic regression analyses of outcomes in the four groups. The RMM group is set as the reference. Adjusted for variables in Table 1 (plus sICH per ECASS II criteria for assessment of 3-month outcome) except for occluded artery and DWI-ASPECTS, since these two variables are components of the four-group classification. The risk of sICH was lower in the SEM and the CMM group than in the RMM group. The proportion of favorable functional outcome was lower in the LEM group than in the RMM group.

scale is less time-consuming and available in all institutions at all times. The assessment of each image was not centralized and that precludes us from analyzing with quantitative infarct volume. Third, the numbers of patients with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch were small in this study, which might weaken statistical power.

In conclusion, the functional outcome at 3 months after IV rt-PA therapy was better in patients with reverse MRA-DWI mismatch than in the LEM group and roughly similar to the functional outcomes in the CMM and the SEM groups. A trial comparing patients with this mismatch managed with and without thrombolysis is warranted to elucidate whether the favorable outcome is really due to thrombolysis.

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Acknowledgements

This study was supported in part by a Grant-in-Aid (H20-Junkanki-Ippan-019 and H23-Junkanki-Ippan-010, chief investigator Kazunori Toyoda) from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, Japan, and the Intramural Research Fund for Cardiovascular Diseases of the National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center

Disclosure of conflicts of interest

The authors declare no financial or other conflicts of interest.

Supporting Information

Additional Supporting Information may be found in the online version of this article:

Figure S1. Representative case of presenting sICH after IV rt-PA therapy in the RMM group. (a) Initial DWI shows hyperintensities in the left MCA and anterior cerebral artery territory. DWI-ASPECTS was scored 6. (b) Initial MRA reveals MCA branch occlusion. (c) The patient's consciousness suddenly disturbed 17 h after IV rt-PA. NIHSS score increased from 19 to 40. CT was performed immediately, and a large hematoma was observed in the infarct area.

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Intravenous thrombolysis using low-dose alteplase for nonagenarians with acute ischemic stroke: the SAMURAI rtPA Registry

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Objective-Although intravenous thrombolysis (IVT) using alteplase for octogenarians with acute ischemic stroke becomes relatively familiar, it is unclear whether IVT for nonagenarians is a futile intervention. The purpose of this study is to clarify the efficacy and safety of IVT using low-dose alteplase (0.6 mg/kg) for nonagenarians compared with octogenarians. Methods Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Risk factor Assessment and Improvement (SAMURAI) rtPA registry retrospectively collected 600 consecutive acute stroke patients receiving IVT from 10 Japanese stroke centers between October 2005 and July 2008. We extracted all octogenarians (O group) and nonagenarians (N group) from the registry. We compared baseline characteristics, symptomatic intracranial hemorrhage (SICH), and 3-month outcomes between the groups. 3-month outcomes include; functional independence (FI) defined as a modified Rankin Scale (mRS) score 0-2, good outcome (GO) as a mRS score 0-2 or same as the premorbid mRS, poor outcome (PO) defined as a mRS score 5-6, and death. Results-Twenty-five nonagenarians (mean age, 93 years) and 124 octogenarians (mean age, 84 years) were included. N group was more female-predominant (76% versus 56%, p=0.06) and premorbidly dependent (44% versus 14%, p<0.001) than O group. There were no significant differences of median baseline National Institutes of Health Stroke Scale (NIHSS) score (16 versus 14, p=0.95) and Alberta Stroke Program Early CT Score (9 versus 9, p=0.36) between the groups. The rate of FI tended to be lower in N group than O group (16% versus 36%, p=0.06), otherwise, the differences of the rates of GO (28% versus 37%, p=0.39), PO (40% versus 36%, p=0.73), death (20% versus 11%, p=0.23) and SICH (0% versus 2.4%, p=1.00) were not significant between the groups. In comparison with O group, N group was not associated with 3-month clinical outcomes (FI; OR 0.61; 95% CI, 0.15-2.42, GO; 0.98; 0.31-3.07, PO; 0.63; 0.15-2.70, death; 3.18; 0.62-16.3) and SICH (0.68; 0.17-2.69) after multivariate adjustment. Conclusions IVT using low-dose alteplase for N group resulted in less frequent achievement of FI mainly because of more premorbid dependency than O group, however, showed at least a similar safety and a potential efficacy.

90 歳以上の超高齢脳梗塞例に対するアルテプラーゼ静注療法の検討 -SAMURAI rtPA registry-

Intravenous thrombolysis using low-dose alteplase for nonagenarians with acute ischemic stroke

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【背景】近年、80歳超の高齢者脳梗塞に対するアルテプラーゼ静注療法(IV t-PA)の有効性が示されつつあるが、90歳以上の超高齢者における有効性/安全性は明確になっていない。

【方法】本邦 10 施設の IV t-PA 施行連続 600 例を登録した SAMURAI rtPA registry より、80 歳代 (O 群)と90 歳代(N 群)の症例を抽出し、3 カ月後転帰および 36 時間以内の頭蓋内出血(ICH)について後方視的に比較/検討した。転帰評価項目は $mRS \le 2$ (FI)、 $mRS \le 2$ または病前 mRS より悪化なし(GO)、 $mRS \ge 5$ (PO)、死亡とした。症候性 ICH は何らかの神経症状悪化を伴う ICH とした。

【結果】N 群(25 例、平均 92.8 歳)では O 群(124 例、平均 83.5 歳)と比較して、女性が多く(76.0% vs. 55.6%, p=0.059)、病前 mRS≥3 の割合が高く(44.0% vs. 14.3%, p<0.001)、入院時の収縮期血圧は低い傾向(平均 144.2 vs. 151.1 mmHg, p=0.101)にあった。入院時 NIHSS スコア[中央値 16(IQR 9.5-21.5) vs. 14(9-21), p=0.953]、ASPECTS[中央値 9(IQR 7-10) vs. 9(8-10), p=0.359]は有意差を認めなかった。FI は N 群で少ない傾向 (16.0% vs. 35.5%, p=0.064)にあったが、GO(28.0% vs. 37.1%, p=0.386)、PO(40.0% vs. 36.3%, p=0.726)、死亡(20.0% v s. 11.3%, p=0.234)に差はなかった。ICH(12.0% vs. 20.2%, p=0.414)や症候性 ICH(0% vs. 2.4%, p=1.000)の発症率にも有意差は認めなかった。90 歳代は、多変量解析において 80 歳代と比較しての転帰(FI[OR, 0.61; 95% CI, 0.15-2.42]、GO[OR 0.98; 0.31-3.07]、PO[OR 0.63; 0.15-2.70])・死亡(OR 3.13; 0.62-16.31)・ICH(OR 0.68; 0.17-2.69)の有意な予測因子とはならなかった。

【結論】90歳代の超高齢者に対する IV t-PA(発症3時間以内、0.6 mg/kg)は、80歳代と比較して、病前 $mRS \ge 3$ が多数なことが関連して3か月後 $mRS \le 2$ は少ない傾向にあったものの、病前と同等の ADL を維持できた症例も含めると有効性に明らかな差は見出されず、安全性も良好であった。

新版

アルテプラーゼ

大大実践ガイド

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集に携わって

2012 年秋の適正治療指針第二版公表から時機を逸さずに、本書を刊行できたことに、安堵しています。指針改訂に続けてご執筆くださった方々。指針作成を窓で支え今回は執筆者となられた方々に、深謝申し上げます。また私自身も、指針改定時に森悦朗先輩から「予報的な事柄を書くな」と戒められた呪縛を逃れ、最終章で予報的なことばかりを書き並べた快感に浸っています。

私事を申せば、2005 年版指針のレジスタントを気取っていました。2005 年版に守られて診療を進める立場を自覚しながらも、そのアルマジロのような殻の硬きを呪いました。今より6~7 蔵分浅慮だった私は、「指針は目安に過ぎない」と塩上で論じて座長の山口武典先生に睨まれ、別の場では聴講席から「この指針には6つの問題点がある」と捲し立てて、途中でまた山口座長に発言を進られました。そんな私が改訂作業の本丸に加えていただき、粉薬を量り取る匙加減で改訂に悩んだことに因果を感じました。改訂版が日本脳卒中学会のHPと学会機関誌に掲載され、その英訳版も刊行され、本書も無事に上梓されて、一年越しの作業に結着をつけました。しかし rt-PA 静注療法は日々進化し、またすぐに本書も改訂されるでしょう。それまでの数年間を、読者の皆様が気安く読める手引書として活用していただければ、嬉しく思います。

指針も本書も、改訂委員・執筆者の先生方をはじめ、出典となる知見を見出された方、日々の診療を支えた方々のご尽力が、実を結んだものです。しかしながら、敢えて謝する相手を一人選べば、2005 年版指針の初稿を書かれた高田達郎先生(現、聖マリアンナ医科大学東横病院)でしょう。章立てこそ大きく変えたものの、新旧の指針を読み比べれば、改訂版の文章の半分以上は2005 年版を並べ替えたものに過ぎないことが、容易に分かることと思います。

2013年7月

国立循環器病研究センター脳血管内科部長 豊田 一則



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本研究班主催 公開シンポジウム

- 6-a. パンフレット
- 6-b. 配布資料
- 6-c. 開催結果報告



SAMURA 公開シンポジウム

厚生労働科学研究「急性期脳卒中への内科複合治療の確立に関する研究」

急性期脳梗塞治療を考える

SAMURAI 研究総括

開会の挨拶 峰松 一夫 国立循環器病研究センター

第1部「急性期脳梗塞への抗凝固療法を考える :SAMURAI-NVAF 研究総括」

座 長 長谷川 泰弘 聖マリアンナ医科大学 藤堂 謙一 神戸市立医療センター中央市民病院

- ◆「心原性脳塞栓症と抗凝固療法: 最新の話題」 木村 和美 川崎医科大学
- ◆「SAMURAI-NVAF研究結果報告」研究班メンバー

第2部「急性期脳出血への降圧治療を考える :SAMURAI-ICH 研究総括」

座 長 塩川 芳昭 杏林大学 上山 憲司 中村記念病院

> ◆「高血圧治療: 最新の話題」 苅尾 七臣 自治医科大学

◆「SAMURAI-ICH 研究結果報告」研究班メンバー

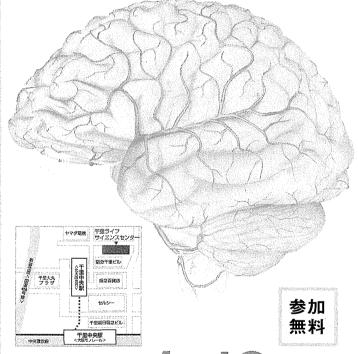
第3部「急性期脳梗塞への血栓溶解療法を考える :SAMURAI rt-PA 登録研究総括」

座 長 奥田 聡 国立病院機構名古屋医療センター古井 英介 広南会広南病院

◆「脳梗塞超急性期治療の連鎖: 最新の話題」 岡田 靖 国立病院機構九州医療センター

◆「SAMURAI rt-PA 登録研究結果報告」研究班メンバー

閉会の挨拶 中川原 譲二 国立循環器病研究センター



平成26年 1月 18日(土)

13時~16時30分 要事前申込み

千里ライフサイエンスセンター5階 サイエンスホール (大阪府豊中市新千里東町1丁目4番2号)

※お申込みはホームページ(samurai,stroke-novc.jp)から

出席者には日本脳卒中学会専門医クレジット3単位が認定されますまた、大阪府医師会生涯研修システム3.5単位を申請中です

主 催: 厚生労働科学研究 SAMURAI 研究班 (研究代表者 豊田一則 国立循環器病研究センター) SAMURAIは 「Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Risk-factor Assessment and Improvement」の略称です



STROKE ACUTE MANAGEMENT WITH URGENT RISK-FACTOR ASSESSMENT AND IMPROVEMENT

SAMURA

公開シンポジウム

厚生労働科学研究「急性期脳卒中への内科複合治療の確立に関する研究」

急性期脳梗塞治療を考える

SAMURAI研究総括



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平成26年 1月 18日(土)

13時~16時30分 要事前申込み・無料

千里ライフサイエンスセンター5階 サイエンスホール (大阪府豊中市新千里東町1丁目4番2号)

※お申込みはホームページ(samu(ai.stroke-ncvc.jp)、または裏面から

主催:厚生労働科学研究 SAMURAI 研究班(研究代表者 豊田一則 国立循環器病研究センター) SAMURAIは「Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Risk-factor Assessment and Improvement」の略称です

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座 長 奥田 聡国立病院機構名古屋医療センター古井 英介 広南会広南病院

- ◆「脳梗塞超急性期治療の連鎖: 最新の話題」 岡田 靖 国立病院機構九州医療センター
- ◆「SAMURAI rt-PA登録研究結果報告」研究班メンバー

閉会の挨拶 中川原 譲二 国立循環器病研究センター

Fax: 06-6835-5267 Tel: 06-6833-5012 (内線8397)

<FAX連絡表>

公開シンポジウム「急性期脳梗塞治療を考える」事務局 国立循環器病研究センター脳血管内科 金井 宛 E-mail: kanai@ncvc.go.jp

※下記必要事項 1) ~ 4) を、メールか上記の FAX 番号宛に送信して下さい

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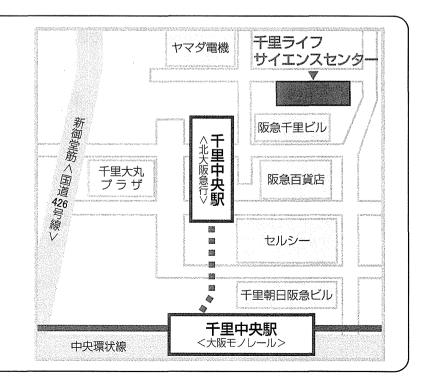
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<会場>

千里ライフサイエンスセンター5階 サイエンスホール 大阪府豊中市新千里東町1丁目4番2号 Tel: 06-6873-2010

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厚牛労働科学研究 「急性期脳卒中への内科複合治療の確立に関する研究」

公開シンポジウム:急性期脳梗塞治療を考える SAMURAI 研究総括

日時 2014年1月18日(土曜日) 13:00~16:30

場所 千里ライフサイエンスセンター 5階サイエンスホール

大阪府豊中市新千里東町1丁目4番2号 (千里中央駅前北出口すぐ)

プログラム

○ 開会の挨拶 13:00 峰松 一夫 国立循環器病研究センター

○ SAMURAI 研究班のあゆみ 13:05 豊田 一則 国立循環器病研究センター

(SAMURAI 班主任研究者)

第 1 部 13:15~14:30 「急性期脳梗塞への抗凝固療法を考える: SAMURAI-NVAF 研究総括」

座長 長谷川 泰弘 聖マリアンナ医科大学

藤堂 謙一 神戸市立医療センター中央市民病院

○ 基調講演: 心原性脳塞栓症と抗凝固療法:最新の話題 (15分)

木村 和美 川崎医科大学

○ SAMURAI-NVAF研究結果報告 (60分) 研究班メンバー (有廣 昇司、豊田 一則)

休憩 14:30~14:40

第2部 14:40~15:30「急性期脳出血への降圧治療を考える: SAMURAI-ICH 研究総括」

座長 塩川 芳昭 杏林大学 (変更の可能性あり)

上山 憲司 中村記念病院

○ 基調講演: 高血圧治療:最新の話題 (20分)

苅尾 七臣 自治医科大学

○ SAMURAI-ICH 研究結果報告 (30分) 研究班メンバー (古賀 政利)

休憩 15:30~15:40

第3部 15:40~16:25「急性期脳梗塞への血栓溶解療法を考える: SAMURAI rt-PA 登録研究総括」

座長 奥田 聡 国立病院機構名古屋医療センター

古井 英介 財団法人広南会広南病院

○ 基調講演: 脳梗塞超急性期治療の連鎖:最新の話題 (15分)

岡田 靖 国立病院機構九州医療センター

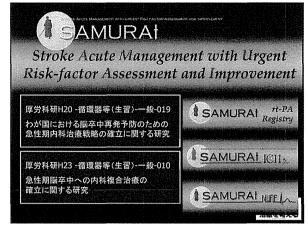
○ SAMURAI rt-PA 登録研究結果報告 (30分)研究班メンバー (豊田 一則)

○ 閉会の挨拶 16:25 中川原 譲二 国立循環器病研究センター

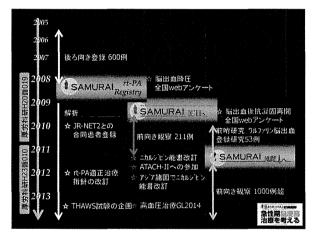
出席者には、日本脳卒中学会専門医クレジット3単位が認定されます。 また大阪府医師会生涯研修クレジット3.5単位が認定されます。。

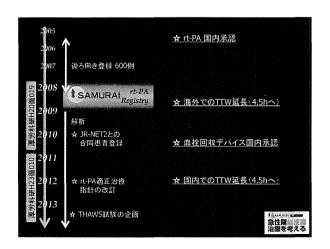
主催:厚生労働科学研究 「急性期脳卒中への内科複合治療の確立に関する研究」班 (主任研究者 豊田 一則) SAMURAI は、Stroke Acute Management with Urgent Risk-factor Assessment and Improvement の略称です





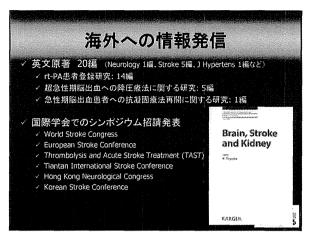


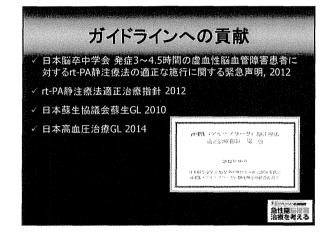


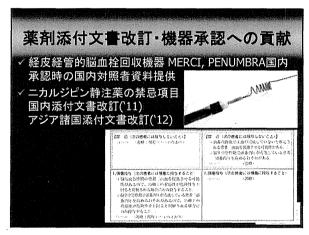














厚生労働科学研究「急性期脳卒中への内科複合治療の確立に関する研究」 公開シンポジウム:急性期脳梗塞治療を考える SAMURAI研究総括

第1部「急性期脳梗塞への抗凝固療法を考える : SAMURAI-NVAF研究総括し



プロトコール紹介

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国立循環器病研究センター

脳卒中集中治療科 有廣 昇司

【背景】

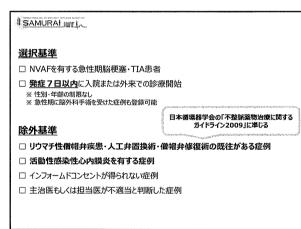
・NVAF患者への脳梗塞再発予防に新規抗凝固薬が登場 (2011年3月ダビガトラン,2012年4月リバーロキサバン,2013年2月アビキサバン) →出血イベント時の対応や脳梗塞再発時の血栓溶解療法の適否など, 解決すべき問題は多い.

厚生労働科学研究H23-循環器等(生習)-一般-010 「急性期脳卒中への内科複合治療の確立に関する研究」 (主任研究者:豊田一則)の参加施設と共同で 前向き観察研究(SAMURAI-NVAF研究)を計画

【目的】

NVAFを有する急性期脳梗塞・TIA患者において、抗凝固療法の 選択内容によって脳梗塞の再発や出血イベントといった転帰にどのよう な差異が生じるかを解明する.





【方 法】 暗号化したWebデータベース上で、対象症例を匿名化して以下の調査項目を登録し、退院時、3か月後、1年後、2年後の生存やmRS、観察期間内の虚血・出血イベントの有無を追跡する ・基本情報:年齢・性別、身長・体重、受診時血圧、脈拍、入院前mRS・NVAFの特徴:初発/既往、持続性/発作性・背景因子:高血圧、糖尿病、脂質異常、喫煙、飲酒、肝機能・腎機能障害、抗血栓薬服用歴、既往・併存疾患(リスクスコア) CHADS2、CHA2DS2・VASC、HAS-BLED・診断、重症度:病型、頭部CT/MRI(分布、サイズ、血管病変、出血所見)NIHSS(入院時、7日後)、血液検査、生理検査・急性期治療:抗凝固療法の選択内容、開始時期、投与量・転帰:mRS、血圧、抗凝固療法の内容、投与量(虚血・出血イベント)入院期間、追跡期間;3ヶ月後、1年後、2年後

