NYHA
 妊娠前
 妊娠中
 分娩後

 I
 - 重症

 II
 IV

 死亡

図4:妊娠前後の NYHA クラス分類の推移

軽症例では 10 例中 7 例が NYHA クラス分類 I で推移、2 例はクラス II で推移、一例はクラス II からクラス II へ転じた。重症例では妊娠前に一例がクラス II 、12 例がクラス II 、一例がクラス II であり、2 例を除いて全例 NYHA クラスが妊娠中低下し、1 名が死亡した。 (文献 32 より)

前後で妊娠の中断を行ったために、母体の循環負荷が軽度に抑えられたこと。妊娠の早期中断はNICU 医療の発展に支えられている。未熟性の高い 1,000 ~ 1,500 g で出生した新生児全例が神経学的障害を残さず生存した。第 2 にベラプロスト、シルデナフィル、エポプロステノールなどの肺高血圧薬の導入である。第 3 は麻酔管理の進歩である。帝王切開中、特に、胎盤娩出後に肺動脈圧が体血圧を超える時には Swan-Ganz カテーテルから 100 mL の血液を数分間で瀉血を施行、選択的に体血圧を上げるためにフェニレフリン 0.2 mg(静注)を行う等の高水準の麻酔管理が行われた。重症の肺高血圧を持つ女性は、軽症の女性より不当軽量児(在胎週数に比べて体重が軽い)の頻度が高かった。これは心拍出量の減少による子宮血流量の低下に起因すると考えられる。しかしながら、重症の肺高血圧症より出生したこれらの児の発育、神経学的発達は良好であった。

軽症の肺高血圧症の多くは、自然陣痛発来後に妊娠満期で、経膣分娩を行い、妊娠による生理的な心拍数や循環血液量の増加を許容した。彼らは無症候で妊娠期間中、肺高血圧の上昇を認めなかった。これらの事実は、軽症の肺高血圧症の女性においては厳重な管理を行えば妊娠は可能であることを示唆する。しかしながら、10 例中 8 例の肺高血圧症の患者は先天性心疾患による肺高血圧症であり、原発性肺高血圧症の患者が少なく、原発性肺高血圧症の患者におい

てはさらなる研究が必要である。例えば、循環血液量が増加する以前からのエポプロステノールの持続静注や、経口のシルデナフィルを用いた肺高血圧薬の投与などである³⁷。そのためには妊娠前、あるいは妊娠初期に肺高血圧症を同定することも同時に重要な要素である。

結論

肺高血圧の重症者においては、妊娠期間中に肺高血圧は有意に上昇した。帝王切開中に1例 母体死亡が発生した。重症者においては妊娠後半期において NYHA クラス分類は II ~IV に低 下した。故に妊娠の早期中断が必要であり、不当軽量児の頻度が高かった。軽症の肺高血圧症 は妊娠を許容すると考えられたが、10 名中 8 名が先天性心疾患に起因する肺高血圧症であり、 原発性肺高血圧症に関しては、軽度であっても、妊娠が安全かどうか、今後のさらなる検討が 必要である。

CLINICAL QUESTION

CQ1 肺高血圧症合併妊娠の母体死亡の現状

Bédard らは 1978 年~ 2007 年における文献報告された肺高血圧合併妊娠の予後を 2 つの年代に分けて評価している 31 '。その中で,肺高血圧症を ① 原発性肺高血圧症,② 先天性心疾患関連の肺高血圧症,③ その他の肺高血圧症の 3 つのカテゴリーに分けて母体死亡率を述べている。1978 年~ 1996 年に比べて 1997 ~ 2007 年における肺高血圧症による母体死亡は有意に減少している。① $56\% \to 33\%$,② $36\% \to 28\%$,③ $30\% \to 17\%$ に減少した。しかしながら,① 原発性肺高血圧症は依然として 30%以上の母体死亡率であり,非常に高いと言わざるを得ない。特に分娩後 1 週間以内の死亡率が高く,死亡理由は突然死,心不全,血栓塞栓症の順に高い。Elliot らは軽症の肺高血圧で平均肺動脈圧が 40 mmHg 未満のものは比較的母体予後は良いとしているが 30 , Bédard らは軽症例においても分娩後心不全,死亡となる確率が 30%に上ると報告している 31 '。

CQ2 肺高血圧症合併妊娠は絶対禁忌か?

肺高血圧症による母体死亡率が30%を超えているBédardらの報告からすると、肺高血 圧症の女性の妊娠は現時点では禁忌であると考えられる。2000年以降に多くの論文で肺高 血圧症に対して、薬剤治療の有効性が蓄積されてきた。また、肺高血圧症合併妊娠で死亡 した人には、妊娠前に肺高血圧症が判明していなかった女性の死亡も数多く含まれている

各 論

と思われる。軽症の肺高血圧症例で妊娠初期から、エポプロステノールの持続静注や経口のシルデナフィルが導入されることが一般化されれば、妊娠、産褥期もより安全に管理することができる可能性はある。英国の母体死亡登録事業 CMACE (Center for Maternal and Child Enquiries) による Saving Mother's Lives³⁸⁾ によると 2006 ~ 2008 年における肺高血圧症による母体死亡は 1 人のみであったと報告されている。

GQ3 肺高血圧症合併妊娠では母体に何が生じるか?

肺高血圧患者においては肺血管が狭窄し、心拍出量も減少する。一方、妊娠においては妊娠30週をピークに循環血液量は140~150%に増加する。妊娠の生理的な循環血液量の増加を肺高血圧患者は許容できず、咳、労作時の呼吸不全、血痰、倦怠感、浮腫が出現する。アイゼンメンジャー症候群ではチアノーゼが悪化する可能性がある。産褥期には末梢血管の収縮が解除され、妊娠中蓄積された間質の浮腫が血管内に戻り、さらなる循環血液量の増加により右心不全兆候は強くなる。また妊娠中、産褥期の過凝固、帝王切開後の臥床により血栓塞栓症の可能性も高くなる。

CQ4 肺高血圧症合併妊娠への対応・注意点は?

妊娠中の咳、呼吸困難、血痰例では肺高血圧症を鑑別する。まず、心電図で右心負荷、 経皮酸素飽和度モニターで低酸素血症の評価を行う。

 は妊娠中にも使用できる薬剤であり、適応を考慮すべきである20。

(桂木真司・池田智明・中西盲文)

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肺高血圧症関連略語一覧

略語	意味(欧文)	意味 (和文)	
6MWD	6 minutes walk distance	6 分間歩行距離	
6MWT	6 minutes walk test	6分間歩行テスト	
AcT	acceleration time	収縮期加速時間	
BPA	baloon pulmonary angioplasty	肺動脈バルーン拡張術	
CI	cardiac index	心係数	
CO	cardiac output	心拍出量	
COPD	chronic obstructive pulmonary disease	慢性閉塞性肺疾患	
CPFE	combined pulmonary fibrosis and emphysema	気腫合併肺線維症	
CPX	cardio-pulmonary exercise test	呼気ガス分析を併用した心肺運動 荷試験	
СТЕРН	chronic thromboembolic pulmonary hypertension	慢性血栓塞栓性肺高血圧症	
DLCO	carbon monoxide diffusing capacity	一酸化炭素拡散能(肺拡散能)	
dPAP	diastolic pulmonary artery pressure	肺動脈拡張期圧	
FVC	forced vital capacity	努力肺活量	
НРАН	heritable pulmonary hypertension	遺伝性肺動脈性肺高血圧症	
HPV	hypoxic pulmonary vasoconstriction	低酸素性肺血管攣縮	
IPAH	idiopathic pulmonary hypertension	特発性肺動脈性肺高血圧症	
IPF	idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis	特発性肺線維症	
LVEF	left ventricular ejection fraction	左室駆出率	
mPAP	mean pulmonary artery pressure	平均肺動脈圧	
NPPV	non-invasive positive pressure ventilation	非侵襲的陽圧換気	
NSIP	nonspecific interstitial pneumonia	非特異性間質性肺炎	
РАН	pulmonary arterial hypertension	肺動脈性肺高血圧症	
PAP	pulmonary arterial pressure	肺動脈圧	

(次頁へつづく)

肺高血圧症関連略語一覧

(前頁よりつづき)

略語	意味(欧文)	意味(和文)
PCH	pulmonary capillary hemangiomatosis	肺毛細血管腫症
PCWP	pulmonary capillary wedge pressure	肺動脈楔入圧
PEA	pulmonary endarterectomy	肺動脈内膜摘除術
PLCH	pulmonary Langerhans' cell histiocytosis	肺ランゲルハンス組織球症
PVOD	pulmonary veno-occlusive disease	肺静脈閉塞性疾患(症)
PVR	pulmonary vascular resistance	肺血管抵抗
RA圧	right arterial pressure	右房圧
RHC	right heart catheterization	右心カテーテル法
RVET	right ventricular ejection time	右室駆出時間
RVSP	right ventricular systolic pressure	右室収縮期圧
SLE	systemic lupus erythematosus	全身性エリテマトーデス
SSc	systemic sclerosis	強皮症
TAPSE	tricuspid annular plane systolic excursion	三尖弁輪収縮期移動距離
TPR	total pulmonary resistance	全肺血管抵抗
TR	tricuspid regurgitation	三尖弁逆流
TRPG	tricuspid regurgitation pressure gradient	三尖弁逆流圧較差
VCO2	carbon oxide production	二酸化炭素産生量
VE	minute volume	分時換気量

肺高血圧症の臨床

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羊水塞栓症.

金山尚裕

11 疾患概念

羊水塞栓症は心肺虚脱症状と DIC (播種性血管内凝固) が二大病態であり,症例によりどちらが主体になるか異なる.初発症状として胸内苦悶,意識消失,痙攣,失禁,強烈な下腹痛,胎児機能不全などがある.病因としては羊水中の胎児成分(胎便,扁平上皮細胞,聽毛.胎脂,ムチンなど)と液性成分(胎便中のブロテアーゼ,組織因子など)が母体循環に流入することにより発症すると考えられている.最近では羊水の母体体循環系への流入のみならず,羊水と子宮の血管系への局所的流入によりアナフィラキシー様反応が発生し、結果として DIC・弛緩出血が発生することが指摘されている。羊水塞栓症は羊水と母体の適合不全により発生すると考えると病因を理解しやすい。

2|治 療

治原方針

早期のフィブリノゲン測定、D-dimer 測定が重要、ディスポーザブルのミニ血沈測定キットも有用、同時に補体の活性化をみられることが多い、まず蘇生のABC後、ICUで循環、呼吸管理を行う、同時にDIC対策を行う、アナフィラクトイド反応型の羊水塞栓症を念頭に置き、adrenaline、ステロイドの投与も検討する。DIC対策のボイントは凝固因子の早期からの大量補充と大量の抗線溶療法である。羊水塞栓症のDICは凝固の亢進と線溶の亢進が劇的に進行するので両者に対して十分な治療を行う。

治療の実際

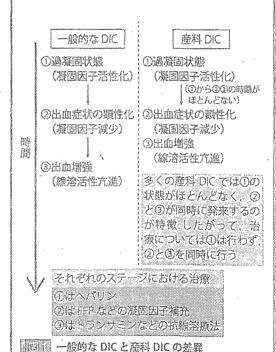
治療としては輸血が確保できるまでの晶質液の 投与、必要に応じて人工膠質液の投与を行う、新 鮮凍結血漿を必ず投与する。RCC は出血量に応

TOPICS



産科 DIC とへパリン

産科 DIC の特徴を図1に示した、他科の DIC と異なり、凝固活性時期は時間的には大変短く、急激に凝固因子消費と線溶亢進が同時に発来する。したがって、ヘバリンを投与する時間帯がほとんどない、FFP による凝固線溶因子補充、アンチトロンピン製剤、ulinastatin による凝固亢進の阻止、そしてtranexamic acid、ulinastatin による線溶抑制が治療の鍵である。tranexamic acid(トランサミン)はプラスミン活性を抑制し、産科 DIC の治療薬として有用である。英国では産科 DIC の初期治療薬としてtranexamic acid 4 g/時が推奨されている。わが国で発売されているトランサミン S 注(5%)ならば8 A/時となる、D-dimer が改善されれば tranexamic acid の投与は速やかに中止する。



132 1. 產科疾患—C. 異常分娩

じて投与する、FFPをRCCより多めに入れることを念頭に置く、羊水塞栓症ではDICが早期から出現するので早期からのDIC対策が救命に関わってくる、出血量が1,000 mL未満でも重大なDICに陥っていることがあるので注意する。

羊水塞栓症外科的処置では子宮頸部に擦過傷や 裂傷があることが多く、バルーンタンポナーデを まず試みる、これで出血が低下すれば前述の保存 療法を行う、子宮にアナフィラトキシンが大量に 発生していることが多く、この場合は子宮全摘を 早期に行うことによりアナフィラトキシンが除去 され改善されることが多い。

3 処方例 (出血と DIC に対して)

まず人工膠質液、リンゲル液を投与し輸血が準備できたら輸血を行う. 低血圧に対してはネオシネジン 0.1 mg または塩酸エフェドリン 10 mg ずつを静注する. DIC およびアナフィラキシー様反応の治療として以下の治療を行う.

- ① FFP 10-15 単位とアンチトロンビン製剤 (アンスロビンP, ノイアート) 3,000 単位投与
- ② ミラクリッド 30 万単位投与, トランサミン 2~4 g 投与 (1 時間程度で)
- ③ ステロイド大量静脈投与 [発症早期に投与することが重要:ソル・コーテフ (100 mg) 200~500 mg]

今日の治療指針

私はこう治療している

TOPINS 2014

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〈五十音順〉

吉川

秀樹

医学書院

開始,30-40分ごとに1-2mIU/分ずつ増量,最大投与量20mIU/分

2) プロスタルモン・F注 1.5-3.0 μg/分 点滴 静注で開始,30-40分ごとに1.5-3.0 μg/分 ずつ増量,最大投与量25 μg/分.既往子宮手 術・気管支喘息・緑内障例では禁忌

■患者説明のポイント

- ・IUFD時は患者・家族が強い精神的苦痛を受けて おり、その対応には十分に配慮しなければならない
- ・児の病理解剖は原因検索のみならず、次回妊娠時に参考となる所見がみつかる場合もあるため、検 査の有益性・必要性について十分に説明し、可能 な限り協力を得ることが望ましい.
- ・死産児の取り扱いの際には、児の尊厳を損なわぬ ように対応することにも留意しなければならな い。

分娩誘発, 促進法

induction and augmentation of labor

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◎ 適応と実施要件

経腟分娩が可能な症例において,妊娠の継続が母体および胎児予後を悪化させる可能性がある場合,もしくは分娩時に微弱陣痛となった場合に陣痛誘発・促進を実施する.分娩誘発は,2回以上の帝王切開の既往,児頭骨盤不均衡,前置胎盤,横位など,絶対的な帝王切開術の適応症例では禁忌である.また,吸湿性頸管拡張材(ラミナリア杆など)を挿入した状態で,子宮収縮薬は使用してはならない.

⑤ 治療方針

子宮頸管の熟化を確認後、子宮収縮薬(オキシトシン、プロスタグランジン $F_{2\alpha}$ (PGF $_{2\alpha}$)、プロスタグランジン E_2 (PGE $_2$) にて陣痛誘発・促進を実施する。子宮口が十分に開いていない状態では、ラミナリア桿などにて機械的に子宮頸管拡張術を行ったのちに、子宮収縮薬を使用する。

子宮収縮薬の使用方法は、安全性の観点から、「産婦人科診療ガイドライン―産科編 2011」に「子宮収縮薬による陣痛誘発・陣痛促進に際しての留意点:改訂 2011 年版」として掲載された。主な注意点は、①子宮収縮薬の併用は禁忌、②オキシトシン・PGF2uの使用に際しては精密持続点滴装置(輸液ポンプ)を使用すること、③ PGE2 内服後 1 時間以内のオキシトシン・PGF2u 使用は禁忌、④オキシ

トシン・PGF2a終了後1時間以内のPGE2内服は禁忌, ④分娩監視装置(胎児心拍陣痛モニター) は必ず装着すること, である.

1. オキシトシン 既往帝王切開例や骨盤位分娩例の分娩誘発・促進にも使用できる。ただし、オキシトシンレセプターは妊娠後期まではほとんど出現しないため、妊娠中期の陣痛誘発・促進では十分な効果が期待できない。

② 処方例) 下記のいずれかを用いる。

- 1) アトニン-O注(5単位/アンプル) 5単位 を5%プドウ糖液500 mL に希釈 開始時投与 量:6-12 mL/時 点滴静注,増量:30分ご とに6-12 mL/時ずつ,有効陣痛が得られる まで. 極量:120 mL/時
- 2) アトニン O注 (1単位/アンプル) 3単位 を 5%ブドウ糖液 500 mL に希釈 開始時投与量: 10 20 mL/時 点滴静注,増量: 30分以降に 10 20 mL/時ずつ,有効陣痛が得られるまで. 極量: 200 mL/時
- 2. PGF_{2α} 子宮下部筋に対する作用は弱く,子宮 頸管熟化作用はほとんど有しない. 既往帝王切開。 子宮切開既往例,骨盤位分娩での使用は認められて いない. また, 気管支喘息および緑内障の合併症例 では禁忌である.

B 処方例

プロスタルモン・F 注 3,000 μg を 5% ブドウ糖 液 500 mL に希釈 開始時投与量:15-30 mL/時 点滴静注,増量:30 分以降に 10-20 mL/時ずつ,有効陣痛が得られるまで. 極量:250 mL/時

3. PGE₂ 子宮頸管熱化作用あり、経口投与で簡便ではあるが、調節性が低い、既往帝王切開・子宮切開既往例には用いない、また、異常胎児心拍パターンを確認した場合は投与を中止する、

见 処方例)

プロスタグランジン E_2 錠 $(0.5\,\mathrm{mg})$ 1 回 1 錠 次回服用は <math>1 時間以上あける 1 日最高 6 錠 まで

羊水塞栓

amniotic fluid embolism

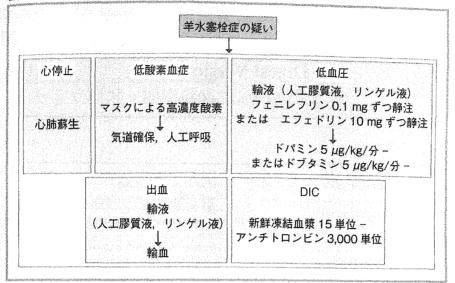
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病態と診断

羊水塞栓症では心肺虚脱症状と播種性血管内凝固 症候群 (DIC) が 2 大病態であり、症例によりどち らが主体になるか異なる。初発症状として胸内苦

2014 年版 処方例中の四角囲み数字は治療薬マニュアル 2014 別冊付録 重要薬手帳の頁数を示す (凡例参照)

図 羊水塞栓症の初期対応



(妊産婦死亡症例検討評価委員会・日本産婦人科医会: 母体安全への提言 2011 Vol. 2. p26. 2012 より改変して引用)

関,意識消失,けいれん,失禁,強烈な下腹痛,胎 児機能不全などがある.病因としては,羊水中の胎 児成分(胎便,扁平上皮細胞,毳毛,胎脂,ムチンなど)と液性成分(胎便中のプロテアーゼ,組織因 子など)が母体循環に流入することにより発症する と考えられている.病因として①塞栓,②アナフィ ラキシー様反応,③①と②の混合型,がある.羊水 塞栓症を疑ったら,下記の臨床的羊水塞栓症の診断 基準に合致するか否か検討する.

1) 妊娠中または分娩後12時間以内に発症した場合.

2) 下記に示した症状・疾患(1 つまたはそれ以上でも可)に対して集中的な医学治療が行われた場合: A) 心停止, B) 分娩後 2 時間以内の原因不明の大量出血(1,500 mL 以上), C) DIC, D) 呼吸不全.

3) 観察された所見や症状がほかの疾患で説明できない場合。

以上の3つを満たすものを, 臨床的羊水塞栓症と 診断する.

血液検査として至急フィブリノゲン,D - dimer,CBC を測定する。のちに検証するために母体血中の羊水マーカー(亜鉛コプロポルフィリン - I,シアリルTn 抗原)も併せて採血する。

@初期対応

図に示した初期対応を行う.

大量出血時は異型輸血をためらわない。急ぐとき には具体的には O型 RCC (赤血球濃厚液), AB型 FFP (新鮮凍結血漿)を投与する。また、FFPの 早期からの大量投与が重要である.

® 抗 DIC 療法

羊水塞栓症では DIC が高頻度に発生するため、 DIC 対策が重要である、輸血療法は適宜行う。

1. 薬物療法

② 処方例 下記の薬剤を症状に応じて適宜用いる

- 1) アンスロビン P 注 1回 3,000 単位 1日 1回 点滴静注
- 2) トランサミン注 (5%) 1回2-2.5g 点滴 静注 FDP が下降するまで投与
- 3) ミラクリッド注 1回10万単位 1日3回 点滴静注
- 4) フサン注 0.1-0.2 mg/kg/時 点滴静注 上記輸血療法を含めた対応で改善しない場合には 下記を考慮する。
- 5) ノボセブン HI 注 1回 5 mg 静注 **保外**

⑥ 外科的療法

子宮全摘術,子宮動脈塞栓術などを行う.

● 妊産婦死亡に至った場合

必ず病理解剖を行う. 家族が解剖に否定的であっても原因究明の重要性を話し、剖検の許可が得られるよう極力努力する.

また,日本産婦人科医会と各都道府県産婦人科医会に妊産婦死亡連絡票を提出し、その後、事例についての詳細を日本産婦人科医会に調査票を用いて報告する.

施設長に届け出て、調査システムに沿って対応する。

2014年版

Guidelines for Indication and Management of Pregnancy and Delivery in Women With Heart Disease (JCS 2010)

- Digest Version -

JCS Joint Working Group

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I Introduction to the Revised Guidelines

The latest version of the guidelines includes new findings of papers published after publication of the previous version¹ to reflect the current practice. Some sections regarding obstetrics and specific diseases were revised significantly, while other sections are kept almost unchanged because few reports have

4. Aortic Diseases 248

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been published after publication of previous version. The current guidelines include new sections of "psychosocial issues" (subsection of the "Pre-Pregnancy Counseling"), "Hemodynamic Assessment During Pregnancy", "Drug Therapy During Pregnancy" and "Directions of Future Research".

(Circ J 2012; 76: 240-260)

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II General Description

1. Cardiovascular Change During Pregnancy and Delivery

Hemodynamics during pregnancy and delivery is significantly

affected by changes in fluid circulation, hematology, respiratory function, endocrinology and the autonomic nervous system.^{2,3} Plasma volume begins to increase from 4 weeks of gestation, peaks at 32 weeks of gestation, and then is maintained at a similar level or increase gradually to the volume 40 to 50%

Released online December 17, 2011

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This English language document is a revised digest version of Guidelines for Indication and Management of Pregnancy and Delivery in Women with Heart Disease reported at the Japanese Circulation Society Joint Working Groups performed in 2009. (website: http://www.j-circ.or.jp/guideline/pdf/JCS2010niwa.d.pdf)

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higher than that before pregnancy. 4-7 Heart rate peaks at around 32 weeks of gestation to about 20% higher than that before pregnancy. Cardiac output increases to 30 to 50% higher than that before pregnancy at 20 to 24 weeks of gestation, and is maintained at a similar level throughout the pregnancy.^{6,7} Aortic pressure and systemic vascular resistance decrease during pregnancy. Uterine contraction and labor pain causes increases in circulatory volume by 300 to 500 ml, cardiac output by 15 to 25% and heart rate and blood pressure.^{2,3} It is preferable that women in labor be kept in the left decubitus. Typical blood loss during vaginal delivery is about 500 ml, while that during cesarean section is about 1,000 ml. Immediately after delivery, venous return increases abruptly after the pressure on the inferior vena cava from the growing uterus was relieved. It takes about 4 to 6 weeks to return to a normal hemodynamic status after delivery.^{2,3} During the first and second trimesters, hemoglobin and hematocrit levels decrease, which causes a relative anemia.8-10 The risk of thromboembolism increases during pregnancy. Since aortic wall becomes fragile during pregnancy, aortic dissection may occur in susceptible patients such as Marfan syndrome associated with dilated aorta.

2. Cardiac Assessment Before Pregnancy

It is important for women with heart diseases to undergo appropriate assessment of pulmonary artery pressure, ventricular function, aortic diameter, cyanosis, New York Heart Association (NYHA) classification and other appropriate items to predict the risk of pregnancy-related complications in mother and fetus. Pre-pregnancy checkup for patients with underlying heart diseases includes history taking, physical examination, chest X-ray, electrocardiogram (ECG) and echocardiography. Cardiac catheterization, exercise stress test¹¹ and Holter monitoring may be also conducted whenever necessary.

3. Pre-Pregnancy Counseling

Women with heart diseases should receive pre-pregnancy counseling, including discussion about the risk to the mother, risk to the fetus, hereditary risk, possible course of pregnancy, and sexual activity and caring for baby. The prevalences of menstruation disorders and amenorrhea are high among women with a history of congenital heart disease especially those with a history of cyanotic congenital heart disease and those who underwent multiple surgeries. Frequent menstrual disorders and poor fertility are common findings among women with residual cyanosis following Fontan operation, 12,13 and women with cyanotic congenital heart disease. Recurrence rate of heart disease is higher in patients with congenital heart disease than in healthy parents, and the incidence is higher in children of mothers with congenital heart disease than those of fathers with it. It is likely that women with heart disease experience heart failure and/or arrhythmia after delivery, and encounter difficulties in caring for baby due to poor cardiac function. 14,15 Patients with heart disease often cannot have life insurances. 16-18 Although the NYHA classification is often used to consider whether pregnancy is contraindicated or not, physicians must not rely solely on it to predict the prognosis of pregnancy of their individual patients. Table 1 lists patients with heart diseases and conditions that require careful monitoring during pregnancy or should be advised to avoid pregnancy.

Permanent sterilization procedures include tubal ligation, and temporal sterilization procedures include intrauterine

Table 1. Patients With Heart Diseases Requiring Careful Monitoring During Pregnancy or Strongly Recommended to Avoid Pregnancy

- Pulmonary hypertension (Eisenmenger syndrome)
- Outflow tract stenosis (severe aortic stenosis with a mean pressure gradient of >40 to 50 mmHg)
- Heart failure (NYHA Class III to IV, left ventricular ejection fraction <35 to 40%)
- Marfan syndrome (ascending aortic diameter at end-diastole >40 mm)
- Mechanical valves
- Cyanotic heart disease (arterial oxygen saturation <85%)

NYHA, New York Heart Association

devices, low-dose birth control pills, and the classic barrier method. Male contraceptive methods include permanent methods via vasoligation and temporary methods using condoms.

Patients with heart disease must be educated about genetics such as the risk of familial recurrence of heart disease. The Guidelines for Genetic Test and Genetic Counseling in Cardiovascular Disease proposed by the Japanese Circulation Society (JCS) in 2006 describe how to provide genetic counseling for patients with heart disease in detail.¹⁹ Congenital cardiovascular diseases, which are known to occur in 1.06% among liveborn infants in Japan, are the most common congenital disorders to cause neonatal death.20 They are reported to be accounted for genetic factors (about 12.9%) including chromosomal abnormalities (eg, Down syndrome, Turner syndrome, 22q11.2 deletion syndrome and Williams syndrome, 8.2%) and genetic disease (eg, Noonan syndrome, Holt-Oram syndrome, Marfan syndrome, Jervell-Lange-Nielsen syndrome, 4.7%); disorders involving environmental (external) factors (0.5%) such as those affected by mother's systemic disease, fetal infections and teratogens; and disorders of unknown cause involving multifactorial inheritance (86.7%) (eg, many of congenital heart diseases, idiopathic pulmonary hypertension and idiopathic cardiomyopathy) (Table 2).21 Congenital heart diseases may be caused by not only genetic abnormalities but also environmental factors possibly affecting fetuses and mothers during pregnancy.

Psychosocial issues are also important during pregnancy and delivery. Anxiety and depression may worsen during the perinatal period.²² Patients with heart disease have strong desire to experience pregnancy and having a baby, and often feel anxiety about the possible effect of pregnancy on their health and potential genetic risks to the child. In order to prevent depression and anxiety during the perinatal period, patients should be provided with correct information and education on heart disease, contraception, sexual activity and social support during the period of adolescence.²³

4. Cardiac Monitoring of the Mother During Pregnancy

In women with heart disease, complications during pregnancy may often develop in the mother and fetus, and may sometimes be fatal. They must be continuously monitored by a team consisting of obstetricians, cardiologists, anesthesiologists, and nurses for arrhythmia, heart failure and thrombosis during pregnancy.²⁴ Periodic checkups for healthy pregnant women generally consist of 3 checkups by 11 weeks of gestation, every 4 week monitoring in 12 to 23 weeks of gestation, every other week monitoring in 24 to 35 weeks of gestation,

Diagnosis	Cardiovascular findings	Non-cardiovascular findings	Causative gene mutation or variant protein	Gene locus
Alagille syndrome	Peripheral pulmonary stenosis, pulmonary valve stenosis, tetral- ogy of Fallot, ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, aortic stenosis, coarctation of the aorta	Cholestasis, specific facial appearance, mental retardation, renal dysplasia, eye abnormalities, butterfly vertebrae	JAG1(jagged-1) NOTCH2	20p12 1p12
Barth syndrome	Dilated cardiomyopathy, left ventricular noncompaction	Neuromuscular disorders, leuko- penia, mitochondrial metabolic disorders, mental retardation	TAZ (Tafazzin)	Xq28
Cat eye syndrome	Hypoplastic left heart, total anomalous pulmonary venous drainage, ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect	Iris tear, anal atresia, malformed ears, small jaw, renal malforma- tion	DGCR	Duplication 22q11.1
CHARGE association	Tetralogy of Fallot, atrioventricular septal defect, Ebstein's anomaly, complete transposition of the great arteries	Coloboma, choanal atresia, developmental retardation, renal malformation, genital hypoplasia, malformed ears, hearing loss, tracheoesophageal fistula	CHD7 SEMA3E	8q12.1 7q21.11
Down syndrome Separate Advance Advanc	Atrioventricular septal defect, ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, aberrant subclavian artery	Specific facial appearance, growth/developmental retardation, duodenal atresia, anal atresia, tracheomalacia, hearing loss, hypothyroidism, muscular hypoto- nia, leukemia	Multiple An Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna Anna	Trisomy 21
Duchenne muscular dystrophy	Cardiomyopathy, conduction disorder, mitral valve prolapse	Progressive skeletal muscle atrophy	DMD (Dystrophin)	Xp21.2
Edward syndrome	Ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, bicuspid aortic valve, bicuspid pulmonary valve	Intrauterine growth retardation, polyhydramnios, umbilical vessel anomalies, specific facial appearance, psychomotor retardation, overlapping fingers, muscular hypotonia	Multiple to manue go manue de	Trisomy 18
Ehlers-Danlos syndrome	Mitral valve prolapse, tricuspid valve prolapse, aortic dilatation, cerebral aneurysms, atrial septal defect	Fragile skin, joint/skin hyperexten- sibility, subcutaneous bleeding, blue sclera, pneumothorax	COL5A1,A2 (Types I and II), COL3A1 (Type IV), PLOD (Type IV)	9q34.2-q34.3 2q31 1p36.3
Ellis-van Creveld syndrome	Large atrial septal defect, atrio- ventricular septal defect	Short extremities, polydactyly, nail hypoplasia, pelvic dysplasia	EVC	4p16
Fabry disease	Myocardial ischemia, myocardial infarction, mitral regurgitation, left ventricular hypertrophy, cardiomyopathy, arrhythmia, congestive heart failure	Extremity pain, paresthesia, angiokeratoma, hypohidrosis, renal failure, cerebrovascular disorders, corneal opacity, cataract, constipation, esophageal achalasia, hearing loss	GAL (Alpha-galactosi- dase)	Xq22.1
Friedreich ataxia	Cardiomyopathy, conduction disorder	Progressive ataxia, muscular hypotonia	FRDA (Frataxin)	9q13
Goldenhar syndrome	Ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, tetralogy of Fallot, coarctation of the aorta, atrial septal defect	Asymmetrical facial features, spinal anomalies, microtia, mandibular hypoplasia, hearing loss, conjunctival epidermoid carcinoma	Unknown	Unknown
Heterotaxy syndrome	Single atrium, single ventricle, common atrioventricular canal, pulmonary atresia, transposition of the great arteries, atrioventricular septal defect, conduction disorder	Kartagener syndrome: male infer- tility, heterotaxia, bronchoectasis, hearing loss Ivemark syndrome: asplenia/ polysplenia	ZIC3, LEFTY2, CFC1, ACVR2B	Xq26.2 3p22-p21.3 1q42.1 2q21.1
Holt-Oram syndrome	Atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect, conduction disorder (sinus bradycardia, atrioventricular block)	Radial anomaly (thumb anomalies, 2nd to 5th finger anomalies), upper limb hypoplasia	TBX5	12q24.1
Homocystineuria	Thromboembolism, aortic dilatation	Congenital metabolic disorders, mental retardation, skeletal anom- alies (tall stature, extension of fingers and toes), ectopia lentis,	MTHER CONSTRUCTION OF THE	1p36.3

(Table 2 continued next page.)

Diagnosis	Cardiovascular findings	Non-cardiovascular findings	Causative gene mutation or variant protein	Gene locus
Hurler syndrome	Cardiomyopathy, atrioventricular and semilunar valve insufficiency	Congenital metabolic disorders, specific facial appearance, progressive osteodysplasty, developmental retardation, corneal opacity, hearing loss, growth disorder, scoliosis, hypertrichosis, splenohepatomegaly	IDUA (Alpha-L- Iduronidase)	4p16.3
Jacobsen syndrome	Hypoplastic left heart, atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect	Psychomotor retardation, specific facial appearance, deformed toe joints (hammer toe syndrome)	BARX2	Deletion 11q25
Jervell-Lange- Nielsen syndrome	Long QT syndrome	Hearing loss	KCNQ1 KCNE1	11p15.5 21q22.1- q22.2
Kabuki make up syndrome	Coarctation of the aorta, bicuspid aortic valve, mitral valve prolapse, ventricular septal defect, pulmonary artery stenosis, aortic stenosis, mitral stenosis, tetralogy of Fallot, single ventricle, double outlet right ventricle, malposition of the great arteries	Specific facial appearance, psychomotor retardation, dermatoglyphic abnormalities, skeletal anomalies (scoliosis, hip dysplasia, shortened 5th finger), hearing loss	Unknown	Sporadic
LEOPARD syndrome	Pulmonary artery stenosis, atrioventricular block, hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	Multiple lentiginosis, ocular hyper- telorism, external genitalia abnor- malities, mental retardation, developmental disorder, hearing loss	PTPN11, KRAS, SOS1, RAF1	12q24.1 12p12.1 2p22-p21 3p25
Marfan syndrome	Aortic dilatation, atrioventricular valve regurgitation, mitral valve prolapse, annuloaortic ectasia, dissecting aortic aneurysm, pulmonary artery dilatation, pulmonary regurgitation	Tall stature, lens dislocation, myopia, blue sclera, scoliosis, funnel chest, spider-like fingers, joint hyperextensibility, long extremities	FBN1 (Fibrillin) TGFBR1,2	15q21.1 9q33-q34 3p24.1
Leigh encephalopa- thy, NARP syndrome	Hypertrophic cardiomyopathy	Progressive psychomotor developmental disorder, convulsions, cerebellar ataxia, feeding and swallowing disorder, muscular hypotonia, optic atrophy	Mitochondrial loci	Mitochondria DNA
MERRF syndrome	Cardiomyopathy	Myoclonus, epilepsy, cerebellar ataxia, muscular hypotonia, intel- lectual deterioration, short stature	MTTK	Mitochondria DNA
Myotonic dystrophy	Conduction disorder, cardiomyopathy, mitral regurgitation	Myotonia, muscle degeneration, cataract, blepharoptosis	DMPK , ZNF9	19q13.2 3q13.3
Noonan syndrome	Pulmonary artery stenosis, hyper- trophic cardiomyopathy, atrial septal defect	Webbed neck, short stature, developmental retardation, pectus carinatum, funnel chest, blepha- roptosis, bleeding tendency, abnormal platelet function	PTPN11, KRAS, SOS1, RAF1	12q24.1 12p12.1 2p22-p21 3p25
Osteogenesis imper- fecta	Mitral valve prolapse, aortic regurgitation, aortic dilatation	Fragile bones, frequent bone frac- tures, hearing loss, blue sclera, short bowing legs, growth disor- der, specific facial appearance	COL1A1 COL1A2	17q21.33 7q21.3
Trisomy 13	Ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, atrial septal defect	Mental retardation, holoprosencephaly, microcephaly, sloping forehead, hearing loss, malformed ears, rocker bottom feet, polydactyly	Multiple	Trisomy 13
Pompe disease	Myocardial hypertrophy due to glycogen storage	Congenital metabolic disorder, muscular weakness, hepatomeg- aly, macroglossia	GAA (Lysosomal Alpha-Glucosi- dase)	17q25
Rubinstein-Taybi syndrome	Various congenital heart diseases, hypoplastic left heart	Developmental disorder, specific facial appearance, hypertrichosis, drooping eyelid, ocular hypertelorism, maxillary hypoplasia, forehead enlargement, short stature, broad thumb-hallux	CREBBP (CREB binding protein)	16p13.3
Treacher-Collins syndrome	Ventricular septal defect, patent ductus arteriosus, atrial septal defect	Malformed ears, hearing loss, mandibular hypoplasia, cheek bone hypoplasia, choroidal colo- boma, bilateral lower eyelid colo- boma, cleft palate, choanal atresia	TCOF1 (Treacle protein)	5q32

(Table 2 continued next page.)

Diagnosis	Cardiovascular findings	Non-cardiovascular findings	Causative gene mutation or variant protein	Gene locus
Tuberous sclerosis	Cardiac tumor (rhabdomyoma), arrhythmia	Tumors, convulsions, facial angio- fibromas, leukoderma, cafe-au-lait spots, osteosclerosis, renal hypo- plasia, mental retardation, autism	TSC1 (Hamartin), TSC2 (Tuberin)	9q34 16p13.3
Turner syndrome	Coarctation of the aorta, bicuspid aortic valve, hypoplastic left heart, atrial septal defect, ventricular septal defect	Short stature, webbed neck, shield chest, low hairline, ovarian hypoplasia, renal hypoplasia, hearing loss	Multiple	Monosomy X (45, X)
VACTERL syndrome	Ventricular septal defect, atrial septal defect, patent ductus arteri- osus	Spinal anomalies, anal atresia, tracheo-oesophageal fistula, radial dysplasia, limb anomalies, renal/ urinary anomalies	Numerous loci	Unknown
22q11.2 deletion syndrome	Interruption of the aorta, persistent truncus arteriosus, tetralogy of Fallot with pulmonary atresia, right aortic arch, aberrant subclavian artery, ventricular septal defect	Conotruncal anomaly face, cleft palate with nasopharyngeal insufficiency, thymus hypoplasia, hypoparathyroidism, hypocalcemia, increased infection susceptibility, anal atresia, mental retardation, psychiatric disorders, thrombocytopenia	TBX1 , UFD1L	del 22q11.2
Williams syndrome	Supraaortic stenosis, supra-valvu- lar pulmonary stenosis, peripheral pulmonary artery stenosis, aortic stenosis, pulmonary artery steno- sis, cardiomyopathy	Mental retardation, elfin face, stel- late pattern in iris, hypercalcemia, malocclusion, visuospatial cogni- tive disorders, joint contracture, hypertonia, learning disorder, cognitive visual impairment	ELN (Elastin)	7q11.23

and weekly thereafter to the end of the 40th week. For women with heart disease, an appropriate monitoring schedule should be designed on the basis of healthy pregnant women according to the risk during pregnancy. When women with heart disease become pregnant, attending cardiologists must explain the condition of heart disease to obstetricians, and provide information on important points to be monitored during pregnancy and the perinatal period.

5. Hemodynamic Assessment During Pregnancy

It is preferable that patients with heart disease be assessed for hemodynamic status several times during pregnancy and the puerperal period. Echocardiography, a noninvasive method providing detailed information, is very useful in evaluating hemodynamics during pregnancy.²⁵ The first assessment should be conducted immediately before pregnancy or during the first trimester when changes in hemodynamics are still slight. Patients with mild to moderate risk should be evaluated for hemodynamics again during the late second trimester (26 to 28 weeks of gestation).26 Patients with severe risk require more frequent hemodynamics assessment. During the peripartum period, hemodynamics should be reassessed. Since child care including breast feeding may increase cardiac load, patients with severe heart disease must be followed up for at least 6 months after childbirth for clinical course including hemodynamics. Although cardiac MRI is believed useful for assessing right heart function and patients with complex congenital heart disease, this technique must be limited for necessary cases since the risk to the fetus remains unclear.²⁷ Cardiac catheterization and cardiac CT should be limited to patients who may benefit from the examination as these techniques cause radiation exposure. Since no increases in the risks of developmental retardation, central nervous system disorders and developmental disorders have been observed in children exposed to less

than 100 mGy, exposure to radiation at this level is not considered to a valid reason for artificial termination of pregnancy.²⁸

6. Fetal Examination

The fetal well-being can be assessed using fetal heart rate monitoring²⁹⁻³¹ and ultrasonic methods such as ultrasonic tomography and Doppler sonography.32,33 Fetal heart rate monitoring is performed using nonstress tests (NST) or contraction stress tests (CST) to evaluate the fetal well-being and the fetal reserve. In the ultrasonic tomography, the biophysical profile (BPP) and a modified BPP combining a NST and an amniotic fluid index are used. Doppler sonographic assessment of fetal hemodynamics is performed on the basis of the systolic to diastolic (S/D) ratio, resistance index, and/or pulsatility index, which represent the vascular resistance in the peripheral vascular beds. The false positive rate is high in fetal assessment methods: The incidences of fetal death among fetuses determined to be in good condition in the NST, CST and BPP have been reported to be 1.9 to 6.45%, 0.3% and 0.65%, respectively.32

The presence of heart disease in either parent should be considered to represent a high risk for congenital heart disease in the fetus, and screening using fetal echocardiography should be indicated. In Japan, artificial termination of pregnancy is allowed by 22 weeks of gestation. Since assessment for fetal heart disease to be conducted by 22 weeks of gestation may provide important information for whether the pregnancy should be continued or not, physicians must fully explain the meaning of the assessment to the parents and obtain their informed consent. Fetal heart screening is possible at 18 weeks of gestation and thereafter, and fetal heart condition is best assessed in 20 to 24 weeks of gestation. Since heart anomaly may be first found in the third trimester, it is preferable that the fetal heart condition be assessed again in 30 weeks of gestation or thereafter.

7. Infective Endocarditis

The Guidelines for the Prevention and Treatment of Infective Endocarditis published by the JCS in 2008³⁴ recommend that the prevention of infective endocarditis be considered for most patients with congenital heart diseases. The most common sources of bacteremia are urogenital infection, delivery, child-birth, indwelling catheter and surgeries. Bacteremia may develop after spontaneous abortion, vaginal delivery assisted by episiotomy or cesarean section, among others. Antibiotic treatment of infective endocarditis should be performed in a fashion similar to that for non-pregnant patients according to the susceptibility of causative agents.³⁵

Preventive administration of antimicrobial agents during delivery is recommended for patients with a high risk for infective endocarditis (**Table 3**).³⁶⁻³⁸ Although preventive administration of antimicrobial agents is not recommended for patients in whom the risk for infective endocarditis is not high because of its low incidence, the benefits of preventive antimicrobial treatment are not denied considering the risk-benefit balance. There are no currently available guidelines for the preventive administration of antimicrobial agents during delivery. **Table 4** lists common measures to prevent infective endocarditis associated with urogenital or gastrointestinal surgeries/procedures.³⁹

8. Drug Therapy During Pregnancy

Drugs used for pregnant women must be selected after careful consideration of the risk-benefit balance in the mother and fetus. The adverse effects of drugs on fetuses are classified into teratogenic effects and fetal toxicity. Since many drugs are not substantially excreted in the breast milk of nursing mothers, the blood concentration of a drug given to the nursing mother is substantially lower than the therapeutic range of the drug in the neonate. The pregnancy category proposed by the Food and Drug Administration (FDA) of the United States is often referred to as important information on the risk of drugs to the fetus or neonate. When drugs contraindicated for pregnant women in the package inserts or drugs not accepted by the National Health Insurance (NHI) are used, the physicians must fully explain the risks and benefits of such drugs to the patients and their families and obtain informed consent.

Angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitors and angiotensin receptor blockers are contraindicated for women

Table 3. Patients With Heart Diseases Recommended to Receive Preventive Antimicrobial Treatment During Obstetric Operations/Procedures and Delivery

- · Patients with a history of infective endocarditis
- · Patients with congenital heart disease
 - Patients with cyanotic heart disease
- Patients who underwent complete repair using artificial patches and devices within the last 6 months
- Patients who underwent repair and have remaining shunts around the implanted artificial patches and devices
- · Patients using artificial valves
- Patients after heart transplant (receiving immunosuppressants or having valvular heart disease)

in the second and third trimester since they may directly affect the kidney of the fetus and neonate to cause renal failure, abortion or stillbirth. 41,42 Amiodarone is basically contraindicated for pregnant women since it may cause abnormal thyroid function in the fetus. Bosentan is absolutely contraindicated for pregnant women in the FDA's recommendation. Warfarin is teratogenic when given during the first trimester, and increases the risk for bleeding disorders in the fetus and neonate. Heparin does not have fetal toxicity because it does not cross the placenta, while the incidence of thrombosis among patients receiving heparin is higher than those receiving warfarin. Low-dose aspirin therapy is rated pregnancy category C by the FDA's recommendation and believed relatively safe. However, "aspirin is contraindicated for women in the last 12 weeks of gestation (regardless of the dose)" in the package insert; physicians must fully explain the risks and benefits of aspirin therapy during the second and third trimester of pregnancy to obtain consent from the patient.

9. Care Facility for Pregnancy

Women with heart disease in whom pregnancy poses a risk must be carefully monitored and planned for safer pregnancy and childbirth. High-risk pregnancy should be monitored in tertiary care facility in which team approach by obstetricians, heart disease specialists (eg, cardiologists, pediatric cardiologists, specialists of congenital heart disease in adults, and cardiovascular surgeons), anesthesiologists and neonatologists who have knowledge and experience in the management of high-risk pregnancy has been established. Every tertiary care

Patients	Treatment	
For patients with heart disease in who	om serious endocarditis may occur	
Patients who are not allergic to ampicillin/amoxicillin	Administer ampicillin 2.0g and gentamycin 1.5 mg/kg (maximum dose 120 mg) intramuscularly or intravenously ≤30 minutes before delivery. Administer intravenous ampicillin 1.0g or oral amoxicillin 1.0g 6 hrs after delivery.	
Patients who are allergic to ampicillin/amoxicillin	Administer intravenous vancomycin 1.0 g (infuse over 1 to 2 hrs) and intramuscular or intravenou gentamycin 1.5 mg/kg (maximum dose 120 mg) to conclude administration ≤30 minutes befor delivery	
• For other patients		
Patients who can take drugs orally	Administer oral amoxicillin 2.0g (at lower doses for small patients) 1 hour before delivery	
Patients who cannot take drugs orally	Administer intravenous or intramuscular ampicillin 2.0 g ≤30 minutes before delivery	
Patients who are allergic to ampicillin/amoxicillin	Administer intravenous vancomycin 1.0 g (infuse over 1 to 2 hrs) to conclude administration ≤30 minutes before delivery	

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