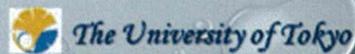
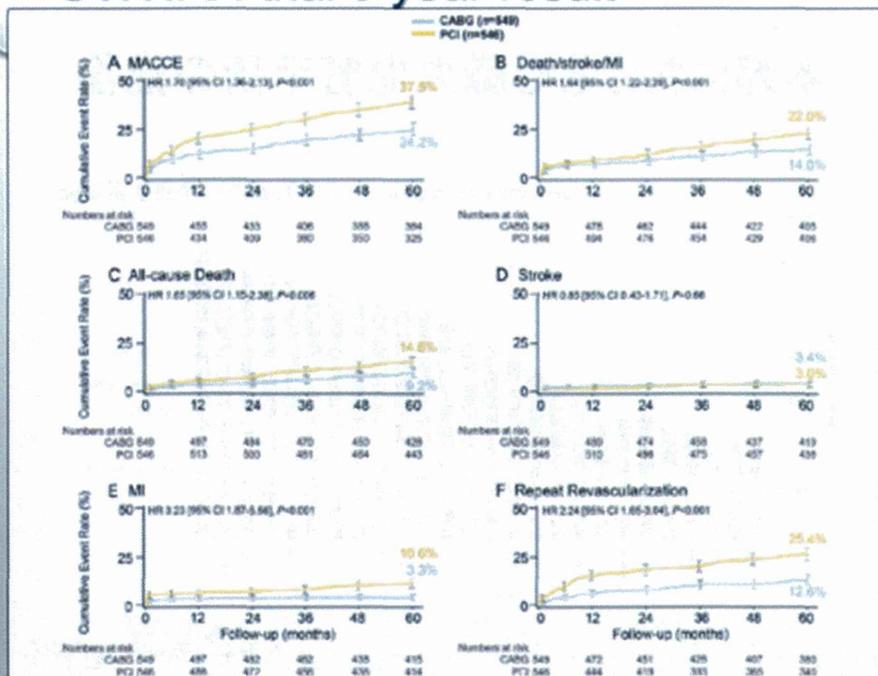


虚血性心疾患

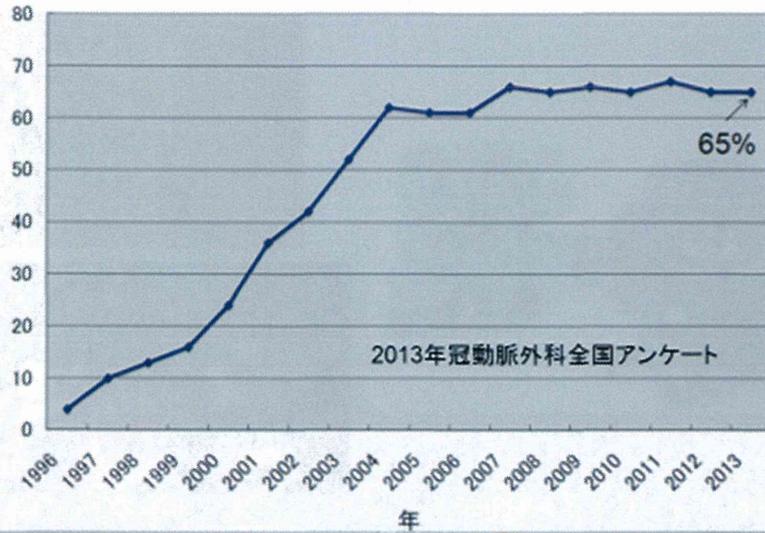


SYNTAX trial 5-year result

Eur Heart J 2014

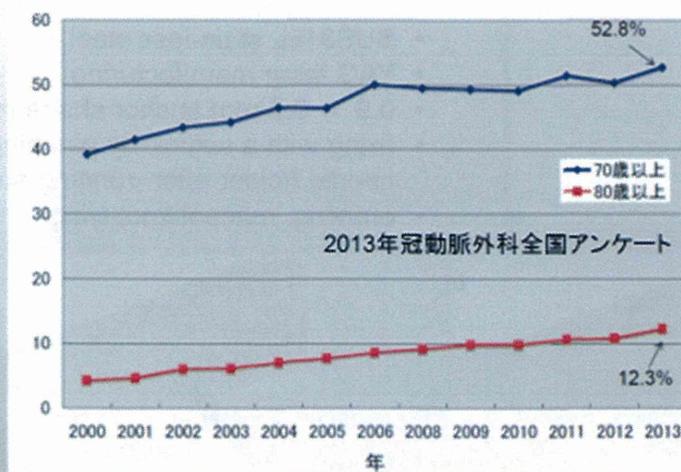


本邦におけるoff-pump CABGの動向



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高齢者CABGの増加



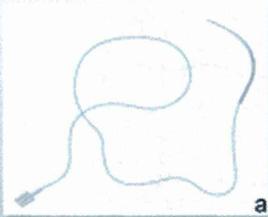
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MIDCAB, Robo-CAB

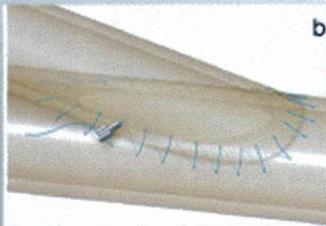


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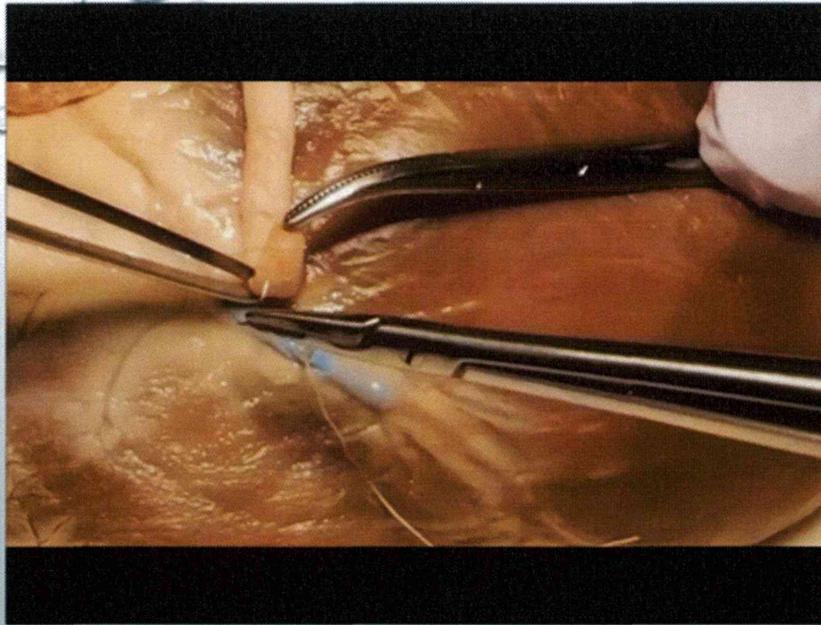
New suturing device



- SUS316L stain-less steel
- YAG laser manufacturing
- 0.9 × 0.5 mm anchor shape mechanism
- fixing with a suture by pinching by needle holder after running suture
- omitting manual knot tying



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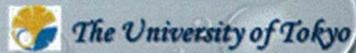
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CABGの現状と近未来

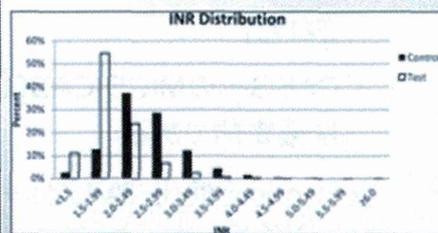
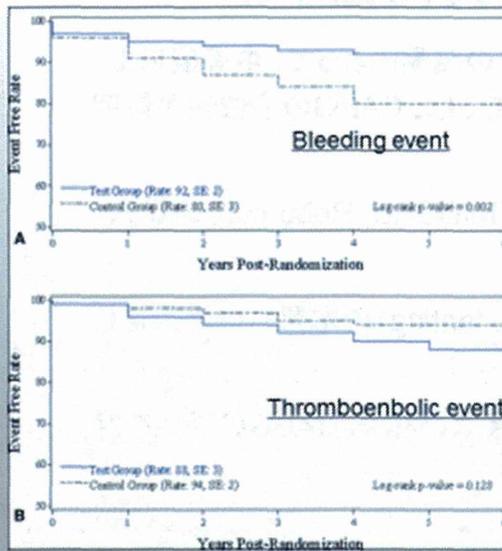
- SYNTAX trialにおける5年の結果によって、中等度以上の3枝病変と左主幹部病変では、CABGの優位性が証明された。
- CABGへのMICS-CABG (MIDCAB, Robo-cab)の導入は限定的である。
- Hybrid治療 (LITA-LAD + stenting)の本邦への導入はしばらく進まないであろう。
- 新しい縫合デバイスの登場は、MICS-CABGの導入を促進することが期待される。

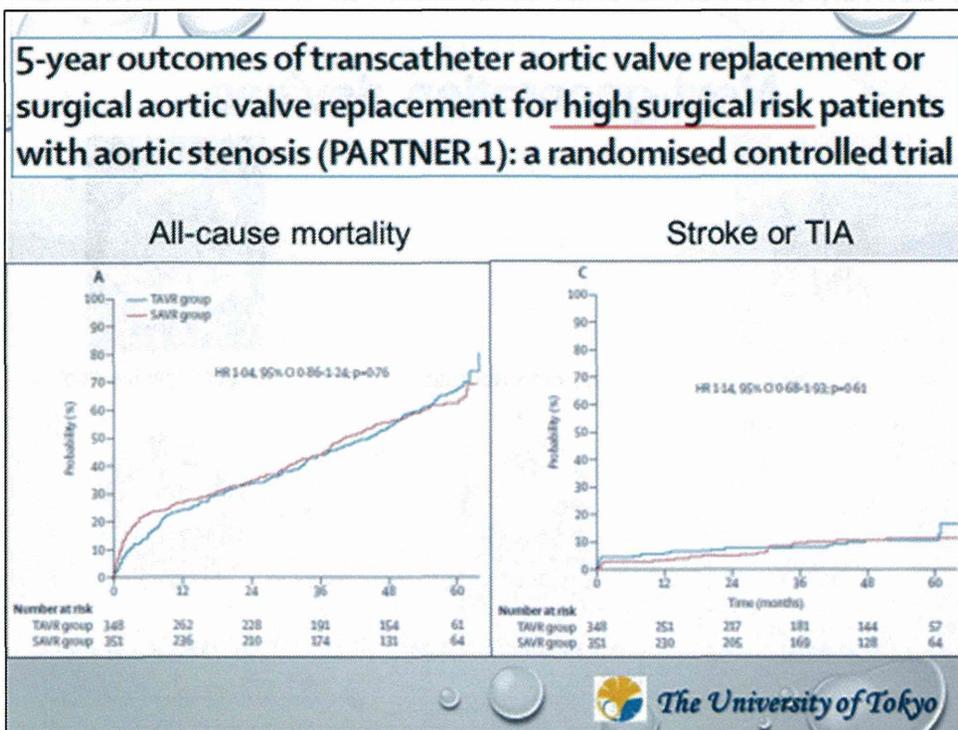
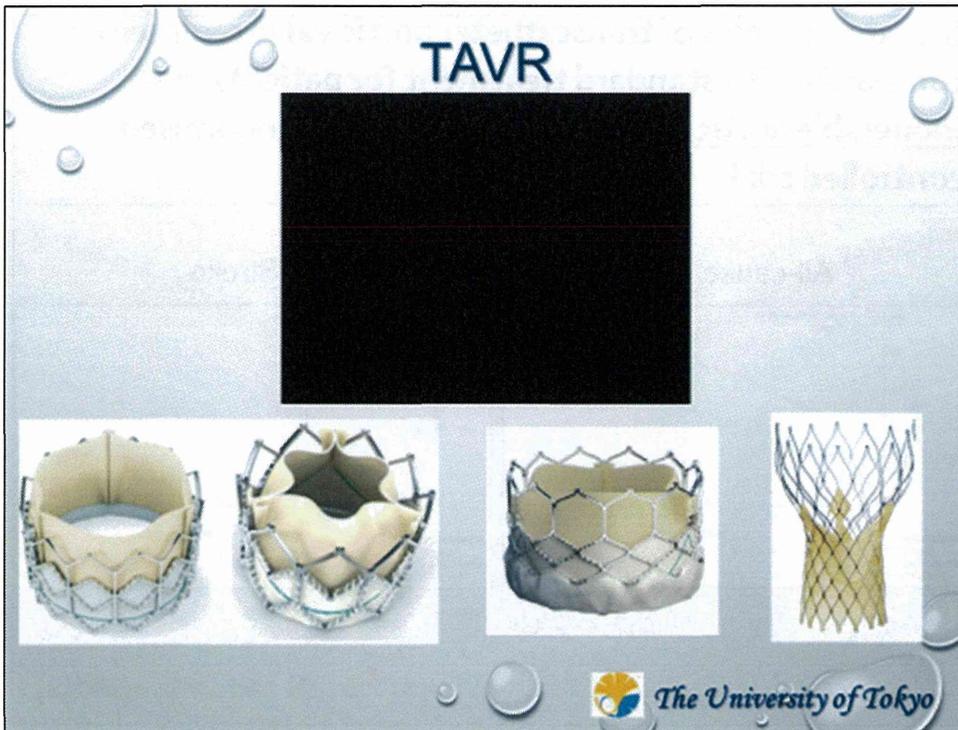
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心臓弁膜症



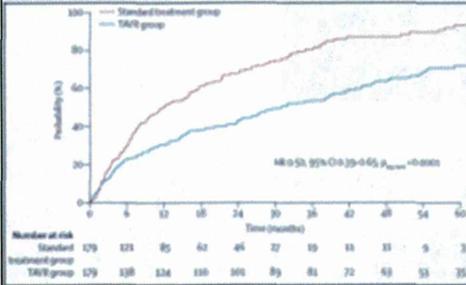
PROACT trial results in elevated TE risk patients (On-X valve) JTCVS 2014



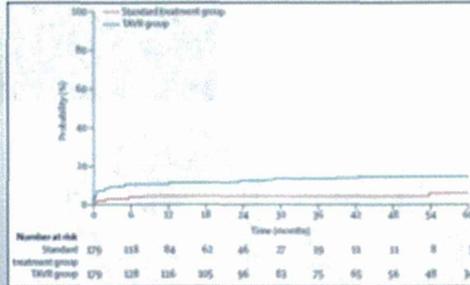


5-year outcomes of transcatheter aortic valve replacement compared with standard treatment for patients with inoperable aortic stenosis (PARTNER 1): a randomised controlled trial

All-cause mortality



Stroke



Next-generation devices



JenaValve



Symetis Acurate



Direct Flow Medical



Portico



Medtronic Engager



Lotus Valve System

Which bioprosthesis for aortic Valve in valve

A. Stented

Perimount
(Edwards Lifesciences)



Epic
(St. Jude Medical)



Hancock II
(Medtronic)



B. Stented, Supraannular position

Magna
(Edwards Lifesciences)



Mosaic
(Medtronic)



C. Stented, Externally Mounted Leaflets

Mitroflow
(Sorin)



Trifecta
(St. Jude Medical)



D. Stentless

Freedom
(Sorin)



Toronto SPV
(St. Jude Medical)



Freestyle
(Medtronic)



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Possible risk factor for coronary obstruction

Anatomic Factors

- Low lying coronary ostia
- Narrow sinotubular junction / low sinus height
- Narrow sinuses of Valsalva
- Prior root repair (eg. root graft, coronary reimplantation)

Bioprosthetic valve factors

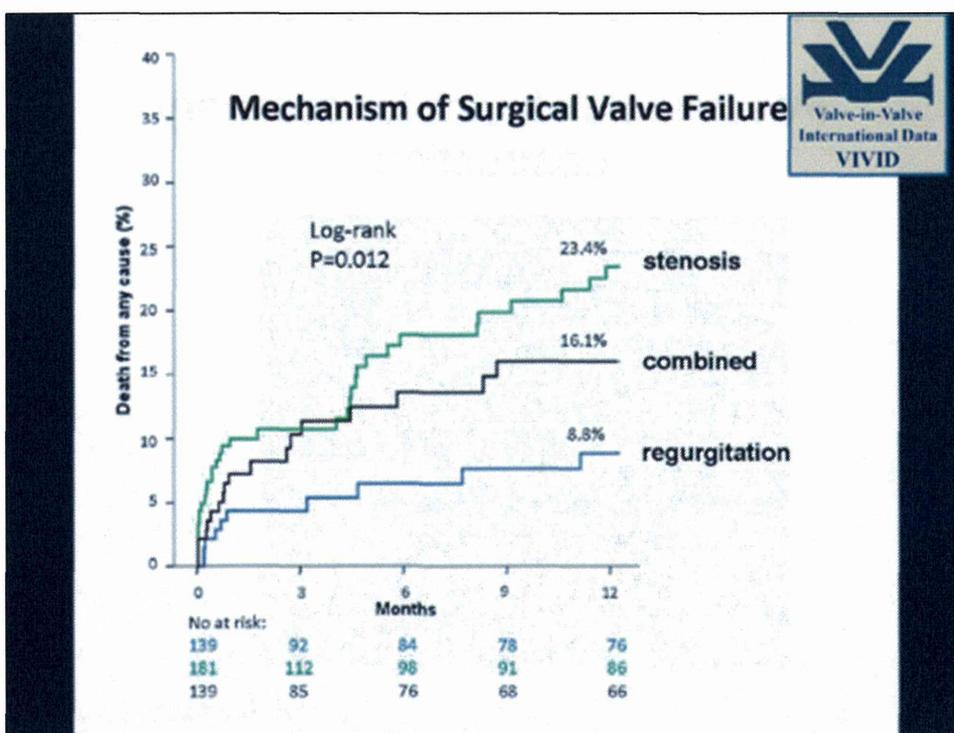
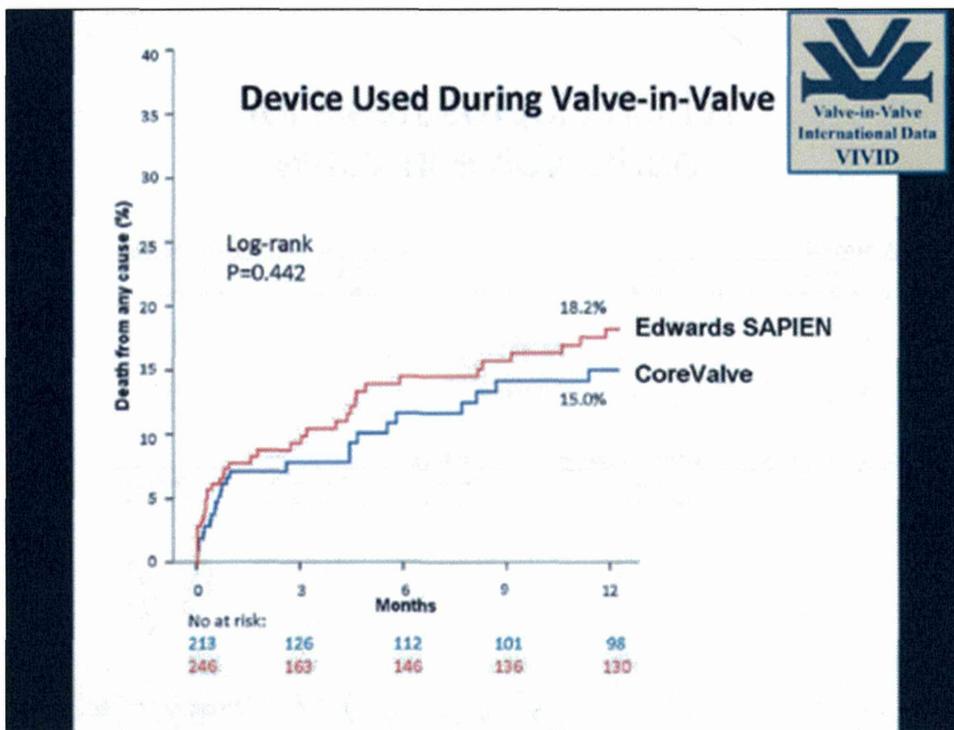
- Supra-annular position
- High leaflet profile
- Internal stent frame (eg. MitroFlow, Trifecta)
- No stent frame (homograft, stentless valves)
- Bulky leaflets

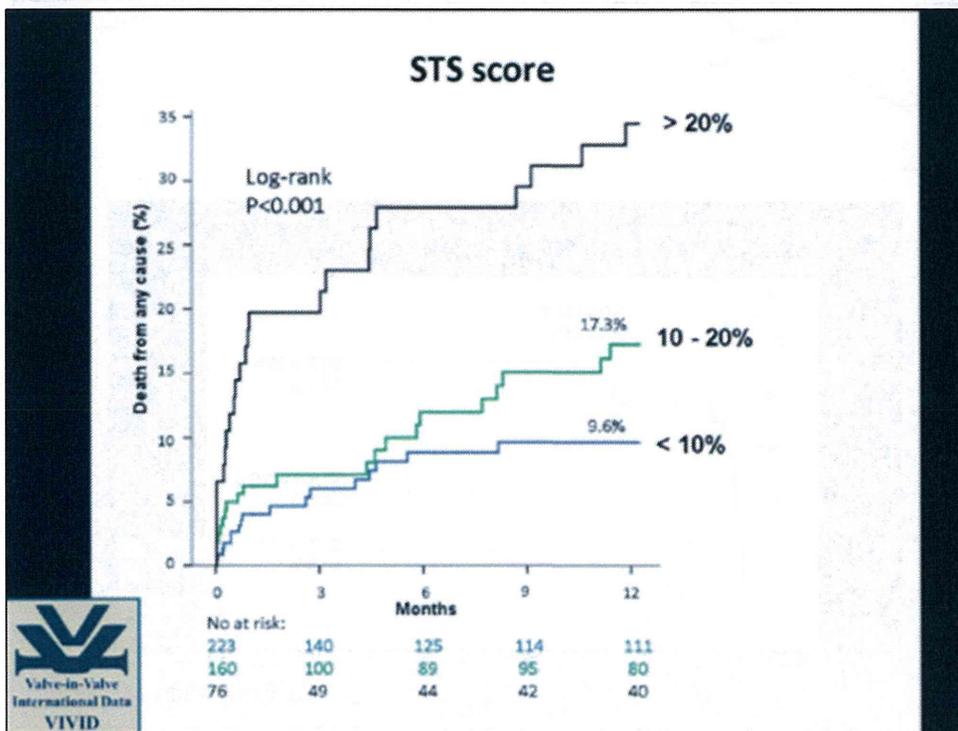
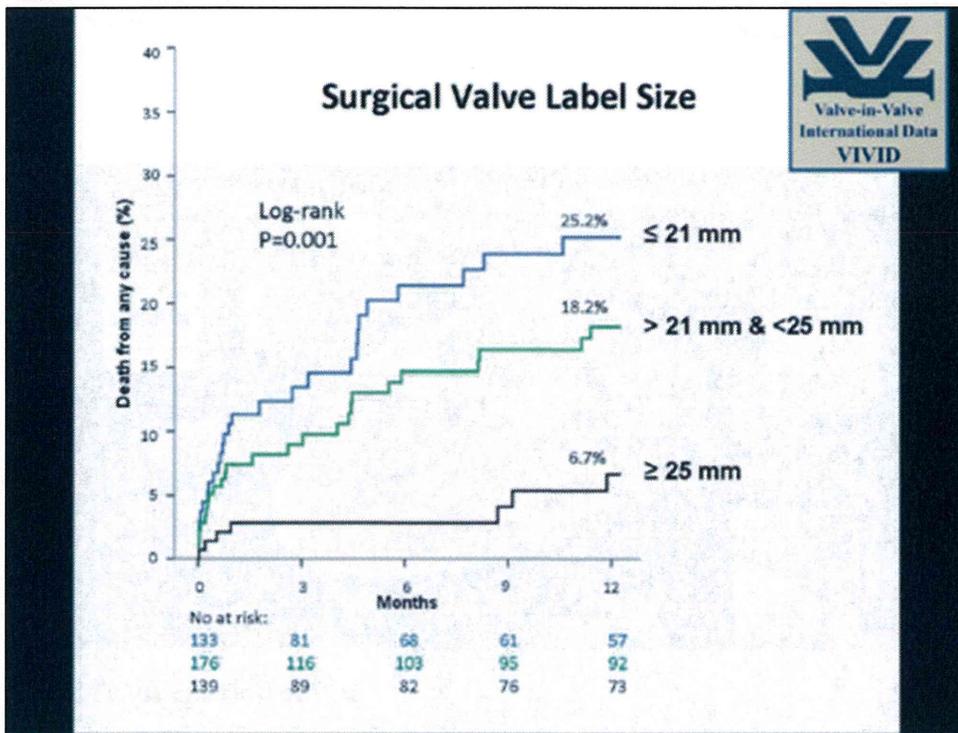
Transcatheter valve factors

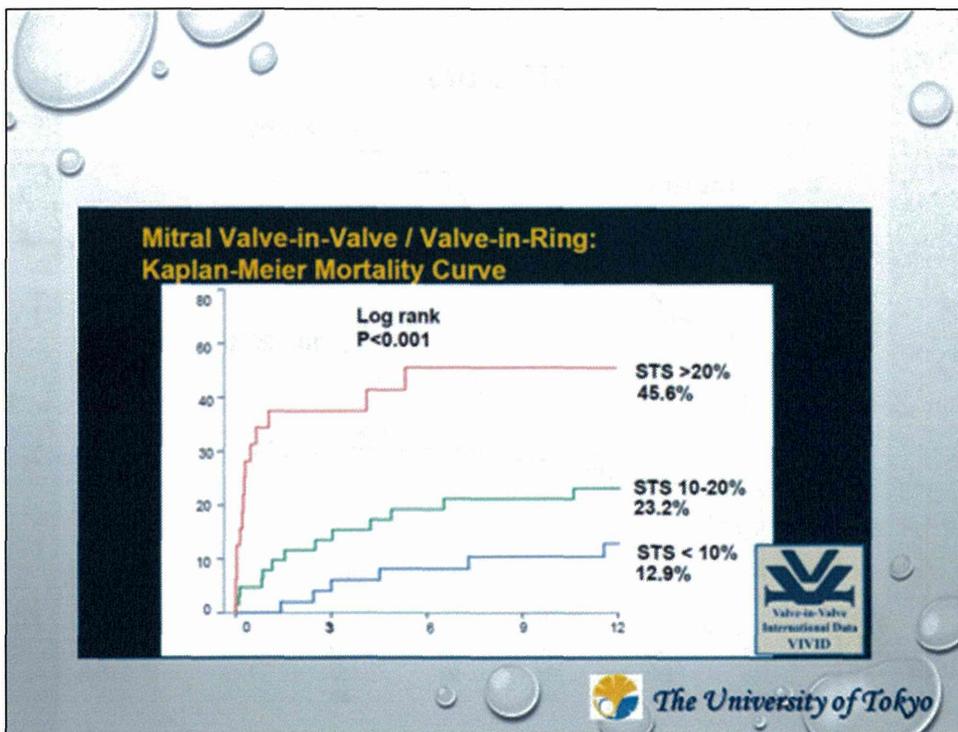
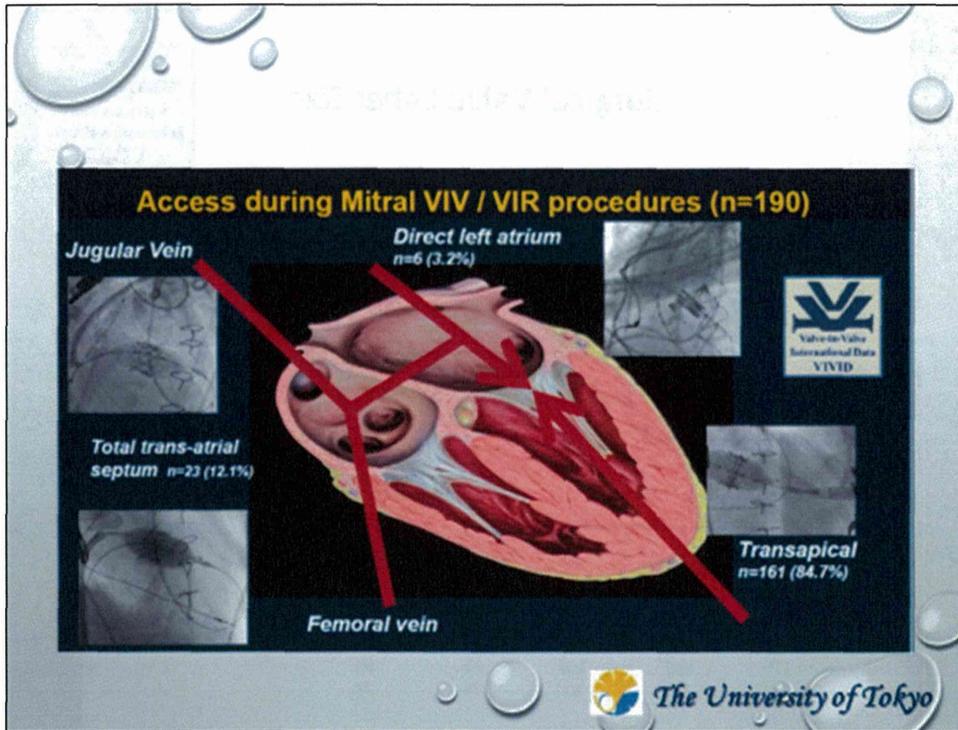
- Extended sealing cuff
- High implantation



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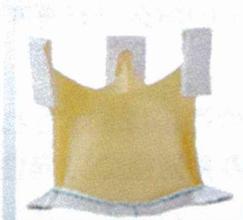




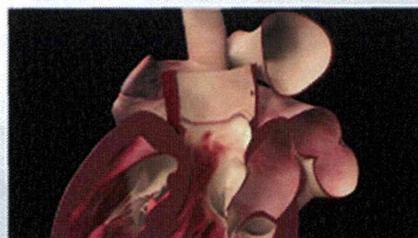
Sutureless aortic valve



Perceval



3f Enable

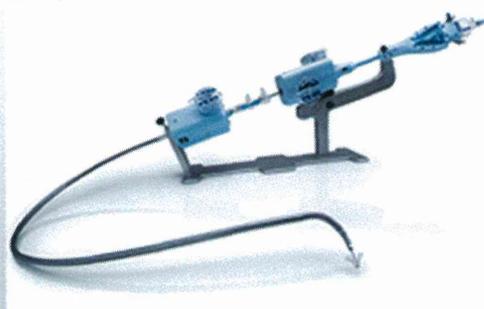


Intuity



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MitraClip



本邦においても、2015年より臨床試験が開始される(2-arm trial).

1. 正常心機能群:LVEF \geq 30%のFMRおよびDMR
2. 低心機能群:LVEF $<$ 30%のFMRおよびDMR



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弁膜症治療の現状と近未来

- 機械弁・生体弁の機能は向上し続け、低用量抗凝固療法が可能な機械弁、15年以上の耐久性を有する生体弁が登場するであろう。
- 中等度リスク群までTAVRの適応は拡大されるであろう。TAVRの10年成績は今後の弁置換の方向性を決めるであろう。
- カテーテル弁治療の普及は心臓外科トレーニング方法の修正を迫ることは間違いない。

IV. 研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

該当刊行物なし

