抗血栓療法で良好に維持している左心室腔内血栓症の犬の1例

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Thrombosis in Left Ventricle of a Dog Remains with Anticoagulant Therapy Marina FUNAYAMA, Eri TERASAKI, Eri KOMIYAMA and Masami UECHI[†]

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SUMMARY

Thromboembolism commonly occurs in cats with heart disorders, but is rare in the dogs. We describe a dog with suspected thromboembolism, with the thrombus in the peripheral artery and left ventricle. A border collie suddenly presented with astasia on hind legs, and a peripheral arterial thrombus embolism was suspected. We started anticoagulant therapy with the administration of heparin, but a mass $(20.6 \times 18.5 \text{ mm})$ that was projected inside the apex of the left ventricle was found in echocardiography. The prescription was changed to dalteparin sodium, ozagrel hydrochloride, and cephalexin. Seven days after changing the treatment, the mass was reduced to $13.1 \times 4.9 \text{ mm}$. We suggest that replacing thrombolysis with antithrombotic therapy suppressed the thrombus formation.

----- Key words: low-molecular weight heparin, myocardial infarction, ozagrel hydrochloride, thrombosis.

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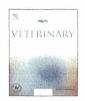
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Plasma atrial natriuretic peptide is an early diagnosis and disease severity marker of myxomatous mitral valve disease in dogs

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to retrospectively assess the clinical usefulness of plasma atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) concentrations for determining the severity of myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD) in dogs. Plasma ANP levels were found to be significantly higher in dogs with MMVD compared to healthy dogs, and plasma ANP levels increased significantly in dogs with progressive heart failure. In dogs with MMVD, stepwise regression analysis revealed that the left atrium/aorta ratio and fractional shortening could be used to predict the plasma ANP concentration. These results indicated that plasma ANP rose with an increase in the volume overload of the left side of the heart. Plasma ANP discriminated cardiomegaly from non-cardiomegaly caused by asymptomatic MMVD. We conclude, therefore, that plasma ANP concentrations may be a clinically useful tool for early diagnosis of asymptomatic MMVD in dogs.

1. Introduction

Myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD) in dogs is the most commonly acquired heart disease (Serfass et al., 2006). MMVD causes mitral regurgitation due to rupture of chordae tendineae and poor coaptation of the mitral valve leaflets during systole. Mitral regurgitation leads to the left atrial and the left ventricular dilatation, and causes pulmonary congestion (Gouni et al., 2007). This mechanical stress imparted on the cardiomyocytes stimulates the synthesis and secretion of atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) (Edwards et al., 1988). Normally, ANP is secreted mainly by atrial cardiomyocytes, ventricular contribution corresponding to less than 3% (Nakayama, 2005). However, heart failure stimulates ANP release from ventricular cardiomyocytes to a level equivalent to the atrial cardiomyocytes. This small peptide plays an important role in intravascular volume homeostasis, such as natriuresis, vasodilation, and inhibition of the renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system (Ruskoaho, 2003). Precisely, release of ANP is a protective mechanism against ventricular volume overload (de Almeida et al., 2012).

Heart diseases in dogs are associated with high concentration of ANP in the bloodstream. For instance, plasma ANP level increases

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with pulmonary capillary wedge pressure, a measure of left atrial pressure in dogs (Asano et al., 1999; Hori et al., 2010). Häggström et al. reported that left atrial enlargement causes an increase in plasma ANP concentration, and ANP level was a good indicator of decompensation in Cavalier King Charles Spaniels with mitral regurgitation (Häggström et al., 1994, 2000). In addition, Greco et al. reported that plasma ANP level reflects survival in dogs with heart failure including dilated cardiomyopathy and MMVD (Greco et al., 2003). These studies suggest plasma ANP may be a marker of severity of heart disease in dogs.

The aim of this study was to test the potential of plasma ANP levels as diagnostic marker of MMVD severity in dogs. First, we determined the relationship between plasma ANP levels and MMVD severity. Second, the accuracy as a diagnostic indicator of MMVD severity was determined by the sensitivity and specificity of plasma ANP levels.

2. Materials and methods

2.1. Study population

The study population consisted of client-owned dogs that presented with systolic murmur in the mitral area (grade > 2) and owner consent was obtained for all dogs included in this study. Five veterinary cardiology practices prospectively recruited dogs between October 2009 and May 2010. Both healthy dogs (healthy group) and dogs with MMVD (MMVD group) were recruited for

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this study. The healthy dogs were considered healthy on the basis of results of physical examination, including cardiac auscultation, and blood test; total protein, albumin, complete blood count, urea nitrogen, creatinine, aspartate amino transferase, and alanine aminotransferase. Exclusion criteria included congenital heart disease and acquired heart disease other than MMVD. For the MMVD group, dogs with liver disease, kidney disease, or systemic disease were excluded from the study. Dogs with prerenal azotemia associated with MMVD were included in the study.

2.2. Assessment of cardiac disease severity

All dogs with MMVD underwent thoracic radiography and 2-D, M-mode, and color-flow Doppler echocardiography. The left ventricular end-diastolic diameter (LVEDD), the left ventricular end-systolic diameter (LVESD), the aortic diameter (Ao), and the left atrial diameter (LA) were measured by standard echocardiographic techniques (Hansson et al., 2002; Thomas et al., 1993). LA to Ao ratio was calculated (LA/Ao). The left ventricular fractional shortening (FS) was calculated with LVEDD and LVESD. LVEDD and LVESD values were divided by the Ao to normalize them to the size of the dog (LVEDD/Ao and LVESD/Ao, respectively). In dogs with MMVD, the severity of heart failure was classified according to the International Small Animal Cardiac Health Council (ISACHC) recommendations based on clinical symptoms and thoracic radiographs (International Small Animal Cardiac Health Council, 1999).

2.3. Blood sampling and measurement of ANP

Blood samples were obtained from the jugular or cephalic vein and were immediately collected in a tube containing aprotinin and EDTA and centrifuged at 3000 rpm for 10 min. The supernatant (plasma) was transferred to a plastic tube and stored at $-80\,^{\circ}$ C. Plasma ANP concentrations were determined with a chemiluminescence enzyme immunoassay for human α -ANP (Shionoria-ANP, Shionogi Co., Osaka, Japan) (Hori et al., 2011). The detection limit of plasma ANP concentrations assay was 5 pg/ml.

2.4. Statistical analysis

Values are presented as the median and the interquartile range (IQR, 25th–75th percentile). Mann–Whitney's *U* test was used to compare plasma ANP concentrations between healthy dogs and dogs in each ISACHC Class of MMVD. The Kruskal–Wallis test, followed by the Dunn multiple comparison test, was used to compare physical examination results, echocardiography variables, and plasma ANP concentrations among dogs in each ISACHC Class of MMVD. Differences in the numbers of dogs receiving medical treatment in each ISACHC Class were determined by use of the chi-square test.

Pearson's correlation coefficient test was used to examine correlations between plasma ANP concentration and heart rate, LA/Ao, LVEDD/Ao, LVESD/Ao, and FS. The Spearman rank correlation was calculated to assess the correlation between plasma ANP concentration and heart murmur grade. Stepwise multiple regression analysis was performed to identify continuous variables associated with plasma ANP concentration.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analyses were performed to determine the optimal cut-off values for plasma ANP concentration in discriminating between dogs with MMVD and healthy dogs. Furthermore, ROC analyses were performed to assess the predictive accuracy of the plasma ANP concentration for detecting left atrium enlargement and pulmonary edema. ROC curves were drawn by plotting all the sensitivity values against their corresponding 1 – specificity values. The area under the ROC curve and the 95% confidence interval (CI) of the prediction

of the area were calculated. All analyses were performed with standard software (Prism version 5.0c, GraphPad Software Inc., CA, USA) and values of P < 0.05 were considered significantly different.

3. Results

A total of 36 healthy dogs and 127 dogs diagnosed with MMVD were included in this study. Both groups were comparable in terms of mean age, gender ratio and body weight, as well as breed variety. The healthy group comprised of male (n = 16, 44.4%) and female (n = 20, 55.6%), adult aged (median, 56 months; IQR, 42-87 months), and small-breed dogs (median, 9.0 kg; 5.4-11.9 kg). Breeds consisted of 16 Beagles, seven Miniature Dachshunds, three Mixed breeds, two Yorkshire Terriers, and one French Bulldog, Labrador Retriever, Maltese, Papillon, Shetland Sheepdog, Shiba, Toy Poodle, and Welsh Corgi. The MMVD group was mostly composed of male (n = 81, 63.8%), adult aged (median, 145 months; IQR, 115-161 months), small-breed dogs (median, 5.5 kg; 3.8-7.7 kg). Breeds consisted of 17 Mixed breeds, 16 each of Maltese and Cavalier King Charles Spaniels, 14 Shih Tzus, 13 Miniature Dachshunds, 12 Chihuahuas, eight each of Yorkshire Terriers and Pomeranians, six Shibas, five Toy Poodles, three each of Beagles and Miniature Schnauzers, two Papillons, and one Akita, American Cocker Spaniel, Japanese Chin and West Highland White Terrier.

The MMVD dogs were classified according to disease severity based on the ISACHC classification. A total of 57 dogs (44.9%) had asymptomatic disease (Class I), 47 dogs (37.0%) were in ISACHC Class II, and 23 dogs (18.1%) were in ISACHC Class III. The heart murmur rate gradually doubled with disease severity, from a median value of 2 for Class Ia to 4 for Class IIIb. Heart rate also increased significantly with disease severity, but the most dramatic increase was detected for Class IIIa, and not Class IIIb. The healthy dogs were not taking any medication. In contrast, the MMVD dogs at baseline, 96 (75.6%) dogs were receiving medical treatment for their cardiac disease. Twenty-nine dogs were receiving monotherapy with angiotensin converting enzyme (ACE) inhibitor. Sixty-seven dogs were receiving combination therapy with more than two of the following drugs: ACE inhibitor, carvedilol, digoxin, diuretics (furosemide or torsemide), spironolactone, and/or pimobendan. A higher proportion of dogs in ISACHC Class II (91.5%) were receiving medical treatment compared with dogs in ISACHC Class I (63.2%, P < 0.01) and Class III (73.9%, P < 0.05) MMVD. Ventricular overload increased linearly starting with Class Ib as detected in terms of LA/Ao, LVEDD/Ao, and LVESD/Ao. The most remarkable finding is the drastic age difference between Class Ia and Class Ib, which marks a change in the rate of disease progression. Seventeen dogs presented with pulmonary edema in ISACHC Class III. Baseline values of the continuous variables for the 127 dogs at first examination are summarized in Table 1.

The relationship between MMVD and plasma ANP concentration was demonstrated by comparing the median values of the healthy dogs to those of each Class of MMVD dogs. Table 2 shows that all MMVD Classes of dogs exhibited a median plasma ANP level significantly higher than healthy dogs. Also, plasma ANP levels were significantly higher in Classes Ib, II, IIIa and IIIb, compared to Class Ia, showing a gradual progression with disease severity.

Regression analyses were conducted to determine whether an increase in plasma ANP level correlates with the increase of ventricular overload in MMVD dogs. Table 3 shows that plasma ANP level was correlated significantly with heart rate, LA/Ao, LVEDD/Ao, and FS, but not LVESD/Ao that is reflected by pressure overload and systolic function. Stepwise multiple regression analysis revealed that the LA/Ao ratio and FS could be used to predict the plasma ANP concentration.

Table 1 Baseline characteristics of the study population including 127 dogs with myxomatous mitral valve disease.

Variable	ISACHC					
	la (n = 31)	lb (n = 26)	II (n = 47)	IIIa (n = 14)	ilib (n = 9)	
Age (months)	115	141	148*	153	145	
	[94-157]	[114-151]	[130-171]	[134-170]	[103-161]	
Body weight (kg)	5.5	6.8	5.0	4.9	3.6	
	[3.8~8.0]	[4.4-7.9]	[3.9-8.2]	(3.7-10.9)	[2.8-5.6]	
Heart murmur grade	2	3**	4***** [†]	4***	4***	
	[2-3]	[3-4]	[4-5]	[4–5]	[4~5]	
Heart rate (bpm)	131	146	140***	180**********	144**	
	[107150]	[121–152]	[120–168]	[155–214]	[108–172]	
Medication	15	21	43	11	6	
LA/Ao	1.4	1.7**	2.0***.†	2.4***,††	2.6 ^{-**} .††	
	[1.3–1.5]	[1.6–1.9]	[1.8-2.3]	[2.1-2.7]	[2.2~3.0]	
LVIDD/Ao	1.6	1.9*	2.3***	2.3**	2.9***.tt	
	[1.5–1.9]	[1.7–2.5]	[2.0-2.6]	[2.0~2.9]	[2.6~3.0]	
LVISDAo	0.9	1.1	1.1**	1.2	1.3°	
	[0.7–1.0]	[0.9–1.2]	[0.9–1.3]	[0.7–1.5]	[1.0–1.6]	
FS (%)	45.8	47.7	49.6	43.1	49,0	
	[41.5–53.6]	[39.7–52.0]	[44.0-57.8]	[38.7–57.6]	{45.0-63.4	

Data are given as medians and 25th-75th percentiles.

ISACHC, International Small Animal Cardiac Health Council; n, number of dogs for which variables were available; LA/Ao, left atrium to aortic root ratio; LVEDD, left ventricular diameter in diastole; LVESD, left ventricular diameter in systole; FS, left ventricular fractional shortening. Statistics were calculated by Kruskal-Wallis test, followed by the Dunn multiple comparison test.

Table 2 The plasma atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) concentrations in healthy dogs and in dogs with myxomatous mitral valve disease grouped on the basis of International Small Animal Cardiac Health Council (ISACHC) Class.

	Median	IQR (25th-75th)
Healthy	15.8	11.0-26.3
ISACHC		
Class Ia	33.8	23.5-58.9
Class Ib	53.0	33.4-111.3°
Class II	77.0	43.4-173.0*
Class IIIa	228.0	165.5-446.0*. ^{t.55}
Class IIIb	222.0	99.5-347.5* ^{1,§}

Mann-Whitney's U test was used to compare plasma ANP concentrations between healthy dogs and dogs in each ISACHC Class of MMVD. All ISACHC Classes of dogs exhibited a median plasma ANP level significantly higher than healthy dogs. Statistics were calculated by Kruskal-Wallis test, followed by the Dunn multiple comparison test, to compare plasma ANP concentrations among dogs in each ISACHC Class of MMVD.

Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) analysis was performed to determine the cut-off value of plasma ANP concentration, which is different between healthy dogs and MMVD dogs (Table 4 and Fig. 1). The highest sensitivity and specificity (83% and 86%) were found for a plasma ANP cut-off concentration of 30.7 pg/mL in the whole population. Plasma ANP concentrations >27.0 pg/mL identified dogs with ISACHC Class Ib MMVD with a sensitivity of 88% and a specificity of 81%. The optimal plasma ANP cut-off concentrations were different when dogs with asymptomatic MMVD (27.0 pg/mL) and dogs with symptomatic MMVD (40.8 pg/mL) were studied separately. A plasma ANP concentration >59.9 pg/ mL could identify dogs with left atrial enlargement (LA/Ao ≥ 1.7) with a sensitivity of 81% and a specificity of 79% (Fig. 2). Use of plasma ANP concentration >182.5 pg/mL to identify dogs with pul-

Table 3 Correlations between plasma atrial natriuretic peptide concentration and various parameters (n = 127).

	Correlation coefficient (r)	r²	P value
Heart rate (bpm)	0.35	0.12	<0.001
LA/Ao	0.68	0.46	< 0.001
LVEDD/Ao	0.35	0.12	< 0.001
LVESD/Ao	0.09	0.01	NS
FS (%)	0.34	0.12	<0.001

n, number of dogs for which variables were available; r^2 , coefficient of determination; LA/Ao, left atrium to aortic root ratio; LVEDD, left ventricular diameter in diastole: LVESD, left ventricular diameter in systole: FS, left ventricular fractional shortening: NS, not significant, Statistics were calculated by Pearson's correlation

monary edema had a sensitivity of 94% and a specificity of 79% (Fig. 3).

4. Discussion

Congestive heart failure caused by MMVD is commonly reported in dogs over 10 years old. Since MMVD is a progressive degenerative disease, the aim of this study was to identify a simple and sensitive diagnostic assay that could detect MMVD early to improve the survival of these dogs through proactive interventions. Plasma ANP was selected because this small peptide is released from cardiomyocytes in response to cardiac overload. The present study provides evidence that plasma ANP can be used as early diagnostic tool and marker of disease severity for dogs with MMVD.

In the present study, plasma ANP levels in dogs with mitral regurgitation are significantly elevated compared with those in healthy dogs and this result is consistent with a previous study (Häggström et al., 1994; Hori et al., 2011). Furthermore, the present study showed that plasma ANP levels were able to discriminate

P < 0.0.05 compared with Class Ia.

P < 0.01 compared with Class Ia. P < 0.001 compared with Class Ia.

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ P < 0.05 compared with Class Ib.

^{††} P < 0.001 compared with Class Ib.

 $^{^{\}S}$ P < 0.05 compared with Class II.

P < 0.001 compared with Class Ia.

 $^{^{\}dagger}$ P < 0.01 compared with Class lb.

P < 0.01 compared with Class II.

 $^{^{\}S\S}$ P < 0.05 compared with Class II.

 Table 4

 Sensitivity and specificity of plasma atrial natriuretic peptide concentrations to discriminate dogs with myxomatous mitral valve disease from healthy dogs.

Area under ROC curves	95% CI	Cut-off points (pg/mL)	Sensitivity (%)	Specificity (%)
0,93	0.887-0.966	>30.7	83	86
0.87	0.797-0.937	>27.0	77	81
0.82	0.728-0.921	>27.0	68	81
0.92	0.851-0.985	>27.0	88	81
0.98	0.952-0.998	>40.8	90	97
	0.93 0.87 0.82 0.92	0.93 0.887-0.966 0.87 0.797-0.937 0.82 0.728-0.921 0.92 0.851-0.985	0.93 0.887-0.966 >30.7 0.87 0.797-0.937 >27.0 0.82 0.728-0.921 >27.0 0.92 0.851-0.985 >27.0	0.93 0.887-0.966 >30.7 83 0.87 0.797-0.937 >27.0 77 0.82 0.728-0.921 >27.0 68 0.92 0.851-0.985 >27.0 88

ROC, receiver operating characteristic; CI, confidence interval; ISACHC, International Small Animal Cardiac Health Council. Statistics were calculated by ROC analysis.

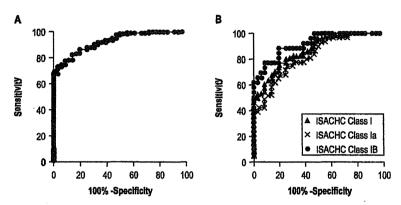


Fig. 1. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve showing the sensitivity and specificity of using plasma atrial natriuretic peptide concentrations to distinguish healthy dogs from dogs with myxomatous mitral valve disease. The abscissa and the ordinate of each point represent the sensitivity and 100% – specificity rates for specific cutoff. Each curve was generated by calculating the sensitivity and 100% – specificity rates. Plasma ANP discriminated cardiomegaly from non-cardiomegaly caused by asymptomatic MMVD. (A) ROC curve for the whole population (n = 127). (B) ROC curve for ISACHC Class I (combined Class Ia and Ib, n = 57), Class Ia (n = 31) and Class Ib (n = 26).

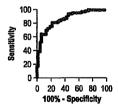


Fig. 2. Receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve displaying sensitivity and specificity of using plasma atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) concentrations to distinguish dogs with myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD) and left atrial enlargement (LA/Ao \geq 1.7) from dogs with MMVD and LA/Ao < 1.7. The abscissa and the ordinate of each point represent the sensitivity and 100% – specificity rates for specific cutoff. Each curve was generated by calculating the sensitivity and 100% – specificity rates. An ANP value of 59.9 pg/mL was associated with a sensitivity of 81% and a specificity of 79%. Area under the curve = 0.87.

dogs with ISACHC Class Ib MMVD from healthy dogs with high sensitivity and specificity. Similar result was reported by Hori et al. (2011). Plasma ANP concentration differentiates ISACHC Classes Ib, II and III from Class Ia with high sensitivity and specificity, regardless of heart disease (including MMVD, dilated cardiomyopathy, patent ductus arteriosus, and ventricular septal defect) (Hori et al., 2011).

ANP is secreted in response to the stretching of the atrium that results from volume overload in the heart (Edwards et al., 1988; Hori et al., 2010). Plasma ANP concentration increased concomitantly with increase in the cardiothoracic ratio, vertebral heart score, LA/Ao, in dogs with heart disease (Hori et al., 2011; Häggström et al., 1994). In the present study, plasma ANP concentrations showed a moderate positive correlation with LA/Ao, and

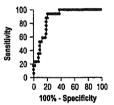


Fig. 3. Receiver operating characteristic curve displaying sensitivity and specificity of using plasma atrial natriuretic peptide (ANP) concentrations to distinguish symptomatic dogs with myxomatous mitral valve disease (MMVD) and pulmonary edema from symptomatic dogs with MMVD without pulmonary edema. The abscissa and the ordinate of each point represent the sensitivity and 100% – specificity rates for specific cutoff. Each curve was generated by calculating the sensitivity and 100% – specificity rates. An ANP value of 182.5 pg/mL was associated with a sensitivity of 94% and a specificity of 79%. Area under the curve = 0.88.

>59.9 pg/mL, and could discriminate the left atrial enlargement (LA/Ao \geq 1.7) with a sensitivity of 81% and a specificity of 79%. These results indicate that plasma ANP concentration differentiates asymptomatic MMVD with enlarged heart.

The present study demonstrated that the plasma ANP concentration increases gradually with the progression of MMVD. These data are supported by a number of previous studies. For instance, the Cavalier King Charles Spaniel with naturally acquired decompensated mitral valve regurgitation, N-terminal pro-atrial natriuretic peptide (Nt-proANP) levels rose gradually during compensation and reached their highest levels in early decompensated congestive heart failure (Häggström et al., 1997).

Progression of heart failure in dogs with MMVD leads to left atrial and ventricular enlargement (Gouni et al., 2007; Lord et al.,

2010), and Perrella et al. showed a stepwise increase in left atrial ANP expression throughout the progression of congestive heart failure (Perrella et al., 1992). In addition, the stretching of the heart walls induces release of ANP from the ventricles. Luchner et al. demonstrated that left ventricular ANP gene expression and plasma ANP levels increased following the left ventricular wall stress in dogs with experimentally induced congestive heart failure (Luchner et al., 2000). These results suggest that ANP levels are elevated in dogs with congestive heart failure.

Conversely, several studies have indicated that there is reduced atrial storage of ANP in dogs with pacing-induced heart failure (Moe et al., 1989, 1991). One possible explanation is extensive cardiac tissue fibrosis associated with acute pacing-induced heart failure in dogs (Ogawa et al., 2007). Post-mortem examination revealed that cardiac tissue fibrosis is also extensive in MMVD dogs with congestive heart failure (Falk et al., 2010; O'Leary and Wilkie, 2009). Mitral regurgitation produced by mitral valve avulsion has been reported to promote the formation of interstitial fibrosis and inflammation in dog left atrium (Verheule et al., 2003). These recent research suggest that plasma ANP level affected not only cardiac enlargement but also time course and cardiac fibrosis. Therefore, acute or chronic severe mitral regurgitation may indicate lower plasma ANP level.

In summary, the present work demonstrates that the measurement of plasma ANP concentration can be used for early diagnosis and monitoring of MMVD severity. An earlier study reported a greater median survival in dogs with heart failure and plasma ANP <95 pg/mL (Greco et al., 2003). In contrast, the ROC analysis presented here identifies, for the first time, a cut-off value that can be used to identify MMVD even before the emergence of symptoms. The prognosis of dogs with MMVD is currently very poor, with a median survival time of 6-7 months after diagnosis (Borgarelli et al., 2008; Serres et al., 2007). Regular monitoring of plasma ANP levels of dogs over the age of 9 years might detect the onset of MMVD disease before irreversible damage to the heart. This examination might provide a window of opportunity for successful early intervention.

In conclusion, plasma ANP levels correspond to the severity of MMVD, including asymptomatic MMVD, and with left atrial enlargement.

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原著

イヌの体外循環下僧帽弁修復術後における抗血栓療法の効果

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The Effect of Antithrombotic Treatment of Dalteparin after Mitral Valve Repair under Cardiopulmonary Bypass in Dogs

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Abstract. We evaluated the effect of ozagrel and darteparin after mitral valve repair under cardiopulmonary bypass in dogs. A total of 32 dogs were included in this study $(9.7\pm2.3\,\mathrm{years})$ old, $5.3\pm3.7\,\mathrm{kg}$. The two out of 32 cases were excluded because of death with aspiration or hypotension within 24 hours after surgery. Dogs (n=14) were treated with hydrochloric acid ozagrel orally (p.o.) for a dose of 5 or $10\,\mathrm{mg/kg}$ BID, or Low molecular weight heparin; dalteparin $(5\,\mathrm{IU/kg/hr})$ after the operation. The dose of dalteparin was increased gradually (until 50 or 75 $\mathrm{IU/kg/hr}$), and then changed to subcutaneous injection of $50-100\,\mathrm{IU/kg/day}$ for $6-12\,\mathrm{days}$ (n=16). After that, ozagrel hydrochloride ($10\,\mathrm{mg/kg}$ p.o., BID), a thoromboxane A 2 synthase inhibitor, was administered for 1 month instead of dalteparin. In this study, it was suggested there were less thrombosis in the darteparin-treated group. The number of platelets increased earlier in darteparin-treated group. Also, there was significant lower rate of hyperlipasemia in the darteparin-treated group. This study has shown the effect of darteparin in preventing adverse events, and it was emphasized the importance of anticoagulation management after mitral valve repair.

Key words: dog, cardiopulmonary bypass, antithrombotic treatment, dalteparin

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はじめに

心臓外科手術における血栓塞栓症は重大な合併症である。ヒトにおいても心臓外科手術後に血栓塞栓に由来する肺塞栓症や脳梗塞が起こることがあり^{1.2}, 効果的な抗血栓療法は予後を改善するとされている³。ヒトの僧帽弁修復術では術後の抗凝固療法の必要性は弁置換術よりも低い⁴⁾ものの,縫縮した弁輪リングや人工腱索といった人工物が内膜に覆われるまでの約1-3ヵ月は血栓形成の危険性があり⁵⁾, 術後に短期間の抗凝固療法が必要であるとされている。

心臓外科手術における術後合併症には出血、 心不全, 低心拍出量症候群, 不整脈, 急性腎不 全. 感染症. 脳梗塞. 消化器症候群が挙げられ る。ヒトでは体外循環後に肺、脳、肝臓および 骨格筋に血小板血栓の存在が確認されている^{6,7}。 術後の急性膵炎は心臓手術を受けたヒトに起こ りうる合併症の一つであり89, 術中の虚血や 低血圧がその原因として考えられている10~12%。 我々は、イヌの心臓外科手術においても血栓塞 栓症が疑われる合併症を経験してきた。今回 我々は、体外循環下僧帽弁修復術後のイヌに対 して低分子へパリンであるダルテパリンならび にトロンボキサンA2の産生阻害により血小板 機能を抑制する塩酸オザグレルを用いて抗血栓 療法を行い合併症の発症リスクについて調査し た。また、血栓塞栓症が疑われた症例に対して 組織プラスミノゲンアクチベータ (t-PA) によ る血栓溶解療法を実施し治療効果についても調 査した。

材料と方法

対象は2008年4月-2009年3月に日本大学付 属動物病院にて体外循環下僧帽弁形成術を行っ た僧帽弁閉鎖不全症のイヌ32頭(9.7±2.3歳, 5.3±3.7 kg) であった。対象犬の医療記録を回 顧的に調査し、年齢、性別、犬種、術前後の血 小板数. リパーゼ (LIPA) 活性値および術後の 血栓塞栓症について記録した。体外循環はヘパ リン(400 IU/kg) の静脈内投与によりACTが 300秒以上になるのを確認して開始した。体外 循環離脱時にはプロタミン (Novo-Protamine Sulfate®, 持田製薬, 東京, 日本; 6 mg/kg) を ゆっくり静脈内投与し、手術前のACT値にな るようにヘパリンを中和した。合併症について は入院期間および退院後も追跡し調査した。血 栓塞栓の診断は肺動脈塞栓については身体検査 所見およびX線検査、脳梗塞についてはCT検 査にて行った。 膵炎については臨床徴候. 血液 検査および腹部超音波検査により診断した。 LIPA活性値が術前の3倍以上となった場合を 高LIPA血症(LIPA上昇群)と定義した。

症例はダルテパリン(フラグミン®,ファイザー(株),東京)投与群 (n=16) と塩酸オザグレル (ドメナン®,キッセイ薬品,長野) 投与群 (n=14) とに分類した。ダルテパリン投与群では術後に胸腔内出血の停止を確認した後ダルテパリンを5 IU/kg/hrから開始し50または75 IU/kg/hrに漸増した後50~100 IU/kg BIDにて術後6—12日まで皮下投与した。塩酸オザグレル投与群には術後1または2日目より塩酸オザグレルを5または10 mg/kg BIDで開始し、1カ月間経口投与した。血栓塞栓症を疑う臨床徴候が認められた症例には組織プラスミノゲンアクチベータ (t-PA;アルテプラーゼ®,協和

発酵キリン,東京)を10万IU/kgまたは20万IU/kgで持続点滴により1時間かけて投与した。

血液検査は、術前、術後1,3および7日目に 実施した。血小板数はEDTA加血液を用いて自 動血球計算機にて測定した。LIPA活性値はヘ パリン加血液を用いてVetTest 8008 (IDEXX (株)、東京) にて測定した。膵炎を疑う症例で は犬膵特異的リパーゼ (Spec CPL) および犬ト リプシン様活性 (TLI) の測定も行った。

データは平均土標準偏差で示した。各検査値についてはダルテパリン投与群および塩酸オザグレル投与群の2群間でMann-Whitney's U testによって比較し、雌雄差、血栓塞栓症および膵炎ならびに高LIPA血症の有無についてはカイ2乗検定で比較した。術前後における血小板数の推移についてはフリードマン検定を用いて評価した。また、LIPA上昇群および非上昇群における術中要因の比較にはMann-Whitney's U testを用いて検定した。P < 0.05で有意差があるものとした。

結 果

対象の32例中2例は、肺高血圧による低血圧 および誤嚥により術後1日以内に死亡したため 除外した。残りの30例中5例は術後1カ月以内 に死亡し、5例中4例が手術による影響(膵炎2 例、多臓器不全1例、突然死1例)で、1例が手 術とは無関係の消化器疾患で死亡した。

ダルテパリン投与群および塩酸オザグレル投与群において内分泌機能障害を含む併発症はなく、ダルテパリン投与群のうち1頭で初診以前に近医でのステロイド服用歴が認められた以外に凝固亢進状態を惹起する条件は認められなかった。ダルテパリン投与群および塩酸オザグレル投与群による比較では、術前のシグナルメントや臨床徴候および手術時間に違いは認められなかった。また、術後の出血量においても違いはなかった。ダルテパリン投与群では高LIPA血症の発生が有意に抑制された(P=0.022, Table 1)。

ダルテパリン投与群および塩酸オザグレル投

Table 1. Signalment, incidence of thorombotic events and bleeding

	Ozagrel	Dalteparin	P-Value	Odds ratio
Cases	14	16		
Age (year)	9.4 ± 2.1	9.9 ± 2.7	0.63	
Sex	20.0% Male	69.2% Male		
BW	5.8 ± 3.8	4.0 ± 2.3	0.84	
Preoperative LA/Ao	2.7 ± 0.5	2.7 ± 0.5	0.97	
Preoperative LVIDd/BW	8.5 ± 4.6	9.6 ± 2.5	0.74	
Operation time (min)	516.7±88.3	494.0 ± 125.5	0.27	
Number of artificial cordae	5.2±0.8	4.7 ± 0.9	0.10	
Bleeding (m <i>l</i>)	90.1 ± 133.1	48.8 ± 38.5	0.98	
Thorombotic event	2/14	0/16	0.12	0.3-150.2
Cerebral infarction	1	. 0		
Pulmonary embolism	1	0		
Pancreatitis	2/14	1/16	0.46	0.2-31.0
Hyperlipasemia	5/10	1/13	0.022	1.1-130.7

LA/Ao: the ratio of the LA to aorta at the level of the aortic valve

LVIDd: diastolic left ventricular internal dimension

イヌの体外循環下僧帽弁修復後の抗血栓療法

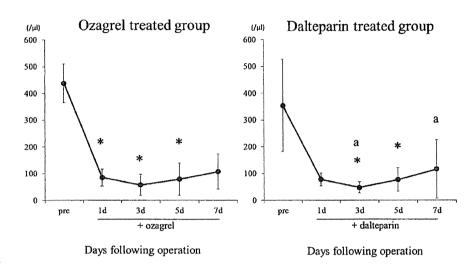


Fig. 1. The change of the number of platelet count before and after the operation. The mean platelet counts were significant lower in 3 and 5 days after CPB than those of preoperation. The only dogs treated with dalteparin had significant higher platelet counts on the 7th day than those on 3 days after surgery.

d: day, *: P < 0.05 vs. baseline.

Same letters indicate statistically significant differences (P < 0.05).

与群の血小板数は、術後1日目から3日目にかけて術前に比べ有意に減少した。またダルテパリン投与群では術後3日目に比べ7日目で血小板数は有意 (P<0.05) に増加した (Fig. 1)。

塩酸オザグレル投与群の2症例に小脳あるいは肺の血栓塞栓の発症が疑われた。この2症例に対してt-PAによる血栓溶解療法を実施した。小脳梗塞を起こした症例では術後1日目に斜頚,起立不能,四肢硬直ならびに眼振といった神経症状が認められ,MRI検査にて前小脳動脈の閉塞による小脳梗塞が確認された。この症例に対して発症直後と翌日にt-PAを投与したところ,すぐに神経症状が軽減し,投与2日後に消失した。血液検査では血小板数が術後1日目から8日目まで減少した。肺塞栓症を起こした症例では術後5日目に呼吸困難を呈し,胸部X線検査にて右肺後葉と左肺前葉におけるX線の不透過性の亢進が認められた。術後6日目にt-PAを投与したところ,投与1日後に肺野の不

透過性消失および呼吸状態の安定化が認められた。血小板数は術後7日まで減少した。

考察

ダルテパリンは未分画へパリンと同等の血栓 形成抑制効果を持ち、静脈および動脈血栓の予 防に有効である^{13,14}。今回、明らかな血栓塞栓 症は塩酸オザグレル投与群で14例中2例(小脳 梗塞および肺塞栓症)に認められたが、ダルテ パリン投与群では認められなかったことから、 ダルテパリン投与は血栓抑制に有効であると推 察された。体外循環後の血小板数低下は機械的 破壊と回路への接着¹⁵の他、血小板凝集や各臓 器における血小板血栓の集積にも起因する¹⁶。 本研究においても術後の血小板数は、両群とも に術直後に急激な血小板数減少を認めた。しか し、ダルテパリン投与群で血小板数の回復が速 かった(Fig. 1)。これは、ダルテパリンが心内

Table 2. The comparison of the perioperative condition with or without hyperlipasemia

	Hyperlipasemia	Non-hyperlipasemia	P-Value
Cases	17	6	0.08
Body weight (kg)	3.8 ± 2.9	4.5±2.8	0.37
Sex	16.7% Male	58.8% Male	0.08
Age (year)	9.2 ± 2.4	9.6 ± 2.6	1.00
Anesthesia time (min)	470.2±73.5	483.9 ± 81.7	0.75
Extracorporeal circulation time (min)	137.2 ± 27.0	138.8 ± 41.6	0.72
Aortic clump time (min)	88.3±18.8	84.6 ± 22.4	0.62
Perioperative mean blood pressure (mmHg)	62.0 ± 13.8	63.3 ± 14.6	0.70
Minimum temperature of rectum (°C)	24.7 ± 2.1	25.0±2.9	0.86

操作部位、弁輪リングおよび人工腱索に血小板が付着する一次血栓および二次血栓形成を防いだためであると考えられた。一方で塩酸オザグレル投与群では血栓塞栓症が疑われる臨床徴候を発症し、t-PA投与により改善した。血小板抑制作用を持つ塩酸オザグレル投与群で血栓形成の抑制の効果が低かった原因として、今回用いた投与量では十分ではなかった可能性があり¹⁷⁰、また、塩酸オザグレルは血栓形成後に投与しても血栓溶解効果は期待できない¹⁸⁹ため、投与開始時期が遅かった可能性が考えられた。

心臓外科手術における合併症では消化器症候 群や膵炎が発症することもある。本研究では塩 酸オザグレル投与群で膵炎や高LIPA値を示す 症例が有意に多かった。これに対してダルテパ リン投与群では膵臓に対する合併症の発症は抑 制された。イヌではLIPA活性値の感度と特異 度はそれぞれ73%, 55%と低いが¹⁹, ヒトおよ びイヌにおいてLIPA活性値が正常域の3倍以 上を示す場合、膵臓に何らかの障害がある可能 性がある^{20, 21)}。Fernandez-Delら²²⁾は体外循環 後における膵酵素上昇を膵炎と区別し膵腺房細 胞障害と定義している。術後に膵腺房細胞障害 を誘発する原因として術中の虚血や低血圧が知 られている20。しかし、全例で術中の大動脈遮 断時間や体外循環時間および平均血圧に差はな く膵腺房障害の発生は術中条件が原因とならな

いことが示唆された。また、術後にダルテパリンを投与した症例で高リパーゼ血症の発生が少なかったのは、ダルテパリンによる血栓形成抑制が末梢循環障害を軽減したことを示唆した。

本研究は回顧的研究であったために、血栓形成の指標となるFDPおよびp-dimerの推移については検討できなかった。今後の検討が必要である。

今回我々は体外循環下僧帽弁形成術後に合併 症の予防にダルテパリンが有効である可能性を 示し、また、血栓塞栓症が疑われる症例に対し てはt-PAによる血栓溶解療法が有効であるこ とを示した。

要 約

我々は体外循環下僧帽弁形成術を行った僧帽 弁閉鎖不全症の犬に対するダルテパリンおよび 塩酸オザグレルによる抗血栓療法の有効性につ いて回顧的に調査した。術後にダルテパリンを 5 IU/kg/hrから開始し50または75 IU/kg/hr に漸増した後50~100 IU/kgにて術後6~12 日 まで皮下投与すると血栓由来の合併症が少ない 傾向にあり、術後の血小板数の回復が速かっ た。また、ダルテパリン投与群では術後に高リ パーゼ血症を呈する個体が少なく、膵臓障害に おける血栓の関連性とダルテパリンによる抑制 効果が示唆された。本研究により、術後のダル テパリン投与は術後の血栓塞栓症を軽減するこ とが示唆された。

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慢性腎臓病の犬における血中オルビフロキサシン 濃度の評価

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要 約

フルオロキノロン系抗菌薬は DNA ジャイレース及びトポイソメラーゼ活性を抑制し、グラム陽性菌、グラム陰性菌、マイコプラズマに対して濃度依存的に殺菌活性を示す [1]. オルビフロキサシンは動物用の第3世代フルオロキノロン系抗菌薬であり、これまで犬、猫をはじめとする動物種で有効性が示されてきた [2-12]. オルビフロキサシンは吸収後の組織移行性に優れ [6], 感受性菌の大部分に対して比較的低い 1.56 µg/ml の最小阻止濃度を示す [13]. また血漿タンパク結合率が他のフルオロキノロン系抗菌薬と比較して低く [14,15], 血中半減期が短く有害反応が少ないなどの良好な特徴をもつ抗菌薬として、獣医療域で広く使用されている [6,16]

慢性腎臓病(Chronic Kidney Disease: CKD)は片腎または両腎の構造的、機能的異常を示した状態と定義され、高齢の犬に多く認められる [17,18]. CKD の要因は、免疫性障害、アミロイドーシス、線維化、炎症、感染、尿閉塞などがあげられる [19,20]. これらの障害は糸球体、尿細管、血管または間質の病態生理学的変更を経て、機能性ネフロン数の減少を誘発し、腎排泄型

の薬物排泄に影響する可能性がある.

本研究の目的は、CKD を実験的に誘発した犬に対してオルビフロキサシン 5.0 mg/kg の単回経口投与を行い血中濃度の推移を評価するとともに、反復投与シミュレーションを実施し、CKD の犬におけるオルビフロキサシンの投与量について評価することであった。

材料及び方法

本研究は日本大学生物資源科学部の動物実験倫理指針に基づいて実施された。日本大学生物資源科学部獣医学科内科学研究室にて管理されるビーグル犬のうち、一般身体検査、尿検査及び血液検査で異常を認めない3頭を健常群とした。また、同様の検査で異常の認めない3頭から左腎摘出を行い、3週間経過した後に1/6の右腎動脈塞栓術を行うことでCKD群を作成した。すべての犬は1頭ずつケージ飼いとし、実験終了まで市販のドッグフードを1日2回給餌した。

糸球体滤過量は、イヌリン (イヌリード®注、㈱富士薬品、埼玉) を使用した血漿イヌリンクリアランス法を 用いて算出した、イヌリン血中濃度はノンコンパートメ

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慢性腎機能障害の犬におけるオルビフロキサシンの薬物動態

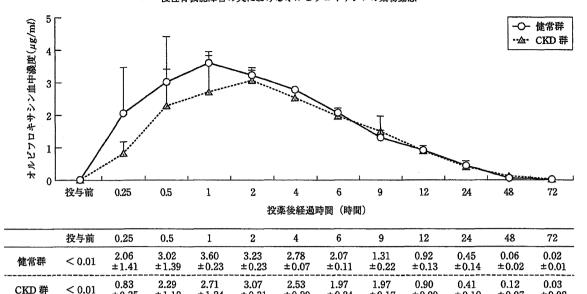


図1 オルビフロキサシン単回投与後の血中濃度の推移 健常群と比較してCKD群は,最高血中濃度到達時間の延長及び緩徐性排泄相を示した.

ントにより解析し、血中濃度―時間曲線下面積 (AUCt) は以下の台形公式にて求めた [21, 22].

AUCt=
$$\sum_{t=0}^{t_{last}} \frac{(t_{n}-t_{n-1}) \cdot (C_{n}+C_{n-1})}{2} + \frac{C_{last}}{\lambda_{z}}$$

t: イヌリン投与後の時間 (min)、 $t_{last}:$ 血中濃度が得られた最後の時間 (min)、 C_n 及び $C_{n-1}:$ イヌリン投与後の血中濃度 (mg/ml)、 t_n 、及び $t_{n-1}:$ イヌリン投与後の時間 (min) をそれぞれ表している。 $\lambda_z:$ 消失曲線の傾き(最後 3 点のイヌリン血中濃度と時間から得られた自然対数の直線回帰から算出した)。 すべてのクリアランス値は体重 (kg) で標準化した。

オルビフロキサシン(ビクタス®SS錠、DSファーマアニマルヘルス(構)、東京)として5.0 mg/kgを10 mlの水とともに単回経口投与した. 投与20 時間前から投与4時間後まで絶食とし、水は自由飲水とした. 分析試料は、投与前、投与後0.25、0.5、1、2、4、6、9、12、24、48及び72時間の計12時点で機側皮静脈から2.5 ml採血し、ヘパリンナトリウム添加試験管に分注後、3,000 rpmで10分間遠心分離した血漿とした. 採取した血漿はただちに−18℃以下で凍結保存した. すべての犬は2回試験を行い、1回目の試験で採取された血漿を用いて分析を行った. 再分析が必要な場合は2回目の試験で採取された血漿を使用した. オルビフロキサシンの測定は、高速液体クロマトグラフ法(蛍光検出)を使用し、分析条件は、定量限界0.01μg/ml、添加回収率70%以上、変動係数20%以下とした.

オルビフロキサシンの最高血中濃度(Cmax)は実測

値を採用し、最高血中濃度到達時間(Tmax)は最初に Cmax を示した時間とした。AUCt は実測値のみを採用 して台形法により算出し、半減期(t_{1/2})を算出した。また、オルビフロキサシン単回投与時の平均血中濃度推移を用いて、10.0 mg/kg、5.0 mg/kg、2.5 mg/kgを1日1回、7日間反復経口投与した場合のシミュレーションを実施した。不定間隔投与の血中薬物動態の推算は、1日を240分割したおのおのの時間における推定血中濃度を以下の公式にて算出し、各投与時の推定血中濃度を重ね合わせる「重ね合わせ法」により求めた[23]。

$$Cmax = D \cdot \frac{F}{Vd} \times 1/(1 - e^{-kel \cdot t})$$

 $Cmin = Cmax \times e^{-kel \cdot t}$

D: 投与量, F: オルビフロキサシンの絶対利用率, Vd: 分布容積, kel: 薬物消失速度定数, t: 経過時間を それぞれ表している.

CKD 群は試験終了後,右腎の病理組織学的評価を実施した.すべての値は平均値 ± 標準偏差で示した.

健常群は年齢 3.7±2.4 歳, 体重 11.5±0.8 kg, CKD 群は年齢 9.0±1.6 歳, 体重 11.7±0.8 kg であった. 健常群の糸球体濾過量は 4.14±0.66 ml/min/kg, CKD 群の糸球体濾過量は 2.32±0.45 ml/min/kg であった.

オルビフロキサシンの Cmax は、健常群では投与後 1 時間で $3.60\pm0.23\,\mu\,\mathrm{g/m}l$, CKD 群では投与後 2 時間に $3.07\pm0.31\,\mu\,\mathrm{g/m}l$ であった。 両群ともに $t_{1/2}$ は 2 相性を

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表 健常群及び CKD 群における薬物動態学的パラメータ

	AUCt	Cmax	Tmax	t _{1/2} 1相	t _{1/2} 2相
	(µghr/ml)	(μg/ml)	(hr)	(hr)	(hr)
健常群	41.11	3.75	0.75	2.8	10.43
	±4.70	±0.40	±0.27	±0.49	±0.62
CKD 群	38.79 ± 4.16	3.35 ± 0.35	1.08 ± 0.27	3.02 ± 1.77	12.77 ± 3.13

AUCt: 血中濃度一時間曲線下面積, Cmax: 最高血中濃度, Tmax: 最高血中濃度到達時間, t_{1/2}: 半減期

示した (表). また両群ともに投与後 72 時間までオルビフロキサシンが検出され、血中濃度に有意差は認められなかった。 オルビフロキサシンの平均血中濃度は、健常群及び CKD 群ともに投与後 6~12 時間で急激に減衰し、投与後 24 時間に健常群では $0.45\pm0.14\mu g/ml$, CKD 群では $0.41\pm0.10\mu g/ml$ であった。また投与後 72 時間に、オルビフロキサシンの血中濃度は、健常群では $0.02\pm0.01\mu g/ml$, CKD 群では $0.03\pm0.02\mu g/ml$ であった(図 1).

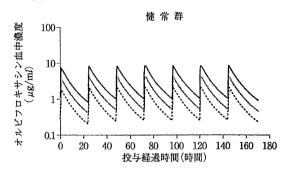
オルビフロキサシンの反復投与シミュレーションでは、 健常群及び CKD 群ともに血中濃度に有意差は認められなかった (図 2).

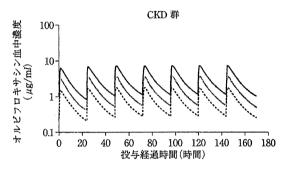
なお, 試験終了後の CKD 群における病理組織学的検査では, 腎皮質の梗塞巣, 間質の線維化, 小型のリンパ球の集簇, 尿細管の減少, 糸球体の硬化, び漫性に間質の血管拡張が認められた.

老 磐

本研究においてオルビフロキサシンの投与後, 健常群では2時間以内に最高血中濃度を示し, 投与後9時間で血中濃度は半減した. この結果は過去の薬物動態研究と一致した[3]. 健常群と比較してCKD群では, 最高血中濃度到達時間の延長及び緩徐性排泄相を示したが, 両群に有意差は認められなかった. また, 7日間反復経口投与シミュレーションの血中濃度推移は両群ともに一致していた. 以上より, オルビフロキサシンの薬物動態は, 健常群及びCKD群ともに変動することはなく, 蓄積性もないと考えられた.

高齢の犬は腎臓からのタンパク濾過量が増加し血中アルブミン濃度が10~20%低下する。さらに相対的脂肪量の増加、総水分量の減少、肝容積及び肝血流の減少により、薬剤の分布容積を増大させ薬物の血中濃度及び組織への蓄積性が発現する可能性を高める。本研究における CKD 群は、健常群と比較して高齢であり、虚血性尿細管細胞損傷並びに腎機能(腎血流及び糸球体濾過量の減少)の低下を示した[21,24]。オルビフロキサシンのタンパク結合率は 20~40%と比較的低く、おもにアルブミンと結合する[25,26]。糸球体濾過量の減少及び腎血漿量の低下した CKD 群は血中アルブミン濃度の





----- 10.0 mg/kg ----- 5.0 mg/kg ----- 2.5 mg/kg

図2 オルビフロキサシンを1日1回,7日間反復経口投 与したときの血中濃度推移のシミュレーション

上段は健常群,下段は CKD 群を示し, 黒色実線は 10.0 mg/kg, 灰色実線は 5.0 mg/kg, 点線は 2.5 mg/kg を投与した際の血中濃度推移を示す.

両群ともにオルビフロキサシンの蓄積性は確認されなかった.

減少を誘引し、アルブミン非結合性オルビフロキサシンの血中濃度を上昇させる。本研究において糸球体濾過量が減少した CKD 群は、オルビフロキサシンの腎クリアランスが減少し、それに付随した全身の血漿タンパクの減少が最高血中濃度到達時間の延長及び緩徐性排泄相を示したと考えられた。

オルビフロキサシンは濃度依存的に活性を示す抗菌薬であり、感受性菌に対して1.56μg/ml以上の濃度で発育を阻止する [13]. 健常なラットにオルビフロキサシン20 mg/kgを単回経口投与した場合、投与4時間後までに脳、脊髄、眼球、脂肪以外の組織で1.56μg/ml以上の組織濃度を示す。また排泄相では最も組織濃度の高くなる腎臓で投与48時間後までに0.1μg/ml以下に減衰する [15]. オルビフロキサシンの反復投与シミュレーションにおいて、高齢の CKD 群と健常群が同等の血中濃度推移を示した。加齢に伴う胃内 pH の上昇、消化管の運動性低下、消化管の血液循環器の低下等は薬物吸収に影響を与える因子となり得るが、オルビフロキサシンの蓄積性は確認されなかった。

本研究において、オルビフロキサシン 5.0 mg/kg を

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単回経口投与した後の血中濃度は、健常群及びCKD 群ともにほぼ同様の推移を示し、7日間反復経口投与時のオルビフロキサシンの蓄積性は確認されなかった。 CKD 群ではオルビフロキサシン代謝、排泄相の延長が認められるが血中の薬物動態には影響を及ぼさないものと考えられた。本研究より、オルビフロキサシンは腎機能の低下したCKDの大において投与量及び投与間隔の調整は不要であることが示唆された。

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Evaluation of Pharmacokinetics of Orbifloxacin in Dogs with Chronic Kidney Disease Marina FUNAYAMA and Masami UECHI[†]

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SUMMARY

Orbifloxacin, is a fluoroquinolone antibiotic developed for use in veterinary medicine that is quickly and widely distributed after administration and is excreted primarily by kidney. In this study the pharmacokinetics of orbifloxacin after a single oral administration of 5.0 mg/kg body weight was evaluated in three dogs with experimentally induced chronic kidney disease (CKD group) compared to three healthy dogs (healthy group). The mean glomerular filtration rates by inulin clearance for the CKD group and the healthy group were 2.32 ± 0.45 ml/min/kg and 4.14 ± 0.66 ml/min/kg respectively. The maximum blood concentration of orbifloxacin was 3.60 ± 0.23 μ g/ml in the healthy group one hour after administration, and 3.07 ± 0.31 μ g/ml in the CKD group two hours after administration. The average blood concentration of orbifloxacin a 24 hours after administration was 0.45 ± 0.14 μ g/ml in the healthy group and 0.41 ± 0.10 μ g/ml in the CKD group. In this study the concentration of orbifloxacin were higher in the CKD group, whereas there was no significant difference compared to the healthy group. In conclusion, orbifloxacin showed favorable pharmacokinetic properties with no obvious adverse reactions in the CKD group compared to the healthy group. Therefore, these results suggest that no dosage adjustment of orbifloxacin is needed for CKD dogs.

- ---- Key words: CKD, fluoroquinolone, glomerular filtration rate, orbifloxacin, repeated-dose simulation.
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原著

弁付導管による肺動脈弁置換術の基礎的検討

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要

本研究の目的は、二尖弁の弁付導管を作成し肺動脈弁位に置換後の可動性、石灰化、抗血栓性を評価することである。 供試犬は4頭の健常犬とした。弁付導管は、新鮮生体膜総鞘膜、デナコール処理済み生体膜あるいは ePTFE バッチを トリミングして作製した。置換後の心臓超音波検査では弁の良好な可動性が確認できた。置換6カ月後の病理学的所見 では血栓形成や顕著な石灰化は認められなかった。導管の内壁及び弁縫合周囲において線維芽細胞を含む内皮形成が認 められた。今後、弁付導管置換後の機能についてより長期にわたり検討する必要が残るが、本研究の結果から、重度肺 動脈狭窄症の犬に対する治療法として弁付導管による肺動脈弁置換術の有効性が示唆された。

---キーワード:人工弁, 先天性心奇形, 体外循環, 開心術, 移植.

肺動脈狭窄症は、犬において一般的な先天性心疾患である [1-4]. 肺動脈狭窄は弁上部、弁性、弁下部に存在するが、犬では弁性狭窄が一般的である [2,4]. 肺動脈狭窄症が軽度な犬は、重篤な臨床症状を呈さずに何年も生存する [5]. 右心室と肺動脈の圧較差が重度な場合(>80mmHg) は失神、不整脈、突然死の危険性が増すため、外科手術が推奨される [4,6].

肺動脈狭窄症に対する手術には、バルーン弁形成術及びパッチグラフト法がある [7-11]. 近年、人と犬ではバルーン弁形成術が肺動脈狭窄症で選択されることが多い [6]. しかしながら、弁上部狭窄と弁下部狭窄をバルーン弁形成術のみで治療することは難しい [5]. 弁や弁輪の低形成が存在する場合も、バルーン弁形成術は適応とはされない [6]. 加えて、バルーン弁形成術では肺動脈弁位へのバルーン誘導が難しい小型犬や冠状動脈奇形を伴う犬に応用することは難しい [8].

開胸下での流出路拡張術, 弁尖切開術及び弁尖切除術 は短期及び長期における圧較差の減少を成し遂げ, 心疾 患イベントを減少させる [12]. この方法は, 弁上部, 弁性, 弁下部の肺動脈弁狭窄症にも適応可能だが, すべ ての弁を切除しなければならず肺動脈弁逆流が生じる [13]. 犬では肺動脈弁の切除はその枚数に応じて心機能が悪化することも報告されている [14,15]. このため、肺動脈狭窄症の手術の長期予後を改善するためには肺動脈弁の矯正と逆流の予防が必要であると考えられる. 人においては右室流出路再建術に弁付き心外導管が用いられている. 弁付き心外導管の種類には生体弁付き導管, 馬心膜性弁付き導管及び自己心膜導管がある [16]. 獣医領域では生体膜移植自体が行われる機会が少なく, また, 移植後中期での弁の可動性, 石灰化, 抗血栓性についての報告は少ない.

本研究では、二尖弁の弁付導管を3種類作成し犬の肺動脈弁位に置換した際の弁の可動性、石灰化、血栓の有無についておのおの評価することを目的とした。

材料及び方法

実験には北里大学で2003~2006年に飼育されていた成大4頭(未去勢雄2頭,避妊雌1頭,未避妊雌1頭,体重6.0~11.9kg)を用いた。全実験犬は血液検査,心臓超音波検査,心電図,心音図検査で臨床的に正常であ

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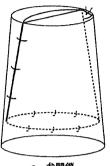
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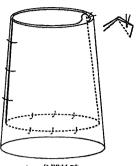
ると確認された. 本研究は北里大学実験動物倫理委員会 に承認された.

麻酔前投与薬としてマレイン酸アセプロマジン 0.05mg/kg (Boehringer Ingelheim Co., Ltd., Canada), 塩酸ヒドロキシジン 1mg/kg (Atarax-P®, ファイザー製薬㈱, 東京), 硫酸アトロピン 0.025mg/ kg (Phoenix Phaumaceutical Inc, U.K.) を麻酔導入 1時間前と30分前に混合筋肉内注射した. 麻酔導入5 分前にはマレイン酸アセプロマジン 0.05mg/kg を筋肉 内注射し, 酒石酸プトルファノール 0.4mg/kg (Stadol®、プリストル・マイヤーズ㈱、東京)、アンピシリン ナトリウム 20mg/kg (ビクシリン®, 明治製菓㈱, 東 京)を静脈内投与した. 100%酸素をマスクで吸引させ, 十分に酸素化させた後、イソフルレン (ISOFLU®、ア ボットラボラトリーズ(株)、東京) にて麻酔導入を開始し た. 挿管後, イソフルレンは2~3%で維持した. さら に、導入5分後にマレイン酸アセプロマジン0.05mg/ kg を筋肉内注射した、維持麻酔はイソフルレンの吸入 麻酔とし,体外循環中はプロポフォール(ラピノベット®, 武田シェリング・プラウアニマルヘルス(株)、大阪)、塩 酸ケタミン(フジタ製薬㈱、東京)の混合注射にて行っ た、尿量のモニターのために尿道カテーテルを設置し た. 手術中は, 観血的動脈圧測定, 中心静脈圧測定, 心 拍数、動脈血酸素飽和度、終末呼気炭酸ガス濃度、イソ フルレン濃度, 直腸温, 食道温, 尿量を定時的に測定し た. 体外循環には動物用人工心肺(NAPS-III, 泉医科 工業㈱、東京)を用いた、なお、人工心肺の回路は日局 D-マンニトール注射液 (20%マンニットール注射液 「日 研」, 日研化学㈱, 東京), 炭酸水素ナトリウム注射液 (7%メイロン®、(株)大塚製薬工場、徳島)、ヘパリンナト リウム、酢酸リンゲル液(ヴィーン®F注、日研化学株)、 東京) でプライミング処理した.

弁付導管の置換は自己新鮮生体膜、デナコール処理済み同種他家生体膜、ePTFEパッチ(ゴアテックス®、ジャパンゴアテックス㈱、東京)で行った。自己新鮮生体膜、及び同種他家生体膜には総鞘膜を用いた。同種他家生体膜のデナコール(デナコール® EX-313、ナガセケムテックス㈱、大阪)処理は、採材及びトリミングをし、1%プロタミン溶液に24時間浸漬後、4%デナコールにて48時間浸漬し架橋した。その後、1%ヘパリン溶液に浸漬しヘバリン化し、70%エタノールにて4℃で冷却保存した。デナコール処理済み生体膜は縫合前に滅菌生理食塩水で十分に洗浄した。

自己新鮮生体膜、デナコール処理済み生体膜、ePTFEパッチを長方形にトリミングし、長方形の膜の端を合わせて6-0のモノフレン縫合糸(ネスコスーチャー®、㈱アズウェル、大阪)で縫合して円筒状にした。円筒の円周サイズは心臓超音波検査時に肺動脈のサ





a. 弁閉鎖

b. 弁開放時

図1 肺動脈弁置換方法

外側の円筒は右室流出路を示し、内側の破線の円筒は作成した弁付導管を示す、右室流出路の内壁に自己新鮮生体膜、デナコール処理済み生体膜、あるいはePTFEパッチを長方形にトリミングしてあてがった。下端は内壁に円周全域で縫合し、上端は流出路遠位端切開線の対側に一部折り返し部分を作成し内壁に縫合した(流出路拡張部分は除いてある)、これにより、導管は先すほよりな円筒の状態にした、折り返し部分の対側に位置するパッチの両端(太線)は流出路縫合時に一緒に縫い合わせた。

右上の図は折り返し部分の拡大図.

イズを測定して合わせた.

血圧測定用のカテーテル(3Fr アトム栄養カテーテル®, アトム㈱, 東京)を大腿動・静脈に留置した. 頸動・静脈を剝離し, 保持した. 塩酸ブピバカイン(マーカイン®, アストラゼネカ㈱, 大阪)で肋間の局所麻酔をしたのち, 左側第4肋間で開胸を行った. 大動脈に心筋保護液注入用カニューレを留置し, さらに右心房に脱血用カニューレを留置したのち, ヘパリンナトリウム 200IU/kg (清水製薬㈱, 東京)を静脈内投与し, 活性凝固時間 (activated clotting time, ACT) が300 秒以上であることを確認した. ヘパリン投与後は, 塩酸ケタミンとプロポフォールの混合麻酔薬を0.1mg/kg/hで開始した.

剝離しておいた頸動脈に送血用カニューレを設置し、 頸静脈にも脱血用カニューレを設置した。これらのカニューレを人工心肺回路と接続し、人工心肺ポンプを回 して体外循環を開始した。血液灌流量は100ml/kg/minに設定した。

体外循環確立後,動脈鉗子で大動脈を遮断し,ただちに 4℃に冷却し K 濃度を 20mEq/l に調整したカルディオブレジア(ミオテクター®,小林製薬工業㈱,東京)を 10ml/kg の用量で急速投与して完全に心停止させた. 初回注入後から心臓内操作が終了するまで 20 分おきに 10ml/kg で投与した.

心停止後に右室流出路を縦切開し、肺動脈弁をすべて 切除した、No.1では弁付導管に自己新鮮生体膜を使用 し、流出路拡張術は行わなかった、No.2では、デナコー ル処理済み生体膜を使用し、流出路拡張術も同生体膜を

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