

「キャッスルマン病の疫学診療実態調査に関する研究」に参加いただく 患者さんへの説明文書

この資料は、「キャッスルマン病の疫学診療実態調査に関する研究」について説明し、あなたが参加するかどうかを、あなた自身で決めていただくための資料です。この研究は、当院倫理委員会の審査を受け病院長の許可のもとで行われるものです。内容について、分からないことや聞きたいこと、心配なことがございましたら、ご遠慮なくお申し出ください。

1. 研究の目的

キャッスルマン病は、慢性的にリンパ節が腫大する疾患です。未だに病因や病態が不明で、膠原病や癌などにも属さず疾患概念すら確立されていない希少性難病です。このため認知度は低く専門医はほとんどおりません。2005年にIL-6阻害薬（トシリズマブ）の有効性が示されましたが一部の患者にのみ有効であり、高額さらに生涯に亘り頻回に静注を余儀なくされるため、日常生活に支障が生じ経済的にも大きな負担となっています。本疾患は体系的・疫学的な研究が行なわれておらず、実態が把握されていません。本研究は患者診療と治療の実態を把握し、疾患の分類・診断の確立、有効な治療法の普及および治療指針の確立を目指すとともにキャッスルマン病の診療ガイドラインの作成を目的とするものであります。

2. 本研究参加へは自由参加で撤回の自由があります

本研究への協力は患者さんの自由意思において決められるものです。強制ではありません。もし、ご協力いただかなくても診療・療養上の不利益を受けることはありません。この研究への参加に一旦同意された後でも、いつでも不利益を受ける事なく自由に研究への参加を取りやめることができます。

3. 研究方法

診断が確定している患者さんに、実際の診療で行われている、病気に関する症状や検査結果、リンパ節病理検査、血中のサイトカイン測定、治療経過などのデータを集計解析し、本疾患の分類、診断、治療との関連性について検討していきます。診療に関する費用や精神的な問題の有無についても調査を行います。

この研究は大阪大学医学部附属病院をはじめ、別紙にあります共同研究者および共同研究施設で行います。

なお、全施設で200名程度の患者さんに対して、2017年3月31日までの研究を予定しています。

4. 研究参加に当たってのメリットとデメリットについて

この研究に参加する直接のメリットはありませんし、デメリットもありません。血中のサイトカイン検査のため、10mlの採血を追加してさせていただきます。本研究により国内の多くの患者さんの現状を把握することで、難病行政に役立つことや、新規治療の評価方法のための基礎データとなることが期待されます。なお、この研究は厚生労働省などからの公的研究費によって行われ、経済的な負担はありません。

5. プライバシーの保護、研究成果の公表とデータ保存

この研究にご参加いただく場合、診療情報など、この研究に関するデータは、個人を特定できない番号により管理されますので（匿名化といいます）、あなたの個人情報が外部に漏れることは一切ありません。研究結果は学会、学術雑誌などで公表されますが、個人が特定される情報が公になることはありません。

6. 研究計画の開示について

この研究についてわからないことや心配に思うことがあれば、いつでも遠慮なく担当医師にお尋ねください。担当医師に聞きにくいことや、この研究の責任者に直接お尋ねになりたいことがある場合は、下記の連絡先までお問い合わせください。また、この研究の計画および結果をお知りになりたい場合は、特許等の保守義務がある部分以外は開示が可能で、資料を閲覧したり、写しをお渡しすることができますので、下記の連絡先までお問い合わせください。また、この研究の目的や方法などの概要は、研究の実施に先立ってUMIN臨床試験登録システム（UMIN-CTR）へ、登録し、公開されます。研究の進捗状況、結果等についてもご覧いただけます。

7. 費用について

この研究に必要な費用は、厚生労働省・文部科学省などからの公的資金による研究費でまかなく、あなたに一切のご負担はありません。

8. 問い合わせ先

ご不明な点は直接主治医や研究責任者にお尋ねください。また、ご希望がございましたら、研究計画書及び研究の方法に関する資料を閲覧することができますので、以下の連絡先にお申し出ください。

(研究責任者)

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(共同研究機関)

公益財団法人ルイ・パストゥール医学研究センター (宇野賀津子・室長、八木克巳)

独立行政法人労働者健康福祉機構関西ろうさい病院 (中塚伸一・部長)

同意書

大阪大学医学部附属病院長 殿

研究課題名 : キャッスルマン病の疫学診療実態調査に関する研究

私は、上記研究課題名における研究に (研究対象者氏名) が参加するにあたり、担当医から説明文書 (版数) 2 版および口頭にて十分な説明を受け、内容を理解したうえで、私の自由意思により、この研究に参加することに同意します。

同意日 : 西暦 年 月 日

本人署名 : _____

立会人^{*}署名 (続柄) : _____ ()

※立会人：研究対象者または代諾者が説明文書を読むことができないが、口頭または他の伝達方法ではその内容を理解することができる場合、また利き手麻痺などにより署名が困難な場合には、公正な立会人が必要となります。

私は担当医として、今回の研究について上記の項目を説明し、インフォームドコンセントが得られたことを認めます。

説明日 : 西暦 年 月 日

担当医署名 : _____

同席者署名 : _____

同 意 撤 回 書

大阪大学医学部附属病院長 殿

研究課題名 : キャスルマン病の疫学診療実態調査に関する研究

私は、上記研究課題名における研究に(研究対象者氏名)が参加するにあたり、担当医から説明を受け、十分理解し同意しましたが、私の自由意思による参加の中止も自由であることから、この研究参加への同意を撤回したく、ここに同意撤回書を提出します。

同意日 : 西暦 年 月 日

本人署名 : _____

代諾者署名 (続柄) : _____ ()

立会人署名 (続柄) : _____ ()

私は担当医として、今回の研究について、同意が撤回されたことを認めます。

説明日 : 西暦 年 月 日

担当医署名 : _____

同席者署名 : _____

国際キャスルマン病臨床ネットワーク
(CDCN)

International Castleman Disease Diagnostic Criteria Meeting

Hosted by: Castleman Disease Collaborative Network & Penn
Orphan Disease Center
Philadelphia, PA
November 20-21



Goals

- Establish a clinico-pathological diagnostic criteria for HHV-8-negative multicentric Castleman disease based on evidence from over 200 patients and expert consensus
- Review and agree on questions for the ACCELERATE registry
- (if possible) Develop a severity scoring system or response criteria based on the diagnostic criteria

Agenda

Friday

- 9 AM - Noon Histopathological review (Pathologists +/- clinicians)
- Noon - 1:00 Lunch
- 1:00 - 1:30 Ground Rules for Discussion on Diagnostic Criteria
- 1:30 - 2:00 Pathologists Provide Recommendations from AM Session
- 2:00 - 3:30 Discussion of Clinical and Laboratory Features for Criteria
- 3:45 - 4:45 Discussion of Diseases to be Excluded or Associated for IMCD Diagnosis
- 4:45 - 5:45 Summary Session on Key Findings from Three Sessions
- 5:45 - 6:15 Final Vote on Diagnostic Criteria
- 7:30 - 10:30 CDCN Quest for a Cure Event

Agenda

Saturday

- 8 AM – 9 AM: Review of ACCELERATE Registry Goals
- 9:00 – 10:15: Discussion of proposed research questions (Part I)
- 10:30 – 12:00: Discussion of proposed research questions (Part I)
- 12:00 – 1:00: Lunch
- 1:00 – 3:00: Discussion of proposed research questions (Part II)
- 3:00 – 4:00: Vote/Agreement on Research Questions for Registry
- 4:00 PM: Closing

Pathology Session

Pre-Meeting Process

- 4 UPENN hematopathologists reviewed 20 cases from Siltuximab study and graded the following features:
 - Regressed Germinal Centers: 0-none, 1-few present, 2-many germinal centers are regressed, 3-most germinal centers are regressed
 - FDC prominence: 0-not prominent, 1-FDCs mildly prominent within germinal center, 2-FDCs moderately prominent, 3-FDCs very prominent, with essentially no lymphocytes
 - Vascular proliferation, particularly of HEVs: 0-normal lymph node vascularization, 1-slightly increased vascularization, 2-moderately increased vascularization, 3-very prominent vascularization
 - Plasmacytosis: 0-normal # of lymph node plasma cells present, 1-slightly increased number of plasma cells in interfollicular space, 2-moderately increased interfollicular plasmacytosis, 3-sheets of plasma cells
 - Architectural disruption: 0-normal architecture, 1-slightly abnormal architecture but still patent sinuses, 2- moderately disrupted architecture, 3- severely disrupted
 - Mantle zone expansion: 0-normal lymph node mantle zone, 1-slightly expanded mantle zone, 2- moderately expanded mantle zone, 3-severely expanded mantle zone
 - Hyperplastic germinal centers: 0- no hyperplastic germinal centers, 1-rare hyperplastic germinal center, 2-occasional germinal centers are hyperplastic, 3-many germinal centers are hyperplastic

Pathology Session

Observations

- 20 cases reviewed of the 139 Janssen cases (79 confirmed iMCD and included, 60 excluded)
- Feel key features are being graded, also noted some lymph nodes were sclerotic, we saw both hyperplastic and atrophic germinal centers in the same node in several of the MCD cases. We noted budding/shared germinal centers in two cases. Morphological mimics that came to mind as we reviewed were marginal zone lymphoma and T-cell lymphoma
- Very strong concordance with David Wu's initial review:
 - Positive concordance (both considered positive or both considered negative) - 16
 - Case excluded because HHV-8/HIV (so pathology non-informative) – 1
 - Not correlated – 2
 - Case where Penn said "Questionable/possible features of CD, but not positive" and UW said positive – 1
 - Of note, 13 of the first 20 were confirmed MCD by David Wu's group and 7 were excluded for either not being MCD by path or not being symptomatic enough.

Pathology Session

Plan

- **Friday AM:**
 - review MCD cases where both Wu and Penn agree on + and - MCD.
 - review of "questionable cases" to identify potential features that help you to feel more or less confident in an MCD diagnosis.
 - will review through Elaine's cases and Janssen cases "#24" and beyond using the criteria discussed/agreed upon.
- **Friday afternoon:**
 - 2:15pm: Pathologists will present findings/discussion from morning for diagnosis discussion.
- **Saturday morning (starting at 8am or 9am):**
 - Pathologists will go to HUP (founders 6) to review more slides that are brought to the meeting using the Friday criteria with goal of grading 40-50 more cases to support the diagnostic criteria paper.

How will we establish the diagnostic criteria?

- **Evidence-based (see handout)**
 - Clinical data from 128 cases of HHV-8-negative MCD (submitted)
 - Clinical and histological data from 79 cases from Janssen's siltuximab study
 - Clinical and Histological images from 12 cases of TAFRO in Japan (Sato)
 - Clinical data from Eric Oksenhendler's 22 HHV-8-negative MCD cases
 - Clinical and histological data from XX cases brought by attendees
- **Expert consensus-based**
 - 22 representatives from 5 countries
 - Ground rules to evaluate the proposed diagnostic frameworks
- **Patient-focused and informed**
 - Two iMCD patients participating in criteria development

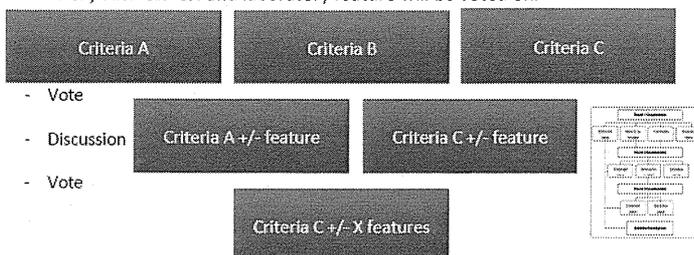
Ground rules

- Lots of information to cover, so we must stay focused!
- We must avoid group-think!
- Disagreement is encouraged
- Process informed by interviews with criteria developers for other diseases (Guillain-Barre, CIDP, and Angelman syndrome) and from: Nair R, Aggarwal R, Khanna D. "Methods of Formal Consensus in Classification/Diagnostic Criteria and Guideline Development" Semin Arthritis Rheum. 2012.
- We are striving for 100% consensus, but we will have to accept <100%. We will have majority rules on all votes except for final vote (need 75%)
- Anonymous voting

Ground rules

▪ Proposed 'evidence-based' hybrid 'Nominal Group Technique' and 'Delphi' framework:

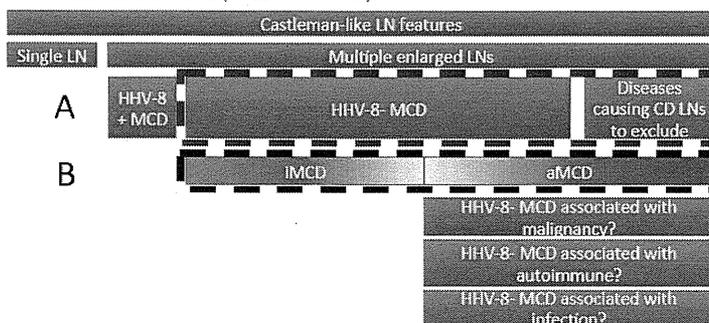
- Attendees will review summary information from 200+ cases
- Attendees will vote for/against three possible diagnostic frameworks based on the most commonly reported features in iMCD cases
- Then, features not included will be discussed/nominated.
- Then, each clinical and laboratory feature will be voted on.



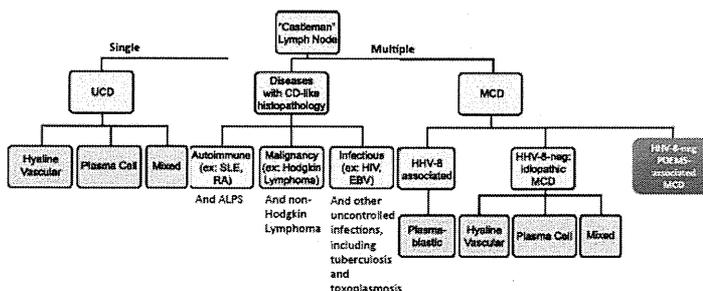
Diagnostic criteria frameworks

▪ Where on the spectrum are we drawing the line?

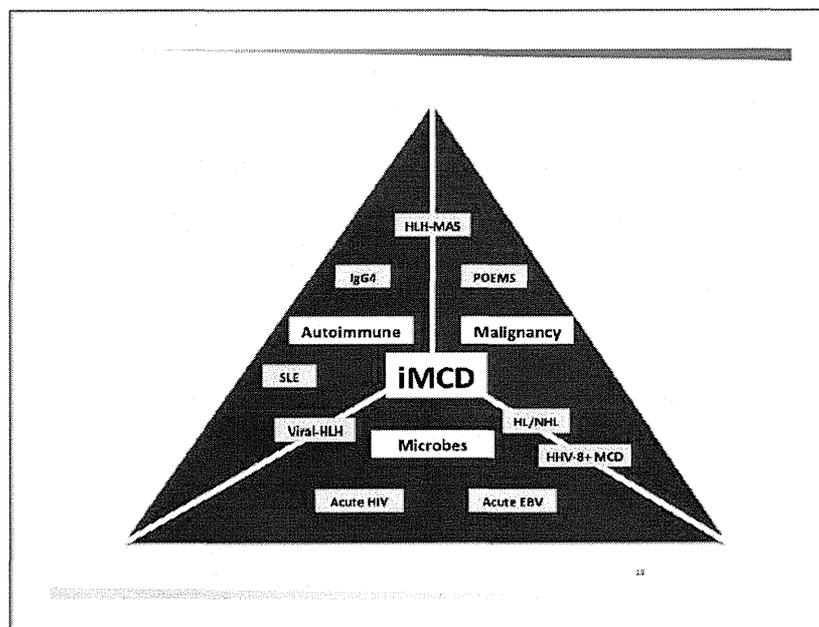
- A: What constitutes HHV-8-negative MCD and which diseases to exclude (iMCD and not MCD)? (voted for A)
- B: What constitutes HHV-8-negative MCD and which diseases are associated with it (iMCD and aMCD)?



Diagnostic criteria



Fajgenbaum et al, Blood 123.19 (2014): 2924-933.



Diagnostic criteria: Unanimous vote in favor

Major Criteria (need both):

- CD Pathological Features (see next slide)
- Two or more enlarged lymph node stations

Minor Criteria (need 4 out of 11):

Biological

1. C-Reactive Protein (>10mg/dL) and/or ESR (>15)
2. Anemia (Hgb<12.5 for males, <11.5 for females)
3. Thrombocytopenia and/or thrombocytosis (>400)
4. Hypoalbuminemia (3.5)
5. Renal dysfunction (EGFR<60) or proteinuria >150mg/100ml)
6. Hypergammaglobulinemia (>1700mg/dL)

Clinical

1. Sweats, fever (>100.5), weight loss, fatigue (>2 CTCAE lymphoma score for b-symptoms)
2. Large spleen and/or liver
3. Edema/anasarca/ascites, pleural effusions
4. Eruptive Cherry Hemangiomas or violaceous papules
5. Interstitial pneumonitis

Diagnostic criteria: Unanimous vote in favor

Additional Features supportive of diagnosis (NOT REQUIRED):

1. Elevated IL-6 [57/63], sIL-2R [20/21], and/or VEGF [16/20]
2. Reticulin fibrosis of bone marrow
3. Serum AA
4. Para Pempfigus
5. IGA+, IGE+

Diseases to exclude/associated diseases:

- Microbes: HHV-8, EBV, HIV
- Autoimmune diseases: SLE, RA, Still's, IgG4-related, ALPS
- Neoplasias: HL, nHL, MM, POEMS, AITL

Pathological features compatible with iMCD

	Hypervascular Histopathology (TAFRO-like)	Grey zone ↔	Plasmacytic Histopathology (classical)
 [CD21] Regressed Germinal Centers	+++		+/-
 FDC Prominence	+++		+/-
 [CD34] Vascularity	+++		+/-
 [CD138] Plasmacytosis	+/-		+++ "Sheet-like"
Hyperplastic Germinal Centers	+/-		+++
Architectural Disruption	+/- Loss of normal paracortex +/- expansion of the medulla		

Discussion of Diseases to be Excluded for iMCD

Diseases that demonstrate iMCD-like histopathology	Inflammatory	Infectious/Toxin Ingestion
Neoplastic Non-Hodgkin Lymphoma Cutaneous Lymphoma Hodgkin Lymphoma Cardiac Myxoma Multiple Myeloma Clear Cell Meningioma Choroid Meningioma	Systemic Lupus Erythematosus Rheumatoid Arthritis Sjogren Syndrome Relapsing Polychondritis Systemic IgG4 Plasmacytic Syndrome Systemic/Cutaneous Plasmacytosis Autoimmune lymphoproliferative disorder	Epstein-Barr Virus HIV Hydrochloride Ingestion Non-tuberculosis mycobacterium Cat scratch disease ricketsial disease
Giant Cell Carcinoma of lung Calcifying Fibrous Pseudotumor Inflammatory Myofibroblastic Tumor	histiocytic necrotizing lymphadenitis	fungal infection
Diseases reported to co-occur with iMCD Neoplastic POEMS Syndrome, neuropathy Paraneoplastic Pemphigus/BOOP Melanoma Angioimmunoblastic T-cell Lymphoma Indolent T-Lymphoblastic Proliferation Inflammatory Hepatocellular Adenoma FDC Sarcoma ITP/AIHA	Inflammatory Adult Onset Still's Disease Systemic Juvenile Idiopathic Arthritis Sarcoidosis Amyloidosis Pure Red Cell Aplasia Acquired Factor VIII Deficiency Myasthenia Gravis Familial Mediterranean Fever Glomerulonephritides Benign lymphoid hyperplasia Rosai-Dorfman	Infectious Human Herpes Virus 6 Hepatitis B Virus Toxoplasma Mycobacterium Tuberculosis Cytomegalovirus Toxoplasma

Appendices

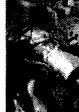
- Eric Oksenhendler presentation on his French iMCD patients and a possible symptom/activity score framework
- Kazu Yoshizaki/Makoto Ide presentation on "Epidemiological research on the MCD therapy in Japan and establishment of patient organization"




2015-2016 Community Update



Dear Castleman Disease Community,





I am a member of the Castleman Disease Community and I would like to thank you for your support and participation in the program. I am a member of the Castleman Disease Community and I would like to thank you for your support and participation in the program. I am a member of the Castleman Disease Community and I would like to thank you for your support and participation in the program.

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OUR SINGULAR MISSION: EXTEND THE LIVES OF CASTLEMAN'S PATIENTS

Castleman disease affects a group of million people. We work to extend the lives of our patients by providing them with the latest research and information. We work to extend the lives of our patients by providing them with the latest research and information. We work to extend the lives of our patients by providing them with the latest research and information.

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OUR SINGULAR MISSION: EXTEND THE LIVES OF CASTLEMAN'S PATIENTS



In 2014, Dr. Pignatelli and his team published a study in the journal *Journal of Clinical Investigation* showing that Castleman disease is a form of lymphoma. This discovery is a major breakthrough in the understanding of the disease and its treatment.

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What is Castleman Disease?

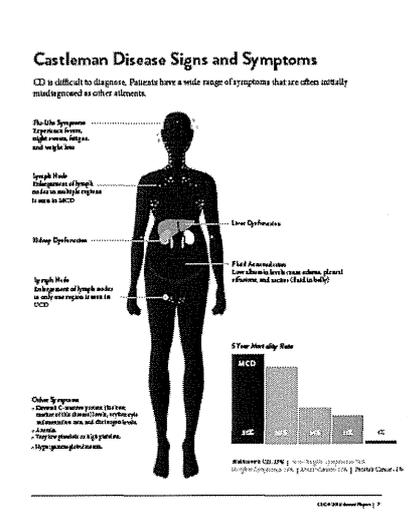
Many patients and doctors have questions about CD. We are here to help them what is known about CD and to push forward more research to find answers for the questions we still have.

What is Castleman Disease?

Castleman disease is a rare, chronic condition that affects the lymphatic system. It is characterized by the growth of abnormal lymphoid tissue, which can lead to a variety of symptoms, including enlarged lymph nodes, fatigue, and weight loss. The disease is named after Dr. Gordon Castle, who first described it in 1926.

Castleman Disease Signs and Symptoms

CD is difficult to diagnose. Patients have a wide range of symptoms that is often initially misdiagnosed as other ailments.



Castleman Disease Signs and Symptoms

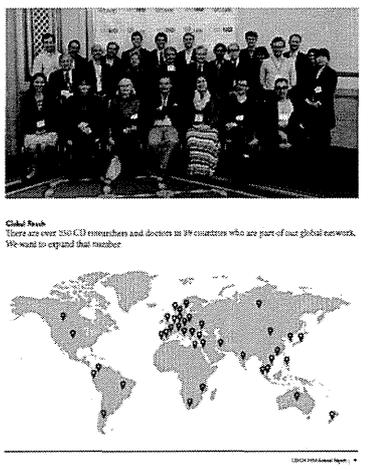
CD is difficult to diagnose. Patients have a wide range of symptoms that is often initially misdiagnosed as other ailments. The symptoms of CD can vary widely, but common signs include enlarged lymph nodes, fatigue, weight loss, and fever. Other symptoms include night sweats, hypertension, headaches, anemia, and bone pain.

About Castleman Disease

Sign of Case	10%	5%	1%
Enlarged Lymph Nodes	Enlarged lymph nodes in the neck, armpits, or groin	Enlarged lymph nodes in the neck, armpits, or groin	Enlarged lymph nodes in the neck, armpits, or groin
Common Age of Onset	Mostly between 40 and 60 years old	Mostly between 40 and 60 years old	Mostly between 40 and 60 years old
Gender	More common in males	More common in males	More common in males
Symptoms	Enlarged lymph nodes, fatigue, weight loss, fever, night sweats, hypertension, headaches, anemia, bone pain	Enlarged lymph nodes, fatigue, weight loss, fever, night sweats, hypertension, headaches, anemia, bone pain	Enlarged lymph nodes, fatigue, weight loss, fever, night sweats, hypertension, headaches, anemia, bone pain
Cause	The exact cause is unknown	The exact cause is unknown	The exact cause is unknown
Treatment	Mostly treated with surgery	Mostly treated with surgery	Mostly treated with surgery
Chance of Relapse	Low	Low	Low
Cure	Not yet known	Not yet known	Not yet known
By our Survival Plan	Survival rate is high	Survival rate is high	Survival rate is high

Global Reach

There are over 250 CD researchers and doctors in 39 countries who are part of our global network. We want to expand that number.



Global Reach

There are over 250 CD researchers and doctors in 39 countries who are part of our global network. We want to expand that number. The map shows the global reach of the network, with markers indicating the locations of researchers and doctors in 39 countries.

The CDCN's Patient-Centered Programs

RESEARCH

- Encouraging the International Research Agenda (IRA) by funding and supporting research findings
- Establishing a global, multi-government regulatory/intellectual property study and research on CJD, including international consensus diagnostic criteria

PHYSICIAN, RESEARCHER, & INDUSTRY ENGAGEMENT

- Facilitating connections between physician and researchers to drive research forward
- Supporting pharmaceutical companies to support CJD patients and research

PATIENT ENGAGEMENT

- Connecting and supporting in-home patients and loved ones through in-person events and online forums
- Encouraging patients to support physicians around the globe

AWARENESS & PERSONALISING

- Hosting events and campaigns to raise funds and awareness for CJD patients and caregivers
- Supporting Caregivers in their efforts to raise funds and awareness

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We're Working to Put Ourselves Out of Business

In the past few years, the CDCN has worked to put itself out of business by funding high-impact research studies and programs that will lead to a cure for CJD. We are working to put our research out of business, so that we can focus on supporting patients and loved ones, and helping our caregivers to access the care they need for their disease.

Not everyone has the time or resources to do this. We need your help.

Blazing a Path to a Cure

There are many government agencies that fund research on CJD. To be successful, we need to work with them to ensure that our research is funded. We need your help to ensure that our research is funded.

Patient Registry

The CDCN is working to create a patient registry to help us understand the disease better. We need your help to ensure that our research is funded.

Research Strategy

The CDCN is working to create a research strategy to help us understand the disease better. We need your help to ensure that our research is funded.



2 years of full-time, full-time Caregiver Work, has been leading CDCN since June 1. Please do not miss this opportunity!

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Your Support Moves the Needle

Now that the CDCN has connected the research community and created a blueprint for solving the disease, we know exactly what we need to fund. With your support, we can make major advances to solve this disease.

Operational Plan for Patient & Caregiver Support

Operational Plan for Patient & Caregiver Support

Operational Plan for Research

Operational Plan for Research



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Our Top Funding Priorities



Fund needed for research	Description	Cost
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$20,000
International Inflammatory Pathways Study	International Inflammatory Pathways Study	\$20,000
Pathogen Discovery Project	Pathogen Discovery Project	\$177,000
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$300,000
FUNDING GOAL		\$738,000

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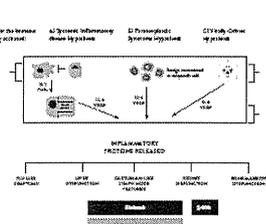
2015 Planned Budget

Category	Item	Cost
Background Studies	International Case Studies	\$40,000
	Global Pathology Program	\$40,000
	Global Pathology Program	\$40,000
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
Pathogen Discovery Project	Pathogen Discovery Project	\$177,000
	Pathogen Discovery Project	\$177,000
	Pathogen Discovery Project	\$177,000
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
Five Seven Program Study	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
	Five Seven Program Study	\$40,000
FUNDING GOAL		\$738,000

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Existing and Planned Studies

The CDCN worked with experts from around the world to develop an International Research Agenda (IRA) that prioritized high-impact research projects. We have provided the context needed for how we think the disease works and the system becomes activated. Inflammatory proteins or 'cytokines' are released, and trigger a cascade of events that lead to the disease we are conducting (green) or plan to conduct (blue) to untangle how the disease works.



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CDCN Leadership

Board of Directors

Executive Director

Board of Directors

Executive Director

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Caregiver Disease Collaborative Network
Caregiver Awareness & Research Effort
P.O. Box 346
Rice Station, CA 95447

Phone: 916-304-0676
Facebook: facebook.com/cdcn
Twitter: @CDCN_Care

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患者会設立総会資料

平成 27 年度 第一回 キャッスルマン病患者会 設立総会・医療講演会

日 時：平成 27 年 9 月 27 日（日）午前 11 時より

場 所：大阪大学銀杏会館 3F 会議室 D

（〒565-0871 大阪府吹田市山田丘 2-2）



内容

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■ 「キャッスルマン病患者会」 設立総会プログラム

- 10 : 45 受付・開場
- 11 : 00 患者会総会
1. 開会の辞
 2. 代表挨拶
 3. ご来賓紹介
 4. ご来賓祝辞
 - ・一般社団法人 日本難病・疾病団体協議会 代表理事
森 幸子 様
 - ・公明党 難病対策推進本部 本部長 衆議院議員
江田 康幸 様
 - ・「稀少難病の会みえ」会長
上田 誠 様
 5. 議長選任
 6. 議事
 7. 役員紹介
 8. 副代表挨拶
 9. 閉会の辞
- 12 : 00 昼食
- 13 : 00 医療講演 1 吉崎 和幸 先生 「キャッスルマン病とは」
大阪大学名誉教授 / 医療法人 徳洲会病院 顧問
- 13 : 30 医療講演 2 川端 浩 先生 「治療の現状」
京都大学大学院医学研究科 血液・腫瘍内科学 講師
- 14 : 00 勉強会 永松 勝利 氏 「指定難病について」
再発性多発軟骨炎 (RP)患者会 代表
- 15 : 00 交流会
- 16 : 00 閉会

■会の名称・キャラクター

▶ 名称：キャッスルマン病患者会

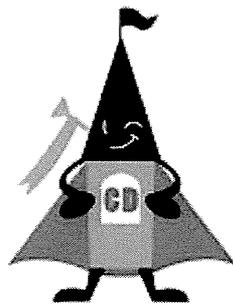
患者会の正式発足にあたり、皆様に事前アンケートを頂いた結果、一番多くのご支持がありました。理由は、

- 1) 分かりやすい方が良い
- 2) 病名を社会に認知してもらいたい

との声で「キャッスルマン病患者会」に決定致しました。

▶ キャラクター

キャッスルマン病のキャッスルマンとは、この病気を発見したキャッスルマン博士の名がつけられたものですが、このキャッスルを『城』と捉え、『シンプルだけれど、何気に強い。武器のファンファーレ用ラップを背負って、退治した抗体は内部に閉じ込めてしまおう！』というコンセプトで、同患者の山村様が作成して下さいました。胸の『CD』とは Castleman's Disease の頭文字をとったものです。



■キャッスルマン病患者会の目的

私たちは、以下の項目の実現を目指して活動を行っていきます。

1. 患者及びその家族との情報交換と正しい知識の習得
2. キャッスルマン病の指定難病の認定
3. 本疾患に対する社会的認知度の向上

■顧問紹介

吉崎 和幸 先生	大阪大学産業科学研究所 医薬品化学研究分野 特任教授
川端 浩 先生	京都大学大学院医学研究科 血液・腫瘍内科学 講師
川上 純 先生	長崎大学 歯薬学総合研究科 展開医療科学講座（第一内科）教授
矢野 真吾 先生	東京慈恵会医科大学 腫瘍血液内科 講師
井出 眞 先生	日本赤十字社 高松赤十字病院 血液内科 第二血液内科部長
水谷 実 先生	三重厚生連 松坂中央総合病院 血液内科 部長
藤原 寛 先生	在日本南プレスビテリアンミッション 淀川キリスト教病院 副院長（呼吸器内科）