

## Vascular Street Journal

## 第87回日本循環器学会学術集会

New Challenge with Next Generation



第87回日本循環器学会学術集会が 2023年3月10日(金)~12日(日)、福岡市にて、テーマ「New Challenge with Next Generation」として、九州大学大学院医学研究院 循環器内科学教授筒井裕之会長の下、開催されました。COVID-19感染症の流行により、2020年、2021年、2022年の3回は、完全オンライン開催やオンラインが中心の開催でしたが、今回は現地開催が中心で多くの医療関係者が参加した盛大な活気あふれる学術集会でした。特に、最新の検査・治療に関する多くの演題が発表されていましたが、福岡大学医学部心臓・血管内科学関連(メディカルスタッフの方々)からも30の演題を報告しました。そのいくつかの発表をここではご紹介します。

福岡大学医学部 心臟・血管内科学 三浦 伸一郎

## 冠動脈形成術後患者では、血中 LDL コレステロール / ApoB が低値であると主要心血管イベントが増加

The LDL-C/ApoB Ratio and Cardiovascular Out-comes in Japanese Patients after Percutaneous Coronary Intervention: From the FU-Registry

Yuto Kawahira, Takashi Kuwano, Masashi Mikagi, Takenori Aoki, Takashi Maruo, Yuta Matsuoka, Yosuke Takamiya, Amane Ike, Makoto Sugihara, Shinichiro Miura

Background: Smaller low-density lipoprotein (LDL) particle size is a known cardiovascular risk factor independent of LDL-cholesterol concentration. It is validated the ratio of LDL cholesterol to Apolipoprotein B (LDL-C/ApoB) represents an index of LDL particle size. Purpose: To determine the predictive value of LDL-C/ApoB ratio as a risk marker in patients with percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Method: Among 1301 patients undergoing

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PCI between 2015 and 2019 in a single center (FU-registry), consecutive 785 patients with LDL-C and ApoB levels measured were enrolled. Patients were categorized as low LDL-C/ApoB or high LDL-C/ApoB. The primary outcome was major adverse cardiac events (MACE), including death, myocardial infarction, or target vessel revascularization. Results: Duaring 4.6 years follow-up, a total of 179 MACE were recorded. Cumulative MACE-free survival was significantly worse for the group with low LDL-C/ApoB than high LDL-C/ApoB (log-rank test, p = 0.001). After adjustment in Cox regressions, the low LDL-C/ApoB significantly associated with MACE (adjusted hazard ratio: 1.5 [1.1-2.1]). Conclusion: The LDL-C/ApoB ratio is independently predictive of MACE in patients undergoing PCI.



低比重リポ蛋白(LDL)粒子径の小ささは、LDL-コレステロール濃度とは無関係に心血管疾患の危険因子であることが知られており、LDLコレステロールとアポリポ蛋白 B の比(LDL-C/ApoB)が LDL 粒子径の指標となることが検証されております。PCI 後の患者を対象に LDL-C/ApoB 比と心血管イベントの関連についてご報告させていただきました。今回の学術集会は私にとって初めての Oral English 形式の発表であり、今まで感じたことのない緊張感がありました。決して満足がいく結果ではありませんでしたが、この経験を今後の臨床研究や学術集会に生かしていきます。この度は桑野孝志先生を初め、多くのご指導いただきました先生方にこの場をかりて御礼申し上げます。

### 冠動脈疾患や末梢動脈疾患を有する患者は、冠動脈 CT検査時の左室心筋重量係数が高値



Association between the Presence of CAD or PAD and LVMI in Patients Who Have Undergone Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography (FU-CCTA Registry) 立花哲郎、志賀悠平、田代浩平、川平悠人、東沙羅、加藤悠太、桑野孝志、杉原充、三浦伸一郎

Objectives: Left ventricular mass(LVM) is a good marker of future cardiovascular risk. We determined the association between the LVM measured by coronary computed tomography angiography(CCTA) and the presence of coronary artery disease(CAD) or peripheral artery disease(PAD) in patients who have undergone CCTA for screening of

coronary artery disease(CAD). Methods: We enrolled 1307 consecutive patients (66  $\pm$  12 years, males:49%) who underwent CCTA for screening of CAD at Fukuoka University Hospital (FU-CCTA registry) and either were clinically suspected of having CAD or had at least one cardiovascular risk factor. Using CCTA \_50% coronary stenosis was diagnosed as CAD. Patients with ankle brachial pressure index<0.9 or who had already diagnosed with PAD were considered to have PAD. LVM index(LVMI), LV ejection fraction, end-diastolic

volume and end-systolic volume were measured. The patients were divided into CAD(-) and CAD(+) or PAD(-) and PAD(+) groups. Results: The presence of CAD and PAD in all patients were 50% and 4.8%, respectively. Age, %males, %hypertension(HTN), %dyslipidemia(DL), %diabetes mellitus(DM), %smoking and %chronic kidney disease in CAD(+) group were significantly higher than those in the CAD(-) group. Age, %males, %DM and %smoking in PAD(+) group were significantly higher than those in the PAD(-) group. The presence of CAD was independently associated with LVMI [odd ratio(OR):1.013, 95% confidence interval(CI):1.006-1.020, p=0.0004) in addition to age, males, HTN, DL, DM and smoking. Moreover, the presence of PAD was independently associated with LVMI (OR:1.012, 95%CI:1.002-1.022, p=0.016) in addition to age, DM and smoking. Conclusion: LVMI determined by CCTA may be a useful imaging biomarker for predicting atherosclerotic cardiovascular diseases including CAD and PAD.

	Odds ratio	95% CI	P-value
Age	1.06	1.05-1.08	< 0.01
Male	1.95	1.45-2.62	< 0.01
Body mass index	0.98	0.94-1.01	0.186
Hypertension	1.63	1.24-2.15	< 0.01
Dyslipidemia	1.68	1.28-2.21	< 0.01
Diabetes mellitus	1.57	1.18-2.09	< 0.01
Family history of CAD	1.10	0.82-1.49	0.511
Smoking	1.34	1.00-1.79	0.049
Chronic kidney disease	0.89	0.67-1.19	0.442
LVMI	1.01	1.01-1.02	< 0.01

第87日本循環器学会総会で、冠動脈 CT における左室心筋重量係数 (LVMI) と冠動脈疾患 (CAD) や末梢動脈疾患 (PAD) との関連性に関する発表を行いました。研究内容としては冠動脈疾患が疑われ冠動脈 CT を施行された患者を対象として、冠動脈 CT を用いて左室心筋重量係数、左室収縮能、左室拡張末期容量、左室収縮末期容量などを計測し、CAD 群、PAD 群で比較しています。結果として LVMI は今回の検討では CAD 群で有意な上昇を認めた一方で、PAD 群では有意差

は認めませんでした。多重ロジスティック回帰分析を行うと PAD 群、CAD 群の双方で LVMI と相関関係を認めました。しかし、PAD 群と CAD 群に重複が多く、PAD のみを有する患者が少なかったため解析が困難な面もあり今後の課題と考えます。



# 急性冠症候群患者において、血清 Lp(a) の高値であると Lipid-rich な冠動脈プラークが増加

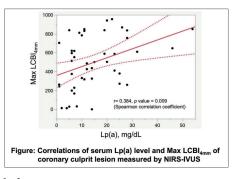


Increased Lp(a) is a risk marker for the presence of a lipid-rich plaques in patients with ACS. Elevated Lipoprotein(a) Level is Associated with Increased Plaque Lipid Content of a Culprit Lesion in Patients with Acute Coronary Syndrome

御鍵昌史、桑野孝志、青木壮則、丸尾宇史、川平悠人、松岡優太、杉原充、三浦伸一郎 Background: Elevated lipoprotein(a) [Lp(a)] is known as risk marker for coronary artery disease. The extent of lipid plaque identified by near-infrared spectroscopy-intravascular ultrasound (NIRS-IVUS) predicts plaque vulnerability in patients undergoing percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI). Purpose: To evaluate the relationship between Lp(a) levels and lipid content in patients with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). Method: This study included consecutive ACS patients who underwent PCI with NIRS-IVUS and had serum Lp(a) measured at admission. The extent of lipid plaque in the culprit coronary lesion was assessed by NIRS-IVUS, defined as the 4mm long segment with the maximum lipid-core burden index (MaxLCBI4mm). Results: A total of 55 patients were analyzed. The MaxLCBI4mm at a culprit lesion before PCI was positively correlated with Lp(a) level (r = 0.384, p = 0.009).

Multivariable linear regression adjusted by conventional coronary risk factors, including LDL-cholesterol and HDL-cholesterol level demonstrated that the Lp(a) was the independent predictor of the MaxL-CBI4mm. Coclusion: Increased Lp(a) is a risk marker for the presence of a lipid-rich plaques in patients with ACS.

今回は、急性冠症候群患者におけるリポ蛋白 (a) 値の上昇と、責任病変のプラーク脂質量の増加との関連性を報告させていただきました。カテーテル治療時に使用する NIRS IVUS では、ケモグラムと呼ばれる展開図に脂質プラークの分布が表示され、脂質を判定量的に評価することができます。そのデータを利用し、リポ蛋白 (a) を含めた各種脂質パラメータに対して解析を行いました。臨床のカテーテルにおいて視覚的にもインパクトのあるデータを利用できたことが良い経験となりました。また、現地開催が中心となった名誉ある学術集会において発表できたことは大変光栄であり、支えて下さった先生方・医療スタッフの皆様に感謝申し上げます。



LDLアフェレーシスを実施した包括的高度慢性下肢虚 血患者において透析は創傷再発のリスク因子



Analysis of 3 CLTI Patients with Wound Recurrence in the Chronic Phase after LDL-apheresis Treatment

Takafumi Fujita, Kaori Mine, Makoto Sugihara, Shinichiro Miura

From February 2021, LDL-apheresis therapy had been reimbursed for CLTI patients in Japan. Patients with wounds that do not improve after revascularization or with lesions that are inoperable or inadaptable to revascularization are eligible. While some patients have experienced wound healing and improvement, others have experienced wound recurrence after LDL-apheresis treatment. Factors involved in wound recurrence would be explored. Method and Results: In July 2021, LDL-apheresis was started in our hospital, and we provided this treatment to 8cases (8Limbs) until August 2022. 6cases were dialysis patients and 2cases were non-dialysis patients. The age was 70.8 (  $\pm$  7.7), clinical frailty score was 4.8(  $\pm$  2.0), and WIfi stage was low (n=2), moderate (n=4), high (n=3), very high (n=0). Of the 8cases, 6cases were able to continue treatment more than once, and the reasons for discontinuation

of LDL-apheresis treatment were wound improvement and/or wound healing (n=6), hypotension (n=1), and other (n=1). The all 6 patients had an increase in SPP levels during the hospitalization period. The follow-up period was 119 (0-275) days, during which time 3cases had wound recurrences. Between the wound recurrence(+) group and the recurrence (-) group, dialysis patients (100% vs. 71.4%), history of below-knee treatment (100% vs. 28.5%),and poor run off of the below-knee (100% vs. 42.8%) were significantly different. Conclusion: Dialysis patients and patients with history of treatment for below-knee lesions may have a poor prognosis for the wound process, even with LDL-apheresis treatment.



第87回日本循環器学会総会に参加させていただき、発表を行いました。包括的高度慢性下肢虚血に対して、創傷処置、血行再建術が基盤の治療です。しかし、既存の治療でも創傷治癒が得られず、再発を繰り返す症例、救肢ができない症例が多々経験されます。そのような症例に対してLDL-Apheresis治療(レオカーナ)が保険適応となりました。この治療の効果が得られる症例やそうでない症例、治療効果の持続期間、適切な治療回数など、まだ不明な点が多いのが現状です。今後も上記の因子を探索しながら、一人でも多くの救肢を行うことができればと思います。皆様、今後もご指導、ご鞭撻のほど、どうぞよろしくお願いいたします。

## 左房体積係数が80 ml/m2以上であると心房性機能 性僧帽弁逆流症と関連



Research of Risk Factors for Atrial Functional Mitral Regurgitation 今泉朝樹、三戸隆裕、松崎将樹、有永豊識、江石清行、三浦伸一郎

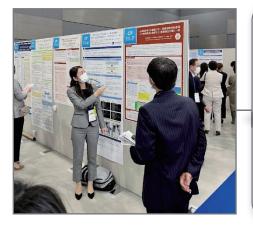
Objective: Recently, the concept of atrial functional mitral regurgitation(afMR) has attracted attention. However, there are many unknowns about the background of the pa tients. Method: In this study, we examined the characteristics and risk factors of afMR in our hospital. We enrolled 52 patients who were hospitalized with heart failure from July 2021 to July 2022. Patients with ejection fraction(EF) <50% and left atrial volume index(LAVi) \_34 ml / m2 were excluded. Result: The afMR group had 10 patients and the non-afMR group had 42 patients. Atrial fibrillation(AF) was more prevalent in the afMR group(90% vs 61.9%, p=0.137) and the duration of AF tended to be longer in the afMR group. In the afMR group, significantly more than right atrial dilatation (100% vs 50%, p=0.0034), moderate tricuspid

regurgitation (100% vs 26%, p=0.00002) was observed. The afMR group was more tended common in females (80% vs 50%, p=0.155), and the BMI was low (21 kg/m2 vs 23 kg/m2, p=.053). In the afMR group, the QRS width tends to be wide (94.5sec vs 87.0 msec, p-value=0.382), suggesting that it may be more likely to cause conduction delay. The cut off value of LAVi, which predicts afMR, was 80 ml/m2 (sensitivity 0.81, specificity 0.60, AUC 0.715). Conclusion: Females with low BMI and long duration of AF are more likely to have atrial dilatation and mitral annulus dilatation. As a result, it is suggested that functional atrial MR may occur. In addition, the LAVi cutoff value for predicting afMR in this study was 80 ml/m2 or more.

第87回日本循環器学会学術集会で発表の場を頂き、心房性機能性僧帽弁閉鎖不全症の患者背景やリスク因子の検討に関して報告してきました。近年、心房性機能性僧帽弁閉鎖不全症という概念が注目されていますが、不明な点も多いとされています。今回の我々の検討では、HFpEFの中でも、より高齢女性で左房体積係数80 ml/m2以上がリスク因子として考えられました。今後、3D 経食道心エコー検査などを用いて、形態変化などの検討も行っていきたいと思います。今回の発表にあたり、ご指導頂いた白十字病院循環器内科部長三戸隆裕先生にこの場をお借りし感謝申し上げます。

## その他の発表演題





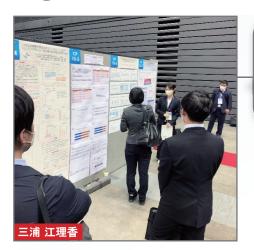
心疾患を有する陰萎に対し、柴胡加竜骨牡蠣湯と八味地黄丸の併用により患者満足を得た一例・

大津友紀、志賀悠平、神村英利、三浦伸一郎

多職種心不全カンファレンスでの情報共有が副作用 の早期発見に繋がった一例.

大津友紀、志賀悠平、川平悠人、藤金治雄、合谷裕子、川井美早紀 2、武田由香、 満田寛子、有村忠聴、神村英利、三浦伸一郎



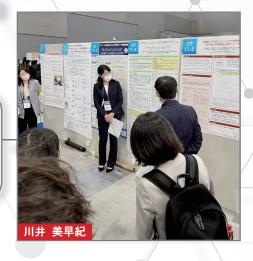


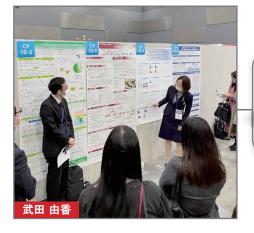
冠動脈 CT 検査時における生活習慣病の有無と薬剤使用の動向:薬剤師の役割.

三浦江理香、田代浩平、志賀悠平、川平悠人、大津友紀、神村英利、三浦伸一郎

#### 心不全チームにおいて公認心理師ができること・

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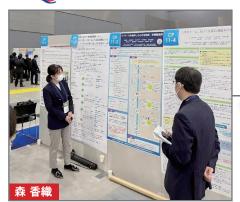
#### 患者の思いを途切れさせない ACP 支援.

堀内ゆうき、合谷裕子、志賀悠平、大津友紀、武田由香、川井美早紀、満田寛子、有村忠聴、三浦伸一郎

#### 当院における低用量エドキサバンに関する適正使用の実態調査.

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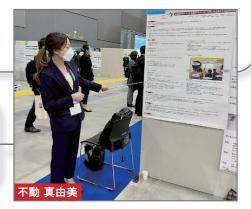


#### ICT ツールを使用した心不全地域・多職種連携.

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### 多職種協働により自宅退院を実現できた包括的高度慢 性下肢虚血の1例.

不動真由美、合谷裕子、藤田崇史、志賀悠平、杉原充、藤見幹太、三浦伸一郎

Continuous Cardiac Rehabilitation Improves the Physical Capacity in Elderly Cardiovascular Disease Patients. Ken Kitajima、Kanta Fujimi、Shinichiro Miura

How to provide multidisciplinary approach to prevent CLTI recurrence. Kaori Mine, Makoto Sugihara, Takafumi Fujita, Takashi Kuwano, Shinichiro Miura

The Association between B-type Natriuretic Peptide and Mitral Annulus Calcification in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation: from the FU-CCTA registry.

Yuta Kato, Yuhei Shiga, Kohei Tashiro, Takashi Kuwano, Makoto Sugihara, Shinichiro Miura

Impact of Mitral Annulus Calcification on Major Adverse Cardiovascular Events in Patients with High Cardiovascular Risks. Yuta Kato、Yuhei Shiga、Kohei Tashiro、Takashi Kuwano、Makoto Sugihara、Shinichiro Miura

Impact of Heart Valve Calcification on Cardiovascular Events in Patients Who Have Undergone Coronary Computed Tomography Angiography: from FU-CCTA registry.

加藤悠太、志賀悠平、田代浩平、桑野孝志、杉原充、三浦伸一郎

The Association with BMI and In-hospital Cardiac Arrest in JROAD-DPC Databas. 未松保憲、平田哲夫、丸尾宇史、三浦伸一郎

End-of-life care at home and advanced care planning in patients with end-stage heart failure.

二見真紀人、末松竜太、上田隆士、長田芳久、則松賢次、井上寛子、河野靖、志賀悠平、森井誠士、西川宏明、村岡聡一、三浦伸一郎

A case of chronic limbthreatening ischemia that was successfully treated with multimodal and cross-sectional medicine and discharged with independent walking.

三根かおり、杉原充、藤田崇史、有村忠聴、桑野孝志、三浦伸一郎

An Acute Effect for HDL Function During Aerobic Exercise in Patients with Heart Failure. Ken Kitajima, Kanta Fujimi, Shinichiro Miura

The Role of Echocardiography in the Assessment of Congenital Malformations of the Mitral Valve. 御鍵昌史、加藤悠太、桑野孝志、杉原充、和田秀一、住瑞木、江石清行、三浦伸一郎

Acute Hemodynamic Effect of Restoration to Sinus Rhythm in Patients with Atrial Fibrillation. 小牧智、毛利紀之、田代浩平、出石礼仁、小柳尚子、三浦伸一郎、小川正浩

Current Status of Frequency in Achilles Tendon Xanthoma Evaluation using X-ray Radiography in Patients with hyper-LDL Cholesterolemia.

Kohei Takata、Reika Takata、Midori Miyazaki、Naoko Koyanagi、Satoshi Imaizumi、Akira Matsunaga、Masahiro Ogawa、Shinichiro Miura

Triglyceride Levels Predict Coronary Plaque Stability in Patients Achieving LDL-C<70 mg/dL with a Statin. 青木壮則、桑野孝志、御鍵昌史、丸尾宇史、川平悠人、松岡優太、加藤悠太、杉原充、三浦伸一郎