学位論文審査結果の要旨

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(学位論文審査結果の要旨)

Brain magnetic resonance imaging and cognitive alterations after ablation in patients with atrial fibrillation

【主論文審査結果の要旨】

著者らは論文において下記の内容を述べている。

Catheter ablation is an important non-pharmacological intervention for atrial fibrillation (AF), but its effect on the incidence of asymptomatic cerebral emboli and long-term effects on cognitive function remain unknown. We prospectively enrolled 101 patients who underwent AF ablation. Brain magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) (72 patients) and neuropsychological assessments (66 patients) were performed 1-3 days (baseline) and 6 months after ablation. Immediately after ablation, diffusion-weighted MRI and 3-dimensional double inversion recovery (3D-DIR) detected embolic microinfarctions in 63 patients (87.5%) and 62 patients (86.1%), respectively. After 6 months, DIR lesions disappeared in 41 patients. Microbleeds (MBs) increased by 17%, and 65% of the de novo MBs were exactly at the same location as the microinfarctions. Average Mini-Mental State Examination scores improved from 27.9 ± 2.4 to 28.5 ± 1.7 (p = 0.037), and detailed neuropsychological assessment scores showed improvement in memory, constructional, and frontal lobe functions. Ejection fraction, left atrial volume index and brain natriuretic peptide level improved from baseline to 3-6 months after ablation. Despite incidental microemboli, cognitive function was preserved 6 months after ablation.

心房細動アブレーションが心機能の改善を介して認知機能改善に寄与する可能性 を前向きに研究した論文であり、学術上極めて有益であり、学位論文として価値ある ものと認めた。

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