

学 位 論 文 の 要 旨

三 重 大 学

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<p>主論文の題名</p> <p>Risk factors for cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury: A pilot study on the usefulness of genetic variants for predicting nephrotoxicity in clinical practice</p> <p>主論文の要旨</p> <p>Several studies have reported risk factors for predicting cisplatin-induced acute kidney injury (AKI). Recently, some studies have focused on the associations between genetic alterations in the genes coding for renal drug transporters and the nephrotoxicity of cisplatin. The occurrence of cisplatin-induced AKI and its associations with baseline characteristics, conventional biomarkers and single-nucleotide variants (SNV) were assessed. AKI was defined as an increase in the serum creatinine level of >0.3 mg/dl or to 1.5-2 times the baseline level. Genotyping was conducted using the DMET™ platform. A total of 28 patients were enrolled. AKI occurred in 8 of the 28 enrolled patients. Univariate analyses demonstrated that the urinary 82-microglobulin level and body surface area were significantly higher in the AKI group ($P<0.05$). As regards the associations between AKI and SNV, none of the examined SNV were found to be associated with cisplatin-induced AKI. The findings of the present study suggested that certain clinical factors were associated with the onset of AKI, but no associations were identified with genetic factors. Although this was a small pilot study, the findings indicated that genetic factors may not be of value for predicting AKI in clinical practice.</p>			