

学位論文審査結果の要旨

所 属	甲 三重大学大学院医学系研究科 生命医科学専攻 臨床医学系講座 産科婦人科学分野	氏 名	萩元 美季
審 査 委 員	主 査 問山 裕二 副 査 今中 恭子 副 査 賀来 隆治		
<p>(学位論文審査結果の要旨)</p> <p>Nationwide survey (Japan) on spontaneous hemoperitoneum in pregnancy</p> <p>【主論文審査結果の要旨】</p> <p>著者らは論文において下記の内容を述べている。</p> <p>Aim: The purpose of this study was to evaluate the current state and clinical characteristics of spontaneous hemoperitoneum in pregnancy (SHiP) in Japan by performing a comprehensive survey.</p> <p>Methods: We reviewed data on pregnant women who developed SHiP during 2013–2017 (for 5 years), and were admitted to any of the perinatal centers in Japan. The survey assessed maternal background and maternal and neonatal prognosis. We divided the cases into two groups, favorable and poor prognosis groups, and made comparisons between the two groups.</p> <p>Results: Of the 407 facilities in Japan, 267 (66%) facilities responded to our survey. Overall, 31 cases of SHiP were registered. Maternal death occurred in one case (3%) due to liver bleeding with an unknown cause. Of 23 cases with a SHiP onset during pregnancy, 12 (53%) had been misdiagnosed as placental abruption. The prognosis for the fetuses included miscarriage or stillbirth in three cases (10%) and asphyxia in 12 cases (42%). There was no significant correlation between the amount of intra-abdominal blood loss and neonatal prognosis based on umbilical</p>			

artery pH. Incidences of preterm birth <32 gestational weeks (adjusted odds ratio, 35.75; 95% confidence interval, 3.46–368.82) were higher in the poor prognosis group than that in the favorable group. Endometriosis and artificial reproductive techniques were both associated with 19% of all cases of SHiP.

Conclusions: SHiP was associated with maternal death and poor fetal prognosis. Prematurity and persistent uterine contractions which might be misdiagnosed as placental abruption seem to contribute to poor fetal prognosis.

本論文は、妊娠中の腹腔内出血 (Spontaneous hemoperitoneum in pregnancy; SHiP) について、国際的にみても単一研究として最多の症例数とその詳細を報告し、今後の周産期医療の向上に寄与する論文であり、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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Miki Hagimoto, Hiroaki Tanaka, Yutaka Osuga, Kiyonori Miura, Shigeru Saito, Shoji Sato, Junichi Sugawara and Tomoaki Ikeda