

学位論文の要旨

三 重 大 学

所 属	三重大学大学院医学系研究科 甲 生命医科学専攻 臨床医学系講座 循環器・腎臓内科学分野	氏 名	はこざき みずたに はな 箱 崎 (水 谷) 花 葉
<p>主論文の題名 Prognostic Impact of Peak Aortic Jet Velocity on Patients With Acute Myocardial Infarction</p> <p>主論文の要旨</p> <p>Background: Aortic valve stenosis (AS) leads to increased cardiovascular mortality and morbidity, and recent studies reported that even mild-to-moderate AS was associated with poor prognosis in the general population. This study investigated the prognostic impact of mild or moderate AS, defined as $2.0 \text{ m/s} \leq \text{peak aortic jet velocity (Vmax)} \leq 3.9 \text{ m/s}$ using echocardiography in acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients.</p> <p>Methods and Results: This study enrolled 3,049 AMI patients using data from the Mie ACS registry. Patients were divided into 2 groups according to Vmax: Group 1: $V_{\text{max}} < 2.0 \text{ m/s}$ and/or visually intact aortic valve in which all 3 leaflets are fully and evenly open; Group 2: $2.0 \text{ m/s} \leq V_{\text{max}} \leq 3.9 \text{ m/s}$. There were 2,976 patients in Group 1 and 73 patients in Group 2. The Group 2 patients were older, had a higher percentage of males and had lower body mass index and Killip ≥ 2 than the Group 1 patients. Angiographic data, door-to-balloon time, and mechanical support were not different between the 2 groups. The Group 2 patients demonstrated a significantly higher all-cause mortality rate ($P < 0.01$) and composite of cardiovascular death and heart failure hospitalization ($P < 0.01$), and Kaplan-Meier analysis showed the same tendency in propensity score-matched patients.</p> <p>Conclusions: The present study revealed that mild or moderate AS based on Vmax is associated with poor prognosis following AMI.</p>			