

# 学 位 論 文 の 要 旨

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<p>主論文の題名</p> <p>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 <math>2.0 \text{ m/s} \leq \text{peak aortic jet velocity (Vmax)} \leq 3.9 \text{ m/s}</math> 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: <math>V_{\text{max}} &lt; 2.0 \text{ m/s}</math> and/or visually intact aortic valve in which all 3 leaflets are fully and evenly open; Group 2: <math>2.0 \text{ m/s} \leq V_{\text{max}} \leq 3.9 \text{ m/s}</math>. 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 <math>\geq 2</math> 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 (<math>P &lt; 0.01</math>) and composite of cardiovascular death and heart failure hospitalization (<math>P &lt; 0.01</math>), 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>			