

学位論文の要旨

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<p>主論文の題名</p> <p>Acute-Phase Plasma Pigment Epithelium-Derived Factor Predicting Outcomes after Aneurysmal Subarachnoid Hemorrhage in the Elderly</p> <p>主論文の要旨</p> <p>Background: the opportunities to treat elderly patients with aneurysmal subarachnoid hemorrhage (SAH) are increasing with the aging of the population, but the outcome of elderly SAH patients is very poor. Therefore, predicting the outcome in an acute phase is important in determining the indication of aggressive treatment. Plasma pigment epithelium-derived factor (PEDF) levels could reportedly become a biomarker for the severity of various metabolic diseases. This study aimed to investigate if measurements of plasma PEDF levels in an acute phase is useful to predict outcomes after aneurysmal SAH in the elderly. Methods: in consecutive 56 elderly SAH patients ≥ 75 years, plasma PEDF levels and clinical variables which were collected at 1-3 days after the onset were analyzed as to 3-month outcomes. Results: acute-phase plasma PEDF levels were significantly elevated in patients with ultimately poor outcomes, and the cutoff value of 12.6 $\mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ differentiated 3-month outcomes with high sensitivity (75.6%) and specificity (80.0%). Acute-phase plasma PEDF levels $\geq 12.6 \mu\text{g}/\text{mL}$ was an independent and possibly better predictor of poor outcome than previously reported clinical variables. Conclusions: acute-phase plasma PEDF levels were first revealed as an independent predictor of 3-month outcome in elderly SAH patients.</p>			