The 12th OXIDATIVE STRESS · ANTIOXIDANT SEMINAR

第12回酸化ストレス・抗酸化セミナー

プログラム抄録集

Program & Abstracts



WISMERLL

~ 酸化ストレス評価法、カラテッリ・パネル (d-ROMs・BAP テスト等) の臨床的意義と予知・予防医学への貢献 ~

Clinical Significance of Oxidative Stress Assessment, Carratelli Panel (d-ROMs, BAP tests and other),

and its contribution to Predictive and Preventive Medicine

会期 : 2014年7月27日(日) 12:30 ~ 17:00 (受付11:45~)

July 27st 2014 (Sun) 12:30 \sim 17:00

会場 : 野村コンファレンスプラザ日本橋 (6F 大ホール), 東京

Nomura Conference Plaza 6F, Tokyo JAPAN

主催 : 株式会社ウイスマー/国際酸化ストレス研究機構(日本)

Wismerll Company Limited, Tokyo JAPAN /

International Observatory of Oxidative Stress (Japan)

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第 12 回 酸化ストレス・抗酸化セミナー

~酸化ストレス評価法、カラテッリパネル(d-ROMs・BAPテスト等)の臨床的意義と予知・予防医学への貢献~

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◆ セミナープログラム ◆

11:45 受付開始

12:30 開会 主催者挨拶

ウイスマー研究所 代表 関 泰一

12:40 講演 1 『SUPALIV と Twendee X の強力な抗酸化効果について』

岐阜大学 生命科学総合研究支援センター 抗酸化研究部門 客員教授 犬房 春彦 先生

12:50 講演 2『産婦人科領域における酸化ストレス・抗酸化因子測定の有用性』

愛知医科大学 産婦人科 准教授 篠原 康一 先生

13:05 講演 3『救急医学領域における oxidative stress の biomarker としての活用』

順天堂大学医学部附属浦安病院 救急診療科 先任准教授 井上 貴昭 先生

13:20 特別講演 1 『酸化ストレス評価法・Carratelli Panel を予知・予防医学に正しく活用するガイド ラインとプロトコル』

国際酸化ストレス研究機構(イタリア) 会長 Eugenio Luigi Iorio 先生

13:50 ···· Break ···

14:10 講演 4『肝癌再発ハイリスク患者のスクリーニングにおける d-ROMs テストの有用性』

岐阜大学医学部附属病院第一内科 臨床講師 今井 健二 先生

14:25 講演5『メタボリックシンドロームにおける酸化ストレスと動脈硬化について』

大阪労災病院 糖尿病內科 健康診断部 部長 良本 佳代子 先生

14:40 講演 6 『新しいキサンチンオキシダーゼ阻害薬の酸化ストレスへの影響についての検討』

NTT 西日本 高松診療所 予防医療センタ 所長 福井 敏樹 先生

14:55 特別講演 2 『生活習慣病は酸化ストレス病:酸化ストレス度評価としての d-ROMs テスト、BAP テストは生活習慣病に対する先制医療への架け橋』

三井記念病院 総合健診センター 特任顧問、足利工業大学看護学部 教授 学部長、昭和大学医学部 衛生学 客員教授 山門 實 先生

15:25 ···· Break ··· Break

15:45 講演 7『酸化ストレスと運動パフォーマンス』

三重大学 教育学部保健体育学部 教授 杉田 正明 先生

16:00 講演8『心停止後症候群の予後推測因子としての相対的酸化ストレス度』

山口大学大学院医学系研究科 生体情報検査学 教授 野島 順三 先生

16:15 講演 9『川崎病における酸化ストレス』

京都府立医科大学大学院医学系研究科 小児循環器・腎臓学 教授 濵岡 建城 先生

16:30 特別講演 3 『酸化ストレスと老化:沖縄のケースから』

University of Molise. Department of medicine and health science. Italy. Professor Giovanni Scapagnini 先生

17:00 閉会 閉会の挨拶

Diacron International 社(イタリア) 専務取締役 **Filippo Carratelli**

 $17:30 \sim 19:00$ **懇親会**(於:会場同ビル B1F「タバーン」)

The 12th OXIDATIVE STRESS · ANTIOXIDANT SEMINAR

Clinical Significance of Oxidative Stress Assessment, Carratelli Panel (d-ROMs, BAP tests and other), and its contribution to Predictive and Preventive Medicine

Date : July 27st, 2014 (Sun) 12:30 $\sim 17:00$ Venue : Nomura Conference Plaza 6F, Tokyo, JAPAN Organization : Wismerll Institute, Tokyo JAPAN

♦ Sei	minar Program 🔸
12:30	Opening Speech President / Wismerll Institute Mr. Yasuhiro Seki
12:40	Lecture 1 Strong anti-oxidant effects of SUPALIV and Twendee X.
	Gifu University Life Science Research Center Division of Anti-Oxidant Research Visiting Professor
	Haruhiko Inufusa M.D., M.PhD.
12:50	Lecture2 [Clinical usefulness of oxidative stress assessment in obstetrics and gynecological patients]
	Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Aichi Medical University M.D. Prof. Koichi Shinohara
13:05	Lecture3 [Clinical application of oxidative stress as a biomarker in the Emergency Medicine]
	Department of Emergency and Critical Care Medicine, Juntendo University Urayasu Hospital
	M.D.,PhD., Associate professor Prof. Yoshiaki Inoue
13: 20	Keynote Lecture 1 [Guidelines and protocols for the correct use of Panel Caratelli in predictive
	and preventive medicine
	Presidento of International Observatory of Oxidative Stress, Italy Prof. Eugenio Luigi Iorio MD. PhD.
10:50	n1
13:50	Break
14:10	Lecture 4 [Hepatocellular carcinoma patients with increased oxidative stress levels are prone to
	recurrence after curative treatment: a prospective case series study using the d-ROM test.
	Department of Gastroenterology/Internal Medicine, Gifu University Graduate School of Medicine
	Kenji Imai, M.D. Ph.D.,
14:25	Lecture 5 Oxidative Stress and Atherosclesosis in Metabolic Syndrom
	Osaka Rosai Hospital, Chief of Diabetes Center and Department of medical checkup M.D.
	Prof. Kayoko Ryomoto, M.D.
14:40	Lecture6 Investigation of the effects on oxidative stress of the new xanthine oxidase inhibitor.
	Director Center for preventive medical treatment NTT Takamatsu Hospital Prof. Toshiki Fukui
14: 55	Keynote Lecture2 [Lifestyle-related disease is oxidative stress disease: Oxidative stress assessment,
	Carratelli Panel (d-ROMs/BAP test) is a translation to the preemptive medicine
	as prediction and prevention against lifestyle-related disease.
	Health Screening Center, Mitsui Memorial Hospital MD, PhD, Special Adviser
	Ashikaga Institute of Technology, Department of Nursing Dean
She	owa University School of Medicine, Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine Visiting Professor
	Prof. Yamakado Minoru
15:25	Break
10 · 20	Dreak
15:45	Lecture 7 The relationship of exercise performance and oxidative stress in a variety of environments
	Department of Health and Physical Education Faculty of Education, Mie University Professor, Ph.D
	Prof. Masaaki Sugita
16:00	Lecture8 Constitution Stress index is useful for evaluation of prognosis of the post-cardiac arrest syndrome
	Department of Laboratory Science, Division of Health Sciences,
	Vamaguchi University Graduate School of Medicine

Prof. Junzo Nojima

Professor and Chairman, Department of Pediatric Cardiology and Nephrology, Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine Graduate School of Medical Science

Prof. Kenji Hamaoka, MD., PhD.

16:30 Keynote Lecture3 [Oxidative stress and aging: the Okinawa model.]

University of Molise, Department of medicine and health science. Italy **Prof. Giovanni Scapagnini MD. PhD.**

17:00 Closing Remarks

 $\label{thm:condition} \mbox{Vice president and Chief / Product-development of Diacron International srl}$

Mr. Filippo Carratelli

 $17:30 \sim 19:00$ Gala Evening (Venue: B1F 「TAVERN」)

ご挨拶 第12回 酸化ストレス・抗酸化セミナー開催にあたって



第12回酸化ストレス・抗酸化セミナーにご参集くださいまして、誠に有難うございます。

2003 年 6 月 22 日に第 1 回セミナーを開催以来、本日、第 12 回目のセミナーを多くの先生方のご参加を頂き、開催できますこと大変嬉しく存じます。

時計の文字は12、1年は12ヶ月、十二支では12年を1サイクルとし、単位ではダースやグロス、また1フィートが12インチとなっています。酸化ストレスをテーマとした本会が12回目という一つのサイクルを迎えさせて頂きましたこと、これまでの先生方の温かいご支援ご協力の賜物と心より感謝申し上げます。そして、本日のセミナーを期に、酸化ストレス研究が新たな段階に進んでいくことを期待してやみません。

CARRATELLI Panel と呼称される d-ROMs・BAP・OXY 吸着テストは、今や世界 40 か国の研究・臨床の場で活用され、酸化ストレス総合評価の世界基準となりつつあります。国内では 1000 近い施設で活用され、お隣の韓国では IVD 体外診断薬として認可され、受託検査機関や検診センターでの導入が積極的に進められています。

d-ROMs・BAP・OXY 吸着テストによる、酸化ストレス・抗酸化力測定のメリットは①生活習慣を評価できる、②健康度をモニターできる、③治療効果の有効性を判定できる、④予防医学に貢献できる、の 4 ポイントが主に挙げられます。これらに加えて、「疾患の予知」が出来る可能性が最近の研究論文から示唆されています。

そこで、今回の第12回酸化ストレス・抗酸化セミナーのテーマは「酸化ストレス評価法・カラテッリ・パネル(d-ROMs、BAPテスト等)の臨床的意義と予知・予防医学への貢献」です。

国内からは、抗酸化研究、産婦人科、救急医学、消化器、健康診断、予防医学、スポーツ、生体情報検査、 小児循環器など各分野のエキスパート 9 名の先生方に最新情報をご講演頂きます。

特別講演は、イタリアから Iorio 教授と Scapagnini 教授、そして日本からは山門實先生の 3 名に務めて頂きます。

Iorio 教授には第1回セミナーから連続12回目のご講演を頂きます。Scapagnini 教授は本セミナー初講演ですが、沖縄のケースから酸化ストレスと老化について講演頂きます。本セミナー9回目となります山門先生には「生活習慣病は酸化ストレス病:酸化ストレス度評価としてのd-ROMsテスト、BAPテストは生活習慣病に対する先制医療への架け橋」という演題で特別講演を頂きます。

本セミナーがご参加くださいました先生方の明日からのご研究にお役にたつことを願い、貴重な講演を賜ります講師の先生方、出展企業の皆様に感謝申し上げ、そして Carratelli Panel の普及による先制医療への貢献を決意し、ご挨拶とさせて頂きます。

株式会社ウイスマー 代表取締役 関 泰一

Greeting

For the opening of the 12th Oxidative stress · Antioxidant Seminar

This seminar, which has been held every year since 2003, will be held this year as the 12th session.

Since the number 12 is a base number for the duodecimal system used for our daily lives, including 12 hours, 12 months, and the 12-year cycle of the zodiac, as well as dozen, gross, and 12 inches for a foot, this 12th session of the seminar on oxidative stress represents an anniversary session. From the bottom of my heart, I would like to thank you for support and cooperation. I hope that this seminar will bring us new horizons for oxidative stress studies.

When we compared to 12 years ago, the terms "Reactive oxygen" and "Antioxidant" have commonly been used. Also increasing the number of inquiries such as "please introduce the Institute which can measure oxidative stress and antioxidant level".

As you know, chemical reactions are classified into two types: oxidation and reduction. Oxidation/reduction reactions between atoms/molecules influence cells, organs, and the general body.

The d-ROMs (Total oxidation capacity) / BAP (Total antioxidant capacity) tests, which are called the Carratelli Panel, are utilized in research fields/clinical practice in 40 countries or more in the world, becoming international criteria for oxidative stress assessment. In Japan, these tests are used in approximately 1,000 institutions. In Korea, d-ROMs & BAP tests have been approved as in-vitro diagnostics test kit in this year.

Measurement of oxidative stress/antioxidant capacity using the d-ROMs/BAP tests has the following 4 merits: (1) lifestyle assessment, (2) health monitoring, (3) evaluation of the efficacy of treatment, and (4) preventive medicine. In addition to these, a recent article suggested the disease-predicting capacity of the d-ROMs/BAP tests.

Therefore, the theme of the 12th Oxidative Stress/Antioxidant Seminar is the "Clinical Significance of Oxidative Stress Assessment, Carratelli Panel (d-ROMs, BAP tests and other), and its contribution to Predictive and Preventive Medicine".

Nigh experts of various fields, anti-oxidant, obstetrics/gynecology, emergency medicine, gastroenterology, health checkup systems, preventive medicine, sports, vital information testing will present the latest information .

Key note lectures will be given by Profs. Iorio and Prof. Scapagnini from Italy and Prof. Yamakado from Japan.

Prof. Iorio has been lectured every year since the 1st seminar. Prof. Scapagnini will lecture on oxidative stress and aging based on cases in Okinawa for the first time at this seminar. Prof. Yamakado (9th participation in this seminar) will give a special lecture, entitled: "Lifestyle-related disease is oxidative stress disease:

Oxidative stress assessment, Carratelli Panel (d-ROMs/BAP test) is a translation to the preemptive medicine as prediction and prevention against lifestyle-related disease".

I would like you to participate in this seminar.

Yasuhiro Seki, CEO WISMERLL Co., Ltd.

特別講演 Keynote Lecture

Keynote Lecture 1

Curriculum vitae of Eugenio Luigi Iorio, MD, PhD.



PERSONAL DATA

Surname/Family name Iorio

First and middle names Eugenio Luigi

Academic titles Medical Doctor (MD), Doctorate in Biochemical Sciences (PhD),

(post)-graduated in Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry (Specialist); Presidente of the Università Popolare "Medicina degli Stili di Vita – Lifestyle Medicine". Genova, Italy; Teacher at University Master "Clinical nutrition and metabolism", University of Rome "La Sapienza"; Teacher at University Master "Advances technologies in oral hygiene sciences", University of Rome "La Sapienza"; Teacher at University Master "Environment and cancer", University

"Sannio", Benevento, Italy.

Date/place of birth June 21th, 1958, Foggia, Italy.

Citizenship Italian

Language(s) spoken Italian, English, French, Spanish.

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Via degli Scialoja, 18. I-00196 Roma, Italy.

•International Observatory of Oxidative Stress. Neuroscience Section. Corso

Aldo Gastaldi, 31- I-16131 Genova, Italy.

•Diacron International s.r.l. Via Zircone, 8. I-56100 Grosseto, Italy.

•Wismerll Institute, 3-3-12 Hongo, Bunkyo-ku Tokyo, 33, ₹1130033, Japan.

EDUCATION

High School Lyceum "Francesco De Sanctis" (Italian word "Lyceum" is "Liceo Classico",

that is a high school focusing on Humanities, including old Greek an Latin, Philosophy, and Physical Sciences); the diploma was achieved with the

highest score (60/60) (Salerno, 5 years, 1977).

University

Graduated in Medicine and Surgery (6 years). University of Medicine and Surgery "Federico II", Naples (Italy). The degree of doctor in Medicine and Surgery was achieved with the maximum score (110/110 cum laude) after discussing a thesis on Neurochemistry (*Biochemistry of polyamines and their role in Nervous System*) that was recognised to be worthy of publication (Naples, 1987).

Post-graduate education

Doctorate in Biochemical Sciences (4 years). University of Mathematic, Physical and Natural Sciences "Federico II", Naples (Italy). The degree of PhD was achieved after discussing an experimental thesis on cell biology (*Activation of Platelet Activating Factor biosynthesis by lipopolysaccharides and bacterial porins*) (Rome, 1993).

Specialisation in Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry (4 years). Second University of Medicine and Surgery, Naples (Italy). The degree of specialist was achieved with the maximum score (50/50 cum laude) after discussing a thesis on Clinical Biochemistry (*The quality external control in the laboratory of chemical-clinical analyses*) (Naples, 1998).

CLINICAL TRAINING AND PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCES

2014 - 1988

Medical doctor in Italian Private and Public Medical Centres.

2014 - 1998

Medical doctor, specialist in Clinical Chemistry and Biochemistry, in Italian Private Medical Centres.

2014 - 2007

President of International Observatory of Oxidative Stress.

Information, Education, Research, Monitoring, and Clinical Practice.

- •Via Paolo Grisignano 21, I-84127, Salerno, Italy.
- •Via degli Scialoja, 18. I-00196 Roma, Italy.

2014 - 2000

Scientific Director of Diacron International s. r. l (leader company in oxidative stress laboratory diagnosis). Assignement: research and development of laboratory tests for oxidative stress measurement in clinical practice. Grosseto, Italy.

2013 - 2001

Scientific Consultant of Eurodream s. r. l. (leader company in nutraceutical field). Assignement: research and testing of natural supplements; development of educational projects for customers and health professionals. La Spezia, Italy.

2009 - 2008

Responsible of Oxidative Stress Measurement Division of OXIGEN-LAB, Brescia, Italy.

2006 - 2001

Teacher and tutor at the post-graduated School of Specialisation on Food Sciences and the post-graduated School of Specialisation in Clinical

Chemistry and Biochemistry, Second University of Naples, Italy.

2005 - 1999

•Team Leader in Health Care Quality Systems of CEPAS (European Qualified Instituted for the Certification of Education of Health Professionals). Rome, Italy.

2000 - 1998

Scientific Consultant of Momento Medico Publishing, Salerno, Italy. Assignement: development of educational projects for doctors.

1994 – 1993

Teacher and tutor in Chemistry and Preparatory Biochemistry at the University of Nursing Sciences, Second University of Naples, Italy.

1993 - 1988

Medical Doctor in Primary Cares and Emergency Units of National Health System. Salerno, Italy.

1992 - 1989

Teacher in Biochemistry, Anatomy and Physiology at the Professional Nurse High School of Cardarelli's Hospital, Naples, Italy.

MAJOR CLINICAL INTEREST AND RESPONSABILITIES

The identification and the control of oxidative stress, an emerging health risk factor related to the dysregulation of redox systems, may play a relevant role in the prevention and treatment of life-style related disorders. After 15 years of research we funded in 2007 the International Observatory of Oxidative Stress (IOOS), a no-profit scientific network of more than 3,000 researchers living in 35 different Countries, which main goal is to translate into the clinical practice the basic knowledge on free radicals and antioxidants as the ancient modulating mechanism of all living functions. As the President of IOOS I promote and realise worldwide programs aimed to improve or to maintain the quality of life through personalised interventions on life-style, by using the redoxomics approach that allows to measure the level of oxidative stress even in real time (e. g. d-ROMs test on capillary blood). More recently we integrated the redoxomics with the lipidomics (i. e. the identification and the quantification of fatty acids on plasma membranes).

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL SOCIETIES

- •International Observatory of Oxidative Stress (President)
- •World Society Interdisciplinary Antiaging Medicine (WOSIAM)
- •International Society of Energy Medicine (ISEM)
- •International Society of Regenerative Medicine and Surgery
- Japanese Society of Comprehensive Pain Medicine
- •Italian College of Medical Doctors and Dentists (FNOMCeO)
- •Italian Society of Biochemistry and Molecular Biology (SIB)
- •Italian Association of Antiaging Medicine (AMIA)
- •Italian Association of Antiaging Pharmacists (AIFAN)
- Italian Association of Andrologists (ASSAI)
- Medical Association Kousmine Italy (AMIK)
- •Lipinutragen National Council of Research (scientific partner)
- Farmagourmet Pharmacies and Restaurants Associated.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATIONS

- •Speaker in more than 500 scientific congresses in the last 10 years in 30 Countries.
- •WHO'S WHO IN THE WORLD from 2011.
- •Recipient of many awards.
- •Co-inventor of a patent for phospholipid analysis (N°94045A39, CNR).
- •Expertise in traditional typical hand-made foods (his team produced the first patented True Napolitan Pizza, according to the UNI 10791:98 norm).
- Iorio EL. Courses of food education in the schools: to eating well to eating safely [original title "Corsi di educazione alimentare nelle scuole: mangiare bene – mangiare sicuro"]. Scientific Nutrition Today.
 2000. 2: 17.
- Iorio EL. Mediterranean diet and oxidative stress [original title "Dieta mediterranea e stress ossidativo"]. Proceedings Conference "The Mediterranean Diet". April 7–9, 2000. Salerno, Italy. 2000. Pp. 4–5.
- 3. Liotti F, Maselli R, De Prisco R, Iorio EL, De Seta C, Sannolo N. *Oxidant* agents in work environment and professional bronchopneumopathies

ACADEMIC PAPERS ON OXIDATIVE STRESS 2000–2013

- [original title "Agenti ossidanti in ambiente di lavoro e broncopneumopatie professionali"]. Proceedings Meeting "Giornate Scientifiche della Facoltà 2000". May 17–19, 2000. Second University of Naples. Naples, Italy. **2000**. Pp. 555-556.
- 4. Capunzo M, Iorio EL, Cavallo P. *Correlation between oxidative stress and plasma lipids levels: results of a preliminary study* [original title "*Correlazione fra stress ossidativo e livello di lipidi plasmatici: risultati di uno studio preliminare*"]. I Quaderni dell'Università di Salerno. **2001**. 91–102.
- De Prisco R, Attianese P, Lione D, Balestrieri C, Iorio EL. Oxidative stress and serum lipids. Proceedings 10th Congreso Italo-latinoamericano de Etnomedicina. September 23–28, 2001. Isla de Margarita, Venezuela. 2001.
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予測医学ならびに予防医学に Carratelli Panel を正しく用いるためのガイドラインならびにプロトコル

ユージニオ・ルイジ・イオリオ

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酸化ストレス(OS)は、しばしば酸化促進プロセスと抗酸化プロセスのアンバランスであると記述され、新たな健康に対する危険因子であり、早期老化に加えて、心血管疾患や糖尿病、関節リウマチ、大腸炎、神経変性疾患などの多くの反応や代謝、虚血、毒性プロセスと関係することがこれまでに示されている(1, 2)。残念なことに OS 自体は特定の臨床像を何ら示さない。このため、Carratelli Panel に含まれる d-ROMs テスト (N,N-ジエチルパラフェニレンジアミンに対する血清/血漿の総オキシダントキャパシティーを調べる検査法) や BAP テスト (ビタミン C を基準物質として、血清/血漿が第二鉄イオンを第一鉄イオンに還元できる能力を調べる検査法) などの特別な臨床検査法を使うことでしか OS を発見することができない(3, 4)。この Carratelli Panel は、20 年間研究が続けられ 1,000 報近い論文が発表されて、OS を発見し、モニターし、予防し治療するのに有用なツールであることが立証された。この中で、日本では毎年このセミナーが開催されているため、20 年のうちの 12 年間は、日本でも研究が行われてきた(5)。

心血管疾患の予防医学に注目すると、d-ROMs は C-反応性タンパク質やホモシステイン、赤血球グルタチ オンペルオキシダーゼ(eGPx)と共に、最初のアテローム硬化イベントを検出するのに確立した新しい血漿バ イオマーカーとして 2004 年以降リストアップされている(6)。心血管疾患患者のコホートを 24 ヶ月間追跡し て、d-ROMs 値が上昇することは、心臓が原因の死亡や総死亡の予測因子であることが明らかになった。こ のことは、総オキシダント能を測定することで、心血管疾患の予後を評価する補助的推定をもたらせること を示唆するものである(7)。さらに、冠動脈疾患患者を 120 ヶ月追跡して、d-ROMs テストが高値であること と OXY-adsorbent テスト (Carratelli Panel) の結果を組み合わせると、重大な血管イベントを予測できる ことが明らかになった(8,9)。この知見は、eGPxに関して先に実施した後ろ向き研究の結果と合致している ように思われる(10)。 さらに、睡眠中に呼吸の乱れがあると訴える患者で d-ROMs テスト値が高値であると、 閉塞性睡眠時無呼吸症候群を伴っており、これは良く知られた心血管危険因子であるから、そのような人々 は睡眠ポリグラフィー検査の候補となる(陽性適中率 81%)(11)。呼吸器領域の話題をさらに続けると、 d-ROMs テスト値が高値であることは、慢性閉塞性肺疾患(12)ならびに突発性肺線維症(13)患者の重篤度と相 関関係を有していた。興味深いことに、d-ROMs テスト値は、心房細動患者での不整脈リスクの予測因子で あるという考えも示されている(14, 15)。最後に、メタボリック・シンドローム患者では、BAP テスト値が 低値であることが HDL 低値、トリグリセリド、アディポネクチン、HOMA-IR ならびに hs-CRP 高値と関 係していることが明らかになっており、この疾患に適した予測マーカーであるように思われる(16)。

腫瘍学の領域では、ヨーロッパの 11 カ国の 2,000 例以上の被験者が参加し、44 名の研究者が参加した極

めて広範囲の後ろ向き症例対照研究で、3年間の追跡を行って、d-ROMs 値が高値であると、小型の大腸癌を予測することが明らかになった(17)。この知見は、大腸癌の家族歴のある健康な人々は少なくとも、d-ROMs テストを定期的に受ける必要があることを示唆するものである。さらに結腸直腸癌患者では、腫瘍の浸潤の程度に応じてd-ROMs テスト値が上昇しており、腫瘍サイズ(>40 mm)と有意な相関関係を有していた(18);しかし、d-ROMs テスト値が低下していることは、リンパ節転移と正の有意な相関関係があった(19)。注目すべきことに、d-ROMs テスト値は、治療済みの肝細胞癌の再発を予測することが示されたが(20)、頭頸部扁平上皮癌では、放射線治療の際にd-ROMs テスト値が上昇すると、生存期間が延長していた(21)。一方、慢性 C 型肝炎患者では、d-ROMs テスト値が低値であることは、 α -インターフェロン/リバビリン併用療法が長期奏効することを予測するのに有用であることがわかっており(22)、一方、BAPテスト値の高値は、小児での肝移植後の期間と正の相関関係を有していた(23)。

2000 年以降の心血管疾患と腫瘍の大きな流行に対して有用性が示されたが、それ以外以外の疾病に対しても、Panel Carratelli は予測医学として有用であることが示されている。例えば、d-ROMs テスト値が高値であることは、血液疾患患者での感染性合併症が重篤であることを予測した。実際、感染症が生じている時、最高 d-ROMs テスト値の中央値は、敗血症の場合(542 CARR U、範囲 390-704)のほうが、原因不明の発熱(453 CARR U、範囲 342-622)や菌血症(403 CARR U、範囲 390-514)の場合より有意に高かった。d-ROMs テスト値をそれぞれ感染症と敗血症のマーカーとして用いた場合の ROC 曲線下面積は、0.74と 0.77であった。感染症を至適に予測するカットオフ値は ROS > 364 CARR U であった(感度、78%;特異度、66%)(24)。

腎疾患では、腎血行再建術を受けた患者を 4 年間追跡して、d-ROMs テスト値が高値であることは(好酸球数が多いことと合わせて)、内科的/外科的治療とは無関係に血清クレアチニン値を強力に予測し、従って、腎機能を強く予測した(25)。血液透析患者を 30 ヶ月追跡した別の研究によると、生存患者では、死亡した患者と比較して BAP 値が有意に高かった。血清 BAP 値の中央値で患者を 2 つに分割すると、Kaplan-Meier生存曲線で分析して、高 BAP 値群では低 BAP 値群よりも生存率が高かった。低 BAP 値は、全原因死亡の独立危険因子であることが示された。このように、BAP テストは、血液透析患者の転帰を予測することができる(26)。 さらに、直接的レニン阻害薬のアリスキレンを投与すると、血圧の降下に合わせて d-ROMs テスト値が低下した。従って、血液透析を受けている高血圧の慢性腎疾患患者では、d-ROMs テスト値が心血管疾患を予測するバイオマーカーとなる(27)。最後に、インフルエンザウイルス関連脳症では、小児の脳脊髄液の d-ROMs テスト値が高値であることが、疾病の重篤度を予測するバイオマーカーであると提唱されており(28)、一方、動物では、野生のスズメ集団で、OXY-adsorbent テストで測定して抗酸化防御能が高いことが長期生存を予測した(29)。

基礎科学を実地臨床に応用しようとする努力の中で、35 カ国の 3,000 人以上の研究者が参加しているネットワークである International Observatory of Oxidative Stress が、予防医学や予測医学に Panel Carratelli の持つ能力を最低限に活用できるよう、あらゆる医療関係者を支援するためのガイドライオンやプロトコル

を策定してきた(5)。この勧告によると、OS評価を受ける必要のある人々は以下の人々である:

- 喫煙者、飲酒者、薬物乱用者、運動をあまりしない人や、運動過剰者、特定の業種の労働者(例えば溶接工)などの酸化ストレスの危険因子を持つ/持たない一見したところ健常者。
- 神経疾患や心血管疾患、代謝疾患、筋骨格系疾患などの、酸化ストレス関連疾患の患者。
- 避妊ピルや透析、化学/放射線治療、血管内ステント設置、バイパス手術、移植などの酸化ストレスと関係 することが立証されている治療を受けている患者。

実際、日々増え続けている論文が示すように、d-ROMs テストや BAP テストは、体温や血圧、pH 測定に次いで、あらゆる人々の健康状態を定期的にモニターするのに、最も簡便かつ低侵襲的で、コスト/ベネフィットに優れたツールであると思われる(5)。これらのテストを用いることで、(ゆりかごから棺まで一生のあらゆる局面で)疾病がまだ表面化する前に他の検査法では検出できない代謝変化を臨床医が特定することができ、将来の医療負担を低減させるのに寄与することができる(5)。さらに、d-ROMs テストと BAP テストは、好発疾患の病態生理に関する他の検査法では検出できない正確な詳細情報をもたらす。これは、治療をそれぞれの患者に合わせて至適化させるのに必要なだけでなく、治療に関連して好ましくない副作用が生じるのを避けたり、できるだけ軽度なものにしたりためにも必要であり、そのことは、患者や介護者、健康保険システムに恩恵をもたらす(5)。極めて重要なことに、d-ROMs テストと BAP テストは、客観的で妥当性が検証された生化学的測定ツールを使って、食事や運動、サプリメントを調整することが可能となり、このことでも、正しくない選択を行った結果、望ましくない副作用や、個人的/社会的なコスト負担を回避あるいは軽減させることができる(4,5)。

Panel Carratelli を用いた私たちの長年の経験から、OS を基礎研究から実地臨床に使えるものにする出発点は、常に、問題を解明することで臨床的な疑いを持つことであると私たちは確信している(4,5)。臨床医がOS のことについて知らなければ、それを明らかにする適切な問題点を提起することができない。このシンプルなコンセプトから、OS の危険因子が存在するかどうかを探索するようになるには、臨床歴が重要であることが明らかになる。そのような臨床歴としては、年齢、生理的状態(妊娠、授乳、閉経)、過体重/肥満、カロリー摂取異常、食物からのミネラルやビタミン欠乏、過度の飲酒、喫煙、不適切な運動、UV 過剰ばく露、電磁波への過剰ばく露、環境汚染物質への過剰ばく露、エストロゲン・プロゲステロン配合薬(特に、避妊ピルとして)の摂取中、化学療法/放射線療法、透析、コルチゾン両方を現在受けているなどがある(5)。

患者が OS と関連性があることがわかっている疾患に罹患している場合には、臨床医が行うべきことは簡単であろう。実際、臨床医は OS と関連することがわかっている現在の疾患だけを調べれば良いことになる。このような患者では、酸化インバランスには、以下のような状態が一般に関連している:最近の外傷、最近のウイルス感染症、最近の細菌感染症、甲状腺機能亢進症、動脈高血圧症、アテローム硬化の臨床徴候、脂質異常症、糖尿病合併症、肝機能障害、吸収不良障害、など。これらの症例では、慎重に診察することで、臨床経過をもとに、考えられる疾患の存在の疑いを確認することができよう。

ルーチン的な臨床処置の第一段階の最後は、d-ROMs テストと BAP テストを使った酸化ストレスの生化

学的分析で終わる。その結果をもとに、臨床医は、考えられる6つの組み合わせについて検討する。

最初の組み合わせは、d-ROMs テストと BAP テストの両方が正常範囲より低値である場合である。この 状態は、"absolute hyporeactivity (絶対的低反応性)"と呼ばれているもので、内因性ならびに(もしくは) 外因性のストレス因子に対する酸化バランスに身体自身が反応できる能力が至適ではないという可能性を示 すものである(例えば1型無合併糖尿病)。

第二の組み合わせは、d-ROMs テストが正常範囲の下限より低値であるが、BAP テスト値は至適である場合である。この状態は "relative hyporeactivity (相対的低反応性)" と呼ばれており、内因性ならびに(もしくは)外因性のストレス因子に対する酸化バランスに身体自身が反応できる能力が至適ではないように思われることを意味している。

第三の組み合わせは、d-ROMs テストと BAP テストの両方が正常範囲内にあるものである。つまり至適な酸化バランスの状態である。しかし、両方のテスト結果が "within the normal range(正常範囲内)" にあることは、進行中の疾病が存在している可能性を排除するものではなく、酸化ストレスのバイオマーカーの血中レベルが、症状のない一見健康な集団で検出された経験的な範囲内にあることを示しているだけである。

第四の組み合わせは、d-ROMs テストが正常範囲内で、BAP テストが至適範囲内に満たない場合である。この組み合わせは、食物からの抗酸化物質の摂取量が不十分であることによる場合が多く"relative oxidative stress (相対的酸化ストレス)"の状態にあるとされており、リスク状態として医療介入する必要がある。実際、患者は、組織に酸化的損傷が生じていることを示す生化学的マーカーについては現時点で陽性ではないが(d-ROMs テストが正常)OS になる素因がある。患者の防御能が低下している(BAP テスト低値)ことで、フリーラジカルの攻撃に対して至適には対抗できないであろうからである。そのため、血清オキシダント能を高める可能性のある内因性/外因性の因子が存在すると、酸化バランスが正常な被験者と比較して、フリーラジカルによる組織損傷を受けやすくなるであろう。

第五の組み合わせは、d-ROMs テスト値が正常範囲の上限より高値で、BAP テスト値は至適範囲内にあるものである。この組み合わせは"potential oxidative stress(潜在的酸化ストレス)"の状態にあるとされており、リスク状態、つまりある種の"代償性"酸化バランスの状態にあると解釈する必要がある。言い換えれば、活性酸素種の産生量を増加させるもととなった原因(例えば、喫煙、未診断の動脈高血圧、過体重、など)については、抗酸化防御機能によるコントロール下にまだある状態であると言える。しかし、フリーラジカルの産生量を増加させている原因を直ちに取り除かないと(例えば、禁煙、生活習慣の改善、特定の医薬品を摂取、など)、同じ原因が、時間は一定していないが、いずれは、抗酸化防御能を次第に低下させ、そのため、OS の明確な臨床像(フリーラジカルの産生と排出の間の明確な不均衡)を生じさせることになる。最後の第六の組み合わせは、d-ROMs テスト値が正常範囲の上限より高値で、BAP テスト値が至適範囲より低値である場合であり、絶対的 OS の状態に相当する。これは、酸化不均衡の古典的な状態を示すものであり、フリーラジカルの産生量が多すぎて、身体の抗酸化システムの防御能を超えている場合である。組織の

酸化損傷が生じるリスクは、d-ROMs テストの高値/BAP テストの低値の程度に応じて高くなる。

OS の明白な症例の場合には(d-ROMs テスト値の上昇ならびに(もしくは)BAP テスト値の低下)、特別なアルゴリズム(30)をもとに、適切な臨床検査など(白血球数、ESV、CRP、AST、BMI、脂肪量/筋肉量比、甲状腺バイオマーカー、血清脂質プロファイル、ホモシステイン、腫瘍マーカー、など)を使って、考えられる原因(内因性ならびに(もしくは)外因性)や、酸化バランスに障害を生じる原因となった相対的機序(炎症、ミトコンドリアの呼吸機能障害、虚血・再灌流障害、薬物・代謝誘導)を臨床医は特定するように努力しなければならない。卓越して生じている機序をもとに、それぞれの症例に対して、上昇している酸化能を低減させることのできる治療(原因療法)や、抗酸化防御能を強化するための治療(生活習慣の改善、サプリメント)を臨床医が処方することができる。

以上まとめると、医療専門家は、酸化ストレスのリスクのある人々や実際に酸化ストレスを受けている人々は、全身的/局所的な酸化バランスの状態(活性酸素種の産生/排出比)を特定し状況的に規定できる d-ROMs テストや BAP テストなどの検査法を使って検査するべきである(4,5)。このような新しい手順を踏むことは、従来からの薬物/外科治療を進めるだけでなく、至適な酸化バランスを達成することで、生活の質を改善させたり、理想的な生活の質を維持したりするための抗酸化物質のサプリメンテーションを必要があれば実施するための適切な前提である(5)。

Guidelines and protocols for the correct use of Panel Carratelli in predictive and preventive medicine

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Oxidative stress (OS) often described as the unbalance between pro-oxidant and antioxidant processes is an emerging health risk factor that have been shown related to early aging and many reactive, metabolic, ischemic and toxic processes including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, rheumatoid arthritis, colitis, neurodegenerative disorders, cancer and so on (1, 2). Unfortunately OS does not show any specific clinical picture. For this reason it can be detected only by means of specific laboratory tests like d-ROMs (evaluation of blood serum/plasma total oxidant test capacity N,N-diethylparaphenylendiamine) and BAP test (evaluation of blood serum/plasma total ability to reduce ferric to ferrous ions by using vitamin C as standard) included in the Carratelli Panel (3, 4). This panel, according to almost 1,000 academic papers, after 20 years of research - 12 of them shared with Japan because this annual seminar (5) – proven to be a suitable tool to identify, to monitor, to prevent and to treat OS.

Focusing on predictive medicine in cardiovascular diseases, d-ROMs was listed among the established and emerging plasma biomarkers of first atherothrombotic events together with C-Reactive Protein, homocysteine, and erythrocyte glutathione peroxidase (eGPx) since 2004 (6). Two years later elevated values of d-ROMs tests were shown predictors of cardiac and total death in a cohort of patients suffering from cardiovascular diseases after a 24-months follow-up thus suggesting that the measurement of total oxidant capacity could provide ad adjunctive estimate in the evaluation of prognosis in the cardiovascular clinical setting (7). Moreover high d-ROMs test values in combination with OXY-adsorbent test (from Panel Carratelli) values in an original OS index displayed predictive for major cardiovascular events in a 120-months follow-up of patients with coronary artery diseases (8, 9). These findings appear in agreement with previous retrospective studies on eGPx (10). Furthermore, increased d-ROMs test values in patients reporting disturbed respiration during their sleep were associated to obstructive sleep apnoea syndrome, a well-known cardiovascular risk factor, thus making these peoples candidates to polysomnography (positive predicted value 81%) (11). Remaining in the respiratory field, high serum d-ROMs test correlated to the disease severity in patients suffering from chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (12) as well as idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (13). Interestingly high d-ROMs test were also proposed as predictors of arrhythmia risk in patients with atrial fibrillation (14, 15). Finally, in subjects with metabolic syndrome low BAP test values showed related to low HDL, high triglycerides, adiponectin, HOMA-IR and hs-CRP thus appearing as a suitable predictive marker of this disease (16).

In the oncology area, a very wide retrospective case-control study on more than 2,000 subjects from 11 different European Countries involving 44 researchers showed that high d-ROMs test values were predictive for small colorectal cancer after a 3 years of follow-up (17). This finding suggests that at least healthy peoples with familiarity for colon cancer should periodically undergo to d-ROMs test evaluation. Moreover in colorectal cancer patients d-ROMs test values were elevated in proportion to tumour invasion and had a significant positive correlation with tumour size (>40 mm) (18); however decreased d-ROMs test values were positively and significantly associated to lymph node metastasis (19). Noticeably increased d-ROMs test values showed predictive for recurrence in treated hepatocellular

carcinomas (20) but in head and neck squamous cell carcinomas they were associated to longer survival if increased during radiotherapy (21). On the hand other low d-ROMs test values proven useful to predict a positive long-term response to α -interferon /ribavirin combined therapy in patients with chronic hepatitis C (22) while high BAP test values positively correlated to post-liver transplantation duration in children (23).

Beyond the greatest pandemias of third Millennium, i. e. cardiovascular and neoplastic diseases, the Panel Carratelli was shown useful in predictive medicine also in other clinical conditions. For instance, high d-ROMs test were predictive of the severity of infectious complications in hematologic patients. Indeed, during infectious events, median zenith d-ROMs test values were significantly higher in sepsis (542 CARR U, range 390–704) than in fever of unknown origin (453 CARR U, range 342–622) and bacteremia (403 CARR U, range 390–514). The ROC curve was 0.74 and 0.77 when d-ROMs test value was used as marker of infection or sepsis respectively. Cut-off concentrations for optimum prediction were ROS>364 CARR U (sensitivity 78%; specificity 66%) (24).

In renal disorders, after a 4-years follow-up, in patients undergoing to kidney revascularisation interventions high d-ROMs test values (together with high eosinophil count) was a strong predictive factor for serum creatinine and hence for renal functions, independently from the medical/surgical treatment (25). In another 30-months follow-up of hemodalysed patients, survival group showed significantly higher BAP values compared with those in death groups; when serum BAP levels were divided into two groups by its median value, the group with higher BAP values had better survival rate than that with lower BAP values on the Kaplan-Meier survival analysis; then lower BAP was shown as an independent risk factor for all-cause mortality; therefore BAP test could predict the prognosis of hemodialysed patients (26). Moreover d-ROMs test values decreased together with blood pressure after treatment with the direct renin inhibitor aliskiren thus proving to be a predictive biomarker for cardiovascular diseases in hemodialysis-dependent chronic kidney disease patients with hypertension (27).

Finally, in influenza virus-associated encephalopathy high levels of d-ROMS test in the cerebrospinal fluid of children were proposed as a valid predictive biomarker of the disease severity (28) while in animals, high antioxidant defences as measured by means of OXY-adsorbent test predicted long-term survival in a passerine bird wild population (29).

In its general effort to translate the basic research into the clinical practice, the International Observatory of Oxidative Stress, a network that include more than 3,000 researchers in more than 35 different Countries, developed over the years some guide-lines and protocols in order to help all health professionals to exploit all the potential of Panel Carratelli in preventive as predictive medicine (5). According to these advices the peoples who should undergo to OS evaluation include:

- apparently healthy peoples with/without significant risk factor(s) for oxidative stress, including smokers, alcohol drinkers, drug addicts, sedentary as well as endurance-exercising peoples, particular workers (e. g. welders) and so on;
 - patients suffering from oxidative stress-related diseases including neurological, cardiovascular, metabolic, muscle-skeletal and so on disorders;
 - patients undergoing to treatments that were shown related to oxidative stress including contraceptive pill, dialysis, chemo/radiotherapy, vascular stents, by-pass surgery, transplantation and so on (5).

Indeed in agreement with a daily growing scientific literature, d-ROMs test and BAP test, after body temperature, blood pressure and pH measurements, appear as the most easy, minimally invasive and cost/benefit suitable tools to monitor periodically health status of every peoples (5). These tests allow all clinicians to identify some otherwise undetectable metabolic changes possibly responsible of sub-clinical insidious diseases before that they appear (from cradle to coffin) thus contributing to decrease the

burden oh health care in the immediate future (5). Moreover d-ROMs test and BAP test provide some precious otherwise unidentifiable details about the pathophysiology of most common disease that is the right premise not only to personalise and to optimise any treatment but also to reduce/avoid many treatment-related unwanted side-effects, with a beneficial impact on patients, caregivers and health insurance system (5). Most importantly d-ROMs test and BAP test allow to tailor diet, exercise and eventual supplementations on the basis of an objective and validated biochemical tool thus avoiding/reducing again the unwanted side effects and personal/social costs of improper choices (4, 5).

In our long experience with Panel Carratelli, we believe that the starting point to translate OS from basic research to clinical practice is always the clinical suspicion that is generated, in turn, by the understanding of the problem (4, 5). If the clinician doesn't know OS he will be not able to formulate the correct questions aimed to evidence it. From this simple concept it becomes obvious the importance of clinical history that will lead to a search for the existence of risk factors for OS, including age, physiological status (pregnancy, lactation, menopause), overweight/obesity, abnormal caloric intake, minerals and vitamins deficiency in the diet, alcohol abuse, cigarette smoke, inadequate exercise, psycho-emotional stress, significant exposure to UV radiations, significant exposure to electromagnetic radiations, significant exposure to environment pollutants, current intake of oestrogen-progesterone combination (especially as contraceptive pill), current chemotherapy/radiotherapy or dialysis or cortisone treatments and so on (5).

The clinician's task will be easier when the patient suffers from a known disease. In fact the doctor will have to search only the current disease among the known diseases associated to the OS. On this subject, all the following conditions are generally associated to an oxidative imbalance: recent trauma, recent viral infection, recent bacterial infection, infectious disease from other agents, recent inflammatory non infective disease, thyroid hyper-function, arterial hypertension, clinical signs of atherosclerosis, dyslipidemia, complicated diabetes mellitus, liver dysfunction, neoplasms, malabsorption diseases, and so on. In each of the above cases a careful clinical visit will confirm the suspect of any eventual disregarded but hypothesised disease on the basis of the clinical history.

This first step of the clinical routine will end with the biochemical analysis of the oxidative stress by means of the d-ROMs test and the BAP test. On the basis of the results the clinician will examine 6 possible combinations.

The first combination includes both d-ROMs test and BAP test values under the normal limit. This condition is called "absolute hyporeactivity" and suggests the possibility that the whole ability of the body to react to its own oxidative balance to endogenous and/or exogenous stressors is not optimal (e. g. type 1 uncomplicated diabetes).

The second combination implies d-ROMs test value under the normal limit and optimal BAP test value. This condition is called "relative hyporeactivity" and underlines that the ability of the body to react to its own oxidative balance to endogenous and/or exogenous stressors appears not optimal.

The third combination realises both d-ROMs test and BAP test values within the normal range optimal oxidative balance. However, to have the results of both the tests "within the normal range", doesn't exclude the existence of a disease in progress, but it indicates only a blood level of oxidative stress biomarkers within the mean range as detected in the clinically asymptomatic and apparently healthy population.

The fourth combination shows d-ROMs test result within the range with BAP test result under the optimal value. This combination, often deriving from low antioxidant dietary intake, is referred to a condition of "relative oxidative stress" and should be interpreted as risk condition. Indeed the subject, although doesn't exhibit any positive biochemical marker of a current oxidative tissue damage (normal d-ROMs test results), is predisposed to the OS because his reduced defences (low BAP test results) may be are not able to allow to face optimally an eventual radical attack. Therefore, every

endogenous/exogenous factor, potentially able to increase serum oxidant capacity, will be more able to cause a free radical tissue damage compared to a normal oxidative balance.

The fifth combination is when the results of d-ROMs test are over the normal limit, while the results of BAP test are optimal. This combination is referred to a condition of "potential oxidative stress" and should be interpreted as a condition of risk, i. e. a kind of "compensated" oxidative balance. In other words, it could be that the cause responsible of the increased reactive species production (e. g. cigarette smoke, arterial non-diagnosed hypertension, overweight and so on) is still under the control of antioxidant defences. However if the cause responsible of the increased production of free radicals is not rapidly removed (e. g. by stopping the cigarette smoking, by improving the life style, by taking some specific drugs and so on), the same cause will lead, in a variable interval of time, to the progressive impairment of antioxidant defences and hence to the clear picture of OS (evident imbalance between the production and the elimination of free radicals).

The sixth and last combination is associated with d-ROMs test values upper the normal range with BAP test values under the optimal value and corresponds to the condition of absolute OS. This is the classical portrait of the oxidative unbalance, where the production of free radicals is too high thus overcoming the defensive capacities of the body antioxidant system. The risk of oxidative lesions in the tissues is variably high depending on the degree of increased d-ROMs test/decreased BAP test values.

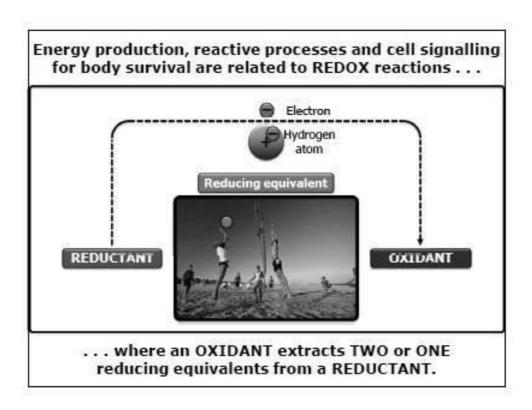
In the evident case of OS (increased d-ROMs test and/or decreased BAP test), on the basis of a specific original algorithm (30), the clinician should try to identify the possible (endogenous and/or exogenous) cause(s) and the relative mechanism(s) (inflammation, impairment of mitochondrial respiratory function, ischemia-reperfusion damage and pharmaco-metabolic induction) responsible for the impaired oxidative balance, by means of adequate laboratory/instrumental analyses (leukocytes count, ESV, CRP, AST, BMI, fat mass/muscle mass ratio, thyroid biomarkers, serum lipid pattern, homocysteine, tumour markers and so on). On the basis of the prevalent mechanism, the clinician will be able to prescribe, in the single clinical case, a specific treatment able to reduce the increased oxidant capacity (causative or etiological therapy) and/or to strengthen the antioxidant defences (lifestyle, supplementation).

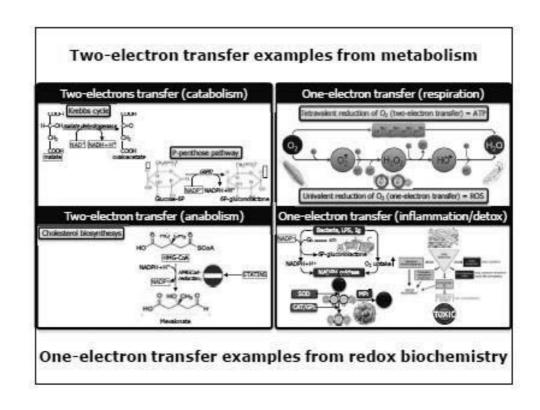
In conclusion we believe that health professionals should examine any people at risk or suffering from oxidative stress with specific tests like d-ROMs and BAP test which are able to identify and circumstantially define the true status of the systemic/local oxidative balance (production/elimination ratio of chemically reactive species) (4, 5). This new behaviour is the right premise to drive not only conventional pharmacological/surgical treatments but also antioxidant supplementations, when indicated, in order to improve or to maintain an ideal quality of life by means of an optimal oxidative balance (5).

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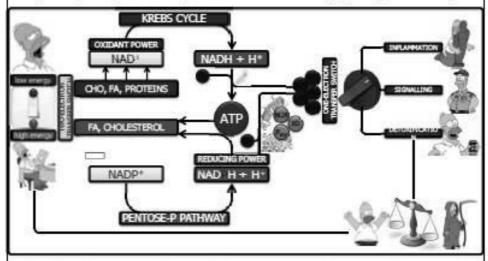
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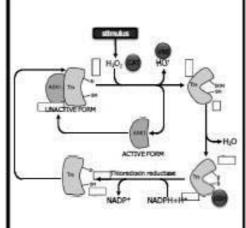


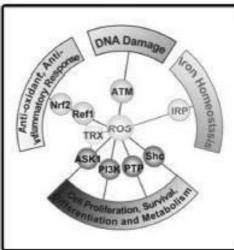
TWO-electron transfer reactions are related to catabolism (dehydrogenation) and anabolism (hydrogenation)



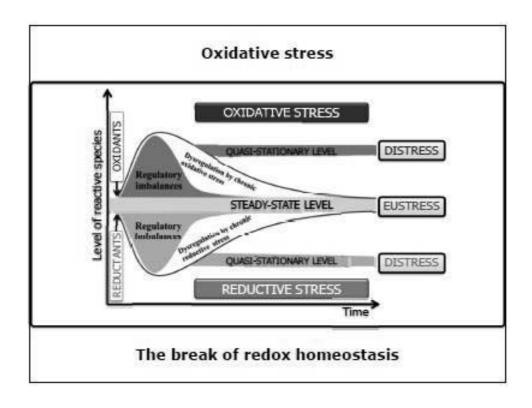
ONE-electron transfer reactions generate reactive species for cell signalling, reactive, and detoxification processes.

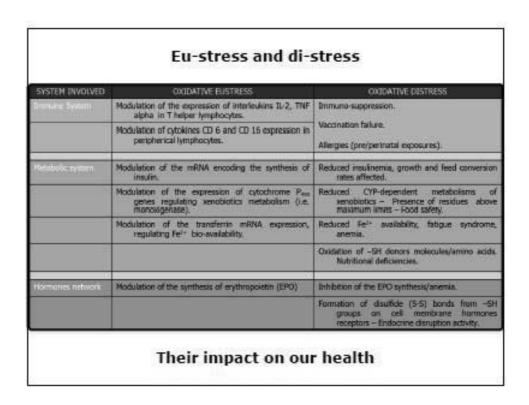
Reactive species are fundamental for cell signalling and survival

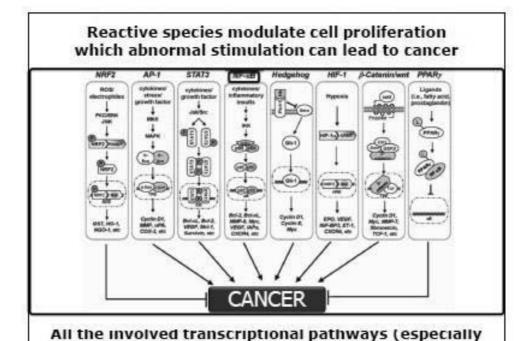




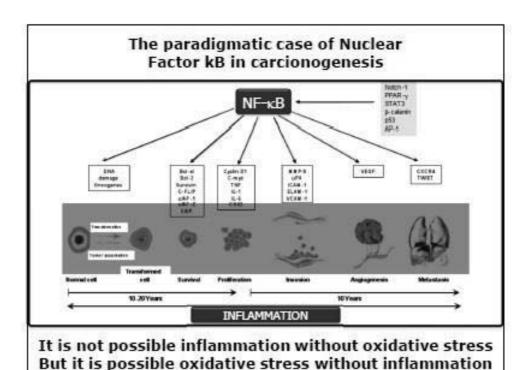
Antioxidants act as physiological modulators

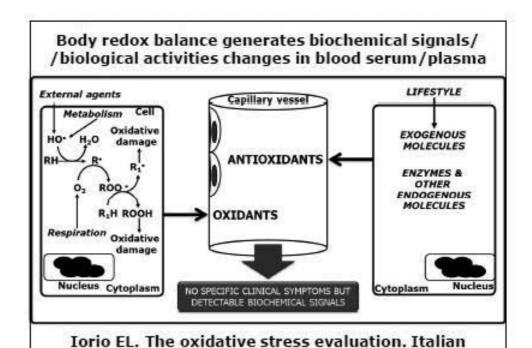




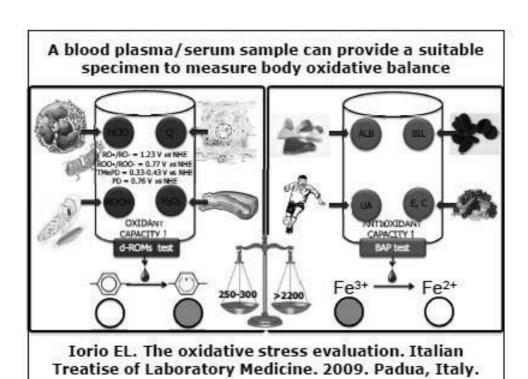


NRF2, HIF-1 α and NF- κ B) may impair oxidative balance





Treatise of Laboratory Medicine. 2009. Padua, Italy.



PART 2. OXIDATIVE STRESS MEASUREMENT AND PREDICTIVE MEDICINE.



THE SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE

From Delphi's Oracle to Predictive Medicine: the role of oxidative stress measurement by d-ROMs and BAP tests.



 Predictive medicine is the emerging field of medicine that entails predicting the probability of disease and taking proactive steps to either prevent the disease altogether or significantly decrease its impact upon the patient (such as by preventing mortality or limiting morbidity).

•The goal of predictive medicine is to predict the probability of future disease so that health care professionals and the patient themselves can be proactive in instituting lifestyle modifications and increased physician surveillance, such as bi-annual full body skin exams by a demanatologist or internst if their patient is found to have an increased risk of melanoma, an ECG and cardiology examination by a caentiologist if a patient is found to be at increased risk for a cardiac anhytema or attentions PRUs or mammograms ery six months if a patient is found to be at increased risk for breast cancer and so on.

-Predictive medicine is intended for both healthy individuals ("predictive health") and for those with diseases ("predictive medicine"), its purpose being to predict susceptibility to a particular disease and to predict progression and treatment response for a given disease.

 Aside from genetic testing, predictive medicine utilizes a wide variety of tools to predict health and disease, including assessments of exercise, nutrition, spirituality, quality of life, and OXIDATIVE STRESS.

Biesecker LG. Genome Research 2013. 23: 1051-1053.

Established and emerging plasma biomarkers in the prediction of first atherothrombotic events





Artery section of a 45-years old man who died for acute myocardial infarction.

> Blood cholesterol 200 mg/dL

 In the current Adult Treatment Panel guidelines for cardiovascular risk detection, the plasma-based markers recommended for use in global risk assessment or in the definition of the metabolic syndrome are low-density lipoprotein cholesterol (LDL-C), high-density lipoprotein cholesterol, and triglycerides.

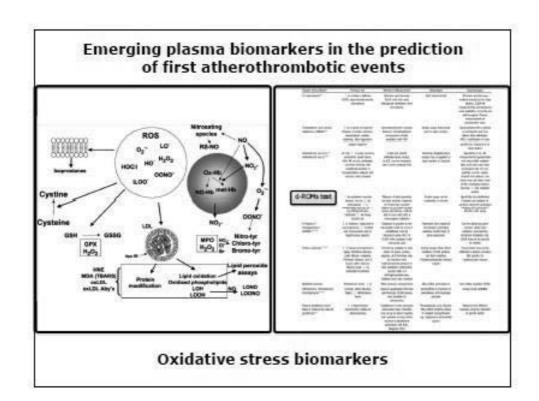
 It is widely recognized, however, that more than half of all future vascular events occur in individuals without overt hyperlipidemia. For example, in a recent largescale analysis of >27 000 healthy American women, 77% of all future events occurred in those with LDL-C levels <4.14 mmol/L (<160 mg/dL) and 45% of all events occurred in those with LDL-C values<3.36 mmol/L (<130 mg/dL).

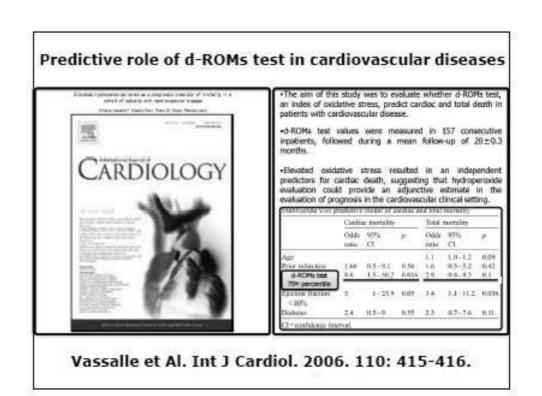
-Although risk-scoring systems that additionally evaluate traditional risk factors such as smoking, hypertension, and diabetes greatly improve risk prediction, multiple studies demonstrate that 20% to 25% of all future events occur in individuals with only 1 of these factors. Moreover, the prevalence of traditional risk factors is almost as high in those without disease as in affected individuals.

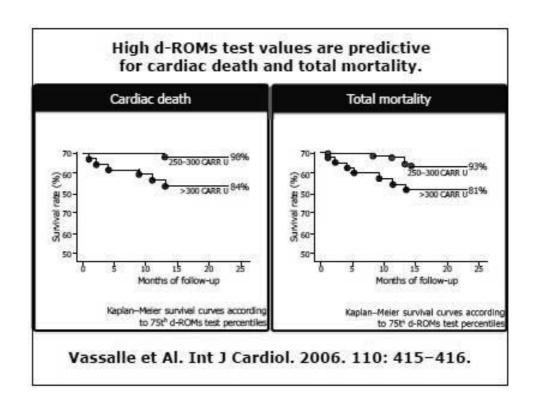
Riedker et Al. Circulation. 2004. 109: IV6-IV19.

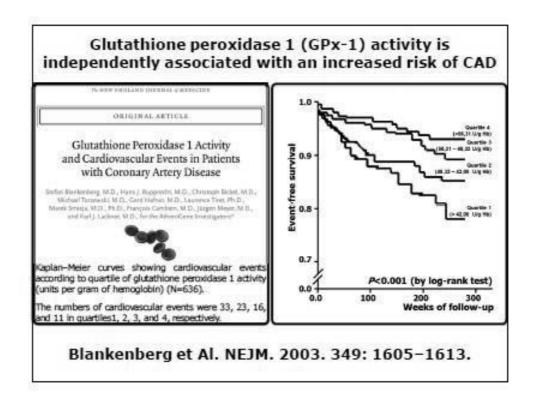
Apparently healthy women Individuals undergoing CAD-testing Low CAP - Low LDL High CAP - High LDL Years of Follow-lip The prediction of first atherothrombotic events Individuals undergoing CAD-testing 1.60 2.30 2.30 3.0 mol/L 2.20.0 mol/L

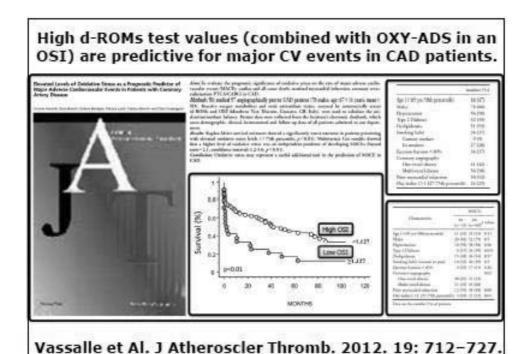
C-Reactive Protein, LDL and homocysteine.

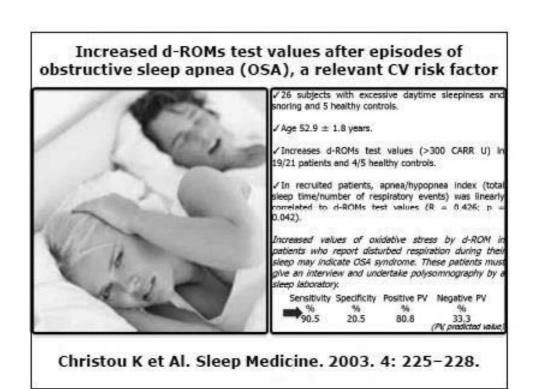






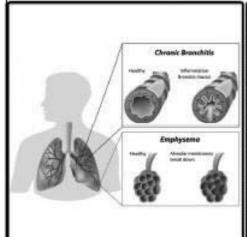






The 12th Oxidative Stress / Antioxidant Seminar

Increased d-ROMs test as an index of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease severity



AIM. The purpose of this study was to determine whether d-ROMs test correlated with lung function in patients with chronic obstructive pulmorary disease (COPO) and to investigate whether it could be used as an index of COPO severity.

METHODS, d-ROM-test was performed in 94 patients with COPD and in 31 healthy nonsmokers subjects. Spirometry, exhaled carbon monoxide and pulse oxymetry was performed in all patients.

RESULTS. Mean plasma d-ROMs values were significantly increased (330 CARR U) in patients with COPD. There was a negative correlation of d-ROMs values with forced expiratory volume in the first second (r=-0.275, P<0.007), with forced expiratory flow (r=-0.226, P<0.029) and with oxygen saturation (r=-0.315, P<0.010), in addition a positive correlation was found between the age of the patients and the oxidative stress (r= 0.366, P<0.000).

CONCLUSIONS. These data indicate the presence of systemic addative stress in patients with COPO. The increased axidative stress in COPO patients was concomitant with the impairment of lung function.

Markoulis et Al. Panminerva Med. 2006. 48: 209-213.

Increased d-ROMs test values as an index of disease severity in idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis



BACKGROUND. Idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a fatal liness characterized by progressive fibrosis resulting in severe dysprea and impairment of lung function. Although the mechanisms by which lung fibrosis develops are not fully ascertained, recent findings suggest that oxidative stress may play an important role in the pathogenesis of fibrosis.

play an important role in the pathogenesis of fibrosis.

AIM. To evaluate the avidative stress in the plasma of patients with IPF and to explore the relationship between avidative stress, dysones and impairment of lung function.

MATERIAL AND METHODS. Blood samples from 12 patients with IPF and 10 controls were analyzed. Oxidative stress was determined through d-ROMs test. PVC and DLco were measured in all patients. The level of dyspines was assessed by the MRC chronic disprise scale.

RESULTS. d-ROMs test values was significantly increased.

RESULTS. d-ROMs test values was significantly increased (369±17 CARR U) in IPF patients. These values were negatively associated with PVC (p=0.048 r=0.666) and with DLco (p=0.047 r=-0.669). They were also significantly correlated with MRC dyspnea score (p=0.002 r=0.812)... CONCLUSIONS. The level of systemic oxidative stress is

CONCLUSIONS. The level of systemic oxidative stress is enhanced in patients with DFF as reflected by increased plasma d-ROMs test values and could provide useful information about the classification of IPF severity. Strategies to reduce the oxidant burden in IPF may be beneficial in reducing the progressive deterioration of these patients.

Daniil et Al. Eur Resp J. 2005. S49: 335S.

High d-ROMs test values are associated with atrial conduction disturbance in patients with atrial fibrillation.

Atrial fibrillation



- No discernable p-waves
- Multiple foci rapidly discharging
- No organized electrical activity in atria
- Rhythm is irregular
- O "Atrial fibrillation Controlled" = rate : 100 bpm.
- "Atrial fibrillation Uncontrolled" = rate > 100 bpr

BACKGROUND/AIMS, Oxidative stress (OS) stress is associated will atrial fibrillation (AF) but little is known about the relationship between

atrial florifation (AF) but fittle is known about the residenship between OS biomarkers and electrical activity in AF patients. The aim of this study was to investigate the potential association between these markers and atrial remodeling in parsepsiad or persistent AF. METHODS. As lades of OS we measured securil d-ROHs test in consecutive 366 AF patients receiving radiofrequency catheter ablation (RFCA): 22S parsepsinal AF patients and 81 persistent AF patients. As index of inflammation we measured high sensitive Creactive protein (HsCBP). As index of heart electric acticity we measured filtered P was distriction (RPO) by P swees designal averaged electric acticity. rve duration (FPD) by P waves signal averaged electrocardiogram (P SAROGO

SAECG).

RESULTS, Patients were followed up for 1.2±0.8 years. d-ROHs levels in patients with persistent AF (3-0± 85 CARR U were significantly higher (P<0.001) compared with parexysnal AF (305±778 CARR U), d-ROMs levels in pensistent AF patients showed a righter, positive correlation with FPD (r=0.56, p<0.001) than those in all AF patients (r=0.13, p<0.05), d-ROMs levels also showed a weaker but significant correlation with HSCR in patients with AF. The Kaplan-Heier analysis revealed that the highest quartile of basel of ROMs levels about the constraint of the ROM in the ROM i oblibited a significantly higher AF recurrence rate after RFCA is attents with paranysmal AF (p < 0.01).

CONCLUSIONS. Serum d-RCMs test test values reflects abria conduction disturbance and predicts AF recurrence after RFCA in parenysmal AF patients. It could serve as biomerier for predicting risk of AF recurrence following RFCA.

Shimano et Al. Heart Rhythm. 2009. 6: 935-940.

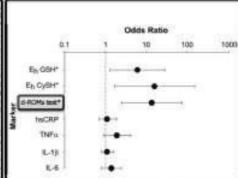
High d-ROMs test values are associated with persistent atrial fibrillation

ackground. Atrial fibrillation (AF) has been associated with yocardial oxidative stress, and antioxidant agents have demonstrate sanfrythmic benefit in humans. We compared serum markers of dation and associated inflammation in individuals with or without AF.

Methods. Serum markers of exidative stress and inflammation were compared in a circus-sectional, case-control design study of 40 male individuals, with or without pensistent or permanent AF, who were matched for age, sex, diabetes, and smoking status, known confounding variables for the measurement of outdative stress, known confounding variables for the measurement of outdative stress was displayed to the machine of the confounding variables for the measurement of outdative stress. We also measured inflammatory markers, including high sensitivity C-machine instead of the analysis of the analysis of the sensitive interesticity. sds. Serum markers of midative stress and inflamm otein, interleukins 1b and 6, and tumor necrosis factor a.

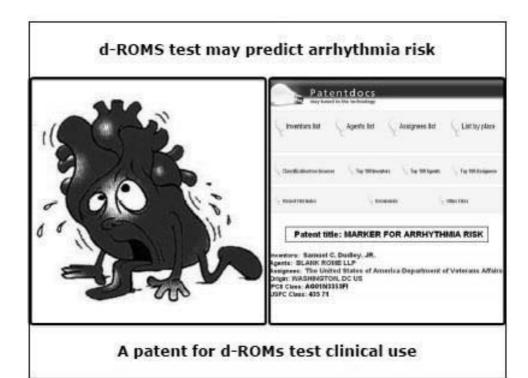
ults. Univertate, conditional logistical regression analysis sho that oddative stress but not inflammatory markers were statistically associated with AF (θ <0.05). The increase in the odds ratios for AF for BH GSH, BL CySH, and d-80Ms were 5.1 (95% CL, 1.3-28.3, θ = 0.02), 13.6 (95% CL, 2.5-24.1; θ = 0.01), and 15.9 (95% CL, 1.7-153.9; P= 0.02), respectively. There was a stronger correlation between Eh GSH and Eh CySH (r =0.66) than between Eh GSH and d-ROMs test (r=0.41). In multivariate analysis corrected for statins and other AF isk factors differing between the groups, the association of Al and oddative stress remained significant.

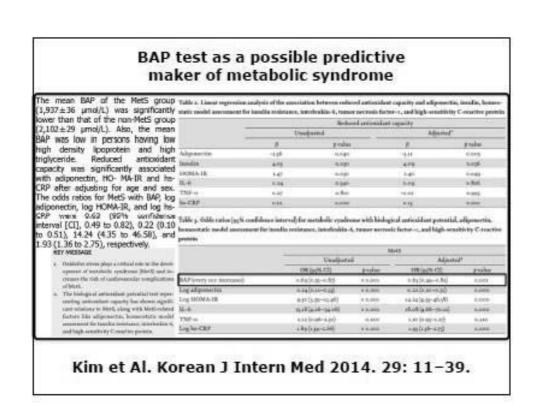
ons. These data suggest that coldative stress markers ma ave predictive value in AF management.



The univariate ODD RATIOS for AF as a function of an interquartile increase in various markers. *E, GSH, E, CySH and d-ROMs significant at p≤ 0.02.

Neuman t Al. Clin Chem. 2007. 53: 1652-1657.





The 12th Oxidative Stress / Antioxidant Seminar

High d-ROMs test values are predictive for small colorectal cancer after a 3 years-follow-up.

44 Researchers - more than 2,000 subjects monitored for 5 years - 11 different European Countries involved

Table 4. Multivariate-adjusted Continuous Incidence Rate Ratios^a for Colorectal, Colon, and Rectal Cencer According to a 1-SD Increase^b in Reactive Oxygen Metabolites, by Tertile of Follow-up Time, European Prospective Investigation into Cancer and Nutrition, 1992–2003

Tertile of Follow-up Time*	No. of Cases	No. of Controls*	d-ROMs test values (CARR II)				Colorectum (5.653 Cases.		Colon (\$65 Cases		Rectum Class Course	
			Cases		Controls		1,063 Controls)		665 Controls)		366 Controls)	
			Mean	Range	Mean	Range	IRR	98% CI	199	95% CI	IRR	86% CI
1	348	348	412	133-639	374					1.69, 3.27		
2	368	368	390	191-581	364	91-735	1.14	0.95, 1.38	1.14	0.89, 1.47	0.93	0.58, 1.50
3	337	337	386	134-643	380	177-639	1,11	0.89, 1.38	1.08	0.82, 1.43	1.60	0.93, 2.74
Pfor heterogeneity*								<0.01		<0.01		0.02

Abbreviations: Ct, confidence interval: IRRI, incidence rate ratio: ROM, reactive oxygen metabolities.

* Conditioned on matching factors and adjusted for smoking status/dose/dusation, physical activity, educational level, month of blood collection. eight, height, waist circumference, intake of red meet, processed meetis, alcohol, truit, vegetables and fish.

* A 1-unit increase in SD was the same for all cancer sites: 74.4 Umit.

* Cutoff points for follow-up time were the same for all cancer sites: <2.53 years and <4.61 years.

In the total data set.

Leufkens et Al. Am J Epidemiol. 2012. 175: 653-663.

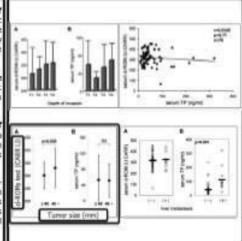
d-ROMs test values correlates with the size of tumour and its invasivity in colonrectal patients

·Elevated oxidative status has been found in many types of cancer cells. Recent studies have shown that the enzymatic product of thymidine phosphorylase (TP) generated reactive oxygen species (ROS) within cancer cells. The aim of this study was thus to evaluate the signal transduction pathway and the role of ROS in colorectal cancer.

Blood specimens were obtained from the drainage vein of the tumor during operation in 76 patients with colorectal cancer. Serum ROS levels were measured using d-ROMs test and serum TP levels were examined by a highly sensitive ELISA method.

There was no significant correlation between serum levels of ROS and TP, d-RIDMs test levels were elevated in proportion to tumor invasion and had a significant positive correlation with tumor size (p<0.05). However, they did not increase in patients with liver metastasis.

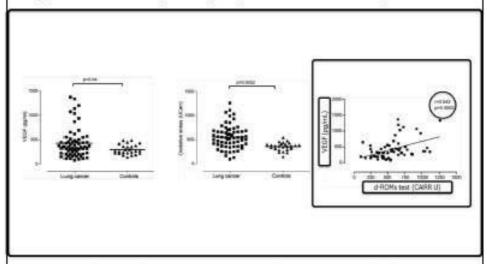
*These findings suggest that ROS are independent of TP triggered signaling transduction and are associated with increased tumor invasion, but not liver metastasis in patients with colorectal cancer. From this point of view, new strategies related to ROS may provide improved therapeutic results as well as a preventive effect on carcinogenesis of the colorectum.



Inokuma T et Al. Hepatogastroenterol. 2009. 56:343-347.

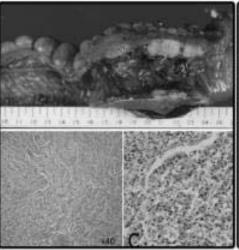
^{*} P for heterogeneity across tertiles, calculated using the heterogeneity statistic derived from the inverse variance method.

d-ROMs test correlates with serum vascular endothelial growth factor (VEGF) in patients with lung cancer



Katsabeki-Katsafli. Lung Cancer. 2008.

Decreased d-ROMs test values are related to lymph node metastasis development in colorectal cancer



BACKGROUND/AIMS. Recent evidence indicates that reactive oxygen species (ROS) can induce a wide type of cellular responses from proliferation to senescence and cell death. ROS may not be an absolute carcinogenic factor or cancer suppressor. The aim of this study was to assess the biological paradiox of ROS in colorectal cancer cells.

paradix of ROS in colorectal cancer cells.

METHODOLOGY. Blood specimens were obtained from the drainage vein of the burnor during operation in 135 patients with colorectal cancer. Oxidative stress was measured by using d-ROMs test.

RESULTS, d-ROMs test levels increased significantly in tumor size larger than 40 mm (p<0.01). On the other hand, they docrossed significantly in patients with hymph node metastasis (p<0.01). Multiple linear regression models showed a significant association of d-ROMs test results with serum cardinoembryonic arrigen (CEA) levels (p<0.01) and lymph node metastasis (p=0.026).

(p=0.026). (p=0.026). (p=0.026) eves (p=0.026). (p=0.026). (conclusions. In colorectal cancer cells, the increase of intracelular ROS is first associated with cell growth and invasion. However, a further increase inhibits cancer cell proliferation, whereas any decrease in ROS concentration needs to stimulate lymph node metastasis. Thus, a precise understanding how ROS are generated and involved in lymph node metastasis will help us to design better therapeutic strategies.

Inokuma et Al. Hepatogastroenterol. 2012.59:2480-2483

Hepatocellular carcinoma patients with increased d-ROMs level are prone to recurrence after curative treatment

Hepatocellular carcinoma patients with increased exclutive stress levels are prone to recurrence after curative treatment, a prospective case series study using the d-ROM test

Yusuke Suzuki, Kenji Imai, Koji Takni, Tatsunori Hauai, Hideki Hayashi, Takafumi Naiki, Yoschi Nishigaki, Eischi Vennika ad



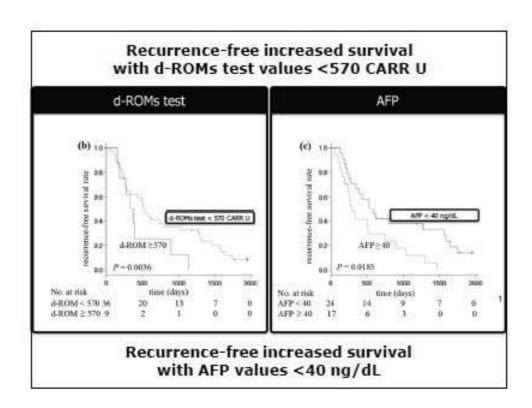
PURPOSE. Oxidative stress plays an important role in liver carcinogenesis. To determine the impact of oxidative stress on the recurrence of stage I/II hepatocellular carcinoma (HOC) after curative treatment, we conducted a prospective case series analysis.

METHODS. This study included 45 consecutive patients with stage I/II HCC, who underwent curative treatment by surgical resection or radiofrequency ablation at Gifu Municipal Hospital from 2006 to 2007. In these 45 cases, recurrence-free survival was estimated using the Kaplan-Meier method. The factors contributing to HCC recurrence, including the serum levels of derivatives of reactive oxygen mot absolutes (d-ROMs) as an index of oxidative stress, were subjected to univariate and multiharistic analyses using the Cox proportional hazards model.

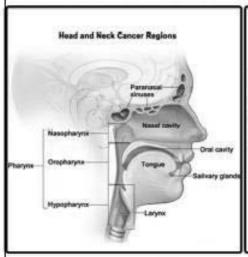
RESULTS. The serum levels of d-ROMs (P = 0.0231), d-fetoprotein (AFP, P = 0.0274), and fasting plasma glucose (P = 0.0100) were significantly associated with HCC recurrence in the univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis showed that the serum levels of d-ROMs (hazard ratio [HR] 1.0038, 95 % confidence interval [CI] 1.0002-1.0071, P = 0.0392) and AFP (HR 1.0002, 95 % CI 1.0000-1.0003, P = 0.0316) were independent predictors of HCC recurrence. Kaplan-Meier analysis showed that recurrence-free survival was low in patients with high serum d-ROMs (2.570 CARR U, P = 0.0036) and serum AFP (2.40 ng/dL, P = 0.0185) levels.

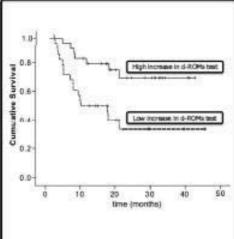
CONCLUSIONS. The serum levels of d-ROMs and AFP can be used for screening patients with a high risk for HCC recurrence. Patients who show increased levels of these factors require careful surveillance.

Suzuki et Al. J Cancer Res Clin Onc. 2013. 139: 845-852.



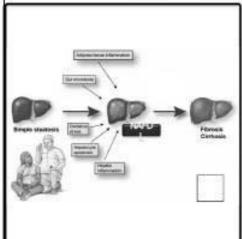
High relative increase of d-ROMs test values during cancer radiotherapy are associated with longer survival





Sakhi et Al. BMC Cancer, 2009, 21: 1-11.

d-ROMs test valuese are increased in non alcoholic fat liver disease (NAFLD). A study from Southern Italy.



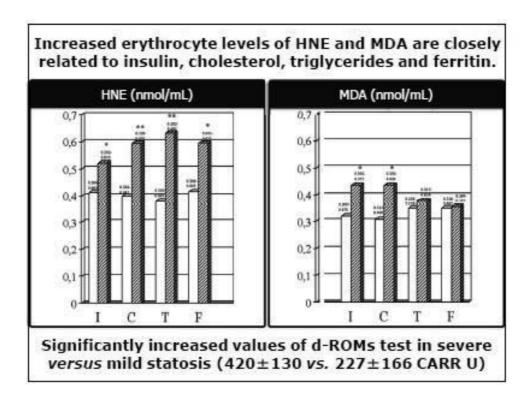
BACKGROUND/AIMS. Studies on non-alcoholic fatty liver disease (NAFLD) have included chronic liver clamage attributed to various causes. Our investigation was held to observe the main clinical, histological, and pathophysiological aspects of NAFLD in patients not exposed to any known cause of chronic liver disease.

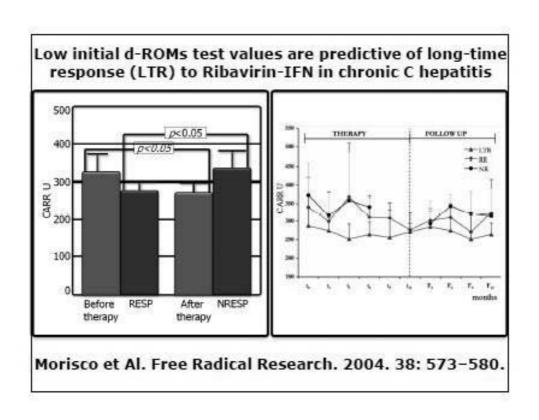
METHODS. We evaluated, in 84 in-patients (male/female, 66/18; median age, 36 years), the clinical and biochemical characteristics of NAFLD, and particularly its association with diabetes, dyslipidemia, hyperinsulinemia and/or with the increase of parameters of codative stress (blood levels of malonyldialdehyde, 4-hydroxynionenial and d-ROMs test).

RESULTS. Ninety percent of patients had an increased body mass index (BNT), 35% had dystipidenta, 40% had sub-dinical diabetes (only 3% had overt diabetes), 60% had hyperinsulinemia, and more than 90% had enhanced levels of lipid peroxidation markers. In 48 patients who had consented to liver biopsy, we found: 14 with simple steatosis, 32 with steaton-paties, and two with cirrhosts.

CONCLUSIONS. Our data indicate that in our country, NAFLD may occur in young males with an increased BMI, with or without hyperinsulmemia, dyslipsidemia and diabetes, generally associated with disorders of redox status (it may be differentiated from steatosis to steatchepatitis or cirrhosis only with a liver hippey).

Loguercio et Al. J Hepatol. 2001. 35: 568-574.





Negative and significant correlation between oxidative stress index and survival in liver transplanted children

BACKGROUND/AIMS. Oxidative stress has been suspected to influence graft survival and prognosis in pediatric recipients of living related liver transplantation (LRLT). We determined the oxidative status of pediatric LRLT recipients during their regular outpatient follow-up visits, and looked for a relationship between oxidative status and post-liver transplantation (post-LTx) duration.

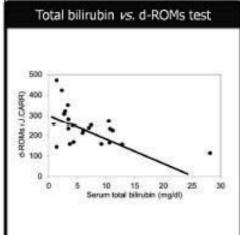
PATIENTS/METHODS. The study included 43 patients (20 males and 23 females) between the ages of 1.6 and 25.1 years (median 10.7 years) who had undergone LRLT from 5 months to 17.5 years (median 7 years) prior to the study, between the ages of 1.2 and 14.4 years (median 3.5 years). Serum glutamic pyruvic transaminase (GPT), glutamic oxaloacetic transaminase (GOT), gamma-glutamyl transpeptidase (y-GTP), alkaline phosphatase (ALP), lactate dehydrogenase (LDH), direct bilrubin and choline-exterase were measured as part of the patients' regular follow-up visits, d-ROMs test and BAP test were measured using a dedicated photometer which requires 20 µl of serum and 10 min of processing time for each sample. Oxidative stress index (OSI) was calculated as the ratio of d-ROMs test to BAP test.

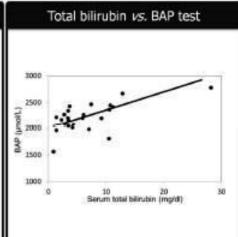
RESULTS. Serum OSI correlated positively with serum levels of GOT, GPT, LDH, ALP, γ-GTP and direct bilirubin. Serum OSI, d-ROMs, LDH, ALP and GOT correlated negatively with post-LTx duration. Serum BAP correlated positively with post-LTx duration. d-ROMs correlated positively with serum GOT and γ-GTP, but negatively with serum BAP.

CONCLUSIONS. (1) The OSI, which can be calculated based on data acquired through a simple outpatient procedure, can serve as an index of our patients' laboratory results and oxidative status. (2) The LRLT recipients in our study were at risk for oxidative stress early in the post-operative period, but this risk subsided with time.

Hussein et Al. Pediatr Surg int. 2011. 27: 17-22.

Total bilirubin levels correlates with d-ROMs (-) test and BAP test (+) in liver transplanted patients





Kosaka et Al. Proceed Anesthesiol. 2011.

Increased d-ROMs test values and decreased BAP test values after hepatectomy in rats

OBJECTIVES. The damage induced by oxygen free radicals (OFRs) is caused by an imbalance of the production of versus the antioxidant defenses against OFRs.

METHODS. To understand hepatic damage induced by oxygen free radicals after hepatectomy in rats, total antioxidant status and total production of oxygen free radicals were serially measured in regeneration liver. At 1, 2, 3, 7, and 10 days after hepatectomy of Sprague-Dawley rats, blood was obtained into a capillary tube from a tail vein. Total antioxidant status and total production of oxygen free radicals were measured using BAP test and d-ROMs test, respectively. We also measured the amount of malonyldialdehyde, which provides an indirect index of oxidative injury.

RESULTS. The level of malonyldialdehyde after hepatectomy was higher compared with that before hepatectomy. The level of d-ROMs test after hepatectomy was higher compared with that before hepatectomy. BAP test values after hepatectomy was lower compared with that before hepatectomy.

CONCLUSIONS. The results suggested that the damage by OFRs to the regenerating liver was caused by increased production of OFRs and decreased antioxidant defense against OFRs.

	Day							
		1	2	8	7	10		
ROS (Carr Unit) BAP (µmol/L reduced Fe/L)	265 ± 26 2184 ± 50	272 ± 29 1655 ± 103**	289 ± 84 1689 ± 148**	305 ± 73 1763 ± 59**	383 ± 72° 1783 ± 76°	332 ± 48* 1880 ± 152*		
MDA (smotting protein)	0.71 ± 0.15	-	_	-	_	0.99 ± 0.08		

Han et Al. Transplant Proceed. 2006. 38: 2214-2215.

Oxidative stress biomarkers can help to predict severity of infectious complications in hematological patients

BACKGROUND/AIMS. In hematologic patients (HP) infections are the most frequent and life-threatening complications. No prognostic factors but the patient's clinical status are available to estimate the severity of infectious complications. It's known that infection itself can modify the Oxidative Status (OS), defined as balance between reactive oxygen species production (ROS) and total antioxidant capacity (TAC), but few data are available on infectious complications in HP.

PATIENTS/METHODS. In this study we analysed the OS throughout the normal course of the hematologic diseases and during infectious complications. We evaluated d-ROMs test levels and OXY-adsorbent levels in 15 HP (8M/7F; aged 25-65, median 53 years) treated with hematopoietic stem cell transplantation (6 autologous transplants, 4 allogenesc transplants) or high-dose chemotherapy according to each patient's specific disease and in 52 healthy controls. Both d-ROMs and OXY-Adsorbent test were determined at baseline and during 18 infectious complications at regular intervals until resolution.

RESULTS. Baseline d-ROMs test and CXY-adsorbent test values were significantly higher in HP than in controls (385 ks 270 CARR U and 280 ks 91 micromol HCQ/mL, Whitney U-Test). During infectious events, median zenith ROS values were significantly higher (p<0.05, Wilcoxon's test) in sepsis (542 CARR U, range 390-704) than in fever of unknown origin (453 CARR U, range 342-622) and bacteremia (462 CARR U, range 390-514). The ROC curve was 0.74 and 0.77 when ROS was used as marker of infection or sepsis respectively. Cut-off concentrations for optimum prediction in HP were ROS>364 CARR U (sensitivity 78%; specificity 66%).

CONCLUSIONS. Our preliminary data suggest an ongoing exidative stress in HP at baseline and an increase in exidative stress related to infections. ROS levels have proved to be a useful marker of infectious condition, particularly sepsis, when an appropriate cut-off level is chosen. In conclusion, easily detectable serum parameters related to OS can help predict infectious conditions and their severity in HP at the onset of fever.

Bamonti et Al. Clin Chem Lab Med. 2006. 44 (8): A36.

High d-ROMs test values are predictor of renal function deterioration in renovascular diseases. 4 years follow-up.

BACKGROUND. There is no consensus about the renal function outcome after revascularization with stenting in atherosclerotic renovascular disease. In the present study, the outcome in 8P control and renal function in patients with renovascular disease treated with percutaneous angioplasty and stent placement is compared with the outcome in patients with renovascular disease treated with medical treatment only. Additionally, the impact of oxidative stress and eosinophil count in peripheral blood as predictors of renal function deterioration in renovascular disease irrespective of treatment is investigated.

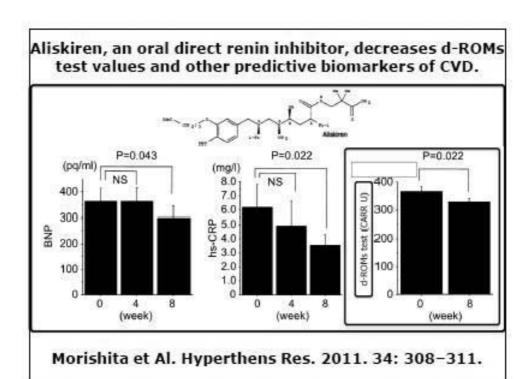
METHODS. Eighty-two patients with renovascular disease were enrolled into a follow-up study (47.5±35.4 months). Thirty-six patients (group 1) underwent revascularization and stenting, and 46 patients (group 2) were on medical treatment only. In all patients, serum creatinine concentration, eosinophil count (EO) in peripheral blood, and estimation of oxidative stress with d-ROMs test were determined before and at the end of the followup.

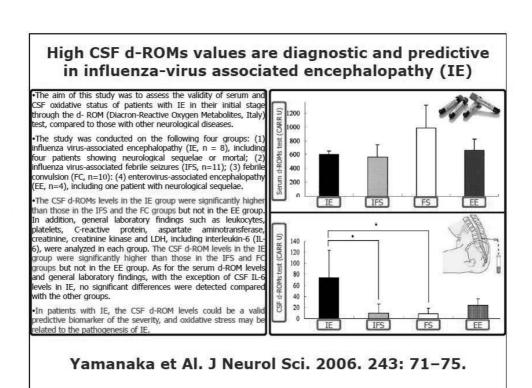
RESULTS. In revascularized patients (group 1), hypertension was cured in 11.1% and improved in 66.6%. Renal function improved in 30.5% and worsened in 36.2% of patients. In the medical treatment arm (group 2), hypertension improved in 71.4% of the patients. Renal function remained stable in 69.8% of patients and worsened in 30.2%. Cox regression analysis showed that higher levels of eosinophil count and higher levels of d-ROMs test, irrespectively of mode of treatment, were associated with renal function deterioration (i. e. serum creatinine increase more than 20% during follow-up).

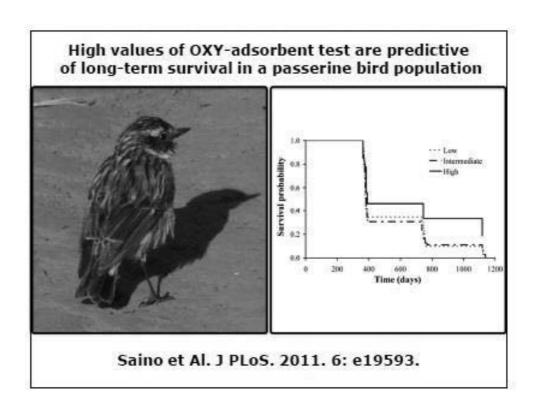
CONCLUSIONS. Revascularization was not superior to medical treatment in renal survival but had a greater positive impact on blood pressure control. Eosinophii count and d-ROMs test values were the stronger predictive factors for serum creatione increase.

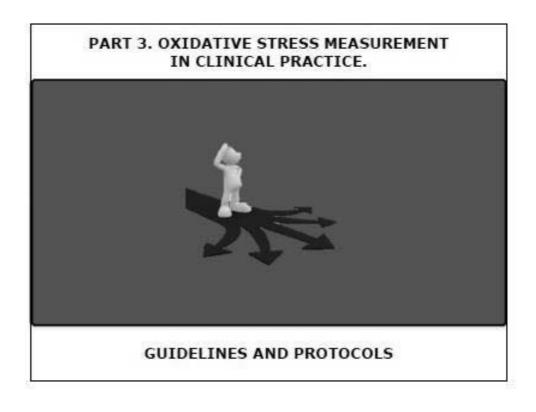
Ziakka et Al. Renal Failure. 2008. 30: 965-970.

The 12th Oxidative Stress / Antioxidant Seminar









WHY measure oxidative stress through d-ROMs and BAP test?



d-ROMs test, may be after body temperature, blood pressure and pH measurements, is the most easy, minimally invasive and cost/benefit suitable tool to monitor periodically health status of every people.

1. A minimally invasive tool to monitor our health status.

WHY measure oxidative stress through d-ROMs and BAP test?

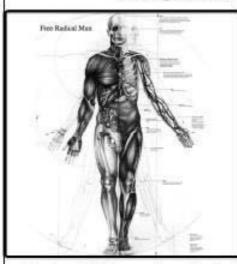


✓ Identification of some otherwise undetectable metabolic changes possibly responsible of sub-clinical insidious diseases, before that they appear (from cradle to coffin).

✓ Potential to contribute to decrease the burden of health care in the near future.

2. An original and innovative test for preventive medicine.

WHY measure oxidative stress through d-ROMs and BAP test?



√ Providing of precious otherwise unidentifiable details about the pathophysiology of most common diseases (> 100)

✓ An opportunity to personalise and to optimise any treatment

√ An opportunity to reduce/avoid treatment-related unwanted sideeffect

 Beneficial effects for patients, care givers, and health insurance system.

A suitable and validated practical approach to learn more about diseases and to personalise any therapy.

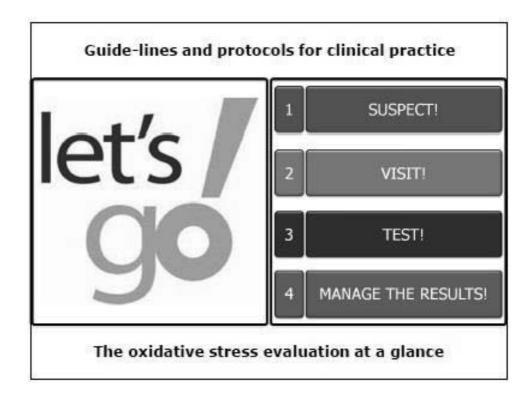
WHY measure oxidative stress through d-ROMs and BAP test?



✓ Opportunity to tailor diet, exercise and eventual supplements on the basis of an objective and validated biochemical tool

✓ Opportunity to avoid/reduce the unwanted side effects and personal/social costs of improper choices.

The right scientific approach for diet, exercise & supplement management.





WHICH PEOPLES should undergo oxidative stress evaluation? Apparently healthy peoples with/without significant risk factor(s) for oxidative stress Patients suffering from oxidative stress related diseases Patients undergoing to treatments related to oxidative stress 3 targets. 3 aims.

TARGET 1. Apparently healthy peoples with or without risk factors for oxidative stress.



- To identify an otherwise unidentifiable condition of oxidative stress (because to feel healthy does not mean to be healthy).
- To make suggestions aimed to change or improve lifestyle with diet and exercise an to monitor the efficacy of these changes,

In order

✓ to drive a successful aging;

√ to prevent oxidative stress related diseases (>100) most of which are initially asymptomatic and often related to lifestyle, like cardiovascular diseases and cancer, and therefore modifiable.

AIMS: to prevent early aging and oxidative stress reated diseases (>100).

TARGET 2. Peoples suffering for recognised diseases that are clearly related to oxidative stress.



√To make suggestions to change or improve lifestyle with diet and exercise and to monitor the efficacy of changes;

√to optimise specific treatments on the current disease (the good anti-hypertensive pill should reduce not only blood pressure but also oxidative stress);

y to evaluate the need and to monitor the effectiveness of antioxidant supplements (that can be harmful if improperly token).

√ to drive a successful aging;

√ to prevent oxidative stress related diseases (>100) most of which are initially asymptomatic and often related to lifestyle, like cardiovascular diseases and cancer, and therefore modifiable.

AIMS: to optimize therapy and to monitor supplement effectiveness.

TARGET 3. Peoples under treatments that are clearly related to increased oxidative stress levels.



✓ In patients who are under oxygen-ozone therapy (e. g. to treat diabetic foot), "physical" treatments (e. g. phototherapy for jaundice, radiotherapy for cancer), drugs (e. g. cortisone, peracetamole, antidepressants, oral contraceptive pill, cancer chemotherapy), haemodialysis, re-vascularisation interventions (e. g. stent, by-pass), grafting (e. g. kidney transplantation) and so on

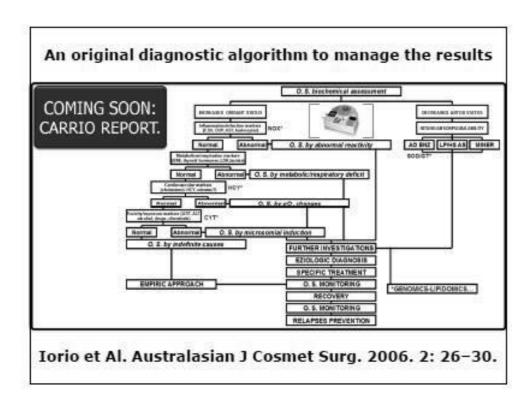
opportunity to identify an otherwise unidentifiable condition of oxidative atreas and therefore:

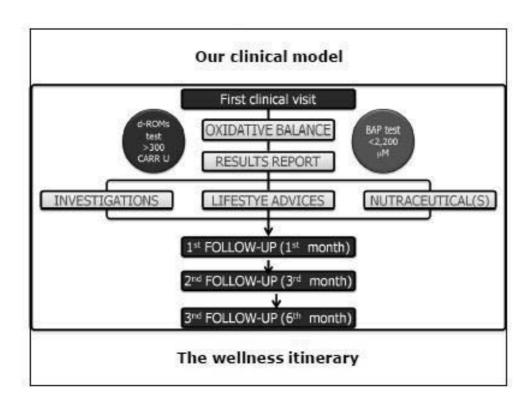
Ito make suggestions in order to change or improve lifestyle with diet and exercise;

√ to optimise the current treatment in order to reduce unacceptable side effects of the current treatment (e. g. lowering daily cortisone, changing oestrogen formula or dialysis filters);

 to evaluate the need and to monitor the effectiveness of antioxidant supplements (to reduce oxidative stress burden)

AIMS: to optimize therapy and to reduce unwanted side effects of oxidative stress-related treatments





TAKE HOME MESSAGE

✓ Health professionals should examine any people at risk or suffering from oxidative stress with specific tests like d-ROMs and BAP test which are able to identify and circumstantially define the true status of the systemic/local oxidative balance (production/elimination ratio of chemically reactive species).

✓ This new behaviour is the right premise to drive not only conventional pharmacological/surgical treatments but also antioxidant supplementations, when indicated, in order to improve or to maintain an optimal quality of life by means of an optimal oxidative balance.

TOKYO 2003 - TOKYO 2014



Keynote Lecture 1



山門 實 Yamakado Minoru

足利工業大学看護学部学部長/教授 三井記念病院総合健診センター/特任顧問 昭和大学医学部衛生学教室/客員教授

【大学教育】

1985 年 2 月 15 日 獣医学博士、magna cum laude (優等賞)、ミラノ大学、生化学の教育歴 1986 年 9 月 動物疾患ならびに食物由来人畜共通感染症のコントロールに関するディプロマ、

Istituto Zooprofilattico Sperimentale di Brescia

1989年9月 獣医公衆衛生学専門医、ミラノ大学

2001年12月 毒物獣医学ディプロマ、The European Association of Veterinary Pharmacology and

Toxicology

【略 歴】

1972年3月 群馬大学医学部医学科卒業

1972年4月 三井記念病院内科研修医

1974年4月 三井記念病院内科

1978年4月 東京大学医学部第二内科

1981年4月 米国オハイオ医科大学内科 (PJ Mulrow 教授) 留学

1983年4月 三井記念病院腎センター科長

1991年4月 三井記念病院健康管理科部長

1994年6月 三井記念病院総合健診センター所長

2003年4月 昭和大学医学部衛生学教室客員教授

2012 年 8 月 三井記念病院総合健診センター特任顧問

2014年4月 足利工業大学看護学部学部長

現在に至る

【専門分野】

内科(高血圧)、予防医学(人間ドック)

【資格】

医学博士、日本内科学会認定指導医・総合内科専門医・認定医、日本人間ドック学会認定人間ドック健診指導医・専門医・認定医、日本高血圧学会認定高血圧指導医・専門医・特別会員、日本医師会認定産業医

【学会活動】

日本人間ドック学会副理事長、日本高血圧学会評議員、日本肥満学会評議員、日本抗加齢医学会評議員、日本腎臓学会功労会員、日本内分泌学会功労会員、日本動脈硬化学功労会員、米国高血圧学会会員、国際腎臓学会会員、国際人間ドック学会会員

【その他】

厚生労働省健康局「健診・保健指導の在り方に関する検討会」構成員、厚生労働省保険局「保険者による健 診・保健指導等に関する検討会」委員、日本医療機能評価機構評価委員会委員長代行、日本専門医制評価・ 認定機構協議委員会委員

日本人間ドック学会学術・編集委員会委員長、日本人間ドック学会・日本総合健診医学会合同人間ドック健 診専門医制度委員会委員長

【著書(2014)】

- 1. 山門 實:降圧薬. 星 恵子編、臨床医薬品集、232-270、薬事日報社、東京、2014
- 2. 山門 實: ネフローゼ症候群. 高久文麿、矢崎義雄監、治療薬マニュアル 2014、重要薬手帳、92-95、 医学書院、東京、2014

【原著論文(2013-2014)】

1. Relationship between Hb and HbA1c in Japanese adults: An analysis of the 2009 Japan Society of Ningen Dock database.

Takahashi E, Moriyama K, Yamakado M; The Ningen Dock Database Group.

Diabetes Res Clin Pract 2014 Mar 27. Pii: S0168-8227(14)00166-1. Doi: 10.1016/j.diabres.2014. 03.010.[Epub ahead of print]

2. Lifestyle and glycemic control in Japanese adults receiving diabetes treatment: an analysis of the 2009 Japan Society of Ningen Dock database.

Takahashi E, Moriyama K, Yamakado M, Ningen Dock Fatabase Group.

Diabetes Res Clin Pract 2014 May; 104(2):e50-3.doi: 10.1016/j.diabres.2014.01.025.Epub 2014 Feb 10.

3. Amino acid profile index for early detection of endometrial cancer: verification as a novel diagnostic marker.

Ihata Y, Miyagi E, Nymazaki R, Muramatsu T, Imaizumi A, Yamamoto H, Yamakado M, Okamoto N, Hirahata F.

Int J Clin Oncol. 2014 Apr; 19(2):364-372. Doi: 10.1007/s10147-013-0565-2. Epub 2013 May 23.

4. Hyperuricemia is a significant risk factor for the onset of chronic kidney disease.

Toda A, Ishizaka Y, Tani M, Yamakado M.

Nephron Clin Pract 2014; 126(1): 33-38. Doi: 10.1159/000355639. Epub 2014 Jan 15.

5. Relationship between estimated glomerular filtration rate, albuminuria, and oxidant status in the Japanese population.

Ishizaka Y, Yamakado M, Toda A, Tani M, Ishizaka N.

BMC Nephrol 2013 Sep 9; 14: 191. Doi: 10.1186/1471-2369-14-191.

6. Status of lipid management using lifestyle modification in Japanese adults: an analysis of the 2009 Japan Society of Ningen Dock database.

Takahashi E, Moriyama K, Yamakado M.

Intern Med. 2013; 52(15): 1681-1686.

7. Relationship between coffee consumption, oxidant status, and antioxidant potential in the Japanese general population.

Ishizaka Y, Yamakado M, Toda A, Tani M, Ishizaka N.

Clin Chem Lab Med. 2013; 51(10): 1951-1959.

8. The significance and robustness of a plasma free amino acid(PFAA) profile-based multiplex function for detecting lung cancer.

Shingyoji M, Iizasa T, Higashioyama M, Imamura F, Saruki N, Imaizumi A, Yamamoto H, Daimon T, Tochikubo O, mitsushima T, Yamakado M, Kimura H.

- BMC Cancer. 2013; 15; 13: 77. Doi: 10. 1186/1471-2407-13-77.
- 9. Status of dyalipidemia treatment in Japanese adults: an analysis of the 2009 Japan Society of Ningen Dock database.
 - Takahashi E, Moritama K, Yamakado M.
 - Intern Med. 2013; 52(3): 295-301.
- 10. Comparison of the impact of changes in waist circumference and body mass index in relation to changes in serum gamma-gluyamyltransferase levels.
 - Sakamoto A, Ishizaka Y, Yamakado M, Koieke K, Nagai R, Ishizaka N.
 - J Atheroscler Thromb. 2013; 20(2): 142-152.

生活習慣病は酸化ストレス病:酸化ストレス度評価としての d-ROMs テスト、BAP テストは生活習慣病に対する先制医療への架け橋

山門 實

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【目的】

世界に類のない長寿社会となる我が国の最重要な健康課題は健康寿命の延伸である。この健康寿命の延伸を阻害する要因は、脳卒中、認知症、運動器症候群(ロコモーティブシンドローム)である。ことに脳卒中は発症予防の可能な病態であることから、その危険因子である動脈硬化症への対応が課題となる。この動脈硬化症の初期病態である血管内皮機能障害には酸化ストレスが重要な役割を果たしている。したがって、動脈硬化症を活性酸素病としての認識からの初期対応が不可欠となり、健康長寿に向けた医療の新展開としての先制医療においては、酸化ストレス度評価としての d-ROMs、BAP テストが生活習慣病の発症予防としての先制医療の懸け橋となる可能性について概説する。

【方法】

インフォームドコンセントの得られた人間ドック健診受診者 2355 名(男性 1477 名、年齢 59.6 ± 10.3 歳、女性 878 名、年齢 59.2 ± 10.6 歳)を対象とした。抗酸化能(Biological Antioxidant Potential:BAP)の評価は血中抗酸化物の鉄還元能を BAP テスト(以下 BAP)として,酸化ストレス度の評価は血中活性酸素代謝物(Reactive Oxygen Metabolites:ROMs)を d-ROMs テスト(以下 d-ROMs)で測定し,また、酸化バランスとしての抗酸化/酸化ストレス度(BAP/d-ROMs 比,以下 B/R 比)を算出し、それぞれと生活習慣病関連因子との関連性を検討した.

成績: 1) 測定の精密度: BAP、d-ROMs の測定内 CV はそれぞれ $1.6\sim2.3$ 、 $0.4\sim1.0\%$ 、測定間 CV は $2.7\sim3.3$ 、 $1.0\sim2.7\%$ であった。2) 測定値分布: BAP、d-ROMs ともに正規分布し、BAP は男性 2284 ± 226 、女性 $2346\pm199\,\mu$ mol/L、d-ROMs はそれぞれ男性 336 ± 59 、 380 ± 69 CarrU とそれぞれ女性で有意に高値であった。また、BAP、d-ROMs ともに加齢とともに有意に上昇した。B/R 比は $3.6\sim18.8$ に分布し、25パーセンタイル値は 6.5、75パーセンタイル値は 8.5 であった。したがって B/R 比>8.5 を A 群、 $6.6\sim8.4$ を B 群、4.5 を C 群の 3 群に分け、生活習慣病関連因子との関連性を検討した。3)空腹時血糖値: A, B, C 群はそれぞれ 4.5 の4.5 の4.5

【結論】

BAP、d-ROMs は汎用自動分析装置に適応可能であり、その分析精度は良好であった。また、BAP、d-ROMs は多くの生活習慣病関連因子と相関し、ことに酸化バランスとしての B/R 比の低下は空腹時血糖値、HOMA-R 値、血清脂質、高感度 CRP のいずれもが上昇し、OGTT 糖尿病型で BAP/d-ROMs 比は低下した。また、B/R 比低値群では IMT が有意に上昇していたことから、酸化ストレス度の増大は耐糖能異常、動脈硬化の有力な危険因子であると示唆された。以上の成績は、今後の我が国の医療における課題である健康寿命の延伸には、酸化バランスの測定とその結果に基づいた生活習慣の修正が、抗加齢・健康長寿に向けた予防医学の新展開への架け橋になるものと推察させた。

Lifestyle-related disease is oxidative stress disease: Oxidative stress assessment,

Carratelli Panel (d-ROMs/BAP test) is a translation to the preemptive medicine as prediction and prevention against lifestyle-related disease

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Objective

The most important health issue in Japan, the most aged society in the world, is how to prolong healthy life expectancy. Factors that hamper its prolongation include stroke, dementia, and locomotive syndrome. As the onset of stroke can be prevented, a risk factor for stroke, arteriosclerosis, must be managed. Oxidative stress plays an important role in the initial pathological change of arteriosclerosis, vascular endothelial dysfunction. Therefore, initial management based on the recognition of arteriosclerosis as an oxidative stress related disease is essential. In preemptive medicine as a new medical development to promote healthy longevity, it is important to evaluate the oxidative stress level. In this seminar, we introduce the possibility that d-ROMs and BAP tests for oxidative stress assessment may become a bridge to preemptive medicine for prevention of the onset of lifestyle-related diseases.

Methods

The subjects were 2,355 persons from whom informed consent could be obtained and who underwent "Ningen-dock" health checkup (1,477 males, age: 59.6±10.3 years, 878 females, age: 59.2±10.6 years). The biological antioxidant potential (BAP) was evaluated using the iron-reducing capacity of antioxidant substances in blood as the BAP test. The oxidative stress level was evaluated by measuring reactive oxygen metabolites (ROMs) in blood as the d-ROMs test. As an oxidation balance, the antioxidant/oxidative stress level (BAP/d-ROMs ratio: B/R ratio) was calculated. We examined the association between individual parameters and lifestyle-related disease-associated factors.

Results

1) Accuracy of measurement: The intra-assay CVs of BAP and d-ROMs were 1.6 to 2.3 and 0.4 to 1.0%, respectively. The inter-assay CVs were 2.7 to 3.3 and 1.0 to 2.7%, respectively. 2) Distribution of values: The distributions of BAP and d-ROMs were normal. The mean BAP of males and females was 2,284±226 and 2,346±199 µmol/L, respectively. The mean d-ROMs values were 336±59 and 380±69 CarrU, respectively. The two parameters were significantly higher in females. They also significantly increased with age. The B/R ratio ranged from 3.6 to 18.8. The 25 and 75 percentile values were 6.5 and 8.5, respectively. Therefore, subjects with a the B/R ratio of >8.5 were assigned to Group A, those with the B/R ratio of 6.6 to 8.4 were assigned to Group B, and those with the B/R ratio of <6.5 were assigned to Group C. 3) The association with lifestyle-related disease-associated factors: Fasting blood glucose (FPG) level; The FPG levels in Groups A, B, and C were 99±15, 102±14, and 111±30 mg/dL, respectively. The FPG level significantly increased with a decrease in the B/R ratio (p<0.0001). HOMA-IR value; The HOMA-IR values in Groups A, B, and C were 1.7±1.1, 1.9±1.5, and 2.1±1.3, respectively. The HOMA-IR value was significantly higher in the group with a lower B/R ratio (p<0.005). The B/R ratio with respect to 75gOGTT typing; The B/R ratios in normal (n=352), borderline (n=293), including IGT, and diabetes-type (n=115) subjects were 7.7±1.5, 7.6±2.0, and 6.9±1.8, respectively. The value was significantly lower in diabetes-type subjects (p<0.0001). Serum lipid level; The serum non-HDL cholesterol levels in Groups A, B, and C were 139 ± 29 , 147 ± 31 , and 158 ± 44 mg/dL, respectively. The non-HDL cholesterol level significantly increased with a decrease in the B/R ratio (p<0.001). Serum high-sensitivity CRP level; The high-sensitivity CRP levels in Groups A, B, and C were 0.036 ± 0.035 , 0.082 ± 0.145 , and 0.270 ± 0.735 mg/dL, respectively. The high-sensitivity CRP level significantly increased with a decrease in the B/R ratio (p<0.0001). Carotid intima/media thickness (IMT); The IMT in Groups A, B, and C was 1.90 ± 0.99 , 1.98 ± 0.91 , and 2.19 ± 1.06 mm, respectively; The value was significantly higher in Group C (p<0.05).

Conclusions

An automatic analyzer was available for the measurement of BAP and d-ROMs. The accuracy of analysis was favorable. BAP and d-ROMs were correlated with many lifestyle-related disease-associated factors. In particular, the FPG level, HOMA-IR value, serum lipid level, and high-sensitivity CRP level increased with a decrease in the B/R ratio, as an oxidation balance. The B/R ratio decreased in diabetes-type subjects. Furthermore, the IMT was significantly greater in the group with a low B/R ratio, suggesting that an increase in the oxidative stress level is an important risk factor for impaired glucose tolerance and arteriosclerosis. Based on these results, the measurement of oxidation balance and lifestyle modification based on the results may be necessary in the future in Japan for prolongation of the healthy life expectancy, contributing to the new development of preventive medicine for anti-aging/healthy longevity.



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酸化ストレスと加齢:沖縄モデル

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健康な加齢に関する挑戦の1つは、特別な食物を見つけることに加え、加齢関連疾患に対して防護作用を有する摂食パターンを明らかにすることである。日本の南西端にある沖縄の住民は、平均余命が長いことや百歳以上の高齢者が多いこと、さらに加齢関連疾患のリスクが低いことで知られている。沖縄での寿命が長いことの多くは、健康な生活習慣をとっていること、とりわけ伝統食を摂取していることや家族友人からの社会的サポートがしっかりしていることが関係していると考えられる。沖縄食は低カロリーであるが栄養は豊富で、とりわけビタミン類やミネラル、植物性栄養素が豊富であり、心血管死亡率が低く、ホルモン依存性癌の発症率が低く、長寿である。酸化ストレスが加齢の原因の1つであるという考えを支持する研究は多数ある。対照的に、抗酸化機序の高まりを評価するために作成した長寿モデルはほとんどない。多くの植物性化学物質(ファイトケミカル;ポリフェノール、フラボノイド、テルペノイドなど)は、沖縄食でよく使われる果物や野菜、スパイスの主成分であり、そのほとんどは加齢関連変性に対して防護作用があることが示されている。興味深いことに、これらの植物性化学物質の多くは Nrf2 の活性化因子である。Nrf2 は酸化ストレスに対する適応応答の中心的制御因子であり、この経路を通じて植物性化学物質は活性酸素種(ROS)の産生を抑え、酸化的損傷に対抗できる。

こういった様々な背景から、酸化ストレスのバランスを臨床の現場で評価できる d-ROMs テストのような優れた生化学の測定が行えることは重要である。

実際に日本とイタリアで行われてきた老化に関するいくつもの酸化ストレス研究から、d-ROMs テストの有用性は明らかであると言える。

今回の発表では、加齢と寿命に関連するトピックスについて手短に検討し、とりわけ、沖縄の百歳以上高齢者の食事パターンや、酸化還元 (レドックス) ホメオスタシスの制御と寿命に重要な役割を果たす栄養感受経路を中心に論じる。

略歴

Professor Scapagnini, MD, PhD。1966年8月31日、ナポリ生まれ。1992年にカターニア大学医学部を卒業し、2000年に神経生物学のPhDを取得。教育課程修了の後、Dr. Scapagnini はカターニア大学に併設された Institute of Pharmacology (薬学研究所)で研究を続け、1999年には、Northwick Park Institute for Medical Research(英国、ハロー)の外科研究部門の客員研究員、2000年には国立衛生研究所(NIH)国立神経疾患・脳卒中研究所、適応システム研究室の客員研究員として研究した。Dr. Scapagniniは、2000年から2003年まで、ジョンズ・ホプキンス大学、ウェストバージニア大学 Blanchette Rockefeller Neurosciences Institute (ロックビル、MD)の Research Assistant Professorをつとめ、2003年から2006年までイタリア国家研究委員会国立神経科学研究所のResearch Assistant Professorをつとめた。2004年から、メリーランド大学、ヒトウイルス学研究所(ボルチモア、MD)の客員教授である。現在は、モリーゼ大学医学健康科学部(イタリア、カンポバッソ)の臨床生化学准教授である。研究分野は、加齢と神経変性疾患の生物学と分子機序であり、とりわけ、寿命制御に関係している栄養活性化シグナル伝達経路に関心を持っている。

Oxidative Stress and Aging: The Okinawa model

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A challenge in the area of healthy ageing is to identify dietary patterns, in addition to specific dietary components, that offer protection against age-related diseases. Residents of Okinawa, the southernmost prefecture of Japan, are known for their long average life expectancy, high numbers of centenarians, and accompanying low risk of age-associated diseases. Much of the longevity advantage in Okinawa is thought to be related to a healthy lifestyle, particularly the traditional diet and the social support of family and friends. Okinawan diet is low in calories, yet nutritionally dense, particularly with regard to vitamins, minerals, and phytonutrients and it is associated with lower rates of cardiovascular mortality, reduced risk for hormone dependent cancers, as well as longevity. There is a substantial amount of research supporting oxidative stress as one of the main causes of ageing. In contrast, there are few longevity models that have been created to evaluate enhanced anti-oxidative mechanisms. Many phytochemicals (e.g. polyphenols, flavonoids, terpenoids, etc.) are major ingredients present in fruits, vegetables, and spices typically used in the Okinawa diet, and most of them have been shown to have protective effects- against age-related degeneration. Interestingly, many of these phytochemicals are activators of Nrf2, a central regulator of the adaptive response to oxidative stress, and through this pathway they can inhibit ROS production and counteract oxidative damage.

On this background the availability of suitable biochemical tests to evaluate oxidative balance in clinical practice, like d-ROMs test, is crucial; indeed d-ROMs test was proven useful to assess oxidative stress in several population studies on aging, either in Japan or in Italy.

In this presentation we briefly discuss relevant topics on ageing and longevity with particular focus on dietary patterns of Okinawa centenarians and nutrient-sensing pathways that have a pivotal role in the regulation of redox homeostasis and life span.

Short CV

Professor Scapagnini, MD, PhD was born in Naples on 31/08/1966. He has graduated in 1992 at the School of Medicine and Surgery, University of Catania, and he has obtained a PhD in Neurobiology in 2000. Since completing his education, Dr. Scapagnini has conducted research with the Institute of Pharmacology associated with the University of Catania and has worked as a Visiting Scientist with Department of Surgical Research, Northwick Park Institute for Medical Research, Harrow, UK in 1999, and with Laboratory of Adaptive Systems, National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke, National Institute of Health in Bethesda, MD, USA in 2000. Dr. Scapagnini has been Research Assistant Professor at the Blanchette Rockefeller Neurosciences Institute, West Virginia University at Johns Hopkins University, Rockville, MD from 2000 to 2003 and Research Assistant Professor at the Institute of Neurological Sciences, Italian National Research Council, from 2003 to 2006. From 2004 he has been Visiting professor at the Institute of Human Virology, University of Maryland, Baltimore, MD. Currently he hold an Academic positions as Associate Professor of Clinical Biochemistry, at the Faculty of Medicine, University of Molise, Campobasso. His fields of research regard biology and molecular mechanisms of ageing and neurodegenerative disorders, with particular focus on nutrient activated signaling pathways related to lifespan regulation





Lecture





大房 春彦 Haruhiko Inufusa

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•		
3年10月 ストラスブール大学欧州テレサージェリー研究所 客員教授		
姓授		
汐		

【学会】

日本消化器病学会評議員(東海支部)、日本内視鏡外科学会評議員、抗加齢学会、酸化ストレス学会

【資格】

日本外科学会認定医(~2013年指導医)、日本消化器病学会専門医、日本消化器外科学会認定医

【論文】

http://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pubmed にて Inufusa で検索されるうち H Inufusa 分

【特許】

https://www.google.com/?tbm=pts&gws_rd=ssl にて Inufusa で検索される 20 件すべて

SUPALIV と Twendee X の強力な抗酸化効果について

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【目的】

生体における酸化ストレスを抑制する目的で、現在までに多数の化学物質、医薬品、サプリメントなどが in vitro, in vivo の実験で用いられてきた。しかしながら、生体の酸化ストレスを有効に抑制するもので、かつ副作用がない報告は無い。

SUPALIV は国際特許 (PCT) WO 2005/077464 A1 を基に開発されたビタミンとアミノ酸の配合剤である。含有成分のうち CoQ10、ビタミン B2、ナイアシン、コハク酸、フマル酸はアルコールとアセトアルデヒドの代謝の促進に働き、ビタミンC、L-シスチン、L-グルタミンはアセトアルデヒドの毒性を中和する抗酸化作用として働く。アルコールによる酸化ストレス及び急性アルコール中毒モデルにおける SUPALIV の影響を検討した。SUPALIV の配合比率を変更して開発された糖・脂質代謝を促進するた Twendee X の酸化ストレス低減効果への影響も検討した。SUPAIV と Twendee X のすべての特許と商標登録は TIMA 財団が所有している。

【方法】

SUPALIV の試験ではエタノールを腹腔内投与したアルコール・アセトアルデヒド代謝と、。急性アルコール中毒モデル実験を用いた。Twendee X では以下の 4 実験を行った。1)リゾチーム酵素の放射線と紫外線による酸化ストレスモデル。、2)マウス放射線照射による酸化ストレスモデル、。3)DSS 潰瘍性大腸炎マウスモデルマウス、。4)ヒト癌・ヌードマウス移植モデル、。の 4 実験を行った。全てのマウス血清検体で酸化ストレス(d-ROMs test)、)と抗酸化ポテンシャル(BAP test)測定を行った。

【結果】

アルコールのみ投与群は、投与 24 時間後以降に酸化ストレス度の高値を示し、同時に抗酸化ポテンシャルは徐々に低下した。これは後に死亡しするたマウスで特に顕著であった。SUPALIV 投与群はは酸化ストレスを抑制し、抗酸化ポテンシャルを上昇した。更に SUPALIV は急性アルコール中毒モデルで SUPALIV はマウスの生存を有意に延長させた。放射線-リゾチーム酵素実験の酸化ストレスでは、Twendee X は Vitamin C の 6 倍程度の抗酸化力を示した。全ての動物実験系で Twendee X は有意に酸化ストレス d-ROMs test の低減効果と抗酸化ポテンシャル BAP test の上昇が認められた。マウス放射線照射モデルで Twendee X は、3 日間投与で Vitamin C との単純な重量比較検討においてでは数十倍の効果が認められた。多種類のサプリメント類との比較を行ったが、検討でポリフェノール類、、アスタキサンチン、、 プロタンディムなどは酸化ストレスの有意な酸化ストレス低減効果はが認められなかった。

【結論】

アルコールが体内に与える長時間の酸化ストレス上昇と抗酸化ポテンシャルの低下を、SUPALIV は抑制した。SUPALIV のアルコール及びとアセトアルデヒドの代謝促進作用と、高い抗酸化作用が急性アルコール中毒のの過剰投与後の症状及び生存率改善に繋がったと考えられる。このことから SUPALIV はヒトでも急性アルコール中毒の予防効果が期待される。Twendee X は生体内で直接的なハイドロゲンペルオキシドの消去のみならず、ミトコンドリアの保護作用、SODの上昇などの複合的な作用でがあり強力な抗酸化力が生じていると考えられる。生体において Twendee X は生体に副作用がなく現時点で最も強力な抗酸化効果を有する副作用がないを有する配合物と考えられる。

共同の基礎研究、臨床研究や臨床治験の依頼はメールでお問い合わせください。info@antioxidantres.jp

Strong anti-oxidant effects of SUPALIV and Twendee X

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[Objective]

Various chemicals, medicines, and also supplements had been examined in vitro and in vivo study to find activity of reducing stress of reactive oxygen species (ROS) stress. However, there was no substance or composition shows really effective to reduce ROS stress withoutand also no side effects. SUPALIV (PCT: WO 2005/077464 A1) was developed to accelerate alcohol metabolism, and ingredients contains effective for metabolism (CoQ10, Riboflavin, Niacin, Succinic acid, Fumaric acid), and effective for anti-ROS (Vitamin C, L-Cystine, L-Glutamine). Twendee X which accelerate sugar and fat metabolism was developed changing ratio of ingredients of SUPALIV. Anti-ROS effects of SUPALIV and Twendee X were investigated. All patents and trade marks of SUPAIV and Twendee X are belongs to TIMA Stiftung (foundation).

[Material and Methods]

SUPALIV: 1) Alcohol metabolism test. 2) Acute alcohol toxicity test. Twendee X: 1) Lysozyme ROS test using radiation and UV. 2) Mouse radiation ROS stress model. 3) Ulcerative colitis model (DSS). 4) Human cancer - nude mouse ROS model.

All animal serum samples were analyzed ROS stress (d-ROMs) test and biological antioxidant potential (BAP) test.

[Results]

Alcohol administration to mouse induced increase d-ROMs and decrease BAP after 24 hours, and it was typical in fatal mouse. SUPALIV reduced d-ROMs and increased BAP. Survival of mouse in acute alcohol toxicity test was significantly prolonged by SUPALIV. Twendee X showed 6 times higher anti-ROS effects compare to Vitamin C in lysozyme radiation test. All mouse tests showed Twendee X significantly increased d-ROMs and decrease BAP. Twendee X showed over 40 times higher anti-ROS effects compare to Vitamin C in mouse radiation model. High dose Vitamin C, Polyphenols, Astaxanthine, and Protandim had no significant effects on reducing ROS in mouse radiation model.

[Discussion]

SUPALIV decreased ROS stress and increased biological antioxidant potential ofin alcohol stress. Results of mouse acute alcohol toxicity revealed that may effective to protect fatal accidents in human as well. Strong anti-ROS effects of Twendee X may beay induced by not only direct chemical reaction with H2O2, but also protection of mitochondria and increase SOD. Twendee X seems to have most strong anti-ROS without no side effects in living body.

For the collaboration of basic experiments, clinical research or clinical trial, please send e-mail to info@antioxidantres.jp



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現在に至る

【学会活動・専門分野】

日本女性医学学会会員

平成20年4月 幹事・認定医

平成 20 年 JMS Bayer Schering Pharma Grant 受賞

日本妊娠高血圧学会会員

平成 14 年 9 月 学術奨励賞 受賞

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日本エンドメトリオーシス学会会員

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【論文】

1. Investigation for Management of Cardiovascular Risk Factors by Obstetric and Gynecologic Doctors Subcommittee on Guides for the Management of Health Care in Middle-aged Women

Small chairman: Akihiko Wakatsuki Committee: Kiyoshi Takamastu, Tsutomu Douchi, Yoshiko Mochizuki, Ichiro Iwamoto and Koichi Shinohara

J. Obstet. Gynaecol. Res. Vol. 40, No. 2: 353-359, February 2014

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産婦人科領域における酸化ストレス・抗酸化因子測定の有用性

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【目的】

子宮内膜症は、月経痛、慢性腹痛などが特徴的な症状であり、日常生活にも支障を来し、女性の QOL を低下させる代表的な疾患である。内膜症の基本病態は組織炎症の存在であり、炎症の活性化は、動脈硬化性疾患へ進展する際に、最も早期で鋭敏に反映する血管内皮機能を低下させ、その後の心筋梗塞や脳卒中などの心血管疾患(CVD)の発症につながる。内膜症の場合、閉経までの約 20 年間の長期間にわたり炎症にさらされることになる。従って内膜症女性の慢性的な炎症は血管内皮機能を傷害し、将来の CVD 発症のリスクになる可能性が考えられる。また子宮内膜症を閉経後の心血管系疾患のリスクと捕らえるならば、現在行われている様々な治療が適切か否かを検討する必要がある。

【方法】

子宮内膜症が CVD リスクか否かを検討する目的で、子宮内膜症を有する女性において、血管内皮機能を 測定した。また活性酸素の指標である血清中 d-ROM(Diacron- Reactive Oxygen Metabolites)、抗酸化因子 の指標である BAP(Biological Antioxidant Potential)を測定し、内膜症のない女性と比較検討を行った。つ ぎに子宮内膜症の治療選択として、以下の 3 つの検討を行った。

①GnRHa 療法: GnRHa(Gonadotropin releasing hormone agonists)療法は卵巣機能を一時的に抑制し、血中のエストロゲンを低下させることにより、内膜症病巣を縮小させ、炎症性サイトカインが改善することも期待できる一方、エストロゲンを極端に低下させるため、治療そのものがすでに低下した内皮機能をさらに低下させ、動脈硬化に促進的に働く危険性も有する。内膜症女性 12 例に酢酸リュープロレリン 1.88mg を 4 週間毎 4 ヶ月間投与した GnRHa 群を対象とし、治療前と治療後 4 ヶ月に、d-ROM、BAP を測定した。

②黄体ホルモン (ジエノゲスト)療法:子宮内膜症治療薬として、第4世代の合成プロゲステロンである ジエノゲストは合成プロゲステロン製剤のなかでもアンドロゲン作用を持たないため、血管内皮に対する良好な影響が期待できる。同意を得た内膜症女性 11人に DNG 2mg を治療前と、治療後 4、12、18、24ヶ月まで上記と同様の項目の検討を行った。

③エストロゲン・プロゲストーゲン(EP)配合剤:子宮内膜症は、腹腔鏡下手術によっても約 30%に術後再発をきたす疾患であり、維持療法が不可欠である。内膜症治療薬の EP 配合剤は、E 製剤は脂質代謝や内皮機能の改善効果を有する一方、男性ホルモン作用を有する P 製剤は E 製剤の好影響を相殺することが懸念される。今回 EP 配合剤で男性ホルモン作用を有する norethysterone(NET)、有さない drospirenone(DRSP)の 両者による比較検討を行った。同意を得た内膜症女性で、ethinylestradiol(EE)(35 μ g/day)+NET(1mg/day) EP 配合剤を 1 年以上内服している 9 人に、EE(20 μ g/day)+DRSP(3mg/day)を含む EP 配合剤に変更し、変更前と変更 3 τ 月後各々の Active phase で d-ROM、BAP を測定した。

【成績】

内膜症患者ではすでに血管内皮機能が低下していること、またその機序に関しては、血管内皮機能は抗酸化因子と有意の相関を示すことより、抗酸化因子の減少が血管内皮機能低下の一因であることが示された。 ①GnRHa 療法では、血清中 d-ROM,BAP はいずれも治療前後で有意な変化を認めなかった。 ②黄体ホルモン(ジエノゲスト)療法では、血清中 d-ROM,BAP はいずれも治療前後で有意な変化を認めなかった。 長期 投与では d-ROM には変化はなかったが,BAP は $18 \, \mathrm{F}$ 月で有意な上昇を示した。 ③エストロゲン・プロゲストーゲン(EP)配合剤の種類の変化では、 d-ROM, BAP に有意な変化は認めなかった。

【結論】

内膜症患者では酸化ストレスが亢進していることが明らかになった。治療に関しては、内膜症治療に極めめて有効であるとされていた GnRHa 療法は、酸化ストレスには影響がないことが示された。一方、DNG ははエストロゲン濃度を低下させるにもかかわらず,長期投与においても抗酸化因子を改善することが明らかかとなったことより、長期使用にはより適していると考えられた。また、EP配合剤の種類の変化では、d-ROM,d-ROM,BAP に有意な変化は認めなかったものの、他の治療前値に比較し d-ROM は高値であるため、注意意が必要と考えられた。これらは経口エストロゲンの影響と文献的に報告されている。



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【略歷】

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平成23年5月 同 先任准教授

現在に至る

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【賞与】

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【専攻領域】

救急医学、外傷外科、熱傷、重症集中治療

【所属学会】

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平成24年5月~日本感染症学会

日本外科感染症学会

平成25年1月~日本中毒学会

平成26年1月~日本中毒学会評議委員

【資格】

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救急医学領域における oxidative stress の biomarker としての活用

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【背景】

救急医学領域で日常診療上経験される病態として、心肺停止、重症外傷、重症熱傷、敗血症など、生命の危機的状況に及ぶ重症病態は少なくない。臨床の現場では、これらの生命が危機的状況に脅かされる病態に対して、重症度評価や治療効果判定に活用できる有効な biomarker が求められる。一方で"時間"が一つのキーワードとなる救急医療では、その biomarker においても、測定の簡便性と迅速性、そして再現性が求められる。我々はこれまで、生体侵襲を定量評価する biomarker として酸化ストレス・抗酸化物質代謝(oxidative stress)に注目し、様々な臨床検討を行ってきた。今回救急医学領域の重症病態について、oxidative stress ついて代表的な知見を紹介する。

【検討項目】

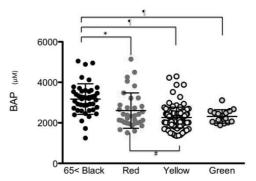
対象を過去3年間に当院救命センターに救急搬送された患者について、全血を用いて酸化ストレス、抗酸化物質を測定し、重症度との相関、予後との相関を検討した。

- (1)災害現場などで実施される START 式トリアージによる重症度と oxidative stress との相関性
- (2)心肺停止状態 (Cardio Pulmonary Arrest: CPA) で搬送された患者において、oxidative stress と生命予後、神経学的予後との相関性
- (3)敗血症の定義を満たす患者における oxidative stress

【結果】

(1)トリアージと oxidative stress

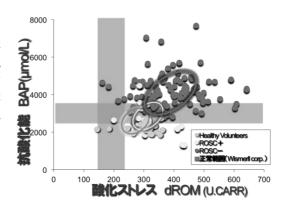
災害や救急外来で用いられる STAERT 式トリアージ による緊急度判定は、抗酸化能(BAP)と有意な相関を認めた(p<0.0001)が、酸化ストレス(dROM)は明らかな有意差を認めなかった。



N=210, Oneway ANOVA: p<0.0001, *p<0.0001, *p<0.001, *p<0.005

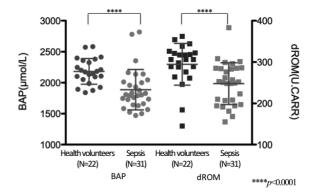
(2)心肺停止患者と oxidative stress

心肺停止患者において、搬入直後に酸化ストレス (dROM) と抗酸化能 (BAP) を測定した。自己心拍再開 (Recovery of spontaneous circulation; ROSC) を認めた群と、ROSC が認められなかった群について、健常人と比較したところ、図に示すごとく、健常人、ROSC あり群、ROSC なし群で BAP-d ROM の分布に相違を認め、ROSC なし群において有意に BAP が高値であり (p<0.0001)、d ROM も高値であった(P<0.05)。



(3)敗血症患者と oxidative stress

敗血症患者においては、搬入時の BAP、d ROM はいずれも健常人に比較して有意な低下を認めた(p<0.001)。いずれも、治療の進行に伴い、経日的に改善する傾向を認めた。



【考察】

oxidative stress は救急疾患のトリアージの補正、心肺停止蘇生後脳症の生命予後及び神経学的予後指標他、敗血症患者の重症度評価・治療効果判定に応用できる可能性が示唆される。ベッドサイドで比較的容に測定可能な BAP/dROM は、救急疾患の新たな biomarker として有用と考えられる。

Utilization of oxidative stress as a biomarker in the field of emergency medicine

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[Background]

In the field of emergency medicine, there are many life-threatening conditions, such as cardiopulmonary arrest, severe trauma, severe burn, and sepsis. In clinical practice, an effective biomarker available for evaluating the severity and treatment responses of these life-threatening conditions is necessary. On the other hand, the simplicity, rapidity, and reproducibility of biomarker measurement are required in the field of emergency medicine, in which "time" is a key factor. We have investigated oxidative stress/antioxidant metabolism as a biomarker to quantitatively assess in vivo invasion, and conducted various clinical reviews. In this study, we introduce representative findings of oxidative stress with respect to severe conditions in the field of emergency medicine.

[Examination items] The subjects were patients admitted to the Emergency and Critical Care Center of our hospital during the past 3 years. Using whole blood, oxidative stress and antioxidant levels were measured, and the correlation with the severity/prognosis was examined.

- (1) Correlation between the severity evaluated based on the START triage on disaster episodes and oxidative stress
- (2) Correlation between oxidative stress and the prognosis/neurological prognosis in patients admitted with cardiopulmonary arrest (CPA)
- (3) Oxidative stress in patients meeting the definition of sepsis

[Results]

(1) Triage and oxidative stress

The level of emergency was evaluated based on the START triage, which is used during disasters or in the Emergency Outpatient Unit. It was correlated with the biological antioxidant potential (BAP)(p<0.0001), but there was no significant difference in the oxidative stress (dROM) level.

(2) Patients with CPA and oxidative stress

In patients with CPA, the dROM level and BAP were measured immediately after admission. Those with/without recovery of spontaneous circulation (ROSC) were compared with healthy adults. As shown in this figure, there were differences in the distribution of BAP or dROM among the healthy, ROSC, and ROSC-free groups. In the ROSC-free group, the BAP was significantly higher (p<0.0001), and the dROM level was also higher (p<0.05).

(3) Patients with sepsis and oxidative stress

In patients with sepsis, the BAP and dROM level on arrival were significantly lower than in the healthy adults (p<0.001). The two parameters serially improved with the treatment course.

[Discussion]

The results suggest that the oxidative stress level can be applied to correct triage for emergency diseases and evaluate the prognosis of patients with encephalopathy after resuscitation following cardiopulmonary arrest, neurological prognostic parameters, and severity/treatment responses in patients with sepsis. The BAP/dROM, which can be relatively readily measured at the bedside, may be useful as a new biomarker of emergency diseases.

Antioxidant capacity, Oxidative stress



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2009年3月 岐阜大学大学院医学系研究科医科学専攻(消化器病態学分野) 修了

2013年4月~ 岐阜大学医学部附属病院第一内科 臨床講師

現在に至る

【学会】

日本内科学会、日本肝臓学会、日本消化器病学会、日本消化器内視鏡学会

【資格】

日本内科学会認定医、日本肝臓学会専門医、日本消化器病学会専門医、日本がん治療認定医

肝癌再発ハイリスク患者のスクリーニングにおける d-ROMs テストの有用性

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【目的】

近年酸化ストレスと肝発癌との関連を示唆する報告を多数認める。今回我々は根治治療をし得た肝細胞癌患者における血清学的酸化ストレスマーカーの一つである d-ROM と再発期間に関して検討したので報告する。

【方法】

対象は当院関連施設にて 2006 年から 2007 年にかけて治療を行った StageI/II 初発肝細胞癌症例のうち、外科的切除(n=1)または RFA(n=44)にて根治が確認できた連続 45 症例、男女比は 30/15、年齢は 72[50-82] 才、背景肝(B/C/B+C/非 B 非 C)は 3/40/1/1、Child(A/B/C)は 33/12/0、Stage (I/II)は 21/24、観察期間は 1707[305-2231]日であった。根治治療後の再発期間に影響を与える因子を Cox 比例ハザードモデルを用いて検討した。 さらに抽出された因子に関しては Kaplan-Meier 法を用いて検討した。

【成績】

単変量解析では d-ROM (HR1.0030, 95%CI1.0050-1.0070, P=0.00231), AFP (HR1.0001, 95%CI1.0000-1.0002, P=0.0274), 空腹時血糖 (HR1.0008, 95%CI1.0004-1.0157, P=0.0400)が再発期間に影響を与える因子として挙げられた。このうち多変量解析では d-ROM (HR1.0038, 95%CI1.0002-1.0071, P=0.0392), AFP (HR1.0002, 95%CI1.0000-1.0003, P=0.0316)の 2 因子が独立因子として挙げられた。 Kaplan-Meier 法では同様に d-ROM 高値群(>570 Carr U, P=0.0036)と AFP 高値群(>40 ng/dL, P=0.0185) は優位に再発しやすいことが示された。

【考案】

d-ROM が高い肝細胞癌患者ほど再発しやすいという結果は、これまでの酸化ストレスと肝発癌の関連性を示唆する報告を支持するものであった。 さらに d-ROM は患者血清を用いて簡便かつ低侵襲に測定可能であり、肝発癌高リスク群の抽出や、様々な再発予防を目的とした治療の効果判定の指標として利用可能ではないかと思われる。

【結語】

d-ROM 高値、AFP 高値を呈する肝細胞癌患者は再発しやすいため、厳重な経過観察が必要である。

Hepatocellular carcinoma patients with increased oxidative stress levels are prone to recurrence after curative treatment: a prospective case series study using the d-ROM test

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[Purpose]

Oxidative stress plays an important role in liver carcinogenesis. To determine the impact of oxidative stress on the recurrence of stage I/II hepatocellular carcinoma (HCC) after curative treatment, we conducted a prospective case series analysis.

[Methods]

This study included 45 consecutive patients with stage I/II HCC, who underwent curative treatment by surgical resection or radiofrequency ablation at Gifu Municipal Hospital from 2006 to 2007. In these 45 cases, recurrence-free survival was estimated using the Kaplan–Meier method. The factors contributing to HCC recurrence, including the serum levels of derivatives of reactive oxy- gen metabolites (d-ROM) as an index of oxidative stress, were subjected to univariate and multivariate analyses using the Cox proportional hazards model.

[Results]

The serum levels of d-ROM (P = 0.0231), a-fetoprotein (AFP, P = 0.0274), and fasting plasma glucose (P = 0.0400) were significantly associated with HCC recurrence in the univariate analysis. Multivariate analysis showed that the serum levels of d-ROM (hazard ratio [HR] 1.0038, 95 % confidence interval [CI] 1.0002–1.0071, P = 0.0392) and AFP (HR 1.0002, 95 % CI 1.0000–1.0003, P = 0.0316) were independent predictors of HCC recurrence. Kaplan–Meier analysis showed that recurrence-free survival was low in patients with high serum d-ROM (\geq 570 Carr U, P = 0.0036) and serum AFP (\geq 40 ng/dL, P = 0.0185) levels

[Conclusions]

The serum levels of d-ROM and AFP can be used for screening patients with a high risk for HCC recurrence. Patients who show increased levels of these factors require careful surveillance.



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大阪労災病院 糖尿病内科 健康診断部/部長

【略歴】

1982年3月 京都教育大附属付属高校 卒業 1989年3月 北海道大学医学部 卒業 1989年4月 北海道大学医学部付属病院 第一内科 研究生 国立循環器病センター 動脈硬化代謝内科 レジデント 1992年5月 1995年5月 国立循環器病センター 動脈硬化代謝内科 専門修練医 1997年5月 大阪警察病院 糖尿病内科 副医長 1998年7月 大阪大学医学部 第一内科 研究生 2002年4月 住友生命総合健診システム 医長 2006年6月 大阪労災病院 健康診断部 糖尿病センター 部長 現在に至る

【専門分野】

糖尿病 内科

【所属学会】

- 日本内科学会
- 日本糖尿病学会
- 日本人間ドック学会
- 日本総合健診医学会
- 日本職業災害学会
- 日本動脈硬化学会
- 日本循環器病学会

【資格】

- 日本内科学会認定内科医
- 日本糖尿病学会専門医・研修指導医
- 日本人間ドック学会健診専門医・指導医
- 日本人間ドック学会健診情報管理指導士
- 日本医師会認定産業医

【酸化ストレスに関する発表】

2009 年日本人間ドック学会 メタボリックシンドロームのリスクファクターおよび喫煙と酸化ストレスおよび抗酸化力の関係について

2009 年日本職業災害学会 メタボリックシンドロームのリスクファクターおよび生活習慣と酸化ストレス の関係 について

2010 年日本総合健診医学会 FRAS4 を用いて測定した 酸化ストレスおよび抗酸化力と 動脈硬化の関係について -PWV および頸動脈内中膜肥厚との検討-

2010年日本糖尿病学会 生活習慣病と酸化ストレスおよび抗酸化能の関係について

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2011 年日本人間ドック学会 クッキー負荷検査による負荷後の糖および脂質代謝異常と酸化ストレスの関係について

2011 年日本糖尿病学会 インスリン抵抗性と酸化ストレスおよび抗酸化能の関係について

2012年 Asian Asociation for the Study Diabetes. Relation between adiponectin and oxidative stress evaluated with d-ROMs as reactive oxygen species and with BAP as anti-oxidative capacity.

2013年日本糖尿病学会 人間ドック受診者の飲酒習慣と酸化ストレスの関係について

2014年日本糖尿病学会 耐糖能異常者における 酸化ストレスと血清カルシウム濃度 の関係について

メタボリックシンドロームにおける酸化ストレスと動脈硬化について

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生活習慣の乱れは、肥満、インスリン抵抗性、耐糖能異常、高血圧、脂質異常症などのメタボリック症候群を引き起こし、細小血管障害や大血管障害である動脈硬化疾患の一因となる。我々は、健診受診者の酸化ストレスを、FRAS4による dROMs および BAP を用いて測定し、生活習慣との関連、メタボリックファクターとの関連、動脈硬化所見との関連についての検討をおこなってきた。今回、これらの結果を総括して報告する。

生活習慣と酸化ストレスの関係については、飲酒、喫煙、運動習慣の酸化ストレスへの影響を検討した。 飲酒量が増加すると BAP は低下傾向となり、飲酒回数が増加すると dROMs が増加傾向となった。ポリフェ ノールを含むワイン摂取は抗酸化物質を増加させるとの報告があるが、アルコールの種類別の酸化ストレス の差は明らかではなかった。酸化ストレスの観点からは、飲酒習慣は好ましい習慣ではないと考えられた。 非喫煙者に比し喫煙者では dROMs が高値であった。運動については、2008 年のエクササイズガイドに基づ く1週間の運動習慣を定量化して酸化ストレスとの関係を検討したが、運動習慣と酸化ストレスの関連は明 らかではなかった。

メタボリック症候群に関する検討として、インスリン抵抗性と酸化ストレスの関係を非糖尿病者において検討した。BAPは、インスリン抵抗性指数である HOMA-R と逆相関した。BAPは、BMI、ウエスト周囲径、血圧、中性脂肪とも逆相関し、HDLとは正相関を認めた。dROMsは、HbA1cおよび炎症の指標である CRPと相関した。また、食後高血糖、食後高脂血症が酸化ストレスに及ぼす影響を検討するため、空腹時血糖および空腹時中性脂肪正常者に対し、糖質および脂質のミールテストであるクッキー負荷検査を実施した。この結果、負荷後1時間血糖値と血糖増加はdROMsと相関を認め、負荷後2時間中性脂肪値および中性脂肪増加はBAPと負の相関を認めた。すなわち、空腹時正常者においても、食後の糖および脂質代謝異常は酸化ストレスを高めると考えられた。以上より、dROMsは早期の糖代謝異常および炎症所見と関連し、BAPは早期のインスリン抵抗性、特に肥満や高血圧とともに脂質代謝異常と関連すると考えられた。

動脈硬化への酸化ストレスの影響を検討するため、脈波伝播速度(PWV)と酸化ストレスの関係を検討した。BAPはPWVと負の相関を認めた。脂肪細胞より分泌される生理活性物質であり抗動脈硬化作用を有する Adiponectin とは正相関を認め、抗動脈硬化として抗酸化能の関連が考えられた。頸動脈内中膜肥厚(IMT)との関連が報告された血清カルシウムレベルと dROMs は相関した。

このように、dROMs および BAP はメタボリックドミノの上流から下流に至るまで、生活習慣の乱れやメタボリックファクター、動脈硬化疾患の病態と関連していた。

Oxidative stress and atherosclerosis in metabolic syndrome

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Disturbance of lifestyle causes the metabolic syndrome containing obesity, insulin resistance, impaired glucose tolerance, hypertension, and dyslipidemia, and contributes to develop arteriosclerosis such as macro and microangiopathy. Oxidative stress measured by BAP and dROMs using FRAS4 for subjects of health screening is considered to relate with lifestyle, metabolic factors and atherosclerosis. The summaries about our results are presented in this report.

The relation between oxidative stress and lifestyle was examined with regard to alcohol drinking, smoking and exercise habits. Decrease of BAP was related with increase of alcohol consumption. Increase of dROMs was related with frequent drinking. It has been reported that intake of wine containing polyphenols related the increase of antioxidants, but our data was not clear about the relation between oxidative stress and kinds of alcohol. Drinking was not considered a favorable habit for oxidative stress. dROMs increased in smokers compared to non-smokers. The amount of routine exercise per week was calculated based on exercise guide 2008. There was no evidence of relation with oxidative stress and exercise habits.

As a study of metabolic syndrome, the relationship of oxidative stress and insulin resistance was investigated in non-diabetic subjects. BAP was inversely correlated with HOMA-R as an insulin resistance index, BMI, waist circumference, blood pressure and triglyceride. BAP acknowledged the positive correlation with HDL. dROMs was correlated with HbA1c and CRP. The cookie test that is a meal test for a load of lipid and carbohydrate was carried to the subjects of normal fasting lipid and glucose levels in order to examine the effect of postprandial hyperglycemia and hyperlipidemia on the oxidative stress. As a result, the increase of glucose level from fasting and glucose level at 1 hour after load showed a correlation with dROMs. The increase of trigyeride level from fasting and triglyceride level at 2 hours after load were found negatively correlated with BAP. In other words, it was considered that abnormal lipid and glucose metabolism after a meal were affected to increase the oxidative stress even in normal fasting subjects. From the above results, it was thought that dROMs is associated with inflammation and findings of abnormal glucose metabolism and BAP is associated with insulin resistance related to abnormal lipid metabolism, obesity and hypertension.

The relationship between the pulse wave velocity (PWV) and BAP was examined for the effect of arteriosclerosis. BAP showed a negative correlation with PWV. BAP recognized the positive correlation with Adiponectin as a physiological activity substance secreted from adipocyte. It means that antioxidant capacity has been considered as an anti- arteriosclerosis. dROMs is associated with serum calcium levels that are correlated with the carotid intima-media thickness (IMT).

BAP and dROMs were associated with lifestyle, metabolic factor and arteriosclerosis disease as if from upstream to downstream of the metabolic Domino.



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【略歴】

平成 元年 3月 大阪市立大学医学部卒業

平成 元年 6月 大阪市立大学医学部附属病院第一内科研修医

平成 4年 4月 香川医科大学医学部附属病院第二内科医員

平成 5年 8月 アメリカ合衆国エモリー大学循環器部門研究医

平成 9年 4月 香川医科大学薬理学講座文部科学教官助手

平成13年 5月 NTT 西日本高松診療所 および 同 予防医療センター所長

同 四国健康管理センター 部長(兼務)

現在に至る

【資格および非常勤称号等】

香川大学医学部 臨床教授

東海大学医学部 客員准教授

日本人間ドック学会認定専門医 および 指導医

日本高血圧学会 高血圧専門医 および 特別正会員 (FJSH)

日本抗加齢医学会認定専門医 など

【学会および社会活動】

日本人間ドック学会 評議員、学術・図書編集委員会委員(2006~)、特定健診・特定保健指導対策委員会委員(2007~、20012 年から副委員長)、人間ドック判定・指導ガイドライン作成委員会委員(2007~2009)、学術委員(2010~)

日本高血圧学会評議員(2012~) 日本抗加齢医学会評議員(2007~) など

厚生労働省 健康科学総合研究事業 「健康診査の精度管理に関する研究」 委員(2005~2008)

経済産業省 「先進的保健指導サービス推進プロジェクト」健康情報基盤を活用した特定健診・保健指導の実用化 WG 委員会 委員 (2007~2008)

経済産業省「健康情報活用基盤(PHR)構築のための標準化及び実証事業」

【最近のおもな論文および著書】

<論文>

肥満関連因子と尿酸値との関係〜特に内臓脂肪との関連について〜福井敏樹,丸山美江,山内一裕,吉鷹寿美江,宮本 侑,深見孝治人間ドック 2014 in press

DUAL インピーダンス法による内臓脂肪測定の有用性と測定結果解釈の注意点 ーメタボリックシンドロームと早期動脈硬化診断の観点からー 福井敏樹、丸山美江、山内一裕、宮本侑、深見孝治

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年間医療費削減の観点からの人間ドック健診受診の意義

福井敏樹、山内一裕、丸山美江、佐藤真美、高橋英孝、山門實

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Fukui T

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成人病と生活習慣病 2011; 41: 520-524.

など

<著書>

健診判定ガイドライン 改定新版 「動脈硬化ドック」文光堂 (共著) 人間ドック健診フォローアップガイド「メタボリックシンドローム」文光堂(共著) からだの科学 これからの人間ドック健診 「健診機関と医療機関の連携」 日本評論社 (共著)

第 13 回臨床脈波研究会 フォーカスレクチャー 「生活習慣病対策における内臓脂肪量測定の重要性」 Arteial Stiffness No.19 メジカルビュー社

など

<表彰等>

第 46 回・第 47 回日本成人病(生活習慣病)学会一般演題会長賞

日本人間ドック学会平成 24 年度最優秀論文賞

「年間医療費削減の観点からの人間ドック健診受診の意義」

新しいキサンチンオキシダーゼ阻害薬の抗酸化作用の検討

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【背景】

我々は最近、尿酸値と種々の肥満関連因子との関係についての検討から、尿酸値と最も関連の強い因子が 内臓脂肪であることを報告した。また内臓脂肪面積と活性酸素産生量の指標である d-ROM が正の相関にあ ることを以前に報告した (Hypertens Res 34:1041-5, 2011)。尿酸はそれ自体が内因性の抗酸化物質である 一方で、尿酸が生成される過程で活性酸素が生成され、酸化ストレスを惹起する働きをしているとも考えら れ、相反する作用を持つことが示唆されている物質である。

【目的】

新しいキサンチンオキシダーゼ阻害薬であるフェブキソスタットによる酸化ストレスへの影響について検討すること。

【対象】

対象は当施設内科外来通院高尿酸血症患者 43 名。

【方法】

高尿酸血症の治療歴がないあるいは 1 か月以上治療を中断していた者は新規投与患者(29 名)として、アロプリノールあるいはアロプリノールとプロベネシドの併用患者にはアロプリノールをフェブキソスタットに変更して継続投与した(14 名)。これらの対象患者の治療前後で尿酸値、クレアチニン値、eGFR値などに加え、d-ROM ならびに抗酸化能力の指標である BAP を測定した。

【結果】

新規投与患者、切り替え投与群共に、尿酸値が有意に低下し(各々8.6→5.7, 7.1→5.7mg/dl)、d-ROM および BAP は有意に低下した(各々d-ROM; $306\rightarrow291$ (p<0.05), $325\rightarrow303$ CARR U (p<0.01) BAP; $2578\rightarrow2419$ (p<0.005), $2670\rightarrow2469$ μ M (p<0.05))。BAP/d-ROM 比に変化は認められなかった(各々8.48→8.44, 8.59→8.66)。またクレアチニン値や eGFR など腎機能にも有意な変化は認めなかった。

【考察】

フェブキソスタットは d-ROM を有意に低下させ、尿酸値を下げることにより酸化ストレスを軽減させる可能性が示唆された。また一方で抗酸化能力の指標である BAP も低下させる結果となった。さらに、切り替え投与群ではキサンチンオキシダーゼ阻害薬であるアロプリノールの投与のため尿酸値の低下は新規投与群より少ないにもかかわらず d-ROM の低下はより顕著であったことなど、今後さらに詳細な検討が必要と思われる。

Investigation of the effects on oxidative stress of the new xanthine oxidase inhibitor

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[Background]

We recently examined the relationship between the level of uric acid and various obesity-associated factors, and reported that visceral fat was the most closely associated with the uric acid level. Previously, we reported that there was a positive correlation between the visceral fat area and an index of active oxygen production, d-ROM (Hypertens Res 34: 1041-5, 2011). Uric acid is an intrinsic antioxidant substance. On the other hand, active oxygen may be synthesized in the process of uric acid synthesis, inducing oxidative stress. This substance is suggested to exhibit conflicting actions.

[Purpose]

Therefore, the aim of this study was to investigate the influence of a new xanthine oxidase inhibitor, febuxostat, on oxidative stress.

[Subjects]

The subjects were 43 patients with hyperuricemia who had received the outpatient treatment at our facility.

[Methods]

Febuxostat was newly administered to 29 patients who had not received treatment for hyperuricemia or had discontinued treatment for 1 month or more. Allopurinol was switched to febuxostat in 14 patients who received allopurinol or combination therapy with allopurinol and probenecid, allopurinol was switched to febuxostat, and continuous administration was performed. In these patients, the uric acid level, creatinine level, eGFR, d-ROM, and an index of the antioxidant capacity, BAP, were measured before and after treatment.

[Results]

In both the new treatment and switching groups, the uric acid levels significantly decreased $(8.6 \rightarrow 5.7, 7.1 \rightarrow 5.7 \text{ mg/dL}, \text{ respectively})$. The d-ROM and BAP also significantly reduced (d-ROM: $306 \rightarrow 291 \text{ (p<0.05)}, 325 \rightarrow 303 \text{ CARR U}$ (p<0.01), BAP: $2,578 \rightarrow 2,419 \text{ (p<0.005)}, 2,670 \rightarrow 2,469 \text{ }\mu\text{M} \text{ (p<0.05)}, \text{ respectively})$. There were no changes in the BAP/d-ROM ratio $(8.48 \rightarrow 8.44, 8.59 \rightarrow 8.66, \text{ respectively})$. There were also no significant changes in the kidney function (creatinine level or eGFR).

[Discussion]

These results suggest that febuxostat reduces oxidative stress by significantly decreasing the d-ROM and uric acid level. On the other hand, it also reduced an index of the antioxidant capacity, BAP. In the switching group, a decrease in the uric acid level was less marked than in the new treatment group due to the administration of another xanthine oxidase inhibitor, allopurinol, but the decrease in the d-ROM was more marked. In the future, further examination may be necessary.



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酸化ストレスと運動パフォーマンス

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【目的】

アスリートは日ごろから激しい運動をしており、多くのエネルギーを消費している。エネルギー生成の過程で数%が活性酸素に変化するといわれており、運動時は酸素摂取量が安静時の 10~15 倍に達すること (Sen 6,1994) から、運動によって活性酸素が増加し、酸化ストレスが高まると考えられる。また、低酸素や高酸素といった環境条件下における運動が酸化ストレス及び抗酸化力に与える影響については不明であり、これらを明らかにすることは、アスリートのコンディショニングやパフォーマンス向上にとって有益な情報となることが考えられる。

そこで、本研究では①運動が酸化ストレスと抗酸化力に与えている影響、②環境条件を変えた運動が酸化ストレス及び抗酸化力に与える影響、③運動パフォーマンスと酸化ストレス及び抗酸化力との関係を明らかにすることを目的とする。

【方法】

対象者は大学の運動部に所属する健常な男子学生 8 名とした。対象者の身体的特性の平均値(\pm 標準偏差) は年齢 $19.8(\pm 1.3)$ 歳、身長 $174(\pm 6.3)$ cm、体重 $63.8(\pm 6.2)$ kg であった。

実験は自転車エルゴメーター(COMBI 社製 POWERMAX-VII)を用いて 30 秒間の自転車全力駆動を通常の酸素濃度で行う条件(常酸素条件)、マスクを用いて 2000~2500m 相当の酸素濃度(15.4~16.4%相当)を吸入しながら行う条件(低酸素条件)、テントを用いて、テント内を酸素濃度 35%に設定した条件(高酸素条件)の 3条件で行った。

30 秒間自転車全力駆動時の負荷は各対象者の体重の 7.5%とし、運動時の平均パワー、ピークパワー、およびピーク回転数を測定した。運動前にフリーラジカル解析装置(Diacron 社製 FREE carpe diem)を用いて、酸化ストレス度(d-ROMs)、抗酸化力(BAP)を、尿中酸化ストレスマーカーシステム(Techno Medica 社製 ICR-001)を用いて尿中 8-OHdG/CRE 等を測定し、運動後にも酸化

ストレス度、抗酸化力、尿中 8-OHdG/CRE 等を測定した。また、酸化ストレス度と抗酸化力の値から抗酸化力/酸化ストレス度を潜在的抗酸化能(抗酸化能)として用いた。尿中の酸化ストレス度の指標である8-OHdG はクレチニンで値を補正することで変動を抑えることができるとされており、そのため、本実験ではクレアチニン比を用いた。

【結果及び考察】

自転車全力駆動時の平均パワーを常酸素条件、低酸素条件及び高酸素条件の 3 条件間で比較した結果、数値はそれぞれ、 $579.2(\pm 61.5)$ watt、 $574.0(\pm 61.5)$ watt、 $586.3(\pm 66.8)$ watt であり、有意な差は認められなかった。このことから、30 秒間の自転車全力駆動は環境による影響を受けないことが示唆された。

3つの環境下における酸化ストレス度は運動前と比較して運動直後に有意(p<0.01)に $10.7\sim13.6\%$ 高い値を示した。また、抗酸化力は運動前と比較して運動直後に有意(p<0.01)に $19.8\sim28.4\%$ 高い値を示した。尿中8-O HdG/CRE は 3 条件とも運動前に比べ、運動 1 時間後に有意(p<0.01)に約 3 倍程度高い値を示した。これらの結果から短時間高強度運動である自転車全力駆動によって、酸化ストレス度が高まることが明らかとなった。これは無酸素性運動によって筋組織が虚血低酸素状態となり、活性酸素を発生させたためと考えられる。

3条件間の運動後の値の比較を行った結果、酸化ストレス度及び尿中 8-OHdG/CRE に有意な差は認められなかった。これらは、3 つの環境下での短時間高強度運動における活性酸素の水準に差がないことを示している。しかし、抗酸化力の変化率(実験前を 100%とした運動直後の値 以下変化率)及び抗酸化能の変化率(図 1)をみた結果、高酸素条件と低酸素条件の間で有意(p<0.05)な差が認められ、高酸素条件がそれぞれ、8.6%、10.2%高い値を示した。このことは、高酸素環境における運動が抗酸化力を亢進させることを示唆するものである。

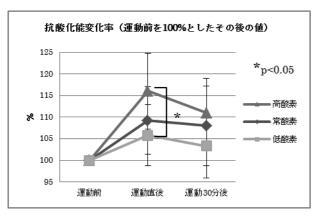


図1 実験における各条件時の抗酸化力の変化率

各対象者の3条件の平均値を求め、自転車全力駆動時の発揮パワーと酸化ストレス度及び抗酸化力との関係を検討した結果、平均パワー/体重と酸化ストレス度との間に有意(p<0.05、r=-.837)な相関関係が認められた(図2)。さらに、平均パワー/体重と抗酸化能(BAP/d-ROMs)との間に有意(p<0.05、r=.793)な相関関係が認められた(図3)。この結果は酸化ストレス度が低いほど、抗酸化能が高いほど発揮パワーが高いことを示している。このことから酸化ストレス度や抗酸化能は運動パフォーマンスに密接に関連することが明らかとなった。

【まとめ】

本研究の結果、自転車全力駆動によって、酸化ストレス度が高まり、それを抑えるために抗酸化力が 亢進することが明らかとなった。今後は、様々な実

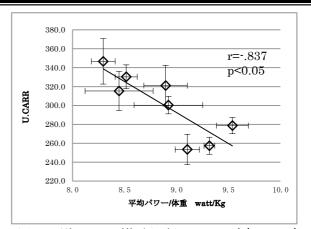


図2 平均パワー/体重と酸化ストレス度(d-ROMs)の 関係(3条件の平均値)

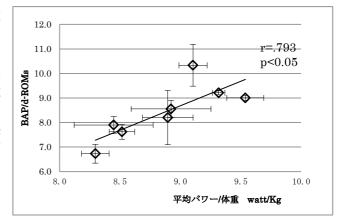


図3 平均パワー/体重と抗酸化能(BAP/d-ROMs)の 関係(3条件の平均値)

際のスポーツ競技における酸化ストレス度及び抗酸化能の水準を明らかにするとともにその作用機序について検討することは重要な課題であるといえる。

高酸素環境における運動は抗酸化力(抗酸化能)を高め、酸化ストレス度を抑える機序が働いている可能性が考えられた。また、低酸素環境における運動では抗酸化能の上昇が抑えられるため、酸化ストレス度に曝される可能性が考えられ、何らかの対策を講じる必要性があるものと思われる。

酸化ストレス度及び抗酸化力は、短時間高強度の運動パフォーマンスに影響を及ぼすことが明らかとなた。このことは、アスリートのパフォーマンス向上を考える際に酸化ストレス度及び抗酸化力を測定し、 続的なモニタリングの重要性を示している。これらのデータを基に食事・栄養面を含めたコンディショニグ管理を行うことによって競技力を高めることができる可能性が考えられた。

The relationship of exercise performance and oxidative stress in a variety variety of environments

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[Purpose]

In athletes, energy consumption is high due to high-intensity exercise. In the process of energy synthesis, 2 to 3% of energy changes into active oxygen. During exercise, oxygen intake reaches 10 to 15-fold that at rest (Sen et al., 1994). Therefore, exercise may increase the level of active oxygen, increasing oxidative stress. Furthermore, the influence of exercise under certain environmental conditions, such as low and high oxygen levels, on oxidative stress and antioxidant activity remains to be clarified. If this is clarified, it may provide information advantageous for the conditioning and performance improvement of athletes.

The purpose of this study was to clarify: (1) the influence of exercise on oxidative stress and antioxidant activity, (2) the influence of exercise under different environmental conditions on oxidative stress and antioxidant activity, and (3) the relationship between exercise performance and oxidative stress/antioxidant activity.

[Methods]

The subjects were 8 healthy male students belonging to the athletic club of a university. The mean age, height, and body weight (\pm standard deviation) were 19.8 (\pm 1.3) years, 174 (\pm 6.3) cm, and 63.8 (\pm 6.2) kg, respectively.

This experiment was conducted using a bicycle ergometer (COMBI Co., Ltd., POWERMAX-VII) under the following 3 conditions: the subjects were instructed to pedal a bicycle at maximal output for 30 seconds at a standard oxygen concentration (standard oxygen condition), with a mask while inhaling oxygen at a concentration corresponding to 2,000 to 2,500 m (corresponding to 15.4 to 16.4%)(low oxygen condition), and at an oxygen concentration set at 35% in a tent (high oxygen condition).

The load on pedaling for 30 seconds was established as 7.5% of each subject's body weight. The mean power, peak power, and peak number of rotations during exercise were measured. Before exercise, the oxidative stress level (d-ROMs) and antioxidant activity (BAP) were determined using a free radical analyzer (Diacron, Inc., FREE carpe diem). The urinary 8-OHdG/CRE value was measured using a urinary oxidative stress marker-measuring system (Techno Medica Co., Ltd., ICR-001). After exercise, the oxidative stress level, antioxidant activity, and urinary 8-OHdG/CRE value were also determined. Based on the oxidative stress level and antioxidant activity, the antioxidant activity/oxidative stress level value was used as the potential antioxidant capacity (antioxidant capacity). Changes in 8-OHdG, as a parameter of the oxidative stress level in urine, may be reduced by correcting the value with creatinine. Therefore, in this experiment, the 8-OHdG/creatinine value was used.

(Results and Discussion)

The mean power on pedaling was compared among the 3 conditions: standard, low, and high oxygen conditions. The values were $579.2~(\pm 61.5),~574.0~(\pm 61.5),~and~586.3~(\pm 66.8)$ watts, respectively. There were no significant differences. This suggests that environmental factors do not influence pedaling for 30 seconds.

Under the 3 environmental conditions, the oxidative stress levels immediately after exercise were 10.7 to 13.6% higher than before exercise (p<0.01). Antioxidant activity immediately after exercise was 19.8 to 28.4% higher than that before exercise (p<0.01). Under the 3 environmental conditions, the urinary

8-OHdG/CRE values 1 hour after exercise were about 3 times higher than before exercise (p<0.01). These results showed that short high-intensity exercise, pedaling a bicycle at maximal output, increased the oxidative stress level. This was possibly because anaerobic exercise induced an ischemic hypoxic state in muscle tissue, generating active oxygen.

The post-exercise values were compared among the 3 conditions. There were no significant differences in the oxidative stress level or urinary 8-OHdG/CRE value, suggesting that there are no differences in the level of active oxygen during short high-intensity exercise under the 3 environmental conditions. However, when investigating the rate of change in antioxidant activity (value immediately after exercise in comparison with that before this experiment (100%), rate of change) and that in the antioxidant capacity (Figure 1), there were significant differences between the high and low oxygen conditions (p<0.05). Under the high oxygen condition, the values were 8.6 and 10.2% higher, respectively. This suggests that exercise in a high-oxygen environment enhances antioxidant activity.

We calculated the mean of the 3 conditions for each subject, and examined the relationship between the power exhibited on pedaling and oxidative stress level/antioxidant activity. There was a correlation between the mean power/body weight and oxidative stress level (p<0.05, r=-.837)(Figure 2). In addition, there was a correlation between the mean power/body weight and antioxidant capacity (BAP/d-ROMs)(p<0.05, r=.793)(Figure 3). This suggests that the power output is higher when the oxidative stress level is lower or when the antioxidant capacity is higher. Thus, the oxidative stress level and antioxidant capacity were closely associated with exercise performance.

[Conclusion]

The results of this study showed that pedaling a bicycle at maximal output increased the oxidative stress level, and that, to reduce it, antioxidant activity was enhanced. In the future, the oxidative stress level and antioxidant capacity associated with various sports should be clarified, and the action mechanism should be investigated.

Exercise in a high-oxygen environment may increase antioxidant activity (antioxidant capacity), reducing the oxidative stress level. Furthermore, exercise in a low-oxygen environment may lower the increase in the antioxidant capacity, increasing exposure to oxidative stress. Strategies must be established.

The results showed that the oxidative stress level and antioxidant activity influenced short high-intensity exercise performance. This suggests the importance of measurement and continuous monitoring of the oxidative stress level and antioxidant activity to improve athletes' performance. Conditioning management involving diet/nutrition based on these data may enhance performances.

Figure 1. Rate of change in antioxidant activity under each condition in this experiment

Rate of change in the antioxidant capacity (subsequent value in comparison with that before exercise (100%))

Before exercise, Immediately after exercise, 30 minutes after exercise

High oxygen, Standard oxygen, Low oxygen

Figure 2. Relationship between the mean power/body weight and oxidative stress level (d-ROMs)(mean of the 3 conditions)

Mean power/body weight

Figure 3. Relationship between the mean power/body weight and antioxidant capacity (BAP/d-ROMs)(mean of the 3 conditions)



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心停止後症候群の予後推測因子としての相対的酸化ストレス度

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【研究の経緯】

酸化ストレスとは,活性酸素種の過剰発生あるいは抗酸化能力の低下により,生体が酸化に傾いた状態である.従って酸化ストレス度の的確な評価には,酸化ストレス値と抗酸化力値を同時に測定し,そのバランス比を把握することが重要となる.われわれは,d-ROMs テストによる酸化ストレス値と BAP テストによる抗酸化力値に加え,相対的な酸化ストレス度を評価できる Oxidation Stress Index (OSI) =d-ROMs 値 \div BAP 値×補正係数(8.85:基準とする絶対的健常人群の OSI 平均値が 1.0 となる係数)を考案し,OSI の有用性を検証してきた.生活習慣調査による一次除外基準(喫煙習慣・大量の飲酒習慣・メタボリックシンドローム・妊娠中および分娩後 1 年以内・慢性疾患で服薬中・過多の残業習慣)をクリアーし,睡眠状態や食事に関する問診票に問題がなく,かつ一般臨床検査値に異常を認めなかった健常人 312 名(女性 164 名,男性 148 名,平均年齢 36.7 \pm 8.8 歳)と,除外基準を設けない一般住人 656 名(男性 274 名,女性 382 名,平均年齢 40.8 \pm 12.4 歳)を対象に酸化ストレス値・抗酸化力値・相対的酸化ストレス度の評価を実施した.その結果,酸化ストレス値(d-ROMs)および抗酸化力値(BAP)は共に健常人に比較して一般住人の方が有意に高かったが,相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)は両群間でほぼ一致していた.さらに,OSI は男性に比較して女性で有意に高いこと,年齢の増加に比例して上昇し,特に 50 歳を超えると急激に上昇することから,OSI は老化による酸化ストレス状態も評価できることを確認した.

【本研究の目的】

心停止後症候群は、心肺停止に起因する全身の臓器虚血、さらに自己心拍再開後の再還流による臓器障害に起因する極めて重篤な病態の総称で、自己心拍が再開しても 24 時間以内に心筋機能不全が生じ、80%以上の患者が死亡、あるいは植物状態などの重度後遺症となる。これまで、一般の臨床検査データで心停止後症候群の予後推測に有用な検査項目は確立さていない。そこで、心原性心肺停止患者を対象に、心肺停止蘇生後から時系列的に酸化ストレス値(d-ROMs)・抗酸化力値(BAP)・相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)の測定を実施し、予後不良群と生存退院群とで各パラメーターの変動パターンに違いがあるか検討した。

【結果および考察】

心原性心肺停止患者 20 症例を対象に、Glasgow Outcome Scale (GOS) に従い 28 日後予後判定した結果、死亡退院 12 名と遷延性意識障害 4 名の合計 16 名を予後不良群とした.一方、障害はあるものの社会復帰した 4 名を生存退院群とした.予後不良群と生存退院群とで酸化ストレス値(d-ROMs)・抗酸化力値(BAP)・相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)の変動パターンを解析した結果、予後不良群の多くに共通するパターンとして、Day-1 は、蘇生直後の再還流により発生する活性酸素を中和するため抗酸化力値が急激に増加し、相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)が上昇するのを制御していた.その後、Day-2、Day-3 と活性酸素中和による消費で抗酸化力値が急激に減少し、それに伴い相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)は上昇傾向となる.その後も,抗酸化力値は基準範囲に戻ることはなく低迷し、相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)の上昇を制御できず患者は死亡あるいは遷延性意識障害となった.一方、生存退院群でも予後不良群と同様に、蘇生直後、抗酸化力値が急激に増加し相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)が上昇するのを制御していた.その後 Day-2、Day-3 と抗酸化力値が急激に対かしていくが、Day-5、Day-6 あたりから再び抗酸化力値の急激な増加が認められ、相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)の上昇を基準範囲に制御していた.症例数は少ないものの、今回検討を行った生存退院群 4 例全てで抗酸化力値の回復が認められたことより、抗酸化力値のリカバリーによる相対的酸化ストレス度(OSI)の制御が心停止後症候群の予後に大きく影響している可能性が示唆された.

【結語】

近年,新たなバイオマーカーである相対的酸化ストレス度の測定は,生活習慣病やアンチエイジング,さらにはスポーツ医学の分野を中心に普及しているが,今後は,救命救急医療領域における広い臨床の場での活用が十分に期待される.

Oxidation stress index is useful for evaluation of prognosis of the post-cardiac arrest syndrome (PCAS)

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Oxidative stress caused by the increased production of reactive oxygen species and/or decreased efficacy of the antioxidant system is implicated in the pathogenesis of various disease entities such as arteriosclerosis, malignant tumor, and lifestyle related disease.

In a first study we measured both oxidation and anti-oxidation activities simultaneously in sera from 312 normal healthy individuals and 656 general residents, by d-ROMs test and by BAP test using an AU480 automated analyzer. To obtain a parameter representing an overall shift toward the oxidative stress, the oxidation stress index (OSI) was devised by the following formula: OSI = $C \times (d\text{-ROMs} / \text{BAP})$, where C denotes a coefficient for standardization to set the mean of OSI in normal healthy individuals at 1.0 (C = 8.85 in this study). The present study confirmed that both oxidation and anti-oxidation activities were significantly higher in sera of the general residents group (n=656) than in those of the normal healthy individuals group (n=312). However, there was no difference in the values of oxidation stress index (OSI) between the normal healthy individuals group and the general residents group. Furthermore, the levels of OSI in the healthy individuals were significantly higher in sera from the female individuals than in sera from the male individuals, and that the OSI levels increased significantly with a rise in age. These results suggest that OSI might make a useful objective marker for diagnostic evaluation of oxidative stress states.

In a second study we were aimed to establish the suitability of the above novel biomarker "OSI" in the evaluation of prognosis of the post-cardiac arrest syndrome (PCAS). We evaluated the oxidation activities, anti-oxidation activities, and OSI for 8 days from after resuscitation in sera from 20 patients with PCAS. The 20 patients with PCAS were divided into two groups according to the Glasgow outcome scale: 16 patients with severe injury and/or death without recovery of consciousness (poor-prognosis patients group) and 4 patients with low or moderate disability (recovery patients group). Soon after resuscitation from the cardiac arrest, oxidation activities were generally increased reflecting acute production of active oxygen. However, these reactive increases in oxidation activities were mostly counteracted by even more enhanced production of anti-oxidation activities. As a result, in day 1 of the resuscitation, OSI tended to be maintained at normal level. Subsequently, a rapid reduction in anti-oxidation activities was observed in day 2 and 3 in almost all cases. This reduction is accompanied by progressive increase in OSI levels reflecting increasing oxidation activities. The prognosis of each case depends on the subsequent course of changes in the anti-oxidation activities. The recovery of anti-oxidation activities was observed in all cases of the recovery patient groups, but anti-oxidation activities did not increase with almost cases of the poor-prognosis patients group. These results suggest that the evaluation of anti-oxidation activities reflects the prognosis of PCAS.



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日本小児科学会

代議員(昭和63年~)

近畿地区代議員会議長(平成15年~19年)

代議員総会副議長(平成 20 年~)

日本循環器学会

評議員

小児疾患部会部会長

小児循環器賞選考委員会委員長

編集委員会委員

専門医編集委員会委員

「ガイドライン作成班」班長

Circulation Journal: Associate Editor

日本小児循環器学会

評議員(昭和63年~)

理事(平成 15 年~19 年)

将来計画委員会委員長

診療報酬·健康保険問題委員会委員

第48回学術集会会頭(平成24年)

日本川崎病学会会長(平成21年~)

第30回学術集会会頭(平成22年)

- 日本 Pediatric Interventional Cardiology 研究会副運営委員長
- 日本小児心血管分子医学研究会代表世話人
- 近畿川崎病研究会運営委員長(平成21年~)

川崎病治療懇話会代表世話人(平成14年~)

小児心大血管発生研究会世話人

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- 日本学術振興会科学研究費委員会専門委員

その他

【資格】

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昭和58年3月 日本循環器学会認定循環器専門医(第2091号)

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【主な所属学会】

日本小児科学会 日本循環器学会 日本小児循環器学会

日本心臟病学会 日本川崎病学会 日本炎症再生医学会

日本 Pediatric Interventional Cardiology(JPIC)研究会 他

【診療・研究テーマ】

- 1. 小児循環器病学
 - * 先天性心疾患
 - *川崎病
 - *小児の冠循環・心筋代謝
 - *カテーテル・インターベンション
 - *画像診断学:三次元・四次元診断法の開発
 - *医用工学:生体内吸収性留置デバイスの開発
- 2. 血管分子生物学、特に血管 remodeling と内皮再生に関する分子生物学的機構
- 3. 心筋·血管再生医学
- 4. 小児のスポーツ医学

Academic board

- *「心臓」Advisory Board
- *Pediatric International
- * Circulation Journal (Associate Editor)
- *Circulation
- *Journal of Cardiology

川崎病と酸化ストレス

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川崎病は乳幼児に好発する全身性汎血管炎である。その原因は未だ不明であり、冠動脈の障害を合併することや年間 1 万人以上の高い発症率を維持することから、小児領域では問題視される疾患である。本疾患の主体は血管炎であることから、急性期病態形成への酸化ストレスの関与は、炎症と密接な関係にある酸化ストレスの性質上、強く疑われる。また、川崎病は遠隔期において動脈硬化早発と進展のリスクとなる可能性が近年指摘されており、これを支持する報告は増加傾向にある。動脈硬化発症に酸化ストレスが関与することは広く認められており、川崎病においても同様のことが推測される。そこで我々は、本疾患の急性期病態形成から遠隔期動脈硬化発症までの諸問題に酸化ストレスがいかに関与するかを、酸化ストレス指標として近年注目を集めている血中 reactive oxygen metabolites(ROM)と体内抗酸化力として血中 biological antioxidant potential (BAP)を、酸化ストレス測定機器(ウィスマー社製 FREE)を用いて測定し、評価をおこなった。

急性期)

方法)対象は川崎病急性期 1 9 例(年齢:0Y10M~5Y10M、中央値 1Y10M)。全例において急性期治療プロトコールに従った γ グロブリン静脈内投与(IVIG)とアスピリン内服を行い、うち IVIG 反応良好例(G群)は 1 3 例、反応不良例(NG群)は 6 例であった。各症例において、(a)治療開始直前、(b)治療開始 2 日後(IVIG 投与終了後)、(c)治療開始後 1-2 週間後の ROM と BAP を測定した。測定は酸化ストレス測定機器(ウィスマー社製 FREE)を用いて行った。

結果) ROM は反応良好群では(a)と(b)、(b)と(c)を比較したところともに有意に低下した (p<0.05, p<0.01) が、反応不良群では(a)と(b)では有意差を認めず、(b)と(c)で有意に低下した(p<0.01)。 BAP は反応良好群で (a)と(c)でのみ有意に上昇し(p<0.01)、反応不良群では有意な変化を認めなかった。また、各採血ポイントにおいて IVIG 反応良好群と IVIG 反応不良群を比較したところ、(a)の BAP が反応不良群で有意に低かった(p<0.01)。

結語)川崎病では、急性期において明らかに酸化ストレス亢進状態となり、IVIG 治療による抗炎症作用は 二次的に ROM を低下させる効果がみられた。一方、BAP で示した酸化ストレス消去機能は炎症軽減の後に 比較的緩やかに発現することが示され、初期 IVIG 治療不応例では治療前から低値であった。よって、IVIG の治療効果の評価に関して ROM と BAP の推移の評価が臨床的に有用であり、特に BAP が IVIG 初期治療 の効果を予測する biomarker として臨床上で有用である可能性が示された。

遠隔期)

方法)対象は発症より 5 年以上経過した川崎病遠隔期症例 42 例(年齢 16.5 ± 9.1 歳)。うち、(a) 冠動脈障害 (CAL) 非合併群 16 例、(b) CAL 一過性群 8 例、(c) CAL 残存例 18 例であった。CAL 残存群をさらに内服薬により分類すると、無投薬群 2 例、抗血小板薬のみ投与群 10 例、抗血小板薬+スタチン or/and ワーファリン投与群 6 例であった。

結果) (a),(b),(c)の 3 群間で ROM, BAP は統計的に有意差を認めなかったものの、(c)群の ROM が他群と比べて低値の傾向があった。ROM と BAP の両者から算出した修正比(=潜在的抗酸化力:BAP÷dROMs÷7.541 で算出、健康日本成人で 1 となる)は、(a)群や(b)群に比べて(c)群において有意に高値を示した(p<0.05)。(c)群のなかで無投薬群や抗血小板薬のみ投与群より抗血小板薬にスタチンやワーファリンを追加している群の ROM は低い傾向を示し、修正比は高い傾向を示した。

結論)川崎病において冠動脈障害を残した症例では、抗血小板薬のみの投与よりスタチンやワーファリンを追加投与することでROM産生が抑制され、潜在的抗酸化力が高められる可能性が示された。

また、川崎病遠隔期の冠動脈障害残存症例においては、高頻度に冠動脈石灰化がみられることが知られている。血管壁への石灰沈着の機序は不明であるが、一般的に血管石灰化は動脈硬化の最終形と考えられ、また動脈硬化進展に酸化ストレスが関与するという報告を散見することから、川崎病遠隔期における血管石灰化と酸化ストレスとの関連についてさらに検討を行った。

方法) 川崎病遠隔期症例 2 3 例を対象とし、うち画像上冠動脈病変石灰化(+) 9 例、石灰化(-) 9 例、対照を 後遺症(-)の 5 例とした。

結果)石灰化(+)群は石灰化(-)群と比較し dROM は低値の傾向を、BAP は高値の傾向を示した。修正比は石灰化(+)群が優位に高値を示した。(p<0.01)

結論)川崎病遠隔期における冠動脈石灰化は酸化還元バランスを崩す要因となる可能性が示唆された。冠動脈石灰化は血管イベント発症のリスクであるため、酸化ストレスの検討がイベント発症予測に有用である可能性が示された。

Kawasaki disease and oxidative stress

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Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine Graduate School of Medical Science

Kawasaki disease is a type of systemic panangitis that frequently develops in infants and children. Its etiology remains to be clarified, and this is an important disease in the pediatric field for the following reasons: it causes coronary disorder, and its incidence remains high (more than 10,000 persons per year). As this disease is characterized by angitis, the involvement of oxidative stress in acute-phase pathogenesis is strongly suspected based on the features of oxidative stress showing a close association with inflammation. Recently, it has been indicated that Kawasaki disease may become a risk factor for the early onset and deterioration of arteriosclerosis in the late phase. An increasing number of studies have supported this. It is known that oxidative stress is involved in the onset of arteriosclerosis. A similar mechanism may also be present in patients with Kawasaki disease. In this study, we measured the blood levels of reactive oxygen metabolites (ROM), which have recently been emphasized as an index of oxidative stress, and biological antioxidant potential (BAP), as in vivo antioxidant activity, using an oxidative stress-measuring instrument (FREE, WISMERLL COMPANY LIMITED) to clarify the involvement of oxidative stress in various periods including the acute-phase pathogenesis of this disease to late onset of arteriosclerosis.

Acute phase)

Methods) The subjects were 19 patients with acute-phase Kawasaki disease (age: 0Y10M-5Y10M, median: 1Y10M). In all patients, the intravenous administration of □-globulin (IVIG) and oral administration of aspirin were performed according to a protocol for acute-phase treatment. Of these, 13 responded to IVIG (Group G), and 6 did not respond (Group NG). In each patient, ROM and BAP were measured immediately before the start of treatment (a), after 2 days (b)(after the completion of IVIG administration), and after 1 to 2 weeks (c). For measurement, an oxidative stress-measuring instrument (FREE, WISMERLL COMPANY LIMITED) was used.

Results) In Group G, ROM was compared between time points (a) and (b)/(b) and (c). There were significant decreases (p<0.05 and p<0.01, respectively). In Group NG, there was no significant difference between time points (a) and (b). There was a significant decrease between time points (b) and (c)(p<0.01). In Group G, there was a significant increase in BAP between time points (a) and (c)(p<0.01). In Group NG, there was no significant change. At each blood collection point, BAP was compared between Groups G and NG. At time point (a), it was significantly lower in Group NG (p<0.01).

Conclusion) In patients with Kawasaki disease, the level of oxidative stress was markedly enhanced in the acute phase. The anti-inflammatory actions of IVIG therapy secondarily reduced ROM. On the other hand, the oxidative stress-reducing function, as indicated by BAP, appeared relatively slowly after the resolution of inflammation. In patients who did not respond to the initial IVIG therapy, BAP before treatment was low. Therefore, the results suggest that the assessment of ROM and BAP changes is clinically useful for evaluating the therapeutic effects of IVIG, and that BAP is a clinically useful biomarker to predict the effects of initial IVIG therapy.

Late phase)

Methods) The subjects were 42 patients with late-phase Kawasaki disease in whom the interval from

onset was 5 years or longer (age: 16.5 \square 9.1 years). They consisted of 16 patients without coronary artery lesions (CAL)(a), 8 with transient CAL (b), and 18 in whom CAL remained (c). Of the 18 patients, no drug was administered to 2, an antithrombocytic drug alone was administered to 10, and the combination of an antithrombocytic drug and statin and/or Warfarin was administered to 6.

Results) There were no significant differences in ROM or BAP among the 3 groups (Groups (a), (b), and (c)). However, in Group (c), ROM was lower than in the other 2 groups. In this group, the corrected ratio calculated from ROM and BAP (antioxidant potential: BAP÷dROMs÷7.541, healthy Japanese adults: 1) was significantly higher than in Groups (a) and (b)(p<0.05). In Group (c), ROM in patients treated with an antithrombocytic drug and statin/Warfarin was lower than in non-treated patients and those treated with an antithrombocytic drug alone. The corrected ratio was slightly higher.

Conclusion) The results suggest that the additional administration of statin/Warfarin inhibits ROM production in Kawasaki disease patients with coronary artery lesions in comparison with monotherapy with an antithrombocytic drug, improving the antioxidant potential.

Furthermore, coronary calcification is frequently observed in late-phase Kawasaki disease patients with coronary artery lesions. Although the mechanism of vascular wall calcification is unclear, vascular calcification may be the final stage of arteriosclerosis. In addition, several studies have indicated that oxidative stress is involved in the aggravation of arteriosclerosis. In this study, we further examined the association between vascular calcification and oxidative stress in patients with late-phase Kawasaki disease.

Methods) The subjects were 23 patients with late-phase Kawasaki disease. They consisted of 9 with the calcification of coronary artery lesions on imaging, 9 without it, and 5 without sequelae (controls).

Results) In the calcification (+) group, dROM was lower than in the calcification (-) group, and BAP was higher. The corrected ratio was significantly higher in the former (p<0.01).

Conclusion) These results suggest that coronary calcification in the late phase of Kawasaki disease affects the oxidation/reduction balance. As coronary calcification is a risk factor for the onset of vascular events, a review of oxidative stress may be useful for predicting the onset of events.

謝辞

本セミナーを運営するにあたり、下記の企業の皆様よりご協力賜わりました。 ここに深く御礼申し上げます。

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(五十音順)





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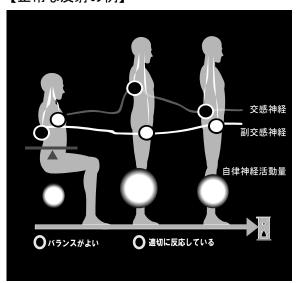
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起立

きりつんべ

でわかる 自律神経のはたらき

【正常な反射の例】



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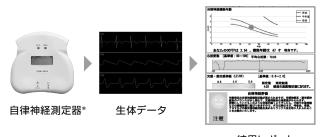
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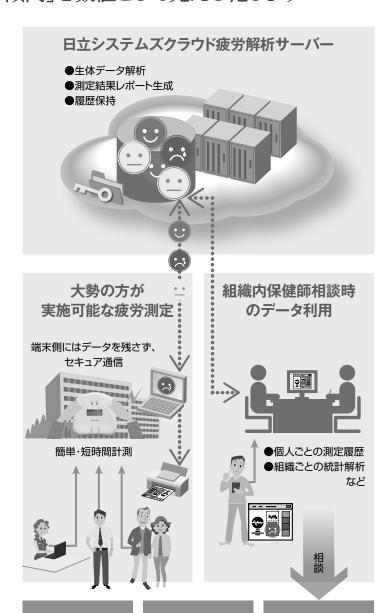


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