

## Toho Journal of Medicine Vol.1 No.4 掲載論文の紹介

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Integrated Renal Care from Proteinuria to Transplantation in the Department of Nephrology of Toho University

(東邦大学医学部腎臓学講座における包括的腎不全医療：蛋白尿から移植まで)

Sakai K

Toho J Med 1 (4): 57—61, 2015

**ABSTRACT:** Since the advent of hemodialysis, peritoneal dialysis and renal transplantation, these three renal replacement therapies have become common practice in the management of end-stage renal disease. Our department was established in 1980 and has brought together nephrologists, urologists and even pediatric nephrologists who are focused on the treatment of chronic kidney disease using these renal replacement therapies. This review outlines the history of renal replacement therapy and describes the future directions in this area based on the activity in our department, which ranges from management of proteinuria to transplantation for patients at any age.

**KEYWORDS:** Willem Johan Kolff, chronic kidney disease, low protein diet, dialysis, transplantation

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Psychosocial Functioning of Persons Who Develop Serious Mental Illness after Exhibiting a Somatic Prodrome in Adolescence

(思春期に前駆症状として身体症状を呈し、後に重症精神疾患を発症した者の心理社会的機能)

Hasuya H, Nemoto T, Funatogawa T, Katagiri N, Mizuno M

Toho J Med 1 (4): 62—68, 2015

**要約：**

**背景：**精神科の臨床において、身体症状が前駆症状となり、のちに重症精神疾患 (serious mental illness : SMI) を発症する思春期症例はしばしば認められる。本研究の目的は、このような症例における身体症状の特徴、精神症状 (psychiatric symptoms) や心理社会機能の変化を調査検討することである。

**対象および方法：**東京の2つの大学病院精神科外来において、身体症状を前駆症状とし、後に重症精神疾患および減弱精神病候群 (attenuated psychosis syndrome : APS) を発症した症例を対象とし、カルテ調査による後ろ向きの検討を行った。心理社会的機能水準の評価には A Children's Global Assessment Scale (CGAS) を用い、身体症状出現時、最初の精神症状出現時、精神病発症 (診断確定) 時の3時点で継時的に評価した。

**結果：**該当する症例は18例であった。SMI や APS に先行する身体症状の中では頭痛 (33.3%) が最も多かった。最初の精神症状は意欲低下 (44.4%) が最も多く、集中力低下 (38.9%) がそれに続いた。CGAS を用いた、身体症状出現時、最初の精神症状出現時、精神病発症 (診断確定) 時における心理社会的機能の変化については、身体症状出現当初より CGAS 得点の低下を認め、最初の精神症状出現時、精神病発症 (診断確定) 時にかけて得点は継時的に有意に低下していた。

**結論：**思春期症例においては、身体症状の出現時より精神疾患のリスクを念頭に置き心理社会的機能に着目した詳細な問診と診察を行うこと、また心理社会的機能の変化を随時評価しながら慎重に経過を見守っていくことが重要であると考えられた。

**索引用語：**思春期, 早期介入, 前駆期, サイコーシス, 身体症状

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## A Case of Dural Arteriovenous Fistula in a Patient Presenting with Objective Tinnitus

(他覚的耳鳴で発見された、硬膜動静脈瘻の1例)

Matsuura K, Wada K, Sasaki Y, Matsushima K, Shiono H, Ozawa H, Edamatsu H

Toho J Med 1 (4): 69—72, 2015

### 要約：

42歳の女性が左の増悪する耳鳴を訴え来院した。初診時、耳鳴は非常に小さく、聴力検査、ティンパノグラムでは異常は認めなかった。1カ月後に左拍動性耳鳴が増悪し、他覚的にも聴取される血管性耳鳴であり、外耳道入口部で聴診器により他覚的に聴取された。Magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) では頭蓋内血管病変を示唆し、血管造影検査で内硬膜動静脈瘻と診断された。動脈塞栓術の施行で耳鳴は消失し、現在のところ再発も術後の合併症もなく経過良好である。血管性の雑音は十分に注意し、診断・治療を行う必要があると考える。

索引用語：硬膜動静脈瘻，他覚的耳鳴，拍動性耳鳴

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## Intraosseous Meningioma in a Woman Presenting with Seizure Mimicking Acute Multiple Cerebral Infarction: A Case Report

(急性期脳梗塞との鑑別を要した痙攣発症の女性の頭蓋骨内髄膜腫：症例報告)

Okonogi S, Nomoto J, Uchino K, Terazono S, Node Y, Ando S, Fukushima D,

Masuda H, Kondo K, Harada N, Nemoto M, Sugo N

Toho J Med 1 (4): 73—79, 2015

**ABSTRACT:** Intraosseous meningioma mainly develops in the cranial diploe. Incidence is very low — fewer than 1% of meningioma cases. We evaluated and treated a patient with intraosseous meningioma that was difficult to diagnose on preoperative imaging because of the presence of multiple concomitant lesions. The patient was a 66-year-old woman who was transported to our hospital for treatment of seizure. Emergent diffusion-weighted magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) revealed hyperintense regions in the right mesial temporal lobe and thalamus. On computed tomography (CT), a tumorous lesion with osteosclerotic features was present in the left frontal bone. Contrast-enhanced MR images obtained on the 9th hospital day showed multiple brain parenchymal lesions, in addition to the skull lesion. A new enhanced lesion was present in the right cerebellar hemisphere and required differentiation from malignant lymphoma, metastatic brain tumor, and metastatic skull tumor. The tumor was resected on the 30th day, and the histopathological diagnosis was fibrous meningioma. MRI enhancement of the multiple lesions in brain parenchyma decreased after surgery. Thus, these findings were classified as changes in cerebral infarction over time. The difficulty in diagnosis may have been due to the coexistence of different diseases — intraosseous meningioma and cerebral infarction — temporal change in contrast medium enhancement of cerebral infarct lesions, and the presence of multiple lesions.

**KEYWORDS:** intraosseous meningioma, multiple lesions, cerebral infarction

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## Hypereosinophilic Syndrome after Surgery for Eosinophilic Chronic Rhinosinusitis: A Case Report

(好酸球性副鼻腔炎術後に発症した特発性好酸球増多症の1例)

Arai C, Wada K, Yanagisawa S, Matsuura K, Suetsugu T, Edamatsu H

Toho J Med 1 (4): 80—84, 2015

**ABSTRACT:** Hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES) is a rare disease in which eosinophilia causes organ damage and dysfunction. We describe a case of HES that developed during follow-up for eosinophilic rhinosinusitis. A 61-year-old woman presented with rhinorrhea, nasal obstruction, sneezing, snoring, and aural fullness. Endoscopic endonasal surgery, inferior turbinectomy, and septoplasty were performed for eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis, allergic rhinitis, and deviated nasal septum during the year she first visited our hospital. Nine months after surgery, she presented with a fever (37.2–38°C) of 2 weeks' duration, bilateral numbness of the lower leg, and lassitude. On the basis of her clinical course, we were able to differentiate her condition from eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA), and HES was diagnosed based on high eosinophil counts and bone marrow puncture results. While treating eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis, otorhinolaryngologists must evaluate both the general condition of the patient and affected sites and consider the possibility that a systemic disorder such as EGPA or HES may develop during the clinical course.

**KEYWORDS:** eosinophilia, hypereosinophilic syndrome (HES), eosinophilic granulomatosis with polyangiitis (EGPA), Churg-Strauss syndrome, eosinophilic chronic rhinosinusitis (ECRS)

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## Laparoscopic Distal Pancreatectomy Using a Double-Balloon Catheter for Treatment of a Large Pancreatic Mucinous Cystic Neoplasm

(巨大膵嚢胞性病変に対するダブルバルーンカテーテルを用いた腹腔鏡下尾側膵切除術)

Moriyama H, Asai K, Watanabe M, Matsukiyo H, Saito T, Ishii T, Kiribayashi T, Enomoto T, Saida Y, Enomoto Y, Kusachi S

Toho J Med 1 (4): 85—91, 2015

**ABSTRACT:** We report a case of a large (diameter >20 cm) mucinous cystic neoplasm (MCN) treated with laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy (LDP) using a double-balloon catheter. A 70-year-old woman presented to our hospital with epigastric pain and abdominal distention. Imaging studies revealed a large cystic mass in the left upper abdominal quadrant. No mural nodule was observed in the cyst. On the basis of these findings, we diagnosed a large pancreatic MCN. There was no evidence of malignancy, and LDP was considered to be the most appropriate treatment for this patient. Under pneumoperitoneum of 10 mmHg CO<sub>2</sub>, 5 trocars were inserted. Laparoscopic findings revealed that the cystic lesion occupied the left upper abdominal quadrant and that the surgical fields were limited. After dissecting the anterior surface of the cystic wall, a double-balloon catheter was used for intracorporeal aspiration of cystic fluid, as the initial step of surgery. In total, 3000 ml of serous brown fluid was aspirated, and no fluid leaked into the abdominal cavity during aspiration. A satisfactory laparoscopic view was obtained after aspiration, and LDP was performed safely. Pathologic findings revealed pancreatic mucinous cystic adenoma with ovarian-type stroma. The patient's postoperative course was uneventful, and she was discharged 10 days after surgery. Use of a double-balloon catheter for large MCNs is extremely important because it is safe laparoscopically and prevents leakage of cystic fluid into the abdominal cavity.

**KEYWORDS:** laparoscopic distal pancreatectomy, mucinous cystic neoplasm, double-balloon catheter

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Byulhyul and the Book Presented by DuMun Ki in *Ryōtō Shōwa Goroku*

(日韓医学交流：『両東唱和後録』における医事問答に示された奇斗文の書と「別穴」について)

Yoshida K

Toho J Med 1 (4): 92—97, 2015

**要約：**

『両東唱和後録』には、正徳元（1711）年に朝鮮純祖の使節が来日した際に、日本人の鍼医村上溪南および周南と韓国の医官奇斗文が筆談で交わした医事問答の内容とその時の様子が記述されている。本書の中で、村上溪南と周南が提示したさまざまな質問に対し、奇斗文がある書を示した様子が記されている。本研究は、日韓医学交流に寄与したこの鍼灸書とその内容の検討を目的とした。

『両東唱和後録』、『鍼灸経験方』、および『東医宝鑑』鍼灸篇の比較検討を行った。

『両東唱和後録』の記述から、奇斗文が村上溪南に示した書には「別穴」と「井榮兪經合」に関する内容が含まれていることが判明した。『鍼灸経験方』と『東医宝鑑』鍼灸篇を比較検証し、本研究で明らかにした。その結果、奇斗文が示した書は仁祖 22（1644）年に刊行された許任の『鍼灸経験方』ではないかと推認された。

「井榮兪經合」は、鍼灸医術の基本理論の1つであり、朝鮮鍼灸医術書に限らず一般の鍼灸書に幅広く使用されている。一方、「別穴」は朝鮮医学では“聖書”とされる『東医宝鑑』鍼灸篇に初めて記述されたが、朝鮮独自の鍼灸医術としての位置付けは『鍼灸経験方』が刊行された以後の事であり、現時点では他の鍼灸書に見られることはない。このことから、奇斗文が示した書は朝鮮鍼灸医術書の代表とも言える『鍼灸経験方』と考えられる。

**索引用語：**別穴、両東唱和後録、東医宝鑑、鍼灸経験方、村上溪南および周南

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