

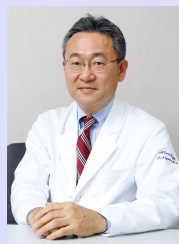


東海大学大学院
医学研究科

教員紹介

領域(医学部組織)
脳神経内科学

専門分野キーワード



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 専門分野 神経内科学、脳卒中、パーキンソン病
 現在の研究課題
 1) トルソー症候群の発症機序および治療法に関する研究
 2) パーキンソン病患者におけるリズム歩行アシストシステムの有用性の研究
 3) 片頭痛患者における大脳白質病変の研究

所属学会
 国際学会: American Academy of Neurology, International Stroke Society, American Heart Association Stroke Congress, Movement Disorder Society, International Society for Neuroscience, International Society of Cerebral Blood Flow and Metabolism
 国内学会: 日本内科学会(総合内科専門医), 日本神経学会(認定専門医、代議員), 日本脳卒中学会(専門医、幹事), 日本脳循環代謝学会(理事), 日本頭痛学会(専門医、代議員), 日本神経治療学会(評議員), 日本パーキンソン病・運動障害疾患学会(評議員), 日本ニューロリハビリテーション学会(理事), 日本成人病(生活習慣病)学会(理事)

研究内容

Characteristics of cerebral white matter lesions on MRI in juvenile patients with migraine.

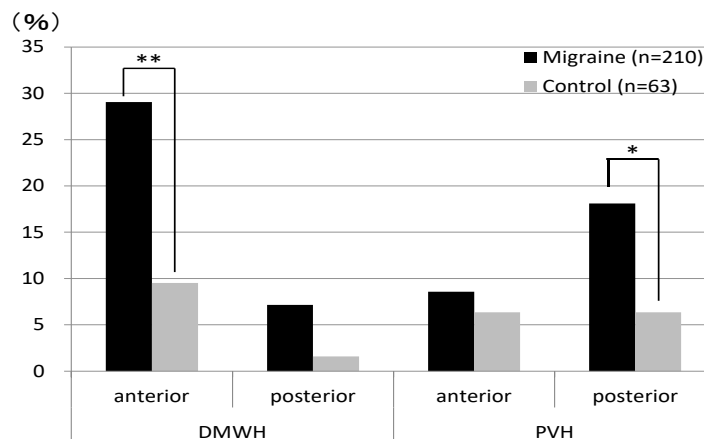
Objective: Cerebral white matter lesions (WML) have been frequently observed on MRI in patients with migraine. We investigated characteristics of WML in migraine and tried to determine the relationship between its causal mechanism and arteriosclerosis.

Methods: A head MRI was performed in juvenile migraine patients. The distributions of deep white matter and periventricular white matter were separately studied in the anterior and posterior circulation. Grading was conducted according to the Fazekas classification. Arteriosclerotic risk factors were identified, and their effects on WML were investigated.

Results: WML were observed in 85 (40.5%) of 210 patients in our hospital. This is significantly higher than the 10 (19.2%) of 63 patients in the control group ($p < 0.01$). WML were significantly observed on the anterior territory of the deep white matter ($p < 0.01$) and the posterior territory of the periventricular white matter ($p < 0.05$). Multivariable analysis revealed that the occurrence of WML was not related to arteriosclerotic risk factors, while migraine ($p < 0.01$) and aging ($p < 0.05$) were significant risk factors. Conclusion: While migraine was a risk factor of WML, its relationship with arteriosclerotic factors was weak. Accordingly, a mechanism other than arteriosclerosis may be involved. (Fig.1 参照)

(Yasuda T, et al. Tokai J Exp Clin Med. 2016;41(3):156-162.)

Fig1



主要論文

1. Yasuda T, Kodera Y, Iizima K, Mizuma A, Tokuoka K, Okuma H, Takizawa S, Kitagawa Y, Nogawa S: Characteristics of cerebral white matter lesions on MRI in juvenile patients with migraine. Tokai J Exp Clin Med, 2016; 41: 156-162.
2. Yoshii F, Onaka H, Kohara S, Masafuchi R, Takahashi W, Nogawa S: Early detection of cognitive impairment in Parkinson's disease with the use of the Wisconsin card Sorting Test: correlations with Montreal Cognitive Assessment and smell identification test. J Neural Transmission. Online: 21 Aug. 2019.
3. Osada T, Aoki R, Hanano H, Yasuda T, Imai M, Sakakibaya Y, Kurokawaw S, Chin Y, Tokuoka K, Sakamaki F, Oda S, Shimoda M, Nogawa S. A case of Endovascular treatment for in-hospital stroke with COVID-19 under protected code stroke. J Neurovasc Ther. Nov 18, 2020, p.1-8.
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5. Katsumata M, Ota T, Tsuruta W, Akiyama T, Sakai Y, Shigeta K, Kaneko J, Nogawa S, Ichijo M, Shiokawa Y, Hirano T: Comparisons of characteristics and outcomes after mechanical thrombectomy for vertebrobasilar occlusion with cardioembolism or atherosclerotic brain infarction: Data from Tokyo-Tama-registry of Acute Endovascular Thrombectomy (TREAT). World Neurosurgery, e680-e688, 2021.

[URL:www.hachioji-hosp.tokai.ac.jp/hp/neuro](http://www.hachioji-hosp.tokai.ac.jp/hp/neuro)