

頭頸部疾患術後の血漿中消化管ペプチドの変動： 前向き観察研究

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Current Topics in Peptide and Protein Research, **22**, 59-65 (2021).

Changes of plasma gastrointestinal peptides after otolaryngological surgery: A prospective observation study in patients with head and neck disorders

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ABSTRACT Gastrointestinal (GI) problems in critically ill patients are common and are associated with impaired outcomes, and GI tract dysfunction can become a prognostic factor after surgery. The aim of this study is to evaluate the relationship between GI motility and the plasma concentrations of three GI peptides (motilin, acyl-ghrelin, and desacyl-ghrelin) after otolaryngological surgery. In this prospective single-center observational study, the records of 11 patients were analyzed. The GI response was assessed by the observation of defecation, bowel sounds, or bowel distension within five days after otorhinolaryngological surgery. Differences between the GI response and nonresponse groups were analyzed through changes in the GI peptides. A significant difference in motilin changes was observed between the GI response and nonresponse patient groups, suggesting that the plasma concentration of motilin is correlated with gastrointestinal motility after otolaryngological surgery. These results might suggest that motilin could be an index reflecting GI motility after otorhinolaryngological surgery.

抄録 重症患者における消化管機能異常は術後の予後に関連するが、消化器機能を反映するバイオマーカーは現在まで開発されていない。本研究では、集中治療室に入室した術後頭頸部疾患患者を対象に、経時的に血漿中消化管ペプチド濃度を測定し、消化管運動（腸動、腸音、排便）との関連について検討した。消化管運動回復群では、非回復群と比較し、血漿中 motilin 濃度が経時的に健常者レベルまで上昇し、消化管運動の回復と良好な相関を認めた。Motilin は術後の消化管運動を反映するバイオマーカーとなる可能性が示唆された。

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