

16. 尿失禁治療における機能的連続磁気装置 (FCMS) と骨盤底筋体操 (PFME) 併用療法の治療効果の検討

泌尿器科

鈴木常貴、安田耕作、北原聡史、中井秀郎、山西友典、龍信太郎、山下高久、佐藤両、須田真、渋谷裕美

目的：尿失禁治療としてのFCMSとPFMEの併用の効果を検討した。

対象、方法：当科受診した58名を切迫性尿失禁と腹圧性尿失禁に分け、各々をactive群 (FCMS+PFME) とsham群 (PFME) に分け検討した。

結果：切迫性尿失禁ではUDS上FD、SDの膀胱容量が増加し、50%改善率がsham群と比べ有意に高かった。腹圧性尿失禁ではLPPがsham群に比べ有意に高くなり、尿失禁回数がsham群に比べ有意に減った。

結語：FCMSとPFME併用療法は切迫性尿失禁、腹圧性尿失禁両者においてUDS上も臨床上も有効であった。腹圧性尿失禁ではPFMEだけでも効果が認められ50%改善率ではactive群とsham群で有意差はなかった。

17. 長期生存しえたモザイク型13トリソミー症候群7歳男児の剖検例

小児科学 (血液)：今高城治、坪井龍生、萩原ゆり、大和田葉子、山内秀雄、江口光興
病理学 (形態)：小島 勝、本間浩一、正和信英
放射線医学：桑島成子

We report a long survival case of mosaic form of trisomy 13 who died of aspiration pneumonia at 7 year and 4 month old of age.

Cytogenic study was done and trisomy 13 was elucidated on routine G-banding karyotype analysis. Fluorescence *in situ* hybridization (FISH) showed mosaicism type of trisomy 13 (73.2% of cultured cells were 47,XY +13 karyotype / 26.8% of cultured cells were normal karyotype).

Magnetic resonance imaging showed dilatation of the lateral and 3rd ventricles as well as bifurcated septum pellucidi. The corpus callosum was thin, especially in the splenium. He showed systolic murmur and was diagnosed with ventricular septal defect type IV. Our patient had no severe brain and heart deformities.

Neuropathology showed olfactory aplasia and fenestration of the septum pellucidum, dilated lateral ventricle and atrophic hippocampus.

Histopathologically, numerous "torpedo" (swollen fusiform Perkinje cell axons) were noted in the granular layer subjacent to the Perkinje cell layer, and rarely in the granular layer heterotopically.

These characteristic pathologic changes have never been reported in the literature of autopsy cases of trisomy 13. As far as we know, this patient was the oldest individual as trisomy 13 ever autopsied and documented in the literature.