

(西暦) 2022 年度 博士後期課程学位論文要旨

学位論文題名 (注: 学位論文題名が英語の場合は和訳をつけること) Retrospective histopathological study of pancreatic fibrosis in cadaver samples (Cadaver 標本を用いた膵臓線維症における回顧的組織病理学的研究)
学位の種類: 博士 (健康科学) 東京都立大学大学院 人間健康科学研究科 博士後期課程 人間健康科学専攻 フロンティアヘルスサイエンス 学域
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注: 1 ページあたり 1,000 字程度 (英語の場合 300 ワード程度) で、本様式 1~2 ページ (A4 版) 程度とする。

Pancreatic fibrosis plays a fundamental role in the development of pancreatitis. Pancreatic fibrosis has also been found to occur in association with insulin insufficiency and pancreatic ductal adenocarcinoma. It is important to investigate the development, progression and causal factors of fibrosis. We examined pancreatic fibrosis in 53 postmortem specimens from cadavers without any known pancreatic disease (mean age: 86.6 years; range, 58-104 years), as well as related types of fibrosis and other lesions found in these specimens. Fibrosis was classified as intralobular and interlobular fibrosis, each type of fibrosis was scaled as mild, moderate and marked. Intralobular fibrosis was seen in 51 of 53 (96.2%) cases (mild, n=28 [52.9%]; moderate, n=15 [28.3%]; marked, n=8 [15.1%]). Interlobular fibrosis was seen in 22 of 53 (41.5%) cases (mild, n=11 [20.8%]; moderate, n=9 [17.0%]; marked, n=2

cases [3.8%]). Pancreatic ductal cancer precursor lesions, pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia (PanIN) and intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm (IPMN), along with other lesions (e.g., fatty degeneration [fat steatosis, fat infiltration, and fat replacement]), islet cells loss, and inflammatory cell infiltration were also found in our samples. A dependent relationship was found between intralobular fibrosis (moderate and marked) and interlobular fibrosis (moderate and marked). A dependent relationship was also found between intralobular fibrosis (moderate and marked) and PanIN (1B and 2), IPMN. A higher incidence of interlobular fibrosis, but not intralobular fibrosis, was found at the body and tail region of the pancreas, in comparison to the head region. Conclusion: These findings suggest that pancreatic duct obstruction may be an important factor causing fibrosis in this study, and also suggest that some 4 undocumented factors may underlie the formation of fibrosis. Thus, further studies may need to explore uncovered factors to elucidate the reasons the high prevalence of fibrosis among the elderly.

Keywords: Pancreatic fibrosis; Pancreatic intraepithelial neoplasia; Intraductal papillary mucinous neoplasm; Cadaver