

Title	The association of family history of herpes zoster and the risk of incident herpes zoster: the SHEZ Study
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## 論文内容の要旨

## Synopsis of Thesis

氏 名 Name	絹巻 恵子
論文題名 Title	The association of family history of herpes zoster and the risk of incident herpes zoster: the SHEZ Study (帯状疱疹の家族歴と帯状疱疹の発症リスクとの関係:SHEZ研究)
<p>論文内容の要旨</p> <p>〔目的(Purpose)〕</p> <p>A family history of Herpes zoster (HZ) has been reported as a risk factor for HZ for which the Interleukin (IL)-10 promotor polymorphism among Koreans and apolipoprotein E-ε4 polymorphism among Caucasian women were associated with susceptibility of HZ. However, previous studies came from retrospective case-control studies in the United States, Europe, Iran, and China. No prospective study has investigated the association between a family history of HZ and the risk of incident HZ. Retrospective case-control studies are susceptible to selection, recall, interviewer biases and failure of control for potential confounding variables which could distort the association.</p> <p>The goal of the present study was to examine whether first-degree family histories of HZ and the number of these family histories were positively associated with the risk of incident HZ in a free-living general population.</p> <p>〔方法ならびに成績(Methods/Results)〕</p> <p>A total of 12,522 Japanese residents aged ≥50 years in Shozu County participated in the baseline survey between December 2008 and November 2009 (the participation rate = 72.3%). They were interviewed at baseline by research physicians regarding the registrants' history of HZ. A self-administered questionnaire survey was conducted to evaluate the potential confounding factors. 10,530 participants without a history of HZ were followed up to ascertain the incidence of HZ during 3-years follow-up until the end of November 2012 with Japanese nationals. We estimated hazard ratios (HRs) of incident HZ according to first-degree family histories using the Cox proportional hazard regression after adjusting for age, sex, and other potential confounding factors. Differences in baseline characteristics according to the presence or absence of family histories of HZ were examined using the analysis of variance for mean values and chi-square test for frequency. The crude, age- and sex-adjusted, and multivariable HRs and 95% CIs of incident HZ were calculated according to the family histories using a Cox proportional hazard regression model, adjusting for age, sex, and other confounding variables.</p> <p>Compared to no history of each family member, a history of brother or sister was associated with the risk of incident HZ while histories of father and mother were not. The respective multivariable HRs (95%CIs) of incident HZ were 1.67 (1.04-2.69), 0.88 (0.39-2.00), and 1.17 (0.76-1.79). When comparing to no family histories of first-degree relatives, the multivariable HRs (95%CIs) were 1.34 (0.77-2.34) for a history of brother or sister alone, but 4.81 (1.78-13.00) for a history of mother plus brother or sister. As for the number of family histories, the multivariable HRs (95%CI) was 1.08 (0.76-1.54) for one relative (father, mother, or brother or sister) and 2.75 (1.13-6.70) for two or more relatives.</p> <p>〔総括(Conclusion)〕</p> <p>Family histories of mother plus brother or sister and two or more first-degree relatives were associated with a higher risk of incident HZ.</p>	

論文審査の結果の要旨及び担当者

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論文審査の結果の要旨

本研究の目的は、日本人において、带状疱疹の第一度近親者の家族歴およびその数が带状疱疹の発症リスクと関連するかを検討することである。2008年12月から2009年11月にかけて、香川県小豆郡の50歳以上の住民12,522人にベースライン調査を実施した。ベースライン調査では、医師による带状疱疹の既往歴に関する聞き取り調査が行われ、带状疱疹の家族歴や交絡因子を評価するために自記式質問票調査を実施した。また、2009年4月から2012年11月までの3年間追跡して、带状疱疹の発症を把握した。本研究では、带状疱疹の既往がない10,530人を解析対象として、SASを用いて、带状疱疹家族歴と将来の带状疱疹発症リスクの関連を解析した。結果としては、母親プラス兄弟姉妹、及び2個以上の第一度近親者の带状疱疹の家族歴があると、带状疱疹の発症リスクが高かった。

本研究は、带状疱疹の家族歴と带状疱疹発症リスクに関して、日本人において初めて検討した前向きコホート研究であり、博士（医学）の学位授与に値する。