RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN LONGITUDINAL CHANGES IN BLOOD PRESSURE AND STROKE INCIDENCE

血圧の経時的変化と脳卒中発生率

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SUMMARY

The relationship of changes in blood pressure with time to stroke incidence was examined on members of the RERF Adult Health Study sample who have participated in biennial clinical examinations since their inception in 1958.

The regression coefficient of blood pressure regressed on time (the increase in blood pressure per cycle) was used as an index of change in blood pressure with time. Cox regression analysis, a technique which is suitable for follow-up studies was used.

The data suggest that a single blood pressure measurement is not sufficient for predicting risk; the accumulated value or average over a period of time should be considered for this purpose. In addition to the actual blood pressure, the increase in blood pressue with time is a risk factor, particularly for cerebral hemorrhage. Cerebral hemorrhage was more strongly related to diastolic than to systolic blood pressure, while cerebral infarction appeared to be more strongly related to systolic than to diastolic blood pressure.

要 約

1958年から2年ごとに検診を行っている放影研の成人健康調査集団を対象に、血圧の経時的変化と脳卒中発生率との関連について疫学調査を行った.

血圧の経時的変化の指標としては、血圧測定時に対する血圧の回帰係数(1周期当たりの血圧上昇値)を使用した。統計的方法としては、追跡調査の解析に適している Cox の回帰分析法を用いた。

一時点の血圧で、脳率中の危険度を予測するのは不十分で、一定期間の累積血圧値を考慮すべきことが示唆された。血圧水準のほかに、経時的な血圧上昇も危険因子であることが観察され、特に脳出血で顕著であった。また、脳出血には収縮期血圧よりも拡張期血圧が、脳梗塞には拡張期血圧よりも収縮期血圧との関連が強かった。

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INTRODUCTION

The mortality rate for stroke has been on the decline in Japan in recent years, but it is still the highest in the world. 1,2 Many studies, 3-6 both in Japan and elsewhere, have shown blood pressure to be the most important stroke risk factor. However, in most of these studies, the relationship between blood pressure and stroke has been based on blood pressure as measured at only one point in time. Recently, it has been shown that the change in blood pressure level with time is also an important risk factor, 7-12 but most observations on this longitudinal change are limited to two different points in time. Furthermore, few of these studies subclassify stroke into cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction.

The ABCC-RERF have since 1958 continued detailed biennial examinations, including blood pressure measurements on a fixed population of about 20,000 subjects (atomic bomb survivors and nonexposed controls).¹³ This population is particularly suitable for observing the association between longitudinal changes in blood pressure and stroke incidence. In the present study, the association between successive longitudinal changes in blood pressure and stroke incidence among the aforementioned fixed population (during 1958-74) has been examined.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The subjects of this study are members of the fixed population of about 20,000 perosns who constitute the basis of the RERF Adult Health Study (AHS). Since a relation between A-bomb radiation and stroke has not been found in either mortality or incidence studies. 14,15 radiation dose has been ignored here. Members of this population have been examined biennially for more than two decades (i.e., cycle 1: July 1958-June 60, cycle 2:July 1960-June 62, etc.). Each individual is examined once during each cycle. Participation rate in the study has varied from 75%-85%. Mortality is ascertained through the koseki, a compulsory family registration system in Japan. Autopsies have been obtained on 30%-40% of the deceased.

Subjects were taken to be at risk in a specific two-year cycle if they were free from stroke until the current examination and if blood pressure had been measured at the three preceding biennial examinations as well as the current one.

緒言

日本における脳卒中の死亡率は近年減少傾向にあるが、なお、世界的にみて最も高い水準にある.1・2 脳卒中の最も重要な危険因子が血圧であることは、日本でもその他の国でも多くの調査で報告されている.3-6 しかし、これらの調査の大部分では、血圧と脳卒中との関係は、一時点で測定された血圧のみを基に観察されている。最近、血圧値の経時的変化も重要な危険因子であることが指摘されてきたが、7-12 この経時的変化の観察は、二つの異なる時点における血圧値の組み合わせで行われているものが多い。また、これらの調査では、脳卒中を脳出血と脳梗塞に分けて観察しているものは少ない。

ABCC-放影研では、1958年以来2年ごとに約20,000人の対象者(原爆被爆者及び非被爆対照者)からなる固定集団について血圧測定を含む精密検診を行っている.13 したがって、この集団は、血圧の経時的変化と脳卒中発生率との関係を観察するのに適している。今回の調査では、上記の固定集団における1958~74年間の血圧の連続的な経時的変化と脳卒中発生率との関係を調べた。

材料及び方法

本調査の対象者は、放影研成人健康調査の基礎をなす約20,000人からなる固定集団である。原爆放射線と脳卒中との関係は、死亡率調査あるいは発生率調査のいずれにおいても認められていないので、14.15 ここでは放射線量は無視した。この集団の対象者については、20年以上にわたって2年ごとに(すなわち第1診察周期1958年7月~60年6月、第2診察周期1960年7月~62年6月などのように)検診を行っている。各対象者は各周期に1回受診する。本調査の受診率は75%~85%である。死亡は戸籍を調べて完全に追跡されている。また剖検例は、死亡者の30%~40%である。

特定の2年周期の調査対象は、その検診までに脳卒中 に罹患しておらず、またその検診及びそれ以前の 三つの診察時に血圧が測定されている者である。 例えば、第1~4診察周期に受診しており、その期間 For instance, those individuals who were seen at examination cycles 1-4 and had not had a stroke during the period were assumed to be at risk of stroke in cycle 4, and similarly, those seen at cycles 2-5 and who had not had a stroke up to that time were taken as at risk of stroke in cycle 5. Table 1 shows the number of persons at risk for each examination cycle.

内に脳卒中に罹患していない者は、第4周期の脳卒中 発生率を観察する対象とされ、同様に、第2~5周期 に受診した者でそのときまでに脳卒中に罹患して いなかった者は、第5周期の脳卒中発生率の観察 対象とされた、表1に各診察周期における観察対象者 の数を示した。

TABLE 1 NUMBER OF SUBJECTS BY EXAMINATION CYCLE AND NUMBER OF BLOOD PRESSURE MEASUREMENTS

表 1	診察周期及	び血圧測定回数別対象者	数
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No. of blood pressure	Examination Cycle							
measurements in four cycles prior to the specific cycle	4	5	6	7	8	9		
Total	14567	13539	12531	11695	10704	5982		
4	7 7 90	9362	9137	8729	8254	3412		
3	4223	2493	2152	1989	1683	1885		
2	1352	918	772	611	505	514		
1	1202	766	470	366	262	171		

As mentioned above, individuals examined four times in four successive preceding examination cycles were selected, as the subjects of this study, but those persons examined three times or less are also shown as a reference in Table 1. The small number of subjects in cycle 9 reflects the fact that the study period extends only six months into this cycle.

Index of Changes in Blood Pressure with Time. As an index of temporal changes in blood pressure, the linear regression coefficient of the latter regressed on time of measurement (hereafter, slope) which measures increasing or decreasing tendencies, was calculated for each individual. The mean square deviation between the expected and observed values on the regression line (hereafter, deviation) was also calculated as a measure of the fit of the linear model. Since stroke incidence relates to blood pressure, when observing the effect of the temporal change of blood pressure to stroke, the latter level must be controlled. A variety of controls suggest themselves. Since the analysis relates stroke incidence in a particular cycle (T) to blood pressure in four of the immediately preceding cycles (T-3, T-2, T-1, T), the following three different levels of blood pressure were examined:

上記のように、以前の4連続診察周期に4回受診している者を本調査の対象者としたが、受診回数が3回以下の者も表1に併記した。第9周期の対象者数が少ないのは、この診察周期の長さがわずか6か月にすぎないことを反映している。

血圧の経時的変化の指標. 血圧の経時的変化の 指標として,各対象者ごとに血圧の上昇,下降 傾向を表す測定時に対する血圧の直線回帰係数 (以後変化率と呼ぶ)を算定し,また,一次モデルの 適合度の指標として,回帰直線に関する期待値と 観察値との間の平均偏差平方(以後,偏差と呼ぶ) の算定も行った. 脳卒中発生率は血圧値と関係が あるので, 脳卒中に対する血圧の経時的変化の 影響を観察する場合は,血圧値をコントロール値が考え 必要がある. この際,種々のコントロール値が考え られる. 本研究は,特定周期(T)における脳卒中 発生率と直前の4周期(T-3,T-2,T-1,T)に おける血圧との関係を調べるものであるから,下記 3種類の血圧値を使用した. 1) The first measurement among those determined at the four points in time BP (T-3), 2) the last measurement BP(T), and 3) the average of the four values ¼ {BP(T-3)+BP(T-2)+BP(T-1)+BP(T)}.

Both systolic and diastolic blood pressures were used.

Blood Pressure Measurement. Blood pressure was measured by a physician with a mercury sphygmomanometer. It was obtained on the left arm at the level of the heart with the individual in a sitting position. The systolic and diastolic blood pressures were defined as the blood pressures at the point of onset and cessation of Korotkoff's sound, that is, at Swan's first and fifth points.

Case Ascertainment and Criteria. The diagnostic criteria for stroke and its classification by type into cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction have been described elsewhere. He Briefly, all medical records were reviewed when there was an indication of stroke from any one or more of the following sources: AHS clinical diagnosis, death certificate, or autopsy findings regardless of the principal diagnosis. Since participation rates in the AHS are fairly high (75%-85%) and virtually all death certificates can be obtained, there are few if any stroke cases that are missed. The review of medical records used fixed, detailed criteria which were applicable for the entire study period.

Stroke is limited to degenerative disease manifested by clinical or autopsy evidence of cerebral hemorrhage, cerebral infarction, subarachnoid hemorrhage, or cerebral embolus. Clinical diagnosis of stroke required a history including an abrupt onset of localized neurologic deficit (e.g., hemiparesis or aphasia) with confirming signs on physical examination; in individuals surviving the acute episode, the criteria required that signs and symptoms persisted for at least one week and that subsequent gradual progression did not occur. The unexpected onset of unconsciousness with blood pressure elevation, but without fever, progressing to death was considered to be stroke, unless there was evidence of another disease such as trauma or cancer. A death certificate of cerebrovascular disease was not accepted unless there was confirming clinical evidence such as 1) 四つの時点で測定された血圧のうち、最初の血圧測定値(T-3).
 2) 最後の血圧測定値(T).
 3) 四つの血圧値の平均、¼ ← 血圧値(T-3) + 血圧値(T-2) + 血圧値(T-1) + 血圧値(T).

また,収縮期血圧及び拡張期血圧の双方を用いた.

血圧測定・血圧測定は医師が水銀血圧計を用いて行った・血圧は、坐位で各対象者の左腕を心臓と同じ高さにして測定した・収縮期血圧及び拡張期血圧は、Korotkoff音の開始及び消失点、すなわちSwanの第1及び第5点における血圧と定義した・

症例確認と基準、脳卒中の診断基準、並びにその 脳出血及び脳梗塞への病型分類については、既に 報告されている。¹⁴ 簡単に言えば、次の資料中一つ 以上から脳卒中の指標が認められた場合は、すべ ての医学記録の検討を行った:成人健康調査臨床 診断、死亡診断書、又は剖検所見(主要診断の種類 は問わない)。成人健康調査の受診率はかなり高く (75%~85%)、事実上すべての死亡診断書が入手 できるので、脳卒中例が見落とされることはほと んどない。医学記録の検討には、本調査期間全体 を通じて適用可能な固定した詳細な基準を用いた。

脳卒中は脳出血,脳梗塞,クモ膜下出血,又は 脳塞栓など,臨床所見又は剖検所見によって示され た変性疾患に限定される.脳卒中の臨床診断には, 診察で確実な徴候を伴う限局性神経学的異常(例え ば片麻痺,又は失語症)の急激な発症の病歴がある ことが必要とされ,また,死亡しなかった患者の 場合,徴候及び症状は少なくとも1週間続き,その 後の漸次の進行がみられないことが必要とされた。 発熱はないが血圧上昇を伴う意識喪失が突然起こり, 死に至った例は,外傷や癌のような他の疾患が認め られなければ脳卒中とみなした。死亡診断書に脳血管 疾患となっていても,片麻痺のような確実な臨床的 徴候がない場合は,それと認めなかった。剖検記録 hemiplegia. In reviewing autopsy records, simple lacunae were not considered evidence of stroke.

Statistical Method. Cox regression analysis 16 was employed. This method combines the features of 1) traditional multivariate analysis which enables one to estimate, when several factors are associated with a disease, the extent of the association for a specific factor upon consideration of all of the other factors, and 2) traditional life-table analysis which enables one to calculate survival rates and cumulative survival rates making use of all data, even if the periods of observation of the subjects differ. 17

The statistical models used in this report may be briefly described as follows: Let z(t) denote blood pressure measurements and other covariates for a subject in cycle t. Let $Z(t) = \{z(1), \ldots, z(t)\}$ denote a subject's covariate history from cycle 1 up to cycle t. Let $\lambda_s \{t; Z(t)\}$ denote stroke incidence in cycle t for a subject with covariate history Z(t) in stratum s. In these analyses strata are defined on the basis of sex and age in 10-year classes. The relative risk (Cox) regression models applied presume that

の検討に際しては、単なる裂孔は脳卒中の徴候とは 考えなかった。

統計的方法. Cox の回帰分析¹⁶ を用いた.この方法は, 1) ある疾患に幾つかの因子が関連している場合, その他の因子のすべてを考慮した上で,特定の因子 に対する関連の程度を推定できる従来の多変量解析 と, 2) 対象者により観察期間が異なっていても,全 資料を利用して生存率及び累積生存率を算定できる 従来の生命表解析¹⁷ の両方の特徴を組み合わせた ものである.

本報で用いた統計的モデルは,次のように略述できる。z(t) は第t 周期における対象者の血圧測定値,及びその他の共変数を示すものとし,Z(t) = $\left\{z(1),\ldots,z(t)\right\}$ は第1 周期から第t 周期までの対象者の共変数を示すものとし, $\lambda_s\left\{t;Z(t)\right\}$ はs 層における共変数z(t) を有する対象者の第t 周期における脳卒中発生率を示すものとする。これらの解析では,調査対象者は性及び10 歳階級年齢別に層化した.使用した相対危険度(Cox) 回帰モデルは,次のとおりである.

$$\lambda_{s}\left\{t;Z(t)\right\} = \lambda_{0s}(t) \exp\left[\left\{X(t) - X_{0}(t)\right\}\beta\right]$$

where the modeled covariate X(t) may consist of functions of Z(t) and product terms between such functions and t (i.e., blood pressure level, slope or deviation derived from a subject's covariate history up to cycle t), X₀(t) is the modeled covariate corresponding to some standard covariate history $Z_0(t)$, $\lambda_{0s}(t)$ is the baseline incidence rate in stratum s and cycle t for subjects with this standard covariate history, and β is a vector of relative risk parameters to be estimated. Estimation of β and its standard error were obtained by the partial likelihood method.18,19 Covariates were standardized by dividing by their sample standard deviations to facilitate comparisons among regression parameter estimates (standardized coefficient). determine the importance of adding a set of q covariates to a model, twice the difference between maximum log likelihoods corresponding to the model with q covariates and the model without the q covariates may be compared to a chi-square distribution with q degree of freedom

ここで共変数X(t)は、Z(t)の関数及びその関数と tの積(すなわち対象者の第t周期までの共変数による 血圧値,変化率又は偏差)からなる. また, X₀(t)は ある標準共変数 Z₀(t)に相当する共変数であり, λn_o(t)はこの標準共変数を有する対象者の層s及び 周期 t における発生率であり、βは推定される相対 危険度パラメーターのベクトルである. β及びその 標準誤差の推定は、部分尤度法18,19によって行った。 推定回帰係数間の比較を容易にするため、標本 標準偏差によって共変 数を割り、標準化した (標準 化係数). 一組のq共変数をモデルへ加えることの 重要性を調べるため、 q 共変数を有するモデルと q共変数を有さないモデルの最大対数尤度の差の 2倍と、自由度(df)qのX2分布との比較を行った. $\exp\left\{\left\{X(t)-X_0(t)\right\}\beta\right\}$ は、共変数Z(t)を有 する対象者の脳卒中発生率の、標準の共変数 Zn(t)

(df). Note that $\exp[\{X(t) - X_0(t)\}\beta]$ is a relative risk of the stroke incidence for a subject with general covariate history Z(t) compared to that for a subject having the standard history $Z_0(t)$. As a refinement the regression parameter β may be allowed to vary among strata.

In interpreting significance levels in subsequent tables the usual qualification that applies if numerous statistical tests are being carried out should be kept in mind. In view of the concentration on a rather small number of associations pertaining to blood pressure levels and changes, such multiple testing considerations are not too serious in the context of the present study.

RESULTS

Since this study is based on AHS members who were examined in four consecutive examination cycles before the specific cycle in which stroke incidence was calculated, the incidence is limited to those cases of stroke which occurred during cycles 4-9, that is, over a period of 12 years. The number of stroke incidence cases over the time interval was 103 including 19 cerebral hemorrhage and 74 cerebral infarction cases (Table 2).

を有する対象者の脳卒中発生率に対する相対危険度であることに注目されたい。更に、各層間で回帰パラメーター β が異なるモデルが考えられるかもしれない。

後掲の各表における有意水準を解釈するにあたっては、多数の統計的検定が行われている場合に適用される通常の制限に留意しなければならない。しかし今回は、血圧の値や変化に関する若干の関連性に重点を置いていることから、そのような多重検定問題を考慮することは本調査の場合あまり重要でない。

結 果

本調査は、脳卒中発生率の算定を行った特定の周期 以前の4連続診察周期に受診した成人健康調査対象 者に基づくものであるので、発生率は第4~9周期、 すなわち12年間に認められた脳卒中例に限定した。 その期間における脳卒中発生例数は、脳出血19例、 脳梗塞74例を含む103例であった(表2).

TABLE 2 NUMBER OF STROKE CASES BY TYPE AND EXAMINATION CYCLE 表 2 病型及び診察周期別脳卒中発生数

			Exa	amination	ı Cycle		
Type of Stroke	4	5	6	7	8	9	Total
—————————Total	25	25	17	18	18		103
Cerebral hemorrhage	6	4	4	1	4	-	19
Cerebral infarction	17	16	11	17	13	-	74
Other	2	5	2	-	1	-	10

At first, the association between stroke incidence and temporal change of blood pressure was observed controlling the blood pressure level most distant from the onset of stroke. If a stroke occurred at cycle T, the T-3 measurement was used. Deviation, which is an index of the reliability of the slope is also put in the model as a control factor. Table 3 shows the standardized coefficients for systolic and diastolic blood pressure levels, slope, and deviation. The results of testing each coefficient's equality to zero, the maximum log likelihood, are also shown. The

最初に、脳卒中の発病時から最も遠い時点での血圧 値をコントロールして、脳卒中発生率と血圧の経時的 変化との関係を観察した。脳卒中が第T周期に発生 した場合は、T-3周期の測定値を用いた。モデルには コントロール因子として、変化率の信頼度の指標で ある偏差をも含めた。表3は、収縮期血圧及び拡張期 血圧の血圧値、変化率及び偏差の標準化回帰係数を 示す。各係数がゼロであるという仮説検定の結果

TABLE 3 COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF STROKE INCIDENCE IN RELATION TO SLOPE, DEVIATION, AND LEVEL (AS MEASURED MOST DISTANT FROM ONSET) OF FOUR PREVIOUS CYCLE BLOOD PRESSURES

表 3 脳卒中発生率と,発症前4周期における血圧の変化率,偏差,及び血圧値 (発病時から最も遠い時点で測定した)との関係に関するCoxの回帰分析

Variable	Sta	ndardized Coefficie	ent
Systolic blood pressure (T-3)	0.51***	-	0.36*
Slope	0.27***	-	0.10
Deviation	0.04	-	0.07
Diastolic blood pressure (T-3)	-	0.57***	0.23
Slope	-	0.42***	0.33*
Deviation	•	-0.18	-0.32
Maximum log likelihood	-553.3	-554.3	-550.4

Sug: 0.05≤P<0.10

*: 0.01<P<0.05

**: 0.001<P<0.01

***: P<0.001

T: Examination cycle

results of respective analyses with systolic blood pressure alone, diastolic blood pressure alone, and systolic and diastolic blood pressures together are shown. In addition to the coefficient of blood pressure (T-3), the coefficient of slope is also significantly positive. That is, among individuals with the same blood pressure level in (T-3), stroke incidence is higher the greater the blood pressure increase with time. This is true irrespective of whether the systolic or diastolic blood pressure is used in the analysis. However, as shown in Table 4, when the blood pressure level closest to onset (T) was used instead of the (T-3) measurement, the sign of the coefficient of slope tends to be negative. In other words, given the value of the most recent blood pressure, stroke incidence is more elevated the higher the value of the more distant measurement. This leads to negative coefficient estimates for slope in Table 4. This is true for either systolic and diastolic blood pressure.

A possible explanation for these two phenomena would be that stroke incidence is higher the greater the cumulative blood pressure in a specific period. Therefore, the effect of a temporal change in blood pressure on stroke should be examined by controlling for the cumulative blood pressure level.

We, then, examined the effect of a temporal change in blood pressure on stroke incidence taking into account cumulative blood pressure. 及び最大対数尤度を示した、収縮期血圧のみ、拡張期血圧のみ、並びに収縮期血圧と拡張期血圧の両方によるそれぞれの解析結果を示した、血圧(T-3)の係数に加えて変化率の係数も有意な正の値であった。すなわち、(T-3)で同じ血圧値を示す者では、脳卒中発生率は血圧の経時的上昇が大きいほど高い。これは解析に収縮期血圧、拡張期血圧のいずれが用いられても変わらない。しかし、表4に示したように、(T-3)測定値の代わりに発病時に最も近い血圧値(T)を用いた場合は、変化率の係数の符号は負を示している。換言すれば、最近の血圧値を用いた場合、脳卒中発生率は発病時から遠い時点での測定値が高いほど高い。表4の変化率の係数が負になるのは、このためである。これは、収縮期血圧及び拡張期血圧のいずれにも言える。

これら二つの現象を説明し得るのは、特定の期間に おける累積血圧が高いほど、脳卒中発生率が高いと いうことである。したがって、累積血圧値をコント ロールして、血圧の経時的変化の脳卒中に及ぼす 影響を調べる必要がある。

次に,累積血圧を考慮に入れて,血圧の経時的変化 の脳卒中発生率に及ぼす影響を調べた. 例えば

TABLE 4 COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF STROKE INCIDENCE IN RELATION TO SLOPE, DEVIATION, AND LEVEL (AS MEASURED CLOSEST TO ONSET)
OF FOUR PREVIOUS CYCLE BLOOD PRESSURES

表 4 脳卒中発生率と、発症前 4 周期における血圧の変化率、偏差、及び血圧値 (発病時に最も近い時点で測定した)との関係に関する Cox の回帰分析

Variable	Si	tandardized Coeffic	cient
Systolic blood pressure (T)	0.53***	-	0.29Sug
Slope	-0.12	-	0.14
Deviation .	0.05	-	0.08
Diastolic blood pressure (T)	-	0.62***	0.35*
Slope	-	-0.10	0.07
Deviation	-	-0.21	-0.35
Maximum log likelihood	-553.3	-552.2	-549.3

Sug: 0.05≤P<0.10

*: 0.01 < P < 0.05

**: 0.001 < P < 0.01

***: P<0.001

For instance, as shown in Figure 1, stroke incidence is compared in the following three occasions: a) increase in blood pressure, b) no change in blood pressure, and c) decrease in blood pressure with time, even though the cumulative blood pressure is the same for all three. As an index of the cumulative blood pressure, the average blood pressure over four cycles was used. Stroke was further subclassified into cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction as shown in Table 5.

For cerebral hemorrhage, the coefficient of slope is significantly positive. Thus, the risk is higher, the greater the blood pressure increases with time. For cerebral infarction this trend is not observed. These tendencies are observed when either systolic or diastolic blood pressure is used. For cerebral hemorrhage, the results of an analysis in which only systolic or diastolic blood pressure is considered, show that diastolic blood pressure gives a maximum log likelihood of -89.6, whereas systolic blood pressure gives -98.2. Moreover, the addition of systolic blood pressure to diastolic blood perssure does not significantly improve the fit (p=0.20). These analyses indicate that cerebral hemorrhage risk can be explained by diastolic blood pressure only, and systolic blood pressure does not add significantly to the risk factors in the presence of diastolic blood pressure. On the other hand, for cerebral infarction, systolic blood pressure is slightly more important as a predictor, though T: Examination cycle

図1に示すように、累積血圧値が同じである次の三つの場合における脳卒中発生率の比較を行う: a) 血圧の上昇がある場合, b) 血圧に変化がない場合, c) 血圧に経時的下降がある場合、累積血圧の指標としては、四つの診察周期における平均血圧を用いた、表5で示したように、脳卒中は更に脳出血と脳梗塞とに分類した。

脳出血については、変化率の係数は有意な正の値である。したがって、血圧の経時的上昇が大きいほど危険度は高くなる。脳梗塞についてはこの傾向は認められない。これらの傾向は、収縮期血圧又は拡張期血圧のいずれを用いた場合にも認められる。脳出血についての収縮期血圧又は拡張期血圧のみを使用した解析の結果から、拡張期血圧のみでは一89.6の最大対数尤度を示すが、収縮期血圧では一98.2を示した。また、拡張期血圧に収縮期血圧を加えても、適合度(p=0.20)は有意に向上しない。これらの解析から、脳出血の危険度は拡張期血圧のみによって説明され得るもので、拡張期血圧がある場合は、収縮期血圧は危険因子として重要な意味をもたらさないことが認められた。一方、脳梗塞については、収縮期及び拡張期のいずれの血圧もほとんど同様に

both systolic and diastolic blood pressures contribute almost equally.

寄与するが、予測因子としては収縮期血圧の方が やや重要である。

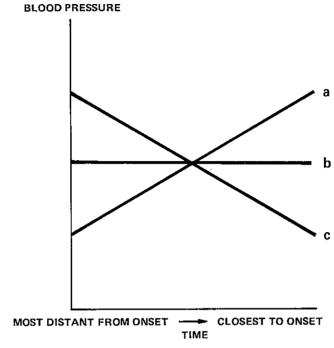


Figure 1. Pattern of Temporal Change of Blood Pressure with Same Cumulative BP 図 1. 累積血圧が同じである血圧の経時的変化のパターン

TABLE 5 COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF STROKE INCIDENCE IN RELATION TO SLOPE, DEVIATION, AND AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS CYCLE BLOOD PRESSURES BY TYPE OF STROKE

表 5 脳卒中発生率と,発症前 4 周期における血圧の変化率,偏差,及び累積血圧値との 関係に関する Cox の回帰分析; 脳卒中の病型別

	Standardized Coefficient						
Variable -	Cerebral Hemorrhage			Cerebral Infarction			
Systolic blood pressure							
Average blood pressure	0.56**	_	-0.19	0.45***	-	0.46**	
Slope	0.42**	-	0.00	-0.02	-	-0.07	
Deviation	0.07	-	0.14	0.04	-	0.05	
Diastolic blood pressure							
Average blood pressure	-	0.88***	1.02*	_	0.40***	-0.02	
Slope	-	0.75***	0.74**	-	0.01	0.09	
Deviation	-	-0.14 .	-0.19	•	-0.10	-0.29	
Maximum log likelihood	-98.2	-89.6	-89.1	-393.6	-397.4	-393.3	

Sug: $0.05 \le P < 0.10$

*:0.01 < P < 0.05 **:0.001 < P < 0.01

***: P<0.001

Whether the kind and extent of association between stroke incidence and temporal change of blood pressure differ by blood pressure level was examined. The present data failed to demonstrate any interaction between the change in blood pressure with time and the average blood pressure.

Patients receiving treatment for hypertension had to be excluded from the analysis so as to study the association between stroke and the natural change in blood pressure with time. Information on treatment for hypertension was not complete for all subjects in the present study. As a simple trial to examine the effects of treatment for hypertension on this kind of analysis, the following was done. Since it is quite likely that treatment was offered to all individuals whose systolic blood pressure exceeded 180 mmHg or diastolic blood pressure exceeded 110 mmHg, the simple information on treatment (yes or no - based on subject declaration on past histories) was checked against the medical records for those persons whose blood pressure exceeded the above levels even once during examination cycles 1-9. Among 16,031 individuals who were examined at least once during cycles 1-9, those whose blood pressure exceeded the above levels in any cycle numbered 3,153 of whom 1,955 were taking treatment. subjects receiving treatment accounted for 62% of the aforementioned hypertensive group. All other individuals, that is, those with no information on treatment within the hypertensive group and those in the nonhypertensive group, were considered to be untreated. The association of average blood pressure, slope, and deviation with cerebral hemorrhage or cerebral infarction, was investigated in untreated subjects (Table 6). The coefficients of slope were positive in cerebral hemorrhage; the coefficient in diastolic blood pressure was statistically significant. However, there is no clear association of cerebral infarction with slope. These results are the same as those shown in Table 5 where all of the cases were examined.

Because the linear regression line was applied to the temporal change in blood pressure of individuals, the goodness of fit of the regression line should be considered. So far, in order to control deviation, it was put in the model. An analysis was also made excluding those individuals where a linear regression fitted the 脳卒中発生率と血圧の経時的変化との関係の程度が 血圧値によって異なるかどうかを調べた。今回の資料 では、血圧の経時的変化と血圧値との間にいかなる 相互作用も認められなかった。

脳卒中と血圧の経時的な自然変化との関連を調査 するためには、高血圧の治療を受けている患者は 解析から除外しなければならない. 本調査では, 全員についての高血圧の治療に関する資料は得られて いない、高血圧治療の影響を調べる簡単な試みと して,次のことを行った.収縮期血圧が180mmHg 以上又は、拡張期血圧が110mmHg 以上の対象者全員 に治療が行われたと思われるので、第1~9診察周期 中に血圧が上記の値を超えた者の医学記録を照合し、 治療に関する簡単な資料(対象者の報告に基づく 治療の有無)を得た、第1~9周期中に少なくとも 一度は受診した16,031人の対象者中,いずれかの 周期に血圧が上記の値を超えた者の数は3,153人で あり、そのうち1,955人は治療を受けていた。した がって、治療を受けた者は上記高血圧群の62%を 占めた.その他すべての対象者,すなわち,高血圧 群内で受療記録のない者、及び非高血圧群の者は 治療を受けていない者と考えた、治療を受けなかった 者における累積血圧、変化率及び偏差と、脳出血 又は脳梗塞との関連を調べた(表6). 脳出血では, 変化率の係数は正であり、拡張期血圧における同係 数は統計的に有意であった。しかし、脳梗塞と変化率 との間に明白な関連はない. これらの結果は、全対象 者についての表5の結果と同じである.

対象者の血圧の経時的変化に回帰直線を適用したので、回帰線の適合度を考慮する必要がある。これまでこれをコントロールするために、モデルの中に偏差を入れて解析した。また、平均偏差平方が100以上である者を回帰直線が観察値にうまく適合しなかったと任意に考えて、それらの対象者を除外した解析も

observation badly, arbitrarily taken to be a mean square deviation of more than 100. The results are similar to those shown in Table 5 where all of the cases were examined.

行った. その結果は、全対象者についての表5の 結果と同様であった.

TABLE 6 COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS OF STROKE INCIDENCE IN RELATION TO SLOPE, DEVIATION, AND AVERAGE OF FOUR PREVIOUS CYCLE BLOOD PRESSURES IN SAMPLES EXCLUDING SUBJECTS WITH MEDICAL TREATMENT FOR HYPERTENSION

表 6 高血圧症の治療を受けた者を除いた集団における脳卒中発生率と,発症前 4 周期に おける変化率、偏差,及び累積血圧値との関係に関する Cox の回帰分析

	Standardized Coefficient						
Variable -	Cerebral Hemorrhage			Cerebral Infarction			
Systolic blood pressure							
Average blood pressure	0.64**	-	0.08	0.28*	-	0.36Sug	
Slope	0.18	-	-0.20	-0.19	-	-0.20	
Deviation	0.07	-	0.12	0.08	-	80.0	
Diastolic blood pressure							
Average blood pressure	-	1.03***	0.96*	-	0.23	-0.11	
Slope	-	0.62*	0.78*	-	-0.14	0.03	
Deviation	-	-0.14	-0.20	-	0.07	-0.32	
Maximum log likelihood	-59.9	-54.7	-53.8	180.8	-184.5	-180.6	
Number of cases		13			37	-71	

Sug: 0.05 < P < 0.10

*: 0.01 < P < 0.05 **: 0.001 < P < 0.01

***: P<0.001

Since subjects were limited to those individuals who were examined four times in four successive preceeding cycles, the numbers of cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction cases are small. To increase the number of cases studied, the relationship of stroke to average blood pressure, slope, and deviation was observed among those individuals who were examined three or more times including the prior examination cycle. The numbers of cerebral hemorrhage and cerabral infarction cases are now 27 and 93, respectively, and the results tend to be similar to those shown in Table 5.

DISCUSSION

Many studies have reported blood pressure to be the most important risk factor for stroke.³⁻⁶ Most of these studies merely observed the relationship between blood pressure at one point in time and subsequent incidence of stroke. Recently, however, in the relationship between stroke and blood pressure at two points in time,

対象者は発症前の4連続周期に4回受診した者に限定したので、脳出血例及び脳梗塞例の数は少なかった。調査例数を増加させるため、4連続周期は3回以上受診した者における脳卒中と累積血圧、変化率、及び偏差との関係を調べた。脳出血例及び脳梗塞例の数は、それぞれ27例及び93例となり、結果は表5と同様の傾向を示していた。

考察

多くの調査は、血圧が脳卒中の最も重要な危険因子であることを報告しているが、3-6 これらの調査のほとんどは、一時点における血圧とその後の脳卒中発生率との関係を観察しているにすぎない。しかし最近、脳卒中と二つの時点における血圧との関係に

it has been reported that the risk of stroke among individuals, whose blood pressures at one point in time were the same but at another point in time were not, was different.7-12 Kikumura et al¹² compared stroke incidence in Hisayama's study by a combination of WHO criteria for hypertension in two points in time (i.e., hypertensive at both points, decreased from hypertensive to nonhypertensive, elevated from nonhypertensive to hypertensive, remained nonhypertensive at both points). It was reported that the stroke incidence in the group hypertensive at both points is higher than in other groups. Tsukamoto et al, 11 from the standpoint of life insurance, stated that not only the blood pressure at the time of taking out an insurance policy but also values prior to that time should be taken into consideration when risk factors are considered. Thus, blood pressure measured at one time is not sufficient for predicting stroke, so that the relationship between consecutive blood pressure measurements and stroke incidence should be observed.

Not only predicting stroke incidence by several blood pressures measured consecutively, but also to know what pattern of temporal change of blood pressure is most related to stroke incidence, is interesting. In the present study, the effects of the cumulative blood pressure (integral of blood pressure over time) and temporal change in blood pressure on stroke using blood pressures at four points in time were As an index of cumulative blood examined. pressure, the average over eight years has been The present study took the regression coefficient as an index of temporal change in blood pressure over eight years. The estimated regression coefficient is influenced by such factors as variations in the number of measurements, in the length and the time of observation period between individuals (see Hsu et al9). To consider these problems, in the present study a period was divided into two intervals from which changes in blood pressure were calculated, and for which stroke incidence was observed. Subjects were limited to those persons who were examined four times in the interval from which change was calculated.

For cerebral hemorrhage, it is observed that the risk is greater the greater the increase in blood pressure, even though the cumulative blood pressure is the same, whereas this is not true ついて、血圧が一つの時点では同じであるが、もう一つの時点では同じでない場合、脳卒中危険度は異なることが報告されている.7-12 菊村ら12は、久山町調査における脳卒中発生率をWHO血圧分類(すなわち両時点とも高血圧、高血圧から非高血圧への下降、非高血圧から高血圧への上昇、両時点とも依然として非高血圧)別に比較を行った。両時点で高血圧である群の脳卒中発生率は、その他の群よりも高いことが報告されている。塚本ら11は、生命保険の見地から危険因子を考慮する場合は、保険をかけるときの血圧のみならず、それ以前の血圧値も考慮する必要のあることを述べた。したがって、一時点で測定した血圧は脳卒中を予測するには十分でなく、連続的な血圧測定値と脳卒中発生率との関係を観察する必要がある。

連続して測定された幾つかの血圧によって脳卒中 発生率を予測するだけでなく,血圧の経時的変化の うち、どのようなパターンのものが脳卒中発生率と 最も深い関係があるかを知ることも興味深い. 本調査 では、四つの時点における血圧を用いて、累積血圧 (一定期間の血圧の積分値)及び血圧の経時的変化が 脳卒中に及ぼす影響を調べた、累積血圧の指標と しては、8年間の血圧の平均値を用いた。本調査 では、8年間にわたる血圧の経時的変化の指標と して直線回帰係数を用いた、推定回帰係数は、各 対象者間の測定回数、観察期間の長さ及び時期の 差などの因子に影響される(Hsu ら9). 本調査では, これらの問題を考慮するために, 期間を血圧の変化を 算定する区間と、脳卒中発生率を観察する区間に 分けた. 対象者は、変化の算定を行った区間に4回 受診した者に限定した.

脳出血については、累積血圧が同じである場合でも、血圧の上昇が大きいほど危険度は高いが、 脳梗塞についてはこの傾向は観察されない. 脳出血は、

Apparently cerebral for cerebral infarction. hemorrhage, a disease caused by the rupture of an aneurysm of a cerebral arteriole, results from the development of hypertension, and the onset is considered to be triggered by a sharp elevation of blood pressure. Whereas in cerebral infarction, a disease which develops by aggravation of arteriosclerosis by high blood pressure, the extended persistence of high blood pressure (cumulative blood pressure) is believed to have more important meaning than a sharp increase in blood pressure immediately before onset. It has been reported that in stroke-prone spontaneous hypertensive rats (SHR-SP), cerebral hemorrhage is frequent among cases with high blood pressure of greater seriousness and shorter duration, whereas cerebral infarction is frequent among cases with high blood pressure of relatively low degree of seriousness and slightly longer duration.20,21 Our results are consistent with these reports.

Rabkin et al⁸ observed the effect of the difference in blood pressures at two points in time (last blood pressure—initial blood pressure) controlled by the initial blood pressure. They reported that the greater the difference in blood pressure the higher the risk. However, as the difference in blood pressure closest to onset and the cumulative blood pressure will become higher, thus the great difference in blood pressure alone cannot be a risk factor.

Diastolic blood pressure is thought to be a more important risk factor than systolic blood pressure in cerebral hemorrhage. The latter disorder is caused by the rupture of an aneurysm of a cerebral arteriole resulting from the development of hypertension, and the hypertension in this case is essential hypertension, where there is a remarkable elevation in diastolic blood pressure. 22,23 Systolic blood pressure is more closely associated with cerebral infarction because this disorder is essentially related to arteriosclerosis and, though the association here with blood pressure is less than in the case of cerebral hemorrhage, systolic blood pressure appears to be relatively more closely associated to arteriosclerosis than diastolic blood pressure. 22,23

In general in follow-up studies, the relationship of a factor at the beginning of observation (baseline) and subsequent development of 高血圧の進展の結果として発生した脳小動脈瘤の破裂が原因であるので、血圧の急上昇が「引き金」となって発症すると考えられる。しかし、脳梗塞は高血圧によって動脈硬化が助長されて発症する疾患であるので、高血圧の長期的持続(累積血圧)が、発病時直前の血圧の急上昇よりも重要な意味をもつものと考えられる。脳卒中易発症の高血圧自然発症ラット(SHR-SP)では、脳出血は、より重篤で短期間の高血圧例に多いが、脳梗塞は重篤度が比較的低く、やや長期間の高血圧例に多いことが報告されている。20,21 本調査の結果もこれらの報告と一致する。

Rabkin ら⁸ は初期血圧をコントロールして、二つの時点における血圧の差(最終血圧一初期血圧)の影響を観察している。彼らは、血圧の差が大きいほど危険度も高いことを報告した。しかし、血圧の差が増加するにつれて、発病時に最も近い時点の血圧及び累積血圧が高くなるので、血圧の差が大きいことだけでは危険因子になりえない。

脳出血においては、拡張期血圧は収縮期血圧よりも 重要な危険因子であると考えられる。 脳出血は 高血圧の進展による脳小動脈瘤の破裂によって 起こるもので、この場合の高血圧は本態性高血圧 であるが、この場合、拡張期血圧が著しく上昇 する.^{22,23} 脳梗塞は本質的に動脈硬化と関係が あり、脳梗塞と血圧との関連は脳出血の場合より も弱いが、収縮期血圧は拡張期血圧よりも動脈 硬化と比較的密接な関連があるように思われる ので、脳梗塞は収縮期血圧とより密接な関係が ある.^{22,23}

一般に,追跡調査では観察開始時(ベースライン) における要因とその後の疾病の発症との関係が観察 disease is observed. However, there are two kinds of factors: 1) those such as sex and genetic makeup which do not change during the follow-up period and 2) those like laboratory test values which do. When observing associations with a variable like blood pressure level which changes with time, the meaning of a particular measurement as a risk factor may lessen as time passes from the beginning of observation.

Prentice et al²⁴ examined the incremental predictive level of earlier blood pressures, given recent ones. They determined that recent blood pressures are more strongly predictive for stroke than are blood pressure levels determined some years earlier, while earlier blood pressures make an additional important contribution to risk Truett and Sorlie⁷ proposed a prediction. method to test the hypothesis of the equality of the difference between the blood pressure of members of two groups (case, noncase) measured at different times prior to the onset of stroke. Using the method of Truett and Sorlie,7 Rabkin et al8 found an increasing linear trend in the difference in systolic blood pressure between the stroke and nonstroke groups with repeated measurements closer to the time of onset. Thus the blood pressure closest to the onset best distinguishes the two groups.

We also examined this issue prospectively and classified stroke into subtypes cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction. The association of blood pressure with cerebral hemorrhage and cerebral infarction was studied by employing blood pressure values for 0-2 years, 2-4 years, 4-6 years, and 6-8 years before the onset of stroke in the analysis (Table 7). For cerebral hemorrhage, the association is greater the closer to onset the coefficient of blood pressure is determined. That is to say, whereas the relative risk of a person with a systolic blood pressure of 180 mmHg as against 140 mmHg 0-2 years before onset was 4.4, the risk was 2.1 for the same blood pressure 6-8 years before, suggesting that, though the blood pressure may be at the same level, the risk is higher in a person with high blood pressure closer to onset. In cerebral infarction, the coefficients of blood pressure as determined close to onset and several years before onset showed almost the same value. Therefore, it is suggested that although blood pressure measurements from several years before onset may be used to predict the risk of cerebral される.しかし,要因には次の二種類がある.すなわち,1)追跡期間中に,変化しない性及び遺伝的要因等,2)同期間中に,変化する臨床検査値等である.血圧値のような経時的に変化する変数と疾患関連を観察する場合,その観察開始時から時間が経過するにつれて危険因子としての意味は,減少するかもしれない.

Prentice ら²⁴は,最近の血圧値が与えられているときに,それ以前の血圧値の予測因子としての価値を調べた.彼らは,最近の血圧は,数年前に測定された血圧値よりも脳卒中をより正確に予測するが,以前の血圧も予測に対して付加的に重要な寄与をなすことを確認している.Truett 及び Sorlie⁷は,二つの群(症例,非症例)における血圧値の差が脳卒中の発病以前のどの時点でも等しいという仮説を検討する方法を提案した.Rabkin ら⁸は,Truett 及び Sorlie⁷の方法を用いて,繰り返し測定を行った脳卒中群と非脳卒中群の収縮期血圧の差が発病時に近くなるにつれて線形増加傾向を示すことを報告している.したがって,発病時に最も近い時点の血圧が,両群を最もよく識別する.

我々もこの問題について検討した。脳卒中は脳出血と 脳梗塞に分類した。脳卒中発病前0~2年、2~4年、 4~6年、及び6~8年における血圧値と脳出血及び 脳梗塞との関係を調べた(表7)。脳出血については、 発病時に近い血圧値ほどその関係は大きい。すなわち、 収縮期血圧が発病時より0~2年前に140mmHgで あった者に対する180mmHgであった者の相対危険度 は4.4であったが、6~8年前に同じ血圧値を示した 者については危険度は2.1であった。これは、血圧値 は同じであっても、発病時に近い時点の血圧が高い 者では危険度が高いことを示唆する。脳梗塞では、 発病時に近い時点で測定した血圧と発病時より数年 前に測定した血圧の係数は、ほとんど同じ値を示した。 したがって、脳梗塞の危険度を予測するには発病時 より数年前の血圧測定値を用いてもよいが、脳出血 infarction, blood pressure as close as possible to onset should be used in predicting the risk of cerebral hemorrhage. の危険度を予測するには発病時にできるだけ近い時点 の血圧値を用いる必要のあることが示唆される.

TABLE 7 COEFFICIENT OF FOUR PREVIOUS CYCLE BLOOD PRESSURES
BY TYPE OF STROKE, COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS

表7 脳卒中の病型別,発症前4周期における血圧の係数,Coxの回帰分析

	Years prior to onset						
Type of stroke	0-2	2-4	4-6	6-8			
Cerebral Hemorrhage							
Systolic blood pressure	0.037***	0.020**	0.013	0.018*			
Diastolic blood pressure	0.080***	0.053***	0.034*	0.041**			
Cerebral Infarction							
Systolic blood pressure	0.015***	0.015***	0.017***	0.015***			
Diastolic blood pressure	0.027**	0.019*	0.030***	0.023**			

Sug: 0.05 ≤ P < 0.10

*:0.01 < P < 0.05

**:0.001 < P < 0.01

***: P<0.001

In the present study, the relations between stroke incidence in a specific cycle, and changes in blood pressure for the immediately preceding cycle were analyzed. With Cox regression analysis, it is possible not only to observe the association between the time-dependent variable, that is, the one changing with time and the onset of disease as in the present study. But, as usual, one may observe the association of a variable at baseline and the subsequent onset of disease. For the purpose of comparing these two methods, the results pertaining to association between blood pressure values of cycles 1-4 and stroke incidence rate thereafter up to cycle 9 (using variables at baseline), and the results pertaining to association with blood pressure at four points in time immediately before onset (using time-dependent variables) are shown (Table 8). For cerebral hemorrhage, the coefficients of slope in the time-dependent analyses are larger than those in the baseline analyses for both diastolic and systolic blood pressures, especially, the coefficients in the time-dependent cases are statistically significant. On the contrary, for cerebral infarction, the coefficients of slope in two methods of analysis do not differ. The present analysis is considered an example of a way of making the relationship of stroke to risk factors more clear by using risk factor values

今回の調査では,特定の周期における脳卒中発生率と その直前の周期における血圧の変化との関係を解析 した、Cox の回帰分析法では、本調査で用いたような 時間依存性変数、すなわち、時間とともに変化する 変数と疾患の発病との関係を観察することが可能で ある、また、通常の、初診時の変数とその後の発病 との関係も観察できる. これら二つの方法を比較 するため、第1~4周期の血圧値とその後第9周期 までの脳卒中発生率との関係に関する結果(観察 開始時の変数を用いた),並びに発病時直前の四つの 時点における血圧との関係に関する結果(時間依存性 変数を用いた)を示した(表8). 脳出血の場合, 時間 依存性解析における変化率の係数は、拡張期血圧 及び収縮期血圧共に観察開始時の変数を使用した 解析におけるものよりも大きく、特に時間依存例に おける係数は統計的に有意である. これに反して 脳梗塞では,二つの解析法における変化率の係数に 差はない、今回の解析は、観察開始時の危険因子を 用いる従来の解析方法の代わりに、時間依存性の 変数を使用する方法によって脳卒中発病時に近い

TABLE 8 COMPARISON OF COEFFICIENTS BETWEEN BASELINE VARIABLE AND TIME-DEPENDENT VARIABLE, COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS

表8 観察開始時変数と時間依存性変数との間の係数の比較、Coxの回帰分析

	Cerebral	Hemorrhage	Cerebral Infarction		
Variable	Baseline Time dependent		Baseline	Time dependent	
Systolic blood pressure					
Average blood pressure	0.010	0.026**	0.020***	0.021***	
Slope	0.024	0.068**	-0.002	-0.004	
Deviation	0.001	0.001	0.001	0.000	
Diastolic blood pressure					
Average blood pressure	0.041*	0.078***	0.036***	0.036***	
Slope	0.012	0.195***	-0.005	0.003	
Deviation	0.002	-0.004	-0.001	-0.001	

Sug: 0.05 < P < 0.10 *: 0.01 < P < 0.05 **: 0.001 < P < 0.01

***:P<0.001

closer to the onset of stroke in a time-dependent method instead of traditional analyses which employ risk factors at baseline. 時点の危険因子の値を用いて、脳卒中と危険因子 との関係をより明らかにし得た一例と考えられる。

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