

2015/12/25

## 先進医療会議からの指摘事項

- (1) 先進医療会議における技術告示承認時の指摘（下記参考）に基づき、保険導入等の検討に当たっては、最新のデータとの比較が必要であると考えます。今回提出された総括報告書に係る対照群の治療成績（ヒストリカルコントロールである通常の腹腔鏡下手術のデータ）については、既に平成27年10月に先進医療会議に提出された文献等（平成27年8月21日開催の第32回先進医療技術審査部会資料2-2に添付された学会報告及び論文）に関しては承知しているが、ヒストリカルコントロールの治療成績も経時的に改善傾向の可能性が考えられるため、更に現時点で最新の対照群の治療成績に係る学会発表・文献等があれば提出されたい。

（参考）

【第21回先進医療会議（平成26年8月7日）における評価用紙より】  
「本術式と対応する腹腔鏡下手術も、いずれも技術的には発展途上にあるので、保険導入に際してはその時点での比較検討が必要である。」

（回答）

- (1) 2015年に発表された報告（論文1件、学会報告2件）を提示させていただきます。

### 【A：論文報告】

2015年10月に発表された、本先進医療のヒストリカルコントロールとほぼ同様の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術を行った関西医科大学附属枚方病院および大阪府済生会野江病院での報告を添付致します。

K Yoshida et al. Comparison of diameter-axial-polar nephrometry score and RENAL nephrometry score for surgical outcomes following laparoscopic partial nephrectomy. International Journal of Urology (2015) doi:10.1111/iju.13009

Yoshidaらの報告では2006年から2013年の間に腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術を受けた連続した134例を後ろ向きに検討しています。

全症例（134例）中3例（1.3%）に切除断端陽性を認めています。開腹手術に移行した症例が3例（1.3%）あり、阻血時間は25.4分（中央値）、腫瘍径は23mm（中央値）、推定出血量は227mL（中央値）でした（表1）。

患者背景因子として、腎部分切除術の難易度を示す指標として用いられるR. E. N. A. L. Nephrometry scoreは、Highが3例、Mediumが50例、Lowが81例でした。

一般的にHigh+Mediumを中高難度群、Lowは低難度群と分類し、これに照らし合わせると、Yoshidaらの報告症例は中高難度群が53例、低難度群が81例となります。

本先進医療と Yoshida らの報告との比較を表 1 および表 2 に示しました。

本先進医療では有効性解析対象集団 103 例、安全性解析対象集団 105 例のいずれの集団でも、全例で切除断端は陰性、開腹手術や腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術への移行例はありませんでした。阻血時間は 19 分（中央値）、腫瘍径は 25 mm（中央値）、推定出血量は 15 mL（中央値）でした。

R. E. N. A. L. Nephrometry score を Yoshida らの報告と比較すると、本先進医療では High が 3 例、Medium が 62 例、Low が 38 例でしたので、中高難度群は 65 例、低難度群は 38 例となり、本先進医療では、中高難度群の症例の割合が高い傾向が認められます（表 2）。

表 1 本先進医療と Yoshida らの報告との比較【主要評価項目ほか】

	【Yoshida らの報告】 腹腔鏡下 腎部分切除術	【本先進医療】 ロボット支援下 腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術
全症例数	134 例	有効性解析対象集団：103 例 安全性解析対象集団：105 例
切除断端陽性症例数	3 例	0 例/103 例 <sup>※1</sup>
開腹手術への移行例数	3 例	0 例/103 例 <sup>※1</sup>
阻血時間（中央値）	25.4 分	19.0 分/100 例 <sup>※3</sup>
腫瘍径（中央値）	23 mm	25 mm/103 例 <sup>※1</sup>
推定出血量（中央値）	227 mL	15 mL/105 例 <sup>※2</sup>

※1：有効性解析対象集団 103 例

うち 3 例は、抗凝固薬中止時期違反、同意撤回、大動脈炎症候群の疑いのため手術を実施せず。

※2：安全性解析対象集団 105 例（逸脱症例 5 例を含む全手術実施症例数）

※3：Yoshida らの報告との比較のため、中央値を原データより算出した。症例数は有効性解析対象集団 103 例のうち、手術未実施症例 3 例（欠測）を除く 100 例のデータを用いた。原データからの集計結果は文末の【※3 参考】をご参照ください。

表 2 本先進医療と Yoshida らの報告との比較【背景因子】

背景因子	区分	【Yoshida らの報告】 腹腔鏡下 腎部分切除術	【本先進医療】 ロボット支援下 腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術
R. E. N. A. L. Nephrometry Score	HIGH (10 ≤ ≤12)	3 例	3 例
	MEDIUM (7 ≤ ≤9)	50 例	62 例
	LOW (4 ≤ ≤6)	81 例	38 例

**【B：学会報告：日本泌尿器内視鏡学会】**

直近では日本泌尿器科内視鏡学会(2015年11月)において以下の報告がありました。

- ① 福原ほか「腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術における MAG3 シンチによる術後患側腎機能の検討」日本泌尿器内視鏡学会(2015)抄録 0-01-2

65例(cT1a:57例、cT1b:8例)(2010年~2014年)を対象とし、R. E. N. A. L. Nephrometry scoreはLow34例、Moderate24例、High7例でした。平均阻血時間27分、平均腫瘍径24.8mmでした。

- ② 山口ほか「腹腔鏡下腎部分切除後の腎機能の推移、制癌効果とそれに影響する因子についての検討」日本泌尿器内視鏡学会(2015)抄録 0-01-3

75例(cT1a)(2007年~2015年)の平均阻血時間は23.5分、平均腫瘍径は29.7mmでした。

**【※3 参考】**

表 3 阻血時間(分)の集計

n	平均値	標準偏差	最小値	25%点	中央値	75%点	最大値
100	18.96	6.36	9	15	19	21	55

本先進医療における阻血時間の要約統計量を表 3、ヒストグラムを図 1 に示します。Yoshida らの報告の阻血時間の中央値 25.4 分(範囲: 6.5-57 分)と比較すると本先進医療は 19 分(範囲: 9-55 分)と短い傾向があります。

また、阻血時間の 75%点 が 21 分であることから、本先進医療の対象者の大半の阻血時間が 25 分以内であることがわかります。本先進医療で阻血時間 25 分を超えた症例は、26 分 1 例、30 分 2 例、40 分 2 例、55 分 1 例でした。

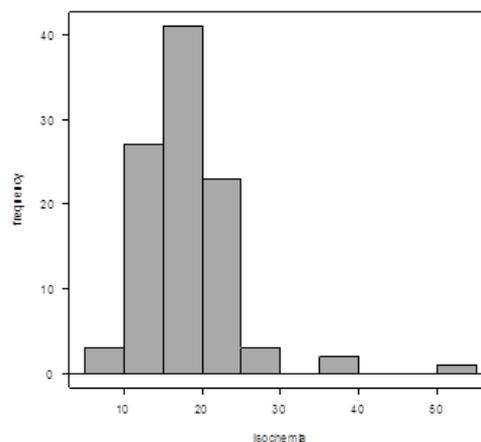


図 1 阻血時間のヒストグラム

以上

## Original Article

**Comparison of diameter-axial-polar nephrometry score and RENAL nephrometry score for surgical outcomes following laparoscopic partial nephrectomy**Kenji Yoshida,<sup>1</sup> Hidefumi Kinoshita,<sup>1</sup> Takashi Yoshida,<sup>1</sup> Kenta Takayasu,<sup>1</sup> Takao Mishima,<sup>1</sup> Masaaki Yanishi,<sup>1</sup> Yoshihiro Komai,<sup>1</sup> Motohiko Sugi,<sup>1</sup> Gen Kawa<sup>2</sup> and Tadashi Matsuda<sup>1</sup><sup>1</sup>Department of Urology and Andrology, Kansai Medical University, Hirakata, and <sup>2</sup>Department of Urology, Osaka Noe Saiseikai Hospital, Joutouku, Osaka, Japan**Abbreviations & Acronyms**

BMI = body mass index  
C-index = centrality index  
DAP = diameter-axial-polar nephrometry score  
EBL = estimated blood loss  
eGFR = estimated glomerular filtration rate  
LPN = laparoscopic partial nephrectomy  
PADUA = preoperative aspects and dimensions used for an anatomical  
PN = partial nephrectomy  
RENAL = radius, exophytic/endophytic, nearness, anterior/posterior, location nephrometry score  
ROC = receiver operating characteristics  
WIT = warm ischemic time

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**Objectives:** To compare diameter-axial-polar nephrometry score with RENAL nephrometry score for surgical outcomes after laparoscopic partial nephrectomy.

**Methods:** We retrospectively reviewed data from 134 patients who underwent laparoscopic partial nephrectomy, using diameter-axial-polar and RENAL scores. We analyzed data for warm ischemic time and estimated blood loss intraoperatively, and percentage change in estimated glomerular filtration rate 6 months and 1 year postoperatively. Both scores were classified as low-, middle- and high-risk, and were used to compare the three analyzed parameters.

**Results:** The median tumor size was 2.3 cm (range 1.0–5.4 cm); warm ischemic time was 25.4 min (range 6.5–57 min); and at 6 months and 1 year, percentage change in estimated glomerular filtration rate was 93% (range 51.7–133.3%) and 91% (range 49.4–137.6%), respectively. There were no significant differences in warm ischemic time and estimated blood loss for RENAL between risk groups ( $P = 0.38$  and  $0.09$ , respectively), but significant differences between groups for diameter-axial-polar score ( $P = 0.02$  and  $0.01$ , respectively). There were no significant differences in either score between groups for percentage change in estimated glomerular filtration rate at 6 months and 1 year. A total of 27 high-risk cases with a diameter-axial-polar score of seven points underwent laparoscopic partial nephrectomy safely; all three cases with a diameter-axial-polar score of eight points were converted to open partial nephrectomy.

**Conclusions:** Diameter-axial-polar score seems to estimate the complexity of tumor characteristics in patients undergoing laparoscopic partial nephrectomy better than RENAL score. It has a better correlation with warm ischemic time and estimated blood loss.

**Key words:** anatomical pathological conditions, laparoscopy, nephrectomy, outcomes research, warm ischemia.

**Introduction**

PN is appropriate for small renal tumors when technically feasible.<sup>1,2</sup> Although a randomized controlled study failed to show decreased non-renal cell carcinoma mortality for patients with renal cell carcinomas,<sup>3</sup> the benefit of nephron-sparing surgery includes better renal function relative to radical nephrectomy.<sup>4–6</sup>

Preoperative imaging to determine the anatomical features of the renal tumor is important to safely carry out PN. Several renal nephrometry scores have been used to standardize and classify tumor characteristics, including the RENAL nephrometry score – (R)adius, (E)xophytic/endophytic, (N)earness, (A)nterior (a)/posterior (p), (L)ocation nephrometry score: RENAL, PADUA score and C-index score.<sup>7–9</sup> Recently, Simmons *et al.* proposed the DAP by integrating the optimized attributes of the RENAL and C-index scoring systems with simplified methodology and decreased measurement error.<sup>10</sup> Reports have compared DAP with RENAL and found a better association of DAP with WIT and postoperative renal function outcomes.<sup>11–14</sup> However, these reports included patients receiving open, laparoscopic and robotic approaches. The surgical approach could affect the technical complexity and perioper-

ative outcomes. In particular, LPN is technically difficult because of complicated extirpating tumor techniques and suturing procedures. Therefore, PN operative outcomes should be evaluated based on the surgical approach.

Following recent technical advancements and the development of the da Vinci surgical system (Intuitive Surgical, Sunnyvale, CA, USA), the number of patients undergoing robot-assisted LPN has increased in many countries. Although robot-assisted LPN in Japan has also gradually increased, it is not yet a standard treatment because of the need for Japanese health insurance system approval. Also, even if the use of robotic surgery becomes widespread, many hospitals worldwide would have to select LPN for small renal tumors for economic reasons. Therefore, minimally-invasive LPN currently plays an important role for small renal cell tumors in PN.

To our knowledge, no previous reports have assessed the association between RENAL and DAP, and operative outcomes in LPN cases, exclusively. We aimed to assess 134 patients who underwent LPN at Kansai Medical University (Osaka, Japan), and compared the correlations between RENAL and DAP for operative outcomes.

## Methods

We retrospectively analyzed 134 consecutive patients who underwent laparoscopic PN between January 2006 and April 2013 at Kansai Medical University by two surgeons (TM and HK) who were certified by the Endoscopic Surgical Skill Qualification System in Urological Laparoscopy.<sup>15,16</sup> Data collection and retrospective review were approved by the institutional review board, and the study conformed to the guidelines of the Declaration of Helsinki. The inclusion criteria were: (i) a single kidney tumor; and (ii) renal artery clamping during LPN. Of these, 134 consecutive patients had cross-sectional computed tomography and magnetic resonance imaging findings available for analysis, and comprised the study cohort.

RENAL and DAP were calculated according to previously reported protocols. The RENAL score is based on five components: *R*, radius; *E*, exophytic/endophytic; *N*, nearness; *A*, anterior/posterior; and *L*, location. The DAP score is based on three components: *D*, diameter; *A*, axial; and *P*, polar.

The DAP components are scored as follows:

- 1 (*D*) diameter: 1, <2.4 cm; 2, 2.4–4.4 cm; and 3, >4.4 cm.
- 2 (*A*) distance from the center of the kidney axis to the closest tumor edge: 1, >1.5 cm; 2, <1.5 cm; and 3, tumor touching or overlapping the center of the kidney.
- 3 (*P*) distance from the kidney equatorial plane to the tumor edge: 1, >2 cm; 2, ≤2 cm; and 3, tumor visible on the middle plane.

Total RENAL scores were divided into: low-, 4–6; middle-, 7–9; and high-risk, 10–12. The total DAP score was divided into: low-, 3–4; middle-, 5–6; and high-risk, 7–9. Of the 134 patients who underwent LPN, a retroperitoneal approach was used in 101 patients and a transperitoneal approach in 33

patients. Although we most often selected a retroperitoneal approach, when the tumor was located in the anterior kidney, a transperitoneal approach was selected. We routinely placed a ureteral catheter at the ureteropelvic junction under general anesthesia. LPN was carried out by clamping only the renal artery, and tumors were excised by cold cutting, achieving hemostasis with the bipolar device. After tumor resection, indigo carmine was infused into the ureteral catheter to detect the location of the open urinary tract. The collecting system was repaired separately using 3-0 polyglactin suture on an SH needle, and renorrhaphy was carried out with a continuous suture pattern using 2-0 Vicryl on a CT-1 needle (Ethicon, Somerville, NJ, USA).<sup>17</sup>

We assessed the following intraoperative parameters: WIT and EBL, and percentage change in eGFR 6 months and 1 year postoperatively. Renal function was measured using serum creatinine and eGFR. eGFR was calculated using the current equation established for the Japanese population:

Equation 1:

$$(\text{eGFR} \text{ [mL/min/1.73 m}^2\text{]}) = 194 \times \text{Cr}^{-1.094} \times \text{age}^{-0.287} [\times 0.739 \text{ for females)].}^{18}$$

Three of the 134 patients were converted to open PN (one case) and radical nephrectomy (two cases). We excluded these cases when assessing the postoperative parameters, because the LPN procedure was not completed.

Statistical analyses were carried out using Microsoft Excel for Windows (Microsoft Corporation, Redmond, WA, USA). Categorical and continuous variables are expressed as mean (range), and  $P < 0.05$  was considered statistically significant. Comparisons of PN outcomes (WIT, EBL, and % change in eGFR at 6 months and 1 year) between scoring and risk groups were analyzed using the Kruskal–Wallis test. When this test was significant ( $P < 0.05$ ), the Mann–Whitney *U*-test with Bonferroni correction was used for post-hoc testing to evaluate which group's coordinates were significantly different, and the *P*-value was reduced to 0.05/3, or  $P = 0.02$ . ROC analysis was used to compare prediction to open conversion. The  $\chi^2$ -test was used to compare the areas under the curve between two ROC curves. We also carried out univariate and multivariate regression analysis to assess the association between WIT and the preoperative characteristics.

## Results

Table 1 shows the clinical and pathological characteristics of the 134 patients in the present study. The RENAL and DAP distributions for the total score and the individual components are shown in Table 2. Just three cases were classified in the high-risk group for RENAL. Table 3 shows the relationship between RENAL and DAP and operative outcomes. There were no significant differences for WIT and EBL among the three risk groups for RENAL ( $P = 0.38$  and  $0.09$ , respectively; Kruskal–Wallis test), whereas there were significant differences across the three groups for DAP ( $P = 0.02$  and  $0.01$ , respectively; Kruskal–Wallis test). WIT for the low-risk group for DAP was significantly shorter than for the middle- and high-risk groups ( $P = 0.01$  and  $0.003$ , respectively, Mann–Whitney *U*-test with Bonferroni correction). There was

**Table 1** Patients' clinical and pathological characteristics

Total (n = 134)	Median (range)
Age (years)	64 (26–84)
Male/female	91/43
Body mass index (kg/mm)	23.7 (17.7–33.2)
Left/right	71/63
Tumor size (cm)	2.3 (1.0–5.4)
RENAL score	6 (4–10)
DAP score	6 (3–8)
Histological subtypes	
Clear cell	110
Papillary	9
Chromophobe	6
Benign	9
Warm ischemic time (min)	25.4 (6.5–57)
Estimated blood loss (mL)	227 (5–2223)
Positive surgical margin	3
Pre eGFR	74 (27.2–145.4)
Post eGFR 6 months	66 (27.8–101.3)
Post eGFR 1 year	66 (27.1–94.7)
%eGFR 6 months	93 (51.7–133.3)
%eGFR 1 year	91 (49.4–137.6)

no significant difference for WIT between middle- and high-risk groups ( $P = 0.10$ , Mann–Whitney  $U$ -test). EBL for the high-risk group using DAP was significantly higher than for the low- and middle- risk groups ( $P = 0.01$  and  $0.006$ , respectively, Mann–Whitney  $U$ -test with Bonferroni correction). There was no significant difference for EBL between low- and middle-risk groups ( $P = 0.83$ , Mann–Whitney  $U$ -test). Regarding percentage change in eGFR at 6 months and 1 year, there were no significant differences in RENAL and DAP across the three risk groups.

ROC for RENAL and DAP were 0.798 (95% CI 0.667–0.929) and 0.895 (95% CI 0.816–0.978), respectively, showing that the predictability of open conversion for DAP was significantly higher than for RENAL ( $P < 0.05$ ,  $\chi^2$ -test).

When evaluating the association between patient and perioperative characteristics and WIT (Table 4), univariate analysis showed that EBL and DAP were significantly associated

**Table 2** RENAL and DAP distributions for total score and the individual components

Total score	Low	Middle	High
RENAL	81 4 points: 16 5 points: 29 6 points: 36	50 7 points: 21 8 points: 18 9 points: 11	3 10 points: 3 11 points: 0 12 points: 0
DAP	33 3 points: 2 4 points: 31	71 5 points: 33 6 points: 38	30 7 points: 27 8 points: 3 9 points: 0
Individual component	1 Point	2 Point	3 Point
R	129	5	0.3
E	52	74	8
N	61	37	36
L	65	33	36
D	56	74	4
A	30	74	30
P	52	46	36

with WIT. Multivariate analysis showed that the retroperitoneal approach and DAP were significant components for predicting WIT.

Surgical complications were classified according to the Clavien–Dindo classification system.<sup>19</sup> Complications with grade  $\geq 3$  included one pseudoaneurysm (grade 3a, low-risk RENAL, middle-risk DAP), one urinary leakage (grade 3b, low-risk RENAL, low-risk DAP) and one laparotomy caused by postoperative hemorrhage (grade 3b, low-risk RENAL, middle-risk DAP).

## Discussion

Nephron-sparing surgery has recently become the standard surgical treatment worldwide for small renal cell tumors. The anatomical complexity of the renal tumor is important to estimate the intraoperative technical difficulty during PN. Since 2009, three nephrometry scores have been introduced to reproducibly quantify the anatomical complexity of renal

**Table 3** Relationship between RENAL and DAP scores and operative outcomes

RENAL total score	Low (4–6)	Middle (7–9)	High (10–12)	$P$ Kruskal–Wallis test	Post-hoc test: Bonferroni correction
WIT	23.5 (6.5–55)	25.6 (9.7–57)	31.5 (16.6–41.3)	0.377	–
EBL	88 (5–1313)	172 (10–2223)	50 (28–383)	0.091	–
%eGFR 6 m	93.4 (64.6–130.2)	93.8 (74.6–133.2)	91.6 (65.8–118.4)	0.679	–
%eGFR 1 year	92.7 (49.4–132.2)	90.5 (66.1–137.6)	83.9 (53.3–97.1)	0.726	–
DAP total score	Low (3–4)	Middle (5–6)	High (7–9)	$P$ Kruskal–Wallis test	Post-hoc test: Bonferroni correction
WIT	16.3 (6.5–55)***	25 (9.4–57)*	29.0 (10.5–41.3)**	0.019	*0.009 **0.003
EBL	75 (10–1313)†	90 (5–1953)††	250 (10–2223)†††	0.011	†0.011 ††0.006
%eGFR 6 month	91.6 (65.8–118.3)	93.6 (64.6–133.2)	94.3 (60.4–112.5)	0.978	–
%eGFR 1 year	92.0 (49.4–109.7)	91.8 (64.3–137.6)	90.6 (53.3–117.9)	0.772	–

**Table 4** Univariate analysis and multivariate analysis for warm ischemic time

	Univariate analysis		Multivariate analysis	
	$\beta$	<i>P</i>	$\beta$	<i>P</i>
Age	0.064	0.468	0.059	0.489
BMI	0.052	0.555	0.037	0.656
Retroperitoneal approach	0.166	0.057	0.178	0.035
EBL	0.173	0.047	0.102	0.249
RENAL	0.126	0.15	-0.051	0.607
DAP	0.301	<0.001	0.312	0.002

tumors, and are used to predict the operative difficulty and help to determine a treatment strategy. In 2010, Simmons *et al.* introduced the DAP score to simplify the analysis of the anatomical features.<sup>10</sup> The authors showed that the association between DAP and WIT, EBL, and postoperative parenchymal volume is stronger than for RENAL. They also stated that although RENAL radius scores were based on 4- and 7-cm cutoffs, just 3% of their patients had the highest RENAL radius score of 3, indicating that the 7-cm distance cut-off is too strict. Also, 57% of their patients had a RENAL nearness score of 3, indicating that the 4-mm distance cut-off is too lax.

Recently, Maeda *et al.* reported that DAP had a strong correlation with WIT, change in eGFR and change in effective renal plasma flow, and that DAP diagnosed the complexity and anatomical features of renal cell tumors in more detail than RENAL.<sup>13</sup> However, that study included open and laparoscopic approaches, which differ in surgical complexity. DAP versus RENAL must be evaluated based on the surgical approach because of differences in surgical difficulty for each approach. Although Yoon *et al.* reported that DAP can predict WIT and EBL in patients undergoing robot-assisted PN, to date, there are no reports assessing the association between RENAL and DAP and operative outcomes in LPN cases, exclusively.<sup>20</sup>

Regarding the correlations between DAP and RENAL scores and operative outcomes among the low-, middle-, and high-risk groups, there were significant differences in WIT and EBL for DAP, but not for RENAL. However, there were no significant differences for percentage change in eGFR at 6 months and 1 year for both DAP and RENAL. Simmons *et al.*<sup>21</sup> and Godoy *et al.*<sup>22</sup> reported that WIT greater than 40 min could cause ischemic injury and affect postoperative renal function. In our cases, the median WIT was 25.4 min, and just nine cases (low-risk DAP, 2; middle-risk DAP, 5; high-risk DAP, 2) exceeded 40 min. Therefore, there was no direct association between nephrometry scores and late percentage change in eGFR. In the case of short WIT, although the complexity of the tumor characteristics could correlate directly with the operative difficulty (high WIT and EBL), postoperative kidney function could, as in our cases, be indirectly associated with the level of complexity. Also, our multivariate analysis showed that DAP is superior to RENAL for predicting WIT for LPN.

Naya *et al.* reported that when DAP is  $\geq 7$  (high-risk group), open PN should be considered.<sup>12</sup> In our series, one case with a RENAL score of seven points (middle-risk) and a DAP score of eight points (high-risk) underwent open conversion because of arterial bleeding at the cut surface. Two cases with both RENAL and DAP scores of eight points (RENAL, middle-risk; DAP, high-risk) were converted to radical nephrectomy because of positive surgical margins related to ill-defined tumor borders. Although these three cases were classified in the middle-risk group for the RENAL score, DAP classed all three cases as high-risk. In the present study, 27 cases in the high-risk group with a DAP score of seven points were able to undergo LPN safely, whereas all three cases with a DAP score of eight points were converted to open PN. Although there is some debate regarding which cases should be selected for open PN, the present results showed that DAP  $>$ eight points might be an important cut-off for choosing open PN.

The main limitations of the present study were the retrospective methodology and the limited number of patients from a single institutional cohort. Large, prospective and multi-institutional studies are required to better validate the use of DAP for LPN. Also, two expert surgeons carried out LPN in our study, and our results might not be applicable to all levels of surgical skill.

In conclusion, despite the limitations of the present study, we believe that DAP provides a better understanding of tumor anatomy and better predicts operative outcomes for evaluating the complexity of LPN, which is often chosen for small renal tumors.

## Conflict of interest

None declared.

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## 先進医療会議からの指摘事項

2016年1月5日

### 【指摘事項】

提出された論文及び文献では、

- (1) 今回、「内視鏡下手術用ロボットを用いた腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術」を実施した神戸大学以外の医療機関における（ロボットを用いない）腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術（以下、「通常の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術」という。）の治療成績が示されている。治療成績を客観的に比較するに当たっては、医療水準・環境等が同様の施設における治療成績との比較が参考となるため、申請医療機関である神戸大学における通常の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術の治療成績があれば、最新のを提出されたい。
- (2) 関西医科大学附属病院等における通常の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術について、腎臓の阻血時間が25.4分（中央値）と示されている。また、提出された総括報告書では「内視鏡下手術用ロボットを用いた腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術」の腎臓の阻血時間は19分と示されているところ。これらの阻血時間の差が、術後の腎機能にどの程度、意味のある差をもたらすのかを示していただきたい。
- (3) 関西医科大学附属病院等における通常の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術について、推定出血量が227mLと示されている。また、提出された総括報告書では「内視鏡下手術用ロボットを用いた腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術」の推定出血量は15mLと示されているところ。また、腎仮性動脈瘤の頻度については、「内視鏡下手術用ロボットを用いた腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術」において、9件。これらの出血量の差及び仮性動脈瘤の頻度について、臨床的な見地からの考察を加えていただきたい。

### 【回答】

(1)

2013年1月から2015年12月までに神戸大学医学部附属病院で4名の術者により実施した腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術のデータ（未公表データ）を示します。

3年間で19例の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術を実施し、全例で切除断端陰性、開腹手術に移行した症例はなく、阻血時間は27.0分（中央値）、腫瘍径は22mm（中央値）、推定出血量は10mL（中央値）でした。

この当院でのデータと本先進医療のデータ、ならびに2015年10月に発表された本先進医療のヒストリカルコントロールとほぼ同様の腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術を実施した関西医科大学附属枚方病院および大阪府済生会野江病院での報告<sup>1)</sup>

(以下、Yoshida らの報告) を表 1 および表 2 に示しました。

表 1 神戸大学医学部附属病院での腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術と本先進医療ならびに  
Yoshida らの報告<sup>1)</sup>との比較【主要評価項目ほか】

	【Yoshida らの報告】 <sup>1)</sup> 腹腔鏡下 腎部分切除術	【本先進医療】 ロボット支援 腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術	【神戸大学医学部附属病院】 腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術
全症例数	134 例	有効性解析対象集団：103 例 安全性解析対象集団：105 例	19 例
切除断端陽性症例数	3 例	0 例/103 例 <sup>※1</sup>	0 例
開腹手術への移行例数	3 例	0 例/103 例 <sup>※1</sup>	0 例
阻血時間 (中央値)	25.4 分	19.0 分/100 例 <sup>※3</sup>	27.0 分
腫瘍径 (中央値)	23 mm	25 mm/103 例 <sup>※1</sup>	22 mm
推定出血量 (中央値)	227 mL	15 mL/105 例 <sup>※2</sup>	10 mL

※1：有効性解析対象集団 103 例

うち 3 例は、抗凝固薬中止時期違反、同意撤回、大動脈炎症候群の疑いのため手術を実施せず。

※2：安全性解析対象集団 105 例 (逸脱症例 5 例を含む全手術実施症例数)

※3：Yoshida らの報告<sup>1)</sup>との比較のため、中央値を原データより算出した。症例数は有効性解析対象集団 103 例のうち、手術未実施症例 3 例 (欠測) を除く 100 例のデータを用いた。

表 2 神戸大学医学部附属病院での腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術と本先進医療ならびに  
Yoshida らの報告<sup>1)</sup>との比較【背景因子】

背景因子	区分	【Yoshida らの報告】 <sup>1)</sup> 腹腔鏡下 腎部分切除術	【本先進医療】 ロボット支援 腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術	【神戸大学医学部附属病院】 腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術
R.E.N.A.L. Nephrometry Score	HIGH(10 ≤ ≤12)	3 例	3 例	0 例
	MEDIUM(7 ≤ ≤9)	50 例	62 例	8 例
	LOW(4 ≤ ≤6)	81 例	38 例	11 例

(1) の引用文献

- 1) K Yoshida et al. Comparison of diameter-axial-polar nephrometry score and RENAL nephrometry score for surgical outcomes following laparoscopic partial nephrectomy. International Journal of Urology (2015) doi:10.1111/iju.13009

## (2)

本先進医療では、阻血時間の中央値は 19 分でした。阻血時間が 25 分を超えた症例は、26 分 1 例、30 分 2 例、40 分 2 例、55 分 1 例の計 6 例でした。一方、Yoshida らの報告<sup>1)</sup>では阻血時間の中央値は 25.4 分で 50%近い症例が 25 分を超えていると推定されます。

阻血時間が 25 分以内であることは腎部分切除後の腎機能温存の評価を行う上で重要な指標になります。これまでの研究報告で腎阻血時間 25 分以内の群は 25 分以上の群に比べて術後 6 か月で有意に腎機能障害が少ないことや<sup>2)</sup>、eGFR30%未満の慢性腎疾患（Chronic kidney disease : CKD）Stage IV の発症率が有意に低いことが示されています<sup>3)</sup>。これらのデータは、阻血時間を 25 分以内に抑えることが長期的な腎機能の温存に重要な意味を持つことを示唆しています（総括報告書 80 頁）。

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(3)

【出血量の差について】

出血量を比較すると、本先進医療では 15 mL (中央値)、Yoshida らの報告<sup>1)</sup>では 227 mL (中央値) ですが、いずれも輸血の必要性は全くない出血量です。術中の出血量は、術後の患者の早期の全身状態の回復に影響を及ぼすと考えられ、一般的には、出血量が少ないほど、より低侵襲で患者に負担の少ない術式と考えられています。

【仮性動脈瘤の頻度について】

仮性腎動脈瘤は、開腹、腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術において既知の合併症です。腫瘍切除または腎切除後の腎縫合時に損傷を受けた、あるいは手術中腎血流の減少や圧迫などで止血されていた (実際は止血不十分であった) 細い脆弱な腎動脈が、術後血流が増加した際に再出血をきたし、切除スペースの細い動脈周囲に血腫が形成されてできる仮性の空洞が仮性腎動脈瘤と考えられています<sup>4),5)</sup>。本先進医療では 105 例中 8 例 (7.6%) に仮性腎動脈瘤が発生していますが、ロボット支援下腎部分切除術に特有のものではなく、開腹、腹腔鏡、ロボット支援下のいずれの術式でも一定の頻度で起こりうる合併症で、そのすべてが血尿等の症候性の仮性腎動脈瘤になるのではなく、自然消退する場合があります。

仮性腎動脈瘤のうち、血尿等の症候性の仮性動脈瘤の発症率は開腹手術で 0.4~4.2%、腹腔鏡手術で 1.0%~12.0%、ロボット支援腹腔鏡下腎部分切除術で 0.2%~10.2%の頻度で発生するとされていますが、報告によりさまざまです<sup>4~14)</sup> (総括報告書 81 頁)。Yoshida らの報告<sup>1)</sup>でも、134 例中 1 例 (0.7%) に仮性動脈瘤が認められています。

(3) の引用文献

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