
第 165 回松本歯科大学大学院セミナー

日 時: 2008 年 3 月 10 日(月) 17 時 00 分~18 時 30 分

場 所: 創立 30 年記念棟 3 階大会議室「常念岳」

演 者: **David Y. Graham, M.D.**
(Professor of Medicine, Baylor College of Medicine)

タイトル: **日本から胃がんが排除できる**
(Gastric cancer can be eliminated from Japan.)

Helicobacter pylori is a spiral bacterium whose niche is the human stomach. It is worldwide in distribution and is one of the last major parasites that has accompanied humans in their various migrations. The infection causes progressive damage to the stomach that may eventually lead to gastric atrophy. Clinical disease occurs in approximately 20% of those infected. The infection is generally acquired in childhood and is followed by a long latent period. The major clinical manifestations are peptic ulcers (gastric and duodenal) and gastric cancer. The clinical manifestations vary both between and among populations. The major manifestation in a population can change rapidly (within decades) despite little or no change in the incidence or infection or the characteristics of the predominant strain. In 1930 gastric cancer was the most common cancer in the United States. It is now rare. In Japan the incidence of gastric cancer remains high. The natural and gradual loss of *H. pylori* infection in Japan will result in gastric cancer becoming a rare disease within the next 40 to 60 years. Nonetheless, during this time of transition thousands of Japanese will suffer morbidity and mortality from prevalence cases of gastric cancer. This burden of *H. pylori*-related disease can be markedly reduced by a *H. pylori* eradication program. The current approach of letting nature take its course will eventually result in gastric cancer becoming a rare disease in Japan but that process requires 70 or more years and is accompanied by thousands of unnecessary deaths. An appropriate strategy of population wide test and treat can accelerate the eradication of gastric cancer and save countless lives. The data are now available to support this approach and there is no valid reason to wait.

担当: 硬組織疾患制御再建学講座 小澤英浩
内科学 前島信也