

講演会のお知らせ

演 題:アルツハイマー病の歴史を振り返り、アルツハイマー病の概念を見直す

演 者: Fred C. C. Peng 先生(名誉教授)

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日 時: 平成28年 9月21日(水曜日) 17:30~19:00

場 所: 札幌医科大学 基礎医学研究棟1階 102・103会議室(札幌市中央区南 1 条西 17 丁目、14 階建ての建物の玄関に入って、すぐのところです)

共 催: 日本生化学会北海道支部

これまで Peng 教授は、110 年前のアルツハイマー病の最初の症例報告に始まり、アルツハイマー病の概念が確立するまでのいろいろな課題を指摘してきています。彼は、アルツハイマー病の歴史を振り返り、アルツハイマー病の概念を見直すことを提案しています。本講演では、そのことについてお話しいただく予定です。皆さまのご参加をお待ちしております。

Fred C. C. Peng 教授の最近の総説より:

Alzheimer's Disease (AD) is said to have two "hallmarks", plaques and tangles, which were allegedly discovered by Alzheimer in 1906. A thorough review of the literature reveals seven historical facts: (1) Plaques and tangles were not discovered by Alzheimer; they had been known in the literature before 1906. (2) Perusini was the attending physician of Auguste from 1901 to 1906 when she died, not Alzheimer. (3) She had four vascular disorders; diabetes mellitus, decubitus angina, arteriosclerosis, and stupor which altogether caused widespread atrophy of her brain resulting in severe dementia with pronounced language disorders. (4) She also had internal and external hydrocephalus. (5) Kraepelin did not include plaques in his pronouncement of the eponym, referred only to fibrillary patterns which were later identified as the products of Pick's disease. (6) Alzheimer in 1911 counted the same patient twice, reported by Bonfiglio in 1908 and Perusini in 1910, added Auguste as another new case published by Perusini in 1910, and reported his second case with a history of epilepsy. (7) Alzheimer attributed in 1911 Plaques as Fischer's Plaques. There are no two hallmarks of AD which is a fiction. Plaques and Tangles should be attributed to Fischer as Fischer's Disease (FD). Dementia is not caused by atrophy of the hippocampus alone. It results from any atrophy in the brain, which can spread from cortical to subcortical structure, including the cerebellum, and may be of vascular or non-vascular in origin. Subsequent researchers coined "new" terms like (1) Mild Cognitive Impairment (MCI), a poor reinvention of Fischer's dichotomy of Simple Dementia and Presbyophrenic Dementia; (2) Fronto-Temporal Dementia/Disease (FTD) and (3) Vascular Dementia (VaD), overlooking the fact that dementia is "Totality of the Effects of Wear and Tear". It is time to get on real research of dementia as an important part of aging which is an on-going process of wear and tear.

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