

The Analysis of polycythemia using Yamagata City citizen health checkup data

山形市における市民健診データを用いた多血症の実態解析

YUICHI KATO, Hidetoshi Yamashita

加藤 裕一, 山下 英俊

Yamagata City Institute of Public Health

山形市 健康医療部（山形市 保健所） 保健所

Background: Polycythemia is a high thrombosis-risk status and one of causes cerebrocardiovascular disease and can reduce healthy life span. Therefore, we must diagnose and improve its status. However, its prevalence and factors are unclear.

Objective: We analyze the prevalence and factors excluding genetic abnormalities (we call polycythemia-factors, PFs) using Yamagata City citizen health checkup data.

Method: Percipients were health checkup recipients who have no lifestyle-related diseases in 2011 to 2016 (age 40 - 74, male/female =1,095/1,945). The Definition for polycythemia were based on the WHO classification 2017 major diagnostic criteria.

The prevalence in 2011 to 2016 was 2.9% to 7.6% in male and 0.05% to 0.46% in female. Common PFs were BMI \geq 25, waist circumference, LDL \geq 120 mg/dl, TG \geq 150 mg/dl ($p < 0.01$). Other common factors were metabolic syndrome and pre-metabolic syndrome ($p < 0.01$). Gender-specific PFs were smoking and alcohol consumption for male and systolic blood pressure \geq 130 mmHg for female ($p < 0.01$). In severe polycythemia (Hct \geq 50% for male, \geq 48.5% for female), there were no significant differences in the factors. Conclusion: Although the results are limited, the prevalence of polycythemia was estimated to be 2,900 -7,600 in 100,000 people for male and 50 - 460 in 100,000 people for female in this study. Since the prevalence of polycythemia vera has been reported to be 1-2 in 100,000 people, we guess that most of the polycythemia identified in this study are related to PFs include BMI, waist circumference, LDL, TG, metabolic syndrome, and pre-metabolic syndrome. Although these results suggest that lifestyle changes improve most polycythemia, severe polycythemia, which is not related to PFs, cannot be resolved by lifestyle modification alone. When we find severe polycythemia, we should suspect myeloproliferative neoplasms, including polycythemia vera, which has genetic abnormalities.

背景：多血症は真性多血症を含む絶対的赤血球増多とストレスや肥満を含む相対的赤血球増多に分けられる。多血症は高い血栓形成リスクから脳・心血管障害の原因となり、その結果、健康寿命を害する。しかし多血症については有病率とその要因は不明な点が多い。

目的：多血症の有病率、遺伝学的な異常を除く多血要因を解析する。方法：対象者は2011年度と2016年度の「生活習慣病のない特定健康診査受診者」（40歳～74歳、男性1,095名、女性1,945名）、診断基準はWHO 分類2017年 真性多血症診断基準の大基準に準じた（Hct：男性 $>49\%$ 、女性 $>48\%$ ）。

結果：多血症の有病率は2011年度・2016年度、男性2.9%（N=32）・7.6%（N=84）、女性0.05%（N=1）・0.46%（N=9）。性共通の多血要因はBMI \geq 25、腹囲、LDL \geq 120 mg/dl、TG \geq 150 mg/dl ($p < 0.01$)、メタボ該当・予備軍 ($p < 0.01$)。

結論：限定的な結果であるが、多血症の有病率は男性2,900～7,600人/10万人、女性50～460人/10万人と推定。真性多血症の有病率が1～2人/10万人との報告があることから、本研究で確認された大部分の多血症が多血要因と関連している。今回の結果から大部分の多血症は生活習慣の見直しで改善する。一方、多血要因の関連が認められなかった高度な多血状態は生活習慣改善のみでは解決しない。高度の多血状態は遺伝学的要因が関与する病態すなわち真性多血症を強く疑うべきである。