

2024 TSOC 肺高壓中台灣研討會

-先心病肺高壓的最新發展-

時 間：113 年 6 月 22 日(星期六) 14:00-16:30

地 點：台中金典酒店 13 樓梅花 I 廳 (台中市西區健行路 1049 號)

主辦單位：社團法人中國國民心臟學會

Time	Topic	Speaker	Moderator
14:00 - 14:30	Registration	All	
14:30 - 14:35	Opening remarks	謝凱生 醫師 (中國兒醫)	
14:40 - 15:00	先心病與肺高壓因果關係是必然？ POV from clinical, pathophysiology	詹聖霖 醫師 (臺中榮總)	黃偉春 醫師 (高雄榮總)
15:00 - 15:20	Exploring additional causes of PAH-CHD beyond prominent left to right shunts	盧俊維 醫師 (台大兒醫)	吳焜煌 醫師 (彰基兒醫)
15:00 - 15:20	Panel discussion	謝凱生 醫師 (中國兒醫)	
15:20 - 15:40	The 3 rd pathway role & experience in CHD-PAH (PRA, PGI ₂)	戴以信 醫師 (中國兒醫)	謝凱生 醫師 (中國兒醫)
15:40 - 16:00	The 4 th pathway role & experience in CHD-PAH (TGF-beta superfamily)	許志新 醫師 (成大醫院)	翁根本 醫師 (高雄榮總)
16:00 - 16:20	Panel discussion	吳懿哲 醫師	
16:20 - 16:30	Closing remarks	吳懿哲 醫師 (台北馬偕)	

繼續教育積分：中華民國心臟學會 A 類 10 分、臺灣兒科醫學會(申請中)、台灣內科醫學會(申請中)、
中華民國重症醫學會(申請中)

~We eagerly await your participation in this seminar~

簡 歷

姓名：詹 聖 霖 (Sheng-Ling Jan, M.D., Ph.D.)

現職：

1. 臺中榮民總醫院兒童心臟科主治醫師
2. 臺中榮民總醫院兒童加護中心主任
3. 臺中榮民總醫院醫學研究部副主任
4. 中興大學醫學院兼任教授



學歷：

1. 陽明交通大學臨床醫學研究所博士
2. 中山醫學大學醫學院醫學系學士

經歷：

1. 臺中榮民總醫院兒童醫學部住院醫師
2. 臺北榮民總醫院兒童心臟專科研修醫師
3. 美國紐約哥倫比亞大學醫學中心紐約兒童醫院進修
4. 臺中榮民總醫院兒童心臟科主任
5. 陽明交通大學醫學院醫學系兼任副教授
6. 高雄醫學大學醫學院醫學系兼任副教授

專業證照：

教育部部定教授

小兒專科醫師

小兒心臟科專科醫師

小兒心臟專科指導醫師

重症專科醫師

重症專科醫師指導醫師

小兒急診專科醫師

小兒重症加護專科醫師

專長：

1. 兒童各種心臟病之診斷及治療
2. 經心導管治療先天性心臟病
3. 川崎症診斷及治療
4. 兒童急救加護醫學
5. 心臟學生物指標

盧俊維 醫師

專長：

小兒心臟學、心律不整、成人期先天性心臟病

現職：

臺大醫院小兒部主治醫師

經歷：

臺灣大學醫學系畢業

臺大醫學院臨床醫學研究所碩士班畢業

臺大醫院小兒科住院醫師

署立桃園醫院小兒科主任

新光醫院小兒科主治醫師

美國休士頓貝勒醫學院及德州兒童醫院進修

姓名: 許志新

現職: 國立成功大學醫學院附設醫院副院長

國立成功大學醫學院附設醫院內科部主治醫師暨臨床教授

國立成功大學醫學院附設醫院心衰竭暨肺高壓團隊召集人

美國心臟學院院士 (FACC)

歐洲心臟學院院士 (FESC)

亞太心臟學院院士 (FAPSC)

中華民國 ACLS 聯委會委員

重症聯甄委員會委員

中華民國重症醫學會常務理事暨編輯委員會主委

台灣肺高壓協會理事

台灣復甦照護學會理事

中華民國心臟學會肺高壓及循環委員會副主委

中華民國心臟學會急重症委員會委員

學歷: 私立中國醫藥學院醫學系畢業

義大利波隆納大學肺血管疾病碩士

國立成功大學臨床醫學研究所博士

先心病與肺高壓因果關係是必然？POV from clinical, pathophysiology

詹聖霖

台中榮總兒童醫學中心兒童心臟科

Sheng-Ling Jan, MD, PhD

Division of Pediatric Cardiology, Children's Medical Center, TCVGH

Abstract

Nearly 1 in 100 children are born with congenital heart disease (CHD). People with CHD are at increased risk of developing pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH). The incidence and prevalence of PAH associated with CHD were reported to be 2.2 and 15.6 per 1 million, respectively. In the past decade, there have been more patients with CHD surviving to adulthood; whether due to late repair, or complex underlying CHD, some of these patients will be faced with PAH associated with CHD (APAH-CHD), with adult prevalence between 3 and 10%. APAH-CHD is one type under group 1 PH. Undiagnosed or delayed diagnosis of significant CHD might lead to significant PAH and at the end might lead to Eisenmenger syndrome. There are many mechanisms by which PAH develops in patients with CHD, and understanding these mechanisms requires a systematic approach to defining the patient's hemodynamics and physiology. A multifactorial cause is recognized, relating to the size and nature of cardiac defect as well as environmental and genetic factors. This report will introduce the updated classification of PAH in patients with CHD, focusing on the clinical manifestations, pathophysiology and case sharing of PAH in special CHD groups.

The 4th pathway role & experience in CHD-PAH (TGF-beta superfamily)

Chih-Hsin Hsu MD, PhD, FESC, FACC, FAPSC

Current management of patients with congenital heart disease has increased their survival into adulthood. This is accompanied by potential cardiac complications, including pulmonary hypertension associated with congenital heart disease (PAH-CHD). PAH-CHD constitutes a challenging subgroup of pulmonary hypertension and requires expert management to improve quality of life and prognosis. Novel agents with significant improvement in morbidity and mortality in patients are very important .

BMPR2 plays a critical role in maintaining endothelial function and the balance between pro-proliferative agents (activin and growth differentiation factors (GDF)) and anti-proliferative agents (BMP2). Sotatercept is a decoy receptor to ActRIIA ligands (activin and GDF) and prevents them from binding to their receptors. This restores the balance between anti-proliferative and pro-proliferative signals favoring apoptotic and antiproliferative effects. A phase 2, double-blind, placebo-controlled, randomized study (PULSAR) has shown the efficacy of adding sotatercept in patients with PAH, including patients with corrected congenital shunts. Another phase 3, randomized, double-blind, placebo-controlled, multicenter, parallel-group study (STELLAR) has shown efficacy in improving exercise capacity and NT-proBNP levels. There was also a significant difference in the distribution of time to first occurrence of death or nonfatal clinical worsening event in the sotatercept and placebo groups ($p < 0.001$).