學術演講會

主辦單位:社團法人臺中市大臺中醫師公會

協辦單位:佛教慈濟醫療財團法人台中慈濟醫院

日 期:109年01月05日(星期日)下午13時30分至16時30分

上課地點:台中慈濟醫院-感恩5樓階梯教室 (台中市潭子區豐興路一段88號)

課程表

以上		
時間	題 目	講 師
13:15至13:25	報到	
13:25至13:30	主席致詞	藍毅生 理事長 邱國樑 常務理事
13:30至14:30	Treating Dyslipidemia for the Primary and Secondary Prevention of Stroke	台中慈濟醫院 神經內科 傅進華 主治醫師
14:30至15:30	慢性腎臟病防治	台中慈濟醫院 腎臟科楊 洵 主治醫師
15:30至16:30	代謝減重手術的進展	台中慈濟醫院 代謝及減重中心 李旻憲 主任

※以下學分申請中

- ① 臺灣醫學會
- ② 台灣內科醫學會
- ③ 台灣神經科醫學會
- ④ 台灣家庭醫學醫學會
- ⑤ 中華民國內分泌暨糖尿病學會
- ⑥ 台灣外科醫學會
- ⑦ 臺灣專科護理學會(含專科護理師)
- ◎護理人員參加者酌收費用(請於現場繳納)
- ◎全程參與課程者,會後贈送精美餐點一盒。(中途離場,歉難發給)
- ◎請於109年1月3日中午前完成報名,俾備簽名單製作及確認餐盒數量。
- ◎當天請自備水杯。
- ❖ 報名方式 ❖
- 一、 網站:gtma.org.tw/學術演講/2020-01-05 項下
- 二、 行動裝置A P P : 臺中市大臺中醫師公會/活動模組/1月份活動
- 三、 電話:04-25222411 楊小姐

少如您不需收到學術演講會「紙本」通知單,懇請撥冗至本會行動裝置 APP/≡/選單/∭問

卷表單項下填寫。本會收到您的問卷回報後,將於109年02月起不再寄發「學術演講

會」紙本通知單。

少每月學術演講會通知固定刊登於網站及APP(請多加利用)。

如有任何疑問惠請來電詢問,謝謝您。(04-25222411 楊小姐)



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課程大綱

第一堂 Treating Dyslipidemia for the Primary and Secondary Prevention of Stroke

傅進華 醫師

Outlines:

- 1. Cholesterol biosynthesis pathway and inhibition of HMG-CoA reductase by statins
- 2. Pleiotropic effects of statins
- 3. Statins in primary prevention of ischemic stroke
- 4. Statins in secondary prevention of ischemic stroke
- 5. Statins therapy and intracranial haemorrhage

Conclusions:

- 1. In addition to therapeutic lifestyle changes, treatment with an HMG coenzyme-A reductase inhibitor (statin) medication is recommended for the primary prevention of ischemic stroke in patients estimated to have a high 10-year risk for cardiovascular events as recommended in the 2013 "ACC/AHA Guideline on the Treatment of Blood Cholesterol to Reduce Atherosclerotic Cardiovascular Risk in Adults.
- 2. Statin therapy with intensive lipid-lowering effects is recommended to reduce risk of stroke and cardiovascular events among patients with ischemic stroke or TIA presumed to be of atherosclerotic origin and an LDL-C level ≥100 mg/dL with or without evidence for other clinical atherosclerotic cardiovascular disease.

第二堂 慢性腎臟病防治

楊洵醫師

根據美國USRDS 報告,台灣末期腎病(ESRD)的發病率(每百萬人口458)及患病率(每百萬人口3138人)是世界最高的。考慮到台灣慢性腎臟病(CKD)在健保總額內所占的巨額費用負擔以及日益增加的透析患者數量,減少ESRD 的發生並確定可能延遲透析的因素對腎臟科醫生而言是非常迫切的議題。希望台灣能擺脫"洗腎島"這項污名,並朝向更好的慢性腎臟病防治與健康促進。

第三堂 代謝減重手術的進展

李旻憲 醫師

Obesity is a serious health problem in the world. There are many cormobidities associated with morbid obesity, such as diabetes, influence to health.

Intensive pharmaceutical and lifestyle interventions to diabetes typically result in a remission rate lower than 15%. Bariatric surgery, initially developed to treat severe obesity, might be a more effective treatment for type 2 diabetes. Bariatric surgery results in sustained weight loss in obese patients with type 2 diabetes. It has been estimated that type 2 diabetes can be resolved in 78% of the patients who undergo bariatric surgery. The superiority of bariatric surgery over non-surgical therapy in inducing significant weight loss, diabetes remission, and improvement in CVD risk factors has been proven in randomized controlled trials (RCTs). However, most of these studies have limited follow-up time frames (\leq 2 years).

Existing evidence to determine to which degree these short-term benefits sustain over time is insufficient. We review literature and analysis our clinical data about the resuluts of different surgical procedures to treat obesity with type 2 diabetes. Besides we present the results and difference in short term & long term of diabesity surgery in different procedures.