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氏名	飯尾 悦子
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学位論文の題名	<p>Genome-wide association study identifies a <i>PSMD3</i> variant associated with neutropenia in interferon-based therapy for chronic hepatitis C (ゲノムワイド関連解析による、C型慢性肝炎患者におけるインターフェロン治療中の好中球減少を規定する PSMD3 遺伝子多型の同定)</p> <p>Human Genetics: in press</p>
論文審査担当者	主査： 田中 靖人 副査： 大原 弘隆, 城 卓志

[Background/Aims] Cytopenia during interferon-based (IFN-based) therapy for chronic hepatitis C (CHC) often necessitates reduction of doses of drugs and premature withdrawal from therapy resulting in poor response to treatment. To identify genetic variants associated with IFN-induced neutropenia, we conducted a genome-wide association study (GWAS) in 416 Japanese CHC patients receiving IFN-based therapy. [Methods] Based on the results, we selected 192 candidate single nucleotide polymorphisms (SNPs) to carry out a replication analysis in an independent set of 404 subjects. [Results] The SNP rs2305482, located in the intron region of the *PSMD3* gene on chromosome 17, showed a strong association when the results of GWAS and the replication stage were combined (OR = 2.18, $P = 3.05 \times 10^{-7}$ in the allele frequency model). Logistic regression analysis showed that rs2305482 CC and neutrophil count at baseline were independent predictive factors for IFN-induced neutropenia (OR = 2.497, $P = 0.0072$ and OR = 0.998, $P < 0.0001$, respectively). Furthermore, rs2305482 genotype was associated with the doses of pegylated interferon (PEG-IFN) that could be tolerated in hepatitis C virus genotype 1-infected patients treated with PEG-IFN plus ribavirin, but not with treatment efficacy. [Conclusion] Our results suggest that genetic testing for this variant might be useful for establishing personalized drug dosing in order to minimize drug-induced adverse events.