ILLNESS EPISODES AMONG EMPLOYEES OF HIROSHIMA RAILWAY DIVISION PILOT STUDY

広島管理局管内国鉄職員の罹病調査

1. Morbidity

罹病率調查

2. Absenteelsm 欠勤率調査

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THE ABCC TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES A B C C 業績報告集

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業績報告書

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2. Absenteeism 欠勤率調査

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ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION Hiroshima - Nagasaki, Japan

A RESEARCH Agency of the
U.S. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES - NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
under a grant from
U.S. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION administered in cooperation with the JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH & WELFARE

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米国学士院一学術会議の在日調査研究機関 (米国原子力委員会研究費に依る)

ACKNOWLEDGMENT 感謝の言葉

The authors gratefully acknowledge the advice and assistance of Dr. K. Nobechi, former Chief of the Department of Epidemiology; Mr. S. Jablon, Chief of the Department of Statistics; and Mr. G. Ishii, Department of Statistics.

著者は前疫学部長野辺地慶三博士、統計部長Mr. Seymour Jablonおよび統計部の石井吾郎氏の御助言および御援助に対して深甚なる感謝の意を表する.

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ILLNESS EPISODES AMONG EMPLOYEES OF HIROSHIMA RAILWAY DIVISION, PILOT STUDY 広島管理局管内国鉄職員の罹病調査

PART 1 MORBIDITY 第1部 罹病率調査

PURPOSE

As a part of the study of delayed effects which occur in man as a result of exposure to the atomic bomb, the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission (ABCC) presently is designing a field study to obtain information on illness episodes in the members of the Adult Health Study. As a preliminary, it is desirable to investigate with great care various problems concerning the methods of study. Classified broadly, two methods may be considered:

Obtaining information on illness episodes directly from the subjects by home visits

Obtaining information on illness episodes of the subjects indirectly from the records of medical institutions.

Pilot surveys have been conducted concerning methodology involved in home visits, the results of which appear in a separate report. The present report is concerned with the procedure of securing information from the records of medical institutions.

The Hiroshima Railway Hospital and ABCC have conducted a morbidity study on railway workers in the jurisdiction of the Hiroshima Railway Division not only for the sake of the information that might be obtained but also as a guide for future studies of this type. The social environment of workers of Hiroshima Railway Division is comparatively uniform; they are under a complete medical care system; and data are readily available when a

目 的

原子爆弾被爆の結果人間に起る遅発性影響の研究の一部として,原爆傷害調査委員会(ABCC)は現在成人健康調査の対象者について疾病に関する資料を得るための野外調査を計画している。そのためにはまず調査方法に関する種々の問題点を注意深く検討することが望ましい。大きく分けて,調査には2つの方法が考えられる。

家庭訪問によって対象から直接に疾病に関す る資料を得る方法

医療機関の記録から間接に疾病に関する資料 を得る方法

家庭訪問による方法に関しては試験的調査が行なわれ、その結果は別の報告書¹に紹介されている。本報告では医療機関の記録から資料を得る方法について述べる。

広島鉄道病院とABCCは広島鉄道局管内の国 鉄職員について罹病調査を行なったが、これは単 に罹病資料を得ることを目的としただけでなく、 更に将来におけるこの種の研究の指針とするため であった。広島鉄道局の従業員は社会的環境が比 較的一様で完全な医療制度の下にあり、医師の治 療を受けている場合には資料が容易に得られるな doctor's treatment is received. Thus, these workers are particularly suitable for study of the number of illnesses requiring treatment by physicians, the factors affecting this number, and the relation between amount of illness and exposure status.

ME THOD

SURVEY SAMPLE

Workers as of 1 January 1958, listed on both the Hiroshima Railway Division's 1957 roster of exposed and the ABCC Master File have been defined as exposed. The exposed were further divided into Group 1, proximal exposed, who were less than 2000 meters from the hypocenter at the time of the bombing (ATB) and Group 2, distal exposed, who were 2000 meters or beyond ATB.

The nonexposed were designated as Group 3. Both Group 2, the distal exposed, and Group 3, the nonexposed, were selected at random and matched as closely as possible with the proximal exposed Group 1 by sex, age, and type of work (Table 1). The survey sample totaled 567 subjects.

PERIOD OF SURVEY

Illness episodes were studied for a period of two years from January 1958 to December 1959.

DATA COLLECTION

As mentioned before, the subjects were under a complete medical care system. When treatment was received from a physician, data were obtained from the medical records of the Railway Hospital if treatment was given at that hospital; or from the detailed statement of the Railway Mutual Relief Association Disbursement Fund if treatment was given by other medical institutions. The latter cases were further classified into those seen by doctors designated by the Railway Bureau and those seen by general medical prac-

どの利点があるので、医師の治療を要した疾病の量、この疾病量に影響を及ぼした要因および疾病量と被爆状態との関係を調査するために好適であると考えられる.

調査方法

調査対象

1958年1月1日現在の広島鉄道局従業員で, 広島鉄道局被爆者名簿(1957年)とABCC基本名 簿の双方に記載されているものを被爆者と定義し た.被爆者は更に第1群すなわち被爆時爆心地か ら2000m未満にいた近距離被爆者群と,第2群す なわち被爆時2000m以遠にいた遠距離被爆者群と に区分した.

非被爆者は第3群とした.この際,第2群の遠距離被爆者と第3群の非被爆者の性別,年齢別および職種別構成を第1群の近距離被爆者のそれにできるだけ近似するように抽出した(表1).調査対象数は567例であった.

調査期間

1958年1月から1959年12月までの2年間の疾病を調査した.

資料の収集

前述のように、調査対象は完全な医療制度下にあるので、医師の治療を受けていれば、鉄道病院で治療を受けた場合は鉄道病院の診療記録からその他の医療機関で治療を受けた場合は鉄道共済組合支払基金の明細書から、資料が得られる。後者は更に鉄道局の嘱託医で受診したものと、一般

TABLE 1 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, STUDY SAMPLE BY TYPE OF WORK, AGE, SEX, AND EXPOSURE 表 1 調査群の性別, 年齢別, 被爆分類群別および職種別構成

| EXPOSURE GROUP | AGE | | MALE 男 | | | | | | |
|----------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|--------|------|-----|--|--|
| 被爆分類 | IN 1958 1958年に おける年齢 | MANUAL LABORER 筋肉労働者 | TRAIN AND VEHICLE PERSONNEL 運転手,車掌 | CLERK 事務員 | TO TAL | 女 | 計 | | |
| | 10-19 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | 20-29 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 1 5 | 6 | 21 | | |
| GROUP 1 | 30-39 | 2 4 | 1 8 | 16 | 58 | 16 | 7 4 | | |
| 第1群 [*] <2000m | 40-49 | 18 | 4 | 3 2 | 54 | 2 | 56 | | |
| \2000m | 50 - 59 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 3 5 | | |
| | 60+ | 1 | 3 2 2 2 2 2 2 | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 | | |
| | TOTAL計 | 66 | 28 | 62 | 1 56 | 3 4 | 190 | | |
| | 10-19 | 1 | | | 1 | 3348 | 1 | | |
| | 20-29 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 1 4 | 5 | 19 | | |
| GROUP 2 | 30-39 | 31 | 1 5 | 19 | 6 5 | 17 | 8 2 | | |
| 第2群 | 40-49 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 4 4 | 5 | 49 | | |
| >2000m | 50 - 59 | 1 2 | 5 | 1.4 | 31 | 7 | 38 | | |
| | 60+ | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 | | |
| | TOTAL計 | 6.8 | 27 | 61 | 1 56 | 34 | 190 | | |
| | 10-19 | | | | | | | | |
| | 20-29 | 6 | 1 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 16 | | |
| GROUP 3 | 30-39 | 2 6 | 19 | 18 | 63 | 16 | 79 | | |
| 第3群 NONEXPOSED | 40-49 | 18 | 3 | 31 | 52 | 4 | 56 | | |
| 非被爆 | 50 - 59 | 1 4 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 3 6 | | |
| | 60+ | | | | | | | | |
| | TOTAL 計 | 64 | 2 8 | 61 | 1 53 | 34 | 187 | | |

titioners. Since diagnoses and other necessary information was missing from the records of the patients examined by general medical practitioners, such patients were excluded from the tabulations. Whether a patient went to the Railway Hospital or to a doctor designated by Railway Bureau, was completely a matter of patient choice. In general, patients with more serious illnesses tended to go to the Railway Hospital, while milder complaints were treated elsewhere. To add to this comparative data 48 subjects of this study who were also examined at ABCC as part of the Adult Health Study during the survey period were selected. Illness episodes recorded in this study were compared individually with the ABCC examination results (Appendix I).

開業医で受診したものとに分類したが、一般開業 医で受診した患者の記録からは診断名その他必要 な資料が脱落していたので、これを集計から除外 した.患者が鉄道病院を訪れるか、又は鉄道局嘱 託医の治療を受けるかは全く患者の自由意志にま かされている.一般に重症患者は鉄道病院へ行く 傾向が見られ、軽症患者は鉄道病院以外の医療機 関で治療を受ける傾向がみられた.なお、本調査 の対象で、成人健康調査の一部としてこの調査期 間中にABCCにおいて受診したもの48名を選び、 本調査記録に現われた疾病とABCCの診療結果を 個別に比較した(付録 I).

DEFINITION OF DISEASE

Disease has been defined as an illness for which a doctor's treatment was received excluding routine health examinations, normal pregnancies, and tests of visual acuity. Further, although information on dental care was obtained it was excluded from analysis because of the small number of cases.

In case the same person contracted two or more diseases at the same time, e.g., a pulmonary tuberculosis patient having a complication of acute appendicitis, each was counted as a separate disease.

Further, in case of repeated contraction of an acute disease, e.g., acute upper respiratory disease (cold, acute tonsillitis), acute gastritis, etc., episodes separated by an interval of at least one month were counted as new disease.

INDEX OF ILLNESSES

As an index of illnesses period prevalence was used in the analysis of the data. Period prevalence is defined as the number of all illnesses which existed during the survey period, that is, a + b + c + d in Figure 1.

疾病の定義

病気で医師の治療を受けた場合これを疾病と 定義し、通常の健康診断、正常妊娠および視力検 査は除外した. 更に歯科治療に関する資料も得ら れたが例数が少ないので解析からは除外した.

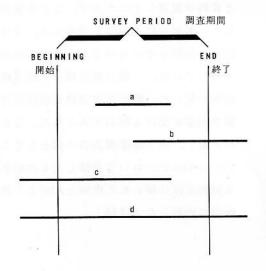
同一人が同時に2つ以上の疾病にかかった場合,たとえば肺結核患者が急性虫垂炎を併発した場合などには,それぞれ別の疾患として計上した.

また急性疾患,たとえば急性上気道疾患(風邪,急性扁桃腺炎),急性胃炎等に繰返して罹患した場合には受診間隔が少なくとも1ヵ月あれば新疾患として計上した.

疾病量を表わす指数

資料の解析においては疾病量を表わす指数として期間有病率を用いた.期間有病率とは調査期間中に罹患していたすべての疾病の数であって,図1におけるa,b,c,dの合計である.

FIGURE 1 METHODOLOGY OF MORBIDITY STUDIES; INDEX OF ILLNESSES USED IN ALL SURVEYS 図1 疾病量を表わす指数



Each horizontal line denotes an illness, the terminal points marking the inception and end. 水平の線は疾病の持続していた期間を示し,線の両端は疾病の開始および終了した時を示す.

INCIDENCE a + b 発病率 PERIOD PREVALENCE a + b + c + d 期間有病率 PERIOD PREVALENCE FOR ALL DISEASE AND SOURCE OF DATA

The period prevalence of all disease per person per year was 2.75 in exposure Group 1, 2.54 in Group 2, and 2.34 in Group 3, as shown in Table 2. These values are slightly lower than those shown by the pilot survey which obtained information on illness episodes by home visits to 118 subjects who are also included in the ABCC Adult Health Study. The period prevalence for all Japan estimated from the National Health Survey2 is 1.49. (Since most of the workers of the Hiroshima Railway Division reside in urban districts and the Division manages its own medical institution, it is not surprising to find that these workers avail themselves of medical care more frequently than the national average.)

調査成績

総疾病量および資料源

1人1年当り総疾病の期間有病率は被爆分類第1群においては2.75,第2群においては2.54,第3群においては2.34であって,これを表2に示した.これらの数値は、ABCC成人健康調査にも属する118名を対象に家庭訪問を行なって疾病に関する資料を得た試験的家庭訪問調査1による数値より、やや低い.ちなみに国民健康調査2から推定した日本全体としての期間有病率は1.49である.(広島鉄道局の従業員の大部分は都市部に居住しており、また鉄道局直営の医療機関をもっているので、これら従業員が医療を受ける回数が全国民平均より大きいことは当然であると考えられる.)

TABLE 2 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, ESTIMATED PERIOD PREVALENCE OF ALL DISEASE PER PERSON PER YEAR BY SOURCE

表2 各種の調査より得た総疾病の推定期間有病率(人年)

| THIS STUDY 本調査 | | | | PILOT HOUSEHOLD | ALL JAPAN 日本全国 | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|------------------------|--|--|
| GROUP 1 第1群 <2000m | GROUP 2 第2群 >2000m | GROUP 3 第3群 NONEXPOSED 非被爆 | ALL GROUPS 計 | SURVEY 試験的家庭訪問調査 | NATIONAL HEALTH SURVEY | | |
| 2.75 | 2.54 | 2.34 | 2.53 | 2.72 | 1.49 | | |

As shown in Table 3, analysis by source of data (Railway Hospital or doctors designated by Railway Bureau) indicated considerable variation between diseases in the proportions of illnesses diagnosed at the Railway Hospital and by the associated private practitioners. Thus, for those diseases in which medical specialists were commonly consulted, such as ophthalmologic disease 370-389*, otorhinologic disease 390-398, surgeric disease 461, 690-698 and dermatologic disease 702-714, the great majority of diagnoses were made at the Railway Hospital.

表3に示すように、資料源別(鉄道病院または鉄道局の嘱託医)に観察すると、鉄道病院において診断した疾病と嘱託開業医の診断した疾病との割合には、その疾病の種類により著しい差が認められる。すなわち通常専門医が診察する疾病、たとえば眼科疾患(370-389)*、耳鼻科疾患(390-398)、外科疾患(461、690-698)および皮膚科疾患(702-714)については、診断の大部分が鉄道病院において行なわれている。

^{*}International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Disorders, and Causes of Death. 疾病、傷害、および死因の国際統計分類番号.

TABLE 3 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, NUMBER AND PERIOD PREVALENCE OF DISEASES BY DISEASE, SOURCE OF DIAGNOSIS, AND EXPOSURE 表 3 資料源別,疾病別および被爆分類群別期間有病率

| | | GROUI | 9 1 第1群 < | 2000= | | GRO | UP 2 第2群 ≥ | 2000m | | GROUP | | 5 5 6 | 非被煤 |
|------------|--|-----------|----------------------|-------|------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|------|-----------------|----------------------|-------|-----|
| ISC NO. | DISEASE | | F DIAGNOSIS 資料源 | TOTAL | RATE | SOURCE | OF DIAGNOSIS 資料源 | TOTAL | RATE | SOURCE | OF DIAGNOSIS 資料源 | TOTAL | RAT |
| 国際疾病 分類 | 疾病 | HOSPITALS | PRACTITIONERS 嘱託医 | ät | 率 | HOSPITALS 病院 | PRACTITIONERS 嘱託医 | ät | 率 | HOSPITALS 病院 | PRACTITIONERS 嘱託医 | ät | 率 |
| | INFECTIVE AND PARASITIC 伝染病および寄生虫病 | 27 | 17 | 44 | 0.13 | 26 | 22 | 48 | 0.13 | 40 | 13 | 53 | 0.1 |
| 01-019 | TUBERCULOSIS 結核 | 13 | 1 | 1.4 | 0.04 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0.03 | 13 | 2 | 15 | 0.0 |
| 30 | ASCARIASIS 回虫症 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 0.04 | 2 | 10 | 12 | 0.03 | 6 | 4 | 10 | 0,1 |
| 131 | TRICHOPHYTOSIS 皮膚真菌症 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 0.04 | 11 | 7 | 18 | 0.05 | 12 | 3 | 15 | 0. |
| | OTHER その他 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.01 | 4 | 5 | 9 | 0.03 | 9 | 4 | 13 | 0. |
| | NEOPLASM 新生物 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.01 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0.01 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0. |
| 40-205 | MALIGNANT NEOPLASM 悪性新生物 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0. |
| | BENIGN NEOPLASM 良性新生物 | 1 | 0 | 18 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 230-239 | NEOPLASM OF UNSPECIFIED NATURE 性質不詳の新生物 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 1 | 0 | 1. | 0.0 |
| | ALLERGIC ENDOCRINE, METABOLIC NUTRITIONAL アレルギー性疾患,内分 泌系の疾患,物質代謝および栄養の疾患 | 16 | 27 | 43 | 0.12 | 9 | 34 | 43 | 0.12 | 10 | 30 | 40 | 0.1 |
| 241 | ASTHMA 喘息 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.0 |
| 243 | URTICARIA 蕁麻疹 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.01 | 3 | 7 | 10 | 0.03 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0. |
| 550 | VITAMIN DEFICIENCY DISEASE ビタミン欠乏症 | 9 | 23 | 32 | 0.09 | 5 | 2 5 | 30 | 0.08 | 6 | 2 5 | 3 1 | 0. |
| | OTHER その他 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.01 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.01 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0. |
| | BLOOD 血液の疾患 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0. |
| 290-293 | ANEMIA 贫血 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0. |
| | OTHERS その他 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| | MENTAL, PSYCHONEUROTIC 精神病、精神神経症 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0.02 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.01 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.0 |
| 318 | NEUROSIS 神経症 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.01 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.01 | 5 | 0 | 5 | 0.1 |
| | OTHER その他 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| 1 | NERVOUS SYSTEM AND SENSE ORGANS 神経系および感覚器の疾患 | 61 | 39 | 100 | 0.29 | 42 | 53 | 95 | 0.26 | 64 | 33 | 97 | 0.2 |
| 360-369 | NEURALGIA 神経痛 | 5 | 21 | 26 | 0.07 | 5 | 36 | 41 | 0.11 | 7 | 2 6 | 3 3 | 0.1 |
| 370-379 | CONJUNCTIVITIS, HORDEDLUM 結膜炎,麦粒腫 | 29 | 13 | 42 | 0.12 | 26 | 12 | 38 | 0.11 | 34 | 5 | 39 | 0. |
| 380-389 | OTHER DISEASES OF EYE その他の眼の疾患 | 13 | 3 | 16 | 0.05 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.01 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0. |
| 390-398 | DISEASES OF EAR 耳の疾患 | 10 | 2 | 12 | 0.03 | 7 | 5 | 12 | 0.03 | 13 | 1 | 14 | 0. |
| | DTHER その他 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0. |
| | CIRCULATORY SYSTEM 循環器系の疾患 | 26 | 14 | 40 | 0.11 | 22 | 13 | 35 | 0.10 | | 10 | 35 | 0. |
| 400-443 | HEART DISEASE 心臟疾患 | 2 | 4 | 8 | 0.02 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.01 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0. |
| 444-447 | HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 | 11 | 5 | 16 | 0.05 | 13 | 5 | 18 | 0.05 | | 3 | .17 | 0. |
| 461 | HEMORRHOIDS 持核 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 0.04 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.01 | 5 | 1 | 6 | 0. |
| | OTHER その他 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.01 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.02 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0. |
| | RESPIRATORY SYSTEM 呼吸器系の疾患 | 129 | 160 | 289 | 0.83 | 121 | 162 | 283 | 0.79 | 156 | 110 | 266 | 0. |
| 470-475 | ACUTE UPPER RESPIRATORY SYSTEM 急性上気道感染 | 112 | 126 | 238 | 0.68 | 96 | 126 | 222 | 0.62 | 139 | 77 | 216 | 0. |
| 500-502 | BRONCHITIS 製管支炎 | 8 | 30 | 38 | 0.11 | 5 | 32 | 37 | 0.10 | | 27 | 13 | 0. |
| 512,513 | CHRONIC SINUSITIS 慢性副鼻腔炎 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0.02 | 1.4 | 2 | 16 | 0.04 | | 4 | 13 | 0.0 |
| | OTHER その他 | 7 | 0 | 7 | 0.02 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0.02 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0. |

TABLE 3 (Cont.) 表3 (続き)

| | DIGESTIVE SYSTEM 消化器系の疾患 | 95 | 124 | 219 | 0.63 | 88 | 115 | 203 | 0.57 | 100 | 81 | 181 | 0.4 |
|---------|---|-----|------|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|------|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| 540 | ULCER OF STOMACH 胃溃疡 | 1 | 5 | 6 | 0.02 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0.01 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0.0 |
| 143 | GASTRITIS 胃炎 | 38 | 47 | 8 5 | 0.24 | 33 | 41 | 74 | 0.21 | 39 | 21 | 6.0 | 0.1 |
| 544 | ACHLORHYDRIA 胃酸欠乏症 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0.03 | 0 | 11 | 1.1 | 0.03 | 2 | 7 | 9 | 0.0 |
| 571 | GASTRO-ENTERITIS & COLITIS 胃腸炎および大腸炎 | 28 | 30 | 58 | 0.17 | 21 | 30 | 51 | 0.14 | 24 | 14 | 38 | 0.1 |
| 180.583 | HEPATITIS 肝炎 | 17 | 18 | 3 5 | 0.10 | 16 | 20 | 36 | 0.10 | 20 | 2 5 | 4.5 | 0.1 |
| 181 | CIRRHOSIS OF LIVER 肝硬変 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.01 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.0 |
| | OTHER その他 | 11 | - 11 | 22 | 0.06 | 18 | 8 | 26 | 0.07 | 12 | 10 | 22 | 0.0 |
| | GENITO-URINARY SYSTEM 性尿器系の疾患 | 5 | 6 | 11 | 0.03 | 6 | 7 | 13 | 0.04 | 1 | 7 | 8 | 0.0 |
| 90-594 | | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.01 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 0.5 | CYSTITIS 膀胱炎 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.01 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 100 | OTHER その他 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.01 | 3 | 4 | 7 | 0.02 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0.0 |
| | PREGNANCY, CHILDBIRTH, PUERPERIUM 妊娠, 分娩および産褥の合併症 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | - |
| | SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE 皮膚および硫性結合組織の疾患 | 60 | 19 | 79 | 0.23 | 42 | 23 | 65 | 0.18 | 70 | 27 | 97 | 0.2 |
| 90-698 | INFECTION OF SKIN AND CELLULAR TISSUE 皮膚および皮下組織の感染 | 2 3 | 8 | 31 | 0.09 | 20 | 8 | 28 | 0.08 | 23 | 7 | 30 | 0.0 |
| 701 | ECZEMA 湿疹 | 12 | 6 | 18 | 0.05 | 6 | 6 | 12 | 0.03 | 1.4 | 11 | 2 5 | 0.0 |
| 02-711 | DERMATITIS 皮膚炎 | 1.4 | 3 | 17 | 0.05 | 13 | 6 | 19 | 0.05 | 20 | - 9 | 2 9 | 0.0 |
| 113,714 | DISEASES OF HAIR, SWEAT GLAND 毛髪, 汗腺の疾患 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0.03 | 2 1 | 3 | 5 | 0.01 | 11 | 0 | 11 | 0.0 |
| | OTHER その他 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| | BONES & ORGANS OF MOVEMENT 骨および運動器の疾患 | 27 | 16 | 43 | 0.12 | 18 | 17 | 35 | 0.10 | 23 | 6 | 29 | 0.0 |
| 120-725 | ARTHRITIS 関節炎 | 5 | 3 | 8 | 0.02 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 0.04 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0.0 |
| 26 | LUMBAGO 腰痛 | 16 | 10 | 26 | 0.07 | 8 | 7 | 15 | 0.04 | 13 | 3 | 18 | 0.0 |
| 741 | SYNOVITIS, BURSITIS 滑膜炎,滑膜囊 | 炎 2 | 3 | 5 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.00 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.0 |
| | OTHER その他 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.01 | 2 | 3 | . 5 | 0.01 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0.0 |
| | SYMTOMS, SENILITY, ILL- DEFINED CONDITIONS 症状, 老衰および診断名不明確の状態 | 5 | 4 | 9 | 0.03 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0.03 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0.0 |
| 783 | EPISTAXIS 泰出血 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0.01 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 0 | 0 | 0 | |
| 787 | BACKACHE, ARTHRALGIA 脊痛、関節痛 | 2 | 3 | 5 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0,00 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.0 |
| | OTHER その他 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0.00 | 6 | 2 | 8 | 0.02 | 4 | 2 | 8 | 0.0 |
| | INJURY 傷害 | 40 | 31 | 71 | 0.20 | 46 | 23 | 69 | 0.19 | 46 | 4 | 50 | 0.1 |
| 00-929 | TRAUMA 91-18 | 2.5 | 26 | 51 | 0.15 | 3 3 | 15 | 48 | 0.13 | 3 3 | 4 | 37 | 0.1 |
| 30-936 | FOREIGN BODY 異物 | 10 | 0 | 10 | 0.03 | 8 | 1 | 9 | 0.03 | 9 | 0 | 9 | 0.0 |
| 40-949 | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0.01 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0.02 | - 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| 60-979 | | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0.00 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0.0 |
| 485 | OTHER その他 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0.01 | 1 | 3 | 4 | 0.01 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0.0 |
| | TOTAL #1 | 500 | 463 | 963 | 2.75 | 434 | 477 | 911 | 2.54 | 547 | 326 | 873 | 2.3 |

The rate of the Railway Hospital also was high for such internal diseases as tuberculosis 001-019, neurosis 318, and hypertension 444-447, while the reverse was true for conditions such as stomach ulcer 540, vitamin deficiency diseases 280-286, and bronchitis 500-502. findings were true of all exposure groups. However, for acute upper respiratory disease 470-475, gastritis 543, and gastroenteritis 571, the number reported by exposure Groups 1 and 2 was the same for the Railway Hospital and designated doctors, or even slightly higher for the latter. In Group 3 the Railway Hospital on the contrary accounted for the majority of diagnoses.

For all diseases taken together, in exposure Groups 1 and 2 the Railway Hospital and designated physicians each accounted for about half of the diagnoses (52 per cent and 48 per cent respectively) but in Group 3 the Railway Hospital accounted for 63 per cent of the diagnoses. No reason for this discrepancy was immediately obvious.

OBSERVATION BY EXPOSURE STATUS

EXPOSURE GROUPS. The period prevalence of total disease was as shown in Table 4. Group 1 had the highest rate, with 2.75, and the prevalence appeared to decrease in the order of Group 2 and Group 3, but no differences were statistically significant. However, the differences were much more striking for males than for females.

内科疾患においても結核(001-019),神経症(318)および高血圧症(444-447)のような疾患は鉄道病院で診断する割合が多かった。これに反してビタミン欠乏症(280-286),気管支炎(500-502)および胃潰瘍(540)のような疾患では逆に嘱託開業医の診断する割合が多かった。前述の所見はいずれの被爆分類群にも見られた。しかしながら急性上気道疾患(470-475),胃炎(543)および胃腸炎(571)については,被爆分類第1群と第2群では鉄道病院と嘱託医の診断の割合は同じか,嘱託医がやや多くなっているが,これに反して第3群では鉄道病院の診断が大部分を占めている。

疾病全体からみると、被爆分類第1群および第2群においては、鉄道病院と嘱託医の診断数はほぼ相半ばしているが(各々52%および48%)、第3群においては鉄道病院の診断が63%を占めていた。この相違が生じた理由はこの資料だけでは明らかでない。

被爆状態による観察

被爆分類群. 総疾病の期間有病率を表4に示した. 第1群が2.75で最も高く, 第2群, 第3群の順で減少しているようであるが, その差は統計的に有意ではない. しかしながら, この差は女よりも男において一層顕著であった.

TABLE 4 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, PERIOD PREVALENCE OF ALL DISEASE PER PERSON PER YEAR BY SEX AND EXPOSURE

| 表 4 | 性別およ | び被爆分 | 類群別総別 | 矢柄の期間 | 有扬举 | (人牛) |
|-----|------|------|-------|-------|-----|------|
| _ | | | | | | |

| SEX 性 | GROUP 1 <2000m 第1群 | GROUP 2 第 2 群 <u>≥2000</u> m | GROUP 3 NONEXPOSED 第3群 非被爆 |
|-------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| TO TAL 計 | $\frac{963}{4199}$ x 12=2.75 | $\frac{911}{4304} \times 12 = 2.54$ | $\frac{873}{4480} \times 12 = 2.34$ |
| MALE 男 | $\frac{798}{3456} \times 12 = 2.77$ | $\frac{737}{3551}X12=2.49$ | $\frac{703}{3664} \times 12 = 2.30$ |
| FEMALE 女 | $\frac{165}{743}$ X12=2.66 | $\frac{174}{753} \times 12 = 2.77$ | $\frac{170}{816} \times 12 = 2.50$ |

[†]Person month 人月

The period prevalence by disease is as shown in Table 3. Although for the most part the various diseases showed similar period prevalence, acute upper respiratory disease 470-475, gastritis 543, gastroenteritis and colitis 571, and accidents E800-E999, like total disease, tended to be reported more frequently in Groups 1 and 2 than in 3. Again, the differences were not statistically significant.

DISTANCE-SPECIFIC OBSERVATIONS. Analysis of period prevalence for all diseases by distance from the hypocenter revealed, as shown in Table 5, that at less than 2000 meters the closer the distance the higher the period prevalence in males for each age group, while those exposed beyond 2000 meters and the nonexposed group generally showed constant values. The regressions, were statistically significant for males of all ages combined, and for the age group 10-29. For females, however, there was no evidence of trend in the prevalence

疾病別の期間有病率を表3に示した.大部分の疾患は各被爆分類群ではほぼ同じ有病率を示すけれども,急性上気道疾患(470-475),胃炎(543),胃腸炎および大腸炎(571),ならびに事故(E800-E999)は総疾病の場合と同様に第3群よりは第1群および第2群において頻発する傾向がみられた.しかしその差は統計的に有意ではない.

被爆距離. 総疾病に対する期間有病率を爆心地からの距離別に観察すると、表 5 に示すように、男では各群とも2000m 未満では距離が小さいほど期間有病率は高いが、2000m 以遠の被爆者群および非被爆者群にあってはほぼ一定の値を示している. この傾向は全年齢および10-29才の男では統計的に有意であった. しかしながら、女においては被爆距離別期間有病率に一定の傾向は認めなかった. この観察の意義は明らかでない. 特にこの所見が1945年に近距離被爆者が受けた外傷の結果

TABLE 5 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, PERIOD PREVALENCE OF ALL DISEASE PER PERSON PER YEAR BY AGE, SEX, AND DISTANCE FROM HYPOCENTER

| 表 5 年 | E. 抽合 另口 | 性別お | 上 7下被货 | : 距離別 | 総疾病の | 期間有病率 | (人年) |
|-------|----------|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|------|
|-------|----------|-----|--------|-------|------|-------|------|

| DISTANCE IN METERS | | | FEMALE | | |
|--------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 距離 (m) | ALL AGES* 全年齢 | 10-29** | 30-49 | 50+ | 女 |
| 500- 999 | $(\frac{27}{96\dagger} \times 12)$ =3.38 | - | $(\frac{27}{96} \times 12)$ = 3.38 | I ART - SIET | $(\frac{0}{24} \times 12)$ =0.00 |
| 1000-1499 | $(\frac{150}{469} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{40}{48} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{71}{301} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{39}{120} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{23}{104} \times 12)$ |
| | =3.84 | =10.00 | =2.83 | =3.90 | = 2.65 |
| 1500-1999 | $(\frac{621}{2891} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{63}{279} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{491}{2174} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{67}{438} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{142}{615} \times 12)$ |
| | = 2.58 | =2.71 | = 2.71 | =1.84 | =2.77 |
| 2000-2499 | $(\frac{207}{976} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{22}{99} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{155}{635} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{30}{242} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{35}{135} \times 12)$ |
| | =2.55 | = 2.67 | =2.93 | =1.49 | =3.11 |
| 2500-2999 | $(\frac{129}{652} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{11}{48} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{97}{468} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{21}{136} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{40}{144} \times 12)$ |
| | = 2.37 | = 2.75 | = 2.49 | =1.85 | =3.33 |
| 3000-3999 | $(\frac{133}{640} \times 12)$ = 2.49 | $\left(\begin{array}{c} \frac{25}{96} & \text{X} & 12 \\ = 3.12 \end{array}\right)$ | $(\frac{102}{518} \times 12)$ = 2.36 | $\left(\begin{array}{cc} \frac{6}{26} \times 12\right) \\ = 2.77 \end{array}$ | $(\frac{46}{240} \times 12)$ = 2.30 |
| 4000-9999 | $(\frac{268}{1283} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{18}{91} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{195}{922} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{55}{270} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{53}{238} \times 12)$ |
| | =2.51 | = 2.37 | = 2.54 | =2.44 | = 2.67 |
| TOTAL 計 | $(\frac{1535}{7007} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{179}{661} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{1138}{5114} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{218}{1232} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{339}{1500} \times 12)$ |
| | =2.63 | =3.25 | = 2.67 | =2.12 | = 2.71 |
| NONEXPOSED | $(\frac{703}{3664} \times 12)$ | $(\frac{60}{240} \times 12)$ | $\left(\frac{528}{2755} \times 12\right)$ | $(\frac{115}{669} \times 12)$ | $(\begin{array}{c} \frac{170}{816} & x & 12) \\ = 2.50 \end{array}$ |
| 非被爆 | = 2.30 | =3.00 | = 2.30 | =2.06 | |

[†] Person month 人月

^{* 0.01&}lt;P<0.05

^{** 0.001&}lt;P<0.01

rates. The meaning of this observation is not clear and, in particular, whether this finding is a consequence of traumatic injuries received in 1945 by closely exposed survivors, or of particular concern about health by such persons cannot now be stated. While it is at least conceivable that the observation represents a radiation effect, other, equally likely, explanations must be excluded before any conclusion can be drawn.

MORBIDITY FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION. Previous reports have shown that the distributions of accidents and of absenteeism are fitted by negative binomials. 3-5 In exposure Group 1 for the two year period the frequency distribution of total disease was fairly well fitted by the negative binomial type as shown in Table 6. On the assumption that morbidity occurs randomly, the distribution could be expected to be of the Poisson type but the observed values fit the negative binomial much better than the Poisson. This is believed to be due to the fact that people vary in susceptibility to illness. In Groups 2 and 3, as in Group 1, the observed distribution is fitted by the negative binomial type fairly well.

It seemed possible that the three exposure groups might be distinguished not so much by differences in the average frequency of illness as by the presence in one or more groups of an unusually large number of persons each of whom reported very numerous illnesses.

This possibility is examined in Table 7 for total diseases. The number and proportion of persons who had more than certain critical numbers of illnesses were tabulated. The particular critical values exployed were numbers one and two standard deviations above the general mean. A square root transformation of the original data was exployed to obtain the critical values, and these were then squared to yield the values shown in Table 7. In general, the proportion of persons in Group 1 who had especially numerous

であるか、またはこのような人々が健康について 特に関心を払った結果を示すものであるかは今断 定することはできない. この観察の結果が少なく とも放射線の影響を示しているということは考え 得るが、何等かの結論を出す前に、まず同じく可 能性の考えられるほかの原因の存在しないことを 明らかにする必要がある.

罹病回数の度数分布. 事故および欠勤の度数分布に負の二項型が適合することは既に従来の報告によって明らかである.3-5 被爆分類第1群においては表6に示すように2ヵ年間の総罹病回数の度数分布が負の二項型にかなりよく適合している. 罹患という事象が任意に起ると仮定すれば、その度数分布はPoisson型が期待されるが、観察値はPoisson型よりも負の二項型がはるかによく適合している. このことは疾病に対する感受性が個人個人によって異なっているという事実に基づくものと考えられる. 第1群におけると同様、第2群および第3群においても、観察された罹患回数の度数分布は負の二項型にかなりよく適合している.

これら3つの群は、平均疾病回数の差によるよりも寧ろ1人で非常に多くの疾病にかかったものが、ある群に異常に多く存在するという事実によって、区別することができるのではないかということも考えられる.

この可能性を表 7 において総疾病について調べてみた。罹病回数がある限界値を越える人の数および割合を集計した。ここに用いた限界値は平均値より 1σ (標準偏差)または 2σ だけ高い数字とした。この限界値を求めるためには,観測値の平方根を用いて変数変換を行ない,次いでこれらを二乗して表 7 に示す数値を求めた。一般に第1 群においては特に罹患回数が多かった人の割合

TABLE 6 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, FREQUENCY DISTRIBUTION OF ALL DISEASE 表 6 総疾病の罹患回数の度数分布

| FREQUENCY 罹患回数 | OBSERVED 観測値 | NEGATIVE BINOMIAL 負の二項型 | POISSON ポアソン型 | |
|-----------------------------|-----------------|----------------------------|------------------|--|
| 0 = 1 | 36 | 2 9 | | |
| 1 . | 19 | 26 | | |
| 2 | 2 0 | 22 | 15 | |
| 3 | 1 6 | 19 | 2 6 | |
| 4 | 10 | 16 | 33 | |
| 5 | 1 6 | 13 | 33 | |
| 6 | 7 | 11 | 2 8 | |
| 7 | 1 3 | 9 | 20 | |
| 8 | 11 | 8 | 1 3 | |
| 9 | 8 | 6 | 7 | |
| 10 | 9 | 5 | 4 | |
| 11 | 8 | 4 | 2 | |
| 12 | 5 | 24nn 4-233+4 | | |
| 13 | 2 | 3 | Inter La series | |
| 14 | 4 | 3 | 0 | |
| 15 | 1 | 2 | 0 | |
| 16 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| 17+ | 5 | 8 | 0 | |
| TOTAL 計 | 190 | 190 | 190 | |
| SIGNIFICANCE TEST 有意性の検定 | 8 1,41 | 有意性なし | ETERNA TOTAL COM | |
| x ² | | 18.3 | 421.3 | |
| d.f. | | 11 | 7 | |
| P 48. | | 0.10-0.05 | <0.01 | |

TABLE 7 SUBJECTS REPORTING GREATEST NUMBERS OF ILLNESS EPISODES, ALL DISEASES, BY EXPOSURE GROUP 表 7 被爆分類群別,特に罹患回数の多かった者の割合(総疾病)

| ILLNESS EPISODES PER PERSON 罹患回数 | GROUP 1 <2000m 第1群 | GROUP 2 ≥2000m 第 2 群 | GROUP 3 NONEXPOSED 第3群 非被爆 | GROUPS TESTED 検定群 | and the same of the same | FICANCE TEST 「意性検定 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 〒 + σ (8+) 9回以上 | $\frac{42}{190} = 0.22$ | $\frac{35}{190} = 0.18$ | $\frac{28}{187} = 0.15$ | 1 vs 2 2 vs 3 | x ² 0.80 3.17 | P 0.50-0.30 0.10-0.05 |
| x + 2σ (16+) 16回以上 | $\frac{5}{190} = 0.026$ | 3 = 0.016 | $\frac{4}{187} = 0.021$ | 1 vs 2 2 vs 3 | 0.13 | 0.80-0.70 0.99-0.98 |

As a variate, $\sqrt{\eta}$ instead of η was used in order to approximate the negative binomial distribution to normal distribution.

度数分布の負の二項分布型を正規分布型に近似させるため、変量 η の代りに $\sqrt{\eta}$ を用いた。

illnesses was higher than in Groups 2 or 3. However, there was no significant difference.

OBSERVATION BY SEX AND AGE

As shown in Table 8, the period prevalence of total disease was similar for males and females in all exposure groups. By age, the males of each exposure group showed a tendency to have a lower period prevalence with increased age.

OBSERVATION BY OCCUPATION

The subjects were grouped into three broad occupational classifications: Manual laborers; vehicle and train personnel such as drivers and engineers; and clerical workers. No significant differences in the frequency of total disease were seen (Table 9).

が第2群および第3群より高かった. しかし有意 の差は認めなかった.

性別および年齢別観察

表8に示すように、総疾病の期間有病率は各群とも男女ほぼ同じ値を示した。年齢別では各群とも男は年齢が進むにつれて期間有病率が低下する傾向を示した。

職種別の観察

調査対象を大別して3つの職種にわけた.即 ち筋肉労働者,運転手及び機関手などの車上勤務 者,並びに事務員である.職種による総疾病の罹 患回数には有意の差は認められなかった(表9).

TABLE 8 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, PERIOD PREVALENCE OF ALL DISEASE PER PERSON PER YEAR BY AGE, SEX, AND EXPOSURE

表8 年齢別,性別,および被爆分類群別総疾病の期間有病率(人年)

| EXPOSURE GROUP | MALE + FEMALE | MALE 男 | | | | FEMALE | |
|---------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|--|
| 被爆分類 | 男女 | ALL AGES 全年齢 | 10-29 | 30-49 | 50+ | 女 | |
| GROUP 1 <2000m 第1群 | $\frac{963}{4199} \times 12 = 2.75$ | $\frac{798}{3456} \times 12 = 2.77$ | $\frac{103}{327} \times 12 = 3.78$ | $\frac{589}{2571} \times 12 = 2.75$ | $\frac{108}{558}$ X12=2.28 | $\frac{165}{743} \times 12 = 2.66$ | |
| GROUP 2 ≥2000m 第2群 | $\frac{911}{4304} \times 12 = 2.54$ | $\frac{737}{3551} \times 12 = 2.49$ | $\frac{76}{334}$ X12=2.73 | $\frac{549}{2543} \times 12 = 2.59$ | $\frac{112}{674} \times 12 = 1.99$ | $\frac{174}{753}$ x 12=2.77 | |
| GROUP 3 NONEXPOSED 第3群非被爆 | $\frac{873}{4480} \times 12 = 2.34$ | $\frac{703}{3664} \times 12 = 2.30$ | $\frac{60}{240}$ X 1 2=3.00 | $\frac{528}{2755} \times 12 = 2.30$ | $\frac{115}{669}$ X 12=2.06 | $\frac{170}{816} \times 12 = 2.50$ | |

[†]Person month 人月

TABLE 9 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, PERIOD PREVALENCE OF ALL DISEASE PER PERSON PER YEAR BY TYPE OF WORK AND EXPOSURE

表 9 職種別および被爆分類別総疾病の期間有病率 (人年)

| TYPE OF WORK 職種別 | GROUP 1 第 1 群 <2000m | GROUP 2 第 2 群 ≥2000m | GROUP 3 NONEXPOSED 第3群 非被爆 |
|-----------------------------|--|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| MANUAL LABOR 筋肉労働者 | $\frac{385}{1423\dagger} \times 12 = 3.25$ | $\frac{402}{1483} \text{ X12=3.25}$ | $\frac{243}{1536} \text{ X12=1.90}$ |
| TRAIN AND VEHICLE PERSONNEL | $\frac{114}{640}$ X12=2.14 | 113 | 147 |
| 運転手,車掌 | | 662 X12=2.05 | 667 X12=2,64 |
| CLERICAL | 299 | 222 | $\frac{313}{1461} \times 12 = 2.57$ |
| 事務員 | 1393 X12=2.58 | 1406 X12=1.89 | |
| ALL TYPES | 798 | 737 | $\frac{703}{3664} \times 12 = 2.30$ |
| 全職種合計 | 3456 X12=2.77 | 3551 X12=2.49 | |

[†]Person month 人月

COMPLETENESS AND ACCURACY OF DATA

Since the railway workers are covered by a complete system of medical care, the records of diseases treated by physicians were, as a rule, available. However, data on medical care given by general medical practitioners, other than doctors designated by the Railway Bureau were not used because of lack of necessary information such as detailed diagnosis, etc.

The percentage of excluded data, estimated from the result of the pilot survey on 118 of the subjects who belong to the Adult Health Study, is about 10 per cent, as shown in Table 10.

資料の完全性および正確性

鉄道従業員は完全な医療制度の下にあるから, 原則として医師の治療を受けた疾病の記録は入手 できた.しかしながら,鉄道局の嘱託医以外の一 般開業医にかかった場合の資料は,詳細な診断名 その他必要な資料を欠いでいたため使用しなか った.

この除外した資料の割合は、成人健康調査に属する対象118名について行なわれた試験的調査 1 の結果から推定すると、表10に示すように約10%である。

TABLE 10 ILLNESS EPISODES REPORTED DURING PILOT STUDY OF HOME VISITS BY SOURCE OF DATA

| 230 (0.50) | | 1 1 1 | | | | |
|------------|-----------|-------|--------|---------|----------|----------|
| 表10 | 調查別 | 40 | - TK 2 | F 集計 河直 | 모다였다. | 里 口 米ケ |
| AX IV | 10日 日. /产 | 40 d | · U 5 | 11105 | DU THE 7 | IN IT WX |

| PILOT SURVEY 試験的調査 | RAILWAY HOSPITAL 鉄道病院 | DOCTORS DESIGNATED BY RAILWAY BUREAU 鉄道局嘱託医 | | TO TAL 計 |
|-----------------------|--------------------------|---|---|-------------|
| 1 | 2 8 | 3 5 | 6 | 69 |
| | 16 | 21 | 5 | 4 2 |

In addition, a comparison of the period prevalence with that estimated from the home visit survey 1 shows that the period prevalence of this study is slightly lower, as would perhaps be expected. The presence of qualitative differences between the doctors designated by the Railway Bureau and general medical practitioners is improbable since doctors designated by the Bureau were simply appointed from among those who practice in a district where many railway workers reside. Furthermore, it seems unlikely that exclusion of illnesses treated by medical practitioners other than those designated by the Railway Bureau would present serious bias to analysis of results of the study. Lack of uniformity in diagnoses between the Railway

なお、この調査による期間有病率と家庭訪問調査¹から推定した期間有病率とを比較してみると、この調査による期間有病率の方がわずかに低い. 鉄道局の嘱託医は鉄道従業員が多く住んでいる地域の開業医の中から委嘱されたものにほかならないから、鉄道局の嘱託医と一般開業医との間には質的差異があるとは考えられない. したがって鉄道局嘱託医以外の一般開業医の治療を受けた疾病を除外することが、調査の結果の解析に重大な偏りを生ずるとは考えられない. 鉄道病院医師と鉄道局嘱託医の間の診断の仕方の差異は疾病別

Hospital physicians and doctors designated by the Railway Bureau presented a problem when comparing data by disease. To some degree these differences may be minimized since the head physicians of the Railway Hospital check the detailed statements received from doctors designated by the Bureau. However, as shown in Table 3, the diagnoses of neuralgia, bronchitis, ulcer of stomach, and vitamin deficiency such as beri-beri were particularly numerous by doctors designated by the Railway Bureau.

Because patients were free to consult any doctor, it might be that those suffering from the above-mentioned diseases were prone to go to the doctors designated by the Railway Bureau. On the other hand, it may be that these doctors are prone to give such diagnoses.

DEFINITION OF DISEASE

RELATION BETWEEN SICKNESS AND DISEASE. methods of enumeration may be considered when two or more diseases occur simultaneously in the same patient: count them as but one illness; or count each disease separately. 6 In this study each disease was enumerated separately. However, considerable difficulties were involved, for, in some cases, it was difficult to decide from the medical record whether a disease was a complication of another prior disease, or a secondary disease. Although it was decided not to enumerate secondary diseases in this study, an experimental comparison was made in Table 11, between the period prevalence of sickness and disease as defined by the Canadian Bureau of Statistics, 6 but little difference was seen.

When persons contract acute diseases repeatedly, e.g., acute respiratory disease, acute gastritis, etc., it is biologically impossible to delineate an interval between examinations at which an episode may be considered a new disease. However, as diseases of this type accounted for approximately one third of all illnesses, the question had an important

に資料の比較を行なう場合に問題となるが,鉄道 病院の医長は鉄道局嘱託医から送られる明細書の 点検を行なっているから,この診断の仕方の差異 はある程度少なくすることができる。しかしなが ら表3に示すように,神経痛,気管支炎,胃潰瘍 並びに脚気のようなビタミン欠乏症の診断は鉄道 局の嘱託医の場合特に多かった。

患者はどの医師に診てもらうのも自由であるから、前述の疾病の患者は鉄道局嘱託医の診察をうける傾向があったのかも知れない. しかし一方これら嘱託医はこのような診断を下しやすい傾向があるのかも知れない.

疾病の定義

疾患(SICKNESS)と疾病(DISEASE)との関係. 2つ以上の疾病が同一患者に同時に現われる場合, 2通りの計上方法が考えられる. すなわち, これら疾病を1つの疾患(Sickness)として数えるか,各疾病を別々の疾病(Disease)として数えるかである.6 この調査においては各疾病を別々のものとして数えた. しかしながら,現実にはかなりの困難がともなった. なぜならば,一つの疾病が,他の以前の疾病の合併症であったかまたは続発症であったかは,診療記録からは決定困難な場合もあったからである. この調査では続発症は計上しないことにしたけれども,試みに表11においてカナダ統計局6の定義による疾患(Sickness)と疾病(Disease)に従って期間有病率を比較してみたが差は殆んど見られなかった.

急性疾患たとえば急性呼吸器疾患,急性胃炎等に繰返し罹患する場合,どの程度の受診間隔で現われたものを新しい疾患とみなすかは,生物学的見地からいって決定は不可能である.しかしながらこの種の疾病は総疾病の約½を占めているの

TABLE 11 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, RATIO OF SICKNESS TO DISEASE AS DEFINED BY CANADIAN BUREAU OF STATISTICS, BY EXPOSURE GROUP

表11 被爆分類群別カナダ統計局の定義による疾患(SICKNESS)と疾病(DISEASE)の比較

| EXPOSURE GROUP | NUMBER | 数 | RATIO SICKNESS/DISEASE |
|----------------------------------|---------------|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 被爆分類 | DISEASE 疾病 | EASE SICKNESS 存出の数/疾病 | |
| GROUP 1 <2000m 第1群 | 963 | 881 | 0.91 |
| GROUP 2 ≥2000 m 第2群 | 911 | 814 | 0.89 |
| GROUP 3 NONEXPOSED 第3群 非被爆 | 873 | 786 | 0.90 |

bearing on the measured incidence of disease. In this study a disease has been considered new when the interval between examinations was at least one month. However, it was recognized that this is an arbitrary rule and may not have been the best.

RELATION TO EXPOSURE STATUS

Inasmuch as the number of subjects of study was small and the diagnostic methods varied according to the source of data for some diseases, it did not seem feasible to make disease specific comparisons by exposure status in this study.

When comparison was made with regard to total disease, the distribution form of the morbidity frequency of all exposure groups was found to fit the negative binomial type reasonably well and no difference by exposure group was noted. Further, no difference of mean value between the exposure groups was observed, nor was there any difference between exposure groups in the proportion of those who consulted doctors very frequently.

The above points may suggest that there was no definite relation between exposure status and morbidity tendency but such a conclusion would be premature. Furthermore, since the subjects of this survey were a special group -- railway workers -- the relation of morbidity to

で、この問題は疾病の発生率を算定する場合には 重大な影響を与える.この調査では受診間隔が少 なくとも1ヵ月である場合、新しい疾患とみなし た.しかしながら、これは随意に決めたことであ って最良のものとはいえない.

被爆状態との関係

本調査では調査対象数が少なく,また疾病に よっては資料源によって診断方法も異なっている ので,被爆状態別に各疾病の比較を行なうことは 不適当である.

従って、総疾病について比較を行なってみると、いずれの群においても罹病回数の度数分布は負の二項型にかなりよくあてはまり、群による差異は認めなかった。また各群の間に罹患回数の平均値の差も認めず、医師にかかった回数の多いものの割合にも各群の間に何等差は認められなかった。

上述の点は、被爆状態と罹病傾向との間には はっきりした関係がないことを示唆するものかも 知れないが、今このような結論を下すことは早計 であろう. その上、本調査の対象は鉄道従業員と いう特殊の集団であるから、結論を出すまでには exposure status must be studied in other groups before definite statements can be made.

CONCLUSIONS

As a result of a pilot morbidity survey conducted over the two year period 1958 and 1959, based on records of medical treatment received by 567 railway workers under the jurisdiction of the Hiroshima Railway Division, the following conclusions were obtained:

Differences in diagnostic methods between the Railway Hospital and the doctors designated by the Railway Bureau were suggested for certain types of disease; e.g., vitamin deficiency, neuralgia, bronchitis, ulcer of stomach, etc.

The frequency distribution of total disease for all exposure groups was reasonably well fitted by a negative binomial distribution, and the presence of subjects with strong tendency to consult doctors was suggested. No definite difference in period prevalence between the groups was observed.

Period prevalence was little different by sex; but in males a tendency was seen for the rate to be higher at younger ages.

No difference by type of occupation was seen in period prevalence.

Some comments were made on the methodology of morbidity studies based on records of medical institutions. なお他の集団についても罹病率と被爆状態の関係 を調査してみる必要がある.

結 論

広島鉄道局管内の鉄道従業員 567名の診療記録に基づき, 1958年から1959年まで2ヵ年にわたって試験的罹病調査を実施した結果, 次の結論を得た.

ある種の疾病,たとえばビタミン欠乏症,神 経痛,気管支炎,胃潰瘍等については鉄道病 院と鉄道局嘱託医との間では診断方法に差異 があることが示唆された.

いずれの群においても総疾病の罹患回数の度 数分布は負の二項分布にかなりよくあてはま り、医師にかかる傾向の大きいものが存在す ることが示唆された.期間有病率は各被爆分 類群の間に著明な差異は認められなかった.

性別には期間有病率に殆んど差異を認めなかった. 但し男においては若年層ほど期間有病率が高い傾向がみられた.

職種別には期間有病率に差異を認めなかった.

医療機関の診療記録に基づいて行なう罹病調 査の方法について若干の考察を試みた.

ILLNESS EPISODES AMONG EMPLOYEES OF HIROSHIMA RAILWAY DIVISION. PILOT STUDY

広島管理局管内国鉄職員の罹病調査

PART 2 ABSENTEEISM 第2部 欠勤率調査

INTRODUCTION

The study of absenteeism is important not only from the sociological standpoint of working hours lost, but also as an index for the evaluation of illness episodes in a morbidity study. 7,8 With the belief that a survey of absenteeism would be useful in studying the health status of persons exposed to the A-bomb, a pilot survey was conducted on railway workers of the Hiroshima Railway Division.

At the Hiroshima Railway Division, for any absence due to illness extending over the period of six days or more, a report accompanied by medical certificate must be submitted to the Railway Health Section. However, the regulation does not apply for absences of five days or less. Hence, it is impossible to determine from documents alone whether such absences are due to illness or are taken as annual leave. Although efforts were made to secure cooperation of the health supervisors of the respective sections in collecting data on absences of five days or less, data sufficient to allow adequate analysis were obtained only from two or three sections.

Thus, in this survey of absences extending over six days or more, it was possible to secure data on absenteeism due chiefly to chronic diseases, but data on minor absenteeism could not be obtained.

METHOD

SURVEY SAMPLE

The three groups of Hiroshima Railway workers defined in Part 1, Morbidity Study, of this report were used in the absenteeism survey (Table 12).

緒言

欠勤率調査は労働時間の損失という社会学的 見地からのみならず、罹病調査における罹病状態 の評価に関する指標としても重要である.^{7,8} そ こで欠勤率調査は被爆者の健康状態を調査するの に役立つであろうという考えの下に、広島鉄道局 の従業員を対象とした試験的調査を実施した.

広島鉄道局では、6日以上にわたる病気欠勤は診断書をつけて局の保健課へ届け出ることになっている。しかしながら5日以内の欠勤に対してはこの規程は適用されない。従ってこの場合は欠勤が病気によるものかまたは年次休暇をとったものなのか、書類面だけでは決定できない。5日以内の欠勤についても各課の衛生管理者の協力を得て資料を収集しようと努めたが、適切な解析を行なうに足る資料を入手し得たのはほんの2、3の課にすぎなかった。

この6日以上にわたる欠勤の調査においては 主として慢性疾患に基づく欠勤の資料は入手でき たが、短期欠勤の資料は入手できなかった.

調査方法

調査対象

本報告書の第1部,罹病率調査で設定した広 島鉄道局従業員の3つの被爆分類群をこの欠勤率 調査においても用いた (表12).

TABLE 12 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, STUDY SAMPLE BY TYPE OF WORK, AGE, SEX, AND EXPOSURE 表12 調査群の性別, 年齢別, 被爆分類群別および職種別構成

| XPOSURE GROUP | AGE | | MALE | | | FEMALE | TO TAL 計 |
|-------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--|--------------|-------------|--------|-------------|
| 被爆分類 | IN 1958 1958年 の年齢 | MANUAL LABORER 筋肉労働者 | TRAIN AND VEHICLE PERSONNEL 運転手,車掌 | CLERK 事務員 | TO TAL 計 | 女 | |
| | 10-19 | | | 1 | 1 | | 1 |
| | 20-29 | 10 | 1 | 4 | 15 | 6 | 2 1 |
| GROUP 1 | 30-39 | 24 | 18 | 16 | 58 | 16 | 74 |
| 第 1 群 <200m | 40-49 | 18 | 4 | 32 | 54 | 2 | 56 |
| \2000m | 50-59 | 13 | 5 | 8 | 26 | 9 | 3 5 |
| | 60+ | 1 | | 1 | 2 | 1 | 3 |
| | TOTAL 計 | 6.6 | 28 | 6 2 | 1 56 | 3 4 | 190 |
| | 10-19 | 1 | | | 1 | Pat | 1 |
| | 20-29 | 9 | 4 | 1 | 14 | 5 | 19 |
| GROUP 2 | 30-39 | 3 1 | 15 | 19 | 6 5 | 17 | 8 2 |
| 第 2 群 >2000m | 40-49 | 14 | 3 | 27 | 44 | 5 | 4 9 |
| 22000 | 50 - 59 | 12 | 5 | 1.4 | 31 | 7 | 38 |
| | 60+ | 1 | | | 1 | | 1 |
| | TO TAL 計 | 68 | 27 | 61 | 1 56 | 3 4 | 190 |
| | 10-19 | | | | | | |
| | 20-29 | 6 | 11 | 3 | 10 | 6 | 16 |
| GROUP 3 | 30-39 | 26 | 19 | 18 | 63 | 16 | 79 |
| 第3群 NONEXPOSED | 40-49 | 18 | • 3 | 31 | 52 | 4 | 56 |
| 非被爆 | 50-59 | 1.4 | 5 | 9 | 28 | 8 | 36 |
| | 60+ | | | | | | |
| | TO TAL 計 | 6.4 | 2.8 | 61 | 1 53 | 34 | 187 |

DATA COLLECTION AND PERIOD OF SURVEY

The survey was based on the forms used for reporting absence due to illness extending over six days or more kept at the Health Section of Hiroshima Railway Division for the period from January 1958 to December 1959.

RESULTS

COMPARISON ACCORDING TO EXPOSURE STATUS

As shown in Table 13, the absenteeism rates in exposure Groups 1 and 2 were quite similar, but were both somewhat higher than the rate in the nonexposed group. The differences, however, were not significant, but only suggestive, i.e., $\cdot 10 > P > \cdot 05$. Observation by disease revealed chronic diseases to be predominant

資料の収集および調査期間

本調査は,広島鉄道局保健課が保管する1958年 1月から1959年12月までの6日以上にわたる病気 欠勤届に基づいて実施した.

調査結果

被爆状態による比較

表13に示すように、欠勤率は第1群および第2群共に全く同様であるが、非被爆群に比べると幾分高い. しかしながら、この差は統計的に有意ではなく、単に差を示唆しているに過ぎない(.10>P>.05). 疾病別に観察してみると、慢

in absences due to illness extending over six days or more. About half of the cases were found to be serious chronic cases of pulmonary tuberculosis, endocarditis, gastric ulcer, hepatic disorder, but no differences in the types of disease were detected between the groups. Scarcely any evidence was found of specific diseases thought to be due to exposure, such as leukemia or cancer.

COMPARISON ACCORDING TO OCCUPATION

Females were excluded for these comparisons. Occupation was classified by intensity of the work; manual labor, train personnel including locomotive engineers, and clerical workers. The absentee rate observed by occupation showed a tendency to be lowest in the clerical workers and highest in train personnel in all exposure groups as shown in Table 14.

COMPARISON ACCORDING TO AGE

In the observation of age effect on absenteeism, females were excluded and the sample was divided into those less than 40 years and those aged 40 or over. No definite tendency indicative of age effect on the absenteeism rate was noted, as shown in Table 15.

性疾患が6日以上の病欠において大多数を占めている.疾患の約半分は肺結核,心内膜炎,胃潰瘍,肝臓障害などの重症慢性疾患であるが,各群間に疾病の種類による差異はみとめなかった.白血病または癌のような被爆に起因すると思われる疾病はほとんど認めなかった.

職種による比較

この比較においては女は除外した. 職種は作業程度によって,筋肉労働者,機関手を含む車上勤務員,および事務員に分けた. 職種別に欠勤率を観察すると,表14に示すようにいずれの群においても欠勤率は事務員が最低,車上勤務員が最高を示した.

年齢による比較

欠勤に及ぼす年齢の影響を観察するに際して 女は除外した. 調査対象を40才未満と40才以上に 分類した. 表15に示すように, 欠勤率に及ぼす年 齢の影響を示すはっきりした傾向 はみとめなか った.

TABLE 13 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, ABSENTEEISM RATE PER PERSON PER YEAR BY EXPOSURE

表13 被爆分類群別欠勤率(人年)

| ····································· | GROUP 1 第1群 <2000m | GROUP 2 第2群 <u>≥</u> 2000m | GROUP 3 第3群 NONEXPOSED 非被爆 |
|---|-------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| NUMBER OF ABSENCES 欠勤者数 | 2 2 | 21 | Base 11- |
| NUMBER OF SUBJECTS 総対象者数 | 190 | 190 | 1 87 |
| ABSENTEEISM RATE PER PERSON PER YEAR 欠勤率 (人年) | $\frac{22}{4199} \times 12 = 0.063$ | $\frac{21}{4304} \times 12 = 0.059$ | $\frac{11}{4480}X12=0.029$ |

[†]Person month 人月

TABLE 14 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, ABSENTEEISM RATE PER PERSON PER YEAR, MALE, BY TYPE OF WORK AND EXPOSURE

表14 職種別および被爆分類群別欠勤率,男(人年)

| TYPE OF WORK 職 種 | GROUP 1 第1群 <2000m | GROUP 2 第2群 ≥2000m | GROUP 3 第3群 NONEXPOSED 非被爆 |
|---------------------------------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| MANUAL LABOR 筋肉労働者 | $\frac{8}{1423} \times 12 = 0.067$ | $\frac{9}{1483}$ x 1 2=0.073 | $\frac{4}{1536}X12=0.031$ |
| TRAIN AND VEHICLE PERSONNEL 運転手,車掌 | $\frac{9}{640}$ X12=0.169** | $\frac{4}{662} \times 12 = 0.072$ | 4 X 1 2 = 0 . 0 7 2 |
| CLERICAL 事務員 | 2 1393 X12=0.017** | $\frac{4}{1406} \times 12 = 0.034$ | 1 1461 X12=0.008 |
| ALL TYPES 全職種 | 19 3456 X12=0.066 | 17 3551 x12=0.057 | 9 3664 x12=0.029 |

†Person month 人月

** 0.001<P<0.01

TABLE 15 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, ABSENTEEISM RATE PER PERSON PER YEAR, MALE, BY AGE AND EXPOSURE

表15 年齢別および被爆分類群別欠勤率, 男(人年)

| AGE IN 1958 1958年の年齢 | GROUP 1 第 1 群 <2000m | GROUP 2 第2群 ≥2000m | GROUP 3 第3群 NONEXPOSED 非被爆 |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------------------|
| 10-39 | $\frac{12}{1668}$ x12=0.086 | B X12=0.056 | 4 X12=0.027 |
| 40+ | 7 | 9 | 5 |
| | 1788 X12=0.047 | 1830 X12=0.059 | 1917 X12=0.031 |
| ALL AGES | 19 | 17 | 9 |
| 全年齢 | 3456 X12=0.066 | 3551 X12=0.057 | 3664 X12=0.029 |

†Person month 人月

DISCUSSION

METHOD OF DATA COLLECTION

Since absence due to illness often is used as a yardstick in evaluating personnel service efficiency, sick leave may sometimes be reported under the guise of annual leave, and especially with higher frequency in minor absenteeism covering one or two days' duration. Therefore, efforts were made to obtain data on absences of five days or less through the health supervisors who do not participate in evaluation of personnel efficiency. With exception of two or three sections, such effort was unsuccessful, as no established practice

考 按

資料の収集方法

病気欠勤は個人の勤務成績を評価する尺度として用いられることが多いために、病気休暇は年次休暇として届出られることがあり、特に1乃至2日の短い欠勤においては、こうした場合が多い、そこで個人の成績評価には参加しない衛生管理者を通じて5日以内の欠勤に関する資料を入手しようと努力した。しかしながら短期欠勤を届出る制度が確立していないため2、3の課を除いては、

exists for reporting minor absenteeism. Even if all absences due to illness covering periods of one day or more were to be reported compulsorily, analysis of such data would be risky in view of the tendency to disguise these absences as annual leave. Some system for checking will be required for a survey of brief absences.

ABSENTEEISM DATA IN RELATION TO EXPOSURE STATUS

Absenteeism apparently is strongly influenced by sociological as well as biological factors. Therefore, when the influence of biological factors is thought to be observed even after taking into account obvious sociological factors such as occupation, and complications arising from evaluation of personnel efficiency, caution should be exercised in interpreting any differences found between the exposed groups. As previously mentioned, observation of sick leave by disease failed to reveal evidence of radiation-specific diseases. Moreover, there was no difference in the distribution of types of diseases between the exposed groups. Differences possibly due to exposure to the A-bomb, if such exist, cannot be attributed to radiation-specific diseases, but might be considered an indication of lowering of general resistance. However, this is only speculative. There was no difference between the proximal exposed group and the distal exposed group in this survey, although there did exist a difference between the exposed and the nonexposed. Because of the small number of the cases, no dose-specific or distancespecific analyses were made. To study the effect of exposure, it is considered necessary to perform further careful sociological as well as biological study on a larger group.

INDEX FOR ABSENTEEISM

From some viewpoints the best index for use in absenteeism studies is the distribution of work-hour loss. 3 This

この努力は不成功に終った. たとえ1日以上の病気欠勤をすべて強制的に届出るようにしてあったとしても,これらの欠勤は年次休暇として届けられる傾向があるので,かかる資料を解析するのは危険であろう. 短期間の欠勤を調査するための何等かの検査制度が必要であろう.

欠勤資料と被爆状態との関係

欠勤は明らかに社会学的要因のみならず, 生 物学的要因によっても著しく影響される. 従って 職種または勤務成績評価による事情など、明らか な社会学的要因を考慮に入れた上で, 生物学的要 因の影響が観察されたと考えられる場合でも,被 爆分類群間に現われる欠勤率の差異の解釈は慎重 でなければならない. 前述のように病気休暇の疾 病別観察では放射線特有の疾患をみつけることは できなかった. その上,疾病の種類の分布にも各 被爆分類群間に差異は認められなかった. たとえ 被爆によると思われる差異があるとしても, それ は放射線特有疾患に基づくものとは考えられず, むしろ一般抵抗力の低下を示すものではないかと 考えられる. 但しこれは単なる推測に過ぎない. 本調査においては被爆群と非被爆群との間には差 が認められたけれども, 近距離被爆群と遠距離被 爆群との間には差はなかった. 例数が少ないので 放射線量別または被爆距離別に解析は行なわなか った. 被爆の影響を研究するにはより大きな集団 について更に慎重に社会学的ならびに生物学的研 究を行なうことが必要と考えられる.

欠勤率調査の指標

欠勤率調査に用いる最良の指標は損失作業時間3の分布であると考えられる.この調査においては5日以内の病気休暇に関する資料が入手でき

index was not studied here because data could not be obtained on sick leave of five days or less. Therefore, the absenteeism rate per person year was used instead. Since absences of six days or more were considered, the period prevalence of major diseases is thought to have been brought to light.

CONCLUSIONS

In the pilot survey of absenteeism conducted for the two years 1958-59 on railway workers of the Hiroshima Railway Division for sick leave extending for six days or more, the following results were obtained:

The absenteeism rate was lower in the nonexposed group than in the proximal and distal exposed groups, but there was no difference between the proximal and the distal exposed.

Observation by occupation revealed the absenteeism rate to be high in train personnel such as locomotive engineers, and low in clerical workers.

Observation by age disclosed no difference in the absenteeism rate. In addition, some observations were made on the method of collection and analysis of absenteeism data. なかったので、この指標については検討を加えなかった。従って、その代りに欠勤率(人年)を用いた。6日以上の欠勤が考慮されたので重症な疾病の期間有病率は明らかにされたものと考えられる。

結 論

広島鉄道局の従業員を対象とし、1958-59年まで2ヵ年間にわたって実施された6日以上の病気欠勤の試験的調査において次の結果を得た.

欠勤率は近距離被爆者群および遠距離被爆者 群よりも非被爆者群が低かった. しかし近距 離被爆者群と遠距離被爆者群の間には差異は なかった.

職種別に観察すると、欠勤率は機関手のよう な車上勤務員に高く、事務員において低か った.

年齢別観察では欠勤率に差異を認めなかった. その他,欠勤資料の収集および解析の方法に ついても若干の考察を試みた.

APPENDIX I 付録 I

COMPARISON OF DATA OF THIS STUDY WITH THE RESULTS OF CLINICAL EXAMINATIONS AT ABCC

本調査の資料とABCCにおける診察結果との比較

The present study covers the two year period 1958 and 1959. Since the clinical examinations under the ABCC Adult Health Study were initiated in July 1958 at Hiroshima, some of the chronic diseases reported during the period of this study should have been detected by examinations at ABCC. Therefore, 48 subjects of this study who were also examined in the Adult Health Study were selected and the illness episodes obtained from this study and the examination results of ABCC were compared individually.

For many reasons, variance may be expected between the diagnoses assigned at ABCC and diagnoses assigned by physicians in the community during routine treatment of complaints. The ABCC examination is made for research purposes and, hence, will frequently uncover abnormalities which the patient may not present to the physician for treatment. Physicians in busy practice may be expected to assign diagnoses and institute treatment pragmatically, without the detailed, time-consuming, and expensive investigations required for very precise diagnosis. Variation between the results of these two types of examinations is, therefore, to be expected. The purpose in presenting the comparison is merely to make explicit the common, as opposed to the disparate elements in the two kinds of information.

As shown in Table 16, of the 20 episodes of chronic disease found by this study, 6 were also noted in the examination results of ABCC while 14 cases were not found. The majority represented liver disorder and neuralgia. On the other hand, conditions that were detected by examination at ABCC but were not noted in this study numbered 17. However, most of these were subclinical conditions that could be

本調査は1958年から1959年まで2ヵ年にわたって行なわれたものである. ABCCの成人健康調査における診察は1958年7月に広島で始められているので、本調査期間中に報告された慢性疾患のあるものはABCCの診察でも発見されていたはずである. 従って、ABCCの成人健康調査の対象でもある本調査の対象48名を選び、この調査から得られた疾病とABCCの診察結果とを各個に比較した.

疾病の治療が行なわれるに当っては色々な理由でABCCの診断とABCC以外の医師の診断の間には相違が起ることが考えられる。ABCCの診察は研究を目的として行なわれるので,患者が医師に訴えて治療を受けるまでに至らない異常もABCCでは発見することが多い。多忙な開業医は極めて正確な診断を期するために必要とする精密な,時間と費用のかかる検査は行なわないで,実用主義的に診断を下し治療を行なうことが多いと考えられる。従ってこれら2つの型の診察の結果に相違が現われることが考えられる。この比較を行なう目的は,これら2種の異質の資料間の共通点を明らかにすることにほかならない。

表16に示すように、本調査に現われた慢性疾患20例のうち、ABCCの診察結果にも現われたものは6、現われなかったものは14で、その大多数は肝臓障害および神経痛であった。他方ABCCの診察では認められたが本調査には見られなかったものが17例あった。しかしながら、これらの大部分は精密検査によって始めて発見し得る臨床的症

detected only by detailed examination, and which would not necessarily lead the patient to seek medical help. e.g., incomplete block; ankylostomiasis; chronic pansinusitis; hypertension, etc.

While the definition is not precise, the diseases indicated in Table 17 have been arbitrarily designated as chronic.

状の現われないものであり、患者は必ずしも医療 を求めないものであって、たとえば不完全ブロッ ク、十二指腸虫症、慢性副鼻腔炎、高血圧症等で あった.

慢性疾患の定義は明確ではないが表17に示す 疾病を一応慢性とみなした.

TABLE 16 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, NUMBER OF CHRONIC DISEASES DIAGNOSED AT ABCC ADULT HEALTH STUDY AND AT RAILWAY HOSPITAL BY SOURCE OF DIAGNOSIS

表16 鉄道病院において発見された慢性疾患とABCC成人健康調査 における医学的所見との照合の結果

| A B C C | RAILWAY HOSPITAL 鉄道病院 | NUMBER OF CHRONIC DISEASES 慢性疾患の数 | NUMBER OF PERSONS HAVING CHRONIC DISEASES 慢性疾患を有する患者の数 |
|-------------------|--------------------------|---|---|
| FOUND 疾患を認めた者 | FOUND 疾患を認めた者 | 6 | 6 |
| NOT FOUND 認めなかった者 | FOUND 疾患を認めた者 | 1 4 | 1 2 |
| FOUND 疾患を認めた者 | NOT FOUND 認めなかった者 | 17 | 1 5 |
| NONE 疾患のない者 | NONE 疾患のない者 | 0 | 20 |

TABLE 17 PILOT STUDY OF ILLNESS EPISODES, LIST OF CHRONIC DISEASES DIAGNOSED AT ABCC ADULT HEALTH STUDY AND AT RAILWAY HOSPITAL BY SOURCE OF DIAGNOSIS AND INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION

表17 鉄道病院の資料とABCC成人健康調査より得られた資料との照合結果別に分類した慢性疾患の表

| SOURCE OF DIAGNOSES AND DISEASE 診断源 | ISC NO. 番号 | SOURCE OF DIAGNOSES AND DISEASE 診断源 | ISC NO. 番号 |
|---|------------------|---|------------------|
| DIAGNOSED AT ABCC AND HIROSHIMA RAILWAY HOSPITAL ABCC および鉄道病院で診断したもの 1 ULCER OF DUODENUM 十二指腸潰瘍 | 541 | DIAGNOSED ONLY AT ABCC (Cont) ABCCのみで診断したもの(続き) 16 INCOMPLETE RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK | 433 |
| 2 ULCER OF STOMACH 胃潰瘍 | 540 | 不完全右脚ブロック | 433 |
| 3 LIVER DISORDER 肝臓障害 | 583 | 17 INCOMPLETE RIGHT BUNDLE BRANCH BLOCK | 433 |
| 4 LIVER DISORDER 肝臓障害 | 583 | 不完全右脚ブロック DIAGNOSED ONLY AT HIROSHIMA RAILWAY | |
| 5 HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 6 HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 | 444 | HOSPITAL 鉄道病院のみで診断したもの 1 HEPATITIS OR LIVER DISORDER 肝炎または肝臓障害 | 583 |
| DIAGNOSED ONLY AT ABCC ABCCのみで診断したもの 1 HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 | 444 | 2 HEPATITIS OR LIVER DISORDER 肝炎または肝臓障害 | 583 |
| 2 HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 | 444 | 3 HEPATITIS OR LIVER DISORDER 肝炎または肝臓障害 | 583 |
| 3 HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 4 HYPERTENSION 高血圧症 | 444 | 4 HEPATITIS OR LIVER DISORDER 肝炎または肝臓障害 | 583 |
| 5 PANSINUSITIS CHRONIC 慢性全洞炎 6 PANSINUSITIS CHRONIC 慢性全洞炎 | 513 513 | 5 HEPATITIS OR LIVER DISORDER 肝炎または肝臓障害 | 583 |
| 7 PROBABLE INTRAATRIAL SEPTAL DEFECT | 754 | 6 TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNG 肺結核 | 002 |
| 心房中隔欠損の疑 | 754 | 7 NEURALGIA 神経痛 | 366 |
| 8 CHRONIC CERVICITIS 慢性子宮頸管炎 | 630 | 8 NEURALGIA 神経痛 | 366 |
| 9 ANKYLOSTOMIASIS 十二指腸虫症 | 129 | 9 NEURALGIA 神経痛 | 366 |
| 10 ANKYLOSTOMIASIS 十二指腸虫症 11 ANKYLOSTOMIASIS 十二指腸虫症 | 129 | 10 HEPATITIS OR LIVER DISORDER 肝炎または肝臓障害 | 583 |
| TI ANNIEGO TOMETO TO T | 002 | 肝炎または肝臓障害 II MYOCARDIAL DEGENERATION 心筋変性 | 422 |
| 12 TUBERCULOSIS OF LUNG 肺結核 13 ALBATIO RETINAE 網膜白色化 | 386 | 12 ULCER OF STOMACH 胃潰瘍 | 540 |
| . n= n= bb Ab | 583 | 13 CHRONIC CONJUNCTIVITIS 慢性結膜炎 | 370 |
| 14 ABNORMAL LIVER FUNCTION 肝臓機能の美常 15 INCOMPLETE ARTERIOVENTRICULAR BLOCK 不完全房室間ブロック | 433 | 14 BLEPHARITIS 眼瞼炎 | 371 |

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