# ADULT CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE IN LEUKEMIA AND MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA

Report of Two Cases with Concomitant Pneumocystis Infection

成人白血病および悪性リンパ腫における巨大細胞性封入体症 PNEUMOCYSTIS 感染を合併した2症例の報告

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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

原爆傷害調查委員会 広島一長崎

厚生省国立予防衛生研究所 と共同運営される 米国学士院一学術会議の在日議密研究機関 (米国際子力を首会研究費に依る)

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### INTRODUCTION

Cytomegalic inclusion disease (salivary gland virus disease) is well known in infants and may be responsible for 1 to 2 per cent of all infant deaths. 1 The disease is rare in adults and may occur in a localized or generalized form. The adult disease is most often seen as a complication of some other disease or its treatment. A significant number of recognized cases have been associated with leukemia and lymphoma. Other diseases reported to predispose to adult cytomegalic inclusion disease are primary refractory anemia, 2 paraplegia, 3 hypertensive nephrosclerosis, 4 Wegener's granulomatosis, 5 and thrombotic purpura. 5

In definite contrast to the frequent finding of salivary gland lesions in infants, involvement of adult salivary gland duct epithelium with cytomegalic inclusion bodies has been reported only once - in surgically removed parotid gland tissue found adjacent to a tumor. 6 In several of the adult cases, cytomegalic disease of the lung was coexistant with a pneumocystis carinii infection. 5,7,8

### It is the purpose of this paper:

To report two adult cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease associated with pneumocystis carinii infection of the lung and complicating subacute granulocytic leukemia and subacute lymphocytic leukemia; it is believed these are the first autopsy cases of adult cytomegalic inclusion disease in

# 緒言

巨大細胞性封入体症(唾液腺ビールス性疾患)は小児については既によく知られており、全小児死亡」の1ないし2%を占めると思われる。この疾患は成人においてはまれであって、局所性または全身性に発現するが他の疾患またはその治療に当って併発症として現われる場合が最も多い。確認された症例の相当数が白血病およびリンパ腫を伴なっている。成人において巨大細胞性封入体症が現われ易いと報告されている疾患には、このほか原発性抗療性貧血、2両肢麻痺、3高血圧性腎硬化症、4wegener肉芽腫症5および血栓性紫斑病5がある。

小児においては唾液腺における感染がしばしば見られるのに反して、成人では唾液管上皮に巨大細胞性封入体がみられた例がわずか1回報告されているに過ぎない。すなわち外科的に摘出された耳下腺組織において腫瘍に隣接して発見されたものがこれである。6 若干の成人例において、肺の巨大細胞性封入体症が pneumocystis carinii 感染5.7.8 と合併して認められた。

本論文の目的とするところは次の諸項である.

肺の pneumocystis carinii 感染を伴なった 亜急性骨髄性白血病および慢性リンパ球性白 血病に併発した巨大細胞性封入体症の成人 2 which typical cytomegalic inclusion bodies are demonstrated in the parenchymal cells of the salivary glands.

To summarize briefly the previously reported cases of adult cytomegalic disease complicating leukemia and malignant lymphoma.

To discuss the relationship between cytomegalic inclusion disease and pneumocystis carinii in cases of leukemia and lymphoma.

The two cases were autopsied at the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission in Nagasaki Japan, and are probably the second and third adult cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease to be reported in Japan. Typical intranuclear inclusion bodies were found in the submaxillary gland parenchymal cells as well as in other organs.

### CASE PRESENTATIONS

#### CASE NUMBER 1

Japanese male 35 years old

CHIEF COMPLAINT. Generalized arthralgia.

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS. On March 18, 1960, the patient developed a chill, low-grade fever, muscular aches in the shoulder and femoral areas. The symptoms were alleviated by treatment given for a 'cold'. However, on the morning of May 2, 1960, he was admitted to the Atomic Bomb Hospital in Nagasaki, Japan, with similar complaints.

PAST HISTORY. Patient was exposed to the atomic bomb in 1945, fifteen years prior to the present illness. At the time of the explosion, he was located 1472 meters from the hypocenter in a building of heavy construction. Consequently no adequate estimate of possible radiation dose can be made. He had no symptoms of an acute radiation syndrome.

例について報告すること.これは定型的巨大 細胞性封入体が唾液腺の実質細胞に証明され た最初の成人巨大細胞性封入体症剖検例であ ると考えられる.

白血病および悪性リンパ腫に併発した巨大細胞性封入体症に関するこれまでの報告例を要約すること。

白血病およびリンパ腫症例における巨大細胞 性封入体症と pneumocystis carinii との関 係を考察すること.

上記2つの症例は長崎ABCCにおいて剖検が 行なわれたものであって、恐らく日本において報 告された第2および第3の巨大細胞性封入体症成 人例である。定型的核内封入体が顎下腺実質細胞 のみならず他の器官においても認められた。

# 症例報告

## 症例1

35才の日本人男子

主訴. 全身性関節痛.

現症歴. 1960年3月18日,悪感,微熱,および肩,大腿部における筋肉痛が発生した.これらの症状は"風邪"として治療を受けて軽快した.しかしながら1960年5月2日の朝,同様の症状を訴え長崎原爆病院へ入院した.

既往歴. 患者は現症発病の15年前,1945年に被爆した. 当時爆心地から1472m の距離において,頑丈な建物の中にいた. 従ってその際受けたと思われる放射線量を正確に推定することは不可能である. 急性放射能症状は現われなかった.

FAMILY HISTORY. Noncontributory.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ON ADMISSION. The patient was a 35 year old male of average constitution and moderately well-nourished. Respiration and pulse were not remarkable. Blood pressure was 132/78 mm Hg. Pupils were equal; the light reflex was somewhat sluggish. Examination of the eyes revealed a small hemorrhagic patch in the right fundus. Oral and nasal mucosae were not remarkable. The palatine tonsils were not enlarged. One of the cervical lymph nodes was enlarged to about two centimeters. Tenderness was marked over the sternum. The chest was not otherwise remarkable. The abdomen was flat, but not tense. The liver was soft, nontender and palpable three finger-breadths below the costal arch in the right mammary line. The kidneys were not palpable. There was no edema. Tenderness was marked over the tibia. Pathological reflexes were absent. hemorrhagic areas were present in skin or mucous membranes.

LABORATORY FINDINGS ON ADMISSION. Hemoglobin was 9.9 gm per cent, erythrocyte sedimentation rate 52 mm per hr (Westergren), WBC 87,150 per cu mm with 8 per cent myeloblasts, 6 per cent promyelocytes, 7 per cent myelocytes, 9 per cent metamyelocytes, 35 per cent band forms, 26 per cent segmented polymorphonuclear leukocytes, 7.5 per cent lymphocytes, and 1.5 per cent monocytes. Platelet count was 363,000 per cu mm; reticulocyte count was 1.4 per cent. Bleeding and coagulation times were within normal limits.

Urine was normal with a specific gravity of 1.030.

Stool examination was negative for occult blood, ova, and parasites.

Nonprotein nitrogen was 42.6 mgm per cent. Liver function tests: total protein, thymol turbidity, BSP, bilirubin, alkaline phosphatase, cholesterol and cholesterol esters were all within normal limits. Serum electrolytes: sodium was 137.5 mEq

家族歴. 特記すべきものはない.

入院時身体検査. 患者は35才の男子で体格普通, 栄養中等度. 呼吸および脈搏に著変を認めない. 血圧132/78mmHg. 瞳孔等大,対光反射やや緩慢. 検眼により右眼底に1つの小出血斑を認める. 口腔および鼻腔粘膜に著変を認めない. 口蓋扁桃腺の肥大を認めない. 頸部リンパ節の1つは径約2cmに肥大. 胸骨部に著明の圧痛を認める. 胸部にその他著変を認めない. 腹部は平坦,緊張を認めない. 肝臓は軟かく,非圧痛性で,右乳腺上肋弓下3横指径に触れる. 腎臓は触れない. 浮腫を認めない. 脛骨部に著明な圧痛を認める. 病的反射は認めない. 皮膚ないし粘膜に出血を認めない.

入院時臨床検査所見. 血色素量 9.9 g %, 血 沈速度 52mm/時 (Westergren 法), 白血球数 87,150/mm³, 骨髄芽球 8 %, 前骨髄球 6 %, 骨髄 球 7 %, 後骨髄球 9 %, 桿状核球35%, 分葉核球 26%, リンパ球 7.5%, 単球 1.5%. 血小板数 363,000/mm³, 網状赤血球数 1.4%. 出血時間お よび凝血時間正常.

検尿: 正常, 比重 1.030.

検便:潜血反応なく,寄生虫卵,寄生虫を認 めない.

残余窒素:  $42.6 \, \text{mg} \%$ . 肝臓機能検査: 総蛋白量,チモール混濁,ブロームサルフアフタレイン,ビリルビン,アルカリ性フオスフアターゼ,コレステロールおよびコレステロールエステル値はすべて正常. 血清電解質:ナトリウム $137.5 \, \text{mEq} / \ell$ ,クロール  $91.2 \, \text{mEq} / \ell$ ,カリウム $4.4 \, \text{mEq} / \ell$ .

per liter, chloride 91.2 mEq per liter, and potassium 4.4 mEq per liter.

Urinary 17-ketosteroid excretion was 7.15 mgm per 24 hours.

Electrocardiogram was reported to be within the limits of normal.

Sternal bone marrow aspiration (May 9, 1960): Granulocytes showed a marked shift to the left with a marked increase in myeloblasts and promyelocytes. A striking increase in mature and immature eosinophils and basophils was seen. A diagnosis of chronic granulocytic leukemia was made.

HOSPITAL COURSE. After hospitalization on May 2, 1960, the patient developed severe generalized arthralgia and slight fever of 37.5 C. Therapy consisted of oral prednisone 20 mgm per day, busulfan 4 to 6 mgm per day and intermittent blood transfusions. After administration of approximately 370 mgm of busulfan, the WBC decreased from 87,150 to 4700 per cu mm on July 14, 1960. Prednisone and busulfan caused subjective improvement. In early October, the condition became worse with fever as high as 39 C. On October 25, 1960 the WBC was 3300 per cu mm with 52 per cent myeloblasts, 1.0 per cent myelocytes, 7.0 per cent bands, 32.0 per cent segmented polymorphonuclear leukocytes, and 3 per cent lymphocytes. Platelet count of 3600 per cu mm and reticulocyte count of 2.0 per cent were present. The patient passed a large amount of blood per rectum on October 25th. Despite transfusions with fresh blood he died on November 2, 1960. During his period of hospitalization, he was transfused with a total of 4.6 liters of blood.

Autopsy was performed three hours after death.

GROSS AUTOPSY. The body was markedly emaciated. Ecchymotic patches were noted on the flexor surface of the right arm.

尿: 17ケトステロイド排泄量7.15mg/24時間.

心電図検査:正常.

胸骨骨髄穿刺(1960年5月9日): 顆粒球は著しい核左方移動を示し、骨髄芽球および前骨髄球の著しい増加を認める。成熟および未熟好酸球および好塩基球の著しい増加を認める。慢性骨髄性白血病の診断が下された。

1960年5月2日入院後,患者は強度 入院経過. の全身性関節痛および37.5°C の軽度の発熱を生じ た. 治療としては、プレドニゾン1日20mg, マイ レラン1日4-6mgの径口投与および間歇的輸血 を行なった。マイレラン約 370mg投与後、白血球 数は1960年7月14日には87,150から 4,700に減少 した. プレドニゾンとマイレランによって自覚症 状は軽快した. 10月始め, 39°C におよぶ発熱とと もに容態は悪化した、1960年10月25日には白血球 数は3,300/mm<sup>3</sup>で,骨髄芽球52%,骨髄球1.0%, 桿状核球 7.0%, 分葉核球32.0% およびリンパ球 3%となった. 血小板数は3600/mm3, 網状赤血 球は 2.0%であった. 1960年10月25日に多量の下 血があった. 新鮮な血液の輸血にもかかわらず, 患者は1960年11月2日に死亡、入院期間中、総計 4.6ℓ の輸血を行なった.

剖検は死後3時間を経て実施した.

**肉眼的剖検所見**. 死体は著しく羸痩. 右腕の屈側面に溢血斑を認める.

Respiratory System. The left lung weighed 780 gm, the right lung 580 gm. The lungs were similar in appearance, enlarged, firm, pale grey, and showed decreased crepitation and elasticity. Upon cut section, there were raised greyish-yellow patches of consolidation throughout the entire surface. No thrombi or emboli were noted in the pulmonary vessels. The apex of the left lung contained a 2 mm calcific nodule.

Cardiovascular System. The heart weighed 260 gm. The myocardium of the left ventricle was 1.4 cm in thickness. The valves and endocardium were unremarkable. The aorta showed no evidence of arteriosclerosis.

Gastrointestinal System. The submaxillary glands appeared normal. The stomach showed petechial hemorrhages in the serosa. Liver, pancreas, and biliary tree were not remarkable.

The ileum and large intestine were filled with blood clots and tarry feces. Several scattered ulcerations in the ileum varied in size from 1 to 2.5 cm in diameter. Many were elliptical with the long axis often in the transverse direction. The edges were raised and the ulcerations extended into the submucosa. A large amount of blood filled the lower portion of the small bowel and the entire large bowel.

Lymphoid and Hematopoietic System. The bone marrow of the vertebra, sternum, and femur was conspicuously pale and soft.

The lymph nodes of various regions including the mesenteric, mediastinal, cervical, and axillary areas were enlarged. The nodes ranged from 1 to 2.5 cm in greatest diameter. They were well encapsulated, pinkish-grey, and unmatted.

The spleen weighed 300 gm. It was firm and upon cut section, the parenchyma was dark-red with prominent whitish areas.

Genitourinary System. The left kidney weighed 150 gm, the right 180 gm. Both

呼吸器系. 左肺 780g, 右肺 580g. 両肺は外観等しく, 肥大して硬く, 淡灰色で, 捻髮音および弾性減少を認める. 割面全表にわたって灰黄色の硬変斑点の隆起を認める. 肺血管には血栓または塞栓を認めない. 左肺尖には 2 mmの石灰化結節を認める.

心臓血管系. 心臓の重さ 260g. 左心室の心筋 は厚さ 1.4cm. 僧帽弁および心内膜には著変を認 めない. 大動脈に動脈硬化性の変化を認めない.

胃腸系. 顎下腺は正常と思われる. 胃漿膜に点状出血を認める. 肝臓, 膵臓, および胆管系には著変を認めない.

回腸および大腸には凝血およびタール状便充満. 回腸には径1-2.5cmの散在性潰瘍若干を認める. 多くは楕円形であって長軸は横になっているものが多い. 辺縁は隆起して, 潰瘍は粘膜下に及んでいる. 多量の血液が小腸下部および大腸全体に充満している.

リンパ系および造血系. 椎骨,胸骨および大腿骨の骨髄は著しく蒼白で軟かい.

腸間膜, 従隔洞, 頸部, 腋窩部など, 随所に 長径1-2.5cmのリンパ節肥大を認める. これら はよく被嚢せられ, 淡赤灰色で融合していない.

膵臓は 300g. 硬く, 割面では, 実質部は暗 赤色で, 白味を帯びた部位の隆起を認める.

**泌尿生殖器系**. 左腎は 150g , 右腎は 180g. 両腎,睾丸および外生殖器には肉眼的異常を認めない. kidneys, testes, and external genitalia showed no gross abnormality.

Endocrine System. Adrenal glands were small, the left weighing 3.0 gms and the right 2.5 to 3.0 gms. Both had a very thin cortex; no hemorrhagic areas were seen.

Thyroid gland weighed about 30 gms and the lobes were symmetrical.

The pituitary gland weighed about 500 mgms and was grossly normal.

Nervous System. The brain weighed 1340 gms and showed no gross abnormality.

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Lungs. There was marked interstitial infiltration of lymphocytes, plasma cells, and leukemic cells. The alveolar septa were thickened by fibrous tissue. Numerous large irregularly shaped giant cells appeared in the alveolar spaces along with scattered hyaline membranes. In a few of the giant cells, eosinophilic or amphophilic cytoplasmic inclusion bodies were present. Many large basophilic intranuclear inclusions were also seen. intranuclear inclusion bodies were positive to the Feulgen stain. The intracytoplasmic inclusion bodies were stained blue with the Giemsa stain. A few areas of the lung showed a loose foamy eosinophilic exudate. Sections were stained with Grocott's modification of Gomori's methenamine silver stain<sup>9</sup> and the Gridley fungus stain. 10 In focal areas, these stains revealed small (5 to 8 micron) cysts in the alveolar spaces. Small (1 micron) parasites were seen with the Feulgen stain.

Heart. The sections were not remarkable.

Submaxillary Gland. There was focal infiltration by leukemic and inflammatory cells. There were scattered large parenchymal cells with typical intranuclear inclusion bodies similar to those in the lung sections. The duct epithelium was predominantly involved. A few intracyto-

内分泌系. 副腎は小さく,左は 3.0g,右は 2.5-3.0g. 共に皮質は極めて薄く,出血を認めない.

甲状腺は重さ約30g, 両葉は左右同大.

脳下垂体は約 500mg, 肉眼的に異常を認めない.

神経系. 脳の重さ1340g, 肉眼的に異常を認めない.

# 顕微鏡検査

肺. リンパ球、形質細胞および白血球の著しい間質性の浸潤を認める. 肺胞中隔は線維組織によって肥厚している. 散在性硝子膜と共に肺胞腔に多数の大きな不規則形巨大細胞を認める. この巨大細胞の小数のものには好酸性または酸、塩基両染性の細胞原形質内封入体を認める. 大好塩基性核内封入体もまた多数認められた. この核内封入体はFeulgen染色によって染まり、細胞原形質内封入体はGiemsa染色で青染し、肺の一部に泡沫状の好酸性滲出液を認めた. 切片は Gomori メテナミン銀染色 Grocott 変法 および Gridley 糸状菌染色法 で染色した. 病巣部では、これら染色法によって肺胞腔に小嚢胞(5-8μ)を認めた. Feulgen染色では小寄生虫(1μ)が認められた.

心臓. 切片に著変を認めない.

**顎下腺**. 白血病性および炎症性細胞による巣状の浸潤を認める. 肺の切片標本におけると同様の 定型的核内封入体を有する大きな実質細胞が散在 plasmic inclusion bodies were also seen. The staining reactions were similar to those of the inclusion bodies in the lung sections.

Bone Marrow. The marrow of the sternum, vertebra, and femur showed for the most part a marked increase in cellularity with many young granulocytes. A few megakaryocytes were present. Erythroid elements were markedly decreased, and fat replaced by numerous young blast-like cells. A few small areas of hypocellularity displayed an increase in fibrous tissue.

Spleen. Sections showed marked disruptions of the architecture and infiltration by many leukemic granulocytes. A few megakaryocytes were noted in the sinuses.

Lymph Nodes. In specimens from various regions there was leukemic infiltration with disruption of the follicular architecture. Occasional megakaryocytes were noted in several of the sinuses.

Ileum. Subacute ulceration of the mucosa was noted associated with infiltration of leukemic and polymorphonuclear inflammatory cells. Several large cytomegalic inclusion cells were seen in the surface epithelium as well as within the fibro-muscular stroma at the base of an ulcer. Large cytomegalic cells were also noted within vascular channels. Iron hematoxylin stains were negative for amoeba. Acid-fast stains were negative for acid-fast bacilli.

Liver. Focal collections of polymorphonuclear leucocytes and other young granulocytic cells occurred in the portal areas. The central veins were congested.

Pancreas. No cytomegalic inclusion cells were noted. The islet cells appeared normal.

Kidneys. Sections were unremarkable.

Thyroid Gland. Section revealed follicles of varying size lined by low cuboidal epithelium and were not remarkable.

している。管腔上皮は特に顕著に侵されている。 少数の細胞原形質内封入体も認める。染色反応は 肺切片における封入体の場合と同様であった。

骨髄. 胸骨,脊椎骨,および大腿骨の骨髄は,その大部分に幼若顆粒球が増加し著しく細胞性となっている.少数の巨核球を認める.赤血球系細胞は著しく減少し,脂肪は無数の幼若芽球様細胞によって置換されている.一部に低形成性の箇所があり線維組織の増加を認める.

**脾臓**. 著明な正常構造の破壊および白血病性顆粒球多数による浸潤を認める. 脾洞に少数の巨核球を認める.

リンパ節. 各部から採取した標本において,沪 胞構造の破壊を伴なう白血病性浸潤を認める. 若 干の洞に時に巨核球を認める.

回腸. 白血病性および多形核炎症性細胞の浸潤を伴なう粘膜の亜急性潰瘍を認める. 表面上皮のみならず, 潰瘍基底部における線維ないし筋肉基底層内にも巨大細胞性封入体を有する巨大細胞若干を認めた. 鉄ヘマトキシリン染色の結果アミーバを認めず, 抗酸性染色では抗酸性桿菌を認めなかった.

肝臓. 肝門部に多形核白血球およびその他の幼若顆粒球の巣状浸潤を認めた. 中心静脈は欝血性である.

膵臓. 巨大細胞性封入体を有する細胞を認めない. 島細胞は一見して正常.

腎臓. 切片に著変を認めない.

甲状腺. 切片では低い立方上皮でその内面を蔽 う大小様々の沪胞を認めるほか、著変を認めない. Adrenal Glands. The cortex showed marked lipoid depletion. Focal areas of necrosis in the mid- and inner zones of the cortex near the medulla contained scattered giant inclusion cells. A few polymorphonuclear and mononuclear inflammatory cells were seen.

Pituitary. Section was not remarkable.

Brain. There were no microscopic abnormalities.

#### PRINCIPAL ANATOMIC DIAGNOSES

Chronic granulocytic leukemia with terminal blast crisis, with involvement of:

lymph nodes, generally spleen bone marrow, generally ileum, with ulcerations and massive hemorrhage

Cytomegalic inclusion disease with involvement of:

submaxillary gland lung ileum adrenal gland

Pneumocystis carinii infection of lungs

Diffuse interstitial pneumonia

The immediate cause of death was considered to be massive hemorrhage in the gastrointestinal tract secondary to ulcerations of the ileum.

### CASE NUMBER 2

Japanese male 51 years old

CHIEF COMPLAINT. Dyspnea and generalized malaise

HISTORY OF PRESENT ILLNESS. In October 1960, the patient began to have generalized

**副腎**. 皮質は著しい脂肪減少を示す. 皮質の中間層および内層における髄質に近い部分の巣状壊死部には散在した封入体を有する巨大細胞が認められる. 少数の多形核および単核炎症性細胞も認められる.

脳下垂体. 切片では著変を認めない.

脳. 顕微鏡的異常を認めない.

# 主なる解剖学的診断

末期的芽球発症を伴なう慢性骨髄性白血病を次の 臓器に認める.

全身リンパ腺 脾臓 全身骨髄 潰瘍および大量出血の認められる回腸 肝臓

次の各臓器において巨大細胞性封入体症を認める.

顎下腺

肺

回腸

副腎

肺の pneumocystis carinii 感染

瀰慢性間質性肺炎

死亡の直接原因は回腸の潰瘍に続発した胃腸 管の大量出血であると考えられる.

#### 症例2

51才の日本人男子

主訴. 呼吸困難および全身倦怠

現症歴. 1960年10月から全身倦怠および盗汗を

malaise and night sweats. In spite of these complaints, he was able to work. In November and December, he had recurrent episodes of dyspnea, cough, and expectoration. Beginning December 20, 1960, he was confined to bed with continous dyspnea. On January 4, 1961, on the basis of a chest x-ray and clinical findings, diagnoses of tuberculosis, bronchopneumonia, and bronchial asthma were made. On January 8. 1961, he developed pain in the left chest and a slight fever of 37-38 C. Four days later, he became severely dyspneic and was admitted to a sanatorium. Examination revealed enlargement of the liver and spleen and an admission WBC of 141,200 per cu mm. He was transferred to the Atomic Bomb Hospital in Nagasaki City on January 16, 1961, with the diagnosis of leukemia.

PAST HISTORY. In 1945 patient was exposed to the atomic bomb at a distance of 3577 meters from the hypocenter. Estimated air dose of radiation at this distance is less than one rad. He had no symptoms of an acute radiation syndrome.

He was found to have pulmonary tuberculosis in 1942. The details of the treatment and course of the pulmonary lesion are unavailable.

FAMILY HISTORY. The father died of tetanus at age 50, and the mother of a cerebral hemorrhage at age 58.

PHYSICAL EXAMINATION ON ADMISSION. patient was a 51 year old Japanese male of medium stature, thin, and poorly nourished. He was markedly dyspneic. Pulse was 80 per min., faint, and regular. Blood pressure was 110/60 mm Hg. His face was grey-white. The skin was somewhat dry and cyanotic. The palpebral conjunctivae were pale, the bulbar conjunctivae not icteric. pupils were round and moderately dilated. The light reflex was sluggish. There was no gingival bleeding or epistaxis. tongue was dry and uncoated. The oral mucosa showed no petechiae. The tonsils were not enlarged. The thyroid was not 訴え始めた.これらの愁訴があったにもかかわらず働いていた.11月から12月にかけ、呼吸困難、咳嗽および喀痰が反復的に現われた.1960年12月20日以来、患者は持続性呼吸困難のため臥床するに至った.1961年1月4日胸部レントゲン検査および臨床所見にもとづいて、結核、気管支肺炎および気管支性喘息の診断が下された.1961年1月8日,左胸部疼痛および37−38℃の軽度発熱があった。4日後、呼吸困難激しく療養所に入所した.診察の結果、肝臓および脾臓の肥大を認めた.入所時白血球数141,200/mm³.患者は白血病の診断のもとに、1961年1月16日長崎市原爆病院へ移された.

既往歴. 1945年に患者は爆心地から3577m の距離において原爆に被爆. この距離における放射線の推定空中線量は1 rad 以下である. 患者には急性放射能症状は現われなかった.

1942年に患者は肺結核と診断された. 肺疾患 の治療および経過の詳細は不明.

家族歴. 父は50才で破傷風で死亡. 母は58才で 脳出血で死亡.

入院時理学的所見. 患者は51才,体格中位,瘦 せた,栄養不良の日本人男子.呼吸困難著明.脈 搏80/分,微弱で規則的.血圧 110/60mmHg.顔 面灰白色.皮膚はやや乾燥し,チアノーゼ様,眼 瞼結膜は蒼白,眼球結膜は黄疸を認めない.瞳孔 正円,中等度に拡大.対光反射は緩慢.歯齦出血 ないし鼻血を認めない.舌は乾燥し,舌苔を認めない.口腔粘膜に出血斑を認めない.扁桃腺は肥 大を認めない.甲状腺に腫脹を認めない.右腋窩 リンパ腺は径約1cm.胸廓形状正常.心音は明瞭 swollen. Lymph nodes in the right axilla were about 1 cm in diameter. The thorax was of normal configuration. Cardiac tones were distinct; the second heart sound not accentuated. The right diaphragm was at the level of the 6th rib. Percussion sounds were generally dull over the left lung, and rales were audible. The abdomen was flat. The liver was palpable 3 finger-breadths below the right costal margin and the spleen  $2\frac{1}{2}$  finger-breadths below the left costal margin. Tendon reflexes were hypoactive. Pathological reflexes were absent.

LABORATORY FINDINGS ON ADMISSION. Hemoglobin was 14.7gm per cent, erythrocyte sedimentation rate 2 mm per hr (Westergren) WBC 87,900 per cu mm with 35.5 per cent atypical lymphocytes, 40.0 per cent mature lymphocytes, 2.5 per cent band forms, and 22 per cent segmented polymorphonuclear leukocytes. Many disintegrated cells were present.

Urine specific gravity was 1.024, albumin positive by sulfosalicylic acid test, sugar negative, microscopic examination of the sediment was unremarkable.

Stool examination was negative for occult blood, ova, and parasites.

Sputum was negative for tubercle bacilli by smear and culture.

Fasting blood sugar was 93 mgm per cent, nonprotein nitrogen 61 mgm per cent, total protein 5.44 gm per cent, albumin 2.34 gm per cent, A/G ratio 0.74, total cholesterol 151 mgm per cent, cholesterol esters 60.0 per cent, BSP retention 2.2 per cent at 45 minutes, total bilirubin 0.45 mgm per cent, and alkaline phosphatase 6.1 Bodansky units.

Urinary 17-ketosteroid excretion was 16 mgm per 24 hours.

Chest x-ray was interpreted as showing bronchopneumonia of the left lung.

で,第二心音の亢進を認めない.右横隔膜は第6 肋骨の高さに位する.左肺全般にわたって打診音 は鈍い.ラ音を聴取.腹部平坦.肝臓,右肋弓下 3横指径に触れる.脾臓,左肋弓下2→横指径に 触れる.腱反射は減弱.病的反射を欠如する.

入院時臨床検査所見. 血色素量14.7g %, 血 沈速度 2 mm/時 (Westergren 法), 白血球数 87,900/mm³ で非定型性リンパ球35.5%, 成熟リンパ球40.0%, 桿状核球 2.5%, 分葉核球22%. 多数の崩壊細胞を認める.

検尿. 比重 1.024, スルフォサリチル酸検査でアルブミンを認め、糖を認めない. 沈渣の顕微鏡検査の結果著変を認めない.

検便. 潜血反応なく, 寄生虫卵, 寄生虫を認 めない.

喀痰検査、塗抹および培養検査において結核 ・菌を認めない。

空腹時血糖 93mg %, 残余窒素 61mg %, 総蛋白量 5.44g %, アルブミン 2.34g %, アルブミン/グロブリン比0.74, 総コレステロール151 mg %, コレステロール, エステル60.0%, BSP保有力45分で 2.2%, 総ビリルビン0.45mg %, アルカリ性フオスフアターゼ 6.1ボダンスキー単位.

尿17-ケトステロイド排泄 16mg/24時間.

胸部レントゲン検査は左肺の気管支肺炎を示すものと解せられる.

Electrocardiogram showed hypertrophy of the left ventricle, sinus tachycardia, and generally flat T-waves.

Sternal bone marrow aspiration (January 16, 1961) showed marked infiltration of the marrow with lymphoblasts, prolymphocytes, and lymphocytes. The lymphocytes comprised over 70 per cent of the cellular elements.

HOSPITAL COURSE. The clinical diagnosis was chronic lymphocytic leukemia complicated by severe bronchopneumonia. He was given digitalis because of signs of myocardial failure. Other medications given were achromycin 2 gm per day, prednisone 30 mgm per day, thio-tepa 10 mgm per day, streptomycin 1 gm twice a week, and drip infusions of amino acid preparations for hypoproteinemia. After the administration of 290 mgm of thio-tepa and 700 mgm of prednisone, the white blood count decreased to 12,000, spleen diminished in size and the general condition of the patient improved. Chest x-ray taken on February 8th showed marked improvement of the pneumonia. Thio-tepa was discontinued and prednisone was gradually decreased in dosage. He developed occasional tachycardia and a slight fever. He had a gradual downhill course and expired on April 2, 1961. Autopsy was performed approximately three and one half hours after death.

GROSS AUTOPSY. The body was thin and cachectic.

Respiratory System. The left lung weighed 480 gm. The pleural surface was covered with fibrous adhesions. The bronchial tree contained bloody edematous fluid. The lung was firm with decreased crepitation and elasticity. On sectioning, there were numerous greyish patches of consolidation. Many of the smaller vessels in the lower lobe were filled with adherent thrombi.

The right lung weighed 520 gm. It was similar to the left except for foci of small caseating granulomatous lesions scattered throughout the lung. A 2 cm

心電図検査は左心室の肥大, 洞性頻脈を示し, T波一般に平低.

胸骨骨髄穿刺(1961年1月16日)はリンパ芽球,前リンパ球およびリンパ球による骨髄の著しい浸潤を認める。リンパ球は有核細胞の70%以上を占める。

臨床診断は強度の気管支肺炎に併発 入院経過. した慢性リンパ球性白血病とされた. 心筋障碍の 徴候のためヂギタリス投与を受けた. その他アク ロマイシン1日2g, プレドニソン1日30mg, チ オーテパ1日10mg, ストレプトマイシン1g 宛1 週2回の投与, ならびに血中蛋白質減少に対して アミノ酸剤の点滴注入を受けた.チオーテパ290 mg およびプレドニソン 700mg投与後, 白血球数は 12,000に減少、脾臓の肥大も縮少し、患者の全身 状態は良好になった. 2月8日に実施した胸部レ ントゲン検査の結果, 肺炎は著しく軽快していた. チオーテパは使用を中止し、プレドニソン投与量 も次第に減らした. その後患者には時に頻脈が現 われ,軽度の発熱があり容態は次第に悪化して, 1961年4月2日死亡, 剖検は死後約3時間半を経 て実施した.

肉眼的剖検所見. 死体は痩せて悪液質性.

呼吸器系. 左肺重さ 480g.胸膜面は線維性癒着を示す. 気管支には血性浮腫性液体を含有している. 肺臓は硬く,捻髪音および弾性減少. 切片では無数の灰色の硬変斑点を認める. 下葉における小血管の多くは癒着性血栓で充されている.

右肺は 520g. 全域にわたって小乾酪性肉芽腫様病巣が散在している以外は,左肺と同様.右

caseous lesion with central cavitation was present in the apex of the right lung.

Cardiovascular System. The heart weighed 480 gm. All chambers of the heart were enlarged and dilated. The wall of the left ventricle measured 1.3 cm in thickness near the base of the papillary muscles. No mural thrombosis was seen. The aorta showed focal atheromata. Some adherent thrombi were present on the lining of the abdominal aorta. No thrombi were found in the pelvic or femoral veins.

Gastrointestinal System. The submaxillary glands were not enlarged and appeared normal upon gross examination.

The esophagus, stomach, and pancreas were unremarkable.

The liver weighed 1360 gm. The shape was normal. On sectioning, small, poorly circumscribed regions of yellowish brown discoloration were seen. In the center of the right lobe was a 1 x 1 x 1 cm hemorrhagic, soft, vascular lesion. The biliary system was normal.

In the midportion of the ileum, there was a spongy, 1 cm submusocal nodule. The lymphoid follicles were unusually prominent in the ileum and colon. The large intestine was not remarkable.

Lymphoid and Hematopoietic System. The lymph nodes in the mediastinum and retroperitoneum were enlarged and dull grey with a homogeneous appearance upon sectioning. The mesenteric and cervical nodes were not prominently enlarged.

The bone marrow in the vertebral, sternal and femoral areas was soft, dark red with less fat than normal.

Genitourinary System. Each kidney weighed approximately 95 gm. The kidneys, testes, and external genital organs were not otherwise remarkable.

肺尖部には中心空洞を有する2cmの乾酪性病変を 認める.

心臓血管系. 心臓は 480g. 心臓の各室は肥大, 拡張している. 左心室の壁は, 乳嘴筋の基底部近 くにおいて厚さ 1.3cm. 壁性血栓は認めない. 大 動脈には局所アテローム形成を認める. 腹部大動 脈の血管内膜には若干の癒着性血栓を認める. 骨 盤部ないし大腿部静脈には血栓を認めない.

胃腸系. 類下腺に肥大を認めず,肉眼的に正常 と思われる.

食道, 胃および膵臓に著変を認めない.

肝臓は1360g. 形状正常. 割面に小さな境界不明瞭の黄褐色の変色部を認める. 中葉の中心に 1×1×1 cmの出血性の軟かな血管病変を認める. 胆嚢系は正常.

回腸の中心部には、海綿状1 cmの粘膜下小結節を認める。回腸および結腸のリンパ 行胞は異常に隆起している。大腸には著変を認めない。

リンパ系および造血臓器. 縦隔洞および後腹膜腔におけるリンパ節は肥大し、その割面は鈍い灰色を示し外見は均質. 腸間膜および頸部リンパ節には著明な肥大を認めない.

椎骨,胸骨および大腿骨における骨髄は軟かく,濃赤色で,脂肪は正常より少ない.

泌尿生殖器系. 左右の腎臓は重さそれぞれ約95g. その他腎臓,睾丸および外部生殖器に著変を認めない.

Endocrine System. The adrenal glands were of normal size and together weighed about 21 gm. No gross abnormality was seen.

The thyroid gland weighed 14.0 gm. No nodules were noted.

Nervous System. The brain weighed 1280 gm. The cerebral vessels showed a moderate amount of atherosclerosis with focal plaque formation. There was marked congestion of the cerebral vessels. The convolutions were edematous. The frontal portion of the brain showed slight atrophy. No other gross abnormality was seen.

#### MICROSCOPIC EXAMINATION

Lungs. Several sections showed organized premortem thrombi with some adherence to the vascular wall. No definite areas of infarction were seen. Interstitial fibrosis with infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma cells were present. Within the alveolar spaces many finely reticulated eosinophilic masses were noted. masses stained intensely with the periodic acid Schiff stain. Numerous pneumocystis carinii spores were seen on sections stained with Grocott's modification of Gomori's methenamine silver stain and Gridley fungus stain. 10 There were scattered hyaline membranes and large irregular giant cells with intranuclear bodies typical of cytomegalic inclusion disease. One section from the right lung showed a caseating granuloma which demonstrated numerous acid-fast bacilli on acid-fast stain.

Heart. Large nuclei suggested myocardial fiber hypertrophy. The walls of small vessels were thickened. The vessels were packed with leukemic lymphocytic cells.

Aorta. There was severe thickening with atherosclerosis with focal calcification.

Spleen. Obliteration of the follicular architecture and infiltration with many leukemic cells were noted.

内分泌系. 副腎の大きさ正常. 重さ左右併せて 21g. 肉眼的異常は認めない.

甲状腺の重さ14.0g. 結節は認めない.

神経系. 脳の重さ1280g. 脳血管に局所斑点形成を伴なう中等度のアテローム性動脈硬化を認める. 脳血管に著しい充血を認める. 脳回は浮腫性. 脳の前頭部は軽度の萎縮を示す. その他肉眼的異常を認めない.

# 顕微鏡検査所見

肺. 若干の切片において,血管壁にある程度の 癒着を示す組織化した死亡前血栓を認める。はっ きりと梗塞を示す箇所はない。リンパ球および形 質細胞の浸潤を伴なう間質線維組織増殖を認める。 肺胞腔の中には,微細網状の好酸性物質多数を認 める。これらの塊りはPAS染色で濃染する。Gomori メテナミン銀染色 Grocott 変法<sup>9</sup> 及び Gridley糸 状菌染色法<sup>10</sup>による染色切片に無数のpneumocystis carinii 芽胞を認める。散在性硝子膜および定型 的核内巨大細胞性封入体症を示す不規則で大きい 巨大細胞を認める。右肺より採取した1切片に乾 酪様肉芽腫を認め、抗酸性染色法によりこれに無 数の抗酸性桿菌を証明した。

**心臓**. 大きな核を認めることは心筋線維増殖を示す. 小血管の血管壁は肥厚. 血管内には白血病性リンパ球性細胞が充満する.

大動脈. 石灰化巣を有するアテローム性動脈硬化があって強度に肥厚する.

Bone Marrow. Specimens from the vertebrae, sternum, and femur were similar. Focal accumulations of lymphocytes were seen. The cell to fat ratio was 50:50.

Lymph Nodes. Nodes from the axilla, mediastinum, and inguinal regions all showed similar changes. The follicular architecture was effaced. Lymphocytes infiltrated the entire lymph node and extended into the capsule and surrounding fat.

Submaxillary Gland. Several typical large cytomegalic cells with intranuclear bodies were seen in the parenchymal cells. Focal lymphocytic cell infiltration was noted.

Stomach and Pancreas. Sections were not remarkable.

Ileum. There was a small pancreatic rest in the submucosa and muscle layer. Normal lobules of pancreatic acini with intervening ducts were present.

Liver. One section contained a mature small cavernous hemangioma. There were focal leukemic aggregates in the portal areas and sinusoids. Fatty metamorphosis was seen.

Kidneys. The vessels were congested and the larger vessels showed moderate thickening.

Testes. Several areas revealed atrophy of tubules with marked thickening of the basement membranes and decreased spermatogenesis.

Pituitary. Section was not remarkable.

Thyroid. Follicles were lined by low cuboidal epithelium. Focal involutional changes were present with some follicles devoid of colloid.

Adrenals. The cortex showed several small non-encapsulated nodules. No inclusion cells were seen.

骨髄. 椎骨,胸骨および大腿骨より採取した標本は同様の所見を示す.リンパ球の巣状集積を認める.細胞対脂肪比は50:50.

リンパ節. 腋窩,縦隔洞および鼡径部リンパ節にすべて同様の変化を認める. 沪胞構造 は消滅.リンパ球浸潤はリンパ節全体にわたり,更に被膜および周辺の脂肪に及んでいる.

**額下腺**. 核内封入体を有する若干の定型的の巨大封入体性細胞を実質細胞内に見る. 巣状リンパ球浸潤を認める.

胃および膵臓. 切片に著変を認めない.

回腸. 粘膜下から筋肉層にかけて小さな膵臓残 遺を認める. 介在する導管を有する 膵臓小葉 は 正常.

肝臓. 切片の1つに成熟した小海綿状血管腫を 認める. 肝門部および洞様構造部に白血病性巣状 浸潤を認める. 脂肪変性を認める.

腎臓. 血管は充血し、大血管は中等度の肥厚を 示す.

**睾丸.** 数カ所に基底膜の著しい肥厚および精子 形成減退を示す精細管の萎縮を認める.

脳下垂体. 切片には著変を認めない.

甲状腺. 小胞の内面は低い立方上皮で蔽われる. 巣状退行変化が認められ,若干の小胞はコロイド を欠如する.

**副腎**. 皮質に若干の被膜を持たない小結節を認める. 封入体を有する細胞は認めない.

Brain. Sections showed no diagnostic abnormality.

PRINCIPAL ANATOMIC DIAGNOSES

Subacute lymphocytic leukemia with involvement of:

lymph nodes, generally spleen bone marrow liver

Active caseous tuberculosis, right lung

Cytomegalic inclusion disease with involvement of:

submaxillary gland lung

Pneumocystis carinii infection of the lungs

Multiple pulmonary emboli or thrombi, bilateral

Interstitial pneumonia

Generalized arteriosclerosis

abnominal arteriosclerosis with mural thrombi

Ectopic pancreas, ileum

Hemangioma, liver

DISCUSSION

PATHOLOGY AND PATHOGENESIS OF CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE

The disease is caused by a pantropic virus which seems to be species specific. The virus has been successfully grown and isolated from infected human tissue in human tissue culture. 11, 12 Attempts to propagate the virus in mice and in egg

脳. 切片には診断上の異常を認めない.

主なる解剖学的診断

慢性リンパ球性白血病を次の箇所に認める.

全身リンパ節

脾臓

骨髓

肝臓

右肺活動性乾酪性結核

巨大細胞性封入体症を次の臓器に認める.

顎下腺

肺

肺の pneumocystis carinii 感染

両肺多発性塞栓または血栓

間質性肺炎

全身性動脈硬化

壁性血栓をともなう腹部動脈硬化

膵臓,回腸の転位

肝臓,血管腫

考察

巨大細胞性封入体症の病理および病因

この疾患は種特異性を有すると思われる向汎性ビールスによって生ずる.このビールスは人体組織の培養によって感染人体組織からの培養と遊離に成功したが、11,12 廿日ねずみおよび絨毛尿嚢

chorioallantois have been unsuccessful.  $^{13}$  Human inclusion disease has not yet been transmitted to experimental animals.  $^{14}$ 

The pathogenesis in man is not exactly known. The virus may be transmitted from an asymptomatic mother to her fetus. The newborn may be healthy but harbor a latent salivary gland infection or the fetus may have a disseminated infection because of apparently high susceptibility of fetal tissues. Lowering of resistance of the child or adult by a concomitant disease such as leukemia or lymphoma seems to predispose to generalized infections.

The striking feature of cytomegalic inclusion disease is the presence of cells enlarged up to 35 microns in diameter, 15 containing a large homogenous, amphophilic intranuclear inclusion body surrounded by The cell has an 'owl eye' a clear halo. appearance. The intranuclear inclusion bodies consist largely of desoxyribonucleic acid and are probably formed of viral particles. 5 The intranuclear inclusions are positive to the Feulgen and phosphotungstic acid-hematoxylin stains and negative to the periodic acid Schiff stain. 4 The cytoplasm of the infected large cells is abnormally abundant and is amphophilic or acidophilic. It may contain small eosinophilic inclusion bodies measuring 2 to 4 microns in diameter, 14 which are usually arranged in a crescentic pattern near the periphery of the cell. The virus not only infects epithelial cells but may involve endothelium, fibrocytes, and muscle cells. 16 Intracytoplasmic inclusions may be seen in epithelial cells but apparently not in connective tissue cells. 6 Cytoplasmic inclusion bodies are not found in cells which do not contain an intranuclear inclusion body. However. intranuclear inclusions may occur in the absence of cytoplasmic inclusions. 14 Cytoplasmic inclusions are thought to be mainly mucopolysaccharide secretory products which accumulate because of viral interference with cell function. 5 Such cytoplasmic inclusions are seen as blue bodies with the Giemsa stain. 8

における繁殖の試みは不成功であった.<sup>13</sup> 人間の 封入体症の実験動物への移殖は未だ成功してい ない.<sup>14</sup>

人間におけるこの疾患の病因は正確には分っていない.このビールスは無症状の母親からその胎児へ移行するのかも知れない.新生児はたとえ健康であっても、潜伏性の唾腺感染を有する場合があり、あるいは胎児組織が非常におかされ易いため胎児に播種性の感染のある場合もあろう.小児または成人の抵抗力が白血病またはリンパ腫などの随伴性疾患によって低下すれば、全身性感染を容易にすることと思われる.

巨大細胞性封入体症の著しい特徴は、はっき りと暈輪によって囲まれた、大きな均質の、酸 塩基両染性の核内封入体を持つ, 径35μまで肥大 した細胞15が存在することである、この細胞は "ふくろうの眼"様の外観を呈する、核内封入体 は主としてデスオキシリボ核酸からなっており, おそらくビールス微粒子5で形成されているもの であろう. 核内封入体は Feulgen 染色および燐タ ングステン,酸ヘマトキシリン染色では染まるが, PAS染色<sup>4</sup> では染まらない. 感染した大細胞の 細胞原形質は異常に豊富であって,酸・塩基両染 性または好酸性である. 中に径2-4μの小さな 好酸性封入体を入れていることがある. これら封 入体は一般に細胞の周縁に沿って半月状に並列す る. このビールスは上皮細胞のみならず, 内皮細 胞,線維細胞および筋肉細胞16 も侵すことがある. 細胞原形質内封入体は上皮細胞には見られること もあろうが、結合織細胞6には見られないようで ある. なお,細胞原形質封入体が核内封入体を含 まない細胞には見られないのに対し, 核内封入体 は細胞原形質封入体がなくても見られる場合があ る.14 細胞原形質封入体は、主としてビールスが 細胞機能に干渉するため蓄積される5 ムコ多糖類 分泌産物からなると考えられている. かかる細胞 原形質封入体は Giemsa 染色で青染体として認め られる.8

No inflammatory response is seen in the surrounding tissue when the infected cell is intact. After the virus causes necrosis and death of the cell, an intense inflammatory reaction occurs. 17

The disease seldom has been seen in adults, either in living or autopsy cases. Approximately 37 cases have been reported, including the 34 cases cited by Symmers 5 and the more recent cases of Capers and Lee, 7 Williams, et al, 8 and Riganti. 18 As previously mentioned, cytomegalic disease in adults may be localized or generalized and most often occurs as a complication of some other disease or its treatment. Most of the localized infections have been confined to the gastrointestinal tract, 19-22 lungs, 7,8 and adrenals. 23,24 The gastrointestinal tract is more likely to be affected in adults than in children. Involvement of connective tissue cells in addition to epithelial cells as seen in case Number 1 of the present report also appears to be relatively more frequent in adults. 6

Diagnosis of cytomegalic inclusion disease in the past was usually made In adults the problem of at autopsy. diagnoses during life is complicated by the usual superimposition of the cytomegalic disease on another basic disease. Liver biopsy<sup>25</sup> and lung biopsy<sup>26</sup> have now been used successfully in establishing the diagnosis during life. Definite confirmation of the diagnosis of cytomegalic inclusion disease has been made in infants by the finding of characteristic cells in urinary sediment<sup>27</sup> or gastric washings. <sup>28</sup> However, the majority of adult cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease with or without pneumocystis infection have been diagnosed at the time of autopsy.

## CYTOMEGALIC LESIONS IN SALIVARY GLANDS

In the infant cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease, the salivary glands have usually been involved. Seifert and Oehme<sup>29</sup> have reported that cytomegalic

感染した細胞が健全である間は、周囲の組織には炎症性反応は見られない。このビールスが細胞の壊死ないし死滅をひきおこした後に、強烈な炎症性反応が現われる.<sup>17</sup>

この疾患は、生存例としても剖検例としても、成人には従来めったに見られなかった。 Symmers 5 によって引用された34例、ならびに CapersとLee 7、Williams 等 8 および Riganti 18 の最近の例を含めて、約37例の報告が行なわれている。前述の様に成人における巨大細胞性封入体症は局所性のこともあり全身性のこともある。そしてある他の疾患またはその治療の併発症として現われる場合が最も多い。 局所性感染は、多くは胃腸管 19-22、肺 7.8 および副腎 23.24 の範囲に限られる。胃腸管は小児よりも成人が侵されやすい。 本報告の症例1 に見られるように、上皮細胞のほか結合織細胞までが侵される例も、成人に比較的多いようである.6

過去における巨大細胞性封入体症の診断は一般に剖検の際に行なわれている。成人においては、一般に巨大細胞性封入体症が常に他の基礎疾患と重複して存在するため、生存中の診断が厄介である。生存中の診断としては現在肝臓組織検査25 および肺組織検査26 が用いられて成功をおさめている。また、小児においてはこの封入体症の診断の確認は尿沈渣27 または胃洗浄液28 中に認められる特徴ある細胞に基づいて行なわれている。しかしながら、pneumocystis 感染を伴なうと否とを問わず成人例における巨大細胞性封入体症の診断は大部分剖検の際に行なわれている。

# 唾液腺における巨大細胞性病変

巨大細胞性封入体症の小児例においては,一般に唾腺が侵されている. Seifertおよび Oehme <sup>29</sup>

lesions were always found in the examined salivary glands in generalized cytomegalic inclusion disease of infants.

In adults, a single case (probably of localized cytomegalic disease) has been reported with typical inclusions in the epithelial cells of the parotid gland adjacent to an adenolymphoma (papillary cystadenoma lymphomatosum), which was removed surgically. 6 Sakamoto and Oota3 have reported finding an inclusion cell lying free in a vascular space, but none in the parenchymal cells of the submaxillary gland in a case of generalized adult cytomegalic inclusion disease associated with paraplegia. Two cases reported here are believed to be the first adult autopsy cases in which cytomegalic inclusion cells were seen in the parenchymal cells of the submaxillary glands. Whether involvement of the salivary glands frequently occurs in generalized disease in adults is a question which remains to be answered. Histological examination of the salivary glands probably is not a routine procedure in most adult autopsies and seems not to have been done in most of the reported cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease in adults. Symmers has pointed out that sections of salivary glands would be necessary in every necropsy to determine the true incidence of salivary gland involvement in adults since the presence of the disease itself is not usually recognized prior to histologic examination.

Localized or latent involvement of the salivary glands is probably very rare in adults. In postmortem examinations of apparantly healthy individuals dying from sudden trauma, no inclusions have been seen in the salivary glands of those beyond the age of 16 years. <sup>13</sup> By contrast, 10 per cent of autopsies in infants showed characteristic cytomegalic inclusions in the ductal epithelium of the salivary glands regardless of the cause of death. <sup>30</sup>

の報告によれば、小児の全身性巨大細胞性封入体 症の場合には唾液腺には常に巨大細胞性の病変が 発見されている.

成人においては、外科的に摘出されたリンパ 腺腫 (リンパ腫性乳頭様腺囊腫)6 に隣接する耳 下腺上皮細胞に定型的封入体を認めた例(おそら く局所性巨大細胞性封入体症) が1例報告されて いる. 坂本および大田3は, 対麻痺を伴なう全身 性巨大細胞性封入体症の成人例において, 細胞封 入体は血管腔内には遊離して存在していたが、顎 下腺実質細胞には存在しなかったことを報告して いる. ここに報告した2つの例は,巨大細胞性封 入体を有する細胞を顎下腺実質細胞に認めた最初 の成人剖検例であると信じられる. 成人における この全身性疾患において唾液腺がしばしば侵され るかどうかは、これから解決しなければならない 問題である. 唾液腺の組織学的検査は、おそらく 大部分の成人剖検において通常の過程としては行 なわれていないであろうし,成人巨大細胞性封入 体症の報告例においても多くは行なわれていない と思われる. Symmers 6 はこの疾患そのものの存 在は一般に組織学的検査をまって始めて知りうる ものであるから、成人の唾液腺がおかされる率を 正確に知るためには、剖検の都度唾液腺の切片標 本を作ることが必要であろうと指摘している.

唾液腺が局所的または潜伏的におかされることは成人においては極めてまれであろうと思われる。突発的外傷で死亡した健康人の剖検において16才以上の者の唾液腺<sup>13</sup> には封入体は認められていない。これに対して、小児においては剖検例の10%に、死因に関係なく<sup>30</sup> 唾管上皮に特色のある巨大細胞性封入体を認めた.

# RELATION OF CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE TO LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA

Cytomegalic inclusion disease in adults seems to occur predominantly in association with diseases of the reticuloendothelial system. Reported adult cases in association with leukemia and lymphoma are summarized in Table 1 and include cases of granulocytic leukemia, lymphocytic leukemia, lymphocytic lymphoma, and Hodgkin's type of lymphoma. The actual occurrence of viral bodies in the various organs of the reticuloendothelial system itself is, however, not very frequent. 13 Specific inclusions in the spleen, marrow, or lymph nodes were reported in the cases of Reinhard, 31 Fisher, 4 and Symmers. 5 The lung and adrenal glands were most frequently involved. Eight out of 11 cases showed pulmonary lesions and 6 had interstitial pneumonitis. Pneumocystis was demonstrated in 4 of the 6 cases with interstitial pneumonitis. The adrenal gland was involved in 6 of the 11 cases. Localized adult cytomegalic disease most commonly involved the lungs and adrenal glands in the reported cases of leukemia or lymphoma.

It is of interest to note that all of the cases reported in adults in association with leukemia and malignant lymphoma have been in males (Table 1). The series is, however, too small to support definite conclusions with respect to sex incidence. In Fisher's review,  $^4$  there were five cases of cytomegalic disease in women. Wyatt et  $al^1$  in a series of autopsies in infants with generalized disease found no significant difference related to sex.

Several hypotheses have been advanced in exploration of the relationship of cytomegalic inclusion disease to cases of leukemia and lymphoma:

It has been suggested that alteration of the immune defense mechanism in reticuloendothelial diseases may favor exogenous infection or endogenous flaring of latent virus. Rowe<sup>11</sup> has postulated

# 巨大細胞性封入体症と白血病およびリンパ腫との 関係

成人における巨大細胞性封入体症は顕著に網 内系疾患に関連して現われるように思われる. 白 血病およびリンパ腫に関連性をもった成人報告例 の総括を表1に示す、これには骨髄性白血病、リ ンパ性白血病, リンパ球性リンパ腫および Hodgkin 型リンパ腫の症例も含む. しかしながら, 網内系 そのものの各種臓器にビールス体が実際に認めら れる例はあまりない.13 脾臓, 骨髄, またはリン パ節にこの封入体を認めたものとしては Reinhard 31, Fisher <sup>4</sup>および Symmers <sup>5</sup>の報告例がある程度で ある. 肺および副腎がおかされる頻度は最も大で ある. 11例中8例が肺疾患を示し, 6例が間質性 肺炎であった. 間質性肺炎を有する6例の中4例 に pneumocystis 菌を証明した. 副腎は11例中6 例が侵されていた. 白血病またはリンパ腫の報告 例における限局性成人巨大細胞性封入体症は肺お よび副腎にみられたのが最も多い.

成人白血病および悪性リンパ腫に関連のある報告例がすべて男性であったことは興味あることである(表 1 参照). しかしながらこれは症例数が少なすぎるので、性別発生率についてはっきりした結論を下すことはできない. Fisherの研究⁴では、婦人に 5 例の巨大細胞性封入体症を認めた. Wyatt 等¹は全身性封入体症を有する小児について行なった一連の剖検において、性別に有意な差を認めなかった.

巨大細胞性封入体症と白血病およびリンパ腫 との関係については若干の仮説が試みられている. すなわち,

> 網内系疾患における免疫防禦機序の変化が外 因性感染または潜伏しているビールスの内因 性発症を有利ならしめているのかも知れない

that the virus may reside in the body in latent manner similar to the virus of herpes simplex and has demonstrated complement fixing and neutralizing antibodies in a high percentage of human sera. In an unselected group of adults over 25 years of age, he showed complement fixing antibodies to a specific virus in 81 per cent of the cases. This finding is compatible with the concept that latent virus may commonly be present in the body and be activated under certain conditions.

とする. Rowe "は,このビールスが単純性疱疹のビールスと同様な潜伏状態で体内に存在するという仮説の下に,人血清に度々補体結合および中和性抗体を証明した.年齢25才以上の成人の非選択群において,彼は症例の81%に特定のビールスに対する補体結合抗体を証明した.この所見は,潜伏性ビールスが普通に人体内に存在し,ある条件のもとで活性化されるという概念と一致するものである.

TABLE 1 ADULT CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH LEUKEMIA AND MALIGNANT LYMPHOMA 表 1 白血病および悪性リンパ腫に随伴せる成人巨大細胞性封入体症

CASE SOURCE 症例出所	AGE AND SEX 年齢 び別	PRIMARY UNDERLYING DISEASE 根底にある 原発性疾患	ORGANS IN VOLVED WITH CYTOMEGALIC LESIONS 巨大細胞性封入体 病変の認められた臓器	INTERSTITIAL PNEUMONIA 開質性肺炎	PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII 弱欲	OTHER ASSOCIATED SIGNIFICANT FINDINGS その他関連性の有意な所見
REINHARD et al <sup>31</sup> 等	49M 男	SUBACUTE LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (LEUKO- SARCOMA) 亜急性リンパ球性白血病 (ロイコザルコーマ)	LUNG, LIVER, SPLEEN 肺,肝臓,脾臓	NO なし	NO なし	LIPOID PNEUMONIA リポイド肺炎
FISHER et al <sup>4</sup> 等	63M 男	GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 顆粒球性白血病	LUNG, LIVER, SPLEEN, ADRENALS, LYMPH NODES AND BONE MARROW 肺,肝臓,脾臓,副腎, リンパ節および骨髄	YES あり	NO なし	PYELONEPHRITIS DUE TO CANDIDA カンジダによる腎盂腎炎
PEACE <sup>24</sup>	29M 男	SUBACUTE GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 亜急性顆粒球性白血病	LIVER, ADRENALS 肝臓,副腎	NO なし	NO なし	EMACIATION 蘇疫
CAPERS et al <sup>7</sup> 等	30M 男	CHRONIC GRANULOCYTIC LEUKENIA 慢性顆粒球性白血病	LUNG 肺	YES あり	YES あり	
PRESENT REPORT 本報告 CASE 1 症例 1 CASE 2 症例 2	男	SUBACUTE GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 亜急性顆粒球性白血病 CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 慢性リンパ球性白血病	SUBMAXILLARY GLAND, ILEUM, ADRENALS, LUNG 質下腺、回腸, 副腎, 肺 SUBMAXILLARY GLAND, LUNG 類下腺、肺	YES あり YES あり	YES あり YES あり	PULMONARY TUBERCULOSIS, MULTIPLE PULMONARY EMBOL 肺結核,多変性肺塞栓
33 HAMPERL		HODGKIN'S SARCOMA ホヂキン氏肉腫	L UN G 肺	NO なし	NO なし	EMACIATION 嬴瘦
DELVAUX	350 5000	LYMPHO3LAS TOMA リンパ芽球腫	ADRENAL GLAND 副腎	NO なし	NO なし	h misi-
PEACE 24	31M 男	HODGKIN'S SARCOMA ホヂキン氏肉腫	L UN G 肺	YES あり	<b>NO</b> なし	CHOLANGIOLITIC VIRAL HEPATITIS AND EMACIATION 細胆管性ビールス性肝炎および羸痩
SYMMERS 5	37M 男	HODGKIN'S DISEASE ホヂキン氏病	LUNGS, ADRENALS, SPLEEN, LYMPH NODES, AND BONE MARROW 肺,副腎,脾臓,リンパ節 および骨髄	YES あり	YES あり	TUBERCULOSIS MENINGITIS, ACUTE BRONCHOPNEUMONIA 結核性髄膜炎 急性気管支肺炎

It has been proposed that the virus of cytomegalic inclusion disease may be transmitted by blood transfer, particularly since lymphoma and leukemia cases are apt to receive many transfusions. 5

Smith and Vellios  $^{14}$  believe there may be a disturbance in cellular metabolism such as the vitamin deficiency described in McMillan's case  $^{32}$  and that such disturbance may predispose to generalized cytomegalic virus infection.

As has been indicated, certain cytologic features of cytomegalic inclusion disease may mimic leukemia or lymphoma. 24,26 For example, prominent lymphocytic response and occurrence of extramedullary hematopoiesis involving primitive hematopoietic cells have been described. In at least one case, 26 the occurrence of a marked mononuclear cell component in autopsy material raised a question as to whether the histologic and cytologic changes represented a lymphoma or were a feature characteristic of cytomegalic inclusion disease per se. There is no evidence that misdiagnosis is involved in cases reported as cytomegalic inclusion disease associated with leukemia or lymphoma.

# RELATIONSHIP OF CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE TO PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII

Pneumocystis carinii infection is a rare disease which has been reported mainly in infants. Hamperl<sup>33</sup> has called attention to the association of pneumocystis infection with cytomegalic inclusion disease in adults and demonstrated pneumocystis in an adult case of cytomegalic inclusion disease reported by McMillan. <sup>32</sup> He suggested the probability in two similar cases reported by Wyatt and associates. <sup>26</sup> Other rare adult cases of cytomegalic disease of the lung in association with pneumocystis infection have been recently reported by Capers and Lee, <sup>7</sup> Symmers, <sup>5</sup> and Williams. <sup>8</sup>

巨大細胞性封入体症のビールスは輸血によって伝播されているかも知れない。特にリンパ腫および白血病患者は輸血を受ける機会が多いところ<sup>5</sup>から、その可能性が大きいと考えられる。

Smith および Vellios <sup>14</sup> は、McMillanの症例<sup>32</sup> で指摘されたビタミン不足のような細胞新陣代謝障害があり、そしてこのような障害が全身性巨大細胞性ビールス感染を容易にしているのかも知れないと考えた。

巨大細胞性封入体症のある種細胞学的特徴には白血病またはリンパ腫の擬態<sup>24,26</sup>を示すものがあるかも知れないことが指摘されている。たとえば、顕著なリンパ球性反応および原始造血細胞を含む髄外性造血現象を認めた報告がある。剖検に際し細胞構成要素中に著しい単核球の出現を認めたため、この組織学的、細胞学的変化は果してリンパ腫を示すものか、または巨大細胞性封入体症そのものの独特の特徴を示すものかということが問題となった例が少なくとも1例<sup>26</sup>ある。白血病またはリンパ腫を伴なう巨大細胞性封入体症と報告された症例に誤診があったという形跡はない。

# 巨大細胞性封入体症と Pneumocystis Carinii との関係

Pneumocystis carinii 感染は主として小児に見られるまれな疾患である。Hamperl <sup>33</sup> は成人においては巨大細胞性封入体症に Pneumocystis 感染が伴なうことに注意を喚起し、McMillan <sup>32</sup> の成人巨大細胞性封入体症報告の例に pneumocystis を証明した。彼は Wyatt 等<sup>26</sup> の報告した 2 つの同様の症例についてもその可能性を示唆した。pneumocystis 感染を伴なう肺の巨大細胞性封入体症の数少ない成人例としては、その他 Capers および Lee <sup>7</sup> 、Symmers <sup>5</sup> 、ならびに Williams <sup>8</sup> の最近の報告がある。

The pneumocystis organism may be a protozoan-like parasite or a fungus. Although evidence has been presented that the organism is a fungus, 33 the exact taxonomic status of pneumocystis carinii is still unsettled. 34 The organism can be found in smears from the lung, in bronchial secretions, and histologic preparations. 33 Microscopic sections of the infected lung show a peculiar, delicate network of foamy acidophilic material within the alveolar spaces. The acidophilic conglomerates show cystic spaces and contain large amounts of mucoprotein which stain intensely with the periodic acid Schiff stain. 35 The parasites are tiny dot-like forms about 1 micron in length and occur as 1, 2, 4, or 8 Feulgen-positive bodies within the rounded cysts (sporogonia). 33 The cysts (sporogonia) are stained well with the Gridley fungus stain 10 and Grocott's modification of the Gomori methenamine silver stain. 9 Single parasites may be seen within the alveolar  $septa^{35}$  and may be demonstrated by the above special stains. Throughout the interstitial spaces, there is often a diffuse infiltration of mononuclear inflammatory cells, chiefly plasma cells, macrophages, and lymphocytes. many infant cases, the interstitial plasma cell infiltration has been striking and the disease has been referred to as interstitial plasma cell pneumonitis. 5

Seifert and Oehme<sup>29</sup> have reported a high incidence of pneumocystis pneumonia in association with cytomegalic inclusion disease in children under one year of age. They found 35 such cases in a series of 78 cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease.

In addition to the two cases in the present report, there are approximately 25 reported cases of adult cytomegalic inclusion disease of the lung including the various cases cited by Symmers, 5 Capers, 7 Williams, 8 Riganti. 18 In 9 of these, associated pneumonitis infection is reported. In the present review (see Table 1), pneumocystis carinii was recognized in 4 to 6 cases in which cytomegalic inclusion lesions were in the

Pneumocystis 病原体は原性動物様の寄生虫 または糸状菌であろうとされている. この病原体 は糸状菌33であるとする資料は提供されているけ れども, その正確な分類学的位置はまだ決定され ていない.34 この病原体は肺の塗抹標本, 気管支 分泌液および組織標本<sup>33</sup> に見受けられる. 感染し た肺の顕微鏡的切片では, 肺胞腔内に泡沫状好酸 性物質からなる特殊の繊細な網状組織を認める. この好酸性集塊は囊胞腔を有し, その中に多量の ムコプロテインを入れているが、これはPAS染色35 で濃染する. 寄生虫は径約1μの小さな点を成 し, 円形の嚢胞(造胞体)内に1個, 2個, 4 個または8個の Feulgen 染色可染体として認め られる.33 この嚢胞(造胞体)は, Gridley糸状 菌染色10 及び Gomoriメテナシン銀染色 Grocott変 法9でよく染色する。単一の寄生虫は肺胞中隔35 内に認めることができ、前述の特殊染色によって これを証明することができよう. 間質腔全般にわ たって単核炎症性細胞, 主として形質細胞, 大貧 食球およびリンパ球による,瀰漫性浸潤がしばし ば認められる. 多くの小児例において, 形質細胞 間質浸潤が顕著に認められ,この疾患は間質性形 質細胞性肺炎5と呼ばれている.

Seifert および Oehme <sup>29</sup>は1才未満の小児に 巨大細胞性封入体症を伴なう pneumocystis 肺炎 の発生率が高いことを報告している。彼等は巨大 細胞性封入体症78例を扱った一連の研究において 35例のこの種症例を発見した。

本報告における 2 例のほかに、 Symmers, 5 Capers, 7 Williams, 8 Riganti 18 の引用している諸症例を含めて、肺の巨大細胞性封入体症の成人例は約25例報告されている.その中 9 例において、 pneumocystis 感染を伴なっていることが報告されている.本報告においても(表 1 参照)、肺に巨大細胞性封入体病変が認められた 4 ないし6 例に pneumocystis carinii 感染を認めた.これら2 つの疾患が同時に存在する例は明らかにしばしば見受けられるところであって、 Symmers 5 は

lung. The coexistence is obviously frequent and Symmers<sup>5</sup> believes it is too frequent to be due to chance. The exact relationship and the possible role of biological synergism still is a matter of speculation.

In adults, three types of infections may be seen:  $^{33}$ 

Pneumocystis infection of the lung with pneumonia

Pneumocystis infection with cytomegalic inclusion disease

Cytomegalic inclusion disease without pneumocystis infection and without pneumonitis.

Thus, doubt has been expressed that cytomegalic infection in adults can cause pneumonitis in the absence of pneumocystis infection. However, Fisher reported two cases of cytomegalic lung lesions with interstitial pneumonitis and found no pneumocystis in careful search of several sections stained specifically for the organisms.

Relationship of pneumocystis infection to lymphoma or leukemia is as obscure as the relationship to cytomegalic inclusion disease. However, it seems reasonable to assume that the underlying malignancy itself or its complex therapy causes a lowering of resistance through alteration of the immune response, permitting activation of a latent endogenous infection or exogenous invasion. Leukemia and lymphoma are known to predispose to other bacterial and mycotic infections including tuberculosis, torulosis, mucormycosis, moniliasis, and aspergillosis.

#### ROLE OF CHEMOTHERAPY AND RADIATION

Symmers  $^5$  and also Peace  $^{24}$  have called attention to the role of certain therapeutic agents in the development of cytomegalic virus infections. They include

これを偶然によるものとしては頻度が高過ぎるとしている.この生物学的協同作用の正確な関係および役割として考えられることは、まだ想像の範囲を出ない.

成人においては, 3つの型の感染を認めることができる.<sup>33</sup>

肺炎を伴なう肺の pneumocystis 感染

巨大細胞性封入体症を伴なう pneumocystis 感染

Pneumocystis 感染および肺炎を伴なわない 巨大細胞性封入体症

かくて、成人における巨大細胞性封入体症の 罹病は、 pneumocystis 感染がなくても肺炎をお こすことができるということに疑問がもたれてい る. しかしながら、 Fisher  $^4$  は間質性肺炎を伴な う巨大細胞性肺疾患 2 例を報告し、特に細菌検出 を目的として染色を行なった若干の切片を注意深 く調べたが pneumocystis 病原体を発見しなかっ たという.

Pneumocyst1s 感染とリンパ腫ないし白血病との関係は、巨大細胞性封入体症に対する関係と同様不明である。しかしながら、根底に悪性疾患があるということ自身、ないしその治療の複雑性のために、免疫反応に変化が起って抵抗力低下を来し、潜伏性内因性感染または外因性侵入活動を許すようになると考えて差支えないであろう。白血病およびリンパ腫は、結核、酵母菌症、毛菌症、モニリア症、アスペルギールス症その他の、細菌性および糸状菌性感染を容易にすることが知られている。

#### 化学療法と放射線の役割

Symmers <sup>5</sup> ならびに Peace <sup>24</sup>は,巨大細胞性 ビールス感染にある種治療剤が果す役割について 注意を喚起しているが,治療剤として考えられる as possible agents antibiotics, steroids, hormones, chemotherapeutic cytotoxic drugs, and radiotherapy. Radiation and chemotherapy are considered to interfere with cellular enzyme systems, 24 thus depressing the immune response of the host and causing modification of the virus infection.

Smith and Vellios 14 have shown that spontaneous generalized salivary gland virus infection occurred in several guinea pigs which had received a course of 4-aminopteroyl glutamic acid. This chemotherapeutic agent for the treatment of leukemia was used in Reinhard's case. 31 It is interesting in this regard to note that rickettsial and viral growth in embryonated eggs may be altered by previous injections with antimetabolites. 36

Table 2 shows the chemotherapeutic drugs administered to reported cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease in lymphoma and leukemia and also summarizes the radiation therapy. Most of the cases were treated with some form of chemotherapy and/or radiation. In the two cases presented in this report, no therapeutic radiation was given. Exposure to the atomic bomb is included in the table, although it appears unlikely that radiation so remote in time could be related to the infections.

Corticoids have been implicated as playing a role in the development of pneumocystis and cytomegalic inclusion disease by lowering the body's inflammatory response. However, for the tabulated cases of cytomegalic disease in lymphoma and leukemia no conclusion appears possible as to whether cortisone was directly implicated. Ricken<sup>37</sup> has presented some experimental evidence that steroid administration predisposes to pneumocystis pneumonia.

In view of the suspected role of cortisone and cortisone-like compounds in the development of cytomegalic inclusion disease in adult leukemia and lymphoma, it is noteworthy that Margileth<sup>38</sup> and

ものには、抗生物質、ステロイド、ホルモン、化学療法剤としての細胞毒があり、更に放射線療法がある。放射線および化学療法は細胞酵素系<sup>24</sup> に干渉すると考えられる。かくて宿主の免疫反応を低下させ、ビールス感染様式に変化を起させる。

Smith および Vellios <sup>14</sup>は,特発性全身性唾液腺ビールス感染が,一連の4-アミノプテロイルグルタミン酸投与を受けた若干のモルモットに現われたことを示している.白血病治療用のこの化学療法剤は Reinhard の症例<sup>31</sup> においても用いられた.かかる観点から,孵化鶏卵で行なうリケッチアおよびビールス培養は,前以って抗代謝物質を注射することによって変化させることができるということは興味あることである.<sup>36</sup>

表2では、リンパ腫および白血病に巨大細胞性封入体症が認められた症例で投与された化学療法剤を示し、併せてその放射線療法を要約して示した.症例の大部分は何らかの化学療法ないし放射線療法を受けている.本報告に紹介した2つの症例では、放射線による治療は行なわれていない.時間的に非常な隔たりのある原爆被爆が感染に関係があろうとは考えられないようであるけれども、本表には、被爆の事実も指摘しておいた.

コルチコイドは,人体の炎症性反応を低下することによって, pneumocystis 感染および巨大細胞性封入体症の発生に一つの役割を演じているとされている。しかしながら,前記の表に現われたリンパ腫および白血病における巨大細胞性封入体症症例では,コーチゾンが直接に関係しているかどうかについて結論は下し得ないように思われる。なお, Ricken 37 は実験によってステロイド投与が pneumocystis 肺炎の罹患を容易にすることを証明した。

成人白血病及びリンパ腫における巨大細胞性 封入体症の発生にコーチゾン及びコーチゾン様合 成剤の役割が考えられる点からみて、Margileth<sup>38</sup>

# TABLE 2 CHEMOTHERAPY AND RADIATION HISTORY IN ADULT CYTOMEGALIC DISEASE ASSOCIATED WITH LEUKEMIA AND LYMPHOMA

表 2 白血病およびリンパ腫に随伴せる成人巨大細胞性封入体症における化学療法および放射線照射歴

CASE SOURCE 症例出所	PRIMARY UNDERLYING DISEASE 根底にある原発性疾患	TUMOR CHEMOTHERAPY 腫瘍化学療法	IRRADIATION 放射線照射	ACTH OR CORTISONE ACTHまたは コーチゾン	STATUS HEMATOPOIETIC TISSUES AT AUTOPSY 解剖時造血組織の状態
REINHARD et al <sup>31</sup> 等	LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA (LEUKOSARCOMA) リンパ性白血病 (ロイコザルコーマ)	AMINO-AN-TOL 4-AMINOPTEROYL ASPARTIC ACID アミノーアンートール 4ーアミノブテロイル アスパラギン酸	n i di Tik	ion art	HYPERPLASIA OF MARROW, NO RESIDUAL LEUKOSARCOMA 骨髄の増殖, 残留性 ロイコザルコームを認めない
FISHER et al <sup>4</sup> 等	GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 顆粒球性白血病	URETHANE 6-M-P ウレタン6-M-P	SPLENIC IRRADIATION 財務組織針		HYPOPLASIA OF BONE MARROW. NO EVIDENCE OF LEUKEMIA AT AUTOPSY 骨髄の形成不全、割検時 白血病の 形跡を認めない
PEACE24	SUBACUTE GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 亚急性顆粒球性白血病	6-M-P, 1-4 DIMETHANE SULFONYL OXYSUTANE, DESACETYL METHYL COLCHICINE 6-M-P, 1-4 ジメタン・スルフオニー オキシブタン、デスアセ メチル・コルセチン	Silw:		NEOPLASTIC REPLACEMENT OF MARROW, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES 骨動、脾臓およびリンパ節の新 生物置換
CAPERS <sup>7</sup>	CHRONIC GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 慢性顆粒球性 白血病	BUSULFAN マイレラン			NEOPLASTIC INFILTRATION OF MARROW, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES 骨髄、狭臓およびリンパ節の新 生物浸潤
PRESENT REPORT 本報告 CASE 1 症例 1	SUBACUTE GRANULOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 亚急性賴粒球性白血病	BUSULFAN マイレラン	EXPOSED TO A-BOMB NAGASAKI, 1472m. 長崎で被爆 1472m	PREONISONE プレドニゾン	NEOPLASTIC REPLACEMENT OF MARROW, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES 骨髄、脾臓およびリンパ節の新 生物蔵券
CASE 2 症例 2	CHRONIC LYMPHOCYTIC LEUKEMIA 慢性リンパ性 自血病	THIO-TEPA チオーテバ	EXPOSED TO A-BOMB NAGASAKI, 3577m. 長崎で被爆 3577m	PREDNISONE プレドニゾン	NEOPLASTIC REPLACEMENT OF MARROW, SPLEEN. AND LYMPH NODES 骨蝕、肄臓およびリンパ節の新 生物凝練
33 HAMPERL	HODGKIN'S SARCOMA ホヂキン氏肉腫	NOT STATED 記載なし	NOT STATED 証載なし	NO HISTORY OF TREATMENT 治療歴なし	NOT STATED 記載なし
DEL VÅUX	LYMPHO- BLASTOMA リンパ芽球腫	TEM NITROGEN MUSTARD TEM ニトロゲン。 マスタード	X-RAY TO ABDOMEN 腹部にレントゲン	CORTISONE コーチゾン	TUMOR CELL INFILTRATION DF MARROW, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES 骨髄、脾臓およびリンパ節の腫瘍細胞浸潤
PEAGE <sup>24</sup>	HODGKIN'S SARCOMA ホヂキン氏肉腫	NITROGEN MUSTARD ニトロゲン マスタード	SEYERAL COURSES OF RADIATION THERAPY 放射線療法数回	PREDNISONE AND ACTH プレドニソン およびACTH	SARCOMA OF LYMPH NODES & SPLEEN
	LYMPHOBLASTIC LYMPHOSARCOMA リンパ芽球性 リンパ肉腫	NITROGEN MUSTARD TEM ニトロゲン,マスタード TEM	IRRADIATION TO ABDOMEN		EXTENSIVE LYMPHOBLASTIC SARCOMA OF BONES, LYMPH NODES & SPLEEN 骨, リンパ節および脾臓の広汎 性リンパ芽球性肉腫
5 SYMMERS	HODGKIN'S DISEASE ホヂキン氏病	NITROGEN MUSTARD TEM CHLORAMBUCIL, TEROPTERIN ニトロゲン、マスタード TEM、クロランブシル テロプテリン	深部レントゲン		WIDESPREAD INVOLVEMENT OF MARROW, SPLEEN, AND LYMPH NODES 骨髄、脾臓およびリンバ節が広 範囲にわたっておかされている

Birdsong et al<sup>39</sup> have reported successful treatment of infants with generalized cytomegalic inclusion disease using cortisone and prednisone, respectively. The steroids were used to counteract the effects of thrombocytopenia and hemolytic anemia often seen in generalized cytomegalic disease of infants. More recently, Van Gelderen<sup>40</sup> has reported a third cure by use of prednisone in an infant with generalized inclusion disease.

Comment is required on the possible relationship of atomic bomb exposure to the two cases of leukemia described in this report. In case Number 1 despite the indeterminate shielding effect of heavy construction materials, it is possible that the granulocytic leukemia was related to the exposure. 41,42 However, there is no known means of distinguishing the individual case of so-called radiation induced leukemia from spontaneous leukemia. 41 . .

Case Number 2 was exposed to the bomb at a distance of 3577 meters and the estimated radiation air dose at this distance is less than one rad. <sup>43</sup> The patient had subacute lymphocytic leukemia which is rare in Japan. Because of the rarity of chronic lymphocytic leukemia in both exposed and nonexposed persons, Heyssel and his group <sup>41</sup> could demonstrate no relation to radiation.

#### SUMMARY

Two cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease complicating chronic granulocytic leukemia and subacute lymphocytic leukemia in adult Japanese males in Nagasaki, Japan are reported. Both cases had concomitant pulmonary infection by pneumocystis carinii.

It is believed these are the first reported autopsy cases of adult cytomegalic inclusion disease in which typical cytomegalic inclusion bodies were seen in the parenchymal cells of the salivary glands.

及び Birdsong 等<sup>39</sup> が、夫々コーチゾンおよびプレドニソンを用いて、全身性巨大細胞性封入体症を有する小児の治療に成功したことを報告しているのは注目に価する.小児の全身性巨大細胞性封入体症にしばしば見られる血小板減少症及び溶血性貧血の影響を消すためにはステロイドが用いられた.更に最近では、 Van Gelderen <sup>40</sup> が全身性巨大細胞性封入体症を有する小児にフレドニソンを用いて成功した第3の治癒例を報告している.

本報告に紹介した2つの白血病例と原爆被爆の関係については注釈を加える必要がある。症例1においては、重建築材の遮蔽の影響がまだ明確にされていないが、その骨髄球性白血病は被爆に関係している可能性がある.41,42 しかしながら、特発性白血病41と所謂放射線誘発性白血病を個々の症例について区別する方法はない.

症例 2 は3577m の距離において原爆に複爆しており、この距離における推定空中放射線量は 1 rad 43 以下である. この患者は日本においてはまれな慢性リンパ球性白血病にかかった.被爆者および非被爆者のいずれにも慢性リンパ球性白血病はまれであるから、 Heyssel 等41 はこれに放射線との関係を証明することができなかった.

## 総括

長崎における日本入男子成人の慢性骨髄球性 白血病および慢性リンパ性白血病に併発した巨大 細胞性封入体症2例について報告した.これら2 例には pneumocystis carinii による付随性の肺 感染を認めた.

これは,定型的巨大細胞性封入体が唾液腺の 実質細胞に証明された最初の成人巨大細胞性封入 体症剖検報告例であると考えられる. Previously reported cases of adult cytomegalic inclusion disease complicating leukemia and malignant lymphoma are briefly summarized.

Present knowledge of the relationship between cytomegalic and pneumocystis infections and association with lymphoma and leukemia is reviewed.

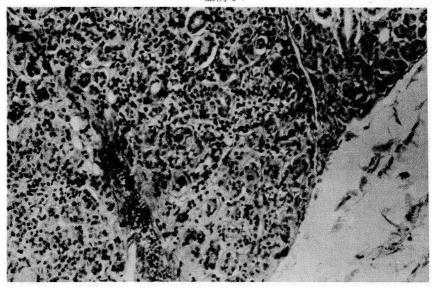
The possible roles of chemotherapeutic agents and of radiation in the development of the cytomegalic and pneumocystis infections are also briefly discussed.

今日までに報告された白血病および悪性リンパ腫に併発する巨大細胞性封入体症成人例について簡単な要約を試みた.

巨大細胞性封入体症および pneumocystis 感染 と,リンパ腫および白血病の併発との関係につい て現在の文献的検討を試みた.

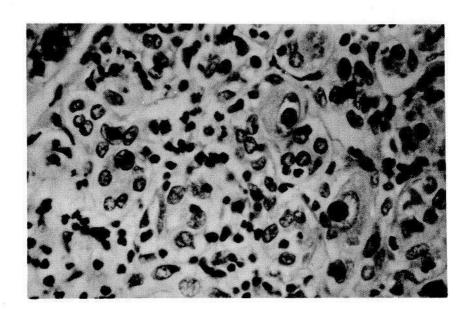
巨大細胞性封入体症およびpneumocystis感染の発生における化学療法薬剤および放射線の役割の有無についても簡単な考察を試みた.

CASE NUMBER 1 症例 1



CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE OF SUBMAXILLARY GLAND HEMATOXYLIN-EOSIN STAIN (100 x)

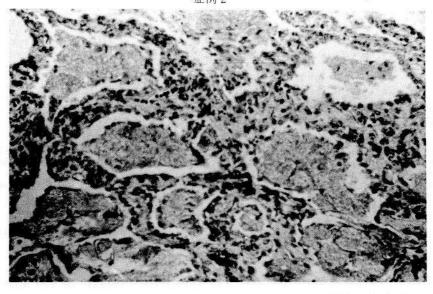
顎下腺の巨大細胞性封入体症へマトキシリンエオジン染色標本 拡大倍率(100×)



INTRANUCLEAR INCLUSION BODIES IN PARENCHYMAL CELLS OF SALIVARY GLAND HEMATOXYLIN-EOSIN STAIN (400 x)

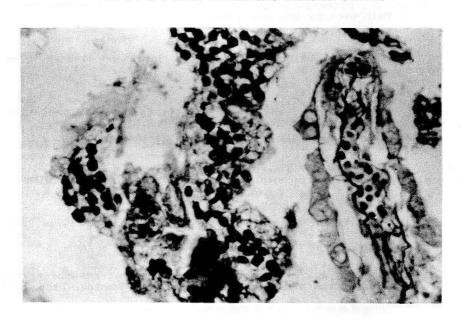
唾液腺の実質細胞における核内封入体へマトキシリンエオジン染 色標本 拡大倍率(400×)

CASE NUMBER 2 症例 2



PNEUMOCYSTIS INFECTION AND CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE OF LUNG HEMATOXYLIN-EOSIN STAIN (100 x)

肺の pneumocystis 感染および巨大細胞性封入体症. ヘマトキシリンエオジン染色標本 拡大倍率 (100×)



PNEUMOCYSTIS CARINII SPOROGONIA IN LUNG ALVEOLUS
METHENAMINE SILVER STAIN (400 x)
THE DARK BODIES IN THE RIGHT ARE RED CELLS WITHIN A VASCULAR CHANNEL.

肺胞におけるpneumocystis carinii 胞子体. メテナミン銀染色 拡大倍率(400×) 右の黒色体は血管内赤血球

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