TECHNICAL REPORT 24-62 業績報告書

CASE REPORTS - 1962 症例報告 — 1962年

CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE OF THE SUBMAXILLARY SALIVARY GLAND 領下唾液腺の巨大細胞性封入体症

ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN OBSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA 上大静脈閉鎖症における病因学的因子

GEN NIWAYAMA, M.D. 庭山 元



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

The ABCC Technical Reports provide a focal reference for the work of the Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission. They provide the authorized bilingual statements required to meet the needs of both Japanese and American components of the staff, consultants, advisory councils, and affiliated governmental and private organizations. The reports are designed to facilitate discussion of work in progress preparatory to publication, to record the results of studies of limited interest unsuitable for publication, to furnish data of general reference value, and to register the finished work of the Commission. As they are not for bibliographic reference, copies of Technical Reports are numbered and distribution is limited to the staff of the Commission and to allied scientific groups.

この業績報告書は、ABCCの今後の活動に対して重点的の参考資料を提供しようとするものであって、ABCC職員・顧問・協議会・政府及び民間の関係諸団体等の要求に応ずるための記録である。これは、実施中で未発表の研究の検討に役立たせ、学問的に興味が限定せられていて発表に適しない研究の成果を収録し、或は広く参考になるような資料を提供し、又ABCCにおいて完成せられた業績を記録するために計画されたものである。論文は文献としての引用を目的とするものではないから、この業績報告書各冊には一連番号を付してABCC職員及び関係方面にのみ配布する。

TECHNICAL REPORT 24-62 業績報告書

CASE REPORTS - 1962

症例報告 - 1962年

CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE OF THE SUBMAXILLARY SALIVARY GLAND 額下唾液腺の巨大細胞性封入体症

ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN OBSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA

上大静脈閉鎖症における病因学的因子

GEN NIWAYAMA, M. D. 庭山 元

. -

From the Department of Pathology 病理部



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

原爆傷害調査委員会

应品 一長輪

厚 生 省 国 立 予 防 衛 生 研 究 所 と共同重常される

米 国 学 士 院 一 学 術 会 譲 の 在 日 調 査 研 究 機 関 (米国原子力本員会研究費に依る)

CONTENTS 目 次

Tables and Illustrations 表 および 図	1
CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE OF SUBMAXILIARY SALIVARY GLAND 顎下唾液腺の巨大細胞性封入体症	
N TRODUCTION 緒言	1
EASE REPORT	2
Present Illness 現 症	2
Anatomical Description 剖検所見	2
Microscopic Description 組織所見	3
Final Pathological Diagnoses 病理学的最終診断	4
DISCUSSION 考 按	4
Etiology 病 因	4
Distribution 分 布	6
Frequency and Age 頻度と年齢	6
Pa thology 病理学的考察	8
Symptoms 症 状	11
Diagnosis 診 断	12
Treatment 治療	14
SUMMARY 総括	14
REFERENCES	18

CONTENTS (Continued) 目次 (続き)

ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN OBSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA 上大静脈閉鎖症における病因学的因子

INTRODUCTION 緒 言	25
MATERIAL AND METHOD 材料および方法	25
RESULTS 成 績	28
COMMENTS 考 按	29
Principal Causes of Superior Vena Caval Syndrome 上大静脈症候群の主要原因	29
Relationship of Superior Vena Caval Syndrome to Carcinoma the Lung 上大静脈症候群と肺癌の関係	of 30
Prognosis 予 後	32
SUMMARY 要 約	33
REFERENCES	33

TABLES AND ILLUSTRATIONS 表および図

	Page
CYTOMEGALIC INCLUSION DISEASE OF SUBMAXILLARY SALIVARY GLAND 顎下唾液腺の巨大細胞性封入体症	
Table 1Cases of cytomegalic inclusion disease reported in Japan表日本で報告された巨大細胞性封入体症の症例	7
Microphotographs: Inclusion-bearing cells of the submaxillary salivary gland	15-17
顕微鏡 写真: 顎下唾液腺の封入体細胞	
ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN OBSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA 上大静脈閉鎖症における病因学的因子	
Table 1 List of cases, superior vena caval obstruction 表 上大静脈閉鎖症の症例	26
Table 2 List of cases, obstruction of other thoracic vessels 表 その他の胸部血管閉鎖の症例	27
Plate 1 Anterior view of mediastinum 図版 縦隔洞前面図	31

ETIOLOGIC FACTORS IN OBSTRUCTION OF THE SUPERIOR VENA CAVA

上大静脈閉鎖症における病因学的因子

INTRODUCTION

The superior vena caval syndrome presents an intriguing problem because of its varied etiology and multiple clinical findings. There seems little doubt that the superior vena caval syndrome is more common now than it has been in the past. In 1949 Hinshaw¹ remarked upon its rarity when he reported that of 85,000 consecutive admissions to the White Memorial Hospital in Los Angeles, he was able to find only four examples of the condition. McIntire and Sykes² in 1949 reviewed the literature up to 1946 and reported that Fischer³ (1904) had collected a series of 252 cases. They added a further 250 cases from the literature published between 1904-46.

Blood flow in the superior vena cava is most often interrupted by external compression from bronchial neoplasms or lymph nodes involved with metastatic tumor, occasionally by intraluminal tumor invasion, and rarely by actual thrombosis. The associated collateral circulation is generally regarded as taking four routes: internal mammary, vertebral, azygos, and lateral thoracic veins.

The primary purpose of this study was to determine the etiologic factors and the pathologic alterations involving the superior vena cava in a group of cases that had come to necropsy.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

This study includes 11 cases (Table 1) of superior vena caval obstruction that have come to necropsy in the Department

緒言

上大静脈症候群はその病因が様々で且つ臨床所見が多様であるので興味ある問題を提供している。現在では上大静脈症候群は以前よりも多く認められていることは殆んど疑う余地はないと思う。Hinshaw(1949)はLos Angeles市 White記念病院の入院患者連続85,000名のうち本症を僅か4例発見できたに過ぎないと報告し、本症がまれな疾患であることに言及した。McIntire並びにSykes²(1949)は1946年までの文献を検討した結果Fischer(1904)³が252件の症例を収集していることを認め、さらに1904年から1946年までの文献で他に250例が認められていると報告した。

上大静脈における血流は、気管支新生物もしくは転移性腫瘍に侵されたリンパ節による外部圧迫のために中断されることが最も多く、これは時には腫瘍の管腔内侵襲のために起ることもあるが実際の血栓症のためであることはまれである。それに関連した側副血行2は一般に4つの径路を取るものと考えられる。すなわち、内乳静脈、椎骨静脈、奇静脈並びに外側胸静脈である。

本調査の主要目的は一連の剖検例における上 大静脈の病的変化およびその病因学的因子を決定 することであった.

材料および方法

本調査は1949年から1962年5月10日までに広 島原爆傷害調査委員会(ABCC)病理部で剖検を行 of Pathology, Atomic Bomb Casualty Commission, Hiroshima, from 1949 until May 10, 1962. The clinical records and autopsy protocols were reviewed. The pathological findings, rather than clinical history, determined whether or not the cases were to be included in the series. In addition. two cases of thrombosis of the left jugular vein associated with neoplastic growth (Table 2) were studied. Furthermore, three cases (Table 2) in which a primary bronchogenic carcinoma had invaded directly into the left auricle of the heart or inferior vena cava and had formed a tumor thrombosis were included for supplementary s tudy.

The degree of obstruction has not been graded because gross organs are available in only three cases* and the extent and precise site of obstruction in the superior vena cava have not been described in detail in all of the protocols.

なった上大静脈閉鎖症11例を含む(表1). 臨床並びに剖検記録の検討を行なったが臨床歴よりも病理学的所見に基づいてその症例を調査に含めるべきか否かを決定した. これ以外に, 新生物性腫瘤に関連した左頸静脈血栓症2例(表2)を調査した. 更に, 原発性気管支癌が左心房もしくは下大静脈に直接侵襲し, 腫瘍性血栓症を形成した3例(表2)についても補足的調査を行なった.

臓器全体が利用できたのは僅かに3例*だけで、上大静脈における閉鎖の範囲並びに正確な部位はすべての剖検記録に詳しく記述されていないので閉鎖の程度について分類を行なわなかった.

TABLE 1 LIST OF CASES, SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL OBSTRUCTION, WITH CLINIC AND PATHOLOGIC DATA 表 1 上大静脈閉鎖症,臨床および病理学資料

ASE 症例			CLINICAL DATA SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME 臨床資料:上大於縣症候群	ETIOLOGIC FACTOR IN SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL OBSTRUCTION 上大静脈閉鎖における病因学的因子	DBSTRUCTION SITE 閉鎖の部位	METASTASES PRIMARY TUMOR 原発性腫瘍の転位
1	F 女	45	SWELLING OF NECK DURATION UNKNOWN, PALPITATION EXCIT- ABILITY OCCASIONAL EDEMA, TINNITIS EXERTIONAL OVSPNEA 類節酸膜(特核阿爾不明), 動情, 興奮 時々の浮腫, 耳鳴, 労作時呼吸困難	MALIGNANT TUMOR OF NECK PROBABLY THYROLD ORIGIN. 顕部悪性騰審(恐らく甲状腺に原発)	SUPERIOR VENA CAYA TRIBUTARY VEINS (TUMOR INVASION) 上大静縣支流静縣(賭鄉侵襲)	MEDIASTINUM PLEURA AXILLARY NERVES 經滿洞胸膜膜涂神柱
2	男	65	TIGHT FEELING IN UPPER CHEST AND NECK. CERVICAL NODE SWELLING. 上胸部並びに類部の紋 窄懸, 頭部リンパ 節酸膜	HODGKIM'S DISEASE ホジキン網	SUPERIOR VENA CAVA (TUMOR INVASION) 上大静縣 (賭海侵襲)	PERICARDIAL SAC. NODES (CERVICAL, MEDIASTINAL, ETC.) ESDPHAGUS, ETC. 心養. リンパ節 (頸部, 軽隔, その他) 食道, その他
3	M H	44	INCOMPLETE HISTORY 病歷不完全	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA OF RIGHT LUNG (LOWER LOBE: UNDIFFERENTIATED) 右筋の気管支未分化癌(下薬)	SUPERIOR VENA CAVA (THROMBUS)- RIGHT JUGULAR VEIN (THROMBUS) 上大靜脈 (血栓) 右頸静脈 (血栓)	NODES (MEDIASTINAL, RIGHT PULMONARY HILAR AND INFRACLAVICULAR, ETC.) ESDPHAGUS, ETC. リンパ節(擬隔、右肺門並びに鎖骨下,その他) 食道、その他
4	男	70	SUPERIOR VENA CAYAL SYNDROME 7 WEEKS BEFORE DEATH 死亡7週間前より上大静脈症候群	CARCINOMA OF BRONCHUS (PRIMARY SITE NOT DE TERMINED: UNDIFFERENTIATEO) 気管支傷(原発部位未決定:未分化)	SUPERIOR VENA CAVA (THROMBUS). RIGHT JUSULAR VEIN (THROMBUS) 上大靜脈 (血栓) 右頸靜脈 (血栓)	BOTH LUNGS MEDIASTINUM NODES ESOPHAGUS, ETC. 両肺経臓測リンパ節食道、その他

^{*}Case 9 has been published. 4 症例 9 は既発表である.4

TABLE 1 (Cont.) 表 1 (続き

00.71	SEX 性別	14.53	CLINICAL DATA SUPERIOR YENA CAYAL SYNDROME BM保資料: 上大静脈症候群	ETIOLOGIC FACTOR IN SUPERIOR VENA CAYAL OBSTRUCTION 上大静蘇閉鎖における病因学的因子	OBSTRUCTION SITE 関鎖の部位	METASTASES PRIMARY TUMOR 原発性腫瘍の転移
5	F 女	6.8	SUPERIOR YENA CAVAL SYNDROME (DURATION NOT KNOWN) 上大靜脈症候群 (持続期間不明)	BRONCHOGENIA CARCINOMA OF RIGHT LUNG (UPPER LOBE: UNDIFFERENTIATED) 右肺の気管支傷(上薬:未分化)	SUPERIOR VENA CAYA (TUMOR INVASION AND THROMBUS) 上大辞駅 (雑郷侵襲並びに血栓)	MEDIASTINUM NODES (MEDIASTINAL, PARATRACHEAL) ESOPHAGUS TRACHEA 経購消リンパ節(機購、気管旁)食道気管
6	M 95	64	INCOMPLETE HISTORY 病題不完全	BRONCHOSENIC CARCINOMA OF LEFT LUNG (UPPER LOBE: POORLY DIF- FERENTIATEO, SQUAMOUS) 左脑句気管支癌(上葉,分化不十分帽平上 皮細胶性)	SUPERIOR YENA CAYA (TUMOR INYASION) 上大靜縣 (陳遊復獎)	MEDIASTINUM HEART 軽傷河心臓
7	男	67	SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME (DURATION NOT KNOWN) 上大静脈症候群 (持載期間不明)	BRONCHOGENIC CÁRCINOMA OF LEFT LUNG (UPPER LOBE: UNDIFFERENTIATED) 左肺の気管支艦 (上葉、未分化)	SUPERIOR VENA CAVA (THROMBUS) 上大靜駅 (血栓)	EPICARDIUM NODES (PERIBRONCHIAL, HILAR PARA-AORTIC, ETC.) ESOPHAGUS THYROID, ETC. い外腺リンパ節(気管支周囲、結門、大動蘇陽 開、その他)食道、甲状腺、その他
8	M 95	23	SHOULDER PAIN RIGHT CHEST PAIN 肩の疼痛右胸痛	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA OF RIGHT LUNG (ALL LOBES: UNDIFFERENTIATED) 古語の気管支癌 (全葉、未分化)	SUPERIOR YENA CAYA (THROMBUS). RIGHT JUSULAR YEIN (THROMBUS) 上大靜脈 (血栓) 右頸靜縣 (血栓)	MEDIASTINUM BOTH LUNGS PLEURAL CAVITY, ETC. 経期調煩精胸顆粒,その他
9	м 93	4.5	SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME 3 MONTHS BEFORE DEATH 死亡3カ月前より上大静脈症候群	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA OF LEFT LUNG (BOTH LOSES: UNDIFFERENTIATED) 左插の外管支艦 (両葉, 未分化)	SUPERIOR VENA CAYA (INVASION AND THROMBUS AZYGOS VEIN) RIGHT JUSULAR VEIN, INNOMINATE VEIN (THROMBUS) 上大静脈 (荷静脈侵襲並びに血栓) 右頭静脈 無名静脈 (血栓)	NODES (MEDIASTINAL, PERITRACHEAL, PERIBRONCHIAL, ETC.) PERICARDIAL SALLEFT PULMONARY VEIN ESOPHAGUS 80TH RECURRENT MERVES, ETC. リンパ節(縦縞、気管周囲、気管支陽囲等)心養左肺静脈食道両間神神経、その他
0	H 95	66	SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNOROME 3 MONTHS BEFORE OEATH 死亡3カ月前より上大静脈症検群	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA OF RIGHT LUNG (UPPER LOBE: UNDIFFERENTIATED) 右肺の乳管支機 (上葉,未分化)	SUPERIOR VENA CAVA (TUMOR INVASION AT AZYGOS VEIN) INNOMINATE VEIN (THROMBUS) AZYGOS VEIN (PARTIAL OBSTRUCTION) 上大靜脈(奇靜脈:雅儀使人)無名靜脈(血栓)治靜脈(一部問頭)	NODES (PERIBRONCHIAL, HILAR, ETC.) ETC. リンパ節(気管支周囲、肺門等)その他
11	男	60	SUPERIOR VENA CAYAL SYNDROME 1 MONTH BEFORE DEATH. 死亡1ヵ月前より上大静脈症候群	CARCINOMA OF STOMACH 宵 磁	SUPERIOR VENA CAVA (COMPRESSION BY NODES) 上大静脈 (リンパ節による圧迫)	NODES (PERITRACHEAL, PERIBRONCHIAL, HILAR, ETC.) BOTH LUNGS, ETC. リンパ節(気管周囲、気管支陽圏、肺門、その他) 両筋、その他

TABLE 2 LIST OF CASES, OBSTRUCTION OF OTHER THORACIC VESSELS, WITH CLINIC AND PATHOLOGIC DATA 表 2 その他の胸部血管閉鎖, 臨床および病理学資料

	SEX 性別		CLINICAL DATA 臨床資料	ETIOLOGIC FACTOR IN VENOUS OBSTRUCTION 静脈閉鎖における網因学的因子	OBSTRUCTION SITE 閉鎖の部位	METASTASES PRIMARY TUMOR 原発性腫瘍の転移
12	F 女	67	INCOMPLETE HISTORY 網歷不完全	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA OF LEFT LUNG (LOWER LOBE; UNDIFFERENTIATED) 左赫の気管支癌 (下薬、未分化)	LEFT JUSULAR VEIN (ORGANIZ- ING THROMBUS) 左顾静縣 (血栓組織化)	NDDES (INFRACLAYICULAR, PERI- BRONCHIAL, MEDIASTINAL, ETC.) STERNUM, ETC. リンパ節(鎖骨下, 気管支周囲, 縦隔, その他)胸骨,その他
13	男	12	EDEMA LEFT HALF OF FACE AND HEAD 3 WEEKS BEFORE DEATH UNABLE TO OPEN LEFT EYE, ETC 死亡3週間前より頭部と顔両左半分の 浮騒 左眼をあけることが不可能,その他	LYMPHOSARCOMA IN ANTERIOR MEDIASTINUM 前縦隔洞におけるリンパ肉腫	LEFT JUGULAR VEIN (THROMBUS) 左頭静縣 (血栓)	NODES (CERVICAL, PERIBRONCHIAL, MEDIASTINAL, ETC.) LUNGS AND PLEURA HEART STERNUM, ETC. リンパ節(銀郎、気管支用囲、縦隔, その他)粘膜、胸膜、心臓 胸骨、その他
14	м 93	52	INCOMPLETE HISTORY 病歷不完全	CARCINOMA OF RIGHT BRONCHUS (UNDIFFERENTIATEO) 右気管支癌 (未分化)	MAJOR RIGHT PULMONARY VEIN, LEFT AURICLE, INFERIOR VENA CAVA (TUMOR INVASION) 右側主要結婚脈,左心耳,下大静脈 (腋傷侵襲)	NODES ADRENALS リンパ節 劇腎
15	F 女	57	INCOMPLETE HISTORY 病壓不完全	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINONA OF LEFT LUNG (SQUAMOUS) 左肺の気管支癌 (扁平上皮細胞)	LEFT AURICLE (TUMOR INVASION AND THROMBUS) 左心房 (腫瘍侵襲, 並びに血栓)	NODES (PERIBRONCHIAL, PERIESOPHA- EEAL) MEDIASTINUM PERICARDIUM, ETO リンパ節(気管支陽層、食道陽開) 軽隔滑 心膜、その他
16	男	56	CHEST PAIN HOARSENESS。 ETC. 胸痛 しわがれ声、その他	BRONCHOGENIC CARCINOMA OF LEFT BRONCHUS (SQUAMOUS) 左気管支衛 (扁平上皮細胞)	INFERIOR VENA CAVA (TUMOR THROMBUS) 下大靜縣 (薩衞血栓)	MEDIASTINUM HODES (MEDIASTINAL, PERIBRONCHIAL, ETC.) AORTA, HEART, ETC. 軽陽湖リンパ節 (軽隅, 食道周閉, その 他) 大動脈 心臓, その他

Data from the 11 cases with superior vena caval obstruction are summarized in Table 1. Eight of the cases were attributed to bronchogenic carcinoma. A malignant tumor of the neck considered to be a probable primary carcinoma of the thyroid gland (the neck organs were not examined because of limited autopsy consent), a case of Hodgkin's disease, and gastric carcinoma accounted for the other three. The majority of these patients were in the fifth and seventh decades of age and the ratio of male to female is 9:2.

Of the seven cases of bronchogenic carcinoma, the site of origin was on the left in three and on the right in four cases. In the remaining case, the involvement was very widespread so that the site of origin could not be clearly recognized.

In a review of clinical data in this study, a superior vena caval obstruction syndrome is clearly recognizable in six and questionable in three cases. Two cases are difficult to evaluate because of incomplete clinical data. The interval between the appearance of this condition and the time of death was known only in four cases, varying from one to three months.

As indicated in Table 2, in two cases tumor involved the left jugular vein rather than the superior vena cava, thrombosis being present in each. The primary neoplasms in the cases were an undifferentiated carcinoma of the lung and a lymphosarcoma.

Three additional cases are listed in which primary carcinoma of the lung (two cases of squamous carcinoma and one of poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma) invaded the left atrium or the inferior vena cava.

上大静脈閉鎖の11症例の資料を表1に要約する.そのうち8例の原因は気管支癌であった.他の3例はそれぞれ原発性甲状腺癌と考えられる頸部悪性腫瘍(本例では完全な剖検の承認が得られなかったため、頸部臓器は検査されなかった)、ホジキン病、並びに胃癌であった.これらの患者の大多数は50才から70才台で、男性対女性の比率は9対2であった.

気管支癌 7 例のうち 3 例における原発部位は 左側で、4 例では右側であった。他の 1 例は非常 に広い範囲に亘って侵されていたので原発部位を はっきり認めることができなかった。

本調査における臨床資料の検討で、上大静脈 閉鎖症候群をはっきり認めることができたのは6 例で、3例では疑わしいと認められた.2例は臨 床資料が不完全なため評価が困難である.4例に ついてのみ症状の発現から死亡時までの間隔が判 明しており1ヵ月ないし3ヵ月であった.

表2に示す如く、2例において腫瘍は上大静脈よりもむしろ左頸静脈を侵しており、両例に血栓症が存在した。この2例における原発性新生物は未分化肺癌並びにリンパ肉腫であった。

これ以外に,原発性肺癌(扁平上皮細胞癌2 例並びに分化不十分な腺癌1例)が左心房もしく は下大静脈に侵襲した3例を付記する.

COMMENTS

The superior vena cava is the major vessel for the return of venous blood to the right heart from the head, neck, upper extremities, and upper thorax. This important channel ⁵ is particularly vulnerable to obstruction by primary bronchial cancer or metastatic mediastinal lymph nodes because it is:

A thin-walled vessel with very low venous pressure,

located within a tight compartment in the right anterior-superior mediastinum behind an unyielding sternum,

in intimate proximity to the right main bronchus, and

completely encircled by chains of lymph nodes which drain all of the structures of the thoracic cavity and the lower part of the left thoracic cavity.

PRINCIPAL CAUSES OF SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME

Bronchogenic carcinoma in recent years is apparently replacing syphilitic aortic aneurysm as the principal etiologic factor in the superior vena caval obstruction syndrome.

According to the combined data of Fischer³ (252 cases) and McIntire and Sykes² (250 cases) three main etiologic groups were found to account for 75 to 80 per cent of the cases: primary malignant thoracic tumors 33.3 per cent; aneurysms 30.0 per cent; chronic fibrous mediastinitis 15.4 per cent. On the other hand, in Failor's series (33 cases) primary carcinoma of the lung accounted for 55 per cent and syphilitic aneurysm did not occur. Of the malignant thoracic tumors 29.7 per cent were carcinoma of the lung and 29.2 per cent were malignant lymphoma. remaining 31 per cent were less common malignant tumors.

考 按

上大静脈は,頭部,頸部,上肢,及び上部胸廓からの静脈血を右心臓へ還流するための主要血管である.この重要な径路5 は特に原発性気管支癌もしくは縦隔リンパ節転移のため閉鎖され易い.その理由としては:

血管壁が薄く静脈圧は極めて低く,

不動の胸骨の後方を右上縦隔洞前部における 狭い間腔内を走っており,

右側主要気管支に接近しており, そして

胸腔内のすべての臓器並びに左胸腔下部から の流れを受ける一連のリンパ節に完全に取り 囲まれているからである.

上大静脈症候群の主要原因:

最近は梅毒性大動脈瘤に代わって気管支癌が 上大静脈閉鎖症候群の主な病因学的因子となって いる.

Fischer の資料 ³ (252例)並びに McIntire および Sykes ² (250例)の資料を合わせると症例の75%ないし80%は3つの主な病因に分類できる.すなわち,原発性胸部悪性腫瘍33.3%, 動脈瘤30.0%および慢性線維性縦隔洞炎15.4%である.これに反して,Failor の症例 ⁶ (33例)において原発性肺癌は55%を占め,梅毒性動脈瘤は認められなかった。胸部悪性腫瘍中,29.7%は肺癌で,29.2%は悪性リンパ腫であった。残りの31%はその他の頻度の低い諸種の悪性腫瘍であった。

Schechter in a review of 22 cases found 17 (82 per cent) due to carcinoma of the lung and only one due to syphilitic aneurysm. Roswit et al5 found that 76 per cent of 51 cases were due to carcinoma of the lung. Calkins8 found carcinoma of the lung the cause of 72 per cent of 21 cases. Szur et al9 stated that in Great Britain carcinoma of the bronchus is undoubtedly the most common cause of superior vena caval obstruction and probably now accounts for at least 80 per cent of the cases. In Japan, Akazaki 10 recently reported two cases of thymic neoplasm with superior vena caval syndrome: a 29 year old male with carcinoma of the thymus; a 17 year old male with lympho-epithelioma of the thymus. Homma and associates 11 in review of 208 cases of carcinoma of the lung, found this syndrome in 36 cases. In addition, cases of this condition were reported by Tsuda et al¹² and Yamakawa et al. 13

In this study, the causes of superior vena caval syndrome were carcinoma of the lung or bronchus (73 per cent), Hodgkin's disease, gastric carcinoma, and malignant tumor of the neck (probably of thyroid origin).

RELATIONSHIP OF SUPERIOR VENA CAVAL SYNDROME TO CARCINOMA OF THE LUNG

The percentage of cases 2 , $^{6-9}$ with superior vena caval syndrome due to carcinoma of the lung (and bronchus) varies from 29.7 to 82 per cent in the series referred to above as well as in other series.

Jaffe¹⁴ in analysis of 100 autopsied cases of carcinoma of the lung, discovered invasion and obliteration of the superior vena cava by the tumor in 7. In the series of 208 autopsy cases of carcinoma of the lung studied by Homma et al¹¹ superior vena caval obstruction was found in 17.3 per cent. Steinberg and Dotter¹⁵ found this complication in 17 per cent of 100 preoperative bronchial cancer cases studied by angiocardiography.

Schechter 7 は22例を検討した結果、肺癌に基因するものが17例(82%)梅毒性動脈瘤に基因するものは僅か1例であった. Roswitら5 は51例のうち76%が肺癌に基因することを認め Calkins 8 は21例のうち72%の原因を肺癌と認めた. Szurら9 は英国では気管支癌が上大静脈閉鎖症の原因になることが最も多く、現在は恐らく症例の少なくとも80%はこのためであるという. 日本において赤崎10 は上大静脈症候群を伴なう胸腺新生物2例を最近報告し1例は胸腺癌のある29才の男子でもう1例は胸腺リンパ上皮腫を有する17才の男子であった. 本間並びにその協力者ら11 は肺癌208例を検討した結果、36例に本症候群を認めた. 更に、津田ら12 並びに Yamakawa ら13 も本症を報告した.

今回の調査において上大静脈症候群の原因は 肺若しくは気管支癌(73%),ホジキン病,胃癌並 びに頸部悪性腫瘍(恐らく甲状腺に原発)であった.

上大静脈症候群と肺癌の関係

肺(および気管支)癌に基因する上大静脈症候群を有する患者の百分率^{2.6-9} は上記の症例報告およびその他の症例調査によれば29.7%ないし82%である.

Jaffe¹⁴ は剖検を行なった肺癌 100例の解析を 行ない,7例に腫瘍による上大静脈侵襲および閉 塞を発見した.本間ら¹¹ が調査した肺癌 208例の 剖検において17.3%に上大静脈閉鎖症を見た. Steinberg および Dotter⁵ は手術前に血管心臓撮 影術により調査した気管支癌 100例のうち17%に この合併症を見出した.

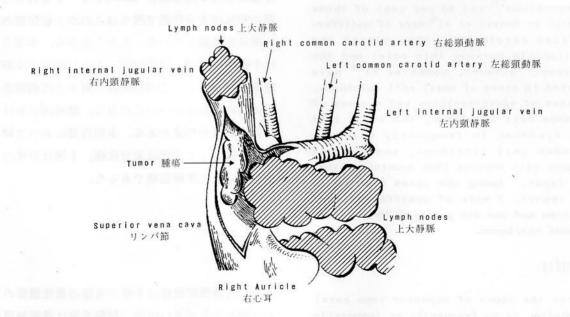
PLATE 1 ANTERIOR VIEW OF MEDIASTINUM CASE 9

図版1 縦隔洞前面図 症例9



Mediastinal lymph nodes were invadred by tumor and became markedly enlarged The superior vena cava showed direct invasion. Thrombosis, which occurred in complication of the above, was found above the junction of the azygos vein.

縦隔リンパ節は腫瘍に侵され著明に肥大している、上大静脈には直接の侵襲がみられる、奇静脈 接合部上方に血栓症の併発を認める。



Superior vena caval obstruction might be expected to occur more frequently in primary carcinoma of the right lung than in that of the left lung because of the anatomical relationships. Rosenbloom 16 reported 8 cases of superior vena caval obstruction, all of right-sided bronchial origin and all of anaplastic histology. Failor et al6 in their series of 33 cases of superior vena caval obstruction found carcinoma of the lung in 18 cases, in all of which the carcinomas were located in There was histologic the right lung. evidence of involvement of the wall of the vein in all 18 cases. Schechter7 found histologic proof of invasion of the vein wall in 17 of 18 cases of carcinoma of the lung with this condition studied at necropsy.

The left to right ratio of carcinoma of the lung in the 107 cases reported by Szur et al⁹ is 22:85, showing a much higher rate of tumors of the right side. In the series of Homma et al¹¹ the right lung was involved in 23 cases (64 per cent) with 12 cases (36 per cent) on the left.

In regard to the histological classification of carcinoma, all 8 cases reported by Rosenbloom 16 and 90 per cent of those reported by Roswit et al5 were of undifferentiated carcinoma. They stress the relationship between this point and the syndrome. However, Homma et al 11 have reported 15 cases of small cell carcinoma, 13 cases of adenocarcinoma and 8 cases of squamous cell carcinoma, and state that this syndrome is frequently noted in squamous cell carcinoma, somewhat at variance with reports from countries other than Japan. Among the cases studied in this report, 7 were of undifferentiated carcinoma and one was poorly differentiated squamous carcinoma.

PROGNOSIS

Since the cause of superior vena caval obstruction is so frequently an inoperable malignant tumor, the prognosis is of course generally hopeless.

解剖学的な関係から上大静脈閉鎖は左肺の原発性癌よりも右肺の原発性癌のために多く発生するであろうと考えられる. Rosenbloom ¹⁶ は上大静脈閉塞を 8 例報告しいずれも右側気管支に原発し、組織学的に退化像を呈した. Failorら ⁶ は上大静脈閉鎖33例のうち18例に肺癌を見出したが、全例において癌は右肺にあり18例全部において組織学的に静脈壁侵襲の形跡があった. Schechter ⁷ は剖検において本症を有する肺癌18例中17例に静脈壁侵襲の組織学的証拠を見出した.

Szur ら 9 が報告した肺癌 107例における左肺と右肺との比率は22対85であり、右肺に腫瘍のある患者における割合が非常に高いことを示している.本間ら 1 の症例中12例(36%)が左肺であったのに対し、23例(64%)は右肺が侵されていた.

癌の組織学的分類については、Rosenbloom 16 が報告した8例全部と Roswit ら 5 が報告した症例の90%は未分化癌で彼らはこの点と症候群の間の関係を強調している. しかしながら、本間ら 11 は小細胞癌 15例、腺癌 13例、および扁平上皮細胞癌 8 例を報告し、この症候群は扁平上皮細胞癌に屡々認められるといいこの点は、諸外国における報告とは幾分相違がある. 本報告書において研究した症例のうち 7 例は未分化癌、 1 例は分化の不十分な扁平上皮細胞癌であった.

予 後

上大静脈閉鎖症は手術不可能の悪性腫瘍のために起ることが多いので,勿論予後は通例絶望的である.

Of the 4 cases in this study, the duration of life following the appearance of symptoms and findings referable to obstruction varied from one to three months.

本調査における4例では、閉鎖に基因する症状並びに所見発生後の生存期間は1ヵ月ないし3ヵ月であった.

SUMMARY

The clinical histories and pathologic findings have been reviewed in 9 autopsied cases of superior vena caval obstruction. Carcinoma of the lung or bronchus was the cause in 8 cases while there was one case each of Hodgkin's disease, gastric carcinoma, and malignant tumor of the neck (probably of thyroid origin).

要 約

剖検を行なった上大静脈閉鎖症9例について 病歴並びに病理学的所見の検討を行なった.8例 は肺若しくは気管支癌がその原因でそのほかホジ キン病,胃癌並びに頸部悪性腫瘍(恐らく甲状腺 に原発)がそれぞれ1例ずつあった.

REFERENCES 参考文献

- 1. Hinshaw DB: Obstructions of the superior vena cava. A review of the literature with two case reports. Amer Heart J 37:958-9, 1949 (上大静脈閉鎖症. 文献の検討と2症例の報告)
- 2. McIntire FT, Sykes EM Jr: Obstruction of the superior vena cava: A review of the literature and report of two personal cases. Ann Intern Med 30:925-60, 1949 (上大静脈閉鎖症. 文献の検討および2症例の報告)
- 3. Fischer JJ: Quoted by Dana HW, McIntosh R: Obstruction of the superior vena cava by primary carcinoma of the lung. Amer J Med Sci 163:411-25, 1922 (原発性肺癌による上大静脈閉鎖症)
- 4. 庭山 元, Finch SC: 上縦隔圧迫症状の著明に見られた原発性左肺癌の1例. 広島医学 14:789-98, 1961 (Niwayama G, Finch SC: A case of primary carcinoma of the left lung with marked upper mediastinal compression symptoms. Hiroshima Igaku J Hiroshima Med Ass)
- Roswit B, Kaplan G, Jacobson HG: The superior vena cava obstruction syndrome in bronchogenic carcinoma: Pathologic physiology and therapeutic management. Radiology 61:722-37, 1953

(気管支癌における上大静脈閉鎖症候群:病態生理学および治療処置)

6. Failor HJ, Edwards JE, Hodson CH: Etiologic factors in obstruction of the superior vena cava. Proc Mayo Clin 33:671-8, 1958 (上大静脈閉鎖症における病因)

- 7. Schechter MM: The superior vena cava syndrome. Amer J Med Sci 227:46-56, 1954 (上大静脈症候群)
- 8. Calkins EA: The superior vena caval syndrome: Report of 21 cases. Dis Chest 30: 404-11, 1956 (上大静脈症候群: 21例の報告)
- 9. Szur L, Bromley LL: Obstruction of the superior vena cava in carcinoma of bronchus. Brit Med J 2:1273-76, 1956 (気管支癌における上大静脈閉鎖)
- 10. 赤崎兼義: 症例 1, 胸腺癌.症例 2,胸腺リンパ上皮腫. 臨床家のための剖検討議集. 東京,中外医学社,1957 p. 1-13, 14-25

(Akasaki K: Case 1 Thymic carcinoma. Case 2 Thymic Lympho-epithelioma. In Collection of Discussions on Autopsy Cases for Clinicians-Rinshoka no Tame no Boken Togi-shu. Tokyo, Chugai Igaku-sha)

- 11. 本間日臣,大槻和男他:原発性肺癌における上空静脈閉塞症候群について. 最新医学 14:2727-33, 1959 (Homma H, Ohtsuki K et al: Superior vena cava obstruction syndrome in primary carcinoma of the lung. Saishin Igaku-Mod Med)
- 12. 津田豊彦,上村種雄他,心臓内懸垂巨大腫瘤を伴った肺臓癌の1例.神戸医科大学紀要7:2405-11,1956

(Tsuda T, Kamimura T et al: A case of pulmonary carcinoma with a giant mass suspended into heart. Kobe Ikadaigaku Kiyo-Bull Kobe Med Coll)

- 13. Yamakawa K, Kitamura K et al: A case report of pulmonary carcinoma presenting superior vena cava obstruction syndrome A rare case of bilateral cardiac chamber involvement by tumor thrombosis. Jap Heart J 2:256-64, 1961

 (上大静脈症候群を呈する肺癌症例の報告 腫瘍性血栓による両側心臓侵襲を呈した珍らしい症例)
- 14. Jaffe RH: Primary carcinoma of the lung; review of 100 autopsies. J Lab Clin Med 20:1222-37, 1935 (原発性肺癌, 剖検100例の検討)
- 15. Steinberg I, Dotter CT: Lung cancer: Angiocardiographic findings in 100 consecutive proved cases. AMA Arch Surg 64:10-9, 1952 (肺癌: 診断確実な連続100例における血管心臓造影術)
- 16. Rosenbloom SE: Superior vena cava obstruction in primary cancer of the lung. Ann Intern Med 31:470-8, 1949
 (原発性肺癌における上大静脈閉鎖症)