業 績報 告書

EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF UTERINE CANCER, HIROSHIMA 広島における子宮癌の疫学的研究

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Approved 承認 10 December 1965



ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION HIROSHIMA AND HAGASAKI, JAPAN

A Cooperative Research Agency of
U.S.A. NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES · NATIONAL RESEARCH COUNCIL
and
JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

with funds provided by
U.S.A. ATOMIC ENERGY COMMISSION
JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH
U.S.A. PUBLIC HEALTH SERVICE

原爆傷害調查委員会

広島および長崎

米国学士院 - 学術会議と厚生省国立予防衛生研究所 との日米共同調査研究機関

(米国原子力委員会,厚生省国立予防衛生研究所および米国公衆衛生局の研究費による)

Department of Statistics 統計部

A paper based on this report will be presented in part at the Twenty-third Annual Meeting of Japanese Society of Public Health, 19-21 October 1966, Chiba.

本報告に基づく論文の一部は、1966年10月19-21日に千葉市で開催される第23回 日本公衆衛生学会で発表する予定である。

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EPIDEMIOLOGIC STUDY OF UTERINE CANCER, HIROSHIMA

広島における子宮癌の疫学的研究

INTRODUCTION

As a cause of death in females, cancer of the uterus is one of the important cancers in Japan. In 1962 it was responsible for 15.5% of all the deaths due to cancer in women and ranked next to the proportion attributed to cancer of the stomach. The JNIH-ABCC Life Span Study of A-bomb survivors also shows that cancer of the stomach and uterus were the major causes of cancer deaths in the female population. ¹

The present study, which was carried out in 1963, was begun in the hope of elucidating some of the relationships of the factors other than radiation possibly associated with the incidence of cancer of the uterus in the Life Span Study (ST 100) sample in Hiroshima.

METHOD

Subjects The subjects for this study were selected from those deaths which occurred between 1 October 1950 and 31 August 1962 in the ST 100 sample in Hiroshima and whose death certificates gave malignant neoplasm of the uterus (ICD Code 171-174) among the causes of death. For each case, two 'controls' were selected for comparison from among deceased females in the ST 100 sample in Hiroshima excluding those whose cause of death included neoplasm. The individuals in the comparison group were matched with the uterine cancer cases by year of death ± 1 calendar year, exposure category, and age at death as closely as possible within ± 3 years. Thus, 146 uterine cancer deaths and a comparison group of 292 were selected for study (Table 1).

Data Collection Data collection was conducted by interview with a close relative of the subject and information on history of residence, occupation, marital status, smoking and drinking habits, dietary pattern, socioeconomic status, etc. was recorded. The questionnaire used was earlier designed to obtain as much general information as possible for both the Adult Health Study sample and this type of specific investigation.^{2,3}

緒言

日本では子宮癌は女子の死因の中で最も多い癌の1つであり、1962年には、全国の女子の癌による死亡者中子宮癌は15.5%を占め、胃癌に次いで多い.予研—ABCCの被爆者寿命調査の研究によれば、女子の癌による死亡のおもなものは胃癌および子宮癌である.1

1963年に実施した本調査は、子宮癌の発生と関係があると思われる原爆被爆以外の要因を究明する目的で、広島の寿命調査(ST 100)サンプルを用いて行なわれた.

方 法

対象 調査の対象は広島のST100サンブルのうち,1950年10月1日から1962年8月31日までに死亡し、死亡診断書に記載された死因が、子宮の悪性新生物(ICD符号171-174)であった者を選んだ、比較対照のため各子宮癌に対し、死因が腫瘍である者を除いた広島のST100サンブルの女子死亡者から2名の「対照」を抽出した、対照者は、死亡年次(土1年)、被爆距離ならびに死亡時年齢(できるだけ土3年)を子宮癌の死亡者と一致する条件で抽出した。このようにして子宮癌の死亡者146人と、対照者292人が抽出された。表1に死亡時年齢別の子宮癌と対照者の総数を示した。

資料の収集 対象者の近親者との面接によって、住所歴、職業、婚姻状態、喫煙・飲酒の習慣、食習慣、社会経済状態などの諸項目について資料を入手した。使用した質問票は、成人健康調査サンブルおよびこの種の特別な調査に対してできるだけ多くの一般資料を得るように以前考案されたものである.2.3

TABLE 1 UTERINE CANCER AND COMPARISON GROUPS BYAGE AT DEATH 表 1 子宮癌群と比較群の死亡時年齢別分布

Age at Death	Gro	Total	
死亡時年齡	Cancer 癌	Comparison 対照	i otal
30-39	10	20	30
40-49	29	58	87
50-59	47	94	141
60-69	34	68	102
70 +	26	52	78
Total 計	146	292	438

Interviews were made by an epidemiologist and two field investigators. Informants were sought in the following order: Husband children, siblings, and others. Interviews for all subjects were successful except for one case. There were no significant differences in the distribution of number or kind of informants between the uterine cancer group and the comparison group. As the interview was not carried out on one case of uterine cancer, this case and the corresponding individuals in the comparison group were deleted from the analysis.

RESULTS

The analysis was conducted on comparisons of frequencies between the uterine cancer group and the comparison group with respect to the factors in the questionnaire.

Cause of Death The death certificates for the uterine cancer group show that the underlying cause for 22 deaths was malignant neoplasm of the cervix uteri, 2 were malignant neoplasm of the corpus uteri, 5 malignant neoplasm of other parts of the uterus, and 116 malignant neoplasm of the uterus, unspecified. According to Stone and Anderson, 4death certificate diagnoses reporting malignant neoplasm of the uterus are fairly accurate, but the difference between death certificate and autopsy findings are greater when the site is specified in detail. Therefore, it was considered the most practical approach would be to analyze these data as cancer of the uterus.

According to the death certificates of the subjects of this study, the ratio between cases of malignant neoplasm of the cervix uteri and of malignant neoplasm of the corpus uteri was 11:1. This ratio is similar to that for morbidity based on the tumor registry data in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. ⁵

面接は、疫学者1名と野外調査員2名が行なった。情報 提供者は次の順序で選んだ、すなわち、夫、子供、兄第 姉妹、その他である。面接は1例を除きすべて成功した。 子宮癌群と比較群の間で情報提供者の数および種類の分 布に有意な差はなかった。面接が成功しなかった子宮癌 1例とその対照者2名は解析から除外した。

結 果

解析は質問票のそれぞれの項目について、子宮癌群と比較群の頻度を比較した。

死因 子宮癌群の死亡診断書を検討したところ,原死因として子宮頸の悪性新生物が22例,子宮体の悪性新生物が2例,子宮体の悪性新生物が2例,子宮体の悪性新生物が5例,部位不明の子宮の悪性新生物が116例であった。Stone およびAnderson4によれば死亡診断書に記載された子宮の悪性新生物という診断はかなり正確であるが、部位別にみれば死亡診断書の死因と剖検診断との間にかなりの差異があるという。したがって,最も現実的な解析方法としては,資料を一括して子宮癌のすべてについて比較検討することが妥当であると思われた。

この調査対象の死亡診断書によれば、子宮頸の悪性新生物と子宮体の悪性新生物との数の比率は11:1であった。この比率は広島と長崎の腫瘍登録資料による罹病比率とほぼ同様である.5

Residential History Residential history was examined in terms of longest residence in Hiroshima before 1945 and after 1945. Residence was classified by relatively broad areas of the city (central part, eastern part, western part, northern part, southern part, rural part of city and adjacent area, and other parts). There were no statistically significant differences between the cancer and comparison groups for the seven classified residential areas, although there was a slight excess in frequency of uterine cancer in the southern part of Hiroshima City. It was also noted that the frequency of uterine cancer cases was not excessive in the two districts formerly licenced for prostitution.

Occupational History Occupational history was compared between the two groups for the usual occupation engaged in before 1945 and after 1945. Occupation was classified by major group according to the census classifications of occupation.

Of the cancer group, 43.4% had no occupation before 1945 and 51% had no occupation after 1945. For the comparison group the comparable numbers were 55.2% and 64.1% respectively. Thus, women with some occupation were slightly more frequent among the cancer group but the differences are not statistically significant. Only three reported prostitution as their usual occupation before 1945 (One uterine cancer case and two control cases).

Marital and Childbearing History Items of marital and childbearing history were compared between the uterine cancer group and the comparison group (Tables 2-4). Contrary to expectation, there was no statistically significant difference between the two groups with respect to number of marriages, fertility status, age at first marriage, age at birth of first child, age at birth of last child, number of children and remarriage, although there were more married women, fertile women and a larger number of children among the cancer group than among the comparison group (Tables 2,3). The frequency of broken first marriage, whether due to death of the husband or to separation, is shown in Table 4. For women who married under 25 years of age the frequency of broken marriages was lower among the uterine cancer group. Among later marriages, however, the proportion broken was substantially higher in the cancer group than in the comparison group and the differences between them was only significant among persons married under 25.

Smoking and Drinking Habits There were no significant differences between the uterine cancer group and the comparison group by smokers and nonsmokers, habitual alcohol drinkers and nonhabitual alcohol drinkers. 住所歴 住所歴は1945年以前およびそれ以後の2期について最も長い居住地について調査した。住所歴を比較するために広島市を比較的広い7地域(中心部、東部、西部、北部、南部、近郊部とその近隣地域、その他の地域)に区分した。7つの地域別にみて子宮癌群と比較群との間には統計的に有意な差はなかったが、広島市南部では子宮癌の頻度がわずかに多かった。かつて公娼が許されていた2つの地域の居住者に、子宮癌の頻度が比較群に比較して多いとは認められなかった。

職業歴 1945年以前およびそれ以後従事していたおもな 職業分布について両群の比較をした。職業は国勢調査職 業分類(大分類)によって大別した。

子宮癌群は、1945年以前は43.4%、また1945年以後では51%がそれぞれ無職であった。比較群ではそれぞれ55.2%と64.1%であった。したがって、子宮癌群には職業に従事している女性の数がわずかに多いが、職業別にみた場合比較群に比べその差は統計的に有意ではなかった。1945年以前の職業のうち公娼と回答したものは3例のみであった(子宮癌群に1例、比較群に2例)。

婚姻および出産歴 婚姻および出産歴について子宮癌群と比較群の間の頻度を比較した(表2-4).予想に反して、婚姻回数、出産の有無、初婚年齢、初産時年齢、最終出産時の年齢、子供の数および再婚頻度については、いずれも2群の間には統計的に有意な差はなかったが、比較群より子宮癌群に既婚婦人、経産婦と産児の数が多い(表2,3). 死別または別離による初婚破綻の頻度を表4に示した.25歳以下で結婚した女性の結婚破綻の頻度は子宮癌群の方が低い.しかし25歳以上で結婚した者で結婚破綻の割合は比較群より子宮癌群の方が高かったが、統計的にみれば25歳以下で結婚した場合にのみ両群に有意の差を認めた.

喫煙・飲酒の習慣 子宮癌群および比較群間に喫煙・飲酒歴について有意な差は認められなかった.

TABLE 2 MARITAL AND CHILDBEARING HISTORY 表 2 婚姻および出産歴

				Gro	up 群				
	Category		Cancer 癌	(A)	Compariso	n 対照(B)	Ratio	χ2	P
	区分		Number 数	%	Number 数	%	比率 (B/A)	^	
Marriages		Never married 未婚	2	1.4	11	3.8	5.5		
婚姻回数		Once 1 🗉	114	78.6	213	73.4	1.9		
		Twice 2 回以上	29	20.0	66	22.8	2.3		
		Total 計	145	100	290	100	2.0	2.603	NS
Fertility		Never married 未婚	2	1.4	11	3.8	5.5		
出産状態		Infertile 不妊	14	9.7	45	15.5	3.2		
		Fertile 経産婦	129	89.0	234	80.7	1.8		
The state of the		Total 計	145	100	290	100	2.0	5.126	0.10-0.0
Age at first marriage		-19	67	46.8	133	47.7	2.0		
初婚時年齡		20-24	50	35.0	109	39.1	2.2		
		25 +	23	16.1	35	12.5	1.5		
		Unknown 不明	3	2.1	2	0.7	0.6		
		Total 計	143	100	279	100	2.0	2.796	NS
Age at birth of first	child	-19	34	26.4	56	23.9	1.6		
第1子の出生時年齢		20-24	59	45.7	118	50.4	2.0		
(one case unknown)		25 +	36 .	~ 27.9	60	25.7	1.7		
(1例不明)		Total #	129	100	234	100	1.8	0.744	NS
Age at birth of last child		-24	16	12.5	28	12.0	1.8		
最終出産時の年齢		25-29	25	19.5	43	18.4	1.7		
		30-34	24	18.8	46	19.6	1.9		
		35 +	63	49.2	117	50.0	1.9		
		Total 計	128	100	234	100	1.8	0.119	NS
Number of children		0	14	9.8	45	16.1	3.2		
子供の数		1-2	31	21.7	68	24.4	2.2		
		3-4	41	28.6	68	24.4	1.7		
		5-6	21	14.7	51	18.3	2.4		
		7-8	21	14.7	28	10.0	1.3		
		9 +	15	10.5	19	6.8	1.3		
		Total #	143	100	279	100	2.0	7.750	NS

TABLE 3 FREQUENCY OF FAMILY SIZE AFTER STANDARDIZATION FOR AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE 表 3 初婚年齢を標準化したあとの子供の数

Group		Freq	Total					
300 F T 2	群	13	1-2 31	3-4 41	5-6	7-8	9+ 15	計
Cancer	Observed 観察					21		143
癌	Expected 期待	20.8	33.7	36.0	24.4	16.2	11.2	142.3
	Ratio 比率	0.63	0.94	1.16	0.86	1.30	1.33	1.00
Comparison 対照	Observed 観察	45	68	68	51	28	19	279
	Expected 期待	37.2	65.3	73.2	47.7	32.3	22.8	278.5
	Ratio 比率	1.21	1.04	0.93	1.07	0.87	0.83	1.00

 $\chi^2 = 9.847$ P=0.10-0.05

TABLE 4 REMARRIAGE AND BROKEN MARRIAGE BY AGE AT FIRST MARRIAGE 表 4 初婚年齢別にみた再婚および結婚の破綻

Age at 1st Marriage 初婚年齡		Cancer	癌		Comparison 対照					
	Married 結婚	Broken Marriage 結婚の破綻	%	Remarried 再婚	%	Married 結婚	Broken Marriage 結婚の破綻	%	Remarried 再婚	%
-19	67	41	61.2	15	36.6	133	96	72.2	38	39.6
20-24	50	22	44.0	5	22.7	109	70	64.2	18	25.7
25 +	23	17	73.9	7	41.2	35	20	57.1	8	40.0
Unknown 不明	3	3	100.0	2	66.7	2	2	100.0	2	100.0
Total 計	143	83	58.0	29	34.9	279	188	67.4	66	35.1

Socioeconomic Status Socioeconomic status was compared between the two groups using the indices: House-ownership, number of rooms, number of tatami (mats) per person, main kind of fuel used, sanitary condition, health insurance, and education.

There were no significant differences in frequency for any of the seven items except type of health insurance. Only the frequency of insured persons was greater, however, among the uterine cancer group than among the comparison group reflecting a higher proportion of women workers among the cancer group.

COMPARISON OF CAUSE OF DEATH BETWEEN DEATH CERTIFICATE AND PATHOLOGIC FINDINGS

Since pathologic examination was conducted on 39% of the uterine cancer cases, the pathologic findings were compared with the death certificate diagnoses to evaluate the accuracy of cancer of the uterus as the cause of death.

There were 25 autopsy cases and 32 surgical pathologic examinations. Table 5 shows a comparison of the cause of death by findings between the two sources. The concordance rate by site of cancer is only 36.0% for autopsy material and 28.1% for surgical pathologic examination. However, the concordance rate for cancer of the uterus is 88.0% for autopsy and 75% for surgical material. For all material combined, the rate is 80.7%. Of 32 cases with pathologic examination, 8 deaths were attributed to cancer of the uterus, unspecified, even though the pathologic examination indicated other conditions, such as primary cancer of ovary or vulva, fibrosis, and cervitis.

Pathologic examination showed that there were 30 epidermoid carcinoma of the uterus, 7 adenocarcinoma of the uterus, 3 chorioepithelioma, 2 sarcoma of the

社会経済状態 2 群間の社会経済状態を次の指標を用いて比較した. すなわち, 住宅所有の有無, 部屋の数, 家族1人当たりの畳の数, おもな燃料の種類, 衛生状態, 医療保険, および最終学歴である.

7項目中で医療保険の種類を除いて両群の間の頻度に有意な差はなかった.しかしながら働く女性の割合が子宮癌群に高いことを反映して,医療保険加入頻度が比較群より子宮癌群の方が多かった.

死亡診断書の死因と病理組織所見との比較

子宮癌死亡者の39%に病理検査が行なわれていたので、 病理所見と死亡診断書の死因を比較して、死亡診断書に 記載された子宮癌の死因の正確性を検討した。

剖検は25例について、外科病理検査は32例について行なわれていた。表5では両資料の死因を比較した。癌の発生部位別にみた診断の一致率は、剖検資料でわずか36.0%また外科病理検査で28.1%であった。しかし、子宮癌全体としてみた場合の診断の一致率は、剖検で88.0%、また外科病理検査で75%であった。合計では、その率は80.7%であった。生前外科病理検査を受けた32例のうち、死亡診断書によれば詳細不明の子宮癌による死亡であった8例が、病理検査の診断では、卵巣または外陰の原発癌、線維症および子宮頸管炎など子宮癌以外の診断がなされていた。

病理検査によれば、子宮表皮癌が30例、子宮腺癌7例、 絨毛上皮腫3例、子宮肉腫2例、混合中胚葉腫瘍1例お uterus, 1 mixed mesodermal tumor and 2 undifferentiated. Of 25 autopsy cases, 3 were diagnosed as cancer, but the primary site was either ovary or rectum.

よび分類しえない事例が2例であった. 剖検25例のうち, 3例は癌と診断されたが、原発部位は卵巣または直腸で あると診断された.

TABLE 5 CAUSE OF DEATH: DEATH CERTIFICATE AND PATHOLOGIC EXAMINATION COMPARISON 表 5 死因:死亡診断書と病理学的検査所見の比較

Pathologic Examination 病理学検査 Autopsy 剖検	ICD	Diagnosis 診断	Deat	Concordance Rate *				
			171	172	173	174	Total 計	一致率 %
	171	Malignant neoplasm, cervix uteri 子宮頸の悪性新生物	3	0	0	12	15	
	172	Malignant neoplasm, corpus uteri 子宮体の悪性新生物	0	0	0	0	0	
	173	Malignant neoplasm, other parts of uterus 子宮の他の部位の悪性新生物	0	0	1	Q	1	
	174	Malignant neoplasm, uterus unspecified 詳細不明の子宮の悪性新生物	0	1	0	5	6	
	175	Malignant neoplasm, ovary 卵巣の悪性新生物	0	0	0	2	2	
	154	Malignant neoplasm, rectum 直腸の悪性新生物	0	0	0	1	1	A 36.0
		Total 計	3	1	. 1	20	25	B 88.0
Surgical 外科病理検査	171	Malignant neoplasm, cervix uteri 子宮頸の悪性新生物	3	0	0	14	17	
	172	Malignant neoplasm, corpus uteri 子宮体の悪性新生物	0	0	0	1	1	
	173	Malignant neoplasm, other parts of uterus 子宮の他の部位の悪性新生物	0	0	2	0	2	
	174	Malignant neoplasm, uterus unspecified 詳細不明の子宮の悪性新生物	0	0	0	4	4	
	175	Malignant neoplasm, ovary 卵巣の悪性新生物	0	0	0	2	2	
	191	Other malignant neoplasm of skin その他の皮膚の悪性新生物	0	0	0	2	2	
	217	Benign neoplasm, other female genital organs その他の女性性器の良性新生物	0	0	0	1	1	
	630	Infective disease, uterus, vagina and vulva 子宮、膣および外陰の感染性疾患	0	0	0	3	3	A 28.1
		Total #	3	0	2	27	32	В 75.0
Autopsy and Surgical	171	Malignant neoplasm, cervix uteri 子宮頸の悪性新生物	6	0	0	26	32	
剖検および 外科病理検査	172	Malignant neoplasm, corpus uteri 子宮体の悪性新生物	0	0	0	1	1	
ALTINISTIKE.	173	Malignant neoplasm, other parts of uterus 子宮の他の部位の悪性新生物	0	0	3	0	3	
	174	Malignant neoplasm, uterus unspecified 詳細不明の子宮の悪性新生物	0	1	0	9	10	
		Malignant neoplasm, other その他の悪性新生物	0	0	0	7	7	
		Not malignant neoplasm 悪性新生物でないもの	0	0	0	4	4	A 31.6
		Total 計	6	1	3	47	57	В 80.7

^{*} A, Site Specific 部位別 B, Cancer of Uterus 子宮癌

DISCUSSION

The etiology of cancer of the uterus has been discussed and the evidence bearing on it has been reviewed by Clemmesen, Gordon and Ingalls, Dorn and Cutler, Kaiser and Gilliam and many others. 6-16

The present study was undertaken to investigate some of the relationships which have been reported by them. However, there was no statistically significant evidence that the incidence of cancer of the uterus is associated with such factors as residential history, occupational history, marital and childbearing history, smoking and alcohol drinking habits or socioeconomic status.

In recent years attention has been attracted by the reports that the incidence of the uterine cancer among Jewish females is low. Studies have indicated that circumcision of the partner may reduce the incidence of uterine cancer, but the evidence is conflicting. 12,14,16.21 Association of the disease with frequency or sexual intercourse as related to religious habits has been explored, but the evidence here has also been conflicting. 12,16,22,23 The present study did not attempt to evaluate these factors because the completeness of data for such confidential information could not be insured.

Most of the studies done elsewhere also show that marital status and age at first marriage are important factors in cancer of the cervix. 6.9 It also has been noted that cancer of the cervix is more prevalent among poorer women than among wealthier women. The present study failed to reveal any of these relationships, although it seems that the responses for marriage status were fairly accurate 24 and the items studied provided a good economic index. This may suggest that it is difficult to detect any significant findings based on general questions on a small study sample whose uterine cancer group was similar to the comparison group with respect to socio-economic status.

It is also apparent that subjects of this study consisted of selected uterine cancer cases. Some uterine cancer cases might have been treated after early detection and would not be included in this study. As the uterine cancer cases were selected from death certificates, some might have been rejected due to inaccurate cause of death information. Further, cancer of the uterus comprises different location and histologic types of cancer such as cancer of cervix and corpus, chorioepithelioma or epidermoid cancer and adenocarcinoma of the uterus. Factors which may be associated with cancer of the uterus differ by type of cancer. Thus, studies should be undertaken on the basis of pathologic findings related to

考察

Clemmesen, Gordon および Ingalls, Dorn および Cutler, Kaiser および Gilliamおよび他の多くの研究者 6-16 によって子宮癌の病因が議論されている.

本調査はこれらの報告で検討された関係をさらに明らかにする目的のもとに着手された. しかし本調査では、子宮癌の発生が、統計的にみて住所歴、職業歴、婚姻および出産歴、喫煙・飲酒の習慣あるいは社会経済状態などの要因と有意な関連をもつという所見は認められなかった.

近年、子宮癌の発生率がユダヤ人の女性に低いという報告が注目されている。その原因として包皮切開術が子宮癌の発生率を減少させるという報告があるが、反面関係のないという報告もあり一定した説はない。12.14.16-21 宗教的習慣と関係の深い性交の頻度と子宮癌との関連が報告されているが、これも関係があるという報告と関係がないという報告があり定説はない。12.16.22.23 このような個人のプライバシーに属する情報は完全な資料を入手しにくいので、本調査ではこれらの要因については資料の収集をしなかった。

また、多くの他の報告では子宮頸癌が婚姻状態、特に初婚年齢と密接な関係があることが報告されている。6-9また、子宮頸癌は富裕階級よりも貪困階級の女性に多いといわれている。今回の調査では婚姻状態に関する回答はかなり正確であったと考えられ、24また、調査項目として選んだ経済的因子もそれを評価しうる指標となるものであると考えられたが、本調査ではこれらの関係を立証することはできなかった。このことは、社会経済状態が子宮癌と比較群の間でほぼ等しい小規模な調査サンプルを用い、一般的な質問項目を選んだ調査では、子宮癌の発生と関係の深い因子を見いだすのが困難であることを示唆するものであるかもしれない。

また、この調査で選んだ子宮癌は特定の条件のもとに選ばれたものであることは明らかである。早期発見、早期治療により子宮癌の治療をした例もあろうが、このような事例は含まれていない。また本調査サンプルは死亡診断書をもとにして抽出したので、死因の不正確な記載のために調査から除外された子宮癌もあろう。さらに、調査対象は子宮頸部癌、子宮体部癌、絨毛上皮腫、あるいは表皮癌および子宮腺癌のように、部位も組織像も違う子宮癌が含まれている。子宮癌と関係の深い因子は癌の種類により異なるかもしれない。したがって、今後の調査は病理診断に基づいた罹病資料をもとにして検討すべ

morbidity data. Because a large number of tumor registry cases in Hiroshima (about 50%)⁵ are confirmed by pathologic examination at ABCC it seems desirable that an epidemiologic study of this kind should be planned on the tumor registry material instead of death certificate material.

CONCLUSION

Environmental factors considered to play a role in the development of uterine cancer were studied by interview with a close relative of the subject.

The data did not clearly support the findings reported elsewhere that residential history, occupational history, history of marital status, smoking and alcohol drinking habits, and socioeconomic factors were associated with the incidence of cancer of the uterus. A brief analysis was also conducted for the accuracy of death certificates.

The results suggest that an epidemiologic study should be conducted on morbidity data derived from pathologic findings and a revised plan is desirable to elucidate the factors associated with the incidence of cancer of the uterus using the various recent experimental findings as references.

きであろう. 広島腫瘍登録5 の約50%の事例はABCCの 病理検査により診断されているので、この種の疫学的調 査は死亡診断書に基づいたものよりも、腫瘍登録資料に 基づいて計画すべきであると考えられる.

結 語

従来子宮癌の発生と関係があるといわれている環境の因子について、対象者の近親者との面接調査により資料を 入手し検討した.

住所歴,職業歴,婚姻状態,喫煙・飲酒の習慣および社会経済的要因は,子宮癌の発生率に関係があると報告されているが,本調査ではそれを積極的に支持する所見は得られなかった。死亡診断書の正確性についても簡単な検討を行なった。

本調査の結果からみて、この種の疫学的調査は病理診断から得た資料に基づいて行なわれるべきであり、最近の 実験的研究もあわせ参照し、子宮癌の発生と関係ある要 因を究明する調査を、あらためて立案することが望まし いということが判明した。

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