CAPILLARY MICROSCOPIC OBSERVATION AND PHOTOGRAPHY ON THE SUPERFICIAL MINUTE VESSELS, 1956-57

表在性細小血管の毛細血管顕微鏡観察と写真撮影,1956-57年

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ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION

国立予防衛生研究所-原爆傷害調查委員会

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ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN

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表 在 性 細 小 血 管 の 毛 細 血 管 顕 微 鏡 観 察 と 写 真 撮 影 , 1956 - 57 年

INTRODUCTION

Since the pioneer work of Lombard (1912)1 many reports have been made on the morphology of superficial capillaries using capillary microscopy. Such detailed observation and measurement on numerous items require considerable time and not a few observational errors are encountered. It is known that the values obtained by different scientists cannot be readily compared. In order to make such comparisons possible objective methods for observation and measurement were established and later photographic measurements were carried out to determine the degree of deformity.2 One of the authors (A.T.), succeeded as early as 1956 in obtaining without great difficulty photographs of human superficial minute vessels by the use of a Zeiss Ultropak (incident light microscope) coupled with an electronic flash unit as the light source. 3

In the present study, observations using a capillary microscope were made on the fingernail fold (35 items); mucosa of the lip (30 items); and mucosa of the tongue (19 items) of 185 Japanese, and further photographic measurements were made.

SUBJECTS

From a selected sample of 400 subjects who were from 2500-4999 m from the Hiroshima hypocenter at the time of the atomic bomb, or beyond 10,000 m a total of 185 (46.3%) was examined at ABCC in Hiroshima between 10 December 1956 and 13 July 1957. Age at the time of examination was restricted to 10-44 years in an effort to exclude those with senile changes. Table 1 shows the age and sex distribution of the examinees.

緒言

Lombard (1912)¹ の先駆的研究以来,毛細血管顕微鏡観察による表在性毛細血管の形態学的研究に関する報告が多くみられる.多数の項目について詳細な観察と計測を行なうには,かなりの時間を要するのみならず,観察上の誤差も少なくない.異なる研究者によって得られた測定値をそのまま比較できないことは周知のことである.このような比較を可能にするために,顕微鏡下観察のみならず,写真撮影による観察および計測を行ない,主観を極力除外する方法が考えられた.² 著者のひとり(津屋)は,すでに1956年に,Zeiss Ultropak (反射光線顕微鏡)に光源としてストロボ装置を併用して,容易に人体の表在性細小血管の写真撮影に成功したが,3 この装置が今回の研究にも有効に応用された.

今回の調査にあたっては、日本人 185 人の指爪床部 (35 項目), 口唇粘膜 (30項目), 舌粘膜 (19項目) について毛 細血管顕微鏡下の観察および写真撮影による計測を行なった.

対 象

原爆時に広島の爆心地から2500-4999mの位置にいた者または10,000m以遠にいた者から成る400例の抽出標本のうち,合計185例(46.3%)について1956年12月10日から1957年7月13日まで広島ABCCで検査を行なった.4老人性変化を除外するため、診察時年齢を10-44歳に限定した、被検者の年齢・性別分布は次のとおりである.

TABLE 1 AGE AND SEX DISTRIBUTION OF EXAMINED SAMPLE 表 1 被検者の年齢・性別分布

| Se x | | | | A | ge 年齢 | | | | |
|--------|---|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|---------|
| 性 | | 10-14 | 15-19 | 20-24 | 25-29 | 30-34 | 35-39 | 40-44 | _ Total |
| Male | 男 | 15 | 10 | 5 | 8 | 8 | 8 | 1 | 55 |
| Female | 女 | 14 | 9 | 17 | 32 | 32 | 22 | 4 | 130 |
| Total | 計 | 29 | 19 | 22 | 40 | 40 | 30 | 5 | 185 |

Examination of the 185 subjects showed:

Systolic blood pressure 最高血圧
Diastolic blood pressure 最低血圧
RBC 赤血球数
WBC 白血球数
Platelet count 血小板数

Subjects on chronic medication and those with recent illness which would possibly affect the capillary morphology were excluded as much as possible by history taking and review of ABCC medical records. Furthermore, persons of such occupations as typists (It has been reported that manicure induces capillary changes of the nail fold)⁵, mine workers, and factory workers who handle strong chemicals were excluded.

In the observation of the nail fold, the ring finger of the hand not of preferential use was examined. Females were not examined during their menstrual period. Also, care was taken to exclude cases having any local scars or inflammatory lesions in the fingers, the mucosae of the lip, and the tongue.

METHODS

Camera and Attachments A Zeiss Ultropak (incident light microscope) was used as the capillary microscope equipped with an electronic flash unit and an illuminating cone. The flash unit contained several small light sources to enable photographing while under continued visual observation of the site. A 35-mm NICCA camera was used (Figure 1).

Light Source. The electronic flash unit used was a ring or spiral type so designed as to give light effectively from around the illuminating cone. The

185人の被検者の検査結果は次のとおりである.

| | Mean | | SD |
|------------------------|--------|-------|--------|
| | 平均值 | | 標準偏差 |
| mmHg | 113.0 | ± | 13.4 |
| mmHg | 67.4 | ± | 11.5 |
| $10^4/\text{mm}^3$ | 395.8 | \pm | 38.0 |
| $/\text{mm}^3$ | 5502.6 | ± | 1387.4 |
| $10^{3}/\text{mm}^{3}$ | 403.8 | ± | 17.7 |

長期間投薬を受けている者や最近罹病した者では,毛細血管の形態に影響があるかもしれないので,このような例は病歴聴取やABCC 医学記録の検討を行なってできるかぎり除外した.さらに,タイピスト(マニキュアは爪床部の毛細血管に変化をもたらすことが報告されている5),鉱夫および強力な化学薬品を扱う工場労働者は除外した.

指爪床部の観察では、利き手でない側の薬指を検査した. 月経時の女性には検査を行なわなかった. また、手指、 口唇および舌粘膜に局所的な瘢痕または炎症性病変がある者も除外した.

方 法

カメラとその付属品 毛細血管顕微鏡としてストロボ装置およびilluminating cone を取り付けた Zeiss Ultropak (反射光線顕微鏡)を用いた。ストロボ光源の内部に数個の豆光源を収めることにより,撮影する部位を観察中適時撮影を行なうことができた。カメラはNICCA(35ミリ版)を使用した(図1).

光源 放電管は環状または螺旋状とし、illuminating cone の外周から光線が有効にとり入れられるように設計した.

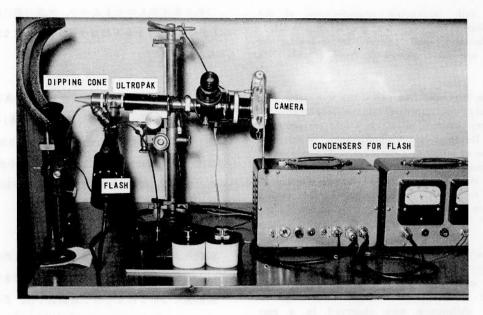


FIGURE 1 Photographic Equipment. Completely assembled microscope apparatus used in taking photographs of the oral mucosa capillaries. A dipping cone is mounted on the tip of the objective lens at the extreme left. The strobe unit provides the light through an illuminating cone from the side. Small light sources contained in the flash unit enable timely photographing of the site while under continued visual observation. The two boxes at the extreme right are the strobe unit condensers.

図1 写真撮影装置、口腔 粘膜 毛細血管の撮影に用いた顕微鏡装置一式、左端対物レンズの先端に dipping cone が取り付けられている。側方から illuminating cone を通してストロボ光源からの光が取り入れられる。ストロボ用発光管の内部には、観察用ランプが内蔵され、観察中任意の時点での瞬間撮影が行なわれる。右端の二つの箱はストロボ電源装置である。

output was 800 w/sec with condensor capacity of 600 μF at 800 v, making possible exposure between 1/1000 and 1/3000 sec. Use of this unit is indispensable for photographing rapid blood circulation under high magnification.

Use of Dipping Cone. A Leitz dipping cone is convenient for providing not only uniform lighting but also 'freezing' movement of the site to be photographed.

Photographic Conditions. The apparatus, having Periplan 6× eyepiece attached to the Ultropak with 5× and 11× objective lens, provides a suitable standard survey magnification. With this magnification level it is possible to secure an appropriate field and capillary abnormalities can be objectively recorded in good detail. This range of magnification was used because at higher power the depth of focus becomes too shallow.

Since the geometry between the objective lens and light source is fixed, it is always possible to take photographs under almost identical exposure conditions. As the rate of light condensation

出力は 800 w/sec, 電源蓄電器容量 $600 \mu\text{F}$, 充電電圧 800 v で, 1/1000-1/3000 sec の瞬間撮影が可能 である。これは強倍率のもとで血流の撮影を行なうには不可欠のものである。

Dipping Cone の使用 Leitz の dipping cone は、 視野 の均等照射を可能とするのみならず、撮影部位を固定するのに不可欠である.

撮影条件 5倍と11倍の対物レンズおよび6倍の Periplan 対眼レンズを用い、これを標準的倍率として使用した。 これにより適当な大きさの視野が確保でき、また毛細血 管異常も詳細に観察することができる。写真撮影に際し ては、高倍率では焦点深度が浅くなり適当ではない。

Ultropak を利用すれば、対物レンズと光源間の幾何学的条件が同一であるため、ほとんど同一の撮影条件での撮影が可能である。また、対物レンズが高倍率になるに

increases with increasing magnification of the Ultropak objective lens, good exposure conditions can be obtained easily merely by changing the diaphragm aperture inserted in front of the light source.

Fuji 35 mm Minicopy film (ASA 32) was used with Fuji Rendol (2-fold dilution) for the developer. For extra survey magnification, a 4-fold enlargement (Kodak or Du Pont No. 4 photographic paper) was made of the negative and the central 3/4 portion of the enlargement was used to make the measurements. When the magnification is 30 power, 60 mm is equivalent to $1000~\mu$, and at 66 power, 132 mm is equivalent to $1000~\mu$.

Observation and Photography. Observation and photography were made after the subjects had rested for more than 30 minutes in a room at a temperature of 22-32 C. Within this range no significant difference was observed in a preliminary survey especially for the oral mucosa. Wakano 6 was successful in applying this method in photographing of the minute vessels of not only the labial mucosa but also of the gingiva, permitting study of the capillary morphology in alveolar pyorrhoea. Photographic observations and measurements were evaluated without knowledge of age or sex.

Fingernail Fold. It is necessary to place the finger tip in a resin holder for photographing. After cleansing the skin with xylol and drying, the dipping cone was placed as close as possible to the skin of the fingernail fold and liquid paraffin was used as immersion oil to prevent light reflection. Care was taken to keep the finger tip at the height of the heart and the loop was photographed at the point of maximum filling. Usually the ring finger was used because this finger is less frequently subject to trauma and more suited for observation. However, the index finger was used occasionally when hangnail or scarring was observed in the ring finger (Figure 2).

Labial Mucosa. It is essential to place the jaw on the chin and head rest (Zeiss type) in order to immobilize the head. A site on the inner surface of the lower lip, 1 cm from the edge of the red lip and 1 cm from the median line, was selected for observation. The dipping cone was placed lightly against the mucosa and moved slightly to the side so that the profile of the loops could be observed well (Figure 3).

Lingual Mucosa. A site on the ventral surface of the tongue 1 cm from the tip and 1 cm from the median line was selected for observation.

つれて集光率も増大するので、光源の前に挿入した絞り (diaphragm)を少々加減するだけで満足な撮影条件が得 られる。

フィルムは35mmの富士ミニコピー(ASA 32)を用いた. 現像液には富士レンドール(2倍の稀釈液)を用いた.写真計測に際しては,原版を4倍に拡大焼き付けし(Kodak または Du Pont の4号印画紙),その中央3/4を用いた. ちなみに倍率が30倍の場合は $60\,\mathrm{mm}$ が $1000\,\mu$ に相当し,66倍では $132\,\mathrm{mm}$ が $1000\,\mu$ に相当する.

観察および撮影方法 対象者を22-32Cの室温で30分間 以上安静させた後、観察および写真撮影を行なった。口 腔粘膜について行なった予備調査では、この温度範囲内 で有意差は認められなかった。若野⁶は、この方法を口 唇粘膜だけでなく歯肉の細小血管の撮影にも応用し、歯 槽膿漏における毛細血管の形態研究を行なった。写真観 察や計測は、すべて性別および年齢を伏せて行なわれた。

指爪床部 指先を写真撮影用レジン固定器で固定することが必要である。xylolで皮膚を清拭し、乾燥後、dipping cone を可及的に指爪床部皮膚に近づけ、その間に流動パラフィンを満たして光の反射を防いだ。指先を心臓の高さに保つように留意し、係蹄が最も充盈した状態で撮影した。薬指はほかの指よりも外傷を受けることが少なく、観察に適している。ただし、薬指にさかむけや瘢痕が認められた場合は、人差し指を観察した(図2)。

口唇粘膜 頭部を固定するため、下顎を頤・頭部固定台(Zeiss型)に固定する必要がある。下唇の内側で、赤唇部内縁より1cm,正中線より1cmの部位を選んで観察した。Dipping cone をその粘膜に軽く当て、側方へわずかにずらして血管係蹄の側面がよく観察できるようにした(図3).

舌下粘膜 舌下面で舌先から1 cm, 正中線から1 cmの側 方部位を選んで観察を行なった.

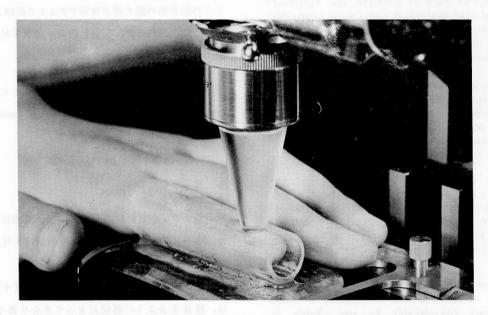


FIGURE 2 Photographing Fingernail Fold Capillaries. It is absolutely necessary to place the finger tip firmly in the resin holder. Paraffin oil was used as immersion oil to prevent light reflection. The finger tip should be at the same height as the heart.

図2 指爪床部毛細血管の撮影、指先を resin 製固定器でよく固定することが必要である。Dipping cone と皮膚との間際には流動パラフィンを滴下し皮膚面の反射を防止する。指先は心臓と同じ高さに保つよう留意する。

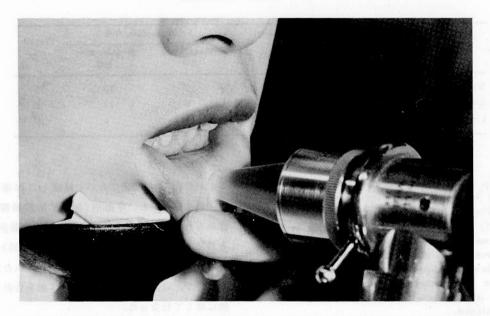


FIGURE 3 Photographing Labial Mucosa Capillaries. Photographs were taken by pressing the dipping cone lightly against mucosa. The use of chin and head rest (Zeiss type) is essential.

図3 口唇粘膜毛細血管の撮影、Dipping cone を粘膜に軽くあてて写真撮影を行なう。あらかじめ頤・頭部固定台(Zeiss 型)を使用して頭部の固定をすることが肝要である。

Measurement. In order to reduce subjectivity in the measurements as much as possible, four assistants were trained until individual errors were negligible. Figures 4, 5, and 6 show normal patterns of minute vessels of the fingernail fold, labial mucosa and lingual mucosa.

It should be noted that errors caused by expansion and contraction of the photographic paper are within 0.5-2.00 mm per 100 mm, but less than 0.1 mm when allowed to dry naturally. Those of the films were found to be negligible.

RESULTS

Through microscopic and photographic observations the presence or absence of items under study was determined and further photographic measurements were made of specific items.

Items Observed by Site. Difficulty involved in microscopic observation and the number of items examined vary considerably by site (Table 2), especially for the oral mucosa, as will be discussed later.

計測 計測の際の個人的誤差を可及的に除外するために 4人の助手間の個人差が無視できるまで訓練した。図4, 5,6は,指爪床部,口唇粘膜および舌下粘膜の細小血 管の正常なパターンを示す。

印画紙の伸縮による誤差は、100 mmにつき0.5 - 2.00 mm以内であるが、自然乾燥では誤差は0.1 mm以下である。フィルムによる誤差は無視できる.

結 果

顕微鏡下および写真観察を行なって調査項目の有無を調 べ,さらに特定の項目について写真測定を行なった.

部位別観察項目数 顕微鏡下観察の難易度や検査項目数は、後述するように部位によってかなり異なる(表2). 特に口腔粘膜ではそれが著しい.

TABLE 2 NUMBER OF ITEMS OBSERVED BY SITE 表 2 部位別の観察項目数

| Site 部位 | Microscopic | Photograp | Total | |
|---------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-------------|
| | Observation 顕微鏡下観察 | Observation 観察 | Measurement 計測 | Total 合計 |
| Nail fold 指爪床部 | 14 | 9 | 12 | 35 |
| Labial mucosa 口唇粘膜 | 9 | 9 | 12 | 30 |
| Lingual mucosa 舌下粘膜 | 0 | 13 | 6 | 19 |

Relationship to Age. A study was made on the relationship of age to 84 items observed in 185 subjects. Presence of edematous fusion of the nail fold (P < .05) and variability of the density in the lingual mucosa (P < .05) were the only two items in which difference was observed by age (10-year age group). Males only showed a significant difference, but because the number involved was small, the analysis by item was made on the total sample with all ages combined.

Relationship to Sex. The relation of sex to 54 items among the 84 was studied. Hardly any significant difference between sexes was noted, but in some items showing a significant difference, females had

年齢との関係 185例において観察した84項目と年齢との関係を検討した。年齢別(10歳年齢階級群)に差異が認められたのは、指爪床部乳頭の浮腫性融合(P<.05)と舌下粘膜における係路数の変化(P<.05)との2項目のみであった。有意差は男にのみ認められた。例数が少ないので、以後の項目別解析は全年齢を合計した全対象例に対して行なった。

性別との関係 84項目中の54項目と性別との関係を調査 した.男女間に有意差はほとんど認められないが,有意 差を示す若干の項目では,女の方が男よりも有所見率が

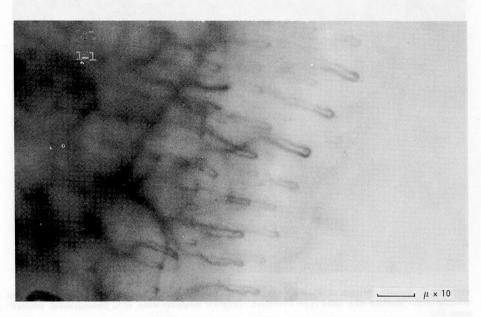


FIGURE 4 Normal Pattern of Minute Vessels of Fingernail Fold. Normal loop distribution, vessel diameter, and papillae. Hairpin-like open type (Gibson). Original magnification $30\times$, photographic enlargement $4\times$.

図4 指爪床部細小血管の正常 pattern. 係 黯分布, 動静脈脚直径, 乳頭の正常なもの. ヘヤピン様開放型(Gibson)に相当する. 撮影倍率30倍, 引き伸し倍率 4倍.

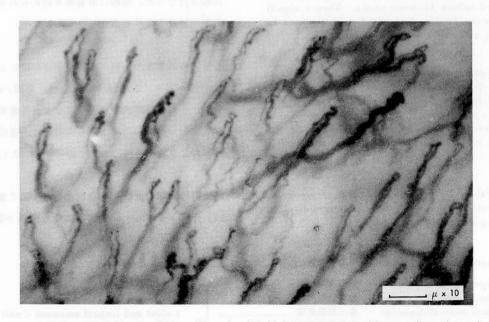


FIGURE 5 Normal Pattern of Minute Vessels of Labial Mucosa. Normal loop configuration and distribution. Characteristic corkscrew-like loop structure permits adaptability to extension and contraction of labial mucosa. Original magnification 30×, photographic enlargement 4×.

図5 口唇粘膜細小血管の正常 pattern. 係蹄の正常な形態と分布を示す. 係蹄特有の栓拔き様形態を示し,よく口唇粘膜の伸縮性に順応していることが伺われる. 撮影倍率30倍,引き伸し倍率 4倍.

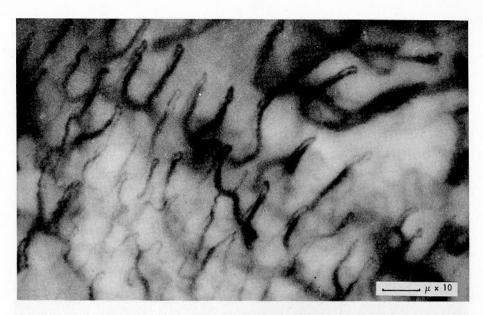


FIGURE 6 Normal Pattern of Minute Vessels of Lingual Mucosa. Normal loop configuration and distribution. Hairpin-like open type (Gibson). Original magnification 30×, photographic enlargement 4×.

図 6 舌下粘膜細小血管の正常 pattern. 係 壁の正常な形態と分布を示す. ヘヤビン様開放型 (Gibson)に相当する. 撮影倍率30倍、引き伸し倍率 4 倍.

a higher prevalence rate than males (Table 3). Furthermore, comparison was made of the means of 30 measured values between sexes. When a significant difference by sex was noted, males showed a higher mean value than females (Table 4).

Prevalence of Findings by Site. Prevalence differed remarkably by site. The rates in decreasing order were tangling, distortion, branching, visibility of subpapillary plexus, and intercommunication. These findings were noted to be more remarkable in the labial and lingual mucosae than in the nail fold (Table 3).

Measured Values by Site. When the values measured by a map caliper (Figure 7) were compared by site, the following trend was noted:

高かった(表3).30例の計測値の平均について男女間の 比較を行なった。性別に有意差が認められる場合は,男 の平均値は女よりも高かった(表4).

部位別有所見率の比較 有所見率は部位によって著しい差が認められた. 捻転(tangling), 歪曲(distortion), 分岐, 乳頭下静脈叢の可視度, および係蹄間吻合の順に有所見率が減少した. これらの所見は, 指爪床部よりも口唇および舌下粘膜において顕著であった(表3).

部位別計測値の比較 項目別測定値(図7参照)は部位 により異なるが、一般に次のような傾向が認められた:

| Average number of | of loops | 平均係蹄数 | |
|-------------------|----------|---------|---|
| Average top dian | neter | 平均係蹄頂直径 | |
| Maximum arterial | diameter | 最大動脈直径 | |
| Minimum arterial | diameter | 最小動脈直径 | |
| Maximum venous | diameter | 最大静脈直径 | ֡ |
| Minimum venous | diameter | 最小静脈直径 | |
| Average spacing | 平均係蹄間隔 | | |
| Average length | 平均の長さ | | |
| Average height | 平均の高さ | | |
| Average width | 平均の幅径 | | |
| | | / | |

Lingual mucosa > nail fold 舌下粘膜 > 指爪床部

Labial and lingual mucosae < nail fold 口唇および舌下粘膜<指爪床部

Labial mucosa > nail fold 口唇粘膜>指爪床部

FIGURE 7 COMPARISON OF MEASURED VALUES BY SITE

図7 部位別計測値の比較

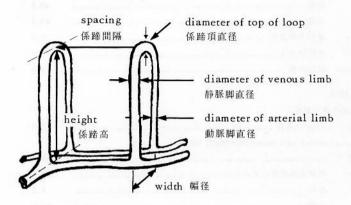


TABLE 3 COMPARISON OF PREVALENCE RATES BY SEX 表 3 有所見率の比較,性別

| | Item | Male | Female | Significance |
|--------------------------------|--------------------------------------|-------|--------|--------------|
| | 項目 | 男 | 女 | 有意性 |
| NAIL FOLD 指爪床部 | full commonweal material A CT 6- 323 | 11.00 | | |
| Microscopic Observation 顕微 | 競下観察 | | | |
| Presence of edematous fusion | n 乳頭部の浮腫性融合 | 23.6 | 41.5 | .0502 |
| Presence of 'halo' space | halo の存在 | 56.4 | 56.1 | NS |
| Papillary defect | 乳頭欠損 | 0.0 | 2.3 | NS |
| Enlargement, elongation, tort | uosity of venous (arterial) limbs | | | |
| 静(動)脈脚の拡張,延長,蛇行 | | 43.6 | 53.1 | NS |
| Giant loop | 巨大係路 | 0.0 | 3.1 | NS |
| Presence of fine capillary | 微細毛細血管 | 23.6 | 31.5 | NS |
| Thrombosis | 血栓 | 20.0 | 26.9 | NS |
| Branching | 分岐 | 30.9 | 41.5 | NS |
| Hemorrhage | 出血 | 0.0 | 6.9 | .04* |
| Decreased blood flow | 血流減退 | 20.4 | 24.6 | NS |
| Granular streaming | 顆粒状血流 | 1.8 | 11.5 | .1005 |
| Interruption of blood column | 血柱断裂 | 0.0 | 2.3 | NS |
| Visibility of subpapillary ple | xus 乳頭下静脈叢の可視度 | 14.8 | 16.1 | NS |
| Normal colour tone of the bac | kground 背景の色調の正常性 | 96.3 | 72.1 | <.001 |
| Photographic Observation 写到 | 真撮影による観察 | | | |
| Smooth artery 動脈脚壁の |)平滑なもの | 90.0 | 89.3 | NS |
| Smooth vein 静脈脚壁の |)平滑なもの | 86.0 | 92.6 | NS |
| Loop parallelism 係蹄の平行 | f性 | 40.7 | 38.0 | NS |

TABLE 3 (Continued 続き)

| | Item 項目 | Male 男 | Female 女 | Significance 有意性 |
|--|---|-----------|-------------|---------------------|
| Intercommunication | 係路間吻合 | 1.8 | 1.5 | NS |
| Tangling | 捻転 | 45.3 | 46.8 | NS |
| Distortion | 迁曲 | 45.3 | 35.4 | NS |
| Presence of fine capillary | 微細毛細血管 | 5.6 | 9.2 | NS |
| Granularity | 顆粒状血流 | 7.4 | 9.4 | NS |
| Interruption of blood column | 血柱断裂 | 1.8 | 1.6 | NS |
| LABIAL MUCOSA 口唇粘肥 | Ķ. | | | |
| Microscopic Observation 顕微 | 效鏡下観察 | | | |
| Presence of 'halo' space | halo の存在 | 20.0 | 12.3 | NS |
| Enlargement, elongation, to | rtuosity of venous (arterial) limbs | | | |
| 静(動)脈脚の拡張,延長,蛇行 | | 34.5 | 24.6 | NS |
| Presence of fine capillary | 微細毛細血管のあるもの | 14.5 | 27.7 | .1005 |
| Thrombosis | 血栓 | 3.6 | 3.8 | NS |
| Branching | 分岐 | 38.2 | 31.5 | NS |
| Decreased blood flow | 血流減退 | 5.4 | 3.8 | NS |
| Granular streaming | 顆粒状血流 | 0.0 | 0.0 | NS |
| Visibility of subpapillary pl | exus 乳頭下静脈叢の可視度 | 54.5 | 44.6 | NS |
| | ackground 背景の色調の正常性 | 95.5 | 88.5 | NS |
| Photographic Observation 写 | | ,,,, | | 110 |
| Smooth artery 動脈脚 | 壁の平滑なもの | 75.9 | 86.8 | NS |
| Smooth vein 静脈脚 | 壁の平滑なもの | 75.9 | 85.3 | NS |
| Loop parallelism 係路の | 平行性 | 92.6 | 90.7 | NS |
| Intercommunication 係路間 | 吻合 | 26.4 | 30.2 | NS |
| Tangling 捻転. | | 100.0 | 99.2 | NS |
| Distortion 迂曲 . | | 88.7 | 82.7 | NS |
| · Presence of fine capillary | 微細毛細血管のあるもの | 19.2 | 32.6 | NS |
| Poor filling | 血流充盈不全 | 9.3 | 29.5 | .01001 |
| | 血柱断裂 | 1.8 | 9.3 | NS |
| LINGUAL MUCOSA 舌下杓 | 5. 睦 | | | |
| Photographic Observation 写 | | | | |
| | きの平滑なもの | 94.2 | 98.3 | NS |
| | きの平滑なもの | 90.4 | 90.8 | NS |
| | 平行性 | 65.4 | 68.3 | NS |
| | | 58.5 | 48.0 | NS NS |
| | g 捻転,部分的拡張,壁不整 | 100.0 | 99.2 | NS NS |
| The second secon | 5 16 平4 , 印P 7 17 78 , 至 4 1 至 | 100.0 | 97.4 | |
| | の不均一性 | 55.1 | | NS |
| | 0743 TE | | 52.5 | NS |
| | nalo の存在 | 77.3 | 78.3 | NS |
| | s 路間隔の変化 | 37.0 | 60.0 | .01001 |
| | の不均一性 | 45.1 | 53.2 | NS |
| | | 51.0 | 65.1 | NS |
| | の不均一性・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・・ | 33.3 | 39.4 | NS |
| Variability of width 幅径 | の不均一性 | 50.0 | 47.2 | NS |

NS - Not significant 有意でない

^{* -} Exact test 正確な検査

TABLE 4 COMPARISON OF MEAN VALUES BY SEX 表 4 平均値の比較,性別

| Item | Male | 男 | Femal | e 女 | Level of |
|--|-----------------|------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|
| 項目 | Mean 平均値 | SD 標準偏差 | Mean 平均値 | SD 標準偏差 | Significance 有意性 |
| PHOTOGRAPHIC MEASUREMENT 写真撮影による計測 | | the second | dada wa | 126 02 | |
| NAIL FOLD 指爪床部 | | | | | |
| Average number of loops /500 x 800 μ 500×800 μ あたり平均係 | 路数 4.3 | 1.1 | 4.5 | 1.3 | NS |
| Average top diameter 平均係歸頂直径 μ | 16.7 | 6.4 | 14.7 | 6.5 | .1005 |
| Maximum arterial diameter 最大動脈直径 μ | 14.3 | 5.6 | 12.5 | 4.8 | .0502 |
| Minimum arterial diameter 最小動脈直径 | 8.5 | 4.2 | 7.2 | 3.9 | .1005 |
| Maximum venous diameter 最大静脈直径 | 21.0 | 8.9 | 17.7 | 8.2 | .0201 |
| Minimum venous diameter 最小静脈直径 μ | 12.4 | 4.8 | 10.7 | 4.9 | .0502 |
| Average spacing 平均係歸間隔 | 146.6 | 45.9 | 136.0 | 35.0 | NS |
| Maximum spacing 最大間隔 μ | 184.4 | 48.5 | 180.4 | 52.4 | NS |
| Minimum spacing 最小間隔 μ | 118.0 | 44.8 | 104.0 | 37.3 | .0502 |
| Average length 平均の長さ μ | 307.6 | 138.6 | 347.7 | 208.9 | NS |
| Average height 平均の高さ μ | 165.0 | 67.9 | 179.6 | 75.8 | NS |
| Average width 平均の幅径 μ | 13.5 | 9.3 | 14.1 | 13.4 | NS |
| LABIAL MUCOSA 口唇粘膜 | | | | | |
| Average number of loops /1090 x 730 μ 1090×730 μ あたり平均 | 係蹄数 9.2 | 3.1 | 9.3 | 3.1 | NS |
| Average top diameter 平均係歸頂直径 μ | 10.5 | 4.8 | 8.3 | 3.6 | .01001 |
| Maximum arterial diameter 最大動脈直径 μ | 9.1 | 4.0 | 7.5 | 3.1 | .01001 |
| Minimum arterial diameter 最小動脈直径 μ | 5.4 | 2.4 | 4.4 | 2.3 | .01001 |
| Maximum venous diameter 最大静脈直径 μ | 17.4 | 7.2 | 14.9 | 5.6 | .0201 |
| Minimum venous diameter 最小静脈直径 μ | 8.4 | 4.1 | 7.0 | 3.1 | .0201 |
| Average spacing 平均係賠間隔 μ | 124.4 | 37.2 | 116.4 | 34.4 | NS |
| Maximum spacing 最大間隔 μ | 191.7 | 68.7 | 174.7 | 50.0 | .1005 |
| Minimum spacing 最小間隔 μ | 76.0 | 32.3 | 74.9 | 35.4 | NS |
| Average length 平均の長さ μ | 387.3 | 128.9 | 404.1 | 160.8 | NS |
| Average height 平均の高さ μ | 233.4 | 98.9 | 242.0 | 97.3 | NS |
| Average width 平均の幅径 μ | 14.2 | 9.7 | 17.1 | 12.4 | NS |
| LINGUAL MUCOSA 舌下粘膜 | | | | | |
| Average number of loops /1090 x 730 μ 1090×730 μ あたり平均 | 系蹄数 10.5 | 3.9 | 11.2 | 4.0 | NS |
| Average top diameter 平均係歸頂直径 μ | 6.6 | 2.6 | 5.8 | 2.3 | .0502 |
| Maximum arterial diameter 最大動脈直径 μ | 6.0 | 2.4 | 5.5 | 1.8 | NS |
| Minimum arterial diameter 最小動脈直径 μ | 3.8 | 1.9 | 3.6 | 1.9 | NS |
| Maximum venous diameter 最大静脈直径 μ | 12.1 | 4.0 | 11.3 | 5.3 | NS |
| Minimum venous diameter 最小静脈直径 μ | 6.2 | 2.8 | 5.54 | 2.6 | NS |

The measured values of the nail fold were generally larger than those of the labial and lingual mucosae. However, no significant difference was noted in the number of loops (Table 4).

Special Features of Pattern by Site, Nail Fold. In the so-called standard pattern, thin capillaries have smooth afferent and efferent limbs without tangling and there is no excessive elongation or dilatation. Granular streaming, interruption of blood column, and distorted subpapillary plexus were not observed, but the background was of normal color tone (Figure 4).

This pattern corresponds to pattern A of Gibson² and is called "open loops." Gibson has subdivided this pattern into pattern B (open type), and patterns C and D (closed types). As these were found in 89.7% of the total, they were classified as "normal pattern." However, as not a few significant variations were observed even among normal persons, patterns E to I were added so as to make 10 types, but there is a strong possibility of subjectivity in the evaluation. Other authors have concluded that it is therefore impossible to establish acharacteristic normal pattern.

Braasch et al⁷ in their study of nail fold capillaries of radiologists selected as abnormalities tortuosity, sacculation, dilatation, plexus distortion, branching, and papillary defects, and observed that the mean number of these abnormalities for radiologists advances steadily until it exceeds that of the unexposed aged.

For the purpose of excluding subjectivity as much as possible the observation items were subdivided by extent and degree of morphological abnormalities.

The following nine items were selected in order to obtain a total score of the morphological changes⁴: dilatation; waving; tortuosity; branching; clubbing; tangling; granularity; subpapillary plexus (visibility, distortion, etc.); and fine capillary.

These were each graded 0, 1, 2, or 3 according to extent and degree. The total score for nine items was obtained for each individual. Accumulated percentages of the scores were calculated as shown in Table 5.

In view of their distribution, the groups with scores 14 or less (82.6%) corresponding to Gibson's patterns A, B, C, and D (89.7%)² and Yamamori's normal type (88.3%)⁸ may be considered to show a normal pattern. Among those with a score of 14 or less, no gross morphological abnormality was

指爪床部の測定値は、口唇および舌下粘膜のそれよりも 一般に大きかったが、係路数には有意差は認められなか った(表4).

部位別 Pattern の特徴 指爪床部 いわゆる標準的 pattern は, front loop の動静脈脚薄毛細血管の管壁が 平滑で, 捻転, 異常な延長または拡張, 顆粒状血流, 血柱断裂, および乳頭下静脈叢の歪曲は認められず, 背景も正常な色調を呈するものをいう(図4).

この pattern は、Gibson ² の pattern A に相当し、"open loop "と呼ばれる。Gibson は、これをさらに亜型に分類し、pattern B (open type)ならびに pattern C および D (closed type)を区分した。以上は全正常人の89.7%を占め、正常 pattern と考えられている。しかし、正常例の中にも有意な異型を呈するものがかなり認められ、pattern E - I が加えられて、10型が区別されている。もとよりその評価には強く主観がはいる可能性がある。以上の見地から、正常型に特徴的な pattern を規定することは不可能であるとする向きもみられる。

Braasch ら⁷ は,迂曲,血管瘤形成,拡張,乳頭下静脈 叢の歪曲,分岐,および乳頭欠損などの6項目を選んで 放射線科医の指爪床部細小血管を検査し,放射線科医に おいてはこれら形態的異常を示す係路の平均数が加齢と ともに漸増して,非被曝老齢者のそれを越えることを報 告している.

できるかぎり主観を排除するために、観察項目ごとに形 態異常の程度および頻度別に分類した。

形態異常を示す次の9項目を選び総合評価値を求めた4: 拡張;波状;迂曲;分岐;係路項拡張;捻転;顆粒状血流;乳頭下静脈叢(可視度,歪曲など);微細毛細血管.

上記項目の程度と頻度に応じてそれぞれ0, 1, 2または3の分類値を与え,単純総和をとって評価値とした。被検者別にそれぞれ9項目別に評価値の合計を求め,次表のように合計評価値の累積百分率を算定した。

合計評価値の分布をみると、14以下(82.6%)の群がGibson のpattern A, B, C, D(89.7%)² および山森の正常型(88.3%)⁸ に相当し、正常なpattern と考えてよいものと思われる。合計評価値が14以下のものには、

TABLE 5 TOTAL SCORES FOR NINE ITEMS - NAIL FOLD 表 5 9項目の合計評価値 - 指爪床部

| Score | Cases | Accumulated 累積 | | | |
|---------|-------|----------------|-------------------|--|--|
| 合計評価値 | 例数 | Number 数 | Percentage 百分率 | | |
| 0 - 4 | 35 | 35 | 19.0 | | |
| 5 - 9 | 65 | 100 | 54.3 | | |
| 10 - 14 | 52 | 152 | 82.6 | | |
| 15 - 19 | 24 | 176 | 95.7 | | |
| 20+ | 8 | 184 | 100.0 | | |
| Total 計 | 184 | 184 | 100.0 | | |

One case excluded because of unsatisfactory photographs. 1例は写真が不満足なため除外した.

TABLE 6 SCORE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION - NAIL FOLD 表 6 合計評価値と年齢との関係 - 指爪床部

| Score | | Total | | |
|---------|-------|-------|-------------|-----|
| 合計評価値 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30+ | it |
| 0 - 4 | 13 | 9. | Mail = 13 m | 35 |
| 5 - 9 | 17 | 18 | 30 | 65 |
| 10 - 14 | 9 | 21 | 22 | 52 |
| 15 - 19 | 5 | 9 | 10 | 24 |
| 20+ | 3 | 5 | 0 | 8 |
| Total # | 47 | 62 | 75 | 184 |

demonstrated. The relation between score and age is shown in Table 6, but no significant difference by age is observed. Further, no sex difference is noted.

Table 7 shows the measured values obtained in this study in comparison with some of the more reliable values reported in the literature.

Labial Mucosa. The so-called standard pattern is characterized by tangling loops (Korkzieherartig gewunden: Müller)⁹ that have smooth afferent and efferent limbs without any excessive elongation or dilatation (Figure 5).

Further, as in the case of the nail fold, the following selected items of importance were each scored 0, 1, 2, or 3 according to the extent and degree of the morphological changes, and the total score for each individual was obtained: dilatation; branching; granular streaming; fine capillary; loops per unit area (0: 6 loops or more, 1: 5 loops or less); loop parallelism - the rate of distortion (0: 0%-9%,

大きな形態異常を認められる例はなかった.表6に合計 評価値と年齢との関係を示したが、年齢別ならびに、男 女差は認められない.

表7には、本調査で得た計測値と、文献に報告された比較的信頼できる値との比較を示した。

口唇粘膜 いわゆる標準 pattern の特 徴は係路の捻転(栓ぬき様捻転: Müller) であって,動脈脚および静脈脚の管壁が平滑で,異常な延長や拡張がないものである(図5).

さらに指爪床部の場合と同様,重要と思われるものとして次の各項目を選び、その形態的変化の程度と頻度に応じてそれぞれ0,1,2,3と評価を与え、各例の合計評価値を求めた。すなわち、拡張;分岐;顆粒状血流;微細毛細血管;単位面積当たり係路数(0:6本以上,1:5本以下);係蹄の平行性の有無を示す係蹄の百分

TABLE 7 MEASURED VALUES FOR THIS vs OTHER STUDIES 表 7 本調査と他の調査で得た測定値上の比較

| Item | | Current Study 本調査 | | Other Studies | その他の調査 | |
|----------------------------------|-------|-------------------------------|----------|--|-----------------|--|
| 項目 | | Mean ± SD 平均值±標準偏差 | | Mean 平均値 | Range of 値の筆 | |
| Average number of loops 平均係路數 | | 4.5 ± 1.3 (per 500 x 800μ) | 22 6. | (in 2 mm) (Gibson ²) 9 (in 1 mm) (Yamamori ⁸) | | nm)(Müller ⁹) (Krogh ¹⁰) nm)(Shima ¹¹) |
| Average top diameter 平均頂直径 | μ | 15.3 ± 6.5 | 20 | (Krogh ¹⁰) | | |
| Maximum arterial diameter 最大動脈直径 | μ | 13.0 ± 5.1 | | (Brown ¹²) | 5- 15 | (Chuma ¹³) |
| Minimum arterial diameter 最小動脈直径 | μ | 7.5 ± 4.1 | 7 | (Brown) | 9- 12 | (Deutsch ¹⁴ |
| Maximum venous diameter 最大静脈直径 | μ | 18.7 ± 8.5 | 9 | (Brown ¹²) | 10- 20 | (Chuma ¹³) |
| Minimum venous diameter 最小静脈直径 | μ | 11.2 ± 4.9 \$ | , | (Blown -) | 9- 20 | (Deutsch ¹⁴ |
| Average spacing 平均係歸間隔 | μ | 138.9 ± 38.6 | | | | |
| Average length 平均の長さ | μ | 335.6 ±191.0 | | | 200-470 | (Müller ⁹) |
| Average height 平均の高さ | μ | 175.2 ± 73.6 | | | 200-400 | (Krogh ¹⁰) |
| Average width 平均の幅径 | μ | 13.9 ± 12.4 | 31. | 3 (Yamamori ⁸) | | |

1: 10%-29%, 2: 30%-49%, 3:≥50%). In the labial mucosa, waving and tangling, being normal findings, were excluded from the scoring. Tortuosity, clubbing, and distortion of the subpapillary plexus were grouped under loop parallelism. In view of the importance given to number of loops per unit area by Fukushiro, 15 Wakano, 6 and Braasch 7 and the minimal error of measurement involved, number of loops was added to the criteria. Accumulated percentages of the scores were calculated as shown in Table 8 with relation to age.

In view of the distribution of scores, the groups with scores of 8 or less were considered to show a normal pattern. Relation between score and age and sex difference were not observed.

Some of the values obtained were:

率(0:0%-9%,1:10%-29%,2:30%-49%,3:≥50%). 口唇粘膜においては,波状および捻転は正常所見であるので,これらは合計評価値から除外された. 迂曲,係蹄頂拡張および乳頭下静脈叢の歪曲は,係蹄の平行性の有無として一括分類した. 福代,15 若野,6 および Braasch 7 が単位面積当たり係蹄数を重視し,それに伴う計測上の誤差が少ないことから,係蹄数を判定基準に追加した.表8では合計評価値の累積百分率を算定して,年齢との関係を示した.

合計評価値の分布からみて、合計評価値が8以下である 群は正常なpatternを示すものとみなした。合計評価値 と年齢および性との間に関係は認められなかった。

得られた計測値の一部は次のとおりである.

| | | 1 | Mean | | SD | |
|---------------------------|---------------|----------|-------|------|-----|---------|
| | | <u> </u> | 平均值 | 標道 | 準偏差 | ALCO LA |
| | x 730 μ 平均係蹄数 | μ | 9.2 | ± | 3.1 | |
| Average top diameter | 平均頂直径 | μ | 9.0 | ± | 4.1 | |
| Maximum arterial diameter | 最大動脈直径 | μ | 8.0 | ± | 3.5 | |
| Minimum arterial diameter | 最小動脈直径 | μ | 4.7 | ± | 2.4 | |
| Maximum venous diameter | 最大静脈直径 | μ | 15.6 | ± | 6.2 | |
| Minimum venous diameter | 最小静脈直径 | μ | 7.4 | ± | 3.5 | |
| Average spacing | 平均係蹄間隔 | μ | 118.4 | ± 3 | 5.3 | |
| Average length | 平均の長さ | μ | 399.2 | ± 15 | 1.9 | |
| Average height | 平均の高さ | μ | 239.5 | ± 9 | 7.6 | |
| Average width | 平均の副径 | μ | 16.3 | ± 1 | 1.7 | |

TABLE 8 SCORE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION - LABIAL MUCOSA 表 8 合計評価値と年齢との関係 - 口唇粘膜

| Score | Age 年齢 | | | Accumulated 累積 | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-----|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 合計評価値 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30+ | Number 数 | Percentage 百分率 | |
| 0 - 2 | 8 | 9 | 20 | 37 | 20.2 | |
| 3 - 5 | 16 | 22 | 19 | 94 | 51.4 | |
| 6 - 8 | 17 | 17 | 18 | 146 | 79.8 | |
| 9 - 11 | 5 | 10 | 11 | 172 | 94.0 | |
| 12+ | 2 | 3 | 6 | 183 | 100.0 | |
| Total # | 48 | 61 | 74 | 183 | 100.0 | |

2 cases excluded because of unsatisfactory photographs. 2 例は写真が不満足なため除外した.

Lingual Mucosa. The so-called standard pattern is hairpin-like as in the case of the fingernail fold (Figure 6). By using the criteria used for the labial mucosa, accumulated percentages of the scores with relation to age were calculated as shown in Table 9. In view of the distribution of scores, groups with scores of 8 or less were also considered normal. No age or sex dependency was observed.

Some of the measured values for all cases are tabulated below. When compared with labial mucosa, no significant difference was seen in the number of loops, but the top diameter and both the arterial and venous diameters were smaller.

舌下粘膜 いわゆる標準pattern は、指爪床部の場合と同様、ヘヤピン状のものである(図6). 口唇粘膜に用いた判定基準にしたがって、合計評価値の累積百分率を計算し、年齢との関係を表9に示した。合計評価値の分布からみて、合計評価値が8以下の群を正常とみなした。年齢または性による差異は認められなかった。

全例に関する計測値の一部は下表のように集計した. 口唇粘膜と比較した場合,係蹄数に有意差は認められなかったが,項径ならびに動脈径および静脈径はより小さかった.

| | | | SD 集偏差 |
|-------|------------------|---|--|
| μ | 11.0 | ± | 4.0 |
| μ | 6.0 | ± | 2.4 |
| μ | 5.6 | ± | 2.0 |
| μ | 3.7 | ± | 1.9 |
| μ | 11.6 | ± | 4.9 |
| μ | 5.8 | ± | 2.7 |
| | μ μ μ μ | μ 11.0 μ 6.0 μ 5.6 μ 3.7 μ 11.6 | 平均值 標準 μ 11.0 ± μ 6.0 ± μ 5.6 ± |

In photographing the labial and lingual mucosae, the dipping cone was lightly pressed against the site to be photographed, causing minimal changes in loop configuration and capillary abnormality. For these reasons the measurements were based on photographic measurements alone, but such measurements were lower in confidence than those of the nail fold. These may be the reasons why hardly any measurements on the oral mucosae have been published to date. Presented in this report are the values obtained only on the measurable items.

口唇粘膜および舌下粘膜の撮影に際しては、dipping cone を撮影部位に軽く当てるために、係蹄の形態に軽度の変化をきたすことはやむをえないものと思われる。計測は写真計測のみに基づいて行なったが、これらの部位の計測値は指爪床部の場合よりも信頼度が低い。今日まで口腔粘膜の計測に関する報告がほとんどみられないのは観察方法の困難さによるものである。本報告に示した値は、計測し得る項目に関してのものである。

TABLE 9 SCORE AND AGE DISTRIBUTION - LINGUAL MUCOSA 表 9 合計評価値と年齢との関係 - 舌下粘膜

| Score | Age 年齢 | | | Accumulated 累積 | | |
|---------|--------|-------|-----|----------------|-------------------|--|
| 合計評価値 | 10-19 | 20-29 | 30+ | Number 数 | Percentage 百分率 | |
| 0 - 2 | 7 | 11 | 21 | 39 | 21.5 | |
| 3 - 5 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 84 | 46.4 | |
| 6 - 8 | 17 | 16 | 26 | 143 | 79.0 | |
| 9 - 11 | 7 | 11 | 9 | 170 | 93.9 | |
| 12+ | 2 | 7 | 2 | 181 | 100.0 | |
| Total 計 | 47 | 60 | 74 | 181 | 100.0 | |

4 cases excluded because of unsatisfactory photographs.

SUMMARY

Capillary microscopic observation was conducted on the superficial minute vessels of the fingernail fold, labial mucosa, and lingual mucosa of 185 Japanese. Morphological study was made on 84 items, of which 34 were measured from photographs.

The pattern of the nail fold minute vessels is shown and the measured values were compared in detail with those reported in the literature. The values obtained from this population were within the range reported to be normal in the literature.

The patterns of the labial and lingual mucosae are also presented together with the measured values. As normal values have not yet been reported in the literature, the values presented here may serve as reference data.

The measured values of the nail fold were generally higher than those of the labial and lingual mucosae, but no significant difference in the number of loops could be observed. As in the case of the labial and lingual mucosae, the loop diameter of the nail fold capillaries was greater in males than females.

An attempt was made to evaluate the overall pattern by assigning scores to the morphological findings according to their extent and degree. The normal pattern reported in the literature was compared with that based on the total score. No age or sex difference was observed within the age range of 10 to 44.

要約

日本人 185 人の指爪床部・口唇粘膜および舌粘膜の表在性細小血管について毛細血管顕微鏡観察を行なった. 形態学的観察は84項目について行ない, このうち34項目については写真撮影による計測を行なった.

指爪床部細小血管のpattern を示し, その計測値と文献に報告されているものとを詳細に比較した. この対象集団から得られた値は, 文献で正常として報告されている範囲内にあった.

口唇粘膜および舌下粘膜の細小血管についても、その pattern と計測値を示した。文献にはまだこれらの正常値 が報告されていないので、本報告に示した値は参考資料 になると思われる。

指爪床部細小血管の計測値は,一般に口唇粘膜および舌 下粘膜のそれよりも高かったが,係蹄数には有意な差は 認められなかった. 口唇粘膜および舌下粘膜の場合と同 様,指爪床部毛細血管の係蹄の直径は,男の方が女より も大きかった.

形態的変化について、その程度と範囲に応じて評価値を与え、これらを合計して全体的な形態的変化とみなした。 文献に報告されている正常パターンとこの合計評価値との比較を行なった。10-44歳の年齢範囲内では、年齢および性別による差異は認められなかった。

写真が不満足なため4例を除外した.

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