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# ADENOACANTHOMA (ADENOSQUAMOUS CARCINOMA) OF THE PANCREAS

膵臓の腺類癌(腺扁平上皮癌)

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ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION

国立予防衛生研究所-原爆傷害調査委員会

JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

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### ADENOACANTHOMA (ADENOSQUAMOUS CARCINOMA) OF THE PANCREAS

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### SUMMARY

Four cases of adenoacanthoma of the pancreas were collected and the literature reviewed. This uncommon histological variant appears as aggressive and malignant as the more common adenocarcinomas. Two of these four cases had originally been diagnosed as squamous cell carcinomas and were shown to be adenoacanthoma in type only after additional sections were examined microscopically. It is the authors' opinion that any squamous cell carcinoma of the pancreas must be thoroughly examined for adenocarcinomatous elements before it can be classified as being purely squamous in type. Also because metastases may be predominantly of either squamous or adenomatous type, the presence of squamous carcinoma in a metastatic lesion does not eliminate the possibility of a pancreatic primary nor does the finding of two distinct histological types of metastases necessarily imply two separate primary malignancies. The terminology and origin of this histologic type of pancreatic tumor are discussed.

### INTRODUCTION

Originally we intended to report the characteristics of a squamous carcinoma of the pancreas found at

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膵臓原発の腺類癌 4 例についての検討, ならびに文献的 考察を行なった.組織学的に異常所見を有する腺類癌は, 通常の腺癌と同程度の侵襲性と悪性度を示すようである. 4例中2例は、はじめ扁平上皮癌と診断されたが、さら に多くの切片の顕微鏡的検索の結果, 腺類癌と確認され たものである。著者らは、膵臓原発の扁平上皮癌の診断 をつけるには、より詳細な腺癌成分の有無についての検 索が必要と考える. また, 腺類癌の転移巣が極端に扁平 上皮成分, あるいは腺上皮成分のみで占められることも あるので、 転移巣に扁平上皮癌のみが認められる場合も 膵臓原発巣の可能性が否定されるものではなく, また, 逆に2種類の異なる組織成分を有する転移巣が認められ る場合、二つの異なる原発性悪性腫瘍があることを必ず しも示すものではない. この扁平上皮, ならびに腺上皮 成分で構成される膵臓癌の名称および起源についても検 討を加えた. www.www.wwTo entreitmentItto to

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はじめは、著者の一人が剖検で認めた膵臓の扁平上皮癌

Keywords: Adenoacanthoma; Carcinoma adenosquamous; Pancreas; Case-report

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an autopsy performed by one of us and an additional case in the ABCC autopsy files. However, as we reviewed the literature and reexamined our material, it became evident that our diagnoses were at fault and, more important, that a similar error might underlie some of the relatively few reported cases of squamous carcinoma of the pancreas in the literature. For, only after extensive sampling of the tumors in our cases were we able to demonstrate the presence of unequivocal malignant glandular elements in these two predominantly epidermoid carcinomas. The ABCC autopsy files contained two additional pancreatic carcinomas which showed mixtures of squamous and adenomatous features.

The four cases, which are the basis for this report, illustrate how much the proportion of the two cell types can vary in different tumors and suggest that perhaps small foci of malignant squamous cells might be found frequently in pancreatic tumors if a thorough search was made for them. Further, they indicate that the presence of epidermoid carcinoma in metastatic foci does not necessarily rule out primary pancreatic carcinoma nor is the presence of metastatic foci with adenocarcinoma and others with squamous carcinoma prima facie evidence of origin from multiple primary carcinomas.

Several terms have been used for carcinomas containing both adenomatous and squamous elements including adenoacanthoma, adenosquamous carcinoma, mucoepidermoid carcinoma, and mixed carcinoma. For reasons to be discussed later we prefer and will use the term adenoacanthoma.

### METHODS AND MATERIALS

During the 15-year period, 1956-70, primary carcinoma of the pancreas was diagnosed in 90 of the autopsies in the ABCC autopsy files. All but four were pure adenocarcinomas showing various degrees of differentiation. Two cases contained, in addition to adenocarcinoma, definite foci of malignant squamous cells and two cases appeared to consist only of epidermoid carcinoma showing intercellular bridges as well as 'definite keratin pearls. The pancreases in these last two autopsies were reexamined and additional blocks were made.

Adenocarcinomatous elements were quickly found in one but in the other, a tumor measuring 7 by 4 cm, lying in the body of the pancreas, adenocarcinomatous elements were not found until approximately 80% of the tumor had been blocked

の1例、およびABCC 剖検記録にあった別の1例に関して、その特徴を報告する予定であった。しかし、文献の考察と著者らの資料の再検討によって、著者らの診断は誤っており、しかも、より重要なことには、比較的少数の文献に報告されている膵臓の扁平上皮癌例にも同様の誤りがあるかもしれないことが明らかになった。なぜなら、著者らの例では多数の切片を検索してはじめて、この二つの類表皮癌例において明白な悪性腺上皮成分が認められたからである。ABCC 剖検記録には、扁平上皮癌と腺癌との混合像を示した膵臓癌 2 例があった。

本報告の中心をなすこの4例は、二つの細胞型の割合が腫瘍ではいかに違うかを示したばかりでなく、徹底的な検索を行なえば、膵臓腫瘍には悪性扁平上皮細胞の小さい病巣がしばしば発見されるかもしれないことを示唆したのである。さらにこの4例では、転移巣における類表皮癌の存在が必ずしも原発性膵臓癌を除外するものでもなく、また、腺癌を伴う転移巣および扁平上皮癌を伴う転移巣の存在が、多発性原発性癌からの起源の一応の証拠にもならない。

腺類癌, 腺扁平上皮癌, 粘膜表皮癌, および混合癌のごとき, 腺上皮成分および扁平上皮成分を含む癌に対しては, いくつかの名称が用いられている. 後述の理由により, 著者は腺類癌という名称を適切と考え, これを使用する.

### 方法および材料

1956-70年の15年間には、ABCC 剖検例のうち90例に原発性膵臓癌が診断された。4 例を除く全例が純然たる腺癌で、いろいろな度合いの分化を示していた。2 例は、腺癌に加えて悪性の扁平上皮細胞の明確な病巣が認められ、2 例は類表皮癌のみから成り、細胞間橋および明白な癌真珠を呈しているように思われた。後者の2 例の膵臓をあらためて検索し、新しい組織切片を作製した結果、1 例には腺癌成分がただちに認められた。

他の1例には膵臓体部に7×4cm大の腫瘍があったが、 腫瘍の約80%について連続的に16か所から切片を作製し てはじめて腺癌成分が発見された、4例の膵臓癌の腺癌 (16 blocks). The adenocarcinomatous portions of all four pancreatic cancers were positive when stained with mucicarmine. All four adenoacanthomas were in patients from Hiroshima. Only one patient had been irradiated at the time of the Abomb (Case 2, 34 rad) and there was no suggestion in these four cases or in the entire series of 90 primary carcinomas of the pancreas that there was a relation between the development of these cancers and irradiation.

### RESULTS

Table 1 lists the clinical features of the four cases. Two of the patients were men and two were women. The duration of life from onset of symptoms to death ranged from 4 to 13 months, with a mean of 9 months. The age range for the four patients was 76 to 86 years with a mean of 82 years. The average age for the 90 patients with primary pancreatic carcinoma of all histologic types was 66 years.

部分はムシカルミン染色陽性であった。腺類癌 4 例はいずれも広島の例に認められた。原爆時に被爆した者はわずか 1 例 (症例 2,34 rad)にすぎず、これらの 4 例にも、また原発性膵臓癌90例の全例にも、膵臓癌の発現が放射線と関連があるという示唆はなかった。

### 結 果

表1に4例の臨床的所見を示した。その2例は男であり、 2例は女であった。症状の発現から死亡までの期間は4一 13か月、平均9か月であった。この4例の年齢は76—86歳、 平均82歳であった。各種の組織型から成る原発性膵臓癌 90例の平均年齢は66歳であった。

TABLE 1 CLINICAL DATA ON FOUR CASES OF ADENOACANTHOMA OF THE PANCREAS

表 1 膵臓の腺類癌 4 例に関する臨床資料 1 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 1000 | 10

Case 症例番号	Autopsy No. 剖検番号	Age Sex 年齢 性		121	Onset of Symptoms to Death 発症から死亡までの期間	Initial Clinical Symptoms 最初の臨床的症状		
= 1, %	a e	86	Male	男	4 months	Abdominal pain 腹痛		
2	10	76	Female	女	9 <sup>H</sup> in	Fullness of lower abdomen, Loss of appetite 下腹部の充満感 , 食欲不振		
3	16	83	Male	男	13	Jaundice, malaise 黄疸, 倦怠		
4	181860-	84	Female	女	11 98 ,117 9184 91	Jaundice, emaciation, & general weakness 黄疸,羸痩および全身性衰弱		

Two patients died of widespread metastases, one died of myocardial infarction associated with non-bacterial thromboendocarditis of the aortic valve, and one died of bilateral acute bronchopneumonia.

Table 2 lists pertinent anatomical data. In each of the four cases, two or more benign tumors were found at autopsy. One patient had a coexistent adenocarcinoma of the stomach.

Microscopically, each primary tumor was characterized by the coexistence of two distinct histologic patterns, one being well to poorly differentiated adenocarcinoma and the other well to poorly

死亡原因については、2例は広範な転移、1例は大動脈 弁の非細菌性血栓性心内膜炎を伴う心筋硬塞、1例は急 性両側性気管支肺炎であった。

表2は剖検資料を示す、4例の剖検では、いずれも二つ以上の良性腫瘍が認められた、1例には胃の腺癌も認められた。

検鏡では、原発性腫瘍には共存する二つの特徴的組織像が認められた。すなわち、一つは腺癌の像であり他の一つは扁平上皮癌の像で、いずれも分化の良好なものと不良

### TABLE 2 ANATOMIC DATA FOR FOUR CASES OF ADENOACANTHOMA OF THE PANCREAS

表 2 膵臓の腺類癌 4 例に関する剖検資料

Case 症例番号	Location in Pancreas 膵臓における位置	Metastases 転移	Other Tumors Present その他の腫瘍
1	Head 頭部	Liver, Gallbladder, Lungs, Lymph nodes, Peritoneum 肝臓, 胆嚢, 肺, リンパ節、腹腹	Hamartoma, lung; Leiomyoma, stomach 肺の過誤腫; 胃の平滑筋腫
2	Body & Tail 体部および尾部	Liver, Lymph nodes 肝臓, リンパ節	Chromophobe adenoma, pituitary gland; Leiomyoma, uterus 下垂体の難染性腺腫; 子宮の平滑筋腫
3	Body 体部	Liver, Peritoneum, lymph nodes 肝臓、腹膜、リンパ節	Adenocarcinoma, stomach; Leiomyoma, stomach; Hemangioma, liver; Polyp, ileum 胃の腺癌; 胃の平滑筋腫; 肝臓の血管腫; 回腸のポリープ
4 2 111118	Head 頭部	Liver, Lungs, Lymph nodes 肝臓, 肺, リンパ節	Oxyphilic cell adenoma, parathyroid gland; Ganglioneuroma, neck 上皮小体の好酸性細胞腺腫;頚部の神経節性神経腫

differentiated squamous cell carcinoma. There was variation in the amount of tumor represented by either the squamous or adenocarcinomatous element. Up to 80% of one primary tumor had to be blocked before the adenocarcinomatous element could be identified. Transitional zones between these two patterns were readily observed in those sections demonstrating both patterns. In the majority of instances, there was an intermediate zone in which the tumor showed both squamous and adenocarcinomatous elements. An example of this type is shown in Figure 1 in which a gland-like structure is lined in part by squamous-appearing cells. In the central portion a small amount of wispy, mucicarmine-staining material is present suggesting mucin production by at least some of the squamous cells. In another pattern seen only in some areas in Case 3, there was an abrupt change from squamous to adenocarcinomatous structure (Figure 2). Perineural invasion, a common feature of pancreatic adenocarcinoma, was seen with both the adenocarcinomatous and squamous carcinoma elements of the four adenoacanthomas (Figure 3).

The histologic pattern of the metastases varied widely in the extent of the tumor represented by adenocarcinoma and squamous carcinoma. Thus, some metastases were either predominantly glandular or epidermoid, while other metastatic foci consisted of these histologic patterns in more equivalent proportions. In no case did a metastatic focus consist entirely of squamous carcinoma, but in two cases, metastatic foci could be found which consisted only of adenocarcinoma. Special stains confirmed the presence of mucicarmine positive material within cytoplasmic vacuoles within adeno-

なものとがあった.腫瘍のうち、扁平上皮成分と腺癌成分との占める割合には差があった. 1 例の原発性腫瘍では、腫瘍の80%までが、ブロックを作製してはじめて腺癌成分が確認された. これら二つの組織像を示す組織片には、両組織像の移行部が容易に認められた. 大半の場合、中間帯があって、そこには扁平上皮成分と腺癌成分とが認められた. その1 例は図1 にみられるが、腺様構造が扁平上皮様細胞によって部分的に包まれている.中央部に少量の細いムシカルミン陽性物質があるが、これは少なくとも一部の扁平上皮様細胞にムチン生産能のあることを示唆している. 症例3のみに認められた別の組織像では、扁平上皮癌から腺癌への急激な移行がみられる(図2). 腺類癌4 例の腺癌成分と扁平上皮成分に、膵臓腺癌の共通的特徴である神経周囲侵襲が認められた(図3).

腺癌および扁平上皮癌には、癌腫の転移の組織像に大きな差異があった。すなわち、転移には主として腺癌のものもあれば表皮癌のものもあったが、他の転移巣では両組織像が等分に分布していた。扁平上皮癌だけで構成されている転移巣はなかったが、2例においては腺癌だけで構成された転移巣が認められた。特殊染色により各例の腺癌性転移巣の細胞形質空胞内にムシカルミン染色陽

TABLE 3 ADENOACANTHOMA OF THE PANCREAS (24 CASES) - REVIEW OF THE LITERATURE 表 3 膵臓の腺類癌 一文献考察

Ref. 文献	Author 著者	Cases 症例数	Year 年度	Age 年齢	Sex 性別	Type of Study 調査の種類	Comment 備考
46	Herxheimer	1	1907	65	F	Case Report 症例報告	Used term "adenocancroid" 腺カンクロイドの術語使用
47	Plenge	1	1927	No data 資料なし		Case Report 症例報告	Two patterns not seen together in metastases 転移に二つの組織像が認められない
44	Lawrence	2	1934	66 67	M M	Collected 2 Case Reports 二つの症例報告	Also reported one case squamous ca. of pancreas & collected two case reports squamous cell ca. さらに膵臓扁平上皮癌の1例を報告し、2分の扁平上皮癌の症例報告を収集
48	Case Record, MGH	1	1945	55	M	Case Record Report 症例記録の報告	=
45	Lowry & Whitaker	2	1949	57 58	M M	Case Reports 症例報告	Also reported one squamous ca. of pancreas さらに膵臓の扁平上皮癌 1 例を報告
1	Sommers & Meissner			57 60 65 70 77	M M M F	Autopsy survey, 142 cases pan- creatic ca. 剖檢調查,膵臓癌 142 例	FIGURE F Transfron as shown Figure Shows the
						и вейлод инистита	
24	Cook & Klickstein	2	1958		data りなし	Survey of 10,041 autopsies 剖検10,041例に関する調査	source for がは material 氏 では、 加まる様子を表示した場合を からある 細まり回れる。
4	Halpert et al	5	1965	1000	data 早なし	Autopsy survey, 120 cases pancreatic ca. 膵臓癌 120 例の剖検調査	Also found 6 squamous carcinomas さらに扁平上皮癌 6 例を発見
49	Klintrup	2	1966	No data 資料なし		Survey of 94 autopsies 剖検94例に関する調査	Called "Indeterminate carcinoma with squamous metaplasia" 「扁平上皮化生を伴う不確定癌」と呼称
50	Elias	3	1969		data 料なし	Autopsy survey of 58 cases pancreatic ca. 膵臓癌58例の剖検調査	Also found 6 squamous carcinomas さらに扁平上皮癌 6 例を発見

carcinomatous metastases of each case. In several metastases, a pleomorphic histologic pattern was evident (Figure 4). Pleomorphic carcinoma of this type has been described<sup>1</sup> in contiguity with differentiated adenocarcinoma in cases without squamous elements and apparently represents an undifferentiated phase of pancreatic adenocarcinoma.

Table 3 lists pancreatic adenoacanthomas which have been reported in the literature. A slight male predominance is noted in the reported cases which list these data. This predominance is similar to that shown in pancreatic carcinoma in general.

性物質が確認された。いくつかの転移では多形態組織像が認められた(図4)。この種の多形細胞癌は、扁平上皮成分をもたない分化した腺癌に隣接して存在すると報告され、膵臓腺癌の未分化の段階を示すと考えられている。1

表3に、文献に報告されている膵臓の腺類癌を示した. この資料によれば男がやや多いが、この傾向は、一般に 膵臓癌に認められる傾向と同様である.

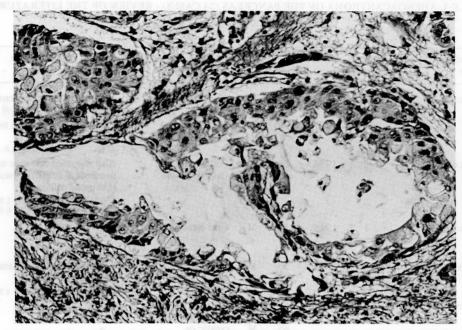


FIGURE 1 Transition zone between unequivocal squamous and adenocarcinomatous areas (not shown). Figure shows glandular structure lined by squamous-appearing cells. The wispy material in the central portion was mucicarmine positive suggesting the squamous-appearing cells were the source for this material (Case 4).

図1 明白な扁平上皮糖と腺癌(写真にはない)との移行帯。図は扁平上皮様細胞に包まれた腺様構造を示す。 中心部の細かい物質は、ムシカルミン陽性で、扁平上皮様細胞はこの物質の起源であることを示唆する (症例 4)。

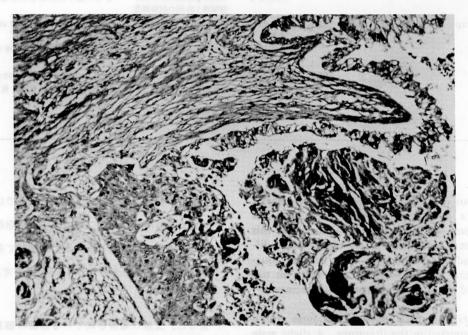


FIGURE 2 Adenoacanthoma showing abrupt transition from squamous carcinoma (lower left) to adenocarcinoma (upper right). This was seen in only one case (Case 3).

図2 腺類癌で、扁平上皮癌(左下)から腺癌(右上)への突然移行を示す。これは1例にのみ認められた (症例3).



FIGURE 3 Perineural invasion by squamous elements of adenoacanthoma of the pancreas (Case 3).
図3 腺類癌の扁平上皮成分による神経周囲への侵襲(症例 3).

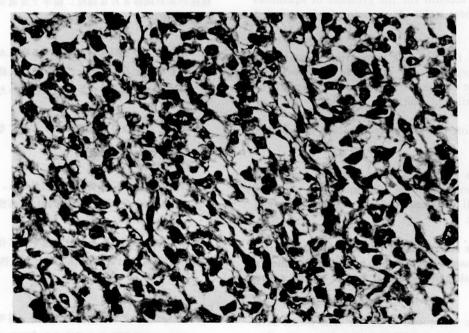


FIGURE 4 Pleomorphic pattern seen in portions of several metastases as well as in foci of primary pancreatic adenoacanthomas (Case 3).

図4 いくつかの転移巣と原発性膵臓腺類癌巣に認められる多形細胞像(症例3).

### DISCUSSION

Cancers containing both squamous and glandular elements are found in many organs and are the source for considerable confusion. There is disagreement concerning nomenclature, pathogenesis, clinical significance, and epidemiologic features of these tumors. Although this situation applies to many cancers as witness the work of the Classification Centers of the World Health Organization and the Nomenclature Committee of the International Union Against Cancer, there appears to be a developing consensus for the names to be used for these tumors containing both glandular and epidermoid elements and thus implying agreement on other problems. However, it appears that it is the need for a uniform diagnostic code in the face of disagreement among authorities which is leading to compromise rather than the solution of the problems and difficulties.

The tumors are usually described in sites where adenocarcinomas are generally found (i.e., stomach, colon, pancreas, gallbladder, uterus, ovary, and endocervix, but they are also reported in the esophagus, anus, and vagina, where epidermoid carcinomas predominate, and in the lung where a variety of cancers occur.

Theories to account for the presence of squamous elements where only adenocarcinoma is expected include:

Origin of the two cell types from separate but neighboring foci one of which had previously undergone squamous metaplasia in reaction to chronic inflammation.

Merging of two separate tumors, a collision tumor.

Squamous metaplasia in the peripheral portions of an adenocarcinoma, the squamous elements being well differentiated and histologically not malignant.

Squamous metaplasia of portions of a proliferating adenocarcinoma, the squamous elements having malignant potential similar to the entire tumor.

Squamous metaplasia of cancer cells which have the potential of differentiating into any of a variety of cell types including columnar, cuboidal, spindle, squamous, giant cell, signet ring, and mucus producing cells. 扁平上皮成分および腺上皮成分の両者を含む癌が多くの臓器に認められ、かなりの論争をよんでいる。これらの癌腫の名称、病因、臨床的意義および疫学的特徴については、見解の相違がある。世界保健機関(WHO)の分類部門および国際対癌連合(UICC)の名称委員会の作業から見れば、この事態は多くの癌においても同様であるが、腺上皮成分および類表皮成分を含む腫瘍に対する名称については意見の一致がみられつつあり、このことからすると他の問題についても意見の一致があると考えられる。しかし、専門家の間における意見の不一致は、問題点や難点の解決よりもむしろ妥協を導くものであるので、統一的な診断基準が必要であると考えられる。

これらの腫瘍は腺癌が一般的に認められている部位、すなわち、胃、 $^2$  結腸、 $^3$  膵臓、 $^4$  胆嚢、 $^5$  子宮、 $^6$  卵巣  $^7$  および子宮頚内膜  $^8$  において通常報告されているが、それらはまた、類表皮癌の多い食道、 $^9$ 、 $^{10}$  肛門  $^{11}$  および膣、 $^{12}$  ならびに種々の組織型の癌が発生する肺においても報告されている。

腺癌のみが期待される部位に扁平上皮成分が存在することの裏づけとしては,次の学説がある:

独立しているが互いに隣接する病巣から二つの細胞型が発現する. その一つは,慢性炎症に反応してあらかじめ扁平上皮化生を起こしていた;

独立した二つの腫瘍が併合する. すなわち, 衝突腫瘍である;

腺癌の末梢部に扁平上皮化生がある. 扁平上皮成分が十分に分化され、組織学的には悪性でない;

増殖中の腺癌のある部分に扁平上皮化生がある.扁平上皮成分は腫瘍全体と同じく悪性化の可能性がある;

円柱細胞,立方細胞,紡錘細胞,扁平上皮細胞,巨細胞,印環細胞および粘液生産細胞のような種々の細胞に分化する可能性を有する癌細胞の扁平上皮化生である.

The essential conflicts raised by these theories revolve about the question of metaplasia and malignancy. We have no new evidence to present but believe that the variation in cell type so often seen within the same tumor and the presence of squamous elements in the metastases of these combined tumors support the theory that the cancer cells have the potential to undergo metaplasia and that the frequency of discovery of such metaplastic changes is directly proportional to the diligence of the search.

A different explanation is offered when adenomatous elements are found in tumors ordinarily squamous in type. It is usually suggested that submucosal glands in the proximal portion of the esophagus and in the anus are the source for the adenomatous elements of combined tumors in these sites and invasion by gastric mucosa as the source for combined tumors in the distal esophagus.

There is little support for the possibility of metaplasia of squamous carcinoma cells into adenomatous cell types. However, it has been suggested that adenoacanthomas of the cardia could arise from esophageal epithelium capable of differentiation into both epidermoid and glandular cell types. <sup>13</sup> Although mucin granules have been described in the cytoplasm of squamous carcinomas in various locations <sup>14</sup> there is disagreement on the "interpretation of some of the mucin-like substances." <sup>15</sup>

A varied terminology has been used for designating malignancies consisting of both adenocarcinoma and epidermoid carcinoma. Frantz<sup>16</sup> in referring to these tumors used the terms mucoepidermoid and adenoacanthoma interchangeably. Mucoepidermoid carcinoma has been applied rather consistently to locally invasive, slowly metastasizing tumors predominantly epidermoid in character but with unequivocal mucus production. Mucoepidermoid tumors of salivary glands and pulmonary bronchi are well known examples which differ histologically and clinically from the highly malignant tumors under discussion.

The terms mixed carcinoma and mixed squamous cell and adenocarcinoma as used by Dougherty and Cotten<sup>8</sup> and Glücksmann and Cherry<sup>17</sup> in reporting tumors of the cervix are confusing and evidently were not intended to imply a relation to the mixed tumors of skin and salivary glands.

The Nomenclature Committee of the UICC<sup>18</sup> recommended three terms for these tumors; Adenocarcinoma with squamous metaplasia, Adenoacan-

これらの学説における主要な論点は、化生と悪性化の問題が中心である.著者らは新しい証拠は提示できないが、同一腫瘍内に種々の細胞型がしばしば認められることや、これら混合腫瘍の転移に扁平上皮成分があることは、癌細胞には化生の可能性があり、そのような化生発現の頻度は、検索の熱心さに直接比例するという説を裏書きするものであると考えている.

通常扁平上皮型である腫瘍に腺上皮成分の認められる場合には、別の説明が行なわれている。食道の近接部位や 肛門における粘膜下腺組織は、これらの部位における混合腫瘍の腺上皮成分の起源であり、胃粘膜の侵襲が食道 の遠隔部位における混合腫瘍の起源であることが、普通示唆されている。

扁平上皮細胞が腺上皮細胞に化生する可能性については、ほとんど支持されていない。しかし、噴門の腺類癌は食道上皮から起こり、これが類表皮型と腺細胞型に分化しうることが示唆されている.<sup>13</sup> ムチン顆粒は種々の部位にある扁平上皮癌の細胞質に認められることが報告されているが、<sup>14</sup> 「若干のムチン様物質に対する解釈」については見解の一致がみられていない.<sup>15</sup>

腺癌および類表皮癌の両者から成る悪性腫瘍の名称には、いろいろな術語が用いられている。Frantz 16 はこれらの腫瘍に言及するにあたって粘類表皮癌および腺類癌という名称を交互に用いた。局部的に侵入し、転移が遅く、主として類表皮性で、明らかに粘液を産生する腫瘍に対しては、一般に粘類表皮癌という名称が用いられている。唾液腺および気管支の粘類表皮腫瘍はよく知られた例で、いま論議中のきわめて悪性の腫瘍とは組織学的および臨床的に異なるものである。

Dougherty および Cotten <sup>8</sup> ならびに Glücksmann および Cherry <sup>17</sup> が子宮頚部腫瘍の報告に用いた混合癌ならびに 扁平上皮癌と腺癌との混合腫瘍という術語は,混乱を招くものであるが,皮膚と唾液腺との混合癌に対する関係を示唆する意図によるものではなかった.

UICC <sup>18</sup> の名称委員会は、これらの腫瘍の名称として、扁平上皮化生を伴う腺癌、腺類癌および腺カンクロイドの三つの術語の使用を勧告している.一方、肺腫瘍の組織

thoma, and Adenocancroid. The WHO publication on Histological Typing of Lung Tumors 19 suggested the term Combined Epidermoid and Adenocarcinoma. Cancroid is a rather obsolete term in English defined by Dorland<sup>20</sup> as "resembling cancer" and, as "a skin cancer of a moderate degree of malignancy." Adenocancroid is not likely to be used widely. Adenocarcinoma with squamous metaplasia arbitrarily solves some of the problems of pathogenesis but logically suggests the introduction of the term squamous carcinoma with adenomatous metaplasia for similar tumors of the esophagus, anus and vagina. Combined epidermoid and adenocarcinoma is descriptive and accurate but awkward and long. According to Dorland21 an adenoacanthoma is "an adenocarcinoma in which some of the constituent elements exhibit malignant metaplasia to cells of a squamous type." There are obvious difficulties but adenoacanthoma appears to be the most acceptable of the proposed terms and has the benefit of wide usage. Among many others, Boswell and Helwig,22 and Wood23 used it for these tumors in the stomach and Al-Doroubi et al,3 and Cook and Klickstein<sup>24</sup> used it for colon tumors. Finally the term adenosquamous carcinoma suggested by Gerughty et al,25 Straus et al,26 and Rabson27 which appears equally satisfactory apparently has not received wide acceptance.

In adenoacanthoma of the pancreas it is generally believed that the squamous elements arise by metaplasia in preexistent adenocarcinoma. Indeed, zones of transition from glandular to squamous carcinoma can usually be found (Figure 4). Although carcinoma of the pancreas is rare in patients in the pediatric age group foci of squamous metaplasia were found in two cases<sup>28,29</sup> suggesting that some inherent quality of the tumor rather than long-standing inflammation was responsible for the change. Since squamous metaplasia occurs in pancreatic ducts<sup>30,31</sup> it is consistent that the malignant cells of a pancreatic adenocarcinoma might express the metaplastic potential of the histogenetic progenitor, the ductal epithelium.

There is considerable variation in the reported frequency of both adenoacanthoma and squamous cell carcinoma of the pancreas. In a study of unusual carcinomas of the pancreas, Sommers and Meissner<sup>1</sup> described 5 adenoacanthomas but no squamous carcinomas in 142 autopsy cases of pancreatic carcinoma. Halpert et al<sup>4</sup> found 5 adenoacanthomas and 6 squamous cell carcinomas in a study of 120 pancreatic carcinomas. It is probable that adenoacanthoma of the pancreas is much more common than one would suspect from

学的分類に関する WHO の刊行物19では、上皮癌と腺類 癌との混合腫瘍という術語を提案している. カンクロイド は英語ではどちらかといえば廃語であるが、Dorland 20 に よれば、「類癌」または「中等度に悪性である皮膚癌」と 定義している。腺カンクロイドは広くは用いられないで あろう. 扁平上皮化生を伴う腺癌の術語は、病因の問題 を妥協的に若干解決はするが、論理的には、食道、肛門 および膣については腺上皮化生を伴う扁平上皮癌の術語 を用いることを示唆している. 類上皮癌と腺癌との混合 腫瘍という術語は説明的で正確ではあるが、ぎこちなく、 かつ冗長である. Dorland's Medical Dictionary 21 によれ ば、腺類癌は「腺癌の一つで、成分のあるものが扁平上 皮癌に移行する悪性化生を呈するもの」であるとされて いる. 腺類癌の術語の使用には明らかに障害はあるが, 提案された術語のうち最も容認されているものであり, 広く使用されているという利点もある. なかでも, Boswell および Helwig,22 ならびに Wood23 は、胃におけるこれ らの腫瘍に腺類癌という術語を用い,一方, Al-Doroubi ら3や Cook および Klickstein24は結腸腫瘍にそれを使用 している. 最後に, Gerughty ら,25 Strausら26 および Rabson<sup>27</sup> によって提案された腺扁平上皮癌という術語は 同様に満足すべきもののようには思われるが, 広く容認 

膵臓の腺類癌においては,一般に扁平上皮成分は,先在性腺癌の化生によって起こるものと考えられている.事実,腺癌から扁平上皮癌への移行帯は通常認められるところである(図4).小児では膵臓癌はまれであるが,扁平上皮化生の病巣群は2例に認められ,28.29 その変化の原因は慢性炎症よりも腫瘍に内在する性質にあることが示唆された.扁平上皮化生は膵管に起こるので,30、31 膵臓腺癌の悪性細胞は組織学的発生源である管上皮の化生能力を表現するかもしれない.

膵臓の腺類癌および扁平上皮癌について報告されている 類度にはかなりの差がある. Sommers および Meissner <sup>1</sup> は希少な膵臓癌の研究を行ない, 剖検で認められた 142 例 の膵臓癌のうち, 腺類癌は 5 例認めたが扁平上皮癌は認 められなかったと述べている. Halpert 5 <sup>4</sup> は膵臓癌 120 例 に関する調査で, 腺類癌 5 例, および扁平上皮癌 6 例を 認めた. 膵臓の腺類癌は, 報告例数よりも多いものと考 the number of cases published. Only 24 adenoacanthomas were found in a review of the literature (Table 3).

In a number of surveys of pancreatic tumors which included histologic study 3 2-40 no adenoacanthomas were reported although some squamous cell carcinomas were described. Other case reports and surveys of pancreatic tumors 41-45 brought the total number of squamous cell carcinomas reported in the literature to 21. There is no indication that the course of disease, response to treatment, occurrence of complication, or frequency or location of metastases is different in adenoacanthoma of the pancreas as compared to adenocarcinoma of the pancreas. It is not known why some pancreatic carcinomas show squamous metaplasia but there is an intuitive belief that in some way the change is related etiologically to the development of the cancer. This suspicion alone is sufficient to warrant more aggressive study and reporting of such metaplastic changes.

えられる. 文献的考察を行なったが, 膵臓の腺類癌24例が認められたにすぎなかった(表3).

組織学的検索を含む多くの膵臓腫瘍調査32-40では、扁平上皮癌に関する記述はいくつかあったが、腺類癌の報告は全くなかった。その他の症例報告および膵臓癌の研究報告41-45を検討してみると、文献に記載された扁平上皮細胞癌の例数は合計21例になった。膵臓の腺類癌の経過、治療に対する反応、合併症の発生、あるいは転移の頻度または部位は、膵臓の腺癌のそれに比べて異なっているという知見はない。膵臓癌には扁平上皮化生が起こるものもあるが、その理由は明らかではない。しかし、ある面ではその変化は病因的には発癌と関係しているという直観的な考えがある。この疑念だけでも、このような化生的変化についてより積極的な調査の実施や報告を行なうべきことの裏づけになるものである。

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