BREAST CANCER AMONG ATOMIC BOMB SURVIVORS HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-1969

原爆被爆者の乳癌,広島・長崎,1950-1969年

PATHOLOGIC FEATURES

病理学的特徵

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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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SUMMARY

The pathologic features of breast carcinoma in 161 women in the JNIH-ABCC Life Span Study extended sample were studied for relation to radiation exposure at the time of the bomb (ATB). Approximately 7% of the cancers were noninfiltrating carcinoma, 47% were infiltrating duct carcinoma not otherwise specified, 21% infiltrating papillary duct carcinoma, 7% comedo carcinoma. 6% medullary carcinoma, 6% colloid carcinoma, 4% lobular carcinoma, and 2% sarcoma. There was no evidence of a radiation dose relationship for the proportion of any one histologic type.

Various pathologic features examined in relation to radiation dose include the presence of more than one histologic type, the histologic grade (differentiation, pleomorphism, mitotic activity, nuclear hyperchromatism), lymphocytic and plasmacytic infiltration, fibrosis, necrosis, circumscription, calcification, distribution of metastases, local invasion (vascular, perineural, muscle, skin), and endocrine organ changes. Of these, the values for histologic grade, local invasion, necrosis, circumscription, and calcification were lower for women exposed to 50 rad or more ATB than in those

· 約

予研-ABCC寿命調査拡大集団中の女性161例における 乳癌の病理学的特徴を調査し,原爆時の放射線被曝との 関係を検討した.癌の約7%は非浸潤性癌,47%は非特 定の浸潤性導管癌、21%は浸潤性乳頭管癌、7%は面疱 癌. 6%は髄様癌、6%はコロイド癌、4%は小葉癌、 2%は肉腫であった.放射線量といずれの組織型との間 にも関係は認められなかった.

被曝線量との関係については各病理学的特徴、すなわち 二つ以上の組織型の有無,組織学的等級(分化、多形性、 分裂活動,核過染),リンパ球及び形質細胞浸潤,線維 化, 壊死, 限局性, 石灰化, 転移の分布, 局所性浸潤 (血管,神経周囲,筋肉,皮膚)及び内分泌臓器の変化等 を調べた、これらのうち、原爆時50 rad 以上の線量に被 曝した女性の場合は, ほとんど又は全く放射線を受けて いない者よりも,組織学的等級,局所性浸潤,壊死,限局

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exposed to little or no radiation. Apparent histologic differences between breast carcinoma in Japanese and American women are discussed.

INTRODUCTION

It is now accepted that breast cancer is increased in women following exposure to ionizing radiation. In 1957 Brody and Cullen1 described a case of breast carcinoma occurring 17 years after mammography with thorotrast. More recent reports present instances of carcinoma developing after local irradiation to the female breast2-4 and to the male breast, 5,6 and after atomic radiation. 7-9 In 1965, Mackenzie¹⁰ reported that of 271 women in Nova Scotia who received multiple fluoroscopic examination during artificial pneumothorax treatment for pulmonary tuberculosis, 13 (4.8%) developed breast cancer while only 1 case developed among the 570 tuberculosis patients who had not been fluoroscoped. Myrden and Hiltz¹¹ in a related study of Nova Scotia women found that 7.3% of women exposed repeatedly to fluoroscopy developed breast cancer compared to 0.83% among those not so treated, and that the carcinomas frequently occurred in the breast on the side that was fluoroscoped. Comparable studies by Cook et al¹² and Boice and Monson¹³ have been reported subsequently. Mettler et al, ¹⁴ in a New York series of 606 women treated with X-rays for acute postpartum mastitis, found 13 cases of breast cancer instead of the expected 5.86 cases, and in each of the 5 women who had received only unilateral treatment the cancer arose in the irradiated breast. Similar results in a comparable study have been reported subsequently by Shore et al.15 Breast cancer, has also been reported to be associated with radiation therapy to the chest for acne or hirsutism. 16 In a previous ABCC study Wanebo et al¹⁷ found 31 women with breast cancer in a sample of 12,000 atomic bomb survivors in Hiroshima and Nagasaki; 6 cases of breast cancer were observed among the women who had received more than 90 rad, in comparison with only 1.53 expected.

The study of breast cancer in female A-bomb survivors and nonexposed women has now been expanded to include all 63,275 women in the Life Span Study (LSS) extended sample. From all recorded incidence cases in Hiroshima and Nagasaki over the 20-year-period 1950-69 it was found that the carcinogenic effect of atomic radiation on the breast was greater than had previously been seen in mortality data and was

性及び石灰化の値が少なかった. 日米両国間における女性 の乳癌の組織学的差異についても述べた.

緒言

電離放射線に被曝した女性に乳癌が増加していることは、 現在では一般に認められている。1957年, Brody 及び Cullen 1は、トロトラストによる乳房造影検査から17年後 に発生した乳癌例を報告した. 最近の報告は, 女性の 乳房2-4及び男性の乳房5,6における局所的放射線照射, 並びに原爆放射線被曝後7-9に発現する癌例について 述べている. 1965年, Mackenzie 10 は、肺結核のための 人工気胸治療の間に幾度も透視検査を受けた Nova Scotia の女性 271例のうち, 13例 (4.8%) は乳癌を発現したが, 透視を受けなかった結核患者 570例ではわずか1例が発 現したにすぎないと報告した. Myrden 及び Hiltz11は, Nova Scotia の女性を対象に関連調査を行い、透視を繰り 返し受けた者では7.3%が乳癌を発現したのに対して, 透視を受けなかった者では0.83%であり、また透視を受 けた側の乳房に癌が頻発したことを認めている. その後, Cook ら 12 並びに Boice 及び Monson 13 による類似の調査 も報告されている. Mettler ら14は, 急性分娩後乳腺炎の ためにX線治療を受けた New York の女性 606例について 一連の調査を行い、期待値5.86例に対して13例の乳癌を 認め,一側に対し治療を受けていた5例にはそれぞれ照 射乳房にのみ癌の発現を認めた、その後 Shore ら 15 に よる類似の調査でも同様の結果が報告されている. 痤瘡 又は粗毛症のための胸部放射線治療に関連ある乳癌も報 告されている.16 以前のABCC調査で Wanebo ら17は, 広島・長崎の原爆被爆者12,000人からなる集団中に女性 の乳癌患者を31例認めた; このうち6例は90 rad 以上の 線量を受けた女性に認められたものであるが、期待値は わずか1.53例であった.

女性の原爆被爆者及び非被爆者における乳癌の調査対象は、現在寿命調査拡大集団に含まれている女性63,275人全員に拡大された。1950—69年の20年間に広島及び長崎で記録されているすべての発生例から、原爆放射線が乳房に及ぼす発癌性影響は、以前に死亡率資料で認められたよりも多く、しかも増加の傾向を示していた.18,19 放射

increasing. 18,19 In view of this significant relationship between radiation dose and breast cancer incidence, it is important to investigate whether analysis of various associated pathologic findings might further our understanding of the nature of this carcinogenic phenomenon. The present report is concerned with the pathologic features of the breast cancers in these women and their relation to radiation dose.

METHODS AND MATERIALS

Selection of the study sample, methods of estimating radiation dose, and procedures for mortality surveillance have been described. 19-21 A painstaking search was made to discover all cases of breast carcinoma in women in the study cohort by examining the surgical and pathology records, reports, and materials in the files of the hospitals, medical schools, ABCC in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and the Tumor Registries of the medical associations of the two cities, and transcripts of death certificates for deceased members of the cohort. The incidence of histologically proven breast cancer cases relative to the total ascertainment is shown in Figure 1. The radiation dose distribution for histologically verified cases and total cases is seen to be similar. The authors personally confirmed the microscopic diagnosis by examination of histologic material in 160 (109 biopsies, 51 autopsies) of 231 breast cancers identified as occurring in this cohort between 1950 and 1969. Adequate pathology reports were available for an additional 33 cases. Critical epidemiological evaluation of the total ascertainment of 231 cases gives no reason to believe that it is appreciably biased with respect to radiation dose. 18

The histological classification used in this study was that of McDivitt et al²² slightly modified to fit the material and to permit comparability with two other major classification systems: the Histological Typing of Breast Tumors by the World Health Organization,²³ and the Revised Histological Classification of Human Breast Cancer by the Japan Subcommittee of Pathology of Breast Cancer.²⁴ Breast carcinomas with more than one histologic type were classified according to the predominant type but the other types present were also recorded for special analysis. In some cases as many as three identifiable histologic types of carcinoma were present in addition to the predominant type.

The breast carcinomas were graded from I to III on the basis of a combination of histologic changes: 23,25,26 1 to 3 for good to poor differ-

線量と乳癌発生率とのこの有意な関係からみて,関連の ある色々な病理学的所見が,この発癌現象の特質につい ての理解を促進するかどうかを調べることが重要である. 本報は,これらの女性における乳癌の病理学的特徴,並び にそれと放射線量との関係について述べたものである.

方法及び材料

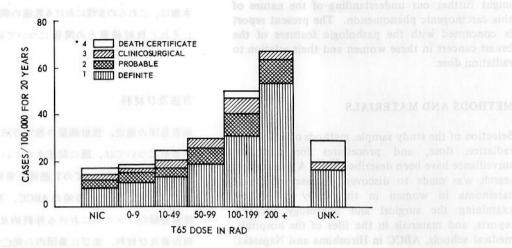
調査集団の選定,放射線量の推定方法,及び死亡率調査 の要領については、既に記述されている.19-21 調査集団 内の女性におけるすべての乳癌例を発見するため、病院, 大学医学部,広島・長崎のABCC,及び両市医師会の 腫瘍登録のファイルにおける外科的及び病理学的記録, 報告書及び材料,並びに集団内の死亡例に関する死亡診 断書の写しについて鋭意調べた. 図1は、組織検査で確 認された乳癌の発生率と総入手例数との関係を示す. 組織検査で確認された例と総例数の放射線量分布は類似 している. 著者らは、1950-69年にこの集団に発現した ことが確認された乳癌 231例中160例(生検109例, 剖検 51例)の組織材料を調べて、自ら顕微鏡的診断の確認を 行った. その他に33例についても、十分な病理報告が入手 されていた。231例の総入手例に関する精密な疫学的評 価では、放射線量にかなりの偏りがあると考える理由は fibrosis, lymphocytic unfilmation, influm 81, 41 &

本調査で用いた組織学的分類は、この資料に適合させた上、別の二つの主要な分類法、すなわち世界保健機関 (WHO)による乳癌の組織学的分類、23 及び乳癌病理小委員会による乳癌の組織分類試案、24 との比較を可能にするために、McDivittら22の分類に若干の修正を加えたものを用いた。二つ以上の組織型を有する乳癌は、主要な型のものを基に分類したが、その他の型も特別の解析のために記録した。幾つかの例には、主要な型のほかに三つくらいの識別可能な組織型の癌が認められた。

乳癌は組織学的変化^{23, 25, 26} の組み合わせに基づき, Iから ■の等級を付けて分類した. 更に, 分化の度合(腺管形成) を良から不良まで1-3に, 多形性の軽度なものから著明

FIGURE 1 INCIDENCE OF BREAST CANCER BY CERTAINTY OF DIAGNOSIS AND RADIATION DOSE ATB, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-69

図1 乳癌の発生率;診断の確実性及び原爆時放射線量別,広島・長崎,1950-69年



- *1 Microscopic review of primary tumor by investigators
- 2 Microscopic diagnosis of primary tumor by other physician or microscopic examination of metastasis by any physician
- 3 Clinical or gross surgical diagnosis only
- 4 Death certificate diagnosis only

entiation (tubule formation); 1 to 3 for mild to marked pleomorphism; and 1 to 3 for mitotic activity (3 = greater than 3/high-power field) or mild to marked nuclear hyperchromatism. Based on the sum of these three readings, grade I was assigned to cases with 5 or less, grade II to 6 or 7, and grade III to 8 or 9. Tumor circumscription, fibrosis, lymphocytic infiltration, inflammation, necrosis, calcification, and evidence of local invasion were recorded separately for each case. Depending upon availability of materials, the size and location of the tumors, the distribution of metastases, and in an attempt to evaluate endocrine status at autopsy, the proliferative changes in the nontumorous breast, the endometrium and the ovaries were recorded. Organs which were believed to have been altered by therapy were not included.

The estimated radiation dose for each survivor is the total T65 dose (tissue kerma in free air) calculated from air attenuation curves modified by shielding factors; it is the sum of the gamma and neutron doses. For technical reasons approximately 2% of the A-bomb survivors in the cohort do not have any estimated radiation dose and are listed in the tables as dose unknown. The pathology review, classification, and coding were made without knowledge of the radiation data.

なものまでを1-3に、また有糸分裂活性を1-3(3とは3倍以上の高倍率視野)に、あるいは核過染の軽度から著明なものまでを1-3に、それぞれ細分した。これら三つの測定値の合計を基に、I度は5以下、Ⅱ度は6ないし7、またⅢ度は8ないし9とした。各例ごとにそれぞれ腫瘍の限局性、線維化、リンパ球浸潤、炎症、壊死、石灰化、及び局所性浸襲の兆候について記録した。材料の有無にもよるが、腫瘍の大きさと位置、転移の分布、また剖検時の内分泌系状態の評価をするために無腫瘍の乳房、子宮内膜及び卵巣における増殖性変化の有無について記録した。治療による変化があると考えられる臓器は対象から除外した。

各被爆者の推定放射線量は、遮蔽因子によって異なる空気減弱曲線から算出されたT65総線量(無遮蔽状態中における組織カーマ)である一すなわちガンマ線量と中性子線量の合計である.技術的な理由から、対象集団中の原爆被爆者の約2%については推定線量が全く得られておらず、表には線量不明として記入されている.病理学的検討、分類及び記号化は、被曝資料の内容を知らせずに行った.

The previous report¹⁸ on this series of breast cancer cases was concerned primarily with the influence of radiation dose, as modified by age at the time of the bomb, on breast cancer incidence. It was found that breast cancer incidence increased strongly with increasing dose, and that this trend was most evident among those who were between the ages of 10 and 20 ATB. The present report is about the pathologic features of the breast cancer cases in the series. A question of particular interest is whether certain histologic types or pathological characteristics are more typical of radiation-related breast cancers than of other breast cancers (i.e., of breast cancers occurring among high-dose women as opposed to those among nonexposed and lowdose women). Accordingly, the statistical frame of this investigation is the breast cancer series itself, including bilateral breast cancers, rather than the LSS sample.

The statistical methodology is the same contingency table method used in the first report, adjusted for age ATB, but instead of person-year denominators the denominators are numbers of breast cancers forwhich the relevant information is available. Frequencies are given by pathologic diagnosis, age ATB, and dose interval. Expected frequencies are calculated separately by dose interval for each interval of age ATB (0-19, 20-34, 35-49, and 50+ years), conditional on the total number of breast cancers for which estimated doses have been calculated, and assuming no dose effect. These expected values are thus the usual summary contingency table statistics based on internal consistency and not on population rates; observed/ expected ratios are not constrained to be unity for any dose interval. A linear trend statistic is used to test for a tendency of the (age-adjusted) observed/ expected ratios to increase or decrease with increasing dose.

RESULTS

The distribution of the breast cancers by histologic type is shown in Table 1. While almost all histological groupings appear to increase in frequency with increasing dose (Figure 2), only two types of infiltrating carcinoma, duct carcinoma not otherwise specified (NOS), and papillary duct carcinoma, are in sufficient number to permit further analysis by histologic type; the remaining infiltrating carcinomas are grouped into a single category, "other".

Table 2 shows the distribution of principal diagnoses of breast cancer by age ATB and dose interval for

この乳癌例に関する前回の報告¹⁸は、主として原爆時年齢別による放射線量の乳癌発生率に及ぼす影響を調べたものであった。乳癌発生率は、線量の増加に伴って大きく増加し、この傾向は原爆時10-20歳の者に最も顕著であることが認められた。本報では、調査対象における乳癌例の病理学的特徴について述べた。特に興味のある問題は、特定の組織型又は病理学的特徴が、放射線関連性の乳癌に他の原因によるものより多く特徴的に認められるかどうか(すなわち、非被爆及び低線量の女性に発現する乳癌におけるよりも高線量の女性に発現するものにおいて高いかどうか)ということである。したがって、本調査の統計学的対象は寿命調査集団ではなく、むしろ両側性の乳癌を含む乳癌調査の症例である。

用いた統計学的方法は、第1報で採用した原爆時年齢を補正した同じ分割表方式であるが、人年を分母とする代わりに、分母は関連資料から得られた乳癌の数とした、頻度は病理学的診断、原爆時年齢、及び線量分類別に示した、頻度の期待値は、推定線量が算定されている乳癌の総数を基に、また線量影響がないものと仮定して、原爆時年齢の各年齢群(0-19, 20-34, 35-49, 及び50歳以上)について線量別にそれぞれ算定した。したがって、これらの期待値は、随伴する要因を適合せしめたときの通常の分割表の統計量の総計であって、人口率に基づくものではない、いずれの線量分類においても観察値/期待値の比率は1に束縛されているのではない、線形傾向の統計量を用いて、線量増加に伴う増減との観察値/期待値(年齢補正を行った)の比率の傾向を調べた。

結果

表1は乳癌の組織型別分布を示す。ほとんどすべての組織学的分類は、線量の増加に伴って頻度が増加するようであるが(図2)、浸潤性癌では、非特定の導管癌及び乳頭管癌の2種類のみは、組織型別に更に詳細に解析が可能であるほど十分の例数がある:残余の浸潤性癌は"その他"という一つの範疇に分類した。

表2は主要診断が乳癌であったものの分布を,原爆時年齢 及び線量分類別に非浸潤性癌,浸潤性乳頭管癌,非特定

TABLE 1 NUMBER OF BREAST CARCINOMAS BY HISTOLOGIC TYPE IN THE LIFE SPAN STUDY EXTENDED SAMPLE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-69

表 1 寿命調査拡大集団における乳癌の例数;組織型別,広島・長崎,1950-69年

Type Type	Number	Percent
Noninfiltrating carcinomas	nee 10 of erew or	6.2
Papillary	6	3.8
Comedo	2†	1.2
Lobular	tear 2	
Infiltrating carcinomas		90.7
Duct NOS*	75	46.3
Papillary duct	36	22.2
"Other"**	36	22.2
Sarcoma	-wol 3 na Basogx	1.9
Not classified***	- lo or2 m leolisite	read wheat.2
Total****	162	100.0

*Referred to as scirrhous carcinoma or duct carcinoma with productive fibrosis in some histological classification systems.

一部の組織学的分類方法では、硬癌又は線維化導管癌とも称されている.

**"Other" consists of 11 comedo, 9 colloid, 9 medullar, 6 lobular, and 1 adenoid cystic carcinomas grouped together only because of the small number of cases of each type.

"その他"には、それぞれの型の例数が少ないためまとめたものであって、次のものから構成されている。面疱癌11例、コロイド癌9例、髄様癌9例、小葉癌6例、腺嚢胞癌1例。

***One noninfiltrating carcinoma not classified histologically and one "Paget's disease" with histologic sections not available for review.

1 例は組織学的に分類されていない非浸潤性癌で、1 例は検討のための組織切片が入手できなかった"Paget 病".

****Among the 231 acceptable breast cancer cases ascertained, 160 (69.3%) had histologic sections available for review, 33 (14.3%) had pathology reports only, and 38 (16.5%) had no pathologic information available.

確認された 231 乳癌例のうち, 160例 (69.3%)には組織切片が検討のため入手でき, 33例 (14.3%)は病理報告書のみがあり, 38例 (16.5%)は病理学的情報が得られなかった.

†Includes 1 bilateral noninfiltrating comedo.

画側性非浸潤性面疱癌 1 例を含む.

†Includes 4 bilateral infiltrating duct NOS.

非特定の両側性浸潤性導管癌 4 例を含む.

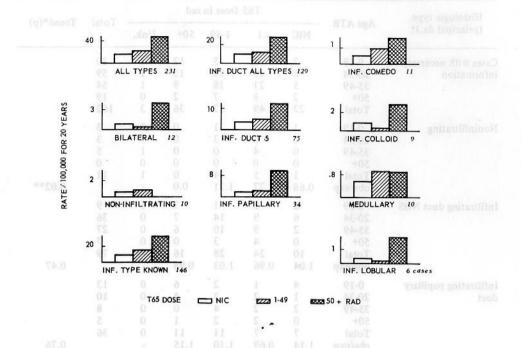
noninfiltrating, infiltrating papillary duct, infiltrating duct NOS, and other infiltrating cancers. There is a suggestion that noninfiltrating cancers are proportionately fewer among the higher dose cases, but the numbers involved are so small that the test statistic cannot be taken at face value. Among the infiltrating types no consistent pattern is evident with respect to radiation dose. In general, each type increases in frequency with increasing dose, but not as a proportion of all breast cancers. Table 3 is an analogous treatment of the infiltrating cancers, but not restricted to principal diagnoses. Again, there is no consistent pattern with respect to radiation dose.

Table 4 shows the histological grade of the tumor arranged by age ATB and radiation dose. There is a

の浸潤性導管癌,並びにその他の浸潤性癌別に示すものである。高線量例では非浸潤性癌の割合は比較的少ないことが示唆されているが、その例数はあまりにも少なくて、検定統計結果を額面どおりには受けとれない。浸潤型では、放射線量に関して一貫したパターンが認められない。おおむね、各型とも線量の増加に伴って頻度が増加するが、すべての乳癌の割合としては増加していない。表3は浸潤性癌についての同様の表であるが、主要診断のみに限定したものではない。ここでも、放射線量について一貫したパターンを示さない。

表 4 は腫瘍の組織学的等級を原爆時年齢及び放射線量別に示したものである. 等級 I は線量の増加に伴って IIより

FIGURE 2 INCIDENCE OF BREAST CANCER BY TYPE HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI, 1950-69 図 2 乳癌の発生率;型別,広島・長崎, 1950-69年



slight, but far from statistically significant, tendency for grade I to be more prevalent, and grade III to be less prevalent, with increasing dose.

Results of separate study of each component of grade (differentiation, pleomorphism, activity, and nuclear hyperchromatism) did not show a clearly consistent relation to radiation No clear relation to radiation exposure dose ATB was observed for either lymphocytic or plasmacytic infiltration. The presence and intensity of fibrosis and necrosis in the breast carcinomas in this series is given in Table 5. Fibrosis occurred without evident relation to the radiation exposure dose ATB, but necrosis appeared to be less frequent among the higher dose groups. Circumscription appeared to be decreased among the higher dose groups, although not significantly so. Local invasion (vascular, perineural, muscle, and skin) was less evident among the higher dose groups.

Other parameters studied included: distribution of metastases; proliferative changes in nonneoplastic breast, endometrium, and ovary; and pathological changes in adrenal and thyroid glands. Among 50 autopsies, 42 demonstrated metastases and these included 41 with metastases in lymph nodes, 37 in lung and/or pleura, 30 in bone, 22 in adrenal,

も頻度が増加していたが、差はわずかで統計的に有意な ものとは程遠い.

等級の各要素(分化,多形性,有糸分裂活性,及び核過染性)のそれぞれについて行った調査の結果では,放射線量との間に一貫した明白な関連性は認められなかった.リンパ球浸潤又は形質細胞浸潤のいずれについても,原爆時放射線被曝線量との間に明白な関係は認められなかった.この調査の対象者に認められた乳癌線維化及び壊死の有無についても表5に示した.線維化は原爆時放射線被曝線量とは明白な関係を示さなかったが,壊死は高線量群では少ないようであった.限局性は,高線量群ではそれ程顕著な有意性ではないが減少しているようであった.局所性侵襲(血管,神経鞘,筋肉,及び皮膚)は高線量群では著明ではなかった.

調査したその他のパラメーターは,転移の分布;非腫瘍側乳房,子宮内膜,及び卵巣における増殖性変化;並びに副腎及び甲状腺における病理学的変化などであった.剖検50例のうち42例に転移が認められたが,このうち41例はリンパ節に,37例は肺あるいは肋膜,30例は骨,22例は

TABLE 2 BREAST CANCER CASES BY HISTOLOGIC TYPE (PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSIS), AGE ATB AND RADIATION DOSE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-69

表 2 乳癌例;組織型(主要診断)、原爆時年齢及び放射線量別、広島・長崎、1950-69年

Histologic type	Acc ATD		T65	T . 1	m - 1*/ \			
(principal dx.)†	Age ATB	NIC	<1	1-49	50+	Unk.	Total	Trend*(p)
Cases with necessary	0-19	7	5	5	12	1	30	
information	20-34	8	15	22	13	1	59	
	35-49	5	21	18	9	1	54	
	50+	2	8	7	2	0	19	
	Total	22	49	52	36	3	162	1 -
Noninfiltrating	0-19	1	1	1	0	0	3	
, OK	20-34	0	0	3	0	0	3	
	35-49	0	4	0	0	1	5	
	50+	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	Total	1	5	4	0	1	11	
	obs/exp	0.68	1.77	1.31	0.0	E. T. S.		0.02**
nfiltrating duct NOS	0-19	2	2	1 145. 1	3	TAR 1	9	
	20-34	6	9	14	7	0	36	
	35-49	2	9	10	6	0	27	
	50+	0	4	3	0	0	7	
	Total	10	24	28	16	1	79	
	obs/exp	1.04	0.96	1.03	0.98	17 E 301030		0.47
Infiltrating papillary	0-19	4	1	2	6	0	13	
duct	20-34	1 to	2	3	4	0	10	
	35-49	2_	2	4	0	0	8	
	50+	O	2	2	1	0	5	
	Total	7	7	11	11	0	36	
	obs/exp	1.14	0.69	1.10	1.15	-		0.76
Infiltrating (other)	0-19	0	1	1	3 2	0	5	
1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	20-34	1	4	1 2	2	1	10	
	35-49	(10) 21	6	4	3	0	14	
	50+	2	2	2	1	0	7	
	Total	4	13	9	9	1	36	
	obs/exp	0.89	1.12	0.77	1.24	does 1		0.78

[†]Bilateral cases are counted twice.

両側性の場合は2例として計算した.

21 in skin, 20 in liver, 14 in brain and/or dura, 13 in diaphragm, 9 in gastrointestinal tract, 8 in thyroid, 7 in pituitary, 6 in heart, 5 in opposite breast, 5 in kidney, 4 in spleen, and 4 in pancreas. This distribution of metastases is not unusual, and there is no evidence that it was influenced by the radiation exposure dose ATB. In evaluating the hormonal status based on the average score of proliferative changes in breast, endometrium and ovary of 50 autopsies, none had marked hyperplasia, 1 moderate hyperplasia, 3 mild hyperplasia, 6 normal, 12 mild atrophy, 13 moderate atrophy, and 2 marked atrophy. These changes appeared to reflect the patient's age and health status rather

副腎、21例は皮膚、20例は肝臓、14例は脳あるいは硬膜、13例は横隔膜、9例は胃腸管、8例は甲状腺、7例は下垂体、6例は心臓、5例は反対の乳房、5例は腎臓、4例は脾臓、そして4例は膵臓にそれぞれ転移が認められた。この転移分布は異常なものではなく、原爆時被曝線量によって影響された兆候は認められない。剖検50例の乳房、子宮内膜、及び卵巣における増殖性変化の平均評点に基づくホルモン状態の評価では、著明な過形成は全く認められず、中等度のものが1例、軽度が3例、正常が6例であり、また萎縮は軽度が12例、中等度が13例、著明が2例認められた。これらの変化は特別の影響を示す

^{*}Test for linear trend in observed/expected ratios, adjusted for age ATB, with increasing dose. P-values greater than .975 indicate a statistically significant increasing trend, while p-values below .025 indicate a significant decreasing trend, at the .05 level of significance. 線量の増加に伴う観測値/期待値の比率の線形傾向で、原爆時年齢について補正したものの検定結果、Pが.975以上のものは 5 %水準で統計的に有意の増加傾向とみなし、.025以下の場合は有意な減少傾向である.

^{**}Result of doubtful reliability due to small numbers. 結果は例数が少ないために信頼性が疑わしい。

TABLE 3 INFILTRATING BREAST CARCINOMAS, INCLUDING PREDOMINANT CELL TYPES AND THOSE FOUND ONLY IN INCIDENTAL FOCI, BY CELL TYPE, AGE ATB, AND RADIATION DOSE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-69

表 3 主要な細胞型及び随伴病巣にのみ認められたものなどを含む浸潤性乳癌;細胞型, 原爆時年齢及び放射線量別,広島・長崎,1950-69年

Call Tyme Mill	-49 50+		T65	Dose in r	ad	aosag	Total	Trend'
Cell Type	Age ATB	NIC	<1	1-49	50+	Unk.	10	
Total all types	0-19	13	10	8 14	22	3	62	
48	20-34	16	27	35	29	2	109	
	35-49	9	36	34	18	0	97	
	95 50+	2	BE 17	13	5	0	37	
	Total	40	90	96	74	5	305	-
Infiltrating duct NOS	0-19	4	2	4	8	1	19	
1.0	20-34	7	2 10	15	12	1	45	
	35-49	5	13	14	7.2	0	39	
	9 50+	0	9 6	6	Inlat	0	13	
	Total V	16	31	39	28	2	116	
	obs/exp	1.08	0.90	1.06	1.01	1		0.57
Infiltrating papillary duct	0-19	6	3	3	7	1	20	
0 24	20-34	4	0 7	6	8	0	25	
	35-49	2	7	9	4	0	22	
	50+	0	05 5	3	2	0	10	
	Total	12	22	21	21	1	77	
	obs/exp	1.11	0.99	0.88	1.09	-		0.70
Infiltrating (other)	0-19	1	5 4	6	6	1	18	
1/1 0	20-34	5	10	2 10	9	1	35	
	35-49	2	12	9	6	0	29	
	50+	2	0 6	0 4	Int.	0	13	
	Total	10	32	29	22	2	95	
	obs/exp	0.82	1.14	0.97	0.97	-		0.39

^{*}See Table 2 表 2 参照.

than to represent any specific effect, and no relation between radiation dose and endocrine status was identified. In regard to adrenal and thyroid changes, 17 of 40 autopsies had adrenal hyperplasia (generally mild cortical nodularity, perhaps of questionable physiological significance), 12 of 45 had thyroiditis, 11 of 45 had goiter, 2 of 45 had thyroid adenoma, and 8 of 45 had occult thyroid carcinoma. Although the numbers are small, none of these lesions showed evidence of any relation to radiation dose. No definite lesions were noted in the pituitaries of this breast cancer series, except for the seven with metastases already mentioned. Other parameters studied, including laterality, quadrant location, and size of breast cancer, were not unusual in their distribution, and a relation to radiation dose was not identified. Data relating to staging of the breast cancers, other than those elements of size, invasion and metastases already mentioned, were felt to be too incomplete for meaningful analysis.

というよりも、むしろ患者の年齢及び健康状態を反映しているように思われ、放射線量と内分泌状態との関係は認められなかった。副腎及び甲状腺の変化に関しては、剖検40例中17例に副腎過形成(恐らく生理学的有意性の疑わしい概して軽度の皮質性結節),45例中12例に甲状腺炎,45例中11例に腺腫様甲状腺腫,45例中2例に甲状腺腺腫,そして45例中8例に潜在性甲状腺癌が認められた.例数は少なかったが、これらの病変に放射線量との関係はみられなかった.既に述べた転移例7例を除けば、この乳癌例の下垂体には明確な病変は認められなかった.乳癌の罹患側,4分の1区画中の占拠位置,及び大きさなどを含む他のパラメーターの分布には異常がなかったし、放射線量との関係も認められなかった.既に述べた大きさ、侵襲,及び転移の因子以外の乳癌の相期に関する資料は、有意な解析を行うにはあまりに不完全であると考える.

TABLE 4 BREAST CANCER CASES BY HISTOLOGICAL GRADE, AGE ATB, AND RADIATION DOSE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-69

表 4 乳癌例;組織学的等級,原爆時年齢及び放射線量別,広島・長崎, 1950-69年

11:		A ATD		1	65 Dose	in rad			- 14
HIS	stological grade	Age ATB	NIC	<1	1-49	50	+ Unk	Total	Trend*
	Total	0-19	7	3	4	3 W 98 V	8 1	23	
		20-34	8	10	18	01-0 1	2 1	49	
		35-49	28 5	18	04 17		7 1	48	
		50+	2	7	6		2 0	17	
		Total	22	38	45	+02.2	9 3	137	-
	5 305 I	0-19	2	00 1	0 40	Lotal	4 0	- 7	
		20-34	1	\$ 2	1 3			M roub 9m	
	1 45	35-49	0 15	01 5	7 3		1 1	10	
		50+	A4 1	1 13	0		1 0	3	
		Total	9 4	9	6	50+	9 1	29	
		obs/exp	0.79	1.24	0.67	late 1.3	20		0.88
	II	0-19	30.1	0.90			2 1	10	
	1 20	20-34	4	8 6	9 11		7		
		35-49	3	9	8		4 0	24	
		50+	0	4	4		15 (55)	9	
		Total	12	20	24	+08 1	- 100 N		
		obs/exp	1.05.		0.98	1.0	70	73	0.53
		oos/exp	88.0	- 0.99		77.0%	1 -		0.52
	III	0-19	0	1	3		2 0	6	
		20-34	3	2	4		1 0	ti 10 cther	
		35-49	2	01 4	6		2 0	14	
		50+	? 1	21 2	2		0 0	5	
		Total	6	9	15		5 0	35	
		obs/exp	1.05	0.87	1.28	0.7	8		0.16

^{*} See Table 2 表 2 参照.

TABLE 5 BREAST CANCER CASES BY VARIOUS PATHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS, AGE
ATB, AND RADIATION DOSE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-69

表 5 乳癌例; 各病理学的特徵, 原爆時年齢及び放射線量別, 広島・長崎, 1950-69年

Characteristic	Acc ATD		T65	arity, p	lubon lupin			
	Age ATB	NIC	<1	1-49	50+	Unk.	Total	Trend*
Lymphatic	0-19	1	2	3	4	0	10	NOTE OF BUILDING
Infiltration	20-34	4	6	4	3	0	17	
(moderate or marked)	35-49	3	8	10	5	0	26	
	50+	1	3	2	1	0	7	
	Total	9	19	19	13	0	60	
	obs/exp	0.91	1.07	0.96	1.04	U .os		0.57
Fibrosis	0-19	6	2	4	6	1	19	
(moderate or marked)	20-34	9	8	14	11	0	42	
	35-49	3	15	12	6	0	36	
	50+	1	6	6	1	0	14	
	Total	19	31	36	24	21111111	111	
安全排水 1.0 生 A 10 11	obs/exp	1.00	0.99	1.01	1.00	tioned,	nom ybr Inninese	0.48

TABLE 5 Continued 5 表の続き

O	4.TD		T65	m . 1	T1*			
Characteristic	Age AID	NIC	<1	1-49	50+	Unk.	neg adi	Trend*
Vecrosis	0-19	0	1	2	2	oad o	5	
moderate or marked)	20-34	5	5	7	2	0	19	
moderate of marked)	35-49	2	5	6	703 1b	0	14	
	50+	0	2	3	10	0	6	
	Total	7	13	18	6	0	44	
	obs/exp	0.93	1.07	1.18	0.66	0188 TO	ilams mo	0.08
ircumscription	0-19	3	1	2	4	0	10	
は無限して終り、乳剤	20-34	5	4	4	4	0	17	
	35-49	1	9	7	bm1	0	18	
	50+	0	4	3	0	0	7.0	
	Total	9	18	16	9	0	52	
	obs/exp	1.05	1.21	0.90	0.83	gninole		0.18
alcification	0-19	2	0	0	1	0	3 W	
	20-34	2	0	0	IA 11	0	-01 3 V	
	35-49	1	5	3	1	0	10	
	50+	0	2	2	0	0	4	
	Total	5	7	5	3	0	20	
	obs/exp	1.61	1.03	0.76	0.86	in market		0.36
Vascular Invasion	0-19	1	0	2	0	0	3	
	20-34	1	4	3	1	1	10	
to the second second second	35-49	2	• 2	0 4	2	0	10	
WIN WIN SE DO NOT NOT BE	50+	1	0	2	0	0	3	
	Total	5	6	11	3	1	26	
	obs/exp	1.32	0.75	1.29	0.64	i sent		0.19
erineural Invasion	0-19	0	0	1	0	0	ni III 1 m	
	20-34	1	3	3	2	0	9	
	35-49	0	2	1	0	0	3	
	50+	1	2	0	0	0	3	
	Total	2	7	5	2	0	16	
	obs/exp	0.81	1.45	0.86	0.69	omao- le		0.23
Muscle Invasion	0-19	0	0	0	0	0	0	
	20-34	1	3	0	2800.19	0	5	
	35-49	1	2	2	0	0	5	
	50+	1	4	1	0	0	6	
	Total	3	9	3	o 1	0	16	
	obs/exp	1.41	1.49	0.54	0.44	nobarq		0.21
Skin Invasion	0-19	0	0	0	110	0	mility di	
	20-34	2	3	0	eriddis w	0	6	
	35-49	1	3	4	.(10.0)	0	8	
	50+	. co 1.e1.co	6	3	0	0	10	
	Total	4	12	7	2	0	25	
	obs/exp	1.19	1.25	0.82	0.56			0.14

^{*}See Table 2 表 2 参照.

to radiation dose. However, almost all predominant

In another study of breast cancer incidence among A-bomb survivors for the period 1950-69, 231 cases were identified among 63,275 female survivors and controls.18 The estimated absolute risk of developing breast cancer was 1.9 excess cases per 10⁶ person-year-rad over this period for women aged 10 or more ATB, substantially less than published estimates largely based on X-ray and fluoroscopy data from smaller samples of North American women. The Hiroshima and Nagasaki dose response curves were similar, suggesting approximate equivalence of neutron and gamma radiation in their carcinogenic effect on breast tissue. and were consistent with a linear model. Furthermore, the relative risk of developing breast cancer was greatest among women exposed at under age 35, and most notably at 10-19 years. Although those under age 10 ATB had not yet shown evidence of a carcinogenic effect of atomic radiation, this was presumably because they had not yet progressed far enough into the age range of normal high risk for the effect to be expressed. Finally, the carcinogenic effect, in terms of excess per million person-year-rad. increased steadily through the decade 1960-69.18 As the more numerous younger women continue to pass through the ages of high normal risk of breast cancer it may be expected that the incidence attributable to radiation will increase even further.

The present report deals with the pathologic aspects of the above breast cancer series. In regard to the histopathologic study of breast cancer, the major finding is that all types of infiltrating carcinoma appear to contribute to the marked excess cancer risk of the A-bomb survivors.

The histologic types were also grouped to include both predominant and nonpredominant types (e.g., all cases in which infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS was present, regardless of whether this was the major or a minor component in a tumor). One purpose of this approach was to have a means of conclusion confirmation, if one predominant histologic type was found to be specifically related to radiation dose. However, almost all predominant histologic types of infiltrating carcinoma appear to contribute to the excess risk of cancer among A-bomb survivors. Therefore, the finding that the dose response appears to increase when the same predominant and nonpredominant types are combined probably simply reflects a compounding of the radiation effect when two fairly similar positive dose responses are added. Nevertheless, 1950-69年の期間における原爆被爆者の乳癌発生率に関 する他の調査では、63,275人の女性被爆者及び対照者中 に231乳癌例が確認されている.18 原爆時10歳以上で あった女性では, 乳癌発現の推定絶対危険率は, この期 間に106人年 rad あたり1.9例の増加であったが、これは より小規模な北米の女性集団についてのX線及び透視の 資料を基に発表された推定値よりも相当少ない, 広島と 長崎の線量反応曲線は類似しており, 乳房組織に与える 発癌性影響という点では、中性子とガンマ線の値はほぼ 等しいことが示唆され、線形モデルと一致していた. 更に、 乳癌発現の相対危険率は35歳未満で被爆した女性では最 大であり、最も顕著であったのは10-19歳代であった。 原爆時10歳未満であった者は原爆放射線の発癌性影響の 兆候をまだ示していなかったが, これは恐らく通常, 影 響が現れる危険率の高い年齢域に十分達していなかった ためと思われる. 最後に, 発癌性影響は100万人年 rad 当たりの増加によって、1960-69年の10年間に次第に増 加した.18 多くの若年女性が通常乳癌危険率の高い年齢 を経過するにつれて, 放射線による発生率は将来も増加 すると予想される.

本報は上記の乳癌例の病理学的特徴を述べたものである. この乳癌の組織病理学的調査に関する主要所見としては, いずれの種類の浸潤性癌も原爆被爆者の癌危険率の著 しい増加に寄与するのがうかがえることである.

組織型についても、主要な型であっても非主要な型であっても、その両者を一つにまとめた(すなわち、非特定の浸潤性導管癌が主要成分であってもなくても、それに関係なく、この癌の認められるすべての例を含めた).このようにすることの目的の一つは、一つの主要な組織型が放射線量と特に関係の深いことが認められた場合には、これによって結論を確認する方法を用意しておくためであった。しかし、浸潤性癌のほとんどすべての主要な組織型が、原爆被爆者における癌の危険率増加の一因となっているようである。したがって、主要な型の癌と主要でない型のものとを一緒にした場合、線量反応が増加するように思われるのは、恐らく、かなり類似した二つの陽性的線量反応を加えたことによる放射線影響の単なる混合を反映しているにすぎないものと思われる。しかし

this does act as a form of confirmation of the finding that all histologic types of infiltrating breast carcinoma are involved in this radiation carcinogenic phenomenon.

The above comments regarding histologic types necessitate some mention of the problems involved in histological typing of breast cancer. This is an of considerable nonuniformity among authorities. When data collection for this study was initiated, two widely accepted histological classifications included the AFIP system by McDivitt et al22 and the WHO system by Scarff and Torloni.23 Other systems have been utilized before and after the development of these two systems, and comparisons among some of them have been presented elsewhere. 24,27,28 Upon viewing the histological material of this study, it soon became apparent that the more widely accepted classification systems were less than ideal in their applicability. At that time we became aware of a lesser known system which appeared to have greater applicability for many of the cases. This classification system, proposed in 1968 by the Japan Subcommittee on Pathology of Breast Cancer,24 divided breast carcinoma into noninfiltrating carcinoma (23 cases reported) and infiltrating carcinoma (268 cases). Of the latter, 56 were designated papillotubular carcinoma (including low-papillary, cribriform, and comedo subtypes), 83 medullary tubular carcinoma, 112 scirrhous carcinoma, 13 mucous carcinoma, 2 medullary carcinoma with lymphoid infiltration, 2 Paget's carcinoma, and no cases of lobular carcinoma, adenoid cystic carcinoma, squamous cell carcinoma, carcinosarcoma, and carcinoma with apocrine metaplasia. As can be seen, according to this Japanese series and classification, papillary tubular carcinoma is a relatively frequent type of infiltrating duct carcinoma. This high frequency of papillary tubular or papillary carcinoma among Japanese breast cancers had also been demonstrated in several earlier reports: 40% papillary tubular carcinoma in a series of 88 cases studied for axillary metastasis, excluding medullary tubular carcinoma from the classification system and separating comedocarcinoma from papillary (35 papillary tubular, 37 scirrhous, 5 comedo);²⁹ 50% papillary tubular carcinoma in a series of 175 cases studied for vascular invasion, also excluding medullary tubular from the classification and separating comedo from papillary (87 papillary tubular, 76 scirrhous, 6 comedo);³⁰ and 24% papillary tubular carcinoma in a series of 278 cases studied in regard to age distribution, including medullary tubular in the classification and combining comedo and このことは、すべての組織型の浸潤性乳癌がこの放射線 発癌現象に関与しているという所見を確認する一つの方 法となっている。

組織型に関する上記の意見から, 乳癌の組織学的分類に 関する問題について若干述べる必要がある. これは専門家 間において意見に相当な不統一があるという問題である. 本調査のための資料収集が開始された時, 広く認められて いた二つの組織学的分類は、McDivitt ら²² による AFIP 方 式と, Scarff 及び Torloni23 による WHO 方式であった. これら2方式の開発前後には他の方式が用いられ、それ らの幾つかを比較した結果は別に発表されている.^{24,27,28} 本調査の組織材料を調べた際、広く認められている分類 方法は適用性において決して理想的なものでないことが 間もなく明らかになった. その当時あまり知られていない 方法が, 多くの症例に対してより大きい適用性を示すら ・ つしいことが分かってきた。1968年に乳癌病理小委員会24 が提案したこの分類方法では、乳癌を非浸潤性癌(23例) と浸潤性癌(268例)とに分類できる.後者のうち,56例 は乳頭腺管癌(低乳頭, 篩状及び面疱の各亜型を含む), 83例は髄様腺管癌, 112例は硬癌, 13例は粘液癌, 2例 はリンパ球浸潤を伴う髄様癌, 2例は Paget 癌であり, 小葉癌, 腺様嚢胞癌, 扁平上皮細胞癌, 癌肉腫及び アポクリン化生を伴う癌はなかった. したがって, この 日本の調査及び分類によれば, 乳頭腺管癌は比較的多い 種類の浸潤性導管癌である. 日本人における乳癌中乳頭 腺管癌や乳頭癌の多いことについては, 以前の幾つかの 報告でも認められている。腋窩転移について88例を調べた 調査では、乳頭腺管癌は40%であるが、これでは髄管癌 は分類から除外し, 面疱癌は乳頭癌から分離させたもので ある(乳頭腺管癌35例,硬癌37例,面疱癌5例).29 別の 175例を対象にした血管浸潤に関する調査では、乳頭腺 管癌は50%であり、これも分類から髄管癌を除外し、乳頭 癌から面疱癌を分離させたものである(乳頭腺管癌87例, 硬癌76例, 面疱癌6例).30 また, 年齢分布を調べた278例 では、乳頭腺管癌は24%であるが、これには髄管癌を 分類に含め, 面疱癌を乳頭癌と一緒にしたものである

papillary (66 papillary tubular, 64 medullary tubular, and 120 scirrhous).³¹ These figures suggest that a large portion of the medullary tubular carcinoma (defined as duct carcinoma with peripheral circumscription and prominent lymphoid infiltration) might have been previously diagnosed as papillary tubular.

Histological study of the Japanese cases reported here supported the presence of a relatively large number of infiltrating duct carcinomas with papillary features as had been indicated by the above four Japanese series. Therefore, this category was included in the classification utilized by us, realizing that some investigators would consider this a meaningful separate category while others would prefer to combine the papillary duct carcinomas together with the infiltrating duct carcinomas NOS. The infiltrating papillary duct carcinoma category used by us included a papilliferous type (composed of frond-like papillary ductal proliferations) and a cribriform type (composed of an infiltrating duct carcinoma with a more solid pattern than infiltrating duct carcinoma with fibrosis and having a characteristic glandular arrangement of three or more intercontiguous round tubules). The cribriform type had also been included among the papillary duct carcinomas of the above four Japanese series. It is of interest that in our series the cribriform and papilliferous types virtually always accompanied each other to some degree.

Regarding the Japanese classification system category of medullary tubular carcinoma, we chose not to utilize this as a separate category since 1) it seemed to represent mainly a difference in stromal and leukocytic response, and 2) practically speaking, case categorization would be difficult because many carcinomas appeared to represent other types of carcinoma such as papillary tubular but with the medullary tubular characteristics of prominent lymphoid infiltrate and peripheral circumscription. As an alternative to using a category of medullary tubular carcinoma, separate studies of circumscription and lymphocytic-plasmacytic infiltration were made. Regardless of whether medullary tubular carcinoma should be a separate category, its utilization by many Japanese investigators underlines the important point found in our study and a number of recent studies comparing Japanese and Western breast carcinomas: namely, infiltrating carcinoma among Japanese women tends to have a high degree of peripheral circumscription and lymphoid infiltration compared with Western women.32-35 Regarding radiation relationship, it

(乳頭腺管癌 66例, 髄管癌 64例, 硬癌120例).31 これらの数値によれば, 髄管癌(末梢性限局及び著明なリンパ浸潤を伴う導管癌と定義されている)の大部分は, 以前は乳頭腺管癌として診断されていたかもしれないことを示唆している.

今回報告した日本人対象者の組織学的調査では,上記四つの日本の調査が指摘している乳頭の特徴を伴う浸潤性導管癌が比較的多数存在することが立証された. したがって,一部の研究者はこれを一つの別個の有意義な範疇と考え,また,他の研究者は乳頭管癌と非特定の浸潤性導管癌とを組み合わせたいことが分かっていたけれども,今回の分類にはこれを含めた. 本報で用いた浸潤性乳頭管癌の範疇は,乳嘴状のもの(大葉状の乳頭管増殖からなる)及び篩状のもの(線維化を伴う浸潤性導管癌よりも充実したパターンを示し,三つ以上の相互近接の円形腺管が著しく腺状に配列されている浸潤性導管癌からなる)であった. 篩状のものは,上記四つの日本の調査の乳頭管癌にも含まれていた. 今回の調査で,篩状のものと乳嘴状のものとが,常にある程度まで互いに同伴していたことは興味深い.

日本における髄様腺管癌の分類範疇については、次の理由からこれを別の範疇として用いないことにした。すなわち、1)主として間質及び白血球の反応の差を示すように思われた。2)多くの癌は、その他の型の癌、例えば乳頭腺管癌性でありながら、著明なリンパ球浸潤及び周囲限局等の髄様腺管癌の特徴を示すようであるので、実際には症例分類は難しいと考えられた。髄様腺管癌の範疇の使用に代わるものとして、限局性及びリンパ球一形質球浸潤に関する調査を別に行った。髄様腺管癌を別の範疇にすべきか否かは別として、多くの日本の研究者がそれを用いていることは、本調査並びに日本と欧米の間の乳癌に関する最近の幾つかの比較調査で認められた重要な点を強調するものである。すなわち、日本の女性の浸潤性癌は、欧米の女性に比べて、周囲が高度に限局され、リンパ球浸潤を呈する傾向がある。32-35 放射線との関係では、我々

is of interest that in our series neither medullary の調査では髄様癌も、すべての浸潤性癌におけるリンパ球 carcinoma nor the degree of lymphoid infiltration in all infiltrating carcinomas nor the degree of fibrosis appeared to be related to radiation dose ATB. There did appear to be, however, some lesser degree of peripheral circumscription in tumors of patients exposed to a higher radiation dose. It is difficult to explain why this circumscription and some other factors including histological grade, local invasion, and necrosis appear to be somewhat less characteristic of breast cancer occurring among women exposed to 50 rad or more ATB, and a considerably larger series would probably be needed to reach any firm statistical conclusions.

The prognosis of breast cancer in Japan is known to be generally better than that in the West, but in the above-mentioned studies comparing Japanese and Western breast carcinomas it was not clearly demonstrated that this better prognosis was directly related to the medullary-like characteristics of many of the Japanese infiltrating carcinomas. Utilizing the separate category of infiltrating papillary duct carcinoma in our study, however, it was found that these papillary neoplasms had a better prognosis than other histologic types. By 1970 only 21% of the women with papillary duct carcinoma were dead whereas 63% of the women with infiltrating duct carcinoma NOS had died. This suggests that a separate category of infiltrating papillary duct carcinoma is justifiable and that the high frequency of this type among Japanese women may explain to some extent the better prognosis in Japanese breast cancer. A Japanese-American comparative study, including among various parameters the factor of papillary features in duct carcinoma, would be of interest. Furthermore, regarding our study per se, the better prognosis in conjunction with the increased risk for breast cancer, particularly papillary carcinoma, emphasizes the importance of maintaining close surveillance for breast cancer among A-bomb survivors.

浸潤の程度も, また線維化の程度も, 原爆時の被曝放射 線量とは関係がないようであった. ただし、高い放射線量 に被曝した者の腫瘍では、周囲限局の度合いが幾らか少 ないようであった. この限局性及び組織学的等級, 局所性 浸潤,並びに壊死などの若干の因子が,原爆時50 rad 以 上の被曝女性に発現する乳癌ほど特徴的なものでない ことの説明は困難であり,確固たる統計学的結論に達す るには、恐らくかなり大規模な調査が必要であろう.

日本における乳癌の予後は、欧米のそれよりも概して良 好であることが知られているが、日本と欧米の乳癌を比較 した上記の調査では、それが、日本の浸潤性癌の多くに みられる髄様型の特徴と直接関係があると立証することは できない. しかし, 本調査では, 浸潤性乳頭管癌という 別の範疇を用いて、これらの乳頭新生物の予後がその他の 組織型のそれよりも良好であったことを認めた。1970年 には、乳頭管癌を有する女性の死亡率はわずか21%で あったが、非特定の浸潤性導管癌の女性では63%が死亡 している. これは、浸潤性乳頭管癌について別の範疇を 設けることが妥当であり、また日本人におけるこの型の 高頻度が、ある程度まで日本人の乳癌における予後の 良さを説明することが示唆される. 導管癌における乳頭の 特徴を含む色々なパラメーターを基に日米間の比較調査を 行うことは、興味深いものである. 更に、本調査自体に 関して言えば, 乳癌, 特に乳頭癌における予後の良さに 対し危険率が増加していることは、原爆被爆者の乳癌に 関する周到な調査を継続して行くことの重要性を強調 するものである.

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