# AN AUTOPSY CASE OF PULMONARY ASPERGILLOMA 肺 アスペルギロームの 1 剖 検 例

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ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION
国立予防衛生研究所一原爆傷害調查委員会
JAPANESE NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF HEALTH OF THE MINISTRY OF HEALTH AND WELFARE

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# ATOMIC BOMB CASUALTY COMMISSION HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, JAPAN

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米国学士院一学術会議と厚生省国立予防衛生研究所 との日米共同調査研究機関

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### INTRODUCTION

While the prognosis of many infectious diseases has been greatly improved by the widespread use of various antibiotics and steroid hormones, there have been noted bad side effects of antibiotics such as metabolic anomaly, toxicity of antibiotics, appearance of drug resistant bacilli, allergy, and bacillus exchanging phenomenon. As a result, the knowledge of such side effects has become readily available and many cases of severe fungus infection induced by antibiotic therapy have been reported.

The authors recently observed a case of pulmonary tuberculosis that had been administrated a large dose of antituberculous drug for a long period and died from severe hemoptysis which suddenly developed after recovery from the disease and showed at autopsy a large aspergilloma in the upper lobe of the right lung. This case is reported here with a review of the literature on aspergilosis, particularly pulmonary aspergilloma and aspergilosis arising after treatment of tuberculosis.

# CLINICAL COURSE

A 73-year-old female (MF ) with a past history of pneumonia, pulmonary tuberculosis, and occasional hemoptysis, had had severe cough with rusty colored sputum, dyspnea, and thoracodynia from 2 January 1967 and was diagnosed as having pneumonia. Family history was not remarkable. On 12 January 1967 she was admitted to hospital. The clinical-laboratory findings after admission are shown in Tables 1-4.

# 緒言

近年諸種の抗生物質及びステロイドホルモン等の広範な 普及により多くの感染症の予後にすばらしい改善がみら れるようになったが、その反面、抗生物質の副作用とし て生体の代謝異常、抗生物質の毒性、耐性菌の出現、ア レルギー、菌交代現象など悪い影響もあり、従ってこれ らに関する知識も大いに得られ、更に抗生物質療法によ り誘発された重篤な真菌感染症の報告が多くみられるよ うになってきた.

我々は最近肺結核として長期間大量の抗結核剤を投与し、 一応略治したあと大量の喀血により急死し、解剖により 右肺上葉に大きなアスペルギロームをみつけた症例を経 験したのでこれを報告し、併せてアスペルギルス症、特 に肺アスペルギロームと結核治療後にみられるアスペル ギルス症について文献的孝察を加える。

# 臨床経過

TABLE 1 HEMATOLOGY

表 1 血液所見

	14 January 1967	28 January 1967	27 October 1967
Нь	56 %	56 %	66 %
Erythrocyte ( x 10 <sup>4</sup> )	285	325	336
Leukocyte	24850	11950	5450
Seg	49 %	60 %	57 %
Stab	30	12	1
Baso.	1	0	0
Eosino.	0	3	2
Lymph.	19	25	39
Mono.	0	0	1
Hct	32	30	34

TABLE 2 URINALYSIS

de	0	F2 5	CE
表	2	尿剂	Tπ

Albumin	( )
	(-)
Sugar	(-)
Bilirubin	(-)

TABLE 4 BLOOD CHEMISTRY

表 4 血液化学

Total protein	7.	2 g/ml
A/G	1.	8
GOT	19	units/ml
GPT	9	units/ml
Icteric index	2	

TABLE 3 BLOOD SEDIMENTATION RATE 表 3 血沈

Examination Date	1 hour	2 hour
January 1967	111 mm	134 mm
February	88	112
March	35	68
April	22	57
May	25	48
December	47	82
January 1968	18	45
February	13	36
March	20	47

After admission, pulmonary tuberculosis also occurred and mixed infection was suspected. During hospitalization hemoptysis occurred occasionally. A chest X-ray film taken during the period is reproduced in Figure 1. Chemotherapy which is efficient for pulmonary tuberculosis was performed. The kind and dose of the drugs used and the duration of administration are shown in Table 5.

On 25 June 1971, the patient visited the Internal Medicine Department of St. Francis Hospital, complaining of continuous hemoptysis. At that time no abnormality was noted in chest X-ray films, percussion, and auscultation. Adona and Manetol were injected. Her general physical state was not poor. On 27 June 1971 she suddenly had severe hemoptysis accompanied with dyspnea and died 10 minutes after the onset.

入院後肺結核を併発し又混合感染も考えられた.入院中, 時々喀血があった.当時の胸部 X 線写真は図 1 に示す. 肺結核の治療としては強力な化学療法を行った.使用し た薬剤,その投与量及び投与期間などは表 5 にまとめた.

昭和46年6月25日、喀血が続くということで聖フランシスコ病院内科を訪れたがその時胸部 X 線上著変なく、又打聴診上にも異常は認められなかった。アドナとマネトールの注射を受けた。全身状態は悪くなかった。6月27日突然大量の喀血があり直ちに呼吸困難となり10分後に死亡した。

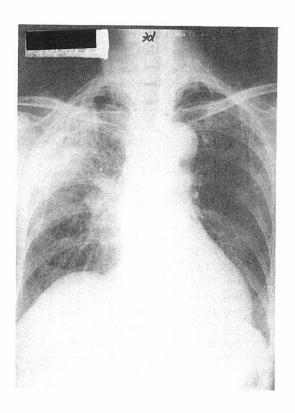


FIGURE 1. Chest X-ray film taken on 3 June 1971. In the external area of the right upper-middle lung field, a comparatively dense and diffuse shadow is seen. From the upper margin of the dense shadow along the thoracic wall, an arched shadow which may indicate pleural thickening is seen. The inside of the shadow is bright so as to suggest the presence of a cavity wherein an eccentric massive shadow seems to be present. From the right hilus toward this shadow, bundle-shaped shadows are diverged irrespective of the lung pattern. Some of these shadows indicate calcification.

図1 胸部X線写真. 1971年6月3日撮影. 右上中野外側に比較的濃厚なビマン性陰影があり、その上縁から肋膜肥厚を思わせるような弧状影が胸壁に沿っている. その内容は洞を思わせる明るさがあり、その中に偏心性の塊状影があるようにみえる. 一方右肺門からこの陰影に向って肺紋理とは無関係に東状影が放散していて、その中に少数の石灰化影が混在する.

# TABLE 5 USED DRUGS, DURATION & VOLUME 表 5 使用した薬剤とその投与量および投与期間

Drugs	Unit	From	То	Duration (days)	Dosage (g)	Total g days	Remarks
SM	1.0 g	Mar. 1 67	Aug. 31 67	53 times	53		
	1.0 g	Sep. 1 67	Feb. 28 68	52 times	52	158.0	2 times week
	1.0 g	Mar. 1 68	Aug. 31 68	53 times	53	158	2 times week
PAS	8.0 g	Mar. 1 67	Aug. 31 67	184	1472		
	8.0 g	Sep. 1 67	Feb. 28 68	181	1448	5840.0	
	8.0 g	Mar. 1 68	Aug. 31 68	184	1472	730	
	8.0 g	Sep. 1 68	Feb. 28 69	181	1448		
IHAH	0.3 g	Mar. 1 67	Aug. 31 67	184	55.2		
	0.3 g	Sep. 1 67	Feb. 28 68	181	54.3		
	0.3 g	Mar. 1 68	Aug. 31 68	184	55.2	328.5	
	0.3 g	Sep. 1 68	Feb. 28 69	181	54.3	1,095	
	0.3 g	Mar. 1 69	Aug. 31 69	184	55.2		
	0.3 g	Sep. 1 69	Feb. 28 70	181	54.3		
Synthepan	20 × 10 <sup>4</sup> unit	Dec. 26 67		10	1800 × 10 <sup>4</sup> unit	5760.0 × 10 <sup>4</sup>	
	$20 \times 10^4$ unit	Mar. 1868		10	$1800 \times 10^4$ unit		Daily Dose $(20 \times 10^4) \times 3$ Tablets
	$20 \times 10^4$ unit	Nov. 2 68		6	$1080 \times 10^4$ unit	32	x 3 Times
	$20 \times 10^4$ unit	Jul. 69		6	$1080 \times 10^4 \text{ unit}$		X 5 Times
Ilosone	800 mg	Jan. 13 67		20	16		
Paraxin	1.0 g	Jan. 13 67		20	20.0	20.0	Intramuscular Injection
Tubermin	0.1 g	Mar. 1 69	Aug. 31 69	184	55.2	55.2	Daily dose
•		1 02	. rug. 01 0)	101	55.2	184	$0.1 \text{ g} \times 3 \text{ times}$
Ethanbutal	1.0 g	Mar. 1 69	Aug. 31 69	184	184	184.0	
	8					184	
Sinomin	1.0 g	Sep. 169	Feb. 28 70	181	181	181.0	
						181	
Methofadin	1.0 g	Sep. 1 69	Feb. 28 70	181	181	183.0	4
	1.0 g	Jun. 25 71		2	2	183	
Viccillin	250 mg	Oct. 69		4 times	4	6.0	Daily dose
v icciiiIII	250 mg	Jun. 25 71		2 days	2	4	0.25 g × Tablets

### PATHOLOGICAL FINDINGS

Autopsy was performed 5 hours after death. The body was moderately nourished, measuring 144 cm in length and weighing 42 kg. Rigor mortis was noted in large joints and livor mortis was noted on the back, buttocks, and other posterior areas of the body. There was no pleural fluid nor ascites. Severe fibrous adhesions were noted on the inferoexternal region of the upper lobe of the right lung. Since the patient had had pulmonary tuberculosis, the lungs were fixed with 10% formalin which was poured from the tracheas at the autopsy. The lungs weighed 780 g before the fixation. On the external surface of both lungs many scattered fresh hemorrhagic lesions were noted. On cut surface, there was a part showing severe fibrosis which extended from the central area through the lower area of the upper lobe of the right lung. This cavity was markedly dilated, measuring 8.0 × 2.0 × 2.0 cm and contained a dark grayish, fragile, clay-like, cylindric mass (Figure 2). The mass did not adhere to the wall of the cavity while touching it slightly. The wall of the cavity was smooth. Part of the lung tissue around the cavity was slightly hard and with little air content. On cut surface of the right lung, many scattered fresh hemorrhagic lesions varying in size from that of a rice grain to that of a thumb's tip were noted (Figure 2). In part, some lesions were fused forming larger hemorrhagic lesions. Some bronchioles contained fresh blood. On cut surface the left lung showed similar hemorrhagic lesions but they were mostly up to the size of a rice grain and hardly fused. On both sides, broncho-pulmonary lymph nodes were somewhat hard and blackish on cut surface, but were not enlarged.

Histologically, the dark gravish, fragile, clay-like, cylindric mass which was found in the cavity in the right lung was determined as aspergillus since it was composed of uniformly long-cylindric large hyphae and some of the fungi showed apparently a septum and were Y-shaped (bifurcated) (Figure 3). The species could not be identified as culture was unavailable. The fungi had a tendency to proliferate while showing an apparent stratiform structure (Figure 4). Some hyphae were several times as large in diameter as average ones probably because of degeneration. These hyphae were found mostly in the cylindric mass in the cavity. Only a minority infiltrated into the lung tissues through the wall of the cavity but tissue reaction around these hyphae was not noted. The wall of the cavity was partially desquamated. In tissues around the cavity chronic inflammation and covering with

# 病理学的所見

死後約5時間で解剖した. 身長144 cm, 体重42kgで栄養 は普通であり, 死強は大関節に, 又死斑は背部, 臀部な ど下垂部に認められた. 胸水や腹水はない. 右肺上葉下 部外側に強い線維性癒着があった. 肺結核の既往歴があ るため解剖時に両肺に気管から10%ホルマリンを注入し 固定した. 注入前の肺は両方で 780 g であった. 両肺の 表面には散在性の新鮮な出血を多数認めた、割面におい て右上葉の中央部より下部にかけ線維化の強い部分があ り, それに割を加えるとその部分は著しく拡大した空洞 内に暗灰色の脆い粘土様の円柱状物質がつまっていて, その大きさは $8.0 \times 2.0 \times 2.0$  cmであった(図2). この ものと空洞壁とは極めてゆるく接触しているだけで癒 着はない. 空洞壁は滑らかで, この空洞の周囲の肺組織 の一部は含気量が少なくやや硬い所がある. 右肺の多くの 割面において多数の散在性の新鮮な出血を認め(図2), これらの大きさは米粒大より超拇指頭大のものまで種々 あり,又一部ではこれらのものが融合して更に大きな出 血巣となっている所もある. 又気管支内に新鮮な血液が つまっている所もある. 左肺の割面においても同様に新 鮮な出血を多数認めるが大きさは米粒大以下のものが多 く, それらの融合する傾向は少ない. 両肺門リンパ節は やや硬くそして割面は黒いが腫大していない.

組織学的には空洞内に認められた暗灰色の脆い粘土様円柱状物質は大形の菌糸よりなり、菌体の一部には明らかに隔壁やY字型(図3)(二分岐性)がみられ、菌糸が長い筒形で大体形がそろっていることからアスペルギルス(培養不能であったためどの種属に属するものかの同定はできなかった)と診断した。又これらは明らかな層状構造(周期性構造)を示しながら増殖する傾向がある(図4)・菌糸の一部には変性のためか普通のものより直径が数倍にもなっているものがみられる。これらの菌糸はほとんど空洞の円柱状の塊の中にのみ認められるがごく一部には空洞壁より肺組織に侵入しているが、それらの菌糸の周りの組織反応はみられない。空洞壁の一部は脱落し周囲組織に慢性の炎症像を示す所、高円柱上皮で覆

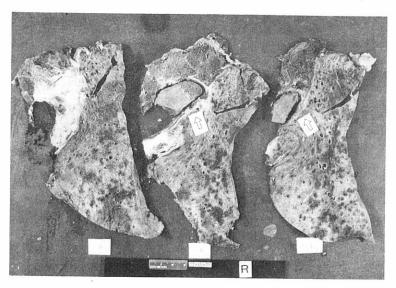


FIGURE 2. Cut surface of the right lung. 図 2 右肺の割面

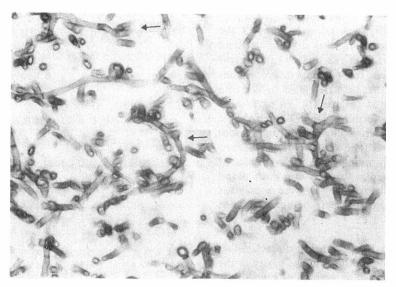


FIGURE 3. Aspergillus. GMS stain  $\times$  400. The arrows indicate Y-shape bifurcation.

図3 アスペルギルス. GMS 染色 ×400 矢印はY字型(二分岐性)を示す.

high cylindric epithelium accompanied by partial squamous cell metaplasia (Figure 5) were noted. The hemorrhages seen in both lungs were fresh and the erythrocytes in the alveoli and bronchioles maintained perfectly their normal shape. This was not related with the size of hemorrhage. Just beneath the pleura in the upper area of the upper lobe of the right lung, focal fibrosis and anthracosis were noted and beneath these lesions emphysema was noted. The fibrosis was partially vertical but no

われている部分及びこれが扁平上皮化生をおこしているところがみられる(図5). 左右両肺にみられる出血は極めて新鮮なもので肺胞内や気管支内にみられる赤血球はよくその本来の形を保っている. これは出血の大きさには関係しない. 右肺上葉上部の肋膜直下には局部的な線維化と炭粉沈着を認め、その下に気腫を認める. 線維化は一部では渦巻きを形成しているが編光顕微鏡検査によっ



FIGURE 4. Proliferation of an apparent stratiform structure. GMS stain  $\times$  100.

図 4 層状構造 (周期性構造)を示す増殖. GMS 染色 ×100

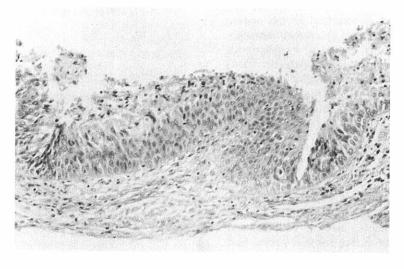


FIGURE 5. Partial squamous cell metaplasia of bronchus. H.E. stain  $\times$  100.

図5 気管支の一部の偏平上皮化生. H. E. 染色 ×100.

definite birefringent substance (e.g., silicate) was found by micropolariscopic examination. Bilateral bronchopulmonary and paratracheal lymph nodes showed advanced fibrosis and partially even apparent hyalinization.

The pancreas weighed 130 g. On the upper surface of the central area somewhat towards the head, there was a hemispheric, yellowish white, elastic, soft mass measuring  $4.0 \times 3.0 \times 2.5$  cm. It was

ても明らかな復屈折性物質 (珪酸塩など) は認められなかった. 又両肺の肺門部リンパ節や傍気管リンパ節などでは 線維化が進み明らかな硝子化を起こしている所もある.

膵は130 gで中央部やや膵頭部寄りに4.0×3.0×2.5 cm のほぼ半球形の黄白色の弾性軟の腫瘤が膵の上面にあり、この腫瘤は膵組織内への浸潤を示すことなく、境界部に

demarcated by a thin membrane of connective tissue without showing infiltration into the pancreatic tissues. The cut surface showed islet structure of various sizes which were yellowish and the stroma was somewhat hard and predominantly whitish. No abnormality was noted in the other areas. Histologically, the mass was a cystadenoma with an apparent glandular structure.

The heart was normal in size and weight but histologically it showed an old and small ischemic infarct in the wall of the left ventricle. The coronary arteries were moderately sclerotic. The liver weighed 1140 g and showed moderate infiltration of cells consisting mainly of lymphocytes into the periportal area. The kidneys weighed 140 g on the left and 120 g on the right and showed bilateral retension cysts, renal arteriosclerosis, and congestion and unilateral old pyelonephritis in the left. The tyhroid weighed 14.5 g. In both lobes, struma lymphomatosa was noted.

These pathological findings are summarized as post-tuberculous stage of lungs and fibrosis of bronchopulmonary and paratracheal lymph nodes, fresh pulmonary hemorrhage, pulmonary aspergilloma, bronchopneumonia, solitary cystadenoma (pancreas), struma lymphomatosa (bilateral), coronary and renal arteriosclerosis, inflammation of periportal area, emphysema, micromyocardial infarct, mild pyelonephritis (left), and renal retention cyst (bilateral).

# DISCUSSION

It was revealed by Okudaira's 1964 investigation<sup>1</sup> on autopsy cases which had been examined in 47 university medical schools, medical colleges, and large hospitals in Japan during a 4-year-period that aspergillosis (103 cases) ranked next to candidasis (117 cases), followed by cryptococcosis (36 cases) and mucormycosis (17 cases). The number of cases increased yearly from 67 in 1958 to 105 in 1961. He explained that the increased number of cases might be attributable to the increased interest in mycosis and to the advancement and diffusion of PAS stain and other fungi detecting techniques as well as to the changes of microflora and the disturbed defense ability of the living body due to antibiotics and adrenocortical hormones.

There have been several reports on the classification of aspergillosis.<sup>2-8</sup> Okudaira made a new classification of aspergillosis (Table 6) and classified the

はごく薄い結合織性の膜で隔てられている。割面においては大小の島状の構造があり、この部はやや黄色調が強く、間質はやや硬く白色調が強い。膵の他の部分には異常所見をみとめない。組織学的には腺腔構造の明らかなのう胞状腺腫である。

心臓は大きさ及び重さには異常は認められないが組織学的に左室壁の一部に古い小さい乏血性梗塞を認める. 冠状動脈には中等度の動脈硬化の像がみられた. 肝は1140gで門脈周囲組織にはリンパ球を主とする中等度の細胞浸潤がみられた. 腎は左140g, 右120gで両腎に貯溜のう胞, 腎動脈硬化症, うっ血及び左腎に古い腎盂腎炎がみられた. 甲状腺は14.5gで左右両葉にリンパ腫様甲状腺腫を認めた.

以上の病理所見をまとめると次の通りである. 1. 肺結核 後の肺及び肺門並びに傍気管リンパ節の線維化, 2. 新 鮮肺出血, 3. 肺アスペルギローム, 4. 気管支肺炎, 5. 膵孤立性のう胞腺腫, 6. 両側リンパ腫様甲状腺腫, 7. 冠動脈及び腎動脈の動脈硬化症, 8. 肝門脈周囲炎, 9. 肺気腫, 10. 微小心筋梗塞, 11. 軽度腎盂腎炎(左), 12. 貯溜のう胞, 両腎.

# 考察

奥平1の1964年日本全国47大学医学部、医科大学及び大病院における4年間の解剖例から調査した結果によるとアスペルギルス症(103例)はカンジダ症(117例)に次いで多く、次にクリプトコッカス症(36例)、ムコール菌症(17例)となっている。又1958年(67例)から1961年(105例)と毎年症例数が増加し、この理由として「抗生物質及び副腎皮質ホルモンによる生体の微生物叢の変化、生体の防衛力の障害などの因子と共に、真菌症に対する関心の増大とPAS染色を始めとする病巣内真菌検出方法の進歩と普及によるものと思われる」としている。

アスペルギルス症の病型分類についてはいくつかの報告がある.<sup>2-8</sup> 奥平はアスペルギロージスの新しい分類

TABLE 6 CLASSIFICATION OF ASPERGILLOSIS (OKUDAIRA1)

表6 奥平によるアスペルギロージスの分類

Type of Disease	Male	Female	Total
PULMONARY TYPE			
Bronchial type	2	0	2
Bronchopulmonary type			_
Fungus ball type	0	2	2
Bronchopulmonary type	33	26	59
Disseminated type	17	8	25
Others	1	- 2	3
Pleural type	0	0	0
Mixed type	1	2	3
EXTRAPULMONARY TYPE			
Disseminated type	3	3	6
Others	3	5	8
Total	60	48	108

above-mentioned investigation grouping according to the new classification.

In this classification, the present case corresponds to the fungus ball type of the 'bronchopulmonary type' of the 'pulmonary type' which is rarely found. The disease is also classified by the course of infection into two types, namely primary and secondary. The former is small in number and the latter reaches to 94.4%.1 The course of infection is considered to vary by the presence of leukemia or other basal disease, the presence of preceeding pulmonary diseases, and the presence of burdens induced by such factors as antibiotics and adrenocortical hormones. Since this case had clinically pulmonary tuberculosis and was given intensive chemotherapy fot it, it may correspond to the secondary infection type. In classification by age and sex, the youngest case was a premature baby with 9 months of gestation who died of aspergillar bronchopneumonia 12 days after birth, and the oldest case was an 82-year-old female who had aplastic anemia and showed multiple aspergillar changes in both lungs. In general, the disease is frequently found among adolescents and adults with a peak in the 40's. When observed by sex, the disease is more frequently found among males (60 cases) than females (48 cases).

The basal diseases were leukemia (41.2%), cancer (22.5%), hematological diseases other than leukemia (8.8%), sarcoma (6.8%), tuberculosis (3.9%), liver cirrhosis (2.9%), and others (13.9%). Among 1802 autopsy cases examined by the Pathology

(表6)をつくり、それに従って前記の調査群を分類している。

本症例はこの分類に従えば肺型の中の気管支肺型の中の 菌球型に相当するもので、かなりまれな型に属するもの といえよう. 感染の機序によっても病型を一次感染型と 二次感染型に分けられ、前者は少なく後者は94.4%にも なる.1 これは白血病その他の基礎疾患の有無, 肺の先 行病変の有無, 抗生物質及び副腎皮質ホルモンなどの誘 発因子の負荷の有無などによってアスペルギルス感染の 機序が変わってくるものとしている. 本症例も臨床的に 肺結核があり, それに対し強力な化学療法を行っている ため二次感染型と考えられよう. 又年齢及び性別頻度に ついては、1 最年少者は胎生9か月の早産児で生後12日 目にアスペルギルス性気管支肺炎で死亡した例があり, 最年長者は再生不良性貧血が主病変で両肺に多発生アス ペルギルス病変が認められた82歳の女性であった. しか し40歳台をピークとして青壮年者に多い。性別では男性 60例, 女性48例で男性にやや多い.

更に基礎疾患としては、 $^1$  白血病(41.2%),癌(22.5%), 白血病以外の血液病(8.8%),肉腫(6.8%),結核 (3.9%),肝硬変症(2.9%),その他(13.9%)となって Department of the Tokyo University Faculty of Medicine during the 4 years from 1958 through 1961, 93 leukemia cases were found and 10 of the 93 cases showed aspergillar changes.<sup>1</sup>

As to the relation between the type of disease and the burdens from etiological factors, it was reported that 80.5% of the cases had undergone chemotherapy and 64.8% had been given adrenocortical hormones, and cases with serious changes generally showed strong influences of burdens from disease causes and inducing factors. Consequently, it was presumed that these factors as well as decreased vital resistance of the body due to basal diseases play an important role in the occurrence and development of aspergillosis.

There were 238 leukemia cases found at autopsy by the ABCC Department of Pathology, Nagasaki during the period from 1962 through 1971. Aspergillosis was found in 6 cases or 2.5% of these 238 cases, as shown in Table 7.

いる。東京大学医学部病理学教室の1958年から1961年までの4年間1802例の解剖例中白血病が93例ありそのうち 10例がアスペルギルス性病変を示したという。1

又病型と病因因子負荷との関係については<sup>1</sup> 化学療法剤 投与例は80.5%,副腎皮質ホルモン投与例は64.8%であ り,病型との関係をみると,一般に重篤な病変を有する 例ではこれら病因乃至誘発因子の負荷が強くみられ,従っ てアスペルギルス症の発症・進展には基礎疾患による全 身抵抗力の減退と共にこれらの因子が重要な役割を演じ ていると推定している。

ABCC 長崎病理部において1962年から1971年の間の解剖により発見された白血病は238 例あり、このうち6例(2.5%)にアスペルギルス症を認めた。これを表7に示す。

# TABLE 7 ASPERGILLUS INFECTION IN AUTOPSY CASES ABCC Department of Pathology, Nagasaki 1962-71

表7 長崎ABCC病理部の剖検例中に認められたアスペルギルス症例, 1962-71

	Autopsy No.	Sex	Age	Diagnosis
1.		M	44	Granulocytic leukemia, acute (?)
2.		M	51	Acute leukemia (aleukemic), type un- determined
3.		M	30	Erythroleukemia
4.		M	22	Chronic granulocytic leukemia
5.		M	42	Chronic granulocytic leukemia
6.		F	46	Acute granulocytic leukemia
		M	76	Lymphoblastic lymphoma
	<del></del>			

Distribution of aspergillar lesions by organ was as follows, lung 84.3%, brain 16.7%, kidney 14.8%, heart 11.1%, stomach 9.3%, esophagus 7.4%, colon and thyroid gland 6.5%, small intestine 5.6%, and pancreas 3.7%. The high percentage in the lung may indicate the fact that inspiration of aspergillus spores through the respiratory tract is the main infection route of this disease.

Recently, there have been many interesting reports on aspergilloma of fungus ball type. <sup>5,9-11</sup> The leading thought is that this type is a complication of pulmonary tuberculosis, sarcoidosis, bronchiectasia, chronic pulmonary abscess, or other chronic

最近臨床的に注目され多くの報告がみられるものに菌球型のアスペルギルス症 (aspergilloma) $^{5,9-11}$ がある。この病型は一般に肺結核、サルコイド、気管支拡張症、慢

pulmonary diseases with cavitation. The present case seems to belong to this type. The cavity may be considered to be either a healed tuberculotic cavity (X-ray films revealed a cavity but its position on the films was somewhat deviated from the real position at the time of autopsy) or a dilated bronchus. The wall of the cavity was partly covered with cylindrical epithelium and squamous cell epithelium, and in part the epithelium was desquamated and inflammatory patterns mainly consisting of lymphocytes and plasma cells were seen in lung tissues. However, no Langhans giant cell nor caseous change was found. Consequently, this lesion may have been a dilated bronchus in which so-called aspergilloma was formed or a pattern of so-called caseous bronchitis which was completely cured and showed no tuberculotic change. The lung tissues of this case were stained with acid fast stain but no mycobacterium tuberculosis was found. Therefore, the abovementioned two thoughts concerning the formation of the cavity are established but it cannot be determined as to which of them is true.

In Japan, pulmonary aspergillosis was first reported by Masaki<sup>12</sup> and Sawasaki<sup>13</sup> in 1957 and by many reports thereafter. <sup>9,14-22</sup> Outside of Japan, the first case of aspergillosis was reported by Léon-Kindberg<sup>23</sup> according to Riley and Tennenbaum. <sup>13</sup> Then 28 cases by Levin<sup>24</sup> were reported, 47 cases by Monod et al, <sup>5</sup> and 50 cases by Bariety et al. <sup>25</sup>

Aspergilloma is most frequently seen in the upper lobe and next in the apex of the lower lobe. Of the 47 cases which were reviewed by Monod et al,5 42 cases showed aspergilloma in the upper lobe, 2 showed in the apex of the lower lobe, and 3 showed in the base of the lower lobe. If aspergillosis follows bronchiectasis, there arises a question as to why aspergilloma is frequent in the upper lobe of the lung and not in the lower lung field where bronchiectasis frequently appears. Of the five cases reported by Ikemoto et al,27 three had hemoptysis and hemosputa. Monod et al<sup>5</sup> reported that the only symptom of this disease was hemoptysis which was found in 86% of the patients. However, the relation between hemoptysis and aspergillosis is not apparent. Since hemorrhagic lesions noted in the present case were not limited to the area of aspergilloma but extended throughout the entire right lung and also the left lung, the relation may not be direct. A mass of fungi is called mycoma, mycetoma, megamycetoma, fungus ball, or aspergilloma and it is caused by aspergillus in most of the cases. As to the pathogenesis of aspergilloma, Monod et al<sup>5</sup> persisted the "Bronchi-

性肺膿瘍或は他の慢性空洞性肺疾患などの合併症とする 見方が支配的である. 本例もこの病型に該当するものと 思われるが, 本例の空洞を結核性の空洞の治癒したもの という見方(X線写真により空洞の存在が認められるが, 解剖時の空洞の位置と、 X 線フィルム上の空洞の位置と が若干のズレがあるようにも思われる)と、これと反対 に単に気管支の拡張したものという二つの見方がある. 前述のように空洞壁には円柱上皮により覆われるところ, 扁平上皮に覆われるところ, そして上皮が剝離して肺組 織内にリンパ球とプラスマ細胞を主とする炎症像のみら れるところがある. しかし Langhans 巨細胞や乾酪化は 全くみられない. 従ってこの病像を本来の気管支が拡張 してその中にいわゆる菌球型アスペルギルス症(aspergilloma )を形成したとみる見方と一方いわゆる乾酪性気 管支炎とみる見方がある.後者は更にこの病変が完治し て現在では結核性病変がみられなくなった像と考えられ る. 本症例の肺組織の多くに抗酸菌染色を施してみたが 結核菌は全く見つけ出すことができなかった. 従って本 症例の空洞の形成については上記二つの推論は成り立つ がそのいずれであるかは決定できない.

わが国における肺アスペルギロームの報告は1957年の正木 $^{12}$ と沢崎 $^{13}$ が最初であり、その後相次いで報告されている。 $^{9,14-22}$  外国では Riley, Tennenbaum $^{13}$  によれば Léon-Kindberg $^{23}$  の発表した症例が第 1 例といわれており、その後 Levin $^{24}$  は28例を、Monod ら $^5$  は47例を、および Bariety ら $^{25}$  は50例を報告している。

アスペルギロームの好発部位は上葉に最も多くみられ, 次によくみられるのは下葉の肺尖部である. Monod ら5 の集計した47例では上葉42例,下葉肺尖部2例および下 葉底部3例であり、アスペルギロームが気管支拡張に続 発するものであれば,何故にその好発部位である肺下野 に少なくて上葉に多いかという疑問が出る.池本ら27が 報告した5症例のうち3例に喀血ないし血痰がみられた が、Monod ら5によれば本症の唯一の症状は喀血で86% の患者に間歇的にみられるという. しかし喀血とアスペ ルギロームとの関係は明らかではない. 本例にみられる ようにアスペルギロームの周囲のみか右肺全体にだけ更 に左肺にまで出血が及んでいることからしても両者の関 係は直接的なものではなかろう. 真菌の塊は mycoma, mycetoma, megamycetoma, fungus ball, aspergilloma な どと呼ばれているが大抵の場合はアスペルギルスによる ものである. 球菌型アスペルギルス症の発生病理として は Monod ら 5 によると主に気管支に発生し、粘腫をさし

ectasis-producing Theory" that an aspergilloma occurs mostly in the bronchus and develops into a fungus ball hardly infiltrating the mucosa, resulting in oppression and dilatation of the bronchus. Hinsin et al4 and Levin24 had another theory that an aspergilloma is merely a saprophytic intervener in the existing cavity and that the cause of proliferation of the aspergillus in the cavity is unknown but it may be induced by localized physical and chemical circumstances and the abuse of antibiotics. Intermediate to the above-mentioned two theories, Weens and Thompson<sup>26</sup> thought that the development of the fungus was not a primary cause in the forming of cavities but may play a role in the expanding of cavities. Sawazaki made an interesting "Primary Aspergilloma Theory" which was not so simple as Monod's, namely bronchiectasis is caused by check-valve reaction which occurs by the thickening of the broncheal wall and stenosis of the bronchus due to the growth of aspergilli on broncheal ulcers together with plugging of the bronchus with a hypha mass.

て犯すことなく菌球として成長し、その結果二次的に気管支が圧排され拡張するという"bronchiectasis-producing"説である。今一つの説は Hinsin ら 4 と Levin 24 などによるもので、既存する空洞の腐生的介入者にすぎないとし、アスペルギルスが何故空洞内で繁殖するかは不明であるが、局所の物理的、化学的環境によるだろうとし、又抗生物質の濫用も一因であろうと言っている。両者の中間の考え方として Weens および Thompson 26 は真菌の発育は空洞形成の一次的な原因ではないが、空洞の拡大には一役買うものだろうとしている。沢崎9 は原発説を唱えているが、Monod らの言う単純なものではなく、気管支拡張の原因として、気管支の潰瘍の上のアスペルギルスの発育による気管支壁の肥厚、狭窄と菌糸塊による栓作用とが相まって check-valve 作用を起こすためという興味ある仮説を報告している。

TABLE 8 ASPERGILLOSIS OF PLEURAL TYPE<sup>30</sup>

Primary	1
Following tuberculosis	
After Pulmonary Tuberculosis	6
After Pneumothorax	4
After Partial Pneumonectomy	21
After Plastic Operation	1
Total	33

Tomomatsu et al<sup>28</sup> reported that pulmonary aspergillosis has rapidly increased in recent years as mycosis occurring mostly after pulmonary tuber-Aspergillosis cases reported in Japan amounted to 247 by the 16th general meeting of the Japan Medical Association held in 1963. Of these 247 cases, 33 cases were aspergillus pyothorax cases. Of the 33 cases, 26 were induced by surgical invasion such as pneumonectomy. The presence of bronchial fistulae or dead spaces was considered as an inducing factor of this disease. 29,30 Of the 247 cases, 234 cases were pulmonary aspergillosis of which 33 cases were of the pleural type. Sawazaki<sup>30</sup> classified these 33 cases as shown in Table 8. Except one primary case, all others occurred following tuberculosis.

Usually, the Aspergillus does not form any colony in the normal human body as it is an exogenous

友松ら<sup>28</sup>によると肺アスペルギルス症は主として肺結核に続発する真菌症として近年急激な増加の傾向がみられると言い、昭和38年第16回日本医学会総会で集計された我が国の症例は247例とされている。そのうちにアスペルギルス性膿胸は33例あり、そのうちの26例までが肺切除などの外科的侵襲によって誘発され、気管支瘻あるいは死腔の残存が本症誘発の要因として注目されている。<sup>29,30</sup>我が国の247例のアスペルギルス症のうち234例が肺アスペルギルス症で、このうちの33例の胸膜型について沢崎<sup>30</sup>は表8のごとく分類しており、原発性の1例を除いて他はすべて結核に続発している。

元来アスペルギルスは外因性真菌として正常な人体内で は菌叢を作ることはない. 従ってキャンジダのような内 fungus, and consequently it is out of the question that the bacterial exchanging phenomenon that is observed in endogenous bacteria, such as the Candida, would give opportunities for primary infection.

In the present case, however, it is difficult to estimate the time of infection. Clinically, pulmonary tuberculosis was suspected and various strong antituberculotic drugs were administrated for a long period. As a result, the bacilli sensitive to the drugs perished thus helping the Aspergillus to increase. The influence of antibiotics as one of the causes of this diesase which shows a tendency of rapid increase may not be overlooked as pointed out by Tsubura.<sup>19</sup>

# CONCLUSION

The case was a 73 year old female who received chemotherapy for pulmonary tuberculosis with streptomycin, PAS, INAH and other antibiotics for about 1½ years and her disease was almost cured. From 25 June 1971 she had continuous hemoptysis. On 27 June 1971 she had suddenly serious hemoptysis and died. At autopsy, a large aspergilloma was found in the lower area of the upper lobe of the right lung. This autopsy case is reported together with a review of the literature concerning pulmonary aspergillosis, particularly on the relation between pulmonary aspergillosis and pulmonary tuberculosis.

因性真菌についてみられるところの菌交代現象が,アスペルギルスにおいては原発性感染の機会を与えるということは論外とされる。しかし本例においてはアスペルギルス感染の時期を推定することは困難であるが,臨床的に肺結核を疑い,広範かつ強力な抗結核剤を長期にわたり投与した結果,これらに感受性をもつ諸菌の死滅を示してアスペルギルスの繁殖を助けたことが考えられ,近年急激に増加の傾向を示す本症の誘発原因の一つとして螺良19も指摘するように抗生物質の関与も無視できないように思われる。

# 結 語

73歳の女性で昭和42年ごろより約1年半肺結核としてストレプトマイシン、パス、INAH及びその他の抗生物質による治療を受け一旦略治し退院したが46年6月25日から喀血が続き同月27日突然大量の喀血を起こし急死した症例を解剖し、右肺上葉下部に大きなアスペルギロームをみつけた症例を報告し、併せて肺アスペルギルス特に肺アスペルギロームと肺結核との関係について文献的考察を加えた・

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