# AUTOPSY STUDIES OF HASHIMOTO'S THYROIDITIS IN HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1954-74; RELATION TO ATOMIC BOMB RADIATION

広島および長崎の橋本病に関する剖検調査 1954 - 74年: 原爆放射線との関係

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#### SUMMARY

The authors examined 155 autopsy cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis in the RERF Life Span Study sample including both A-bomb survivors and controls in Hiroshima and Nagasaki from 1954-74. Hashimoto's thyroiditis was classified into lymphoid, diffuse, and fibrous types and the following results were obtained.

No difference existed for the effects of A-bomb radiation in the incidence by age at time of bomb (ATB). The ratio of males to females did not reveal statistical significance, even though a reversed ratio was noted in the high dose group. The differences of thyroid gland weight by radiation dose or other variants showed no significant pattern, even though the smallest average weight was found in the highest radiation exposure group.

Regarding complications in those with Hashimoto's thyroiditis, a high prevalence of ovarian cancer and a low prevalence of stomach cancer and total cancer were observed. Only two cases with Hashimoto's thyroiditis were complicated with thyroid carcinoma. Among collagen diseases, the prevalence of rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis was high. However, for the incidence of these complicating diseases no radiation effect was detected.

### INTRODUCTION

In 1912 Hashimoto<sup>1</sup> reported four females with diffusely swollen thyroid glands under the name

#### 要約

広島および長崎の原爆被爆者およびその対照者からなる放影研寿命調査集団のうち、橋本病の剖検例155例(1954-1974年)について調査を行った、橋本病をリンパ腺様、瀰漫および線維症型の三つの型に分類し、次のような結果を得た。

原爆放射線の影響と思われる差は原爆時年齢別の 発生率には認められなかった。男女の性比には統計 学的有意性はみられなかったが、高線量群では逆の 性比が認められた。甲状腺の重量は放射線量その他 の変数によって有意な傾向を示さなかったが、最小値 平均重量は最高被曝線量群にみられた。

橋本病患者の合併症については、卵巣癌の有病率が高く、胃癌および全癌合計した場合の有病率が低いことが認められた、橋本病例のうち、ただ2例のみに甲状腺癌の合併が認められた、膠原病においては、リウマチ熱およびリウマチ様関節炎の有病率が高かった。しかし、これらの合併症の有病率には放射線の影響は認められなかった。

#### 緒言

1912年に橋本1は、瀰漫性に腫大した甲状腺を4人

of "struma lymphomatosa," the microscopic changes of which were characterized by the infiltration of lymphocytes and oxyphilic change of follicular epithelium with or without interstitial fibrosis. Since that time research interest has been focussed on possible etiologies of the disease; anxiety, pituitary overactivity, iodine deficiency, vitamin deficiency, etc. On the other hand, the disease has frequently been reported in association with collagen disease or autoimmune disease. Now several distinct antibodies have been identified (antithyroglobulin and antimicrosomal antibodies) and it is widely believed that Hashimoto's thyroiditis must be listed as an "autoimmune disease".<sup>2-5</sup>

Previously a relationship between thyroid gland diseases and exposure to A-bomb radiation was confirmed only for thyroid carcinoma, even though intensive research in thyroid diseases has been conducted at RERF.<sup>6-11</sup> Radiation exposure from fallout in the Marshall Islands and Nevada, and by radioiodine therapy resulted in the development of hypothyroidism and thyroiditis.<sup>12-14</sup> However, the effects of A-bomb radiation on Hashimoto's thyroiditis and/or the relation of Hashimoto's thyroiditis to cancer are scarcely understood.

The present study attempts to assess the late effects of A-bomb radiation on the incidence of Hashimoto's thyroiditis in the Life Span Study (LSS) autopsy series, including both A-bomb survivors and nonexposed controls in Hiroshima and Nagasaki from 1954-74. The study is chiefly a systematic pathologic search, including the classification of the disease and late effects of radiation of Hashimoto's thyroiditis and the relation of Hashimoto's thyroiditis to cancer.

## MATERIALS AND METHODS

Among Hiroshima and Nagasaki cases autopsied between 1954-74, 112 cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis in Hiroshima and 43 cases in Nagasaki were found and examined. The thyroid gland was examined grossly and several tissue blocks were cut from both lobes. The weight of the thyroid was abstracted from the autopsy protocol. The section of thyroid was stained with hematoxylin and eosin, Masson's acid fuchsin, aniline blue trichrome, reticulum fiber, PAS reaction, Congo red for amyloid, and Weigert's stain for elastic fibers. Hashimoto's thyroiditis was classified as lymphoid, diffuse,

の女性に認め"リンパ腫性甲状腺炎"として報告したが、その顕微鏡による変化は、リンパ球浸潤、ならびに間質線維症を伴うものと伴わないものとの濾胞上皮の好酸性変化を特徴とした。それ以来、研究の興味は、疾患の原因と考えられる不安、下垂体機能亢進、沃度欠乏、ビタミン欠乏などに集中された。反面、この疾患と、膠原病あるいは自己免疫疾患との関係がしばしば報告されている。現在、抗サイログロブリンおよび抗マイクロゾーム抗体など明白な抗体がいくつか確認されており、橋本病は"自己免疫疾患"に含めるべきであると広く考えられている。

以前,甲状腺疾患と原爆放射線被曝との関係について強力な調査が放影研で行われているが,関係があるものとして認められたのは甲状腺癌だけである.6-11 Marshall 群島および Nevada における放射性降下物,ならびに放射性沃度治療による放射線被曝は,甲状腺機能低下症および甲状腺炎をもたらした.12-14 しかし,原爆放射線が橋本病に及ぼす影響,ないしは橋本病と癌との関係については,ほとんど解明されていない。

今回の調査は、1954-74年の期間に広島・長崎の原爆被爆者およびその対照者の非被爆者からなる放影研寿命調査集団<sup>15</sup>における剖検例で認められた橋本病の発生率に、原爆放射線の後影響がどの程度認められるかを評価しようとしたものである。本調査は主として、橋本病の分類、ならびにそれに対する放射線の後影響、および同病と癌との関係の調査など、系統的な病理学的研究である。

#### 材料と方法

1954-74年の期間に広島および長崎で剖検された例のうち、広島で112例、長崎で43例の橋本病が認められ、検索が行われた。甲状腺を肉眼で調べ、両側薬からいくつかの組織プロックを採取し、解剖記録から甲状腺の重量を転記した。甲状腺の切片は、ヘマトキシリン・エオジン染色、Masson の酸性フクシン・アニリンブルー三染色、細網線維染色、PAS反応、アミロイドには Congo red 染色、および弾性線維には Weigert 染色を施した。

or fibrous types according to a classification by Yagawa. 16

The radiation doses for A-bomb survivors were estimated in rad based on air-dose curves, shielding effects, and data concerning location, circumstances, shielding configurations, etc., collected from each survivor by trained field workers.

#### RESULTS

Pathological Findings in Each Classified Type Lymphoid Type. There were 71 cases in this type. No patient could be diagnosed clinically. Age at death ranged from 35 to 91 years, with an average of 77.4 years, and most patients were women. The average weight of the thyroid gland was 18.8 g.

Microscopically, the basic alteration was a focal formation of lymphoid follicles in the intervening lobules and/or stroma and focal change of follicular epithelia (Figure 1A). Lymphoid follicles with germinal centers were noted in a moderately large number of cases but the germinal centers were indistinct in 23 cases. The follicles contained various amounts of colloid and the follicular epithelium was generally low cuboidal. Oxyphilic changes were generally found only around lymphoid follicles in most cases, and about half of the oxyphilic-changed epithelia formed giant cells. Epithelial destruction and metaplasia was usually less prominent, but epithelial hyperplasia was often found, even though these varied in degree. The infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma cells was noted in the vicinity of lymphoid follicles. Fibrosis was not prominent.

Colloid goiter was found in seven cases (9.9%), follicular adenoma found in nine cases (12.7%), and oxyphilic cell carcinoma found only in one case (1.4%) as a complication.

Diffuse Type. Only six cases were found and these were classified by the same sex ratio. The average age at death was 80.8 years and the average weight of thyroid gland was 23.7g. Gross examination of the gland revealed uniform enlargement of bilateral lobes with elastic firm tissue varying from tan-red to yellowish-white in color.

矢川<sup>16</sup>の分類に従い,橋本病をリンパ腺様型,瀰漫型または線維症型に分類した。

原爆被爆者の放射線量は,空気線量曲線,遮蔽効果,ならびに熟練した野外調査員が各被爆者について収集 した被爆時の位置,状態,遮蔽物の形状などに関す る資料を基に,rad単位で推定を行った。

#### 結 果

## 各分類型における病理学的所見

リンパ腺様型. この型は71例あった. 臨床的に診断できた患者はなかった. 死亡時年齢は35-91歳の範囲で, 平均は77.4歳であり, 患者の大部分は女性であった. 甲状腺の平均重量は18.8g であった.

顕微鏡所見としては、主な変化は、介在する小葉あるいは間質におけるリンパ腺様濾胞の限局性形成、ならびに濾胞上皮の限局性変化であった(図1A). 胚中心を伴うリンパ腺様濾胞が相当の例数に認められたが、23例では胚中心が明瞭でなかった。濾胞には、異なる量のコロイドが入っていて、濾胞上皮はおむむ低い立方形であった。好酸性変化は大部分の症例において、リンパ腺様濾胞の周囲にのみ認められ、好酸性に変化した上皮の約半分は巨細胞を形成していた。上皮破壊および化生は通常それほど著しくなかったが、程度の差こそあれ、上皮の過形成がしばしば認められた。リンパ腺様濾胞の周囲にはリンパ球および形質細胞の浸潤が認められた。線維化は著しくなかった。

合併症としては,コロイド甲状腺腫 7例(9.9%), 濾胞状腺腫 9例(12.7%),および好酸性細胞癌 1例(1.4%)のみが認められた.

瀰漫型. この型は6例のみ認められ,性比は同じであった. 平均死亡時年齢は80.8歳であり,甲状腺の平均重量は23.7g であった. 甲状腺の肉眼検査では,両側小葉に同程度の肥大を認め,赤褐色から黄白色までの固い弾性組織であった.

The most outstanding microscopic feature was the diffuse infiltration of both lymphocytes and plasma cells throughout the parenchyma, raising the differential problem of lymphosarcoma (Figure 1B). However, lymphoid follicles with germinal centers were noted in all cases. Interstitial fibrosis was moderately increased and follicles were not destroyed by diffuse infiltration, even though most follicles were small to intermediate in size and of decreased colloid content. However, there were large follicles filled with colloid intermingled with small follicles in some cases. The follicular epithelia often showed oxyphilic change and epithelial destruction. Epithelial hyperplasia and metaplasia were rarely found. The complications were one case of colloid goiter (16.6%) and one case of papillary adenocarcinoma (16.6%).

Fibrous Type. There were 78 cases of this type and most were women. The age ranged widely from 15 to 92 with an average of 67.9 years. The thyroid gland was characterized by diffuse or nodular, enlarged, pale- or light-brown, elastic, firm, or rubbery tissue. The average weight of the thyroid gland was 22.3 g.

Microscopically, a characteristic of this type was an increase in both interlobular and perilobular fibrous tissue, apparently a lobulation such as the pattern of portal liver cirrhosis (Figure 1C,1D). The follicles markedly increased in number and generally shrank in size and usually contained little colloid. Prominent fibrosis occurring in the stroma enclosed lobules such as a group of islands separated with a broad fibrous band. However, such cases showed slight fibrosis in the intervening lobules. The prominent and characteristic feature was that the follicular epithelia led to considerable variations; they changed into oxyphilic cells forming giant cells around the lymphoid follicles, or became hyperplastic and destroyed together with or separately from the oxyphilic change.

The epithelial metaplasia was rare and was noted only in seven cases. In some extreme fibrous cases, all follicular epithelia in an island-like follicle changed into oxyphilic cells. The basement membrane of follicular epithelia became thick but the basement membrane of oxyphilia was merely thin. Lymphoid follicles with germinal centers were scattered in the intervening lobules and throughout the stroma. The infiltration of lymphocytes and plasma

顕微鏡所見の最も顕著な特徴は、実質全般にみられるリンパ球および形質細胞の瀰漫性浸潤であり、このためリンパ肉腫との鑑別に問題があった(図1B). しかし、胚中心を有するリンパ腺様濾胞は全例に認められた. ほとんどの濾胞は小から中までの大きさであり、コロイドの含有量が減少してはいたが、間質線維症の量はかなり増加し、瀰漫性浸潤によって破壊されることはなかった. しかし一部の例では、小さい濾胞の混在しているコロイドが充満している大型の濾胞が認められた. 濾胞上皮はしばしば好酸性変化および上皮破壊を呈した. 上皮過形成および化生がまれに認められた. 合併症は、コロイド甲状腺腫が1例(16.6%)、乳頭状腺癌が1例(16.6%)であった.

線維症型. この型のものが78例あり、大部分は女性であった. 年齢は15歳から92歳までの広範囲にわたり、平均は67.9歳であった. 甲状腺の特徴は、瀰漫性または結節性で肥大しており、蒼白または薄褐色で、弾性が固く、あるいはゴム組織性であった. 甲状腺の平均重量は22.3g であった.

顕微鏡検査の結果,この型の特徴は、小葉間および 小葉周囲の線維組織の増加であり、門脈性肝硬変像 のように分葉として認められたことである(図1C、 1D).濾胞の数は激増し、大きさはだいたいにおい て縮小し、通常コロイドをほとんど含んでいなかっ た.間質内に生じた著しい線維症は、広い線維帯で 分離された群島のように小葉を囲んでいた。しかし、 このような例は、介在する小葉に軽度の線維症を呈 した。顕著な特徴は、濾胞上皮が相当の変化をして いたことである。すなわち、それらは好酸性細胞に 変化してリンパ腺様濾胞の周囲の巨細胞となるか、 好酸性変化を伴ったり、伴わなかったりして過形成 と破壊の状態になっていた。

上皮の化生はまれであり、わずか7例に認られたにすぎない。極度の線維症を呈する若干例では、島状の濾胞における濾胞上皮のすべては好酸性細胞に変化していた。濾胞上皮の基礎膜は厚くなっていたが、好酸性上皮の基礎膜は薄かった。介在する小葉および間質全域に、胚中心を有するリンパ腺様濾胞が散在していた。リンパ球と形質細胞の浸潤はリン

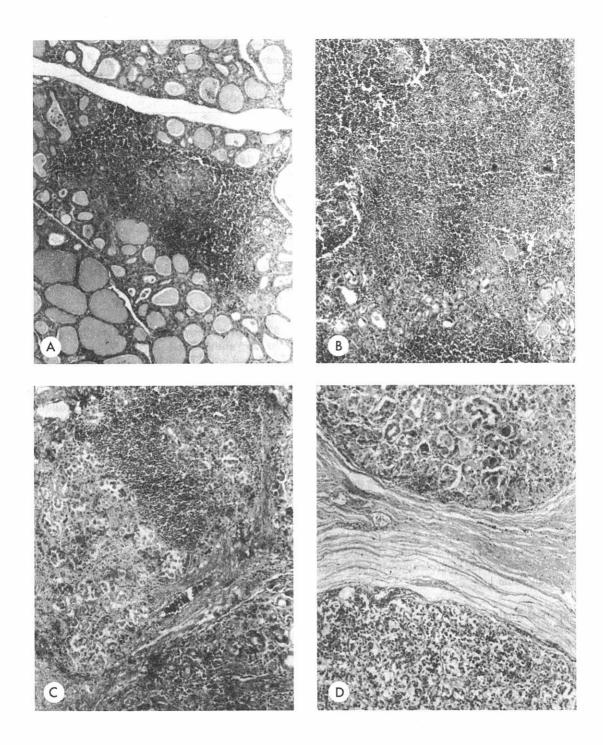


Figure 1 Hashimoto's thyroiditis: A-Lymphoid type; B-Diffuse type; C-Fibrous type; and D-Extreme fibrous case, fibrous type.

図1 A-リンパ腺様型橋本病; B-瀰漫型橋本病; C-線維症型橋本病; および D-線維症型橋本病で極めて強い線維性を示す例.

TABLE 1 MICROSCOPIC FINDINGS

表 1 顕微鏡所見

	Lymphoid	Diffuse	Fibrous
Interstitium			
Fibrosis, interlobular	+	+	++++
Fibrosis, interfollicular	+	+	++
Elastosis, interlobular	++	+	++++
Elastosis, perivascular	+	+	++
Follicles			
Number	++	+++	++++
Size	++	+++	++
Content of colloid	++	++	++++
Change of basement membrane	+	+	++
Epithelial cells			
Oxyphilic change	++	+++	++++
Epithelial destruction	+	+++	++
Hyperplasia	++	+	++
Metaplasia	+	+	+
Lymphoid follicles			
Number	++++	++++	1111
Development of germinal center	+++	++++	++
Infiltration -			
Lymphocytes	++	++++	++++
Plasma cells	++	1111	++
Histiocytes	++	++	+

cells was similar to the lymphoid type but some cases showed severe infiltration in the lobules similar to the diffuse type. The complications were six cases of colloid goiter (7.7%), and seven cases of follicular adenoma (9.0%). The characteristics of the microscopic alterations are shown in Table 1.

## Statistical Analysis

Incidence of Hashimoto's Thyroiditis Within the RERF Autopsy Series by Radiation Dose: The frequency of Hashimoto's thyroiditis in the examined autopsy series increased from 0.20% in 1956 to 4.98% in 1974. However, when the numbers were analyzed for four time periods, three dose levels and the corresponding numbers of all other autopsies, the  $\chi^2$  tests indicated that no difference existed between the relative proportions of cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis for the three dose levels and for other autopsied persons. This does not necessarily prove that no radiation effect exists (Table 2).

パ腺様型と同様であったが、若干の例では、小葉での極度の浸潤は瀰漫型のものと同様であることが認められた。合併症は、コロイド甲状腺腫 6 例 (7.7%)、濾胞状腺腫 7 例 (9.0%)であった。上記の顕微鏡的変化の特徴については、表1にまとめた。

## 統計学的解析

放影研剖検集団における橋本病の放射線量別発生率: 剖検集団における橋本病の頻度は,1956年には0.20%であったものが,1974年には4.98%に増加したが,四つの期間,三つの線量区分,ならびにそれらに相応するその他すべての剖検数について解析したところ, $\chi^2$ 検定では,三つの線量区分間における橋本病例の相対的割合はその他の剖検例数の割合と比べて差のないことが認められた。これは,必らずしも放射線の影響は存在しないという証拠にはならない(表2).

TABLE 2 INCIDENCE OF HASHIMOTO'S DISEASE IN THE RERF AUTOPSY SERIES BY RADIATION DOSE AND CALENDAR YEAR PERIOD

<b>±</b> 9	放影研剖倫集団内の橋本病の発生率:	放射線量お上び歴年期間別
<del>- 12</del> /	- 水 多くは 音にぬ 生こけ レバンノ 高 42 かりレノ 光 モニシュ	- //スタリ ARK AR 4J ds し / 自 ラーバスリロ //コ

	T65 dose in rad					
	NIC+0	1-99	100+	NIC+0	1-99	100+
		1954-60	٠.		1961-65	
Hashimoto's disease	8	0	0	13	12	0
Other autopsies	191	199	36	920	698	108
Total autopsies	199	199	36	933	710	108
		1966-70			1971-74	
Hashimoto's disease	34	12	5	34	27	8
Other autopsies	778	518	89	311	212	46
Total autopsies	812	530	94	345	239	54

 $<sup>\</sup>chi^2$  = not significant (P>.05)

Lymphoid Type and Other Types by Age ATB. Table 3 shows that no association existed between type and age ATB, after the histologic grouping had been made.

Lymphoid Type and Other Types by T65 Dose. As shown in Table 4, both diffuse and fibrous types do not differ from lymphoid type by amount of radiation dose.

The Ratio of Males to Females by Type and Dose. The ratio of males to females (0.42) for cases with Hashimoto's thyroiditis in the low dose group agreed with the widely recognized ratio in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, but the ratio for those with both diffuse and fibrous types in the high dose group (100+rad) was reversed with a value of 2.3, although not statistically significant (Table 5).

Average Thyroid Gland Weight and Number of Cases by Dose and Type. In Table 6, it appeared that there was no significant variation of thyroid gland weight with radiation dose or by type, even though the smallest average weight was found in the highest dose group. These values were also checked for each city separately, with negative findings.

Principal Diagnosis and Complications in Hashimoto's Thyroiditis Cases. In general, most patients had few subjective symptoms attributable to the presence of goiter. The most frequent 原爆時年齢別のリンパ腺様型およびその他の型. 表3は、組織分類型と原爆時年齢との間に関係が認められなかったことを示す.

T 65線量別のリンパ腺様型およびその他の型. 表 4 にみられるように、瀰漫型も線維症型の放射線量別にはリンパ腺様型のものと差はない.

組織分類型および線量別の男女比. 低線量群における橋本病例の男女比(0.42)は、広く認められている橋本病の男女比と一致するが、高線量群(100 rad 以上)における瀰漫型および線維症型の男女比は、統計学的に有意ではないものの、逆に、2.3の値を示した(表5).

線量および組織型別の甲状腺平均重量および例数.表6では、最高被曝線量群で甲状腺平均重量が最小であったが、放射線量別にみても型別にみても甲状腺重量に有意な変動はないようであった。また、これらの値について市別の照合をも行ったが、所見は否定的であった。

橋本病例における主要診断と合併症. 一般に,大部分の患者が甲状腺腫に起因する自覚症状をほとんどもっていなかった。橋本病例の死亡診断書におけ

Two cases with unknown dose are not listed 線量が不明である 2 例は除外した.

TABLE 3 LYMPHOID TYPE VS OTHER TYPES BY AGE ATB 表 3 リンパ腺様型およびその他の型:原爆時年齢別

Age ATB	Lymphoid type	Other types	Total
0-19	• 1	3	4
0-19 20-49	35	45	80
50+	35	36	71
Total	71	84	155

 $<sup>\</sup>chi^2$  = not significant (P>.05)

TABLE 4 LYMPHOID TYPE VS OTHER TYPES BY T65 DOSE

表4 リンパ腺様型およびその他の型: T 65線量別

		T65 d	ose in rad	
Type	NIC+0	1-99	100+	Total
Lymphoid	46	20	3	69
Other	43	31	10	84
Total	89	51	13	153

 $<sup>\</sup>chi^2$ =not significant (P>.05)

Two cases with unknown dose are not listed 線量が不明である 2 例は除外した.

TABLE 5 RATIO OF MALE TO FEMALE BY T65 DOSE

表 5 男女比: T 65線量別

				,	T65 dos	e in rad			
		NIC	+0		1-9	9		100-	+
Туре	M	F	Ratio	. M	F	Ratio	M	F	Ratio
Lymphoid	7	39	.18	6	14	.43	1	2	0.5
Other	10	33	.30	9	22	.41	7	3	2.3
Total	17	72	.24	15	36	.42	8	5	1.6

 $<sup>\</sup>frac{1}{\chi^2}$  = not significant (P>.05)

death certificate principal diagnoses for Hashimoto's thyroiditis cases are listed in Table 7. The prevalence of atherosclerosis appeared high among Hashimoto's thyroiditis cases and that of cerebral thrombosis low as compared to the entire autopsy series. The complication of cancer in those with Hashimoto's thyroiditis was observed in eight cases of stomach cancer, six cases of bronchogenic cancer, three cases of breast cancer, and three cases of ovarian cancer. The respective relative percentages in Hashimoto's thyroiditis and in the entire autopsy series were

る最も多い主要診断は表7に示すとおりである。全 割検集団と比較した際、橋本病例における粥状動脈 硬化症の有病率は高く、脳血栓の有病率は低いよう であった。表7に示すように橋本病例に認められた 癌の合併症は、胃癌8例、気管支性癌6例、乳癌3 例、卵巣癌3例であり、それぞれの全剖検集団にお ける百分比と橋本病例における百分比の比較は10.2

TABLE 6 AVERAGE WEIGHT OF THYROID GLAND BY T65 DOSE AND TYPE, BOTH CITIES COMBINED

表 6 甲状腺の平均重量: T 65線量および型別,両市合計

				T65 do	e in rad		
Microscopic type	·	NIC	0	1-99	100+	Unk	Total
Lymphoid	Number	16	26	17	2	2	63
-, <u>.</u>	Average weight	21.9	19.2	16.8	15.5	9.0	18.8
	Standard error	5.5	2.5	4.4	4.5	1.0	2.1
Diffuse	Number	1	1	3	1	0	6
Dirase	Average weight	30.0	47.0	16.0	17.0	-	23.7
	Standard error	-	-	3.2	-	-	5.4
Fibrous	Number	21	19	25	8	0	73
	Average weight	29.1	19.6	20.0	18.2	-	22.3
	Standard error	4.7	2.9	1.9	2.7	-	1.7

TABLE 7 RELATIVE PERCENTAGE OF PRINCIPAL DIAGNOSES 表 7 主要診断の相対的百分比

		Relative pe	rcentage	
Principal diagnosis	Number	Hashimoto's disease	Autopsy series	
Arteriosclerosis	13	8.4	1.1	
Cerebral thrombosis	11	7.1	13.3	
Cerebral hemorrhage	9	5.8	3.6	
Stomach cancer	8	5.2	10.2	
Hypertensive renal disease	7	4.5	-	
Bronchial pneumonia	7	4.5	3.0	
Subarachnoid hemorrhage	6	3.9	1.7	
Bronchogenic cancer	6	3.9	5.0	
Chronic ischemic heart disease	5	3.2	4.3	
Breast cancer	3	1.9	1.0	
Ovarian cancer	3	1.9	0.6	
Gall bladder	2	1.31	1.01	
Total cancer	29	18.7	33.1	
Rheumatic fever	5	3.2	0.3	
Rheumatoid arthritis	4	2.5	0.2	

Arteriosclerosis, cerebral thrombosis, and subarachnoid hemorrhage. (P<.05)

Ovarian cancer, stomach cancer, and total cancer. (P<05)

Rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis. (P<.05)

5.2 to 10.2, 3.9 to 5.0, 1.9 to 1.0, and 1.9 to 0.6 as shown in Table 7. The prevalence of ovarian cancer was significantly higher than that expected from the data for the whole series and the prevalence of stomach cancer was significantly low. Also, total cancer prevalence was low in comparison with the prevalence overall. The complication of collagen diseases in those with Hashimoto's thyroiditis was noted in one case of systemic lupus erythematosus, four cases of rheumatoid arthritis, and five cases of rheumatic fever. The prevalence of rheumatic fever and arthritis in the Hashimoto's rheumatoid thyroiditis cases was higher than that for all However, no radiation effect autopsy cases. existed in combined diseases with Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

#### DISCUSSION

Recently, the Hashimoto's disease research group in the Japanese Ministry of Welfare proposed that for a reliable definition of Hashimoto's the disease should show the thyroiditis characteristic by pathomicroscopic examination and/or a positive precipitin reaction with thyroglobulin or thyroid extract as antigen. 17 The group also proposed a classification based on two simple types, disseminated and diffuse, the former of which accords with lymphoid type and the latter with diffuse and fibrous types in our study. 18 The most difficult problem facing the pathologist in the study of this disease has been the definition of the lymphoid type, which is a synonym for focal (lymphocytic) thyroiditis, but there appears to be no proof that a direct relationship exists between Hashimoto's thyroiditis and focal (lymphocytic) thyroiditis. A question is whether or not focal (lymphocytic) thyroiditis should be placed in a separate category from Hashimoto's thyroiditis. Hazard<sup>19</sup> suggested that the type may be an early phase of Senhauser<sup>20</sup> thyroiditis, and Hashimoto's reported, that titers of antithyroglobulin were elevated in Hashimoto's thyroiditis, as well as in focal (lymphocytic) thyroiditis. Therefore the examined data in this study were divided mainly into lymphoid type and other types.

A relationship between disease of the thyroid gland and radiation effects of the A-bomb had been confirmed only for thyroid carcinoma. 7-11 Hollingsworth et al<sup>6</sup> found chronic thyroiditis in five patients in the Adult Health Study (AHS) from 1958-59, who were in the city ATB. In

に対し5.2,5.0に対し3.9,1.0に対し1.9,0.6に対し1.9であった.卵巣癌の有病率は、全剖検集団の資料から期待されたよりも有意に高く、また胃癌の有病率は有意に低かった.また、すべての癌の有病率も、全剖検例の有病率に比べると低かった.橋本病例における膠原病の合併は、全身性紅斑性狼瘡1例、リウマチ様関節炎4例、およびリウマチ熱5例に認められた.橋本病例におけるリウマチ熱およびリウマチ様関節炎の有病率は、全剖検例のそれよりも高かった.しかし、橋本病との合併疾患には放射線の影響は認められなかった.

#### 考察

最近、厚生省特定疾患「橋本病」調査研究班の提案に よると, 橋本病の信頼できる定義として, その疾患 が病理顕微鏡検査でその特徴を示し, サイログロブ リンや甲状腺抽出物を抗原として沈降反応に陽性を 示さなければならないとしている.17同班はまた、散 在型および瀰漫型の単純な二つの型に分類することも 提案しているが、前者は今回の調査におけるリンパ腺 様型で、後者は瀰漫型および線維症型と一致する.18 この疾患の調査で病理学者が直面する最も困難な問 題は、限局性(リンパ球性)甲状腺炎の同義語である リンパ腺様型の定義であったが、橋本病と限局性 (リンパ球性)甲状腺炎との間に直接の関係があると いう確証はないように思われる. 問題は、限局性 (リンパ球性)甲状腺炎を、橋本病とは別の範疇に 入れるべきかどうかということである。Hazard<sup>19</sup> は、この型は橋本病の初期の段階のものであるかも しれないと示唆し、Senhauser20は、橋本病および 限局性(リンパ球性)甲状腺炎では抗サイログロブリン の力価は上昇していたと報告した。したがって、本 調査で調べた資料は大きくリンパ腺様型とその他の 型に分類した.

甲状腺疾患と原爆放射線の影響との関係は、甲状腺癌の場合にのみ確認されている.<sup>7-11</sup> Hollingsworth ら<sup>6</sup>は、1958-59年に成人健康調査対象者で原爆時市内にいた者5人に慢性甲状腺炎を認めた。 Marshall

the Marshall Islands, fallout (<sup>131</sup>I, <sup>132</sup>I, <sup>133</sup>I and <sup>135</sup>I) resulted in the development of thyroid abnormalities, malignant disease, benign adenomatous nodule, and atrophy of the gland with hypothyroidism. <sup>12</sup> In Utah and Nevada, where there was exposure to fallout radiation in 1950, the observed rates for Hashimoto's thyroiditis in boys and girls were 8 and 16 per 1000. <sup>13</sup> Of the 177 children exposed to a calculated dose of 100 rad or more in Utah and Arizona six showed thyroid abnormalities. <sup>13</sup>

The present analysis did not confirm a relationship between incidence and/or age ATB and radiation dose. Only the sex ratio and the weight of the thyroid gland showed reversed ratio in the high dose group and the smallest average weight in the highest dose group. In our material, the average weight ranged from 9.0 to 47.0 g as shown in Table 6. In general, in those over 60 years old without thyroid disease the weight of the thyroid gland was 14.9 ± 0.6g in males and 14.5 ± 1.0g in females. The average age for each type ranged from 69.9 to 80.6 years. Generally, the thyroid weight of a healthy person in his 30s is at its maximum and thereafter declines by an average of 0.5g in his 50s and 60s. At RERF the retardation of growth was found only in persons who were exposed to high doses (100+ rad) and who were less than 17 years old ATB.21 In the present study the cases were generally over 20 years old ATB, so that analysis of the average weight was not complicated by age adjustment. Further study is, however, needed to determine radiation whether affects the weight of the thyroid gland. No evidence had been found that would indicate histologic features that were specific to radiation exposure.

Woolner<sup>22</sup> found an associated carcinoma in 18 of 605 cases of thyroiditis (about 3%) and Skillern<sup>23</sup> found 3%-12% malignant neoplasms among cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis. However, only two instances (about 1.3%) of thyroid carcinoma in cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis were noted in this study so that the relationship between thyroid carcinoma and Hashimoto's thyroiditis remains in question, even though it is now widely held that the incidence of thyroid carcinoma is of the same order as that for leukemia in A-bomb survivors.

The role of thyroid dysfunction or hypothyroidism in breast cancer has been debated and several studies suggest that patients with 群島では,放射線降下物(131 I, 132 I, 133 I および135 I)によって甲状腺異常,悪性疾患,良性腺腫性結節および甲状腺機能低下症による甲状腺萎縮が発現している.12 1950年に放射性降下物に被曝したUtah州および Nevada 州の少年少女に認められた橋本病の率は,1000人当たりそれぞれ8人および16人であった。13 Utah 州および Arizona 州で100rad 以上の算定線量に被曝した児童177人のうち,6人は甲状腺異常を示していた。13

今回の解析では、発生率あるいは原爆時年齢と放射 線量との関係は確認されなかった. 高線量群では男 女比と甲状腺重量のみが逆比を示し, 平均重量は最 高被曝線量群で最小であった. 今回の資料では,平 均重量は表 6 に示すように 9.0-47.0g の範囲で あった、全般的に甲状腺疾患のない60歳以上の者で は, 甲状腺の重量は男では14.9±0.6g, 女では 14.5±1.0g であった. 各型別の平均年齢は69.9-80.6 歳であった.一般に、健康者の甲状腺の平均重量は 30歳代が最大であり、以後は減少して50歳代から60 歳代には平均0.5g ずつ減少する. 放影研では, 成 長の遅滞は、高線量(100 rad 以上)被曝者で原爆時 17歳未満であった者にのみ認められた.21 本調査の対 象者はおおむね原爆時20歳以上であったので、年齢 補正による平均重量の解析は複雑ではなかった. し かし, 今後の調査によって, 放射線が甲状腺の重量 に影響を及ぼすかどうかを確認する必要がある. 放 射線被曝に特有の組織学的特徴は認められていない。

Woolner<sup>22</sup>は、甲状腺炎605例のうち18例(約3%)に 随伴する癌を認め、Skillern<sup>23</sup>は、橋本病例に3%— 12%の悪性新生物を認めた。今日一般に、甲状腺癌 の発生率は、原爆被爆者における白血病のそれと同 程度のものであると考えられているが、本調査では、 橋本病患者のうち甲状腺癌が認められたのはわずか 2例(約1.3%)であったので、甲状腺癌と橋本病と の関係には疑問がある。

乳癌における甲状腺機能障害または甲状腺機能低下 症の役割について論議がなされており, いくつかの Hashimoto's thyroiditis were a high risk population for breast cancer.<sup>24</sup> The authors were most interested that prolactin exerted a greater mammotropic effect in the absence of thyroid hormones. 25 However, the complication in those with Hashimoto's thyroiditis in this study revealed that there were statistically significant high-risks not of accompanied breast cancer but accompanied ovarian cancer, and low-risk of gastric cancer. Also a low-risk of total cancer in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis was statistically demonstrated. Although a hormonal carcinogenesis in ovarian cancer is still obscure, the authors must give thought to reports that estrogen was influential in jodine utilization and irradiation had no direct carcinogenic effect on the ovary. 26,27

In general, overlapping diseases with Hashimoto's thyroiditis were listed as rheumatoid arthritis, Sjögren's erythematosus, systemic lupus syndrome, and myasthenia gravis.4 The present study provided strong statistical evidence of an association between rheumatic fever and rheumatoid arthritis and Hashimoto's thyroiditis. Several studies report existence of a degree of serological overlap (thyroid complement fixating antibodies. nuclear complement fixation, test antinuclear factors. fluorescent for rheumatoid factor) greater than might be expected to occur by chance from control studies. 28,29

Although the pathological and serological overlap between the "autoimmune diseases" is of particular relevance to the understanding of the fundamental phenomena, their role in the pathogenesis of these disorders is far from clear. The present study suggested that no late effect of the A-bomb exists in the prevalence of complication in patients with Hashimoto's thyroiditis.

調査では、橋本病患者に乳癌の危険率が高いということが示唆されている。24 著者らは、甲状腺ホルモンが欠除している場合は、プロラクチンがより大きい乳腺親和性の影響を及ぼすということに大きな興味を感じていた。25 しかし、本調査における橋本病患者の合併症として統計学的に有意に高い危険率を示したのは、乳癌ではなく卵巣癌であり、胃癌の率は低かった。また、橋本病患者におけるすべての癌の危険率も統計学的に低いことが認められた。卵巣癌のホルモンによる発癌については依然として不明であるが、エストロゲンは沃度利用に影響があるという報告および放射線被曝は卵巣に直接の発癌影響を及ぼさなかったという報告には一考を要する。26,27

一般に橋本病と重複する疾患は、リウマチ様関節炎、全身性紅斑性狼瘡、Sjögren 症候群および重症筋無力症があげられている・4 今回の調査では、リウマチ熱およびリウマチ様関節炎と橋本病との間に関連のあることが、統計学的に明確に認められた。いくつかの研究では、コントロールとしての調査において偶然認められると期待されるよりも大きい血清学的な重複成績(甲状腺補体結合抗体、核補体結合、抗核因子を調べるための蛍光検査、リウマチ様因子)があると報告されている・28,29

"自己免疫疾患"における病理学的および血清学的重 複成績は、基本的現象の理解に特に適切なものであ るが、これらの障害の成因におけるその役割はいま だ不明である。今回の調査では、橋本病患者におけ る合併症の有病率には、原爆の後影響は認められな いことが示唆された。

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