RADIOGRAPHIC MANIFESTATIONS OF DIFFUSE IDIOPATHIC SKELETAL HYPEROSTOSIS A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

特発性全身性過骨症の X 線所見 長期的観察

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A Cooperative Japan — United States Research Organization
日米共同研究機関

ACKNOWLEDGMENT

謝 辞

We are indebted to Drs. William Martel, Gwilym S. Lodwick, and Hitoshi Katayama for reviewing the manuscript and for their criticisms and suggestions. We thank Messrs. Hiroshi Uchikoshi and Nobuhiro Mizushima for their assistance in retrieving and categorizing the radiographs from the file, and Mr. Hideo Takaki for his assistance in making the reproductions. We are grateful to Miss Masako Shimooka for her assistance in preparing the manuscript.

本報の原稿を検討していただき、御意見及び御示唆をいただいた William Martel, Gwilym S. Lodwick 及び片山 仁の諸先生に謝辞を述べる。ファイルからのX線写真の取り出し及び分類に助力された打越 伀及び水島信弘両氏,写真複製に協力された高木英雄氏,並びに原稿作成に協力された下岡稚子氏に謝意を表する。

RERF TECHNICAL REPORT SERIES 放影研業績報告書集

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The Radiation Effects Research Foundation (formerly ABCC) was established in April 1975 as a private nonprofit Japanese Foundation, supported equally by the Government of Japan through the Ministry of Health and Welfare, and the Government of the United States through the National Academy of Sciences under contract with the Department of Energy.

放射線影響研究所(元ABCC)は、昭和50年4月1日に公益法人として発足したもので、その経費は日米両政府の平等分担により、日本は厚生省の補助金、米国はエネルギー省との契約に基づく米国学士院の補助金とをもって 運営されている。

Research Project 研究課題 2-75

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SUMMARY

A relatively high frequency of hyperostosis in various body sites was found in 240 subjects with "diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis" (DISH) in the thoracic spine over an average observation period of 11 years. The onset and initial appearance of DISH in the thoracic spine were identified in 69 cases. The age at onset ranged from 40 to 65 years, and the initial sites involved were usually T9-10 and T10-11. As criteria in differentiating DISH from spondylosis deformans the hyperostoses anterior to the vertebral body itself appeared to be more important than the "bridges" anterior to the intervertebral spaces. Although it was difficult to differentiate the early appearance of DISH from spondylosis deformans in some cases, these long-term observations suggest that they are different entities.

INTRODUCTION

In 1942 Oppenheimer¹ reported calcification or ossification in the anterior longitudinal ligament of the thoracic spine, not as a distinct entity but as a "secondary reaction", in order to supplant the concept of spondylitis ossificans ligamentosa. The condition has since been described by various terms.¹⁻⁷ In recent years, this abnormality was found to be accompanied by abnormal hyperostosis in other body sites, and in 1975 Resnick et al⁸ termed it "diffuse idiopathic skeletal hyperostosis" (DISH).

要 約

胸椎に所見を有する"特発性全身性過骨症" 240例を 平均11年にわたって検討したところ,かなりの高頻度 で他の身体部位にも過骨像が認められた.69例に胸椎 における特発性全身性過骨症の発症時と初発の像を 確認できた.初発年齢は40~65歳で,初発部位は 通常,第9一10胸椎間,第10—11胸椎間であった. 変形性脊椎症から特発性全身性過骨症を鑑別する 基準として,椎体自体の前面に見られる過骨像が 椎間腔前面の"橋像"より重要であると思われた. 胸椎における特発性全身性過骨症の初期像と変形性 脊椎症との鑑別が困難なものがあったが,今回の これら長年月の観察によると,両者は異なった範疇 ではないかと示唆される.

緒言

1942年に Oppenheimer ¹ は、 靭帯骨化性脊椎炎の概念を排除するため、胸椎の前縦靭帯における石灰化又は骨化を、明確な疾患としてでなく、"副次的な反応"であると報告した。それ以来この状態は色々の名前で呼ばれている. ¹⁻⁷ 近年、この異常にはほかの身体部位に異常な過骨症が伴うことが認められ、1975年に Resnick ら ⁸ はそれを"特発性全身性過骨症"(DISH)と名付けた.

In 1977, Tsukamoto et al⁹ reported some of the radiological aspects of spinal DISH for participants in the RERF Adult Health Study (AHS) sample.¹⁰ The study also negated any correlation between atomic bomb exposure and the prevalence of DISH.

The present study established the prevalence of thoracic DISH, its time of onset, manifestations of its early stages of development, its long-range progression, and the appearance of DISH in all other body sites radiographically examined.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The AHS is a long-term follow-up program involving biennial (cycle) clinical examinations of A-bomb survivors and comparison subjects, originally numbering 20,000, for the investigation of late radiation effects of the A-bombs. All AHS subjects undergo complete physical examinations and laboratory studies, including posteroanterior stereoscopic and lateral chest radiography. Radiography and fluoroscopy of other body sites, are performed when clinically indicated. All serial radiographs from these examinations are permanently available for comparison during long-term investigations. This allows accurate estimates of the incidence and prevalence of abnormalities. Retrospective observations can establish the time of appearance, the characteristics of abnormalities at onset, and their progressive changes with time.

Calcification and ossification anterolateral to the thoracic spine can be readily detected by lateral chest radiography. To estimate the prevalence of DISH in the thoracic spine all lateral chest radiographs of 1,434 Hiroshima and 301 Nagasaki AHS subjects examined between 7 November 1977 and 7 May 1978, and between 7 April 1978 and 6 June 1978, respectively, were reviewed. In Hiroshima these included 18 of the DISH cases of Tsukamoto et al⁹ plus 73 new ones detected during routine AHS cycle examinations. The totals were 91 in Hiroshima and 21 in Nagasaki.

To compare the early with later stages of DISH, and evaluate its progress in the thoracic spine, persons with a minimum of one intervertebral level of contiguous involvement were included in this investigation.

1977年,塚本ら⁹は放影研成人健康調査対象者¹⁰に おける脊椎の特発性全身性過骨症について放射線学的 所見の幾つかを報告している。その調査はまた,原爆 被爆と特発性全身性過骨症との相関を否定している。

今回の調査では、胸部の特発性全身性過骨症の有病率、発症時期、発症初期の所見、長期にわたる進行状態、及び他のあらゆる身体部位における特発性全身性過骨症の X 線検査所見を調べた.

材料及び方法

成人健康調査は、原爆放射線の後影響を調査するため、最初20,000人で構成された原爆被爆者及びその対照群について、2年ごとに検診を行う長期的経過観察調査である。対象者はすべて、背腹方向の立体撮影及び側方向胸部X線検査を含む精密検査及び臨床検査を受ける。臨床的に必要な場合は、その他の身体部位の直接撮影及び透視を行う。これらの診察で得られた一連のX線写真はすべて、長期にわたる調査の期間中、比較のためいつでも利用できる。これによって、異常の発生率及び頻度の正確な推定が可能である。また、遡及的観察により、発現時期、発症時の異常の特性、及び経時的な進行性変化を調べることもできる。

胸椎の前側方における石灰化及び骨化は、側方向胸部直接撮影によって容易に探知できる。胸椎における特発性全身性過骨症の有病率を推定するため、広島は1977年11月7日から1978年5月7日まで、長崎は1978年4月7日から1978年6月6日まで、それぞれ受診した広島1,434人及び長崎301人の対象者におけるすべての側方向胸部X線写真について検討を行った。広島では、塚本ら9の特発性全身性過骨症18例及び成人健康調査の定期検診で新たに探知された73例が得られた。総数は広島91例、長崎21例であった。

特発性全身性過骨症の初期と後期における所見を 比較し、胸椎におけるその進行状況を評価するため、 本調査では、最低一つの椎間腔に隣接して病変が ある例を対象に含めた.

The development and progression of DISH and its manifestations in the extraspinal sites involved were ascertained by reviewing all radiographs of the 73 new Hiroshima DISH cases plus the radiographs of 167 of the 175 Hiroshima DISH subjects of Tsukamoto et al.9 Using these 240 cases (Appendix), the following radiographic characteristics of DISH were established: 1) The intervertebral spaces are relatively well preserved, without disk calcification or evidence of the "vacuum-phenomenon"; 2) "Bony spurs" developing in the vertical rather then the horizontal plane are indicative of DISH; 3) A minimum of one intervertebral level is involved by ossification; and 4) There are no significant abnormalities of the vertebral bodies themselves, the apophyseal joints, or the sacroiliac joints. The first and fourth items are similar to those described by Resnick and Niwayama¹¹ and the third item is much like that reported by Harris et al. 12

In our retrospective review, by being able to verify the absence of DISH on the last previous radiograph, the initial onset and appearance in 69 of the 240 subjects were established. The ages at onset, the sites first involved, and the consecutive radiological appearances and features of DISH in the thoracic spine were thereby determined.

All available radiographs of additional sites of the 240 Hiroshima subjects with DISH in the thoracic spine were scrutinized to estimate the prevalence of DISH in those other sites.

RESULTS

Prevalence by Sex and Age

Among 502 male and 932 female Hiroshima subjects radiographically examined, 65 male and 26 female cases with DISH were detected from 7 November 1977 to 7 May 1978. In Nagasaki, among 139 males and 162 females examined, 16 males and 5 females were found to have DISH in the thoracic spine. The results by age and sex for each city are shown in Table 1. DISH was frequent among males 60 years of age and older, occurring in about a quarter of all persons observed, with no difference by city. This rate is much higher than those previously reported, possibly because our criteria for diagnosing DISH included earlier manifestations than do those of other investigators. 9,11,13 Our rates most closely approximated those of Tsujimoto et al, 14 but 広島の特発性全身性過骨症の新症例73例,並びに塚本ら9が対象とした広島の特発性全身性過骨症175例中167例のX線写真を検討して、特発性全身性過骨症の発現及び進行状況,並びに関連ある脊椎以外の部位におけるその所見を調べた.これらの240例(付録)を用いて、特発性全身性過骨症における次のようなX線写真の特徴を確認した:1)椎間腔は比較的よく維持されており、椎間板の石灰化又は"真空現象"は認められない.2)"骨距"が水平面でなく垂直面に発現するのが特発性全身性過骨症であることを示す。3)最低一つの椎間腔が骨化している.4)椎体自体、骨起関節、又は仙腸骨関節に有意な異常は認められない。1)及び4)は Resnick 及びNiwayama¹¹が報告したものと類似しており、3)はHarrisら¹²が報告したものと酷似している.

今回の遡及的検討では、特発性全身性過骨症が認められる前の X 線写真を基に、対象者240人中の69例において初発であること及びその様相を確認できた. 発病時年齢、初発部位、並びにその経時的胸椎像及び特徴を確認した.

胸椎に特発性全身性過骨症を有する広島の240例のその他の部位のX線写真を詳細に調べて、それらの部位における特発性全身性過骨症の有病率を推定した.

結 果

性及び年齢別有病率

広島では、X線検査を受けた男502人、女932人の対象者のうち、1977年11月7日から1978年5月7日までに探知された特発性全身性過骨症の患者は男65例、女26例であった. 長崎では、受診した男139人、女162人のうち、胸椎に特発性全身性過骨症が認められたのは、男16例、女5例であった. 両市の年齢及び性別の結果は表1のとおりである. 特発性全身性過骨症は60歳以上の男に多く、全受診者の約¼に認められたが、都市別の差異はなかった. この率は、以前に報告されたものよりはるかに高かったが、これは恐らく特発性全身性過骨症についての我々の診断基準が、他の研究者9、11、13のものより早期の所見を含んでいるためであろう. 今回の有病率は辻本ら14

TABLE 1 THORACIC SPINE DISH IN THE ADULT HEALTH STUDY BY CITY, AGE AT EXAMINATION, AND SEX

表 1 成人健康調査で認めた胸椎特発性全身性過骨症, 診察時年齢及び性別

Age in years	Male			Female		
	DISH	AHS	Rate %	DISH	AHS	Rate
			Hiroshima			
30-39	0	45	0	0	49	0
40-49	7	131	5	2	202	1
50-59	7	96	7	5	324	2
60-69	20	111	18	11	198	6
70-79	25	92	27	7	146	5
80-89	6	27	22	1	13	8
Total	65	502	13	26	932	3
			Nagasaki			
30-39	0	18	0	0	15	0
40-49	0	38	0	3	51	6
50-59	3	34	9	0	58	0
60-69	9	34	26	2	24	8
70-79	3	10	30	0	12	0
80-89	1	5	20	0	2	0
Total	16	139	12	5	162	3

their criteria for diagnosing ankylosing spinal hyperostosis (ASH) were not published.

DISH in the Thoracic Spine

The typical appearances of DISH in the thoracic spine were categorized into four types as illustrated in Figure 1: "localized plate", "localized beak", "extensive flowing", and "extensive linear".

Figure 1A shows hyperostosis in the form of localized plates on the anterior aspects of the vertebral bodies, rather than anterior to the intervertebral spaces and they are obviously quite different from degenerative osteophytes. Figure 1B shows the localized beak hyperostosis which, in this particular case, extends 18 mm anteriorly from the anterior aspects of the vertebral bodies. Figure 1C shows the extensive flowing hyperostosis, the most frequent type. An example of the extensive linear type, which must be differentiated from ankylosing spondylitis, is shown in Figure 1D.

The hyperostosis developed and changed in shape (type) throughout the long-term observations. A linear radiolucency which is often demonstrable

のものに最も近似していたが、彼らの強直性脊椎 過骨症の診断基準は発表されていない.

胸椎の特発性全身性過骨症

胸椎における特発性全身性過骨症の典型的な所見は, 図1のように四つの型に分類した. すなわち, "限局性 板型", "限局性くちばし型", "広範流動型"及び "広範線形型"である.

図1Aは,椎間腔の前部よりむしろ椎体の前面における限局性板型の過骨症を示すものであり,これは明らかに変性性骨棘とはかなり異なる.図1Bは限局性くちばし型過骨症を示すが,この例では,椎体の前面から18mm前方までに及んでいる.図1Cは広範流動型過骨症で,最も多い型である.図1Dは広範線形型の例であるが,これは強直性脊椎炎と鑑別する必要がある.

長期の観察期間中に過骨症の発現と変形(型)が認められた. しばしば胸椎と過骨症の部位の前方に認め

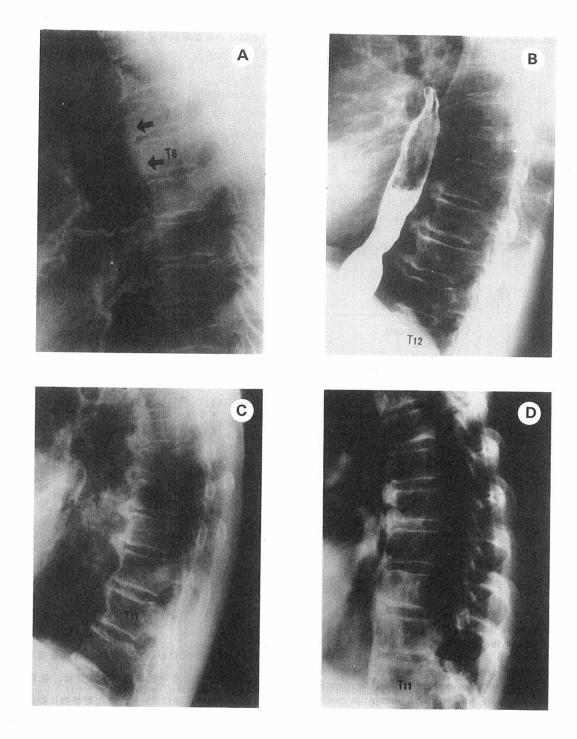


Figure 1. Lateral projections of the thoracic spine show the typical types of DISH. A: "Localized plate". B: "Localized beak". C: "Extensive flowing". D: "Extensive linear". 図1. 胸椎の側方向撮影で典型的な特発性全身性過骨症が認められる. A: "限局性板型", B: "限局性くちばし型", C: "広範流動型", D: "広範線形型".

MF:

anteriorly between the thoracic vertebrae and the hyperostosis, ^{9,11} was observed in the majority of our cases.

The prevalence and degree of ASH was greatest in the thoracic, followed by the lumbar, and then by the cervical spine, as shown in Table 2. This is in accord with the statements of Smith et al³ and Forestier and Lagier⁷ that hyperostosis most readily develops in sites which move least. Ossification of the posterior longitudinal ligament occurred in 2% in the cervical and thoracic regions, and 3% in the lumbar region.

られる線状の放射線透通像^{9,11}は,本調査対象者の大半に認められた.

表2に示すように、強直性脊椎過骨症の有病率及び 重篤度が最大であったのは胸椎であり、次は腰椎、 それから頸椎であった。これは、過骨症は動きの最も 少ない部位に最もよく発現しやすいという Smith ら³, 並びに Forestier 及び Lagier 7 の報告に一致する。 後部縦靭帯の骨化は症例の2%が頸部と胸部に、 3%が腰部に、それぞれ認められた。

TABLE 2 ABNORMALITIES BY SITE 表 2 異常率, 部位別

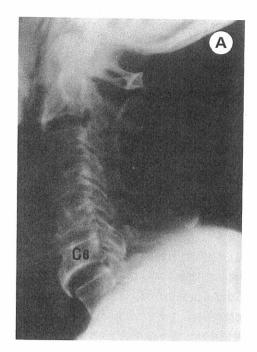
Site	Cases examined	Abnormal	%
C-spine Ligaments		7.00	
Anterior	52	36	69
Posterior	52	1	2
Ligamentum Nuchae	52	15	29
T-spine Ligaments			
Anterior	240	240	100
Posterior	240	5	2
Ligamentum Supraspinale	240	1	0.4
L-spine Ligaments			
Anterior	120	94	78
Posterior	120	4	3
Pelvis	92	56	61
Knee	39	12	31
Feet	39	20	51

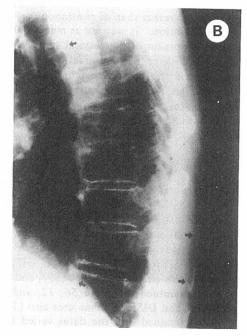
Denominators vary because of numbers of body sites examined and radiographic projections used.

検診を行った部位及び用いた直接撮影の件数により, 分母は変動する.

Radiographs demonstrating total spinal involvement in the same patient are shown in Figure 2. The cervical spine radiographs show linear vertical ossification anterior to the intervertebral spaces and continuous with the inferior margins of the vertebrae, and in the ligamentum nuchae. The thoracic spine has extensive linear ossification along the anterior aspects of the vertebrae, and ossification of the ligamentum supraspinale. The lumbar spine has "flame-like" ossification at the anterosuperior aspect of L3 and linear vertical ossification at the anterior aspects of L1 and L2. The posterior longitudinal ligament is also ossified.

図2は、同一患者において全脊椎に病変を有する者のX線写真である. 頸椎X線写真では、椎間腔前方及び脊椎下辺縁に続いて、また靭帯項に線形で垂直性の骨化がみられる. 胸椎には、椎骨の前面に広範な線形の骨化があり、脊柱上靭帯にも骨化がある. 腰椎では、L3の前面上部に"火炎様"7の骨化、L1及びL2の前面に線形垂直性の骨化が認められ、後部縦靭帯も骨化している.





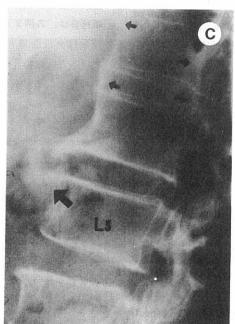


Figure 2. (MF) Total involvement of the spine in a 76-year-old male. A: Lateral projection of the cervical spine shows vertical ossification anterior to the intervertebral spaces and in the ligamentum nuchae. B: Lateral projection of the thoracic spine shows extensive linear ossification along the anterior aspects of the vertebrae, and of the ligamentum supraspinale. C: Lateral projection of the lumbar spine shows "flame-like" ossification anteriorly, and ossification in the posterior longitudinal ligament.

図2. (MF) 76歳の男の全脊椎にわたる病変. A: 頸椎の側方向撮影では、椎間腔前部及び靭帯項に縦型骨化を認める. B: 胸椎の側方向撮影では、椎骨及び脊柱靭帯の前面に広範線形骨化を認める. C: 腰椎の側方向撮影では、腹方向に"火炎様"の骨化を、また縦靭帯背方向にも骨化を認める.

Hyperostosis in the lumbar spine was usually flame shaped, ⁷ rather than of continuous vertical linear configuration. It was not as marked along the anterior portion of the cervical spine. Most cervical spine cases had minimal linear ossification anterior to the intervertebral spaces, or extending from the anterosuperior and anteroinferior margins of the vertebrae. Such ossification was relatively well developed in only two cases.

Extraspinal Sites

For the persons with hyperostosis in the thoracic spine first identified by lateral chest radiography, all available films were scrutinized in which hyperostosis was demonstrable in other body sites. Among the 240 subjects with DISH in the T-spine, the pelvis (92), knee (39), and feet (39) were examined; of these 56, 12, and 20, respectively, had DISH in these sites also (Table 2). Sites examined and the dates varied from case to case because the examinations of the extraspinal sites had resulted from symptoms or signs suggesting disease. All these cases with DISH in other body sites necessarily had ASH, because they were selected on the basis that their lateral chest films demonstrated ASH.

Radiographs of extraspinal sites involved by DISH are shown in Figure 3. The lateral radiographic projection of the knee shows ossification in the quadriceps femoris tendon and in the patellar ligament (Figure 3A). The lateral projection of the foot reveals ossification in the flexor hallucis brevis and in the Achilles tendon (Figure 3B). In the pelvis, there is irregular thickening of bone at the lateral margins of both ilii, about both iliac crests, and the inferior margins of both ischial tuberosities. There are marked paraacetabular osteophytes (Figure 3C).

Other sites involved included the lateral aspects of the phalanges, the tibia, the fibula, and the shoulders in a few cases.

Our series had a relatively high frequency of hyperostosis in these extraspinal sites. DISH, therefore, may be an appropriate term for this entity, because it suggests a tendency to generalized hyperostosis. 7,11,15

腰椎の骨化は、通常、連続性の垂直線形よりもむしろ火炎形⁷のものであった。頸椎の前部ではそれほど著しくなかった。ほとんどの頸椎例では、椎間腔の前部、又は椎骨の前方上部及び前方下部の辺縁にわたって、軽度の線形骨化が認められた。この骨化が比較的よく発達していたのは、2例のみであった。

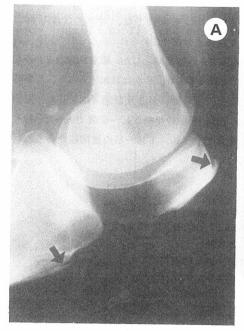
脊椎以外の部位

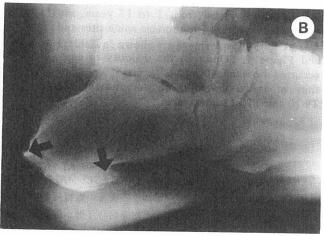
側方向胸部直接撮影によって初めて胸椎に過骨症が確認された例については、入手されているフイルムで他の身体部位にも過骨症が認められるものはことごとく精査した.胸椎に特発性全身性過骨症が認められた240例では、骨盤(92)、膝(39)、及び足(39)を調べ、このうち、それぞれ56例、12例及び20例には、これらの部位にも特発性全身性過骨症が認められた(表2)、脊椎以外の部位の検査は、疾患を示唆する症状や徴候に基づいて行われていたので、検査された部位や年月日は、各例まちまちであった.他の身体部位に特発性全身性過骨症のあるこれらすべての症例は、その側方向胸部 X 線写真に強直性脊椎過骨症が認められたため選定されたので、それらの症例には当然強直性脊椎過骨症があった.

図3は、特発性全身性過骨症に冒されている脊椎以外の部位のX線写真である. 膝の側方向X線撮影では、大腿四頭筋腱及び膝蓋骨靭帯に骨化がみられる(図3A). 足の側方向X線検査では、短母趾屈筋及びアキレス腱に骨化が認められる(図3B). 骨盤では、両腸骨の側縁、両腸骨稜の周囲、及び両坐骨粗面の下縁に異常な骨肥厚がある. 顕著な副寛骨臼の骨棘が見られる(図3C).

その他少数例に骨化がみられた部位としては、指節の ・ 側面、脛骨、腓骨、及び肩であった。

我々の調査では、これらの脊椎以外の部位に比較的高い頻度で過骨症が認められた.したがって、全身性の過骨化傾向が示唆されるので、特発性全身性過骨症の名称は妥当であるかもしれない。7,11,15





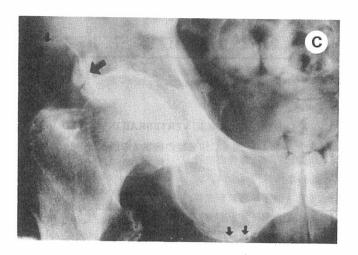


Figure 3. Extraspinal manifestations of DISH. A: Lateral projection of the knee shows ossification in the quadriceps tendon and in the patellar ligament. B: Lateral projection of the heel shows ossification in the Achilles tendon and in the flexor pollices brevis. C: Anteroposterior projection of the pelvis shows irregular outgrowths of bone extending from the iliac crests and from the inferior margins of the ischial tuberosities, and marked paraacetabular osteophytes.

図3. 特発性全身性過骨症の脊椎以外の発現. A: 膝の側方向撮影では, 四頭筋腱及び膝蓋骨靭帯の骨化を認める. B: 踵の側方向撮影では, アキレス腱及び短母指屈筋に骨化が認められる. C: 骨盤の背腹方向撮影では, 腸骨稜及び坐骨粗面下縁から延長する骨の異常派生を認め, また顕著な副寛骨臼骨棘を認める.

MF:

Progress of DISH

Initial onset of DISH was established in 69 of the 240 Hiroshima cases because it was not evident on the last previous radiograph. Observation periods varied from 2 to 17 years, and averaged 11 years. The thoracic spine sites and ages at initial involvement are shown in Table 3 and Figure 4. Onset in the majority of cases occurred between 40 and 65 years of age. The sites of initial development were usually the T9-10 and T10-11 interspaces.

特発性全身性過骨症の進行状態

広島の240例のうち69例では、前回のX線写真に 特発性全身性過骨症が認められていないので, 今回の 検査をもってその初発時とした. 観察期間は2年から 17年までと様々であり、平均は11年であった. 初発時 の胸椎部位及び年齢は表3及び図4に示した. 症例 のほとんどは、発症時年齢が40~65歳であった。初発 部位は通常T9~10, T10~11の椎間腔であった.

TABLE 3 AGE AT THORACIC SPINE ONSET (AVERAGE AGE: MALE 53, FEMALE 51, BOTH 53)

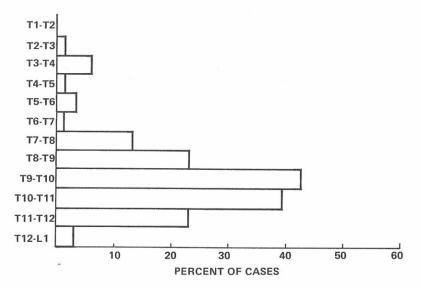
表3 胸椎における発病時年齢

(平均発病時年齡: 男53歳, 女51歳, 男女53歳)

Age in years	Male	Female	
30-39	3	1	
40-49	17	7	
50-59	15	6	
60-69	13	4	
70-79	2	0	
80-89	1	0	
Total	51	18	

FIGURE 4 INITIAL THORACIC VERTEBRAE INVOLVED (69 CASES)

図4 初発時の胸椎(69例)

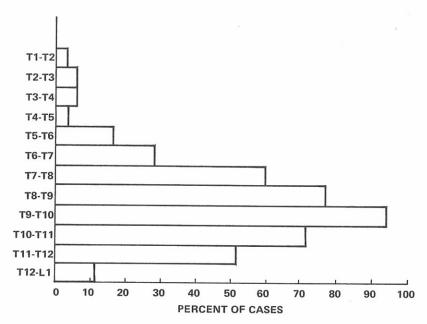


In 35 cases observed for 12 or more years after initial onset, DISH involved mainly the interspaces from T7 to T11, and most frequently T9-10 (Figure 5).

初発後12年以上の期間にわたり観察を続けている35例では、特発性全身性過骨症は主としてT7からT11までの椎間腔に発現し、そのうち最も多かったのは $T9\sim10$ であった($\boxtimes 5$).

FIGURE 5 THORACIC VERTEBRAE INVOLVED 12 YEARS AFTER INITIAL APPEARANCE (35 CASES)





DISCUSSION

It is well known that the osteophytes of the cervical spine can cause dysphagia. 16-19 The patient whose radiograph is shown in Figure 1B complained of dysphagia, but an otorhinolaryngologist found the oropharyngeal region normal, and an upper gastrointestinal series showed the oropharyngeal region and upper and mid portions of the esophagus to be normal. The lower portion of the esophagus was indented by a hyperostosis, and the lumen of the esophagus measured about 9 mm at the indentation in the lateral projection. The remainder of the esophagus was normal. Some investigators have reported that no symptoms occur with 5-6 mm diameter Schatzki's rings²⁰ but others report that such rings cause dysphagia when lumina are less than 10-12 mm or 13 mm in diameter. 21-23 This patient's dysphagia therefore may have been caused by the hyperostosis encroaching on the lumen.

考察

頸椎の骨棘が嚥下困難の原因となり得ることはよく知られている. 16-19 図1 Bの X線写真に示されている対象者は嚥下困難を訴えたが,ある耳鼻咽喉科医は口腔咽頭部が正常であるとし,また上部胃腸管 X線検査でも口腔咽頭部並びに食道の上部及び中部は正常であることが認められた.食道の下部には過骨症による切れ込み像があり,側方向撮影では切れ込み像の位置の食道管腔は約9 mmであった.食道のその他の部位は正常であった.ある研究者は,直径5~6 mmのSchatzki 氏環20 では症状は起こらないと報告しているが,別の研究者は,この環は食道管腔が直径10~12mmないし13mm未満である場合に嚥下困難を起こすと報告している. 21-23 したがって,この患者の嚥下困難は,食道管腔を侵害する過骨症によって生じているのかもしれない.

According to numerous reports, posterior longitudinal ligament ossification (PLLO) in the cervical region often accompanies ASH, ¹⁴, ²⁴, ²⁵ and PLLO is therefore regarded by some to be one of the manifestations of ASH. However, the present study, in which ASH in the thoracic region was initially scrutinized, revealed that PLLO occurred in only 2% in the cervical and thoracic regions and 3% in the lumbar region of persons with ASH.

DISH was diagnosed as outlined above and its differentiation from ankylosing spondylitis has been dealt with in numerous reports. 7,9,11,26-28 The various terms used for some spinal deformities are often confusing. Deformities of the thoracic spine due to noninflammatory processes, especially in older patients, are often termed "degenerative arthritis" or "hypertrophic osteoarthritis", and are considered the spinal equivalent of osteoarthritis as it occurs in other joints. To obviate such confusion in terminology, we ascertained whether degenerative disk disease was the primary cause of a deformity. On the contrary, in spondylosis deformans the disk is not dehydrated; it is relatively well preserved. As used here, the term bony spur refers to vertical rather than horizontal bone development; whereas, the term osteophyte refers to horizontal rather than vertical bone development. 12

DISH and degenerative disk disease both occur in older patients, and occasionally together in the same body site. DISH, however, is easily differentiated from degenerative disk disease. In degenerative disk disease there is marked narrowing of the intervertebral spaces, sclerosis of the vertebral end plates, horizontal osteophytes, and sometimes vacuum phenomena and sclerosis of the disk 29 as in the case shown in Figure 6.

In DISH, disk spaces are relatively well preserved and there is little change in the vertebral body itself. The hyperostosis is predominantly vertical and obviously distinct from the vertebral body itself. A linear radiolucency is often visible between the hyperostosis and the vertebral body.

It is sometimes difficult to differentiate DISH in its early form from spondylosis deformans, even when its development is scrutinized over long periods. According to Schmorl and Junghanns, 30 the pathological features of spondylosis deformans include an initial disruption of

多くの報告書によれば、頸部における後縦靭帯骨化(PLLO)はしばしば強直性脊椎過骨症を伴うので、14,24,25 ある研究者は強直性脊椎過骨症の一つの症候であるとも考えている。しかし、最初に胸部の強直性脊椎過骨症の精査を行った本調査では、後縦靭帯骨化は、強直性脊椎過骨症例の頸部及び胸部にわずか2%、腰部に3%発生しているにすぎないことが明らかにされた。

特発性全身性過骨症は上記に要約したように診断 され、また強直性脊椎炎との鑑別についても多くの 報告がある. 7・9・11・26-28 脊椎奇形の一部に用いられ ている用語はよく混乱を招く. 非炎症性経過による 胸椎の奇形では、特に高齢者においてしばしば、変性性関節炎"又は"肥厚性骨関節炎"と称され、 他の関節にも発生するので脊椎の骨関節炎に相よ するものと考えられている. このような用語上の混乱 を除去するため、我々は変性性椎間板疾患が奇形の 主因であったかどうかを確かめた. これに対して、 変形性脊椎症では、椎間板は脱水しておらず比較的 良好な状態にある. 本報で用いたように、骨距という 用語は、水平方向の骨発育よりもむしろ垂直方向よりも 水平方向の骨発育をいう.12

特発性全身性過骨症及び変性性椎間板疾患は,いずれも高齢者に起こるもので,ときには同じ身体部位に発現することもある.しかし,特発性全身性過骨症は変性性椎間板疾患と容易に鑑別できる.変性性椎間板疾患では,図6に示すように,椎間腔の顕著な狭窄,椎骨端板の硬化,水平骨棘並びにときどき起こる椎間板の真空現象及び硬化がある.²⁹

特発性全身性過骨症では、椎間板腔は比較的良好な状態にあり、椎体自体にはほとんど変化がない. 過骨症は主として縦方向のもので、椎体自体とは 明らかに異なる.過骨症と椎体との間には、線形の 放射線透通がみられることが多い.

特発性全身性過骨症の発育を長期にわたって観察していても、初期の形態のものはときとして変形性 脊椎症と鑑別することは困難である. Schmorl 及び Junghanns³⁰ によれば、変形性脊椎症の病理学的特徴

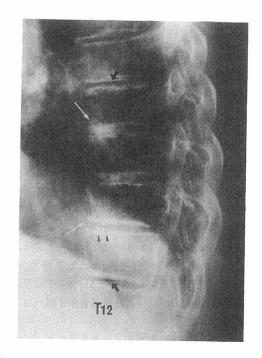


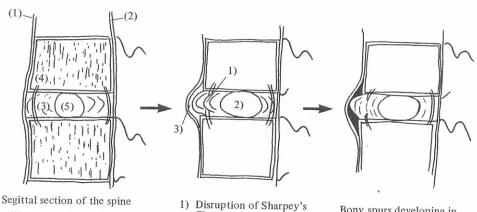
Figure 6. Typical radiological manifestations of degenerative disk disease. Lateral projection of the thoracic spine shows marked narrowing of the intervertebral spaces, sclerosis of the vertebral end plates (A) and osteophytes (L), associated with "vacuum phenomena" (↓) and sclerosis of the disk (戊).

図6. 変性性椎間板疾患の典型的な X 線所見. 胸椎の 側方向撮影では、椎間腔の顕著な狭窄、椎骨端板の 硬化(▲)及び骨棘(≤)に"真空現象"(↓)と椎間板の 硬化(へ)が関連して認められる.

MF:

FIGURE 7 DEVELOPMENT OF SPONDYLOSIS DEFORMANS

図7 変形性脊椎症の発現



- (1) Anterior longitudinal ligament
- (2) Posterior longitudinal ligament
- (3) Annulus fibrosus
- (4) Sharpey's fibers
- (5) Nucleus pulposus
- 1) Disruption of Sharpey's fibers
- 2) Prolapse of the nucleus
- 3) Formation of a triangular space
- Bony spurs developing in triangular spaces

Sharpey's fibers at the periphery of the annulus fibrosis, followed by prolapse of the nucleus and its indentation of the anterior longitudinal ligament, resulting in the formation of a triangular space between the plane of the anterior surface of the vertebral bodies and the anterior longitudinal ligament. A body spur develops within this triangular space (Figure 7).

To differentiate DISH from spondylosis deformans, in 1976 Resnick and Niwayama¹¹ arbitrarily adopted the criterion that four or more vertebral bodies must be involved to diagnose DISH. However, this criterion does not permit establishing the initial appearance of DISH, prior to such involvement. Therefore, in the present study, we have adopted the criterion that one or more intervertebral levels be involved. Subsequently we investigated DISH retrospectively by reviewing serial radiographs in a longitudinal study.

Among 240 Hiroshima subjects with DISH there were 69 cases in whom the onset and initial appearance of DISH could be documented. Among these 69 persons, there were 36 in whom the interspaces of four or more vertebral bodies were involved. These findings matched the criterion of Resnick and Niwayama. The DISH to develop from the normal to this stage, from 2 to 16 years, and an average of 11 years were required. Four cases required 0-4 years; 14 cases, 5-8 years; 12 cases, 9-12 years; and 6 cases, 13-16 years.

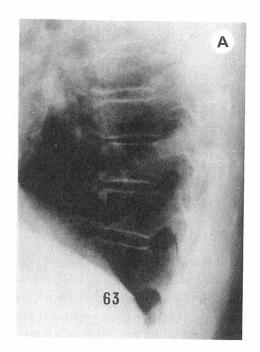
Figure 8 shows a case with typical progress in the development of DISH. In 1963 there was a bony bridge at the T10-11 interspace which was difficult to differentiate from spondylosis deformans. Twenty-four (67%) of the 36 cases of DISH which matched the criteria of Resnick and Niwayama11 developed from such bony bridges. In this particular case, in 1971 there was hyperostosis anterior to the body of T6, which was obviously distinct from the vertebral body itself, and triangular ossification developed anterior to the intervertebral space between T7-8. In 1973 this hyperostosis involved more than four vertebral bodies. A lateral tomogram in 1977 revealed a typical extensively "flowing pattern" with a linear radiolucency between it and the vertebral bodies. This case illustrates the qualitative changes in DISH with time.

としては、最初に線維輪周像における Sharpey 氏線維の破壊が起こり、次いで核脱及び前縦靭帯における切れ込み像が生じ、その結果、椎体前面と前縦靭帯との間に三角窩形成をみるに至る。骨距はこの三角窩内に発現する(図7).

特発性全身性過骨症を変形性脊椎症から鑑別するについては、1976年に Resnick 及び Niwayama¹¹ は、特発性全身性過骨症の診断基準として、4個以上の椎体に病変が認められる必要があると独自に決めた。しかし、この基準では、このような病変に先立つ特発性全身性過骨症の発現時の所見は確立されていない。したがって、今回の調査では、一つ以上の椎間腔に病変があることを基準として採用した。その後我々は、縦断的調査における一連の X線写真を検討して遡及的に特発性全身性過骨症を調べた。

特発性全身性過骨症を有する広島の対象者 240例中, 特発性全身性過骨症の発病時及び初期所見が記述 されている者が69例あった.この69例のうち, 4個 以上の椎体間腔に病変が認められた者が36例あった. これらの所見は,Resnick 及び Niwayama¹¹ の基準に 合致した.特発性全身性過骨症が正常な状態から, この段階にまで進展するためには, 2 年から16 年, 平均11年は必要であった.4例では0~4年,14例は 5~8年,12例は9~12年,6例は13~16年を必要 とした.

図8は、特発性全身性過骨症の発現に典型的進行状態を示した例である。1963年には、T10~11椎間腔に骨橋像があり、変形性脊椎症との鑑別が困難であった。Resnick及びNiwayama¹¹の基準に合致した特発性全身性過骨症36例のうち、24例(67%)はこのような骨橋から発展した。この例では、1971年にT6の前方に椎体自体とは明らかに異なる過骨症が認められ、T7~8間の椎間腔前方に三角形の骨化が発現している。1973年には、この過骨症は4個以上の椎体に認められた。1977年に撮影された側方向断面撮影では、それと椎体との間に線形の放射線透通による典型的な広範な"流動パターン"が認められた。この症例は経時的に起こる特発性全身性過骨症の質的な変化を示す。



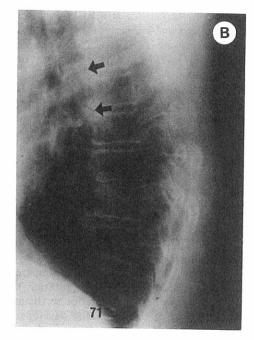




Figure 8. (MF Typical development of the "extensive flowing" type of DISH on lateral projections of the thoracic spine. A: In 1963 a bony bridge (arrow) was present at the anterior aspect of T10-11. B: In 1971 triangular ossifications had developed anterior to the intervertebral spaces (arrow), and there was hyperostosis anterior to T6 (arrow). C: In 1977 the "extensive flowing" type DISH had developed.

図8. (MF) 胸椎の側方向撮影で認められた特発性全身性過骨症の"広範流動型"の典型的発現. A: 1963年には, T10~11の前面に骨橋像(矢印)があった. B: 1971年には椎間腔前面(矢印)に三角形の骨化が発現しており, T6前部(矢印)に過骨症があった. C: 1977年, "広範流動型"の特発性全身性過骨症が発現していた.

The deformities of 10 of the 69 cases in which the initial appearance of DISH was documented did not progress over periods of more than a mean of eight years (Figure 9). Their appearances were the same as the initial manifestations of the fully developed case shown in Figure 8A. This shows that, although in most instances DISH progresses with time, in others it does not. It was sometimes very difficult to differentiate DISH from spondylosis deformans; we regard the deformities in these 10 cases to be due to spondylosis deformans and DISH, as well. Radiographically the first appearance of DISH could not be differentiated from the manifestations in the case shown in Figure 9.

Figure 10 illustrates the extensive linear hyperostosis pattern. When it was first demonstrable, there was a linear ossification anterior to a vertebral body, rather than anterior to the intervertebral spaces. It then gradually developed an extensive linear pattern. The initial manifestation of DISH in this case was obviously different from the type resembling spondylosis deformans, just described. The extensive linear type of DISH appears to develop faster than the flowing type. Though some cases of DISH develop from the flowing pattern, the most frequent initial features are linear, and anterior to vertebrae.

These longitudinal observations showed that the initial appearance of DISH, especially that of the extensive flowing type, resembled that of spondylosis deformans. The arbitrary criterion that four or more vertebral bodies must be involved did not facilitate diagnosing DISH, because the initial development of DISH occurred much earlier, as described. Our retrospective review of all cases with DISH currently involving several contiguous levels revealed that DISH initially developed from lesions at one or two such levels. Resnick and Niwayama¹¹ stated that the pathological features of DISH included those of spondylosis deformans; that only the degree of hyperostosis is greater in DISH. To diagnose DISH, the hyperostosis anterior to the vertebral body itself appears more important than the bridges anterior to the intervertebral spaces, and indeed, more important than the criterion that several vertebral bodies must be involved.

特発性全身性過骨症の初期所見が記述されている69例のうち、10例の変形は、平均8年以上の間は進行しなかった(図9).それらの所見は、図8Aに示す完全な罹患例の初期における所見と同じであった。これは、ほとんどの症例では特発性全身性過骨症はときとともに進行するが、進行しない例もあることを示す。あるときは、特発性全身性過骨症と変形性脊椎症との鑑別は至難であった。この10例における変形は、変形性脊椎症と特発性全身性過骨症に等しく起因しているものと考えられる。図9の症例では、X線写真における特発性全身性過骨症の初期所見とその後の所見とを鑑別することはできなかった。

図10は広範線形型過骨症のパターンを示す.最初に認められたときは、椎間腔前方よりもむしろ椎体前方に線形の骨化が認められた.次いで徐々に広範な線形のパターンを呈してきた.この症例における特発性全身性過骨症の初期所見は、上記の変形性脊椎症に類似する型とは明らかに異なっていた. 特発性全身性過骨症の広範線形型は、流動型よりも早期に発現するように思われる. 特発性全身性過骨症例では、流動型のパターンから発現するものもあるが、最も多い初期の特徴は線形を呈し、椎骨前方に現れる.

これらの縦断的観察では, 特発性全身性過骨症の 初期所見, 特に広範流動型のものは変形性脊椎症の ものと類似していることが認められた. 独自に定めた この基準では、特発性全身性過骨症は4個以上の 椎体が病変を呈する必要があるとされていたが, 初発の時期が上記のようにはるかに早かったので, この特発性全身性過骨症の診断基準は役立たなかっ た. 幾つかの隣接する椎間腔にわたる特発性全身性 過骨症全例についての今回の遡及的調査では,同症 は、初めは一つないし二つの椎間腔より発現したこと が判明した. Resnick 及び Niwayama11は, 特発性 全身性過骨症の病理学的特徴には変形性脊椎症の それも含まれるが、過骨症の程度のみについていえば、 特発性全身性過骨症の方が大きいと述べている. 特発性全身性過骨症と診断するには, 椎体前面の 過骨症が椎間腔前部の橋像のそれよりも重要であり, 更に,この所見は幾つかの椎体に病変が認められる 必要があるという基準よりもはるかに重要である.

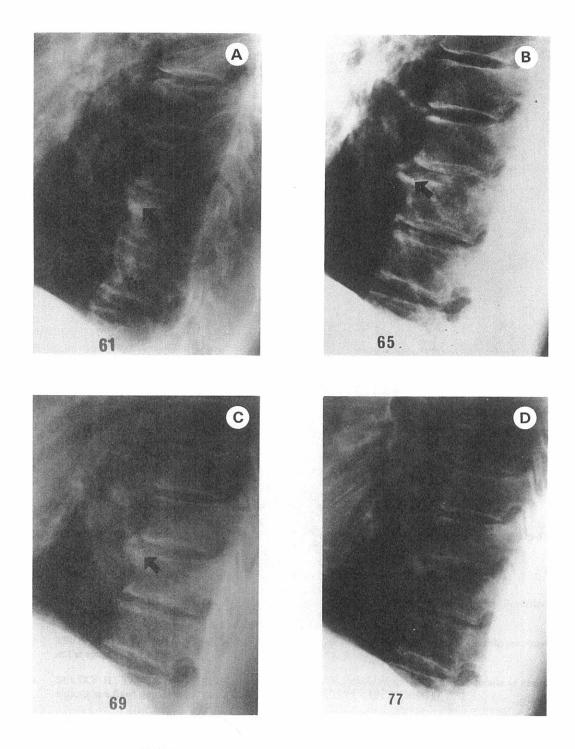
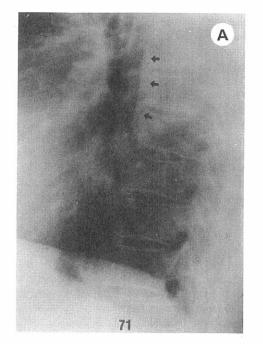
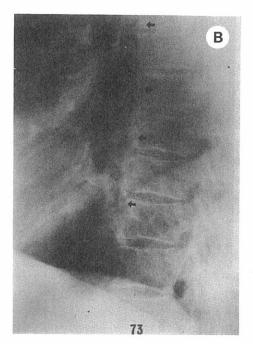


Figure 9. (MF Lateral projections of the thoracic spine showed no progression of DISH or spondylosis deformans over 16 years, from 1961 to 1977 (A-D).

図9. (MF 胸椎の側方向撮影では、1961~77年の16年間に特発性全身性過骨症又は変形性脊椎症の進行は認められない(A ~ D).





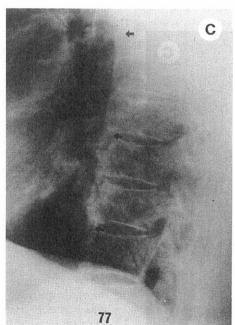


Figure 10. (MF Typical development of the "extensive linear" type of DISH shown in lateral projections of the thoracic spine, of A: 1971, B: 1973, and C: 1977. This initially appeared as linear ossification on the anterior aspect of the vertebral body, rather than anterior to the intervertebral space.

図10. (MF) 胸椎側方向撮影で認められた"広範線形型"の特発性全身性過骨症の典型的発現. 1971年(A), 1973年(B)及び1977年(C). これは最初,椎間腔前部でなく,椎体前面に線形の骨化として発現した.

The majority of our DISH cases developed concomitantly with spondylosis deformans, and some developed with ossification anterior to the vertebral body rather than from ossification anterior to the intervertebral spaces. However, our longitudinal observations in 36 cases indicated that, initially, the radiographic findings were those of spondylosis deformans, and later — as if another factor were added — DISH became superimposed on spondylosis deformans. The evidence from this study strongly suggests that they are not entirely the same condition.

本調査で認めた特発性全身性過骨症の大半は、変形性脊椎症と併存しており、その数例は椎間腔前部の骨化からでなくむしろ椎体前面の骨化から発現している。しかし、36例に対する今回の長期的観察では、X線検査所見は、最初は変形性脊椎症のそれであったが、後には、あたかも他の因子が加わったかのように、特発性全身性過骨症が変形性脊椎症と重なったようになった。本調査の所見から、両者は完全に同じものではないことが示唆される。

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APPENDIX 付録

