# TWO CASES OF ACUTE LEUKEMIA IN HEAVILY EXPOSED A-BOMB SURVIVORS FOLLOWING RADIOTHERAPY FOR BREAST CANCER

乳癌の放射線治療後急性白血病を発症した高線量被爆者の2例

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#### SUMMARY

Two cases of acute leukemia in heavily exposed atomic bomb survivors following postoperative <sup>60</sup>Co radiotherapy for breast cancer are presented.

Case 1, a female who received an estimated dose of 364 rad from the A-bomb at the age of 22, was diagnosed as having left breast cancer 17 years later. At the age of 48, about 8 years after undergoing postoperative <sup>60</sup>Co radiotherapy, she developed acute monocytic leukemia.

Case 2, a female who received an estimated dose of 594 rad from the A-bomb at the age of 37, was diagnosed as having right breast cancer 22 years later. At the age of 63, 4 years after postoperative <sup>60</sup>Co radiotherapy, she was found to have acute erythroleukemia.

Both cases had been exposed to the A-bomb in Hiroshima and to therapeutic radiation after developing breast cancer presumably induced by A-bomb exposure. Thus it is proposed that acute leukemia was induced by exposure to large doses of radiation from two sources.

#### INTRODUCTION

There are reports of significantly elevated leukemia mortality as a late effect of radiation exposure following localized X-ray irradiation in

#### 要約

乳癌の外科手術後, <sup>60</sup>Co による放射線治療を受け, その後急性白血病を発症した高線量被爆者の 2 症例 を経験したので報告する。

症例 1 は女性で,22歳の時に原爆に被爆し推定被曝線量 364 rad を受け,被爆17年後に左乳癌と診断された.術後 60 Co による放射線治療を受けた約8年後,48歳で単球性白血病と診断された.

症例 2 は女性で、37歳の時に被爆し推定被曝線量 594 rad を受けたが、被爆 22年後に右乳癌と診断され、外科手術の後、<sup>60</sup>Coの放射線治療を受けた4年後、63歳で赤白血病と診断された.

2症例とも広島の原爆被爆により誘発されたと推定 される乳癌発症後,再び治療用放射線を受けたため, 原爆と治療用放射線の2回の大量放射線を受けた ことにより急性白血病が誘発されたものと推論された.

#### 緒言

強直性脊椎炎の患者や、胸腺肥大の小児に施した X線治療の局所照射後、放射線被曝の後影響として、

\*Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology, Hiroshima University 広島大学原爆放射能医学研究所 the treatment of ankylosing spondylitis patients and children with thymic enlargement.<sup>1,2</sup> It has also been reported that the incidence of malignant tumors such as thyroid cancer,<sup>3,4</sup> lung cancer,<sup>5</sup> breast cancer,<sup>6,7</sup> salivary gland cancer,<sup>8</sup> and multiple myeloma,<sup>9</sup> as well as leukemia,<sup>10,11</sup> is significantly increased in A-bomb survivors who had received high doses of whole-body irradiation.

To investigate the late effects of A-bomb exposure, RERF has been conducting a follow-up study of mortality and confirmation of malignant tumors including leukemia in a fixed sample of some 109,000 subjects of A-bomb survivors and controls since 1950. The radiation dose received has been calculated for each exposed member of the sample according to the T65 dose estimate.

This report presents two cases, both A-bomb survivors belonging to this fixed sample, who developed breast cancer 17 years and 22 years after massive whole-body irradiation by the A-bomb and later developed acute leukemia following postoperative <sup>60</sup>Co radiotherapy. They were mentioned by Russell and Antoku. <sup>14</sup> The interrelation of A-bomb exposure, development of breast cancer, radiotherapy and development of leukemia is discussed.

#### CASE REPORT

In 1962 (17 years after exposure) a mass was palpated in the left breast. Biopsy revealed ductal carcinoma (Figure 1), and a radical mastectomy was performed. Postoperatively, she received <sup>60</sup>Co radiotherapy with a total of 14,920 rad. Mild anemia persisted after surgery. In 1970, her hemoglobin had fallen to 7.0 g/100 ml, and juvenile granulocyte cells appeared in the peripheral blood; also, she had

白血病死亡率の有意な増加が認められたことが報告されている.<sup>1,2</sup> 他方,原爆による電離放射線の全身照射を受けた被爆者においても,白血病<sup>10,11</sup>を始め,甲状腺癌,<sup>3,4</sup> 肺癌,<sup>5</sup> 乳癌,<sup>6,7</sup> 唾液腺癌<sup>8</sup> や多発性骨髄腫<sup>9</sup> などの悪性腫瘍の発生率が高線量被爆者に有意に高いことが報告されている.

放影研では、原爆被爆の後影響を調査するため、約109,000人の被爆者と対照者を含む固定サンプル<sup>12</sup>について、1950年以来死亡の追跡調査や白血病を含む悪性腫瘍の発生の確認を行っている。このサンプルに属する被爆者の受けた放射線量はT65D方式<sup>13</sup>により、個々の被爆者の受けた線量が計算されている。

今回,我々はこの放影研の固定サンプルに所属する被爆者で,原爆により大量の放射線の全身照射を受けた17年後と22年後に乳癌を発症し,外科手術後<sup>60</sup>Coの放射線治療を受けた後に急性白血病を発症した2例を報告し,原爆被爆,乳癌発症,放射線治療,白血病発症の相互関係について若干の考察を試みた。この2例はRussellとAntoku<sup>14</sup>の報告した症例中に含まれている。

#### 症 例

症例 1 (基本名簿番号 ) . 48歳の女性で、22歳の時広島の爆心地から900mの地点で被爆し、脱毛、発熱などの症状が4か月、その年の12月まで続いて次第に回復してきた. 推定被曝線量は364 rad である.1953年(被爆8年後)、ヘモグロビン9.9g/100ml と貧血を指摘された.血清鉄が低値のため鉄欠乏性貧血として治療を受けたが、貧血は血清鉄が正常となった時点においても持続していた.

1962年の検診時(被爆17年後)に左乳房の腫瘤を 指摘された. 試験切除にて分泌管癌(図1)と診断 され,同年2月左乳癌根治手術を受けた. 術後, 計14,920 rad の<sup>60</sup>Co による放射線治療を受けた. 術後も軽度の貧血が持続していたが,1970年10月頃 より,息切れなどの貧血症状が著明となり,12月の 末梢血でヘモグロビンが7.0g/100mlとなり,幼若

shortness of breath. She was admitted to the Department of Internal Medicine, Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology, Hiroshima University on 8 February 1971. Peripheral blood findings at that time were: RBC 1,790,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, hemoglobin 7.0 g/100 ml, hematocrit 22.0%, WBC 4,050/mm<sup>3</sup>, white blood cell differential: staff cells 6, segmented cells 23, lymphocytes 55, monocytes 5, monoblasts 10, promyelocytes 1, and platelets 32,000/mm<sup>3</sup>. Bone marrow aspirate showed marked hypoplasia with nucleated cell count of 9,000/mm<sup>3</sup>, and only 1% blast cells, but immature monocytes and mature monocytes were increased to 10% and 27.5%, respectively. The monocytes had positive phagocytosis (Figure 2). The cells classified as monoblasts were 15  $\mu$  in diameter, nuclei showed very fine chromatin patterns with rare nucleoli, and the cytoplasm was fairly abundant and stained a pale blue. Immature monocytes had more cytoplasmic vacuoles. Nuclei were reniform or irregular. These cells shifted from monoblast to immature monocytes to mature monocyte. Chromosome examination by the bone marrow direct method showed 11 of 15 observed cells to have 45 chromosomes with no definite evidence of clone formation, with common reciprocal translocation of B group and D group chromosomes. A diagnosis of acute monocytic leukemia was made on the basis of the above findings. The patient was discharged on 23 March 1971 with follow-up as an outpatient, because there was no change in the anemia or increase in blast cells, in spite of 10%-20% immature monocytes seen on peripheral blood smears. She was readmitted on 8 April 1971 due to high fever. Bone marrow aspiration done on 8 April 1971 revealed a nuclear cell count of 22,500/mm<sup>3</sup>, immature monocytes 6.5%, and erythroid series was rare. Treatment by 6MP, corticosteroid, and endoxan was started before the patient died with the complication of infection on 1 June 1971 (Table 1). The case was considered to be acute monocytic leukemia on autopsy though a picture of modification was presented as a result of treatment.

Case 2 (MF A-bomb 854 m from the hypocenter in Hiroshima at the age of 37. She had fever, hemorrhage, and epilation. Her estimated exposure dose was 594 rad. She had medical examinations at ABCC in 1949, 1951,

細胞の出現がみられたため、1971年2月8日広島 大学原医研内科に入院した. 入院時末梢血液所見は, 赤血球179×10<sup>4</sup> /mm<sup>3</sup>, ヘモグロビン7.0g/100ml, ヘマトクリット22.0%, 白血球 4,050/mm3, 白血球 分類: 杆状核細胞 6, 分葉核白血球23, リンパ球55, 単球 5, 単芽球 10, 前骨髄球 1, 血小板 32,000/mm 3 であった. 骨髄穿刺所見では, 有核細胞数 9,000 / mm 3 と著しい低形成で、明らかな芽球は1%しか認め なかったが、幼若単球が10%、成熟単球が27.5%と 増加しており、これらの単球は貪食能が陽性であった. 単芽球と分類したものは、直径15μの大きさで核網は繊 細,核小体はまれである。細胞質はかなり広く淡青 色に染色された. 幼若単球は細胞質がやや広くなり 空胞を有していた. 核は馬てい型ないし不整形で あった. これら単芽球, 幼若単球, 成熟単球の間 にはお互いに移行がみられた(図2). 骨髄直接法に よる染色体検査では観察細胞15個中11個が45染色 体数をもち、明らかなクローンの形成は認められ なかったが、45の染色体数を有する細胞ではB群, D群の相互転座が共通に認められた.以上の所見より 単球性白血病と診断された. 入院後貧血の方は変化 なく、未梢血中に単球系の幼若細胞が10%-20% みられたが、芽球の急激な増加もないため経過観察 ということで1971年3月23日退院した. しかし高熱 のため4月8日再入院となった。同日の骨髄穿刺所見 では, 有核細胞数22,500/mm<sup>3</sup>, 幼若単球 6.5%で 赤芽球系がほとんどみられなかった. 6MP, ステロ イド, エンドキサンによる治療を開始したが感染症 を合併し1971年6月1日死亡した(表1). 剖検所見 でも治療による修飾像があるが, 急性単球性白血病 と考えられた.

症例 2 (基本名簿番号 ). 63歳の女性で、37歳の時広島の爆心地から 854mの地点で被爆し、発熱、出血、脱毛などの急性症状を呈した. 推定被曝線量は 594 rad である. ABCC では1949年、1951年、1952年に,また、1959年からは 2年に1回ずつ検診を

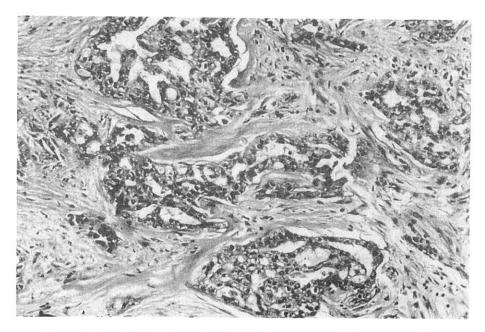


Figure 1. Case 1. Cells show ductal structure surrounded by stroma of the connective tissue typical of adenocarcinoma. (H & E  $\times$ 200) 図 1 症例1. 細胞は管構造を示し結合織からなる間質にとり囲まれている. 典型的な腺癌である. (H&E  $\times$ 200)

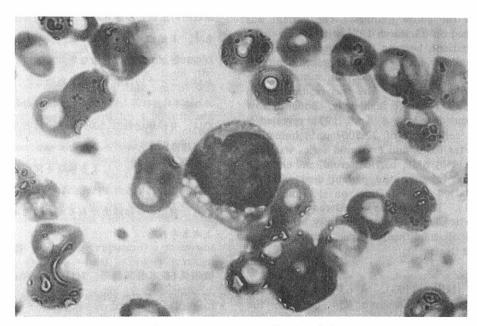


Figure 2. Case 1. Bone marrow smear. Leukemic immature monocyte. (May-Giemsa  $\times 1000$ )

図 2 症例1.骨髄標本、白血病性幼若単球を示す、(May-Giemsa ×1000)

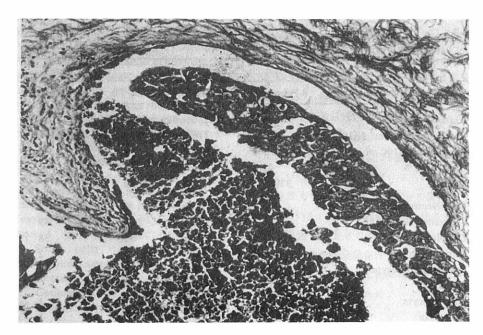


Figure 3. Case 2. Cells proliferate along inner wall of the large gland. Some cells are destroyed and are mixed with red blood cells. This is atypical comedo type carcinoma. (H & E  $\times 200$ )

図 3 症例2. 大きな腺腔の内壁に沿って細胞が増殖している. 一部の細胞は破壊され赤血球が混在する. 非定型的な comedo 型の癌である.  $(H\&E \times 200)$ 

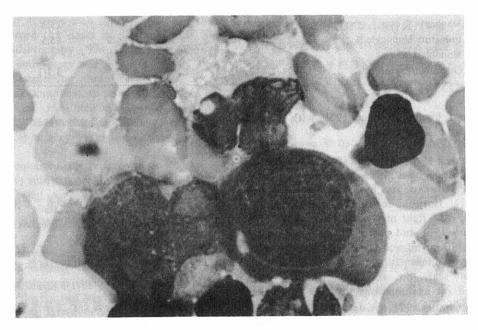


Figure 4. Case 2. Peripheral blood smear of buffy coat. Leukemic erythroblast shows megaloblastoid features. (Wright ×1000) 図 4 症例2. 末梢血 Buffy cort の標本. 巨赤芽球様の細胞を示す. (Wright ×1000)

TABLE 1 HEMATOLOGICAL DATA

表 1 血液検査成績

#### PERIPHERAL BLOOD 末梢血

	C	Case 2		
	8 February 71	7 April 71	31 May 71	21 December 71
White Blood Cell/mm <sup>3</sup>	4050	17250	2600	11000
Red Blood Cell/mm <sup>3</sup> (X10 <sup>4</sup> )	179	216	284	140
Hemoglobin g/100 ml	7.0	8.1	9.0	30 %
Hematocrit %	22.0	26.0	29.0	
Platelet	32000		6000	
Band Neutrophil	6	2	6	4
Segmented Neutrophil	23	26	20	49
Lymphocyte	55	22	30	38
Monocyte	5	4	8	2
Immature Monocyte		31	28	
Monoblast	10	9	8	
Promyelocyte	1			1
Myelocyte		1		1
Metamyelocyte		5		5
Erythroblast				20/100 WBC

BONE MARROW (CASE 1) 骨髄(症例 1)

	19 February 71	19 February 71 8 April 71	
Nuclear Cell Count/mm <sup>3</sup>	9000	22500	
Lymphocyte %	36.5	22.0	55.0
Monocyte %	27.5	49.0	13.5
Immature Monocyte %	10.0	6.5	15.5
Monoblast %	1.0	3.0	1.0
Granuloid/Erythroid	2.3/1	44.3/1	3.3/1

1952, and biennially since 1959 with normal findings up to June 1967.

In December 1967 (22 years after exposure) the patient noted a mass in the upper inner quadrant of the right breast, and biopsy at the Hiroshima Prefectural Hospital revealed ductal carcinoma (Figure 3). A right mastectomy was performed in January 1968 and postoperative radiotherapy with 12,770 rad administered. Her postoperative course was uneventful and, except for a postoperative scar, no abnormal findings were presented on examinations in 1969 and 1971. On 21 December 1971, she developed anemia and was readmitted with a suspicion of hemorrhage due to gastric ulcer. The hematologic findings were: RBC 1,400,000/mm³, hemoglobin 30% (Sahli), WBC 11,000/mm³, white blood cell

受けている. 1967年 6 月までの検診では特記すべき ことはなかった.

1967年12月(被爆22年後)右乳房内側上部の腫瘤に気付き、県病院で受診し、組織検査で分泌管癌(図3)と診断された。1968年1月右乳房摘出術を受け、術後12,770 rad の放射線治療を受けている。術後の経過は順調で、1969年及び1971年の検診では手術痕を除き異常所見はない。1971年12月に貧血をきたし、胃潰瘍による出血を疑われて某医院に入院した。12月21日の末梢血液所見は、赤血球140×104/mm³、ヘモグロビン30%(Sahli)、白血球11,000/mm³、白血球分類一杆状核細胞4、分葉核白血球49、リンパ球

differential — staff cells 4, segmented cells 49, lymphocytes 38, monocytes 2, promyelocytes 1, myelocytes 1, metamyelocytes 5, erythroblasts 20/100 WBC ("highly dysplastic erythroblasts" and numerous polynucleated erythroblasts), megaloblastoid cells, and Jolly's bodies (Figure 4). Acute erythroleukemia was suspected. She died on 5 January 1972 despite blood transfusions and prednisone treatment (Table 1).

Autopsy at ABCC revealed leukemic cells in the liver, spleen, lymph nodes, heart, kidneys, and adrenal glands. The bone marrow was homogenously pinkish-red. At least 90% of the blast cells varied in size from 20-40  $\mu$  in diameter. Nuclei showed fine chromatin pattern and nucleoli. Some cells were multinucleated. Maturing erythroid elements were nuclei or nuclear fragments. Erythroleukemia was diagnosed. Generalized hemorrhagic tendency was marked and the direct cause of death was considered to be bleeding of the digestive tract.

#### DISCUSSION

Newell and Krementz<sup>15</sup> reported that the risk of leukemia in breast cancer patients was significantly higher in Negro women than in Caucasian women. Carey et al<sup>16</sup> reported that among 46 cases of acute myelogenous leukemia, they found 4 cases with breast cancer less than 1 year before the onset of the leukemia, but without radiotherapy. The observed number of acute leukemia cases was 30 times greater than expected, suggesting that breast cancer is a predisposing complication to leukemia. Sakka<sup>17</sup> reported that the incidence of leukemia in patients who had received radiotherapy following breast cancer surgery was significantly elevated.

Court Brown and Doll<sup>1</sup> reported that ankylosing spondylitis patients who had received radiotherapy showed excess leukemia mortality which peaked 3-5 years after radiotherapy and the excess risk was evident for 6-14 years thereafter.

Leukemia developing in A-bomb survivors has gradually decreased with the peak being 6-7 years after exposure, but the incidence has not dropped to the control level 25-29 years after the bombs. The latent period of acute leukemia was shorter in the younger exposed and the incidence in the older exposed was increased 10 years after exposure. Chronic myelogenous leukemia reached its peak 5-10 years after

38, 単球 2, 前骨髄球 1, 骨髄球 1, 後骨髄球 5, 赤芽球20/100WBCであり, 赤芽球は異型性が高度で, 多核赤芽球, 巨赤芽球様細胞, Jolly 小体などが多数みられた(図 4). この時点で急性赤白血病が疑われた. 輸血, ステロイドによる治療が行われたが1972年 1 月 5 日死亡した(表 1).

ABCCで解剖が行われ、白血病細胞の浸潤が肝、脾、リンパ節、心、腎、副腎にみられた。骨髄は一様に桃赤色を呈し、直径 20 — 40μの芽球が 90%以上を占めていた。核網は繊細で核小体を有しており、多核の細胞も散見された。成熟した赤芽球系細胞は多核のものや核分節を伴うものがあり、赤白血病と診断された。全身の出血傾向が著明で、直接死因は消化管出血と考えられた。

#### 考系

Newell と Krementz<sup>15</sup> は、乳癌患者が白血病になる危険率は、黒人女性が白人女性よりも有意に高かったという。Carey ら <sup>16</sup> は、急性骨髄性白血病 46 例 中、白血病発症前の1年以内に乳癌と診断されたが、白血病の発病までに放射線治療を受けていなかった4 例を報告した。その観察数は期待値の30倍であり、乳癌が白血病と合併しやすい傾向のあることを示唆した。栗冠<sup>17</sup> は乳癌手術後放射線治療を受けた患者からの白血病発生率は、自然発生率に比較し有意に高率であったという。

Court Brown と Doll<sup>1</sup> は,放射線治療を受けた強直性脊椎炎患者の追跡調査の結果,白血病による死亡の増加は,放射線治療後 3-5年にピークを示し,その後 6-14年にわたり増加が認められたことを報告している.

原爆被爆者からの白血病は、被爆後6-7年をピークとし、漸減の傾向が認められるが、被爆25-29年後においても発生率は対照者のレベルになっていない.18急性白血病の潜伏期は、被爆時年齢が若い程短かく、高年齢被爆者は、被爆10年以後になって発生率の増加が認められた。慢性骨髄性白血病では、被爆時年齢に関係なく、被爆5-10年後にピークに達し、

TABLE 2 LEUKEMIA FOLLOWING RADIOTHERAPY FOR BREAST CANCER IN JAPANESE WOMEN

主?	日本力	女子の到	癌に対す	る放射	線治療	後の白血病
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558		Type of	Latent Period		Therapeutic Radiation Dose	Reference
Case	Age	Leukemia*	Years	Months	in rad	Reference
1	50	CML	1	7	4800	25
2	40	AML	9		-	25
3	46	CML	5		-	25
4	41	AML	2	11	11000	25
5	57	AMoL	10		-	25
6	40	Ery L.	1		9600	25
7	58	AML	18		10000	25
8	44	CML	8		6000	25
9	48	AML	2		6500	25
10	59	Ery L.	2	6	4800	25
11	49	AML	2	3	10000	21
12	66	AML	17		_	22
13	59	AML	12		_	23
14	51	AML	6		18800	24
15	48	AMoL	8	2	14920	Present
16	63	Ery L.	4		12770	cases

\*CML – Chronic myelogenous leukemia; AML – Acute myelogenous leukemia; AMOL – Acute monocytic leukemia; Ery L. – Erythroleukemia.

exposure regardless of age and has occurred only sporadically thereafter.

In Japan, 10 cases of leukemia developing after postoperative radiotherapy for breast cancer were reported by Miyata et al19 and Wakisaka and Kariyone.20 These cases plus 4 cases reported subsequently 21-24 and the 2 cases presented here make a total of 16 cases reported. These 16 cases are listed in Table 2 with their cell type, latent period, and therapeutic radiation dose.25 Acute myelogenous leukemia was the most frequent type with 8 cases (50%), followed by chronic myelogenous leukemia and erythroleukemia with 3 cases each (18.8%), acute monocytic leukemia with 2 cases (12.5%), and no case of lymphocytic leukemia. The latent period was less than 3 years in 6 cases, 3-5 years in 2 cases, 6-8 years in 3 cases, 9-11 years in 2 cases, 12-14 years in 1 case, and 15 years or more in 2 cases. It is noteworthy that onset in less than 3 years was the most frequent, accounting for 37.5%. The latent period seems to be shorter compared with the cases of

その後は散発的であったという.

乳癌の手術後、放射線治療を受けた後に白血病を 発生した事例について、我が国では、宮田ら<sup>19</sup>、脇坂 及び刈米<sup>20</sup>が10例を報告している。その後4症例の 症例報告があり、<sup>21-24</sup>今回の2症例を加えて16例の 報告がみられる。これら16例の病型、潜伏期間、治療 用放射線量をリストし表2に示した。<sup>25</sup>病型について みると、急性骨髄性白血病が最も多く8例(50%)、 慢性骨髄性白血病と赤白血病が各々3例(18.8%)、 急性単球性白血病が2例(12.5%)であり、リンパ球 性白血病は1例も認められなかった。潜伏期は3年 未満6名、3-5年2名、6-8年3名、9-11年 2名、12-14年1名、15年以上2名で、3年未満に 発病したものが37.5%を占め最も多かったことが注目 され、強直性脊椎炎の放射線治療後の場合に比較し、 ankylosing spondylitis following radiotherapy. The radiotherapy doses ranged from 4,800 rad to 18,800 rad and averaged 9,900 rad. No definite relationship seems to be present between the radiotherapy dose received following surgery for breast cancer and the latent period.

Only a few papers have reported cancer in A-bomb survivors following radiotherapy. Russell and Antoku14 reported 5 cases of malignant neoplasms among 137 patients in the RERF Adult Health Study sample of A-bomb survivors and controls who had received radiotherapy; among the 4 who had received significant doses of A-bomb radiation, there were 2 cases of leukemia and 2 of lung cancer and it was difficult to determine whether the 2 cases of leukemia were caused by exposure to A-bomb radiation or by exposure to therapeutic radiation. Takahashi et al24 reported two distally exposed A-bomb survivors who developed acute leukemia after receiving radiotherapy for malignant neurinoma and breast cancer. Because of their distal exposure, A-bomb radiation probably can be disregarded in these two cases.

It is evident from the reports of Shore et al<sup>26</sup> and Boice et al<sup>27</sup> that the incidence of breast cancer is high in women exposed to therapeutic or diagnostic radiation. Their reports make no mention of leukemia incidence in the group treated with X-ray.

It has already been demonstrated in a follow-up study of the RERF Life Span Study sample that breast cancer incidence is high in A-bomb survivors. Tokunaga et al<sup>7</sup> detected 360 cases of breast cancer in the females of this sample for the period 1950-74. On the basis of pathological examinations and surgical records, they classified 292 as cases of definite or probable breast cancer, 45 of whom were exposed to high doses of 100 rad or more.

On the other hand, 63 cases of leukemia were identified in the period 1950-71 among the female members of this fixed sample, and 26 of them had exposure to 100 rad or more.

The crude annual incidence rates of leukemia developing among breast cancer cases and among the fixed sample are compared in Table 3 classified by total sample and dose of 100 rad or more. The rate during 1950-71 in the females of the total sample is 5.2 (95% confidence limit:

潜伏期が短いようである. 放射線治療による線量は $4,800 \, \mathrm{rad} \, -18,800 \, \mathrm{rad} \, \mathrm{che}$  に 中均  $9,900 \, \mathrm{rad} \, \mathrm{che}$  あった. 乳癌手術後の治療用放射線量と潜伏期の間に明らかな関係は認められないようである.

原爆被爆者における放射線治療後の癌の発生についての報告は少ない。Russell 及び Antoku<sup>14</sup> は放影研の被爆者と対照を含む成人健康調査対象者で,放射線治療を受けた137名から5名の悪性新生物を報告した。原爆により有意の線量を受けた4例のうち白血病と肺癌が各々2例あったが、白血病の2症例は、原爆によるか、治療用放射線被曝によるかを決めることは難しいと述べている。高橋ら<sup>24</sup> は遠距離被爆者で悪性神経鞘腫と乳癌の診断後,放射線治療を受け急性白血病を発症した2例を報告した。この2例は遠距離で被爆した者で原爆放射線の影響は無視してもよいであろう。

治療又は診断用の放射線を受けた女子に乳癌の発生率が高かったことは、 $Shore 6^{26}$ 、 $Boice 6^{27}$  の報告で明らかである。彼らの報告ではX線治療群からの白血病の発生については報告していない。

原爆被爆者に乳癌の発生率が高いことは、放影研の寿命調査サンプルの追跡調査で既に明らかにされている。徳永ら7は1950-74年の観察で、このサンプルの女子から360名の乳癌を探知した。彼らは病理学的検査や手術記録により292名の診断が確実又はほぼ確実の症例と分類した。うち45名の乳癌患者は100 rad 以上の高線量被爆者であった。

他方,この放影研の固定サンプルから発生した白血病は,白血病登録により完全にスクリーニングされ,1950-71年の間に女子では63名の白血病が確認され,26名が100 rad 以上の高線量被曝の症例であった.

そこで、乳癌患者並びにこの固定サンプルからの白血病の粗年間発生率を、全サンプルと100 rad 以上の高線量とに分けて比較したのが表3である。女子の全サンプルからの1950-71年間の粗年間白血病発生率は人口10万につき5.2(95%信頼区間:6.6-1.7)

TABLE 3 COMPARISON OF RISK OF LEUKEMIA AMONG BREAST CANCER CASES, FEMALE A-BOMB SURVIVORS AND CONTROLS IN THE RERF EXTENDED LIFE SPAN STUDY SAMPLE 表 3 女子原爆被爆者と対照者における乳癌患者中の白血病リスクの比較,放影研拡大寿命調査サンプル

		Number in LSS Sample	Number who received 100+ rad
Definite and probable breast cancer of	ases, 1950-74 (Tokunaga et al <sup>7</sup> )ancer cases from diagnosis until 1974	292 1898	45 325
Leukemia cases from these breast car	. 2	2	
Crude annual incidence rate per 100,	000 population among these breast cancer cases	105.4	615.4
95% confidence limit	Upper	330.0	1931.0
7570 commence mass	Lower	18.7	109.3
Laukamia cases during 1950-71		63	26
Person years (1950-71)		1210650	66063
Person years (1950-71) Crude annual incidence rate per 100,000 population of this sample during 1950-71		5.2	39.4
95% confidence limit	Upper	6.6	53.1
95% confidence mint	Lower	1.7	26.3

6.6-1.7) per 100,000 population, compared to 105.4 (95% confidence limit: 330.0-18.7) for the cases that developed after onset of breast cancer. With regard to only the group exposed to 100 rad or more, the crude annual incidence rate of leukemia developing after the diagnosis of breast cancer was made is 615.4 (95% confidence limit: 1931.0-109.3) per 100,000 population compared to 39.4 (95% confidence limit: 53.1-26.3) for leukemia developing in the sample as a whole. This suggests that the risk of leukemia in cases of breast cancer after A-bomb radiation is statistically higher than the risk in the heavily-exposed group as a whole. Since it can be assumed most of the breast cancer patients received postoperative radiotherapy, they can be considered to have been exposed to large radiation doses twice: A-bomb radiation and in postoperative radiotherapy. Thus, it is suggested that the risk of leukemia is higher with exposure to either of these two sources alone. Age at the time of the bomb and the number of years after exposure must also be considered as factors in the leukemia relative to these two radiation exposure experiences, but the availability of only two cases precluded a detailed study of these factors.

であるが、乳癌発症後の症例についての粗年間発生 率は105.4(95%信頼区間: 330.0-18.7)で, 乳癌 発症後の白血病のリスクの方が有意に高い、これを 100 rad 以上の高線量群のみについてみると,乳癌 診断後の場合の粗年間白血病発生率は人口10万に つき 615.4(95%信頼区間: 1931.0-109.3), 全サン プルでは人口10万につき39.4(95%信頼区間:53.1-26.3)であり、原爆により誘発された乳癌患者の白血 病発生のリスクは, 高線量被爆者群全体の白血病の リスクよりも統計的に高率であることが示唆された. 乳癌患者の大部分は手術後放射線治療を受けたもの と推定されるので,原爆による大量の放射線と乳癌 術後治療用放射線を受け,2回にわたり大量の放射 線を受けた場合には,そのいずれかを受けた場合より も白血病のリスクが高いであろうことが示唆された. 二つの放射線被曝による白血病のリスクに関する正確 な比較は、被爆時の年齢や、被曝後の経過年数をも 併せて検討しなければならないが,症例がわずかに 2例だけなので詳しい検討はできなかった.

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