A REVIEW OF IMMUNOLOGIC AND INFECTIOUS DISEASE STUDIES AT ABCC-RERF

ABCC - 放影研における 免疫学的及び感染性疾患に関する調査研究の総括

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SUMMARY

This report reviews the results of 20 years of ABCC-RERF studies for evidence of abnormalities in the exposed atomic bomb survivors relating to infectious, inflammatory, or immunologic disorders. Relatively few definitive immunologic investigations have been conducted. The findings, however, suggest possible radiationrelated impairment of the antibody response to certain type A influenza viruses in the in utero exposed children and an increased prevalence rate of hepatitis associated antigen in the serums of heavily exposed persons in comparison to their controls. Preliminary studies indicate that the T to B lymphocyte ratio and the phytohemaglutinin responsiveness of the T lymphocytes of the heavily exposed persons, especially those older age, are moderately depressed. Observation in the Adult Health Study population have shown little evidence of increased infectious or inflammatory disease in the exposed survivors.

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this review is to provide information for future investigators concerning the previous immunologic. infectious inflammatory disease, and related studies which have been conducted at ABCC-RERF following inception of the Adult Health Study (AHS) Program in 1958. It is believed that a condensed presentation of this information will help to emphasize the need for additional definitive investigations of possible late radiation effects on both cellular and humoral defense mechanisms in the atomic bomb survivors. The possibility of radiation-induced impairment of these important homeostatic mechanisms in relationship to carcinogenesis, aging, and susceptibility to

要約

本報は原爆被爆者における感染性、炎症性あるいは 免疫学的異常の有無を究明する目的で行った20年間 にわたるABCC 一放影研の調査研究の成果を総括 するものである。純然たる免疫学的調査は比較的 少ないが、現在までの所見からは、胎内被爆者に おいて特定のA型インフルエンザ・ウイルス株に対する 抗体反応に放射線に関連する障害があるかもしれない こと、また高線量被爆者で血清肝炎関連抗原の頻度 が対照者と比べて高いことが示唆された.予備的調 査によれば、高線量被爆者、特に高齢者において、 T・Bリンパ球数比及び植物凝集素(PHA)反応度が かなり減少している。成人健康調査対象集団の観察 結果からは、被爆者において感染性及び炎症性疾患 の増加を示す所見はほとんど見られなかった.

緒 言

本総括の目的は、1958年に成人健康調査が発足して 以来ABCC 一放影研で行われた免疫学的調査, 感染 性疾患, 炎症性疾患及びそれらの関連調査について 新しい研究者のために資料を整理しておくことに ある. この資料の要約は, 原爆被爆者における細胞 性及び体液性の防御機序に対する放射線後影響に ついて, 更に完全な調査を行う必要性を強調する のに役立つと考える. これらの重要な恒常性機序の 放射線誘発性障害と発癌, 加齢及び易感染症性との infection should be explored in depth. Studies to date suggest moderate impairment of both humoral and cell mediated immunity as a consequence of previous A-bomb exposure.

REVIEW OF ABCC/RERF STUDIES Humoral Immunity

The effect of A-bomb radiation on influenza antibody production was studied among persons living in 1961 who were exposed while in utero to the A-bombs of Hiroshima and Nagasaki.¹ A total of 151 persons who were in utero and were within 2,000 m from the hypocenter at the time of the bomb (ATB) and 168 persons who were in utero and were beyond 3,000 m from the hypocenter ATB were inoculated with Asian influenza virus vaccine. The titer of complement fixing antibody to various types of influenza A-virus strains was studied in serum samples from each individual obtained prior to vaccine inoculation and 4 weeks later. antibody levels in the individuals beyond 3,000 m suggested that the virus of primary infection in the survivors was type A-1. The antibody response to type A-1 viruses was almost completely suppressed in the subjects exposed within 1,600m in both cities whereas the antibody response to type A viruses was similar in the proximally exposed and control groups (Figure 1).

The data suggest that there may have been some residual radiation damage to the antibody forming mechanisms of the children in the proximal group at the time of their primary A-1 infection. The data also suggested that there was no impairment of the primary antibody forming mechanism at the time of the study. It also is quite possible that the impaired heterotypic antibody response could be a reflection of immunologic tolerance, but the precise interpretation of the findings remains unclear.

Hepatitis associated antigen (HAA) had a prevalence of 0.68% among 6,577 ambulatory AHS subjects based on a 1971 report.² Standardized rates were higher in Nagasaki (0.84%) in comparison to Hiroshima (0.61%) and among males (0.84%) in comparison to females (0.58%). No relationship to radiation exposure, liver disease, injections, or raw shell fish ingestion was found. A relationship to the number of blood transfusions was observed. A follow-up study on 45 individuals with positive HAA

関係の可能性を深く究明すべきである. 現在までの 調査では、原爆被爆の後遺症として体液性及び細胞 性免疫の中等度の障害が示唆されている.

ABCC - 放影研における調査研究の総括 体液性免疫

広島及び長崎の原爆に胎内で被爆し、1961年時に 生存していた者についてインフルエンザ抗体産生に 及ぼす原爆放射線影響を調べた・1 爆心地から 2,000m以内で胎内被爆した者151人と3,000m以遠 で胎内被爆した者168人にアジア型インフルエンザ・ ウイルス・ワクチンを接種した・各対象者から接種前 と4週間後の血清を得て、各種株のA型インフル エンザ・ウイルスにおける補体結合抗体の力価を調 べた・3,000m以遠の被爆者の抗体値から、一次感 染のウイルスはA-1型であることが示唆された・ 両市共、 A-1型 ウイルスに対する抗体反応は、 1,600m以内の被爆者ではほとんど完全に抑制されて いるが、A型ウイルスに対する抗体反応は近距離被 爆者と対照群とで類似していた(図1)。

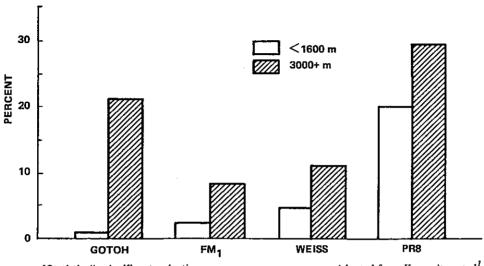
この資料から、近距離群の子供ではA-1型の一次 感染時に放射線による抗体産生機序の障害が若干残 存していたかもしれないこと、また調査時には一次 抗体産生機序の障害はないことが示唆された。更に、 異型抗体反応の障害が免疫寛容の存在を示す可能性 は高いが、この所見の正確な解釈はまだ明らかでは ない。

肝炎関連抗原陽性の頻度は、1971年の報告²によれば 来所成人健康調査対象者6,577人中0.68%であった。 標準化頻度は広島(0.61%)と比較して長崎(0.84%) の方が、また女性(0.58%)より男性(0.84%)の方が 高かった。放射線被曝、肝臓疾患、注射、生貝類 摂取との関係はないが、輪血回数との関係は認め られた。陽性の45人に関する追跡調査の結果が1972年

FIGURE 1 HETEROTYPIC ANTIBODY RESPONSE TO ASIAN INFLUENZA VACCINATION (2-4 FOLD RISE IN ASIAN ANTIBODY TITER)

IN UTERO GROUP BY DISTANCE FROM HYPOCENTER, HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI

図1 胎内被爆者におけるアジア型インフルエンザワクチン接種後の異種抗体反応 (アジア型抗体価の上昇倍数2-4);爆心地からの距離別、広島及び長崎



*Statistically significant reduction

Adapted from Kanamitsu et al 1

reactions was reported in 1972.³ Repeat HAA testing of 38 of those individuals showed that 76.3% had remained positive from 16-50 weeks. A diagnosis of possible hepatitis was made in two cases with persistently positive HAA. No one with nonpersistent HAA had evidence of hepatitis. There was no clear association between the positive HAA and hepatic biochemical dysfunction, socioeconomic, or genetic factors. HAA persistence and prevalence were about five-fold greater in Japan than in the other developed countries.

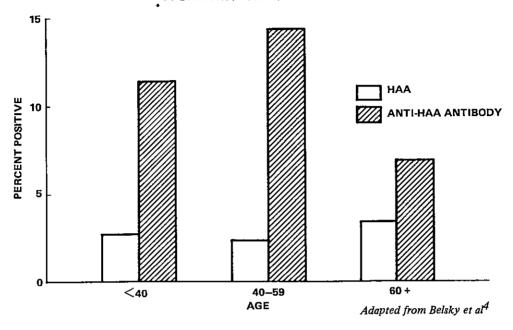
In 1972 Belsky et al4 found in a study of 961 persons that 4.09% of males and 2.10% of females in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were positive for HAA by an immune adherence hemagglutination test. The prevalence of a positive antigen test among the heavily exposed was higher, but was not significantly different from those exposed to low doses. The percent positive for HAA was not significantly different in the three age groups tested. Anti-HAA antibody was present in about 10% of males and 12% of the females. The lowest rates were in persons over 60 years of age (Figure 2). The prevalence of antibody and radiation exposure was unrelated. It was felt that the evidence from this study

に報告された.3 このうちの38人の再検査では、その76.3%において16-50週の間、陽性反応が持続した.陽性持続者のうち2例は肝炎の疑いがあると診断された.また、陽性持続が認められない者には肝炎はなかった。陽性反応と生化学的肝機能障害、社会経済的要因、若しくは遺伝的要因との明らかな関連はなかった。日本における肝炎関連抗原の持続とその頻度は他の先進国の約5倍であった。

Belsky 5⁴ は、1972年に961人に対して免疫付着 赤血球凝集検査を行い、広島・長崎の男性の4.09%、 女性の2.10%で肝炎関連抗原が陽性であることを発 見した。高線量被爆者の抗原陽性率は低線量被爆 者より高いが、有意差はなかった。検査を行った3年齢 群における陽性率に有意差はなかった。抗肝炎関連 抗原抗体は男性の約10%、女性の12%に見られた。 率が最も低かったのは60歳以上の者であった(図2). 抗体の保有頻度と放射線被曝には関係がなかった。 この調査の結果は原爆放射線被曝の晩発効果として の宿主一抗原、若しくは抗体産生機序の変化が大きく

FIGURE 2 HEPATITIS ASSOCIATED ANTIGEN & ANTI-HAA ANTIBODY IN THE ADULT HEALTH STUDY POPULATION BY AGE, HIROSHIMA & NAGASAKI

図 2 成人健康調査対象者における肝炎関連抗原及び抗肝炎 関連抗原抗体;年齢別,広島及び長崎



mitigated against altered host-antigen or antibody forming mechanisms as delayed effects of atomic radiation. However, there were only 196 persons in the 100 rad or more group; a number which is too small for adequate comparison.

In 1972 McGregor et al⁵ noted that HAA was found in postmortem sera of 2.6% of 194 autopsies. This figure is 3-4 times higher than that observed in living subjects. More hepatic inflammatory change was noted in those who were positive for HAA in comparison to those who were negative for HAA. The prevalence of malignancy was similar in those with or without inflammatory change in the liver.

Serum anti-EB titers were determined for 860 AHS subjects between March and August of 1972.⁶ Titers tended to increase with age, but there was no relationship between radiation exposure and high titer as judged by the results of those individuals exposed to 100 rad or more in comparison to those exposed to 0-9 rad. It was not possible to relate anti-EB titer to disease. However, the white blood cell count varied inversely with the anti-EB titer, but without relationship to the differential blood cell count.

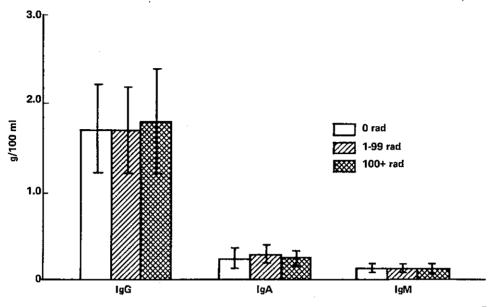
ないことを示したが、 100 rad 以上の群はわずか 196人で、少数のため適切な比較を行うことは不可能 である.

1972年に McGregor ら 5 は, 194例の剖検例中 2.6% の血清に肝炎関連抗原を認めた。この数値は生存者に見られた値より 3 — 4 倍高い。陰性反応者と比較して陽性者の方に肝臓の炎症性変化が多く見られた。悪性疾患の有病率は肝臓の炎症性変化の有無による差を認めなかった。

血清抗 EB 力価を1972年3月から8月までの間に860人の成人健康調査対象者について測定した.6 力価は年齢とともに上昇する傾向があるが,100 rad以上の被爆者と0 — 9 radの被爆者の測定結果の比較から判断して,放射線被曝と高力価との間に関係はなかった.また,力価と疾患との関連も認められなかった.しかし,力価は白血球数と逆の変化を示すが,白血球分類像との関係はみられなかった.

FIGURE 3 MEAN SERUM IMMUNOGLOBULIN LEVELS IN THE ADULT HEALTH STUDY BY DOSE, HIROSHIMA, AGES & SEXES COMBINED

図3 成人健康調査対象者における線量別平均血清免疫グロブリン値;広島,全年齢及び男女合計



Adapted from Hall et al 7

Hall et al7 in 1973 reported on serum immunoglobulin levels in 803 A-bomb survivors and matched controls in the AHS population in Hiroshima. There was no relationship between serum immunoglobulin level and previous radiation exposure (Figure 3). IgM was significantly higher in females. With advancing years both IgG and IgA increased in males, and IgM decreased in females (Figure 4). The mean levels of IgG and IgA were somewhat elevated in individuals with tuberculosis, but they could not be correlated with the degree of the disease as judged by chest X-ray. Increased immunoglobulin levels usually were accompanied by an elevated sedimentation rate and an increase in lymphocytes. A second study of serum immunoglobulin levels on 2,043 individuals in the AHS populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki was related to age, sex, disease state, and radiation dose.8 Females tended to have higher IgM levels than males and the levels of IgM in the females tended to diminish with advancing years (Figure 5). There was no apparent relationship between radiation dose and serum immunoglobulin level. The greatest influence on serum immunoglobulin level was the presence of rheumatoid arthritis. cirrhosis, or pulmonary tuberculosis.

Hall ら⁷は、1973年に広島の成人健康調査対象者 803人(被爆者及びその対照者)の血清免疫グロブリン 値に関して報告した. 血清免疫グロブリン値と過去の 放射線被曝との間に関係はなかった(図3).女性の IgM 値は有意に高かった。年齢とともに男性の IgG 及び IgA 値の双方が増加し、女性の IgM 値が減少 した(図4). 結核罹患者の IgG 及び IgA の平均値は やや高いが、胸部X線検査の判定による疾患の程度 との相関関係を認めることはできなかった. 免疫 グロブリン値の増加が認められる場合は, 通常赤血球 沈降速度の促進及びリンパ球の増多もあった. 広島・ 長崎の成人健康調査対象者 2,043人 について 行った 血清免疫グロブリン値の第2回調査では,年齢,性, 疾患状態及び放射線量との関係を調べた,8 女性の IgM 値は男性より高く、年齢の増加とともに減少する 傾向がみられた(図5). 放射線量と免疫グロブリン値 との間に明らかな関係はなかった、免疫グロブリン 値に最大の影響を及ぼすものはリウマチ様関節炎. 肝硬変、肺結核であった.

1850 IgG 1650 1450l mg/100 ml 290 **IgA** 270 MALE 250 **FEMALE** 130 110 IgM 90 70L 20-39 60-69 70+ 40-49 50-59 AGE

FIGURE 4 RELATION OF AGE TO IMMUNOGLOBULIN LEVELS, AHS HIROSHIMA 図 4 成人健康調査対象者における免疫グロブリンと年齢との関係,広島

A study of HAA and HAA antibody titers for 1 year between September 1973 and August 1974 was conducted in the AHS population. The sample consisted of 700 individuals exposed to 100 rad or more and an equal number of age-and sex-matched controls exposed to 0-9 rad. The number of individuals positive for HAA in the study was small (a total of 34) and for each radiation exposure group was equal. Preliminary results suggested, however, that the positive HAA titers tended to be higher in the high dose group.

Kato et al¹⁰ in 1978 initiated an extension of the previous HAA study⁹ in the AHS population which had suggested that the titer of HAA tended to be higher in the high-dose radiation exposure group although there was no difference between the number of positive HAA individuals in the high-dose group as compared to the controls. The total number of positive cases in the study was small so a similar study was made for another 1-year period. The sera collected between September 1975 and August 1977 from 1,212 persons exposed to 100 rad or more and 1,349 age- and sex-matched nonexposed controls were examined for HAA by means of immune adherence hemagglutination and for HB

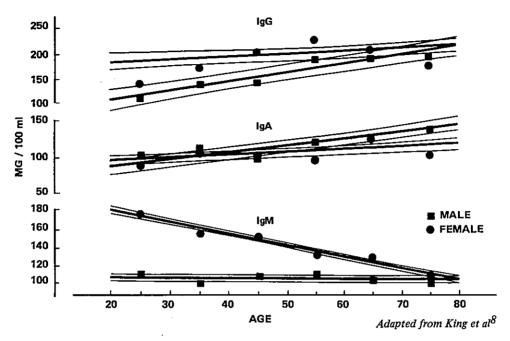
成人健康調査対象集団において1973年9月から1974年8月までの1年間,肝炎関連抗原及び同抗体力価の調査を行った.9 対象者は100 rad 以上の被爆者700人と年齢及び性が一致する同数の0-9 rad 被爆対照者から構成した.この調査で抗原陽性者の数は少なく(総数34人),各線量群とも同数であった.しかし予備調査の結果では,陽性者の力価は高線量群で高い傾向が示唆された.

Adapted from Hall et al 7

1978年に加藤ら10は,成人健康調査対象集団に対する以前の肝炎関連抗原調査9の延長調査を開始した。最初の調査では,高線量被爆群における陽性者の数は対照群と比較して差がないが,力価は高線量群の方に高い傾向のあることが示唆された。この調査の陽性症例総数が少なかったため,同様の調査を更に1年間続けることになった。1975年9月から1977年8月までの間に収集された100 rad 以上の被爆者1,212人と年齢及び性の一致する非被爆の対照者1,349人の血清について,免疫付着赤血球凝集を用いて肝炎

FIGURE 5 REGRESSION CURVES FOR IMMUNOGLOBULIN LEVELS BY SEX WITH 95% CONFIDENCE LIMITS, MEAN IG LEVELS BY AGE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI

図 5 免疫グロブリン値の回帰曲線及び95%信頼区間;性,年齢別免疫 グロブリン平均値,広島及び長崎



antibody by means of passive hemagglutination (PHA). Preliminary results indicate no difference in the two groups for the prevalence rate of HB antibody, but the rate for positive HAA is significantly higher in persons exposed to 100 rad or more as compared to the controls. This tendency persists when classified by age, sex, and city. There are no significant differences between the two groups for the titer of antigen in the antigen positive persons. The data suggest that immune competence in the high-dose group is depressed as measured by the prevalence rate of positive HAA.

Systemic Bacterial Infection

Komatsu and Onishi¹¹ evaluated the prevalence of tuberculosis in 10,612 Nagasaki Mitsubishi Shipyard workers for evidence of a possible radiation exposure effect for the period September 1954-September 1960. The three groups studied were those within 2,000 m, individuals between 3,000-3,999 m, and persons beyond 10,000 m from the hypocenter ATB. No remarkable variation in tuberculosis prevalence by distance from the hypocenter for all age groups combined was observed. Tuberculosis prevalence, however, in exposed persons who had

関連抗原を、受身赤血球凝集(PHA)を用いて HB 抗体を調べた、予備結果では、両群の間に HB 抗体の保有率に差はなかったが、抗原陽性率は対照者と比較して100 rad 以上被爆者が有意に高い、この傾向は年齢、性及び市別に分類しても認められた。抗原陽性者における抗原力価では両群間に有意な差は認められなかった。この結果から、肝炎関連抗原の陽性率を基準にした場合、高線量群の免疫能は低下していることが示唆される。

全身系の細菌感染

小松と大西¹¹ は、1954年9月から1960年9月の間、放射線被曝の影響の有無を究明するために、長崎三菱造船所従業員10,612人の結核の有病率を調べた。原爆時に爆心地から2,000m以内にいた者、3,000-3,999mの者及び10,000m以遠の者の3群に分けて調査した。全年齢にわたる調査では、爆心地からの距離によって結核の有病率に顕著な差異は見られなかった。急性放射線症状を呈した被爆者の結核

acute radiation symptoms did not exceed that for the controls, but they were significantly higher than for exposed persons without acute radiation symptoms. No interpretation was given to that effect.

The prevalence of tuberculosis in the AHS population was determined for the period 1958-60 by Turner and Hollingsworth; 12 16.8% of the men and 10.5% of the women were found to have tuberculosis on a retrospective review of chest films and clinical records. No relationship was observed between radiation exposure and the prevalence or radiologic extent of the disease.

The urinary findings of children exposed in utero to the A-bombs were studied by Freedman and Keehn¹³ for 1,265 subjects in Hiroshima and 305 in Nagasaki. There were significant differences in the prevalence of urines positive for white blood cells by city, sex, and age, but no apparent association between white blood cells in the urine and distance from the hypocenter ATB. At examination, these children were between 9 and 16 years of age.

Freedman et al¹⁴ evaluated the epidemiology of urinary tract infections in approximately 3,000 women and 2,000 men in the AHS population in Hiroshima between 18 December 1962 and 17 December 1963. The bacteriology of clean voided midstream urine specimens was evaluated. Infections were much more common in women than in men and rose with age in both sexes. A relationship between blood pressure levels and infection was observed in women. The crude rate for urinary tract infection was highest in the most proximal exposed group (3.9%) and lowest in the group who were not-in-city ATB (2.9%). The intermediate distance groups had intermediate rates (3.1% and 3.0%). Age standardization did not appreciably alter the trend which suggested a possible radiation effect although the results were not statistically significant. It was concluded that a larger group should be studied.

A reexamination of women, proven to have urinary infection during 1962-63, was performed between 15 July and 28 October 1968 for 75 index subjects and an equal number of controls in Hiroshima, and one-third was still infected. Multivariate analysis indicated that the exposure dose was the largest contributory factor in the discrimination of infection, the next being weight. It was stated, however, that it would be

有病率は対照者より高くはないが,放射線症状の なかった被爆者より有意に高かった.この所見に ついては説明できなかった.

Turner と Hollingsworth¹² は,1958-60年の間,成人健康調査対象集団の結核有病率を調べた.胸部 X線写真及び臨床記録を遡及的に検討した結果,男性の16.8%,女性の10.5%が結核罹患者であることが判明した.放射線被曝と結核の有病率,若しくは X線検査による重症度との間に関係はみられなかった.

Freedman と Keehn¹³ は,広島で1,265人,長崎で305人の胎内被爆児の検尿所見を調査した.尿中に白血球が認められた者の率は市,性及び年齢によって有意差があるが,尿中白血球と爆心地からの距離との間には明白な関連はなかった。この子供らの検査時年齢は9-16歳であった.

Freedman ら¹¹ は、1962年12月18日から1963年12月17日までの期間に広島の成人健康調査対象者中の女性約3,000人、男性2,000人の尿路感染症について疫学的に検査した.排尿中期の非汚染尿を細菌学的に検査した.感染症は男性より女性の方が多く、男女共年齢とともに増加した.女性には、血圧と感染症との間に関係がみられた.尿路感染症の粗比率は最短距離で被爆した群が最高で(3.9%)、原爆時市内不在者群が最低であった(2.9%)、中間距離群は中間的比率(3.1%及び3.0%)を示した.年齢の標準化によって、この傾向は大きく変化しなかったので、統計学的に有意ではないが放射線影響の可能性が示唆された.より大きい対象群を調べるべきであると結論されている.

1962-63年に尿路感染症に罹患していたことが判明している広島の女性75人と同数の対照者を対象として、1968年7月15日から10月28日の間に再検査を行ったところ、3分の1にまだ感染が持続していた.15多変量解析によると感染症の判別に寄与する最大の因子は放射線量であり、次は体重であった。しかし、

premature to draw any conclusions regarding association between urinary tract infection because of the small number of cases involved and possibility of some bias.

Gregory et al¹⁶ studied renal tuberculosis in individuals seen at ABCC between 1955-65 and confirmed the presence of renal tuberculosis in 41 individuals, however, the number was too few to allow any estimate of the influence of radiation upon this form of tuberculosis.

Robertson et al¹⁷ examined 2,457 autopsy protocols at ABCC for Hiroshima and Nagasaki for the period 1 October 1961 through 31 December 1967 for the presence of gallbladder disease. Primary emphasis in this study was for the presence of cholelithiasis. No relationship between ionizing radiation and lithiasis was found. Similarly, no relationship was evident between radiation and cholecystolithiasis, choledocholithiasis, or intrahepatic lithiasis.

Granulocytes and Bacterial Infection

The blood bactericidal activity of 152 AHS subjects for E. coli was determined by Hollingsworth and Hamilton¹⁸ in 1959. A 1-10 dilution of peripheral blood was mixed with a 1-100,000 dilution of a broth culture of E. coli in buffered saline in a white blood cell diluting pipette. The pipettes were incubated at room temperature for 1 hour and then expelled onto the surface of nutrient agar plates. The colony counts were performed after 24 hours of incubation. No differences in activity were detected in relationship to radiation exposure. Blood bactericidal activity by this technique was found to be a relatively constant biological phenomenon in all subjects studied.

Peripheral blood leukocyte phagocytosis and the respiratory response to certain macromolecular substances in a small group of AHS subjects was studied by Barreras and Finch¹⁹ in Hiroshima in 1962. The functional integrity of the peripheral blood of 10 heavily exposed subjects and 10 matched controls was evaluated by measuring oxygen consumption following the addition of latex particles or E. coli endotoxin. The phagocytosis of sensitized and unsensitized starch was also measured. There was no significant difference in the responses of leukocytes from exposed subjects as compared to the leukocytes from the controls to any of the stimuli.

症例数が少なく偏りの可能性があるため、尿路感染症 との関連について結論を出すには時期尚早であると 述べられている。

Gregory ら 16 は、1955-65年にABCC来所受診者中の腎臓結核について調査し、41人にその存在を確認した。しかし、患者数が少なすぎてこの種結核に及ぼす放射線の影響を推定することはできなかった。

Robertson ら¹¹は、胆嚢疾患を探知するために1961年10月1日から1967年12月31日までの期間、広島・長崎のABCCにおける2,457例の剖検記録を調べた。この調査では主として胆石症の有無に重点が置かれた。電離放射線と結石症との間に関係は見いだされなかった。同様に放射線と胆嚢結石症、総胆管結石症、若しくは肝臓内結石症との間に関係は認められなかった。

顆粒球と細菌感染症

Hollingsworth と Hamilton 18 は, 1959年に152人の成人健康調査対象集団において大腸菌に対する血液 殺菌能を調べた. 10倍希釈の末梢血と100,000倍希釈の肉汁大腸菌培養液を白血球希釈用ピペット中に入れた緩衝食塩水の中に混入し、そのピペットを室温で1時間培養し、栄養液アーガー平板上に流した. 24時間培養後集落を計算した. 殺菌能と放射線被曝との関係に差異は探知されなかった. この技法による血液殺菌能は、調査した全員において比較的安定した生物学的現象であることが判明した.

Barreras と Finch¹⁹ は、1962年広島で少数の成人健康調査対象者について、末梢血白血球の数種の巨大分子化合物に対する食作用と呼吸反応を調査した。高線量被爆者10人と対照者10人の末梢血の機能を検討するため、ラテックス粒子及び大腸菌内毒素添加後の酸素消費量を測定した。感作澱粉及び非感作澱粉の食作用も測定した。いずれの刺激に対しても被爆者の白血球と対照者のそれとの間には有意差はなかった。

The leukocyte marginal reserves of 254 male and female AHS subjects were evaluated by Belsky et al²⁰ in 1970. The exercise was an augmented two-step test used routinely for cardiac evaluation. The immediate postexercise increase in mean total white blood cell count, mature granulocytes, and lymphocytes was 33%, 20%, and 60%, respectively. There was no relation to A-bomb radiation dose when pre- and post-exercise counts were compared.

In 1977 a study was initiated by Finch et al²¹ to measure the random migration and chemotaxis of granulocytes in exposed and nonexposed AHS subjects in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The granulocyte responses were evaluated by means of an agarose plate migration technique. The results for about 200 persons in each city exposed to 100 rad or more and their matched controls were compared. No radiation-related changes were observed.

In 1978 a whole blood bactericidal activity study was initiated by Toyota et al²² for AHS subjects in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The study is in progress and will compare the results for about 200 persons exposed to 100 rad or more in each city with their matched controls. The technique involves the phagocytosis and killing of a standard culture of staphylococcus aureus organisms.

Autoimmunity

In 1963 a comprehensive thyroid evaluation study was initiated in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.²³ Thyroid autoantibody studies were performed by direct slide agglutination and calf tanned red blood cell methods. A total of 1,659 studies was completed in Hiroshima between 1963-68 and are now being analyzed.

Between June 1971 and March 1972 all persons under age 20 ATB were studied by Parker et al²⁴ for evidence of thyroid disease. In that study there were three individuals with thyroid dysfunction who were studied for the presence of thyroid antibodies. These individuals with thyroid disease had radiation exposure doses of 91, 11, and 0 rad, respectively. The individual with 11 rad exposure had a possible positive test for thyroid antibodies. The other two were negative.

Wood et al²⁵ reported in 1966 on the prevalence, incidence, and clinical characteristics of

Belsky ら²⁰ は,1970年に成人健康調査対象者男女 254人の白血球の辺縁予備量を検討した。負荷運動 は通常心臟疾患の評価に用いられる 2 階段試験を 採用した。運動直後の白血球,成熟顆粒球及びリンパ 球の総数の平均値の上昇率はそれぞれ33%,20%, 60%,であった。運動前後の数を比較すると,原爆 放射線との関係はなかった。

1977年に Finch ら²¹ は,広島・長崎の成人健康調査対象者(被爆者及び非被爆者)の顆粒球の不規則性遊走及び化学走化性を測定する調査を開始した.顆粒球反応はアガロース平板遊走技法を用いて評価した.広島・長崎両市の100 rad 以上の被爆者約200人とその対照者の結果を比較した.放射線に関連する変化はみられなかった.

1978年豊田ら²² は、広島・長崎の成人健康調査対象者の全血殺菌能調査を開始した。この調査は現在進行中であり、広島・長崎両市の100 rad 以上の被爆者約200人の結果をその対照者と比較する。技法はブドー状球菌の標準培養における貪食能及び殺菌能を調べるものである。

自己免疫

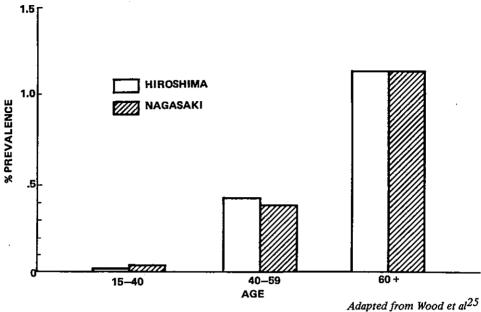
1963年に広島及び長崎で甲状腺機能の総合的な評価を行う調査が開始された.²³ 甲状腺自己抗体検査は直接スライド凝集及びタンニン酸処理仔ウシ赤血球法を用いて行った.広島では1963-68年に総計1,659件の検査が完了し、現在解析が進められている.

Parker ら²⁴ は,1971年6月から1972年3月まで原爆 時年齢20歳未満の者全員について甲状腺疾患の有無 を調べた.この中には甲状腺機能障害を有する者が 3人おり,その甲状腺抗体を検査した.3人の放射 線被曝線量はそれぞれ91 rad,11 rad,0 rad で あった.被曝線量11 rad の者は甲状腺抗体が疑陽性 であり,他の二人は陰性であった.

Wood ら25 は、1966年に広島・長崎の成人健康調査

FIGURE 6 PREVALENCE OF DEFINITE RHELIMATOID ARTHRITIS IN AHS BY AGE & CITY, 1958-64

成人健康調査対象者におけるリウマチ様関節炎"確実"の有病率; 年齢及び都市別、1958-64年



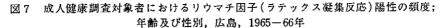
rheumatoid arthritis in the AHS populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The disorder was classified as definite, probable, or possible in accord with the criteria established by the American Rheumatism Association. The study also included a review of the diagnoses of periarteritis nodosa, lupus erythematosus, and similar joint disorders. A fixed population of about 16,000 persons was studied for the period 1958-64. The prevalence of definite rheumatoid arthritis was 0.35% and the estimated incidence was 45 per 1,000 per year. There was no relationship to radiation exposure but the prevalence of rheumatoid arthritis was related to age (Figure 6). An increased frequency of blood group AB was noted among the individuals with rheumatoid arthritis and a reduced frequency of type O blood group was found. The frequency of a positive rheumatoid factor was about 84% in the individuals with definite rheumatoid arthritis.

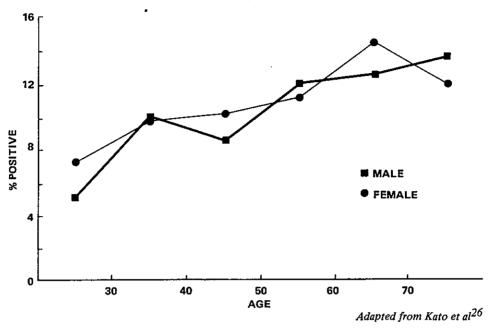
Kato et al²⁶ reported in 1970 observations of definite rheumatoid arthritis on a fixed sample of 11,393 AHS subjects in Hiroshima and Nagasaki between April 1965 and December 1966. The study was prospective and designed for the specific detection of rheumatoid arthritis.

対象集団におけるリウマチ様関節炎の有病率、発生 率及び臨床所見について報告した。 米国リウマチ学会 の設定した基準に従って疾病を確実, ほぼ確実, 不 確実に分類した. この調査では結節性動脈周囲炎. 紅斑性狼瘡及び類似の関節障害の診断の検討も行わ れた. 1958-64年に約16,000人の固定集団について 調査が実施された. リウマチ様関節炎"確実"の有病 率は0.35%で,推定発生率は年間1,000人当たり45で あった. リウマチ様関節炎の頻度は放射線被曝との 関係は認められないが、年齢と関係があった(図6). リウマチ様関節炎症例の中では血液型 AB の者の頻度 が高く、0型の頻度は低いことが認められた。リウマチ 様関節炎"確実"例では、リウマチ陽性因子の頻度は 約84%であった。

加藤ら26は、1970年に広島・長崎の成人健康調査対 象固定集団11,393人の1965年4月から1966年12月 までにおけるリウマチ様関節炎"確実"例の観察結果 を報告した。これは計画調査であり、リウマチ様関節

FIGURE 7 PREVALENCE OF POSITIVE RHEUMATOID FACTOR (LF TEST) BY AGE & SEX, HIROSHIMA AHS, 1965-66





Posteroanterior radiographs of the hands and wrists were obtained when rheumatoid arthritis was suspected by either clinical or laboratory A rheumatologist reviewed all examination. records where there was a suspicion of rheumatoid arthritis and 1,303 individuals were recalled for reexamination. The prevalence rate of definite rheumatoid arthritis was 0.38% for males, 0.65% for females over 20 years of age, and 0.55% for both sexes. The incidence rate of death from rheumatoid arthritis was 0.07% for males and 0.11% for females per year. There was no relationship between either the prevalence or incidence of rheumatoid arthritis and radiation exposure. Latex fixation slide agglutination tests were completed on 7,506 sera in Hiroshima. The prevalence of positive rheumatoid factor was related to age for both sexes (Figure 7). Very few cases of gout were detected.

Akiyama et al²⁷ performed examinations for parietal cell antibody (PCA) on 1,334 AHS subjects in Hiroshima between 20 May 1971 and 31 May 1972. The PCA was positive in 112 subjects (8.4%), and there was no difference in frequency by sex, but there was a significantly higher positive rate in those over age 50 as

炎を特に探知するために企画された。臨床的にあるいは検査所見でリウマチ様関節炎が疑われる場合は、手及び手首の背腹方向X線撮影を行った。疑いのある者についてはリウマチ専門医がその全記録を検討した。1,303人については再検査を行った。リウマチ様関節炎"確実"の有病率は20歳以上の男性で0.38%、女性で0.65%、男女合わせて0.55%であった。リウマチ様関節炎による死亡率は年間男性0.07%、女性0.11%であった。有病率と発生率のいずれも放射線被曝と関係がなかった。広島では7,506件の血清についてラテックス凝集反応テストを行った。男女共リウマチ陽性因子の頻度は年齢と関係があった(図7)。痛風症例はごく少数しか探知されなかった。

秋山ら²⁷は、1971年5月20日から1972年5月31日までの期間に広島の成人健康調査対象者1,334人の胃壁細胞抗体(PCA)の調査を行った。112人(8.4%)に PCA が陽性であった。性による頻度の差はないが、50歳以上の者の陽性率は50歳未満の者に比べて有意

compared to those under age 50. No relationship was observed between PCA frequency and A-bomb exposure.

In 1976 Asano et al²⁸ examined the histologic material for 155 cases of Hashimoto's thyroiditis from autopsy material in the Life Span Study sample. Hashimoto's thyroiditis was classified as lymphoid, diffuse, or fibrous. They found no relationship of either prevalence or type of thyroiditis to radiation dose. There was no relationship between the type of disease and age ATB. Two cases of thyroid carcinoma in association with Hashimoto's thyroiditis were observed. The average weight of the thyroid gland was the smallest in those individuals who were exposed to 100 rad or more.

In 1978 a study was initiated to determine the prevalence of autoantibody on stored plasma samples from persons exposed to 100 rad or more and their controls in the AHS populations of Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the 9th Examination Cycle (1974-76).²⁹ The autoantibodies under evaluation are antinuclear factor, antismooth muscle, antimitochondria, antithyroid, antikidney, antireticulin, antiparietal cells, and anti-Ia. All of the autoantibodies with the exception of anti-Ia are detected by fluorescent antibody techniques. The anti-Ia studies are made by standard human leukocyte antigen (HLA) typing techniques. It is expected that a total of about 5,000 serum samples will be screened for the presence of autoantibodies. The number to be tested for anti-Ia will be considerably less, however, since only males will be tested.

Immunology and Aging

During the period 1958-59 blood group antibody levels were measured in 526 exposed survivors and in 516 nonexposed controls in the AHS in Hiroshima.30 No relationship between blood group antibody level and radiation exposure was demonstrated. Radiation exposure determined by the severity of acute radiation symptoms in 1945, distance from the hypocenter, or the Tentative 1957 Dose estimates. The most important feature of the study was the observation that following peak antibody titers at age 20 to 30 there was progressive linear loss of serum antibody strength with advancing age (Figure 8). After age 30, the linear correlation with chronologic age was -.72. There were some other interesting findings in this study.

に高かった。 PCA 陽性頻度と原爆被爆との間に関係 はみられなかった。

1976年に浅野ら28は,寿命調査対象者の剖検材料から橋本病155例の組織切片を調べた。橋本病はリンパ様,瀰漫性,線維性に分類した。橋本病の有病率と病型のいずれにも放射線量との関係は認められなかった。また,病型と原爆時年齢との間にも関係はなかった。橋本病患者中甲状腺癌が2例発見された。甲状腺の平均重量は100 rad 以上の被爆者で最も少なかった。

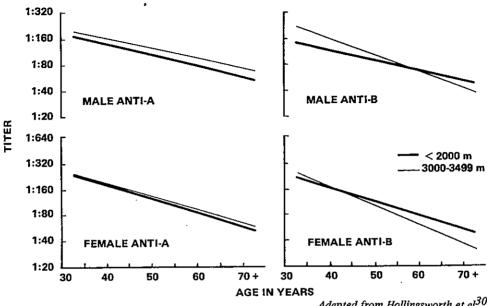
広島・長崎の成人健康調査対象集団中の100 rad 以上被爆者と対照者の第9診察周期(1974-76年)受診時に採取した血漿の保存標本によって,自己抗体の頻度の調査が1978年に開始された.29 評価した自己抗体は抗核因子,抗平滑筋,抗ミトコンドリア,抗甲状腺,抗腎,抗レチクリン,抗胃壁細胞,及び抗 Ia である. 抗 Ia 以外の抗体はすべて蛍光抗体技法で探知しており,抗 Ia は標準ヒト白血球抗原型決定法を用いている. 計約5,000件の血清標本をスクリーニングして自己抗体の有無を調べる予定であるが,男性のみを検査するので,抗 Ia の検査数はかなり少なくなるであろう.

免疫学と加齢

1958-59年に広島の成人健康調査対象集団中の被爆者 526人と非被爆の対照者 516人の血液型抗体値が測定された.30 血液型抗体値と放射線被曝との間に関係は認められなかった.放射線被曝量は1945年における急性放射線症状の程度,爆心地からの距離,又は1957年暫定推定線量によって決定した.この調査で最も重要な点は20-30歳で抗体価が頂点に達した後,年齢とともに直線的に漸減するのが観察されたことである(図8),30歳以上になると年齢との線形相関関係は-0.72であった.この調査では他にも

FIGURE 8 AGE-TITER REGRESSION CURVES FOR BLOOD GROUP ANTIBODY LEVELS & DISTANCE FROM HYPOCENTER, HIROSHIMA AHS

成人健康調査対象者における血液型抗体素価の年齢一力価回帰曲線; 爆心地からの距離別,広島



Adapted from Hollingsworth et al³⁰

The mean blood group anti-A, and anti-B antibodies were virtually identical in individuals in groups A, B, and O. The anti-A and anti-B antibody titers in the serum of individuals of blood group O were very highly correlated. The serum antibody levels of females were slightly higher than those of the males. Caucasians were found to have higher anti-A antibody levels as compared to anti-B antibody levels than do the Japanese, and the peak antibody levels occurred at an earlier age in the Caucasians than in the Japanese.

Between April and October 1959 Hollingsworth et al31 studied the age-related changes in erythrocyte agglutinability in 1,495 AHS subjects in Hiroshima. Serial dilutions of commercial anti-A and anti-B agglutinating sera were used to determine the maximum dilution of serum that would agglutinate a 2% saline suspension of erythrocytes. Erythrocyte agglutinability was found maximal during the third decade with a progressive fall with advancing years. No evidence of a radiation effect was found. The agglutinability of erythrocytes from males at ages 20-40 was moderately increased in comparison to the females. In general, the agglutinin titers of red

興味ある所見がみられた.血液型がA,B及びO型 の者の血液型抗A及び抗B抗体の平均値はほとんど 等しかった、 0型の者の血清の抗 A 及び抗 B 抗体価 は非常に高い相関関係を示した。女性の血清抗体値 は男性よりわずかに高かった。 白人は日本人に比べて 抗A抗体値が抗B抗体値よりも高いことが認められた。 また、最高抗体値は日本人より白人の方が若年で みられた.

Hollingsworth ら31 は、1959年の4月から10月まで 広島の成人健康調査対象者1,495人の赤血球の凝集 反応と年齢関連変化を調べた. 市販の抗A及び抗B 凝集血清を連続的に希釈し赤血球の2%食塩懸濁液 を凝集させる血清の最大希釈度を測定した. 赤血球 の凝集能は20歳代で最大となり、年齢とともに漸減 することが認められた。放射線影響の証拠は認められ なかった、20-40歳の男性の赤血球の凝集能は女性 と比較してかなり高かった。一般に A, B 及び AB 型 blood cells of groups A, B, and AB were comparable. In January 1972, Hollingsworth and Hamilton³² reported that they were unable to confirm the previous findings. It was concluded on the basis of these additional studies that neither age nor radiation seemed to have a measurable effect on the agglutinability of red blood cells.

Aoki et al33 between May 1965 and September 1966 studied serum proteins by electrophoresis for 750 AHS subjects. They were specifically interested in determining control serum protein values for the AHS population and to evaluate the influence of age, sex, radiation exposure, and the presence of several categories of disease on the serum protein values. The groups were found too small to evaluate the effects of sex, age, and radiation simultaneously by dividing them by the three factors. Multiple linear regression was used to evaluate these effects. The results showed no evidence for either sex or radiation effects on the electrophoretic variables, but there was a suggestion of an age relationship. There was much overlap of protein variables for the results of individuals in each diagnostic group.

Doughty et al³⁴ studied the spleen index for 1,433 autopsies in Hiroshima between 1963-70. They excluded autopsies with disease entities known to predispose to splenomegaly. Analyses were performed by age, sex, and radiation exposure. The spleen index was defined as the ratio between the weight of the spleen and the total body weight. The evaluation showed no significant sex or radiation category differences, but the spleen index decreased with age and the difference was significant for the different age groups (Figure 9). However, very few young people were represented and 89% of those studied were 40 years or older ATB.

Oesterle and Norman³⁵ in 1975 studied the number of total peripheral blood lymphocytes by age and exposure status for AHS subjects during three examination cycles between 1958 and 1972. No radiation effect was observed, but a significant drop in the absolute lymphocyte count of the 70+ age population was observed (Figure 10).

Caplan et al³⁶ studied the cytotoxicity of two concentrations of colchicine for the peripheral blood lymphocytes of 151 A-bomb survivors and their controls in the AHS in Hiroshima in 1976.

の赤血球の凝集繁価は同じであった。1972年1月に Hollingsworth と Hamilton³²は、先の所見を確認でき なかったと報告した。この追加調査に基づいて年齢も 放射線も赤血球の凝集能に測定可能な影響を与え ないようであるとの結論に達した。

青木ら³³は、1965年5月から1966年9月の間に電気 泳動法によって成人健康調査対象者750人の血清 蛋白を調べた.成人健康調査対象集団の標準血清 蛋白値の測定に特に関心がもたれ、同値に及ぼす 年齢、性、放射線被曝及び数種類の疾患の影響を 調べた.対象者群は性、年齢及び放射線の3要因別 に影響を同時に検討するには小さすぎることが判明 した.これらの影響を評価するために多重線形回帰 が用いられた.調査結果からは、電気泳動法で検出 できる変数について性や放射線の影響を示す所見は 認められないが、年齢との関係は示唆された.各診 断群に属する者個々の結果には、蛋白質の変数に 多くの重複があった.

Doughty ら³⁴は、1963-70年に広島の1,433例の剖検について脾臓指数を調べた.脾腫症原因となることが知られている疾病の例は除外した.解析は年齢、性及び放射線被曝別に行った.脾臓指数は脾臓重量と体重の比と定義した.検討の結果、性や放射線分類による有意差は認められないが、指数は年齢とともに低下し、それぞれの年齢群間の差は有意であった(図9).しかし、若年者例は極めて少なく、調査症例中89%が原爆時年齢が40歳以上であった.

1975年に Oesterle と Norman³⁵ は,成人健康調査対象者の1958年から1972年の間の3 診察周期の検診における末梢血リンパ球総数を,年齢及び被爆状態別に調べた.放射線影響は観察されないが,70歳以上の群のリンパ球絶対数に有意な減少がみられた(図10).

Caplan 6 36 は、1976年に広島の成人健康調査対象 集団中の被爆者151人と、その対照者の末梢血リンパ 球に対し2種の濃度のコルヒチンによる細胞障害を

FIGURE 9 FITTED REGRESSION* OF SPLEEN INDEX BY AGE AT DEATH & T65 DOSE IN RAD, HIROSHIMA, 1963-70

図9 脾臓指数の適合回帰*: 死亡時年齢及びT65D推定線量別, 広島, 1963-70年

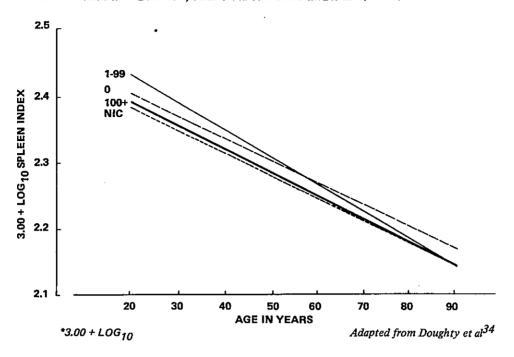


FIGURE 10 MEAN ABSOLUTE LYMPHOCYTE COUNT BY AGE, AHS 7TH EXAMINATION CYCLE, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1970-72

図10 成人健康調査第7周期診察における平均リンパ球絶対数;年齢別, 広島及び長崎,1970-72年

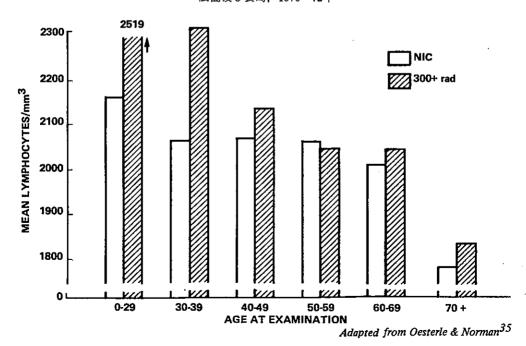
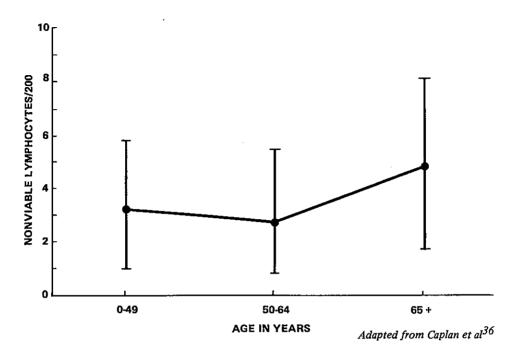


FIGURE 11 NONVIABLE LYMPHOCYTES BY AGE GROUP, AHS HIROSHIMA

図11 成人健康調査対象者における非生存リンパ球数;年齢群別,広島



No radiation effect was found, but the number of nonviable lymphocytes was slightly increased in persons over 65 years of age (Figure 11) and cytotoxicity of colchicine for lymphocytes increased moderately with age (Figure 12).

A research project for the determination of the prevalence of benign monoclonal gammopathies in the exposed and nonexposed older persons in the AHS is now in progress.³⁷ Electrophoretic patterns are being determined on stored serum samples from the AHS 9th Examination Cycle for all persons age 60 years and over exposed to 50 rad or more and an equal number of age- and sex-matched controls. About 1,200 examinations will be performed in both Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Age relationships also have been observed for serum anti-EB titer,⁶ serum immunoglobulin,^{7,8} rheumatoid arthritis,²⁶ and parietal cell antibody.²⁷

Cell Mediated Immunity

In 1975 a study of the number of T and B cells and the PHA responsiveness of the T cells in the peripheral blood of exposed and nonexposed AHS subjects was initiated.³⁸ The 1,047 individuals evaluated were divided into four

調べた.放射線影響は認められないが、非生存リンパ球の数は65歳以上の者でやや多く(図11)、リンパ球に対するコルヒチンの細胞障害は年齢とともにかなり増加した(図12)。

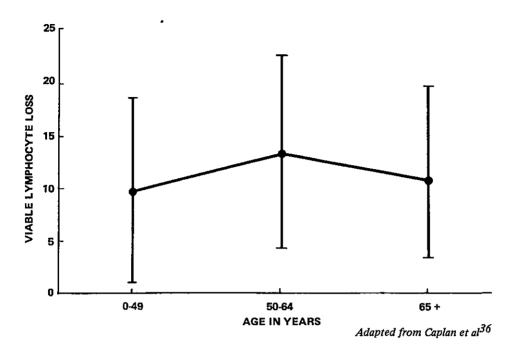
成人健康調査対象集団中の高齢被爆者及び非被爆者における良性単クローン性ガンマグロブリン症の有病率を調査する研究が現在実施されている。37 50 rad以上に被曝した60歳以上の者全員と、年齢及び性の一致する同数の対照者の第9 診察周期時に保存した血清標本を用いて電気泳動像を測定している。広島・長崎両市で約1,200例の検査を行う。血清抗 EB 力価、6 血清免疫グロブリン、7・8 リウマチ様関節炎 26 及び胃壁細胞抗体 27 についても年齢との関係が観察されている。

細胞性免疫

成人健康調査対象集団の被爆者と非被爆者の末梢血中のT, B細胞数と, T細胞に対する PHA 反応の調査が1975年に開始された。38 1,047人を4被曝群

FIGURE 12 LOSS OF VIABLE LYMPHOCYTES DUE TO 24-HOUR INCUBATION WITH $1.0\,\mu g/ml$ CHOLCHICINE

図12 1.0 μg/ml コルヒチン添加24時間培養による生存リンパ球の減少



radiation exposure groups (0, 1-99, 100-199, and 200 rad or more). T lymphocyte transformation was measured by a count of blast forms following exposure to PHA. The relative numbers of T and B lymphocytes were estimated by means of a sheep red blood cell rosetting technique. For all age groups combined the number of T cells and their PHA responsiveness tended to decrease and the B cells to increase with increase in exposure dose, but the results were not significant. Comparison of the 200 rad or more group with a 0 rad group by age showed a diminished number of T cells and PHA responsiveness for all age groups. PHA responsiveness was decreased with age in both groups with the greatest decrease in the older age group exposed to high dose radiation. Difference between the two comparison groups was statistically significant in individuals aged 50 and over.

In May 1978 a migration inhibition factor study was initiated in the 100 rad or more and 0 rad groups in Hiroshima and Nagasaki.³⁹ An agarose plate technique was employed using PHA, streptokinase, and Candida as antigens. Studies were completed on the blood samples from about 400 persons in the 100 rad or more group

(0 rad, 1-99 rad, 100-199 rad, 200 rad 以上) に分けて検討した。PHA 反応後の芽細胞数を用いて Tリンパ球転換を測定した。T, Bリンパ球の相対数 はヒツジ赤血球ロゼット法によって推定した。全年齢 群を合計すると, T細胞数及び PHA 反応度は被曝線量の増加とともに減少する傾向があり, B細胞は 増加する傾向がみられるが, 有意な結果ではなかった。200 rad 以上群と 0 rad 群を年齢別に比較すると, 全年齢層において T細胞数と PHA 反応度の減少が みられた。PHA 反応度は両群共年齢とともに低下し, 高線量被曝高齢者群に低下が最大であった。2 比較 群間の差異は, 50歳以上の者において統計学的に 有意であった。

広島・長崎の100 rad 以上群及び 0 rad 群の者の遊走 阻害因子に関する調査が1978年 5月に開始された.39 PHA, ストレプトキナーゼ及びカンジダを抗原として 用いたアガロース・プレート技法を採用した.100 rad 以上群中の約400名と同数の対照者の血液標本を and an equal number of controls. The results are being analyzed.

Morbidity Surveys

Employment attendance records have been utilized by several investigators at ABCC-RERF as a possible rough index of illness episodes in A-bomb exposed persons and their controls. In most instances it was difficult to relate specific disorders to absence from work, but the general impression concluded from these studies is that absence from work due to infections or inflammatory disorder cannot be attributed to previous radiation exposure.

Kato and Yoshitomi⁴⁰ studied illness episodes among the employees of the Hiroshima Railway Division for the period January 1958 - December 1959. This was considered a pilot study of both morbidity and absenteeism. The survey sample totaled 567 subjects who were under a system of complete medical care. No definite difference in the period prevalence of illness between the exposure groups was observed. Little differences were observed in relationship to sex or occupation but the younger males tended to have higher Absenteeism was illness prevalence rates. considered for sick leave extending for 6 days or The absenteeism rate was lower in the nonexposed group than in the proximal and distal exposed groups, but there was no difference between the proximal and distal exposed. There were no differences in absenteeism by age, but some differences were observed regarding type of occupation.

Between 1 January 1959 and 31 December 1960 a study of absenteeism among Nagasaki Mitsubishi Shipyard workers was conducted by Komatsu et al⁴¹ on 1,221 male workers whose exposure status was known from the previous tuberculosis study. ¹²

The absence rate from work for the proximally exposed individuals was not significantly different from that of the distal and nonexposed individuals. The absence rate due to diseases of the respiratory system for the group within 2,000 m ATB was relatively high in comparison to the other groups. Among the three comparison groups, however, no marked difference was noted in the prevalence rate of diseases possibly related to radiation.

検査した、結果は現在解析中である。

羅病室調査

ABCC 一放影研の数人の研究者は罹病度の大体の指標として出勤記録を利用し、原爆被爆者と対照者の調査を行っている。多くの場合欠勤と特定の障害を関連させることは困難であるが、感染症や炎症性疾患による欠勤を放射線被曝に帰することはできないというのが、これらの調査から得た総括的な所感であった。

加藤と吉富⁴⁰ は、1958年1月から1959年12月までの期間、広島鉄道局管内国鉄職員の罹病調査を行った。これは罹病率と長期欠勤率の試験調査として発足した。調査対象者は完全な医療制度下にある者計567名であった。被爆群別による期間有病率に明確な差は認められなかった。性や職業との関係においてもほとんど差がみられないが、若年男性では有病率が高い傾向があった。6日以上の病欠を長期欠勤としたところ、非被爆者群の長期欠勤率は近距離及び遠距離被爆者群より低いが、近距離群と遠距離群との間には差がなかった。年齢による長期欠勤の差はないが、職種による差は若干みられた。

小松ら"は,1959年1月1日から1960年12月31日まで の期間長崎三菱造船所従業員で,以前の結核調査" から被爆状態が判明している男性1,221人について 長期欠勤の調査を行った。

近距離被爆者の欠勤率は遠距離被爆者及び非被爆者 と比べ有意差はなかった。原爆時に2,000m以内に いた群の呼吸器疾患による欠勤率は他の群と比較して かなり高かった。しかし,放射線に関連性があると 考えられる疾患の有病率は,3群間で顕著な差は なかった。 Absenteeism among A-bomb survivors who worked at ABCC in Hiroshima during 1968-71 was studied by Meigs et al. 42 The results showed that those individuals who held A-bomb Survivors Handbooks took significantly more days both annual leave and sick leave than did matched and paired control subjects. The differences in leave-taken patterns, however, were not attributed to previous radiation effects.

Finally, the AHS reports, covering the period 1958-68, have not demonstrated any relationship between the incidence of infections or inflammatory disorders and radiation exposure in either Hiroshima or Nagasaki. 43-47

DISCUSSION

The important question as to whether significant immunologic impairment has occurred in A-bomb survivors as a consequence of their previous radiation exposure remains unresolved. Several studies have suggested alteration of humoral defense mechanisms, but the results are not convincing. These include the antibody responses to specific types of influenza vaccines in persons who were irradiated while in utero or during childhood, urinary infections in some women who were exposed in Hiroshima, and possibly the serum hepatitis associated antigen titers of heavily exposed persons. Preliminary studies also suggest possible impairment of cell mediated immunity. The peripheral blood T to B lymphocyte ratio, the absolute number of circulating T cells and the PHA responsiveness of the T lymphocytes of the persons exposed to 100 rad or more, especially the elderly, were moderately reduced in comparison to their controls.

There have been some problems in the past regarding the conduct of immunologic studies in the AHS population. One important problem is that it is extremely difficult to do provocative tests on members of the clinical sample, particularly those tests that require return visits or the removal of multiple or relatively large samples of blood. Another problem has been the lack of sensitive and reproducible tests which are suitable for evaluation of alterations in immunologic function in man. The immunology program has also been hampered by a lack of continual professional leadership in the field of immunology at ABCC-RERF over the years.

Meigs 5⁴² は、1968-71年に広島のABCCに勤務する被爆者の長期欠勤率を調べた。その結果、原爆手帳保持者は組み合わせた対照者と比べて有給休暇・病気休暇共その日数が有意に多かった。しかし、休暇使用の型の差異は放射線被曝の影響であるとは言えなかった。

最後に、1958-68年の成人健康調査報告では、感染 症や炎症性障害の発生率と、広島又は長崎での放射 線被曝との間に関係は認められなかったことを述べて おく、⁴³⁻⁴⁷

考察

原爆被爆者に放射線被曝影響として,有意な免疫障害があったか否かについての重要な問題はまだ解明されていない。体液性防御機序の変化を示唆する調査も若干あるが,その結論は明確ではない。このような調査には,胎内若しくは小児期に被爆した者における特定の型のインフルエンザ・ワクチンに対する抗体反応,広島の被爆女性の尿路感染症及び高線量被爆者の血消肝炎関連抗原力価が含まれる。予備調査でも細胞性免疫障害の可能性が示唆されている。100 rad 以上被爆者,特に高齢者の末梢血中のT・Bリンパ球比,循環T細胞の絶対数及び PHA 反応度は対照者と比較してかなり減少していた。

成人健康調査対象集団の免疫学的調査の実施に関しては従来から若干の問題がある。重要な問題の一つは,臨床調査の対象者に対して負荷検査,特に再来診を必要とする検査や,頻回又は比較的多量の血液の採取が必要である検査を行うことは,極めて困難なことである。もう一つの問題としては,ヒトの免疫機能の変化を評価するのに適した高感度で,再現性ある検査方法がないことである。また,ABCCー放影研で長期にわたり免疫学の分野で,継続的な専門の指導者がいなかったことも調査実施の障害となっている。

In recognition of the need for expert advice concerning the direction of immunologic studies in exposed persons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki a 2-day workshop in the field of immunology was held in the fall of 1975 at Hiroshima RERF. The program was chaired by Dr. Waksman of Yale University School of Medicine and was attended by a group of outstanding immunologists from Recommendations were made for a number of additional immunologic studies on A-bomb survivors and their controls (Appendix I). The Workshop panel members generally felt that it was unlikely that abnormalities of important immunologic functions would be uncovered in A-bomb survivors at this late date, but that it was extremely important to determine whether this was true. They also were of the opinion that the most likely groups to demonstrate evidence of altered immunologic function were those who had been exposed while in utero or at a very young age. Another suggestion, however, was that evidence of radiation-induced suppression of immunologic function might also be evident in the heavily exposed individuals who now are in the elderly age groups.

The medical literature now abounds with reports relating the processes of aging and carcinogenesis to alterations in immunologic function. 48,49 In view of this experimental evidence more studies of immunologic mechanisms should be conducted in the A-bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Emphasis must be placed on the use of those techniques which utilize small amounts of peripheral blood and have proved to be reliable indexes of the important immunologic parameters for man. It is recommended that sequential studies be carefully planned and programmed for individuals in the AHS populations of both cities during the next few years.

There is a need for the conduct of better morbidity studies in the future. The AHS medical examinations at 2-year intervals are not adequate for interval illness surveillance. Record linkage systems between RERF and the major hospitals in the two cities would be very useful, but some mechanism for maintaining closer contact with Program participants for the purpose of recording interval illnesses should be developed.

広島・長崎の被爆者に関する免疫学的調査の方向 付けについて、専門的助言が必要であるとの認識の もとに、免疫学の分野におけるワークショップが1975年 秋に2日間、広島の放影研で開催された、座長は Yale 大学医学部の Waksman 博士で、日本における 著名な免疫学者が数名出席した。被爆者と対照者に ついて実施可能な若干の免疫学検査が挙げられた (付録1). ワークショップ参加者は総じて、現時点で は被爆者に重要な免疫機能の異常を発見するのには 遅いであろうが、果たしてそれが事実かを確認する ことは極めて重要であると考えた、また、免疫機能の 変化が認められる可能性の最も大きい群は、胎内か 若しくは非常に若年で被爆した者であろうとの意見で あった. しかし、このほかに放射線誘発性免疫機能 抑制は高線量に被曝し, 現在は高齢となっている人 にも認められるかもしれないという示唆もあった。

現在,医学文献には加齢及び発癌の過程と免疫機能の変化の関係についての報告が多い.48,49 こうした実験資料に鑑みて,広島・長崎の被爆者の免疫機序について更に多くの調査を行うべきである。必要血液量が少なく,かつ,人間の重要な免疫学的障害の指標として信頼できるものと証明された技法を用いることに重点を置かねばならない。ここ数年の間,両市の成人健康調査対象者に実施する一連の調査を慎重に計画すべきである。

今後一層優れた罹病率調査を行う必要がある.成人健康調査の2年間隔という診察周期は,各診察間における疾患を調査するには適当でない.放影研と両市の大病院との記録連結制度は非常に有効であろうが,診察と診察の間で対象者が罹患した疾病を記録するために,更に緊密な連絡を維持する方法を開発すべきである.

APPENDIX I IMMUNOLOGY WORKSHOP, HIROSHIMA, 8 MARCH 1976

付録1 免疫学ワークショップ,広島,1976年3月8日

Participants

Dr. Byron H. Waksman, Professor of Pathology (Immunology), Yale University School of Medicine, (Workshop Chairman)

Dr. Toshiyuki Hamaoka, Assistant Professor, Department of Oncogenesis, Institute for Cancer Research, Osaka University Medical School

Dr. Masao Hanaoka, Professor of Pathology, Institute for Virus Research, Kyoto University

Dr. Reiko Nakamura, Chief Investigator, Department of Tuberculosis, National Institute of Health

Dr. Kusuya Nishioka, Vice President, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Medical Science

Dr. Kikuo Nomoto, Assistant Professor, Department of Bacteriology, Kyushu University Faculty of Medicine

Dr. Toshihiko Sado, Chief, First Department of Physiology, Division of Physiology and Pathology, National Institute of Radiological Sciences

Dr. Tohru Tokunaga, Chief, Tuberculin Section, Department of Tuberculosis, National Institute of Health

Dr. Yasuo Yagi, Director, Nippon Roche Research Center

Observers

Dr. Soichi Iijima, President, Hiroshima University and Chairman of RERF Scientific Council

Dr. Ken Yanagisawa, Director, National Institute of Health

Dr. Naomasa Okamoto, Director, Hiroshima University Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology

Dr. Michio Nogita, Dean, Nagasaki University School of Medicine

Dr. Yuichi Yamamura, Professor of Internal Medicine, Osaka University Medical School

Dr. Michito Ichimaru, Professor of Hematology, Atomic Disease Institute, Nagasaki University School of Medicine Dr. Kimiyoshi Tsuji, Professor of Surgery, Blood and Tissue Typing Center, Tokai University School of Medicine

Dr. Kenjiro Yokoro, Professor of Pathology, Hiroshima University Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology

Dr. Atsushi Kuramoto, Assistant Professor, Department of Internal Medicine, Hiroshima University Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology

Dr. Takeshi Ohkita, Professor, Department of Hematology, Hiroshima University Research Institute for Nuclear Medicine and Biology

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Recommendations

- 1. HLA typing. It was thought that there was a good possibility that a skewed population distribution for HLA types might be observed if radiation sensitivity was under genetic control. Consideration also was given to the fact that radiation induced neoplasia, autoimmune disease, and possibly other illnesses might be related to HLA type. Most important, however, is the possibility that HLA type may relate to mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR) and PHA responsiveness. HLA typing was thought to represent something of a gamble, and it is expected that it would be difficult because of the amounts of blood that are necessary for complete typing. It was recommended that HLA type be correlated with MLR and PHA responsiveness.
- 2. Autoimmune disease. An intensive effort should be made to detect autoimmune disease by means of the clinical history and through the use of serologic testing. Tests of specific organ function (i.e., thyroid, etc.) should be employed in order to detect evidence of damage to a specific target tissue. Fresh lymphoid tissue and organ target tissue should be frozen at time of autopsy for immunofluorescent and other immunologic studies at a later date.

Detection of autoantibodies. A systematic broad search should be instituted for serologic evidence of autoantibody against a great variety of target tissues (i.e., ANF, mitochondria, thyroid, parietal cell, intrinsic factor, smooth muscle, leukocytes, platelets, coagulation factors, etc.).

- 3. Mixed lymphocyte reaction (MLR). These studies should be closely correlated with the HLA typing. Emphasis was placed on the need for a constant lymphoid cell line such as is available from Roswell Park. A multiple cell panel should include 20 or more types of cells.
- 4. Lymphocyte response to mitogens. It was recognized that the significance of these changes was unknown, but it was recommended that studies of this type be continued in relationship to both age and exposure. There appears to be a need for more data. The panel made no specific recommendations regarding techniques, although there was some discussion of thymidine uptake methods and radioautography. The enumeration of T and B cells in the exposed and nonexposed

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勧告

- 1. HLA タイピング. 放射線感受性が遺伝的支配のもとにあれば、調査集団中の HLA 型は偏った分布を示す可能性が十分にあると思われた. 放射線誘発性新生物、自己免疫疾患あるいはその他の疾病も HLA 組織適合抗原型と関係を示す可能性があることについても考察が行われた.しかし、HLA 型は、混合リンパ球反応(MLR)やファイトへムアグルチニン(PHA)反応性と関係を示す可能性があることが最も重要な点である. タイピングには多量の血液を必要とするので、HLA タイピングの実施は一種の冒険であろうと考えられた、HLA 型と MLR や PHA 反応性など細胞媒介免疫(CMI)の各種の検査との相関を求めることが勧告された.
- 2. 自己免疫疾患. 臨床病歴,血清学的検査及び自己抗原使用による CMI の検査を通じて,自己免疫疾患の検出に強力な努力を払うべきである. 特定の標的組織における傷害の形跡を検出する目的で特定臓器(例えば、甲状腺など)の機能について検査を行うべきである. 剖検時に新鮮なリンパ組織や標的臓器組織を冷凍保存して、後日に免疫蛍光法検査やその他の免疫学的検査ができるようにすべきである.

自己抗体の検出. 各種の標的臟器(例えば, 抗核因子(ANF), ミトコンドリア, 甲状腺, 胃壁細胞, 内因子, 平滑筋, 白血球, 血小板, 凝固因子など)に対する抗体の有無について血清学的に広範囲の系統的な検索を開始すべきである.

- 3. 混合リンパ球反応(MLR). この種の検査は、HLA タイピングと緊密な関係のもとで行うべきである. 多数の細胞系, すなわち, Roswell Park から入手可能であるような一連の既知の各種抗原を使用することの必要性が強調された. 使用する多数の細胞系には, 20種類以上を含めるべきである.
- 4. 突然変異原に対するリンパ球反応. その変化の意義は不明であると認められたが,この種の検査は,年齢及び被爆の両面の関係から継続されるべきであると勧告された. 一層の資料が必要であると思われた. 用いるべき技法について具体的な勧告は行われなかったが,サイミジン吸収検査やオートラジオグラフィーに関して若干の討議が行われた. 被爆者及び非被爆者について T 及び B 細胞数を

populations is thought to be important.

- 5. Delayed hypersensitivity (CMI). If it is possible to do skin testing, it was recommended that several types of antigens be employed. Most important would be tuberculin and mumps antigens. Serious consideration also should be given to the use of autoantigens and to relate the results of these studies with the presence of autoantibodies and blast transformation. Limited studies of this type might be performed on hospitalized patients if an adequate hospital linkage system was available. Outpatients might be checked by Public Health nurses. The results of CMI studies also should be correlated with T and B cell populations, and leukocyte migration inhibition.
- 6. Primary or secondary serum antibody responses. The most rewarding results are likely to be with influenza. diphtheria, tetanus, and Japanese B encephalitis Consideration should be given to immunizations. reimmunization of the previous individuals who were in the influenza study in the early 1960s. Influenza immunization with current strains of attenuated influenza virus could be offered to the AHS population with the understanding that the antibody titer would be checked several weeks later. Tetanus immunization might be used as a control for those individuals who have not been previously immunized. Some consideration might be given to use of a minimal dose of antigen rather than a full dose, in order to bring out possible radiation induced differences. It was emphasized that the most interesting groups might be those who were in utero or less than 2 years of age ATB.
- 7. Serum immunoglobulins. IgD and IgE should be quantitated. The question of benign monoclonal gammopathies was not discussed at the conference, but Dr. Waksman subsequently agreed that it would be of interest and importance to determine the frequency of monoclonal M spikes in the serum of the elderly exposed and nonexposed individuals.
- 8. Lymphokines. In the broad search for immunologic abnormalities, some of the newer and simpler techniques for the detection of leukocyte migration inhibitory factors might be evaluated. Investigation of other lymphokines would depend upon the availability of adequate numbers of lymphocytes to study. It is thought that studies of this type would be very limited.
- 9. Hepatitis B antigen. The rather scanty data up to the present time is suggestive of radiation induced tolerance. It was recommended that current studies be continued.
- 10. Serum complement. It was recommended that RERF continue to rapidly freeze and store serum samples on the AHS population. Sample stored in this fashion and kept at -70C would remain suitable for complement (C3) determinations. Particularly appealing is the possibility of doing retrospective serum

調べることは重要であると考えられた。

- 5. 遅延型過敏反応(CMI). CMI の評価を行うに当たって皮膚反応試験よりは試験管内幼若化反応がもっと適切な方法であろうと指摘された。リンパ球を PPD, 耳下腺炎ウィルス, trichophytin, カンジダや一連の自己抗原で刺激することが勧告された。病院との適当な連係制度があれば, 入院患者についてこの種の研究がある限られた範囲内でできるであろう。保健婦が外来患者を調べることもできよう。この種のCMI 検査の結果は、その他の種類の CMI 検査, T及びB細胞数,白血球遊走阻止の結果といかなる関係を示すかについても調べる必要がある。
- 6. 原発性ないしは続発性血清抗体反応・インフルエンザ,ジフテリア,破傷風及びB型日本脳炎ワクチン接種が最も成果があるであろう。1960年代の初期に行われたインフルエンザ調査で検査を受けた者について改めてワクチン接種を行うことを考慮すべきである。成人健康調査対象者について、数週間後に抗体値の検査が行われるという了解のもとで、現在のインフルエンザ菌株のワクチン接種を希望者に行うことも考えられる。破傷風ワクチンの接種は、以前にそのワクチンを受けたことがなければ、コントロールとして利用できるかもしれない。放射線被曝によって誘発された可能性のある差異を検出するためには、抗原の全量よりはむしろ最小量を使用することを考慮してもよいであろう。胎内被爆者又は原爆時年齢2歳未満の者が最も関心の寄せられる群であることが強調された。
- 7. 血消免疫グロブリン。 IgD 及びIgE の定量分析を行うべきである。会議中に良性の単クローン性ガンマグロブリン 異常の問題は検討されなかったが、高年齢の被爆者と 非被爆者の血清について単クローン性M波の出現頻度を 決定することは興味あるとともに重要であることと Dr. Waksman は会議後に賛同を示した。
- 8. Lymphokine. 免疫学的異常についての広範囲な検索の一環として、白血球遊走阻止因子の検出のための最近の簡単な検査法の幾つかを利用することを考慮してもよいであろう。 その他の lymphokine の検査を 行うか否かは、検査に必要な十分のリンパ球を入手しうるか否かに依存せねばならない。この種の検査は、非常に限られた範囲でのみ実施できると思われた。
- 9. B型肝炎抗原. 現在までのかなり少ない資料では, 放射線誘発性トレランスが示唆されている. 現行調査の 継続が勧告された.
- 10. 血清補体. 成人健康調査集団について引き続き血清標本を急速冷凍して保存するよう勧告された. このように冷凍して一70°Cで保存した標本は、補体(C3)の測定に利用できる状態に保つことができる. 特に、新生物性

complement studies in those individuals who develop neoplastic lesions. There seems to be little enthusiasm for doing a general broad evaluation of serum complement levels in the exposed and nonexposed populations.

11. CEA and α -fetoprotein. No specific recommendations were made for prospective study. It was thought, however, that there was a unique opportunity to do retrospective studies on the serum samples of AHS individuals who develop neoplastic lesions.

The Workshop panel recommended that individuals in Japan who are identified in relationship to specific tests should be consulted when new methods are set up at RERF. Furthermore, it was suggested that several consultants visit RERF at appropriate intervals in order to review laboratory techniques. It was recommended that lymphocytes from individuals in the clinical sample be frozen and stored for future use whenever possible. It was generally agreed that probably the most important lymphocyte function to evaluate would be suppressor T cell activity. The problem at the present time, however, is the fact that there is no acceptable technique for man. The Workshop panel strongly recommended that vigilance be maintained for the development of an acceptable technique and that studies of this type be instituted as soon as an acceptable technique becomes available.

病変を生じた者について血清補体検査を遡及的に行える 可能性があるということに魅力がある。被爆者及び非被 爆者の血消補体値について全般的な広範囲の研究を行う ことに対して関心はほとんどないようであった。

11. CEA 及びαーフェトプロテイン. プロスペクチブに 検査を行うべきであるとの勧告は行われなかった. しかし, 新生物性病変を生じた成人健康調査対象者の血消標本 について遡及的検査を行うユニークな機会があると考え られた.

放影研で新しい検査方法を導入する場合、その特定の 検査について専門家として指摘された日本の研究者と協議 するようにすべきであるとワークショップ参加者は勧めた、 そのほか、数名の顧問が適当な間隔で放影研を訪れて 検査技法の検討を行うことが提案された。臨床調査集団 に属している者についてできうる限りリンパ球を冷凍保存 することが勧告された。リンパ球の機能のうちで評価 すべき最も重要なものは、サプレッサーT細胞の活動で すべき最も重要なものは、サプレッサーT細胞の活動で あることにおおむね意見が一致した。しかし、現時点での 問題点は、人間に適用できる適当な方法がないことで ある。適当な技法の開発に絶えず注意を払い、適切な技 法が利用できるようになったときに、この種の検査を早急 に開始することをワークショップ参加者は強く勧告した。

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