# POSTIRRADIATION SARCOMA (MALIGNANT FIBROUS HISTIOCYTOMA) FOLLOWING CERVIX CANCER

子宮頚部癌の放射線照射後に発生した肉腫 (悪性線維性組織球腫)

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#### **SUMMARY**

A case of postirradiation sarcoma is described. The tumor, a malignant fibrous histiocytoma, occurred in the radiation field 11 years following postoperative external beam radiation therapy (7,000 rad) for carcinoma of the cervix. Reports of postirradiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma are rare, and the occurrence of this neoplasm following treatment for cervix cancer has not previously been described. The literature concerning postirradiation bone and soft tissue sarcomas is briefly reviewed, with special attention to malignant fibrous histiocytomas.

### INTRODUCTION

The occurrence of sarcomas following various types of radiation exposure is well documented. Among radiation-related bone and soft tissue sarcomas, the most frequently encountered histological types have been osteosarcomas, fibrosarcomas, and spindle cell sarcomas. Reports of postirradiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma are rare. This report concerns a female in whom a malignant fibrous histiocytoma was found in the pelvis 11 years following radiation therapy for carcinoma of the cervix. Postirradiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma following treatment for cervix cancer has not previously been reported.

#### CASE REPORT

This Nagasaki female (MF ) was born on 30 December 1929. At 15 years of age, she was

### 要約

放射線照射後に発生した肉腫の1症例を報告する. この腫瘍,すなわち悪性線維性組織球腫は,子宮 頚部癌の手術後行った外部放射線治療(7,000rad) の11年後,照射野に発生した.放射線照射後の悪性 線維性組織球腫の報告例はまれで,子宮頚部癌治療 後の本腫瘍の発生は報告されていない.骨及び軟部 組織の放射線照射後の肉腫,特に悪性線維性組織球 腫について若干の文献考察を行った.

# 緒言

各種の放射線照射後に発生する肉腫については多くの実証がある. 1-12 骨及び軟部組織の放射線関連性肉腫のうち,最も多く観察される組織型は骨肉腫,線維肉腫及び紡錘形細胞肉腫である. 放射線照射後の悪性線維性組織球腫の報告はまれである. 本報では子宮頚部癌の放射線治療の11年後,骨盤部に悪性線維性組織球腫が認められた女性について考察した. 子宮頚部癌治療後の本腫瘍の発生は,これまで報告されていない.

#### 症例報告

1929年12月30日生まれの長崎の女性 (MF



\*Nagasaki University School of Medicine, Atomic Disease Institute, RERF Part-time Professional Staff 長崎大学医学部附属原爆後障害医療研究施設,放影研非常勤研究員 in Nagasaki City at the time of the atomic bomb (ATB), and was assigned a radiation dose (T65D)<sup>13</sup> of 0 rad. A member of the Adult Health Study (AHS)<sup>14</sup>, she was first examined at ABCC in April 1961, when no abnormalities were noted. In 1962, she complained of a vaginal discharge, and a pelvic examination in December was normal except for a large amount of light yellow vaginal discharge and hyperemia of the cervix. Microscopic examination of the vaginal exudate revealed trichomonas. The Pap smear was Class II, and she was treated for trichomonas vaginitis. Early in 1965, she developed vaginal bleeding; in July 1965, a biopsy of the cervix revealed invasive squamous cell carcinoma. She was Clinical Stage II, and underwent a radical hysterectomy (hysterectomy, bilateral salpingo-oophorectomy, and pelvic lymphadenectomy).

From September through November 1965, she received a course of postoperative Telecobalt therapy to the pelvis. Anterior and posterior 14 X 15 cm fields were used, and one field per day was treated. The dose per treatment at the pelvic midplane was 200 rad, and the total midplane dose was 7,000 rad delivered over a period of 72 days. After completion of therapy, her principal complaints were constipation, intermittent abdominal distress, and urinary incontinence. She was followed without evidence of disease until 1973, when she was found to have bilateral lower extremity edema, more severe on the right. The vaginal smear was Class I. Pain and edema increased, and in June 1976, she was admitted to the hospital. On admission, she was anemic and weighed 45 kg, with marked edema of the right lower extremity and right inguinal area. Motor disturbance of the right lower extremity was also observed. A chest X-ray was negative. A renogram revealed impaired excretion bilaterally, and a barium enema and cystoscopy 'disclosed a rectovesical fistula. Recurrent tumor was suspected, but not proven. She was given supportive therapy, but her general condition worsened and she expired in November 1976.

# Postmortem Examination

Gross Findings. Her weight was 35 kg and external examination revealed the right inguinal area and right upper thigh to be markedly edematous. The abdominal cavity was incised, and approximately 120 ml of clear, serous fluid was removed. The uterus and both adnexa were

爆時は15歳で、長崎市にいたが、被曝線量(T65D)<sup>13</sup>は 0 rad であった.成人健康調査 <sup>14</sup>の対象者で、1961年4月にABCCで初めて検診を受けた時には、異常は認められなかった。1962年に膣分泌物を訴え、12月に骨盤部検査を行ったところ、多量の薄黄色膣分泌物と子宮頚部に充血があるほかは正常であった.膣分泌物の鏡検でトリコモナスが検出された。Pap塗抹検査の結果はClass IIで、トリコモナス膣炎の治療を受けた。1965年初頭に腟出血があり、1965年7月、子宮頚部生検で浸潤性扁平上皮癌と診断された.臨床第2期で、根治性子宮摘出術(子宮摘出、両側卵管卵巣切除及び骨盤部リンパ節切除)を行った。

1965年9月から11月まで、骨盤部に術後遠隔コバルト 治療を受けた。腹側及び背側の14×15cmの部分を 照射野とし、1日に1照射野を治療した、骨盤正中面 の線量は1回の治療につき200rad で,正中面の 総線量は72日間で7,000radであった.治療終了後 の主訴は便秘,間欠性腹痛及び尿失禁であった.疾患 の徴候なく経過観察を行ったが、1973年に両下肢、 特に右側に高度の浮腫が認められた. 膣塗抹検査の 結果は Class Iであった. 疼痛と浮腫が増悪し, 1976 年6月に入院した. 入院時には貧血症で, 体重が45kg であり, 右下肢及び右鼠径部に顕著な浮腫が見られ た. また, 右下肢の運動障害も認められた. 胸部 X線 検査は陰性であった. 腎臓のX線撮影の結果, 両側 の排出障害が認められ, バリウム注腸検査及び膀胱 鏡検査で,直腸膀胱瘻が発見された.腫瘍の再発が 疑われたが, 実証はされなかった. 保存療法を行っ たが、全身状態は悪化し、1976年11月に死亡した。

### 剖 検

肉眼的所見. 体重は35kg. 右鼠径部及び右上腿部に 高度の浮腫が認められた. 腹部切開時,約120ml の 清澄な漿液を得た. 子宮及び両附属器は手術によっ

surgically absent. A retroperitoneal tumor mass was found protruding into the lower abdominal and pelvic cavities, adherent to the posterolateral wall of the cecum. After separation from surrounding tissues, the mass measured 12 X 19 cm. The tumor was incised, and a large amount of dark red, necrotic material was removed. The tumor cavity extended from the right iliac fossa across the midline, and largely consisted of normal muscle covered with fascia. A small amount of solid tumor remained, which consisted of white, fragile tissue. The tumor had invaded the right ilium and sacrum, and had destroyed the head of the right femur. The tumor also involved the serosal surface of the bladder. A tumor thrombus was found in the lumen of the right iliac artery. There was no gross evidence of metastatis to lymph nodes or other organs. A 0.5 cm diameter rectovesical fistula, uninvolved by tumor, was found. In addition, acute bilateral pyelonephritis and ulcerative proctitis were noted.

Microscopic Findings. Material for microscopic examination consisted of slides from the cervix tumor obtained prior to radiotherapy, and sections from multiple areas of the tumor found at autopsy. Sections of the original cervix tumor (Figure 1) revealed nests of malignant, keratin-producing squamous cells invading the stroma, and had the typical appearance of invasive squamous cell carcinoma. An inflammatory infiltrate was also present.

The tumor found at autopsy was distinctly different histologically from the cervix carcinoma. Sheets of spindle-shaped, fibroblast-like cells with intermixed polygonal, histiocyte-like cells were observed. In some areas, the cells were arranged in a parallel pattern, with relatively mild pleomorphism (Figure 2). Multinucleated tumor giant cells were observed (Figure 3). In several of the sections, the tumor was composed of spindle-shaped cells arranged in a prominent storiform pattern (Figure 4). Fat and iron stains failed to demonstrate tumor cell phagocytosis. No xanthomatous cells were observed.

#### DISCUSSION

Numerous postirradiation sarcomas of bone and soft tissue have been described. The majority of postirradiation bone sarcomas have been osteosarcomas or fibrosarcomas, and have occurred following external radiotherapy. 1-9 Bone

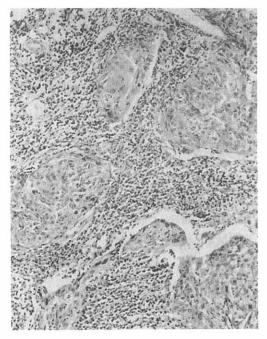
て切除されていた.後腹膜腫瘍が下腹腔及び骨盤腔に突出し、盲腸の後側壁に癒着していた.周辺組織から分離した腫瘍の大きさは、12×19cmであった.腫瘍を切開すると、多量の暗黒色の壊死状物質が得られた.腫瘍腔は、右腸骨窩から正中線を越えて広がっており、主として筋膜に覆われた正常筋から成っていた.白くてもろい組織から成っている充実性腫瘍が少量残存していた.腫瘍は右腸骨及び仙骨に侵入しており、右大腿骨頭部を破壊し、膀胱漿膜も侵していた.右腸骨動脈内に腫瘍栓塞が認められた.リンパ節及び他の臓器への転移は肉眼的に認められなかった.腫瘍と関係のない直径0.5cmの直腸膀胱瘻が見られた.更に、急性両側性腎盂腎炎及び潰瘍性直腸肛門炎が認められた.

顕微鏡所見. 鏡検に供された材料は,放射線治療前に得られた子宮頚部腫瘍からの標本,及び剖検で発見された腫瘍の多くの部位の切片である. 原発性子宮頚部腫瘍の切片(図1)では,ケラチン産生性の悪性扁平上皮細胞巣が間質に侵入しており,典型的な浸潤性扁平上皮癌であった. 炎症性細胞浸潤も認められた.

割検で発見された腫瘍は、子宮頚部癌とは組織学的に明らかに異なっていた。多角形の組織球様細胞と混合して紡錘形の線維芽細胞様の細胞のシートが観察された。比較的軽い多形性をもって並走する部分もあった(図2)。腫瘍性多核巨大細胞も見られた(図3)。幾つかの切片においては、腫瘍は顕著なstoriform pattern の配列を示す紡錘形細胞から成っていた(図4)。脂肪及び鉄染色では、腫瘍細胞の食作用は認められず、黄色腫細胞も見られなかった。

#### 考察

放射線照射後に発生した骨及び軟部組織の肉腫に ついては多くの報告がある. 放射線照射後に発生し た骨の肉腫の大部分は, 骨肉腫か線維肉腫であり, 外部放射線治療の後, 発生している.1-9 骨の肉腫



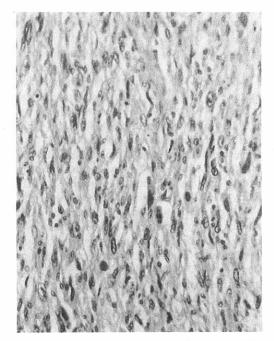


Figure 1 ×120

Figure 2 x260

Figure 1. A section from the cervix, showing nests of malignant, keratin-producing squamous cells invading the stroma. An inflammatory infiltrate is also present. 図1. 子宮頚部の切片. ケラチン産生性の悪性扁平上皮細胞巣が間質に侵入している. 炎症性細胞 浸潤も見られる.

Figure 2. A section from the tumor showing sheets of fibroblast-like cells with intermixed polygonal, histiocyte-like cells. The cells are arranged in a parallel pattern with relatively mild pleomorphism. ( $\times$  260)

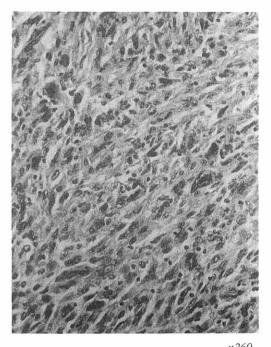
図2. 腫瘍切片. 多角形の組織球様細胞と混合した線維芽細胞様の細胞のシートが見られる. 細胞は比較的軽度な多形性をもって,並走している.

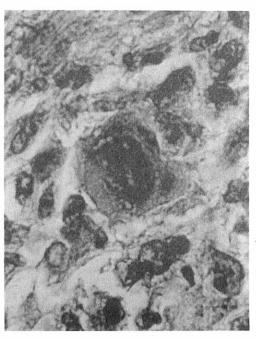
sarcomas have also occurred with an increased frequency among persons with radionuclides deposited in bone, as a result of both therapeutic and occupational exposures. Most post-irradiation soft tissue sarcomas have occurred following external radiotherapy, and have been fibrosarcomas or spindle cell sarcomas; fibrosarcoma following interstitial therapy has also been documented. Reports of postirradiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma have been rare.

The histological characteristics of malignant fibrous histiocytomas have been well described. At least five different cell types may be found in these tumors: 1) fibroblast-like cells, 2) histiocyte-like cells, 3) immature cells resembling reticulum (stem) cells, 4) xanthomatous cells, and 5) multinucleated tumor giant

は、治療用被曝及び職業上被曝の双方の結果として 骨に放射線核種が沈澱した者に発生頻度が高い.<sup>10,11</sup> 軟部組織の肉腫の多くは、外部放射線治療の後に 発生し、組織学的には線維肉腫か紡錘形細胞肉腫で ある。間質治療の後に線維肉腫が発生することも 証明されている.<sup>12</sup> 放射線照射後に発生した悪性線維 性組織球腫の報告はまれである.

悪性線維性組織球腫の組織学的特徴については多くの記述がある. <sup>15,16</sup> この腫瘍には少なくとも五つの異なる細胞型がある. すなわち1) 線維芽細胞様細胞,2) 組織球様細胞,3) 細網(幹) 細胞に類似した未熟な細胞,4) 黄色腫細胞及び5) 多核の腫瘍性巨大細胞





200

×800

Figure 3. Sections from the tumor showing several large, multinucleated tumor giant cells.

図3. 腫瘍切片. 幾つかの大きな腫瘍性多核巨大細胞が見える.

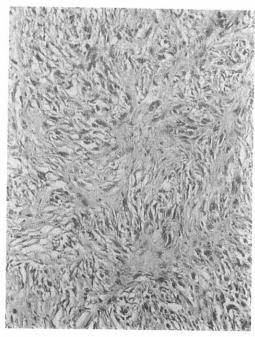
cells. The fibroblast-like cells are often arranged in a storiform or cartwheel pattern, which is almost pathognomonic for these tumors. The histiocyte-like cells are often polygonal with bizarre and pleomorphic nuclei, and with foamy, vacuolated, or opaque acidophilic cytoplasms. Both the fibroblast-like and histiocyte-like cells are malignant, and are thought to be derived from a common precursor cell. The giant cells may assume a Touton-like appearance. Mitoses are usually frequent. The histological pattern of the tumor in the present case conformed to these characteristics.

Malignant fibrous histiocytomas arise from both bone and soft tissues. 17.18 Adjacent bone and soft tissue involvement at diagnosis is not uncommon, 19 and it is often difficult to ascertain whether the tumor originated in bone and invaded soft tissue, or whether the tumor arose in soft tissue and invaded bone. In the present case, there was extensive involvement of the right ilium and sacrum, with destruction of the head of the right femur. Contiguous with the bony involvement, a 12 × 19 cm soft tissue

がこれである。線維芽細胞様細胞は storiform pattern 若しくは cartwheel pattern を示し、これによってほとんど診断がつくほど特徴的な所見である。組織球様細胞は多角形で、奇異な多形核及び泡沫状空胞性の、若しくは不透明の好酸性胞体を持つことが多い。線維芽細胞様細胞及び組織球様細胞はいずれも悪性であり、同一の先駆細胞から発生すると考えられている。巨大細胞は Touton 型の形状を示すものと考えられる。細胞分裂は一般に高頻度にみられる。本症例に見られる腫瘍の組織学的形状はこれらの特性に一致した。

悪性線維性組織球腫は骨及び軟部組織から発生する.<sup>17,18</sup> 診断時には隣接する骨及び軟部組織への浸潤はまれではないので,<sup>19</sup> 腫瘍が骨に原発して軟部組織に侵入したのか,あるいは軟部組織に発生して骨に侵入したのかを確認するのは困難である。本症例では,右腸骨及び仙骨が広範囲に侵され,右大腿骨頭部が破壊されていた。浸潤を示した骨に隣接して12×19cmの軟部組織塊が見られ,膀胱漿膜に侵入し





×130

Figure 4. Sections from the tumor showing the characteristic storiform, or cartwheel pattern found in malignant fibrous histiocytoma.

図 4. 腫瘍切片. 悪性線維性組織球腫に見られる特徴的な storiform pattern, 若しくは cartwheel pattern が見える.

mass was present which invaded the serosa of the bladder. In a review of malignant fibrous histiocytomas of bone, Meister and Konrad<sup>20</sup> listed over 70 cases by site of origin; 15%-20% originated from the pelvic bones or femoral head. In an analysis of 200 cases of soft tissue malignant fibrous histiocytomas, Weiss and Enzinger<sup>18</sup> noted that 16% originated from the retroperitoneum and abdominal cavity. Thus, malignant fibrous histiocytomas of both bone and soft tissue origin are not uncommon in the pelvis and lower abdomen. In the present case, we could not ascertain whether the tumor originated in bone or soft tissue.

This patient was a member of the AHS<sup>14</sup> and her T65 dose estimate was 0 rad.<sup>13</sup> Although the T65D total dose estimates may be in error by as much as 10%-15%<sup>21</sup> she was 3,290 m from the hypocenter ATB, where the unattenuated air dose is estimated at less than 0.2 rad. It could not be considered that a dose of that magnitude would be a factor in the development of the sarcoma. No radiation-related increase in the frequency of either bone or soft tissue sarcomas has been

ていた・Meister と Konrad<sup>20</sup> は骨の悪性線維性組織 球腫を検討し、70症例を原発部位別に列挙した。そ れによると15%-20%は骨盤、若しくは大腿頭部に 原発している・Weiss と Enzinger<sup>18</sup> は200例の軟部 組織の悪性線維性組織球腫について解析し、16%が 後腹膜及び腹腔に原発していることを認めた。この ように骨及び軟部組織を原発部位とする悪性線維性 組織球腫は、骨盤部及び下腹部に発生することは まれではない・本症例では、腫瘍の原発部位が骨か あるいは軟部組織なのかは確認できなかった・

この患者は成人健康調査<sup>14</sup>の対象者であり、T65D 推定線量は 0 rad であった. <sup>13</sup> T65D 推定総線量には 最高 10% - 15%の誤差があるかもしれないが、<sup>21</sup> 原爆 時には爆心地から 3,290 m の所にいたので、非遮蔽 空気線量は 0.2 rad 未満と推定される. その程度の 線量が、肉腫発現の要因になるとは考えられない. 恐らくは受けた線量が比較的低かったために、原爆 被爆者の骨及び軟部組織の肉腫の頻度には、放射線 observed among A-bomb survivors, <sup>22</sup> presumably due to the relatively low doses incurred. About 65% of T65D total dose estimates are less than 10 rad. <sup>13</sup>

Postirradiation sarcomas are usually associated with relatively high doses. Kim et al9 reported that none of their 47 radiation-related sarcomas occurred at doses less than 3,000 rad. Cahan et al1 listed exposures ranging from 1,510 to 25,000~R in their 11~postirradiation bone sarcomas. Mindell et al $^2~listed$  doses ranging from 1,500 to 8,100 rad in their 20 cases of postirradiation sarcoma. In addition to total dose, dose-time relationships, type of radiation, and a host of other factors appear to be important in the induction of these neoplasms. Among subjects with radium burdens, bone sarcomas have been found at endosteal doses above 810 rad from 224Ra, and above 760 rad from 226 Ra.23 In their review of 262 cases of postirradiation bone sarcomas, Yoshizawa et al<sup>24</sup> noted that 1,800 rad was the lowest dose reported among cases treated for extraskeletal diseases; the lowest dose among those treated for bone diseases was 800 rad. In the present case, the midplane pelvic dose was 7,000 rad, well within the range of recorded doses among previously reported postirradiation sarcomas.

The latent period (time from initiation of irradiation to diagnosis) in the present case was approximately 11 years, which is similar to the latent periods of other reported cases of radiation-related sarcomas. In the series of Kim et al,<sup>9</sup> the mean latent periods for bone and soft tissue sarcomas were 11 and 12 years, respectively. Mindell et al<sup>2</sup> reported a mean latent period of 12.5 years in their series of postirradiation sarcomas.

The present case satisfies basic criteria, previously outlined by Cahan et al<sup>1</sup> for assuming that a sarcoma was radiation induced: 1) the sarcoma should arise in the irradiated volume, 2) a long latent period (years) should elapse between the irradiation and the diagnosis of the sarcoma, and 3) the sarcoma must be histologically confirmed. In addition, the histological appearance of the sarcoma in the present case was distinctly different from that of the squamous cell carcinoma of the cervix for which the radiation was originally administered.

に関連する増加は見られない.<sup>22</sup> T65D 推定総線量の 約65%は10rad 未満である.<sup>13</sup>

放射線照射後に発生する肉腫は,普通かなり高線量 の場合に見られる. Kimら9は、調査した47例の 放射線関連肉腫のうち, 3,000rad 未満の線量で発生 したものはないと報告した. Cahan ら¹は, 放射線 照射後に発生した11例の骨の肉腫に関する線量を列挙 したが、それらは1,510 Rから25,000 Rの範囲であっ た. Mindellら<sup>2</sup> の列挙した20例の放射線照射後の 肉腫についての線量は, 1,500rad から8,100rad の 間であった.総線量に加えて線量一時間関係,放射 線の種類及び他の多くの要因も, これらの新生物の 誘発には重要と考えられる. ラジウム負荷を有する 者では, 骨内膜線量が 224 Ra で810 rad, 226 Ra で 760rad 以上で肉腫が発見された.23 吉沢ら24 は, 262 例の放射線照射後の骨の肉腫を検討し, 外骨格疾患 の治療を受けたと報告のあった症例中の最低線量は 1,800rad, 骨疾患の場合は800rad であったと記して いる. 本症例では骨盤正中面の線量は7,000radで, 先に報告されている放射線照射後の肉腫の場合の 線量の範囲内であった.

本症例の潜伏期間(放射線照射開始から診断までの期間)は約11年で,報告されている他の放射線関連性肉腫の潜伏期間と近似している。Kim ら<sup>9</sup> の調査では,骨及び軟部組織の肉腫の平均潜伏期間は,それぞれ11年と12年である。Mindell ら<sup>2</sup> は,放射線照射後に発生した肉腫の調査で,平均潜伏期間は12.5年であると報告している。

本症例は、先に Cahan ら 1 が概説した肉腫が放射線によって誘発されたものであると仮定するための基準、すなわち 1) 肉腫が放射線を受けた部分に発現していること、 2) 放射線照射から肉腫の診断まで長い潜伏期間 (年) が経過していること、 及び 3) 肉腫が組織学的に確認されていること、を満たしている。更に、本症例の肉腫の組織像は、治療用放射線が最初に照射された子宮頚部の扁平上皮癌とは明らかに異なっていた。

Only a few reports of postirradiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma have appeared. Two cases in which the tumors arose in the soft tissues of the chest and axilla following postoperative radiotherapy for breast cancer have been described. Since the endescribed we cases in which they arose in bone. In one case the tumor occurred in the orbit following 15,000 rad for retinoblastoma, after a latent period of 27 years. The other case involved the scapula, following 4,000 rad for Hodgkin's Disease, after a latent period of only 4½ years. There were no malignant fibrous histiocytomas among their 20 cases of postirradiation soft tissue sarcomas.

Gonzalez-Vitale et al27 described a case which originated in the area of the sella turcica following radiotherapy for a pituitary adenoma, and which was diagnosed at autopsy after a latent period of 11 years. In their review of malignant fibrous histiocytomas seen at the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, Weiss and Enzinger<sup>18</sup> described a case which occurred in the radiation field 6 years following radiotherapy for breast cancer. Also, in one case each of multiple myeloma and Hodgkin's Disease, tumors developed in irradiated sites after latent periods of 8 years and 16 years, respectively. Sagerman et al<sup>28</sup> described a case of a child treated with 4,000 rad for retinoblastoma at 1 year of age, in whom the tumor developed after a latent period of only 5 years.

One explanation for the paucity of reported cases of postirradiation malignant fibrous histiocytoma may be that, compared with osteosarcoma, fibrosarcoma, and some other types of sarcoma, malignant fibrous histiocytoma has only recently been recognized as a histopathological entity. Some previously diagnosed sarcomas, particularly some fibrosarcomas or spindle cell sarcomas, may conform to the criteria for the diagnosis of malignant fibrous histiocytoma. The potential difficulties involved in the differential diagnosis of these tumors have been described, <sup>29</sup> and the actual relative frequencies of the various histological types of postirradiation sarcomas remain to be clarified.

放射線照射後に発生した悪性線維性組織球腫に関する報告は数少ない。乳癌の手術後の放射線治療後,胸部及び腋窩の軟部組織に腫瘍が発生した症例が2例報告されている。25,26 Kim ら g は骨に腫瘍の発生した2例について報告している。1例は、網膜芽細胞腫の治療のために15,000rad の放射線を受け、27年の潜伏期間の後、眼窩に腫瘍が発生したもので、もう1例は Hodgkin 病の治療のために4,000rad の放射線を受け、わずか4 女年の潜伏期間の後、肩甲骨に腫瘍が発生したものである。放射線照射後発生した軟部組織の肉腫20例のうち、悪性線維性組織球腫は見られなかった。

Gonzalez-Vitale ら<sup>27</sup> は,脳下垂体腺腫のため放射線治療を受けた後,トルコ鞍部に腫瘍が発現し,11年の潜伏期間の後,剖検で診断された症例について報告している.Weiss と Enzinger <sup>18</sup> は米軍病理学研究所 (AFIP)における悪性線維性組織球腫を検討し,乳癌の放射線治療後6年たって照射野に発生した症例について報告している.また,多発性骨髄腫と Hodgkin 病の各々1症例において,照射野にそれぞれ8年及び16年の潜伏期間の後に腫瘍が発現している.Sagerman ら<sup>28</sup> は,1歳で網膜芽細胞腫の治療のために4,000rad の放射線を受け,わずか5年の潜伏期間の後に腫瘍が発現した子供の症例について報告している.

骨肉腫,線維肉腫及び他の種類の肉腫と比較して,放射線照射後の悪性線維性組織球腫の報告例が少ないのは,この腫瘍がごく最近になって組織病理学的疾患の一つとして認められたからである.以前に診断された肉腫,特に線維肉腫や紡錘形細胞肉腫の中には,悪性線維性組織球腫の基準に一致するものもあるかもしれない.これらの腫瘍の鑑別診断に伴うと思われる困難については既に記述があるが,29 放射線照射後に発生する肉腫の組織学的型の実際の相対的頻度については,まだ明らかにされていない.

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