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原爆被爆者における卵巣の悪性腫瘍及び良性腫瘍 広島・長崎、1950-80年

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RADIATION EFFECTS RESEARCH FOUNDATION 財団法人 放射線影響研究所

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MALIGNANT AND BENIGN OVARIAN NEOPLASMS AMONG ATOMIC BOMB SURVIVORS, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-80

原爆被爆者における卵巣の悪性腫瘍及び良性腫瘍 広島・長崎、1950-80年

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SUMMARY

For 1950-80, 194 ovarian cancer cases were ascertained among the 70,030 females of the RERF Life Span Study (LSS-E85) sample, and 106 autopsied cases with benign ovarian neoplasms were ascertained among all 3,046 autopsies performed in the same sample. On the basis of microscopic review, 66% of the cancer and 84% of the benign tumor cases were classified by histological type.

The age-adjusted ovarian cancer incidence rates showed a statistically significant increase with increased exposure dose, both in the entire exposed group (P<0.01) and the microscopically reviewed subset (P<0.01). This dose response was only significant (P<0.01) in the latter half of the study period, 1965-80. The radiation effect was higher in the younger age-group at the time of the bomb (ATB) for the specific attained age or adjusted for attained age.

In general, relative risk (RR, 100 rad or more vs 0 rad) did not differ by attained age, except for the youngest age-group (under 20 years ATB) where the RR tended to decrease with increased attained age, though cases are few in number and follow-up study is necessary. Estimated minimum latent period for radiation-induced ovarian cancer seems to be 15-20 years.

要約

放影研寿命調査集団 (LSS-E85)の女性70,030人中に,1950-80年の調査期間中に194例の卵巣癌罹患例のあることを確認した。また、同集団の3,046削検例の中に、同期間中に106例の卵巣良性腫瘍例のあることを確認した。卵巣癌例の66%、良性腫瘍例の84%では、腫瘍の病理組織学的確認を行い、その組織型に基づく分類を行った。

年齢訂正卵巣癌発生率は、全症例(P<0.01)、病理組織学的確認例(P<0.01)ともに、被曝線量の増加に伴って有意の増加を示した。この線量反応は、調査期間の後半、すなわち1965-80年にのみ有意(P<0.01)であった、被爆の影響は特定の年齢について、又は年齢で補正した場合、被爆時に若年であった者ほどより高度であった。

一般に、被爆による相対危険度(100+対0 rad)には年齢による差異はなかったが、被爆時年齢が20歳未満の者では、例数が少なく更に追跡調査をする必要があるが、その相対危険度は年齢の増加につれて減少する傾向があった。被爆による卵巣癌誘発の推定最短潜伏期間は15-20年のようである。

The proportion of autopsied cases with benign ovarian tumor increased with increasing exposure dose, in both the entire series of cases (P<0.05) and the microscopically reviewed subset. Statistical significance, however, was not achieved in the latter group (P>0.10). The distribution of histological types of both cancer and benign tumor of the ovary did not vary significantly with radiation dose.

The data are consistent with the hypothesis that radiation injury of ovaries with secondary excess of gonadotrophic hormones are important causative factors in the development of ovarian neoplasms.

INTRODUCTION

A recent mortality study based on death certificates among females in the RERF Life Span Study (LSS expanded in 1985, E85) sample, Hiroshima and Nagasaki during the period 1950-82, suggested a correlation between the incidence of ovarian cancer and exposure dose. An increased incidence of leukemia, as well as various other organs, has been found in the atomic bomb survivors of Hiroshima and Nagasaki but reports concerned only with ovarian cancer in female survivors are few. The present report deals with a pathological and epidemiologic study of incident tumors of the ovary, both malignant and benign, in the LSS-E85 sample during 1950-80.

MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study population comprised a total of 70,030 females of the LSS-E85 sample. All available data sources, namely, RERF autopsy and surgical pathology records, medical schools, hospitals, tumor and tissue registries of both Hiroshima and Nagasaki, and death certificates were employed for ascertainment of malignant tumors. The source of ascertainment for benign tumors was limited to the autopsy series. Ascertained cases of ovarian tumor that had occurred during 1950-80 of the study cohort totaled 300, consisting of 194 malignant (139 from Hiroshima and 55 from Nagasaki) and 106 benign (85 from Hiroshima and 21 from Nagasaki) cases.

Of the 194 ovarian cancer cases, 128 (66%) were reviewed microscopically by the present authors (ST, KK, KI, and KO). The proportions of microscopically confirmed cases in Hiroshima and Nagasaki were 69% (96/139) and 58% (32/55), respectively. There were no cases of bilateral primary cancers of

剖検例における良性腫瘍の割合は、全症例 (P<0.05)、組織学的確認例ともに被曝線量の増加につれて増大したが、後者では統計的に有意ではなかった (P>0.10). 悪性及び良性腫瘍とも、その組織型分布には被曝線量による著明な差異はなかった。

以上の結果は、卵巣の放射線障害に伴う二次的な 性腺刺激ホルモンの過剰状態は、卵巣腫瘍発生の 重要な病因であるとする仮説に一致するものである。

緒言

広島・長崎の放影研寿命調査集団 (1985年に拡大, LSS-E85) に含まれる女性の死亡診断書に基づいて 1950-82年に実施された最近の死亡率調査は、卵巣癌発生率と被曝線量に相関関係があることを示唆している.1 広島・長崎の原爆被爆者において、白血病及びその他の臓器の癌の発生率が増加していることが認められているが、女性被爆者における卵巣癌のみを扱った報告は少ない.2-4 本報では1950-80年の期間中、寿命調査 E85 集団に発生した卵巣の悪性及び良性腫瘍に関する病理学的・疫学的調査について述べる。

材料及び方法

本研究の対象者は、寿命調査 E85 集団¹ に含まれる 女性70,030人であった。悪性腫瘍の確認には、利用 し得るすべてのデータ入手源、すなわち、放影研の 剖検・外科病理学的記録、大学医学部、各病院、 広島・長崎の腫瘍組織登録、死亡診断書を用いた。 良性腫瘍確認のための情報源は、一連の剖検記録に 限定した。本調査集団で1950-80年に発生した卵巣 腫瘍の確認症例は300例であり、そのうち194例が 悪性(広島139、長崎55)、106例が良性(広島85、長崎 21)であった。

卵巣癌194例中, 128例(66%)については本報著者 (徳岡,河合,井内,大江)が鏡検を行った。鏡検に より確認した症例の割合は、広島で69%(96/139), 長崎で58%(32/55)であった。卵巣の両側性原発癌 は認めなかった。残り66例のうち,19例は組織学的 the ovary. The remaining 66 cases included 19 histologically diagnosed cases from which tissue materials were not available for this study, 28 cases in which surgical removal of tumor was performed under the clinical diagnosis of ovarian cancer, and 19 cases with a clinical diagnosis of ovarian cancer in either the clinical record or in the death certificate.

Of the benign ovarian tumors from 106 autopsied cases in the LSS-E85 sample, 89 (84%) were reviewed microscopically. The microscopical confirmation rates in cases from Hiroshima and Nagasaki were 84% (71/85) and 86% (18/21), respectively. Because tumors were bilateral in nine cases, total tumor numbers amont to 98 in the 89 microscopically reviewed cases.

Histological classification of both malignant and benign ovarian tumors was based on the scheme proposed by WHO.⁵ Tumors of borderline malignancy and granulosa cell tumors were classified as cancer, and teratomas associated with malignant transformation were counted in both cancer and benign tumor groups, while cases in which no primary ovarian tumors were available for histological examination and cases without ovarian neoplasms, but with various tumor-like lesions, including endometriosis, germinal inclusion cyst, and paraovarian cyst, were all excluded from the classification.

The estimated exposure doses used in this study were the 1965 tentative dose estimates,6 as the dosimetry revision is underway. Except for individuals who were not in city (NIC) ATB, personyears at risk were calculated from October 1950, the time of the cohort-study commencement, to the date of any ovarian tumor being first recognized, to death in individuals who died without ovarian tumor, or to December 1980 in those who were alive without ovarian tumor. For NIC, person-years at risk were calculated from 1951 or 1953. The annual incidence rate was calculated by radiation dose group, adjusted or specific for age ATB and city. Data based on multiple strata by age and city, with Mantel-Haenszel adjustment for the difference among the strata7 were used for a linear trend test for the annual incidence rate by radiation dose. As dose classmark, mean dose was used. In addition, a Cox regression analysis8 was applied to determine whether the dose-response relationship in the incidence rate was modified by age ATB, attained age, or time lapsed after the exposure.

に診断されているが本研究用には組織が入手できなかったもの,28例は卵巣癌の臨床診断に基づいて腫瘍の手術摘出が行われたもの,19例は臨床記録又は死亡診断書に卵巣癌の臨床診断が記載されているものであった。

寿命調査 E85 集団中の剖検を行った106例の良性卵巣腫瘍のうち、89例(84%)について鏡検を行った。鏡検による確認率は広島では84%(71/85)、長崎では86%(18/21)であった。9例では、腫瘍が両側性であったので、鏡検した89例での観察腫瘍は98個である。

卵巣の悪性及び良性腫瘍の組織学的分類は、WHOが 提案した方法⁵ に基づいて行った。悪性度が良性と の境界線上にある腫瘍及び顆粒膜細胞腫は悪性腫瘍 とし、部分的に悪性変化を伴う奇形腫は癌と良性 腫瘍の両群に入れた。また組織学的検査に必要な 原発卵巣腫瘍が入手できなかった症例と、卵巣腫瘍 は認めなくて、子宮内膜症、胚上皮封入嚢胞、旁 卵巣嚢胞等の様々な腫瘍類似病変を伴う症例はすべ て分類から除外した。

線量再評価は現在進行中なので、本調査では1965年 暫定線量推定値6を用いた。原爆時に市内にいな かった者(NIC)を除き、症例調査を開始した1950年 10月から、最初にいずれかの卵巣腫瘍が認められた 年月日まで, また卵巣腫瘍に罹患しないで死亡した 者については死亡年月日まで、卵巣腫瘍に罹患して いない生存者については1980年12月までの観察人年 を算出した。市内にいなかった者については、1951年 又は1953年から観察人年を算出した. 原爆時年齢及び 都市別について補正又は特定し,年間発生率を放射 線量群別に算出した. 層間の差異について Mantel-Haenszel 補正7 を行った後, 年齢・都市別多重層 に基づくデータを用いて, 放射線量別年間発生率の 線形傾向テストを行った. 線量の階級値としては 平均線量を用いた. 更に, 発生率の線量反応関係が 原爆時年齡,年齡,又は被爆後経過年数によって 修正されるか否かを究明するために、Cox 回帰解 析8を用いた.

RESULTS

Ovarian Cancer Incidence. A proportion of microscopically confirmed cases among the 194 ascertained ovarian cancers is shown by exposure status in Table 1. There were no statistically significant differences in the histological confirmation rates among these comparison groups. On this basis, examination for an increased incidence of ovarian cancer among exposed individuals compared to nonexposed individuals, and for any relationship between incidence and magnitude of dose exposure among exposed individuals, was made thereafter either with all ascertained cancer cases, or solely with microscopically reviewed cases.

結 果

卵巣癌発生率、確認した卵巣癌194例のうち鏡検により確認した症例の割合を被爆状況別に表1に示す。これらの比較群において、組織学的確認率に統計的有意差は認めなかった。その後これに基づき、確認したすべての癌症例又は鏡検した症例のみを用いて、非被爆者と比較した場合の被爆者における卵巣癌発生率の増加について、及び被爆者における発生率と被曝線量との関係について調査を行った。

						Ra	diatio	n dose in	rad			
Method of case	To	tal		0	1.	.99	1	00+	Unk	nown	N	IIC*
ascertainment	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
Total	194	100.0	74	100.0	58	100.0	19	100.0	2	100.0	41	100.0
Pathology diagnosis by present investigators	128	66.0	51	68.9	36	62.1	12	63.2	1	50.0	28	68.3
Pathology diagnosis but material not available to present investigators	19	9.8	10	13.5	5	8.6	•	5	1	50.0	3	7.3
Surgical operation	28	14.4	7	9.5	9	15.5	4	21.1	_	_	8	19.5
Clinical diagnosis other than surgical operation	10	5.2	3	4.1	3	5.2	2	10.5	-	.=0	2	4.9
Death certificate	9	4.6	3	4.1	5	8.6	1	5.3	-	-		-

^{*}Not-in-city at the time of the bomb.

原爆時市内にいなかった者

In the exposed, known-dose portion of the LSS sample, the age-adjusted incidence rate of ovarian cancer per year per 1,000 persons showed a statistically significant increase with increased dose (P<0.01, Table 2 and Figure 1). This dose response remained significant (P<0.01) when the 128 microscopically reviewed exposed cases were considered alone. The incidence rate in the 1-9 rad group was rather low compared with that of the 0 rad or NIC group and the dose-response curve (Figure 1) became much smoother if the 1-9 rad group was combined with the 0 rad group to enlarge the sample size of the control group, than the 0 rad group alone.

寿命調査集団のうち被爆者で線量が明らかな対象者については、年齢について補正した1年当たり1,000人当たりの卵巣癌発生率は、線量の増加に伴い統計的に有意に増加した(P<0.01、表2及び図1)、鏡検を行った被爆者128例のみを考慮した場合も、この線量反応は有意であった(P<0.01)、1-9 rad 群の発生率は0 rad 群又は市内にいなかった群に比べ低く、1-9 rad 群を0 rad 群に加えて対照群を拡大した場合の方が、0 rad 群のみの場合より、線量反応曲線(図1)はかなりなだらかであった。

TABLE 2 AGE-ADJUSTED INCIDENCE RATE (PER 1000 PERSON-YEAR) OF OVARIAN CANCER BY RADIATION DOSE AND CITY 放射線量及び都市別の卵巣癌の年齢補正発生率(1,000人年当たり) 表 2

;;	Modbed		E			Radi	Radiation dose in rad	n rad			1
CITY	Method of	of ascertainment	Lotal	0	1-9	10-99	100-199	200+	Unknown	NIC*	Test
Total	Total	No. of cases	194	74	27	31	10	6	2	41	
		No. of person-years	1834383	662111	348705	304586	46876	43059	33646	395400	
		Age-adjusted incidence rate (per 1000)	0.106	0.111	0.078	0.099	0.237	0.242	0.081	0.104	P<0.01
	Histologically		128	51	17	19	ĸ	7	-	28	
	present prestigators	Age-adjusted incidence rate (per 1000)	0.070	0.077	0.049	090.0	0.117	0.183	0.040	690.0	P<0.01
Hiroshima	Total	No. of cases	139	50	19	24	9	00	2	30	
		No. of person-years	1259887	429739	237699	221161	25890	22976	21406	301016	
		Age-adjusted incidence rate (per 1000)	0.110	0.116	0.081	0.106	0.238	0.380	0.131	0.099	P<0.001
	Histologically	No. of cases	96	35	14	16	2	9		22	
	present investigators	Age-adjusted incidence rate (per 1000)	0.076	0.082	0900	0.070	0.079	0.292	0.065	0.073	P<0.01
Nagasaki	Total	No. of cases	55	24	00	7	4	-	0	11	
		No. of person-years	574496	232372	1111006	83425	20986	20083	12240	94384	
		Age-adjusted incidence rate (per 1000)	960.0	0.099	0.073	0.087	0.229	0.055	0.000	0.128	P>0.10
	Histologically	No. of cases	32	16	3	3	3	1	0	9	
	present investigators	Age-adjusted incidence rate (per 1000)	0.056	0.067	0.027	0.036	0.160	0.056	0.000	0.066	P>0.10

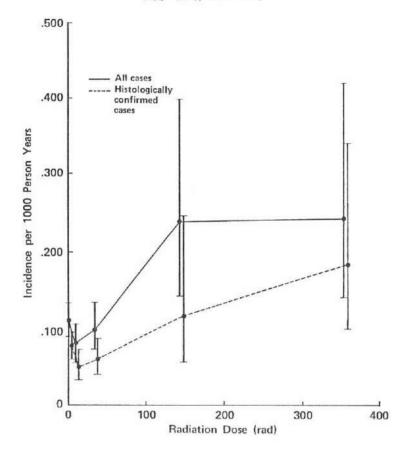
*Not-in-city at the time of the bomb. 所爆時市内にいなかった者

[†] Statistical test for linear increase with dose (excluding dose unknown and NIC).

線量に伴う線形増加の統計的検定(線量不明及び市内にいなかった者を除く).

FIGURE 1 INCIDENCE OF OVARIAN CANCER BY RADIATION DOSE AND HISTOLOGICAL VALIDITY, HIROSHIMA AND NAGASAKI, 1950-80

図1 放射線量及び組織学的確認別の卵巣癌発生率, 広島・長崎, 1950-80年



This dose-response relationship was statistically significant in Hiroshima but not in Nagasaki. This city difference does not necessarily mean that A-bomb radiation has no significant carcinogenic effect on the human ovary in Nagasaki, but is most probably attributable to the smaller sample size in Nagasaki (less than one half of Hiroshima). The dose response was not apparent in the first half of the study period (1950-64), but was present (P<0.01) in the latter half (1965-80), both in microscopically reviewed cases as well as in all cases (Figure 2).

The relative risk (RR) of ovrian cancer incidence in the 100 rad or more group compared to the 0 rad group, by age ATB, was highest in the youngest age-group (under 20 ATB) and was lower in those exposed at older ages (Table 3). RR (100 or more この線量反応関係は広島では統計的に有意であったが、長崎では有意でなかった。この都市間の差異は、原爆放射線が長崎例での卵巣癌発生に有意な影響を及ぼさなかったことを必ずしも示すものではなく、恐らく長崎の対象集団が小さいこと(広島の半分以下)に起因すると思われる。鏡検した症例及び全症例について、調査期間の前半(1950-64年)では線量反応は明確でなかったが、後半(1965-80年)では反応関係を認めた(P<0.01, 図 2)。

0 rad 群に比べ100 rad 以上群の原爆時年齢別卵巣癌 発生率の相対危険度は,若年群(原爆時年齢20歳 未満)で最も高く,高年齢被爆群では低かった(表3)。

FIGURE 2 INCIDENCE OF OVARIAN CANCER BY RADIATION DOSE AND STUDY PERIOD, ALL CASES

図2 放射線量及び調査期間別の卵巣癌発生率,全症例

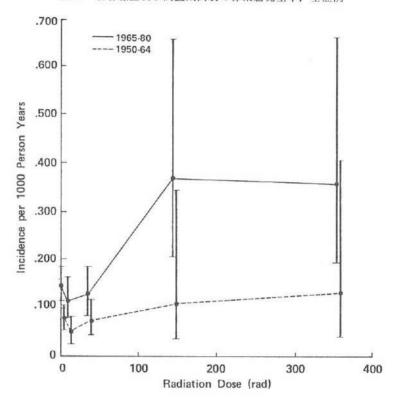


TABLE 3 RELATIVE RISK (100+ vs 0 rad) OF OVARIAN CANCER INCIDENCE BY AGE AT THE TIME OF THE BOMB (ATB)

表 3 原爆時年齢別卵巣癌発生率の相対危険率(100+対 0 rad)

	-			Age ATB		
Method of ascertainment	Total	<20	20-29	30-39	40-49	50+
Total	2.2 (1.6, 3.7)	5.0 (2.2, 11)	2.1 (0.92, 5.1)	1.5 (0.54, 4.2)	1.5 (0.52, 4.0)	0.95 (0.17, 5.2)
	<74,19>	<9,7>	<14,5>	<18, 3>	<18, 3>	<15, 1>
Histologically confirmed	1.9	4.4	2.5	1.1	1.9	0.0
by present investigators	(1.4, 4.0)	(1.5, 12)	(0.92, 6.4)	(0.33, 3.9)	(0.53, 6.9)	
	<51,12>	<6,4>	<10,4>	<16,2>	<9,2>	<10,0>

^{() 90%} confidence interval of relative risk. 相対危険率の90%信頼区間

括弧内の二つの数値は、各々0 rad 群と100+rad 群の癌症例数.

< > Two numbers in parentheses are numbers of cancer cases in the 0 rad and the 100+rad groups, respectively.

vs 0 rad) by attained age is shown in Table 4 for specific age ATB groups. The RR did not differ by attained age, in general, except for the youngest age-group, where it tended to decrease with increased attained age; though the subjects had not reached the age at which cancer might be expected to occur.

各原爆時年齢群について年齢別相対危険度(100rad 以上群対0rad 群)を表4に示す。癌好発年齢に達し ていなかったが、年齢の増加に伴い相対危険度が 減少する傾向を示した若年群を除き、全般的に年齢 によって相対危険度に差異はなかった。

TABLE 4 RELATIVE RISK (100+vs 0 rad) OF OVARIAN CANCER INCIDENCE BY AGE AT THE TIME OF THE BOMB (ATB) AND ATTAINED AGE

表 4 原爆時年齢及び年齢別卵巣癌発生率の相対危険率(100+対 0 rad)

			Attair	ned age		
Age ATB	<30	30-39	40-49	50-59	60-69	70+
<20	•	9.3 (2.1, 42)	4.7 (1.5, 15)	0.0	х	х
	<0,0>	<2,3>	<4,4>	<3,0>		
20-39		2.0	1.4	2.5	1.1	0.0
	<0,0>	(0.31, 14) $< 3, 1>$	(0.24, 8.7) < 5, 1 >	(1.1, 5.9) <15, 5>	(0.20, 6.5) $< 8, 1 >$	<1,0>
40+	X	X	-	2.9	0.70	1.5
				(0.44, 20)	(0.13, 3.8)	(0.43, 5.1)
			<0,0>	<3,1>	<14, 1>	<16,2>

^{() 90%} confidence interval of relative risk. 相対危険率の90%信頼区間

括弧内の二つの数値は、各々 0 rad 群と100+rad 群の癌症例数。

The Cox regression analysis was applied to investigate modifying factors of radiation effects such as city, time since exposure, age ATB, and attained age. The model used in the analysis is as follows: 都市、被爆後経過年数、原爆時年齢、年齢等の 放射線による影響の修正因子について調査するため、 Cox 回帰解析を用いた、解析に用いたモデルは下記 のとおりである。

$$\lambda(t, z) = \lambda_0(t) \cdot \exp(z_1 \beta + z_2 \gamma)$$
,

where t is attained age, z_1 is a coveriate vector consisting of city, age ATB, and radiation dose, and z_2 consists of the cross product of radiation dose and modifier factors. $\lambda(t,z)$ is the incidence rate at attained age t for subjects with covariate z and $\lambda_0(t)$ is that for women with z=0. The RR of incidence for subjects with covariate z compared to $\lambda_0(t)$ is given by exp $(z_1\beta)$ and can be modified with a term exp $(z_2\gamma)$. Coefficients and standard errors are estimated from the partial likelihood. In this approach, each woman is not considered to be at risk until after her age (t) in 1950.

ただし t は年齢, z_1 は都市,原爆時年齢,放射線量から成る共変ベクトルで, z_2 は放射線量と修正因子の交差積から成る。 $\lambda(t,z)$ は共変量 z をもつ対象者の年齢 t の発生率であり, $\lambda_0(t)$ は z=0 の女性の発生率である。 $\lambda_0(t)$ に対する共変量 z をもつ対象者の発生率の相対危険度は $\exp(z_1\beta)$ によって示され, $\exp(z_2\gamma)$ 項により修正できる。部分尤度により係数及び標準誤差を推定する。s この方法では,1950年の年齢 (t) 以降でなければ,各女性にはリスクがないと仮定した。

< > Two numbers in parentheses are numbers of cancer cases in the 0 rad and the 100+rad groups, respectively.

X Not applicable 該当せず

⁻ No cancer case in 0 rad group 0 rad 群の癌症例数は 0

The estimated coefficients and their standard errors are shown in Table 5. Significance level for each coefficient equal to zero based on one-sided test is also shown. The first model involving only $z_1\beta$ does not include the term that may modify the radiation effect. The results show no city difference in the background incidence rate but a remarkable age ATB effect, suggesting that the background incidence rate is higher in younger age ATB at the same attained age, i.e., cohort effect, and strong radiation effect.

推定係数及びその標準誤差を表5に示す。片側検定に基づきゼロに等しい各係数の有意レベルも示す。 $z_1\beta$ のみを含む第1のモデルには、放射線の影響を修正するかもしれない項は含まれていない。この結果は、自然発生率の都市間の差異は示していないが、原爆時年齢の強い影響を示しており、同じ年齢では原爆時年齢の低い群で自然発生率が高いこと、すなわち対象集団の影響と強い放射線の影響を示唆している。

TABLE 5 COEFFICIENT[†] AND ITS STANDARD ERROR[‡] (IN PARENTHESIS) IN THE COX REGRESSION ANALYSIS

表 5	Cox	回帰解析	における	5係数十	27	の標準誤差す	(括弧内)
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Variable				Model			
variable	1	2	3	4	5	6	7
City H:1 N:0	5.712 (17.975)	-4.920 (18.984)	5.804 (17.979)	6.677 (17.998)	6.243 (17.986)	6.580 (17.998)	6.549 (18.002)
Age ATB	-2.113** (0.848)	-2.147** (0.848)	-2.573* (0.897)	-1.808* (0.866)	-2.148** (0.849)	-1.948* (0.897)	-1.998* (0.898)
Radiation Dose	0.211** (0.086)	-0.035 (0.217)	0.150 (0.242)	0.535** (0.184)	0.854** (0.364)	0.760* (0.399)	1.449* (0.691)
Radiation Dose X City		0.329 ^{Sug} (0.235)	Š.				
Radiation Dose X Time since exposure			0.003 (0.009)				
Radiation Dose X Age ATB				-0.011* (0.006)		-0.006 (0.010)	-0.031 Sug (0.022)
Radiation Dose X Attained age					-0.012* (0.007)	-0.007 (0.011)	-0.022 Sug (0.020)
Radiation Dose × Age ATB × Attained	age						0.0005 (0.0004)
Maximum Log likelihood	-1501.5	-1500.2	-1501.4	-1499.9	-1500.0	-1499.7	-1499.1

Sug 示唆的 P<0.10 *P<0.05 ** P<0.01 *** P<0.001 † Scaled by 100 百倍

The next four models examine individually each one of the following radiation effect modifiers: city, time since exposure, age ATB, or attained age, in addition to the variables used in the first model. The coefficient in combination with city, which expresses the difference in radiation effects between cities, is positive and significance level is 0.05<P <0.10 in one-sided test. The coefficient of time since exposure is positive, although not statistically

第1のモデルに用いた変数に加えて、放射線の影響の修正因子、すなわち都市、被爆後経過年数、原爆時年齢、年齢の各々を次の四つのモデルによって調べた。放射線影響の都市間差異を調べるために、都市を加味した係数は正であり、片側検定で有意レベルは0.05< P<0.10であった。被爆後経過年数の係数は、統計的に有意でなかったが正であった。

significant. For age ATB, a significantly negative coefficient (P<0.05 in one-sided test) indicates that the radiation effect by age ATB decreases with increasing age ATB.

These results agree with the findings depicted in Tables 2 and 3, and in Figure 2. Also, a statistically significant negative coefficient (P<0.05 in one-sided test) for attained age indicates that the radiation effect is higher in the younger attained age-group. However, because of the fact that this group mostly consisted of individuals of younger age ATB, the radiation effect in relation to attained age could be seriously influenced by age ATB.

Model 6 includes interaction terms of radiation dose and age ATB, and radiation dose and attained age. Although both coefficients are not statistically significant, they are negative.

To determine whether the interaction between radiation and attained age differed by age ATB, in Model 7, the second order interaction term among radiation dose, age ATB, and attained age is added to variables used in Model 6. The coefficient is positive, though not statistically significant. Furthermore, the radiation effect in relation to attained age was examined for specific age ATB groups. Though the results were not included in Table 5, the coefficient of interaction term of radiation dose and attained age was negative and significance level is 0.05<P<0.10 in one-sided test for the under-20-age-ATB group. The coefficients for other cohorts were not significant. These results are consistent with the findings shown in Table 4.

Postexposure latent period for tumor development can be estimated by adding five years and two months, that is, the period of time from exposure to the time of the cohort study commencement (1950), to the determined average time for tumor development.

It was found that latent periods (mean time from 1950 to onset of tumor) were inversely related to age ATB in all dose groups, and generally were not affected by the magnitude of exposure dose, except for the under-20-age-ATB group where the mean latent period in the 100 rad or more dose group is 21.3 ± 1.3 years, which appears to be shorter than 26.2 ± 0.9 years in the 0 rad group (Table 6).

原爆時年齢については、その係数は有意な負の数であり(片側検定で P<0.05), 放射線影響が原爆時年齢の増加に伴い減少することを示している。

これらの結果は表2及び3,図2に示した所見に一致する。また、年齢の係数が統計的に有意な負の数(片側検定でP<0.05)であることは、年齢が若い群で放射線の影響が強いことを示している。しかし、この群の対象者の大部分は原爆時年齢の若年群に属しているので、年齢と放射線影響との関係は、原爆時年齢に強く影響されている可能性がある。

モデル6には,放射線量と原爆時年齢,及び放射線量と年齢の相互作用を表す項目が含まれている. いずれの係数も統計的に有意ではないが,負の数である.

放射線と年齢の相互作用が原爆時年齢によって異なるか否かを究明するために、モデル7では放射線量、原爆時年齢及び年齢の相互作用を表す第2位の項目をモデル6で用いた変数に追加した。係数は統計的に有意ではなかったが正であった。更に、放射線影響と年齢との関係を各原爆時年齢群について調べた。結果は表5に示してはいないが、放射線量と年齢の相互作用の係数は負であり、原爆時年齢20歳未満群については片側検定で有意レベルは0.05<P<0.10であった。他の集団の係数は有意でなかった。これらの結果は表4に示す結果と一致する。

被爆後の腫瘍発生の潜伏期間は、被爆時から症例 調査開始時(1950年)までの5年2か月を腫瘍発生の 平均時間に加算することにより推定できる。

潜伏期間(1950年から腫瘍発生までの平均年数)はすべての線量群で原爆時年齢と逆関係にあり、一般的に被曝線量の大きさには影響を受けないことが明らかになった。ただし、原爆時年齢20歳未満群のみでは、100 rad 以上線量群の平均潜伏期間は21.3±1.3年であり、0 rad 群の26.2±0.9年より短かかった(表6).

The cumulative incidence rate of ovarian cancer per 1,000 persons for the total 31-year period, 1950-80, shown in Figure 3, is stratified by the two dose groups (100 rad or more vs 0 rad) and three age ATB groups.

図 3 では、1950-80年の31年間における1,000人当たりの卵巣癌累積発生率を、二つの線量群(100 rad 以上群対 0 rad 群)と三つの原爆時年齢群別に層化して示した。

TABLE 6 MEAN TIME IN YEARS FROM 1950 (BEGINNING OF FOLLOW-UP) TO RECOGNITION OF OVARIAN CANCER, ALL CASES

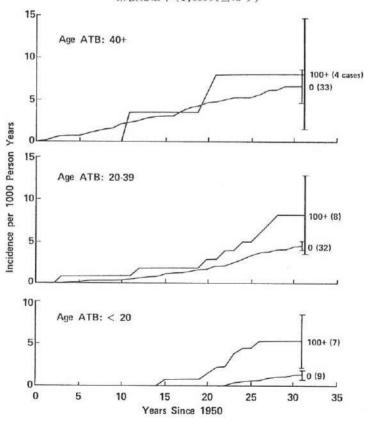
表 6 1950年(追跡調査開始)から卵巣癌症例探知までの 平均年数,全症例

Age ATB*	Total		Radiation	dose in rad	
Age AID	Total	0	1-99	100+	Unknown
Total	17.6 ± 0.6	17.8 ± 1.0	17.4 ± 1.1	19.3 ± 1.5	19.2 ± 11.1
< 20	21.8 ± 1.2	26.2 ± 0.9	25.3 ± 1.1	21.3 ± 1.3	
20-39	18.9 ± 0.9	20.2 ± 1.3	17.5 ± 1.9	19.6 ± 3.1	19.2 ± 11.1
40+	14.5 ± 0.8	13.2 ± 1.4	15.7 ± 1.5	15.3 ± 2.8	

^{*}At the time of the bomb. 原爆時

FIGURE 3 CUMULATIVE INCIDENCE RATE (PER 1000) OF OVARIAN CANCER BY RADIATION DOSE AND AGE AT THE TIME OF THE BOMB (ATB)

図3 放射線量及び原爆時年齢別の卵巣癌の 累積発生率(1,000人当たり)



Although a definite evaluation cannot be made due to the paucity of cases, an excess of cancer cases for the 40+ age ATB group is seen 10 to 15 years after 1950. An excess becomes apparent later for the under-20-age-ATB group, around 20 years after 1950. Thus, as shown in Table 6, the latent period inversely related to age ATB and the radiation-induced cancer becomes apparent after reaching the age normally associated with increasing incidence.

A shortening of the latent period is observed in the under-20-age-ATB group exposed to 100 rad or more (Figure 3) as observed in the mean latent period (Table 6). However, these findings might be a fluctuation attributable to the paucity of case availability. Follow-up studies are necessary to accumulate data so that such findings would be justified.

Benign Tumor Incidence. A tentative study on 81 microscopically confirmed cases of benign ovarian tumors among members of the LSS-E85 sample in Hiroshima has been considered. This study, consisting of 10 surgical and 71 autopsy cases, resulted in a statistically significant increase in proportion of tumor cases with increasing exposure dose.

It is plausible, however, that the clinical recognition of benign ovarian tumors in individuals may be related somewhat to the frequency of receiving professional medical care. If this conjecture were true, the frequency of encountered benign tumors might be expected to be higher in exposed individuals, especially in those exposed to large doses, as these individuals would likely have received more frequent and intense medical care than nonexposed persons (due to the A-bomb Survivors Medical Treatment Law, etc.). In the autopsied series, on the other hand, it is reasonable to assume that the proportion of diagnosis of benign ovarian tumor among all autopsy diagnoses is unlikely to be influenced by radiation-related detection bias.

The present analysis of benign ovarian tumors, therefore, was confined to the 3,046 autopsied cases among the LSS-E85 sample during 1950-80. There were no statistically significant differences in the histological confirmation rates by exposure dose.

The proportion of autopsied cases with benign ovarian tumors increased with increasing exposure dose when all 106 ascertained cases (P<0.05) were considered as well as when the restricted subset of 89 microscopically reviewed cases were considered.

症例数が少ないため明確な評価はできないが、原爆時年齢40歳以上群の癌症例の過剰は1950年より10~15年後に認め、原爆時年齢20歳未満群に過剰を認めるのは明らかにそれより後で、1950年より約20年後である。したがって、表6に示すとおり、潜伏期間は原爆時年齢と逆関係にあり、放射線により誘発された癌は、発生率が通常増加する年齢に達した後、顕著になる。

平均潜伏期間をみると、原爆時年齢20歳未満群のうち100 rad以上群(図3)に潜伏期間の短縮を認める(表6).しかし、これらの結果は、対象とし得る症例が不足しているために生ずる変動であるかもしれない。このような結果の正しさを確認するためには、追跡調査を行い、データを蓄積することが必要である。

良性腫瘍発生率. 広島の寿命調査 E85 集団のうち, 鏡検により確認した81例について良性卵巣腫瘍症例 に関する予備的調査を行った. 手術例10例と剖検例 71例を対象とするこの調査により, 被曝線量の増加 に伴い, 腫瘍例の比率が統計的に有意に増加する ことが明らかになった.

しかし,各個人の良性卵巣腫瘍の臨床診断は,専門 的診療を受ける頻度に幾分関連しているかもしれない。この推測が正しければ,被爆者,特に高線量に 被曝した者は,非被爆者に比べ,より頻繁に綿密な 診療を受けている可能性が強いので(原爆被爆者医療 法等による),良性腫瘍発見の頻度が高くなることが 考えられる。一方,剖検例においては,すべての剖検 診断のうちでの良性卵巣腫瘍の診断の比率は,被曝 に関連する調査による歪みの影響を受けることは ないと思われる。

したがって、良性卵巣腫瘍に関する本解析では、寿命 調査 E85 集団のうち1950-80年に剖検を行った3,046 例のみを扱った。組織学的確認率には、被曝線量別 の統計的有意差は認めなかった。

確認した106例すべてを対象にした場合,良性卵巣腫瘍をもつ剖検例の比率は被曝線量に伴い増加し(P<0.05),鏡検を行った89例に対象を限定した場合も同様の傾向を認めた.後者の対象群におけるこの

This increase in benign tumors in the latter group was not statistically significant (P>0.10, Table 7).

良性腫瘍の増加は、統計的に有意でなかった (P>0.10,表 7).

TABLE 7 AGE-ADJUSTED PROPORTION OF SUBJECTS WITH OVARIAN BENIGN TUMOR AMONG AUTOPSIED SUBJECTS (PER 1000) BY RADIATION DOSE AND CITY

表 7 放射線量及び都市別の剖検例における良性卵巣腫瘍をもった症例の 年齢を補正した比率(1,000例当たり)

City	Method of ascertainment	Total			Radiation	dose in	rad		Test†
City	Method of ascertamment	10141	0	1-49	50-99	100+	Unknown	NIC*	Test
Total	Total	34.8	26.3	38.8	47.6	58.8	30.6	27.8	D 10.00
		(106)	(22)	(48)	(8)	(11)	(1)	(16)	P<0.05
	Histologically confirmed by	29.2	21.5	34.1	35.1	42.2	29.9	24.3	
	present investigators	(89)	(18)	(42)	(6)	(8)	(1)	(14)	P>0.10
Hiroshima	Total	35.5	24.0	38.8	62.1	68.2	48.1	30.1	P<0.05
		(85)	(17)	(36)	(8)	(9)	(1)	(14)	P<0.05
	Histologically confirmed by	29.7	19.8	34.4	46.7	45.5	47.8	25.7	
	present investigators	(71)	(14)	(32)	(6)	(6)	(1)	(12)	P<0.10
Nagasaki	Total	32.1	38.9	38.8	-	36.1	-	18.3	D> 0.10
		(21)	(5)	(12)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(2)	P>0.10
	Histologically confirmed by	27.5	31.4	32.8	-	34.3		18.5	D- 0.10
	present investigators	(18)	(4)	(10)	(0)	(2)	(0)	(2)	P>0.10

Numbers in parentheses are number of subjects with ovarian benign tumor.

括弧内の数値は良性卵巣腫瘍をもっていた症例の数。

原爆時市内にいなかった者.

線量に伴う線形増加の統計的検定(線量不明及び市内にいなかった者を除く)

Histological Classification of Malignant and Benign Ovarian Tumors. The distribution of the 128 microscopically reviewed cases of ovarian cancer by histological type is shown in Table 8. Of the 128 cases, 121 (95%) were carcinomas belonging to the WHO category I⁵ (Common epithelial tumours). Of the remaining seven cases, four were granulosa cell tumors of category II (Sex cord stromal tumours), and three were teratomas of which two were associated with partial malignant transformation, and one was associated with carcinoid, belonging to category IV (Germ cell tumours).

The histological distribution does not, in general, differ significantly by exposure status. The proportion of clear cell carcinoma increased with dose, although not statistically significantly so, because, of very few cases, only two were involved in the higher dose group (285 rad and 468 rad). Also,

悪性及び良性卵巣腫瘍の組織学的分類. 鏡検を行った卵巣癌128例の組織型別分布を表8に示す. 128例のうち, 121例(95%)は WHO 区分15 に属する癌腫(通常の上皮性腫瘍)であった. 残り7例のうち, 4例は区分Ⅱの顆粒膜細胞腫(生殖索間葉系腫瘍)であり, 3例は奇形腫で,そのうち2例は部分的悪性変化例,1例は区分Ⅳに属する類癌腫(胚細胞腫瘍)であった.

全般的に組織型分布には被爆状況による有意差はない.極めて数少ない症例のうち,2例のみが高線量群に属していたので(285 rad 及び468 rad)統計的に有意ではなかったが,淡明細胞癌の比率は線量に伴い増加した.また,子宮内膜様癌の比率は放射線量と

^{*}Not-in-city at the time of bomb.

[†]Statistical test for linear increase with dose (excluding dose unknown and NIC).

the proportion of endometrioid carcinoma was inversely related to radiation dose, although, again, not statistically significant.

逆関係にあったが、これも統計的に有意でな かった。

TABLE 8 DISTRIBUTION OF OVARIAN CANCER BY HISTOLOGICAL TYPE (WHO, 1973)

AND RADIATION DOSE

表 8 組織型(WHO, 1973年)及び放射線量別の 卵巣癌の分布

							Ra	diatio	n dose ir	ı rad							
	District Control	7	otal		0	1	-99	1	00+	Unk	nown	N	IC*	0	+NIC	1	1+**
	Histological Type	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I.	Common Epithelial Tumors	121	94.5	50	98.0	35	97.2	12	100.0	1	100.0	23	82.1	73	92.4	48	98.0
	A. Serous Tumors	61	47.7	26	51.0	17	47.2	7	58.3	1	100.0	10	35.7	36	45.6	25	51.0
	B. Mucinous Tumors	27	21.1	12	23.5	7	19.4	2	16.7	0	0.0	6	21.4	18	22.8	9	18.4
	C. Endometrioid Tumors	18	14.1	8	15.7	4	11.1	1	8.3	0	0.0	5	17.9	13	16.5	5	10.2
	D. Clear Cell Tumors	9	7.0	2	3.9	3	8.3	2	16.7	0	0.0	2	7.1	4	5.1	5	10.2
	G. Undiff. Carcinoma	2	1.6	0	0.0	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	4.1
	H. Unclassif. Malignancy	4	3.1	2	3.9	2	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	2.5	2	4.1
II.	Sex Cord Stromal Tumors	4	3.1	1	2.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	3	3.8	1	2.0
	A. Granulosa Cell Tumors	4	3.1	1	2.0	1	2.8	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	7.1	3	3.8	1	2.0
IV.	Germ Cell Tumors	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	3	3.8	0	0.0
	F. Teratomas	3	2.3	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	3	10.7	3	3.8	0	0.0
	Total	128	100.0	51	100.0	36	100.0	12	100.0	1	100.0	28	100.0	79	100.0	49	100.0

^{*}Not-in-city at the time of the bomb. 原爆時市内にいなかった者

The histological distribution of the 98 benign ovarian tumors is shown in Table 9. Of the 35 tumors in the NIC and 0 rad groups, the numbers in categories I, II, and IV are 20 (57%), 6 (17%), and 9 (26%), respectively. This histological distribution is not significantly different from that of the 63 tumors in cases exposed to 1 rad or more (including one case with dose unknown), namely, 40 (64%), 11 (18%), and 12 (19%) in categories I, II, and IV, respectively.

DISCUSSION

Concerning the late effects of therapeutic pelvic irradiation, Palmer and Spratt⁹ have indicated that at least some of the malignant tumors which developed in pelvic organs of patients who had previously received localized x- or radium irradiation for treatment of genital bleeding due to nonmalignant lesions (including uterine fibroid and endometrial hyperplasia) were induced by previous radiation exposure.

良性卵巣腫瘍98例の組織型分布を表9に示す.市内にいなかった者及び0 rad 群の腫瘍35例のうち,区分 I に属する症例数は20(57%),区分Ⅱは6(17%),区分Ⅳは9(26%)であった.この組織型分布を1 rad 以上群の腫瘍63例(線量が不明な1症例を含む)の分布,すなわち区分Ⅰ,Ⅱ,Ⅳの症例数が各々40(64%),11(18%),12(19%)という分布と比較した場合,有意差はない.

考察

治療用骨盤照射の後影響に関して、Palmer 及びSpratt⁹ は、非悪性病変(子宮類線維腫及び子宮内膜過形成を含む)による性器出血の治療のために、X線又はラジウムの局部的照射を以前受けた患者の骨盤臓器に発生した悪性腫瘍の少なくとも幾つかは、以前の放射線照射により誘発されたものであることを示している。

^{**}Including dose unknown group. 線景不明群を含む

TABLE 9 DISTRIBUTION OF AUTOPSIED BENIGN OVARIAN TUMOR BY HISTOLOGICAL TYPE (WHO, 1973) AND RADIATION DOSE

表 9 割検例中の良性卵巣腫瘍の組織型(WHO, 1973年)及び放射線量別分布

							Rac	liation	Radiation dose in rad	rad r							
	Tiest of the last	1	Total		0	i.	1-99	-	100+	Unk	Unknown	Z	NIC*	0	0+NIC		1+*
	nistological Lype	No.	2%	No.	%	No.	29	No.	8%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	000
	I. Common Epithelial Tumors	09	61.2	12	0.09	37	68.5	2	25.0	-	100.0	00	53.3	20	57.1	40	63.
	A. Serous Tumors	49	50.0	6	45.0	33	61.1	7	25.0	0	0.0	2	33.3	14	40.0	35	55.6
	B. Mucinous Tumors	2	5.1	3	15.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	Ţ	100.0	П	6.7	4	11.4	-	-
	C. Endometrioid Tumors	1	1.0	0	0.0	-	1.9	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	П	1.6
	E. Brenner Tumors	3	5.1	0	0.0	3	5.6	0	0.0	0	0.0	2	13.3	7	5.7	3	4
\equiv	Sex Cord Stromal Tumors	17	17.3	3	15.0	8	14.8	33	37.5	0	0.0	3	20.0	9	17.1	11	17.
	b. Fibroma	16	16.3	7	10.0	∞	14.8	3	37.5	0	0.0	3	20.0	2	14.3	11	17.5
	c. Sclerosing Stromal Tumor	T 1	1.0		5.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	2.9	0	0.
	IV. Germ Cell Tumors	21	21.4	5	25.0	6	16.7	3	37.5	0	0.0	4	26.7	6	25.7	12	19.
	2. Mature Cystic Teratoma	19	19.4	3	15.0	6	16.7	3	37.5	0	0.0	4	26.7	7	20.0	12	19.0
	3. Struma Ovarii	2	2.0	2	10.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	0	0.0	7	5.7	0	0.0
	Total	86	100.0	20	100.0	54	100.0	00	100.0	-	100.0	15	100.0	35	100.0	63	100.0
- 1																	

*Not-in-city at the time of the bomb. 原爆時市内にいなかった者

^{**}Including dose unknown group. 線量不明群を含む

According to their study, the incidence rate of postradiation cancer of the ovary was 3.1-fold higher than expected. Palmer and Spratt's findings contradict a hypothesis 10,11 that carcinogenesis following radiation exposure is primarily attributable not to the effect of radiation, but to the endocrine abnormality concealed within the background of the primary lesion against which the radiation therapy was employed.

Subsequent to Palmer and Spratt's report, many studies have been published dealing with carcinogenesis following radiation therapy for benign lesions or malignant tumors in the gynecological organs, 12-17 but no convincing trend of an increased incidence of postradiation cancer of the ovary has ever been found. For example, Smith and Doll¹⁶ found 8 ovarian cancer deaths vs 7.7 expected five years or more after the radiotherapy. Further, Boice et al¹⁷ recently reported that a significantly low risk of ovarian cancer was observed among women of North American and European countries after radiation therapy for cancer of the uterine cervix though the risk increased among individuals who survived 30 years after exposure, but it was based on only three ovarian cancers.

Court Brown and Doll¹⁸ found increased ovarian cancer mortality in a cohort of 14,554 patients, including 2,393 female patients treated with X rays for ankylosing spondylitis. Increased mortality was due not only to leukemia and aplastic anemia, but also to cancers of organs in the proximity of the sites of heavy exposure. The mortality due to the latter was increased as much as twofold six years after the initial exposure, and the proportion of four ovarian cancer deaths was 1.9 at most against the expected number. In a similar study in which the cohort was restricted solely to patients who had received a single course of X-ray therapy, Smith¹⁹ found 4 ovarian cancers vs 2.9 expected three years or more after the first irradiation.

On reviewing these studies related to therapeutic irradiations, Land²⁰ has suggested that many uncertainties remain, including the extent to which effect, if any, has been masked by surgical removal of the ovaries in some members of irradiated populations under observation.

As to ovarian cancer among A-bomb survivors, two case studies have been described;^{2,4} one of a 27-year-old female who suffered from granulosa-theca

同人らの研究によると、放射線照射後の卵巣癌発生率は推定値の3.1倍であった。Palmer 及び Sprattによって得られた結果は、放射線照射後の癌発生の主な原因は放射線の影響ではなく、放射線治療を施した原発病変の背後に隠された内分泌異常であるという仮説^{10,11} に相反するものである。

Palmer 及び Spratt の報告に続き,女性生殖器の良性病変,又は悪性腫瘍の放射線治療後の癌発生に関して多くの研究結果が報告されている.12-17 しかし,放射線による卵巣癌発生率の増加を示す確実な証拠は認められていない。例えば Smith 及び Doll¹⁶は,放射線治療後 5年以上経過して,推定値7.7に対して卵巣癌による死亡例 8 例を認めている。更にBoice ら¹⁷は,被曝後30年生存した者では危険率が増加しているにもかかわらず,北米及び欧州諸国の女性では,子宮頚癌の放射線治療後に卵巣癌危険率が有意に減少していることを最近報告している。しかしこの報告は卵巣癌3 例に基づいているにすぎない。

Court Brown 及び Doll¹⁸ は、強直性脊椎炎のために X線治療を受けた女性患者2,393名を含む14,554名 の患者集団において、卵巣癌死亡率が増加していることを報告している。この死亡率の増加は、白血病と無形成貧血だけでなく、高線量照射部位に隣接する臓器の癌に因っている。後者による死亡率は、初回の照射の 6年後に 2倍に増加し、卵巣癌による死亡例 4例の割合は推定例数の最大1.9倍であった。Smith¹⁹ は、X線治療を1回のみ受けた患者に対象を限定した同様の調査で、初回の照射後 3年以上経過して、推定例数2.9に対し卵巣癌例 4例を認めている。

Land²⁰ は、治療用放射線照射に関連するこれらの研究結果を検討し、影響があるとすれば、照射を受けた観察集団の幾人かの卵巣を外科手術で摘出したことによりその影響がどの程度不明瞭になるか等、多くの不確実な点があることを示唆している。

原爆被爆者の卵巣癌については,二つの症例調査報告がある.2.4 1例は広島で被爆し,8年後に卵巣

cell tumor of the ovary eight years after exposure at Hiroshima, and the other a 30-year-old female who suffered from serous cyst adenocarcinoma of the ovary 12 years after exposure at the same city. Based on a study of death certificates in Hiroshima during the five-year period commencing in 1951, a report3 indicated that the morbidities of both breast and ovarian cancers were increased in exposed females. Another analysis, from tumor cases registered in 1957-58, showed a significant excess of ovarian cancer in females who were exposed within 1,500 m from the hypocenter in Hiroshima.²¹ A recent mortality study based on death certificates among females in the RERF LSS-E85 sample, Hiroshima and Nagasaki, during 1950-82, suggested a correlation between the mortality of ovarian cancers and exposure dose.1

In the present study, all sources of information for case ascertainment have been used, including death certificates, autopsies, and Tumor and Tissue Registries. Of these sources, death certificates are ascertained using the Japanese Koseki so that deaths can be ascertained 100%, but there is a problem in the accuracy of the causes of death given in death certificates.

On the other hand, there is selection bias in the autopsy material which is associated with the fact that the autopsy rate in the LSS sample is high in the high dose group. Since the proportion of autopsy material only as source is low, it being 2.7%, the possible bias mentioned earlier has not seriously hindered the analysis. There is no statistical difference between the dose comparison groups in the proportion of histologically confirmed cases including biopsies as well as autopsies as source (refer to Table 1).

Tumor and Tissue Registries are also important sources of information of the present study for case ascertainment (Table 1). Possible bias of case ascertainment associated with migration of study subjects out of the Tumor Registry area is a difficult problem common in cancer incidence studies such as the present study which are based on long-term cohort follow-up. Since the purpose of the present study is to study the question of cancer incidence in relation to radiation exposure dose, the problem is whether there is any difference between the dose comparison groups in the migration rate. ABCC-RERF is conducting since 1958 detailed medical examinations biennially on a subsample of the LSS sample

の顆粒膜一荚膜細胞腫瘍に罹患した27歳の女性例であり、ほかの1例は同市で被爆し、12年後に卵巣の 漿液囊胞腺癌に罹患した30歳の女性例である. 広島 で行われた1951年から5年間の死亡診断書に基づく 調査では、乳癌及び卵巣癌の罹患率が被爆女性に 増加していることを報告している.3また、1957ー 58年に登録された腫瘍例の解析は、広島の爆心地 から1,500m以内で被爆した女性に卵巣癌例の有意 な過剰を認めている.21 広島・長崎の放影研寿命調査 E85集団中の女性についての、1950-82年の死亡 診断書に基づく最近の死亡率調査は、卵巣癌による 死亡率と被曝線量との間に相関関係があることを 示唆している.1

本調査では、死亡診断書、剖検、腫瘍組織登録等、 症例確認のためのあらゆる情報源を用いた。これら のうち、死亡診断書については日本の戸籍を用いて 確認し、死亡を100%確かめるようにしたが、1 死亡 診断書に示された死因の正確さには問題がある。

一方,寿命調査集団の剖検率は高線量群で高いため, 割検資料にも選択による偏りがある。割検資料のみ を情報源として用いた割合は2.7%と少なく,前述 した偏りが解析の重大な妨げになってはいない。生検 及び剖検を情報源とした症例等,組織学的に確認 した症例の割合に各線量群の間で統計的差異はない (表1参照)。

腫瘍組織登録も、症例確認のために本調査で用いた 重要な情報源である(表1). 調査対象者が腫瘍登録 対象地域外へ移住することによって起きる症例確認 上の偏りは、本調査のように長期的な対象集団の 追跡に基づく癌発生率調査では、共通の困難な問題 である. 本調査の目的は、癌発生率と被曝放射線量 の関連を究明する点にあるので、各線量群の間に 移住率の差異があるか否かが問題である. 1958年以来 ABCC-放影研は、寿命調査対象集団のうち約20,000人、 comprising approximately 20,000 study subjects or approximately 1/5 of the sample. The data derived from this study show no difference in the migration rate between the dose groups.22 On the other hand, data on migration have been derived in part from a case-control study on the LSS sample and a study of in utero exposed children, and there is a report that describes a high migration rate in the high dose group, particularly in those exposed at young age (which possibly is due for the most part to enrollment in university). Even if the migration rate were high in the high dose group, the number of cases in the high dose group, would be, as a result of migration, smaller than it actually is, and due to this the observed dose response would be underestimated. Accordingly, the relationship between ovarian cancer incidence and radiation dose observed in the present study would be strengthened with consideration of migration.

In the present study, the age-adjusted incidence rate of ovarian cancer per year per 1,000 persons shows a statistically significant (P<0.01) increase with increasing dose among the individuals who were exposed to 1 rad or more. This dose-response relationship remains significant (P<0.01) when the microscopically reviewed cases are considered alone.

The dose response is not apparent in the first half of the study period (1950-64), but is present (P<0.01) in the latter half (1965-80), in both microscopically reviewed cases and all cases, reflecting a developmental characteristic of tumor as seen in cumulative incidence rates of ovarian cancer. The cumulative incidence rates of ovarian cancer per 1,000 persons for the total 31-year period, 1950-80, in the present study imply that the minimum latent period for radiation-induced ovarian cancer would be around 15-20 years. Moreover, the postexposure latent period for cancer development is not affected by the magnitude of exposure dose but it is inversely related to age ATB.

As with breast cancer in A-bomb survivors, ²³ ovarian cancer does not develop until the host reaches an age that is normally associated with increased incidence, irrespective of either age ATB or exposure dose. In the under-20-age-ATB group however, the mean latent period in the 100 rad or more dose group appears to be shorter than that in the 0 rad group, although the number of cases is quite small. At the time of the present study, the under-20-age-ATB group included many

すなわち約1/5 の対象者から成る集団について、2年に1回の綿密な健康診断を実施している。この調査で得られたデータによると、線量群間で転出率に差異はない。22 一方、寿命調査対象集団に関する患者-対照者調査及び胎内被爆者についての調査からも、転出に関するデータが得られており、高線量群、特に若年被爆群で転出率が高いという報告がある(恐らく大部分は大学入学によるものであろう)。高線量群で転出率が高いとしても、転出の結果、高線量群の症例数は実際より少なくなるため、線量反応は過小評価されるであろう。したがって、転出を考慮すると、卵巣癌発生率と放射線量との実際の関係は、本調査結果より強いかもしれない。

本調査では、年齢について補正した1年当たり 1,000人当たりの卵巣癌発生率が、1rad 以上の被爆者では、線量に伴い統計的に有意 (P<0.01)に増加していることを示している。鏡検を行った症例のみを考慮した場合も、この線量相関は有意である (P<0.01).

卵巣癌の累積発生率に認められるような腫瘍発生の 特徴を反映し、線量相関は、鏡検を行った症例及び 全症例のいずれの場合も、調査期間の前半(1950-64年)では明らかでないが、後半(1965-80年)には 存在する(P<0.01). 本調査で求めた1950-80年の 31年間における1,000人当たりの卵巣癌累積発生率 は、放射線により誘発された卵巣癌の最小潜伏期間 は15~20年であることを示している。更に、癌発生 の被爆後潜伏期間は、被曝線量の大きさには左右 されず、原爆時年齢と逆関係にある。

原爆被爆者の乳癌²³ と同様に、卵巣癌は、原爆時年齢又は被曝線量にかかわらず、発生率が増加すると通常考えられる年齢に達するまでは多発しない。しかし、原爆時年齢20歳未満群では、症例数は極めて少ないが、100 rad 以上の線量群の平均潜伏期間は 0 rad 群に比べ短いようにみえる。本調査の実施時には、原爆時年齢20歳未満群の対象者の多くが、

individuals who had not reached the age at which cancer might be expected to occur. Because of this fact, follow-up studies will be necessary.

Because of differing criteria for histological classification of ovarian neoplasms, the histological distribution of the 79 ovarian cancer in NIC and 0 rad groups is different from that described by Ueda et al²⁴ for 95 cases of ovarian cancers detected in the Osaka district. They are not significantly different from that reported by Yaker and Benirschke²⁵ for 74 cases observed in the San Diego district (Table 10).

癌好発年齢に達していなかった. したがって追跡調査 を行う必要がある.

卵巣腫瘍の組織型分類の基準が異なるため、市内にいなかった群と 0 rad 群の卵巣癌79例の組織型分布は、大阪地方で発見された卵巣癌95例に関する上田ら²⁴ の報告とは異なる。しかし、San Diego 地方で発見された74例に関する Yaker 及び Benirschke²⁵ の報告との間に有意差はない(表10)。

TABLE 10 COMPARISON OF HISTOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OVARIAN CANCER WITH OTHERS REPORTED AT DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

表10	様々	な地域	で報告さ	いれた	卵巢癌	の組織	学的	分布の	比較

			Present	Study					
Н	listological Type	0 rad	NIC*	1+1	rad**	Os	aka ¹	San I	Diego ²
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I.	Common Epithelial Tumors	73	92.4	48	98.0	68	71.6	66	89.2
II.	Sex Cord Stromal Tumors	3	3.8	1	2.0	7	7.4	2	2.7
IV.	Germ Cell Tumors	3	3.8	0	0.0	19	20.0	6	8.1
	Others	0	0.0	0	0.0	1	1.1	0	0.0
	Total	79	100.0	49	100.0	95	100.0	74	100.0

^{*} Not-in-city at the time of the bomb. 原爆時市内にいなかった者

It is noted that the proportion of autopsied cases with benign ovarian tumors increased with increasing exposure dose, when the 106 cases were considered (P<0.05). The increase tendency in the restricted subset of 89 microscopically reviewed cases, however, is not statistically significant (P>0.10).

The histological distribution of the 35 benign ovarian tumors occurring in the NIC and 0 rad groups in the WHO categories I, II, and IV, as well as of the 63 tumors observed in individuals exposed to 1 rad or more have been compared with other reported histological distributions from Osaka by Ueda et al,²⁴ from San Diego by Yaker and Benirschke,²⁵ and from Montreal by Beck and Latour²⁶ (Table 11). In this comparison, except for table from Osaka, the distribution of tumors reported here

全106例について考慮した場合, 剖検で確認された 良性卵巣腫瘍の比率は, 被曝線量に伴い増加して いることが明らかである(P<0.05). しかし, 鏡検 を行った89例のみに対象を限定すると, この増加 傾向は統計的に有意でない(P>0.10).

市内にいなかった群及び 0 rad 群の良性卵巣腫瘍で、WHO 区分 I、II、IVに属する35例と、1 rad 以上群に観察された腫瘍63例の組織型分布を、上田ら、24 Yaker 及び Benirschke、25 Beck 及び Latour²⁶ が各々大阪、San Diego、Montreal の症例について報告した組織型分布と比較した(表11)。この比較によると、大阪の値を除き、本調査で得られた腫瘍分布と

^{**} Including one dose unknown case. 線量が不明な1例を含む

¹ Reference #24. 参考文献 # 24

² Reference #25. 参考文献#25

does not significantly differ from the other reports mentioned above.

上記の報告にある分布との間に有意差はない.

TABLE 11 COMPARISON OF HISTOLOGICAL DISTRIBUTION OF OVARIAN BENIGN TUMORS WITH OTHERS REPORTED AT DIFFERENT DISTRICTS

表11 様々な地域で報告された良性卵巣腫瘍の組織学的分布の比較

			Present	Study							
Histological Type		0 rad + NIC*		1+rad**		Osaka ¹		San Diego ²		Montreal ³	
		No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%	No.	%
I.	Common Epithelial Tumors	20	57.1	40	63.5	177	45.2	54	46.6	637	62.5
Π.	Sex Cord Stromal Tumors	6	17.1	11	17.5	20	5.1	14	12.1	75	7.4
IV.	Germ Cell Tumors	9	25.7	12	19.0	193	49.2	48	41.4	297	29.1
	Others	O	0.0	0	0.0	2	0.5	0	0.0	10	1.0
	Total	35	100.0	63	100.0	392	100.0	116	100.0	1019	100.0

^{*} Not-in-city at the time of the bomb. 原爆時市内にいなかった者

Experiments in radiation tumorigenesis have shown that ovarian tumors of several histological types can be induced in mice of various strains. For example, single-dose whole-body irradiation of (C57L \times A/He) F_1 mice with gamma rays or neutrons induced various ovarian tumors, including luteoma, granulosa cell tumor, and adenoma. Similarly, single-dose whole-body x-irradiation induced luteomas and adenomas in the ovaries of ddY/F and C3H/Tw mice.

It has been suggested that ionizing radiation primarily induces atrophy of follicles in the mouse ovary, ²⁹ the consequent imbalanced hormonal environments, due to excessive gonadotrophic hormone secretion, ³⁰ and changes in the response of cells that comprise the injured ovary, facilitating the development of ovarian tumors. ³¹

In the study of Ullrich and Storer, ^{32,33} the incidence of ovarian tumors induced in RFM/Un mice after whole-body x-irradiation increased with the square of the dose above a threshold which appeared to exist for the induction of ovarian tumors.

放射線による腫瘍発生の実験により、種々の系統のマウスにおいて幾つか異なる組織型の卵巣腫瘍を誘発し得ることが明らかになっている。例えば、ガンマ線又は中性子線による (C57L \times A/He) F_1 マウスの単一線量全身照射では、黄体腫、顆粒膜細胞腫、腺腫等様々な卵巣腫瘍が誘発されている. 27 同様に、ddY/F及び C3H/Tw マウスの卵巣においても、 18 単一線量全身 X線照射により黄体腫及び腺腫が誘発されている. 28

電離放射線はマウスの卵巣の卵胞萎縮,29 それに続く 性腺刺激ホルモンの分泌過剰によって起こるホルモン の不均衡,30 障害のある卵巣を構成する細胞の反応 の変化を誘発し、卵巣腫瘍の発生を容易にすること が示唆されている.31

卵巣腫瘍の誘発には閾値が存在すると考えられているが、Ullrich 及び Storer^{32,33} は、全身 X線照射後 RFM/Un マウスの卵巣腫瘍発生率が、閾値以上では線量の 2 乗に比例して増加することを認めている。

^{**} Including one dose unknown case. 線量が不明な1例を含む

¹ Reference #24. 参考文献#24

² Reference #25. 参考文献#25

³ Reference #26. 参考文献 # 26

According to the study by Tokunaga et al,²³ breast cancer incidence in exposed females of Hiroshima and Nagasaki shows a linear dose response, and the age-specific incidence of breast cancer exceeds that of breast cancer in the general female population. However, both the trend of the cumulative incidence with time, and the histological distribution of breast cancers closely resemble that of breast cancer in general. These findings are consistent with the hypothesis that postexposure endogenous hormones act as tumor promoters in the genesis of breast cancer in female A-bomb survivors.²³

The pathological and epidemiologic analyses of the 194 cases of ovarian cancer that occurred during 1950-80 among members of the RERF LSS-E85 sample strongly suggest that the incidence of ovarian cancer was enhanced by A-bomb exposure. Moreover, the radiation-related excess of ovarian cancer appears to be highest in women under 20 years of age ATB. These women also had the longest latent period when compared to the older age-groups. The histological distribution of cancer types among exposed individuals appears not to be different from that seen in the general population. As for benign ovarian neoplasms, the analysis of 106 autopsy subjects depicts a trend of increasing radiation-related tumor excess with increasing dose among the exposed cases. This trend, however, was not statistically significant when observation was limited to the histologically reviewed cases.

From experimental findings concerning the induction of ovarian tumors by ionizing radiation, and from recent analysis of breast carcinogenesis in exposed females of Hiroshima and Nagasaki, one might deduce that radiation-injured ovaries in association with secondary excess of gonadotrophic hormones are important causative factors in the development of ovarian tumors. The pathological and epidemiologic findings reported in this paper are consistent with this hypothesis. Further follow-up studies should therefore be made on females exposed to the A-bomb at the younger ages, particularly 0 to 20 years ATB.

徳永らの調査²³によると、広島・長崎における女性 被爆者の乳癌発生率は線量に対し線形反応を示し、 乳癌の年齢別発生率は一般女性集団より高い。しか し、累積発生率の経時的傾向及び乳癌の組織学的 分布は、一般女性集団と極めて類似している。これ らの所見は、女性の原爆被爆者の乳癌発生に際して は、被曝後の内因性ホルモンが促進的に作用すると いう仮説²³に一致する。

1950-80年に放影研寿命調査 E85 集団に発生した 卵巣癌194例に関する病理学的及び疫学的分析の結果 は、卵巣癌発生率が原爆被爆によって増加したこと を強く示唆する. 更に、放射線による卵巣癌の増加 が、原爆時年齢20歳未満の女性で最も高率である ようにみえる. また、高年齢群と比較した場合、これ らの女性の潜伏期間は最も長かった. 被爆者の癌の 組織学的分布は、一般集団の場合と異ならないよう である. 良性卵巣腫瘍については、剖検例106例の 解析結果は、被爆者において放射線関連腫瘍の過剰 が線量に伴い増加する傾向を示した. しかし、組織 学的に検討した症例のみを考慮した場合、この傾向 は統計的に有意でなかった.

電離放射線による卵巣腫瘍の誘発に関する実験結果,及び広島・長崎の女性被爆者における乳癌発生についての最近の解析からは、性腺刺激ホルモンの二次的過剰による卵巣の放射線障害は、卵巣腫瘍発生の重要な原因であると推測されている。本報で述べた病理学的及び疫学的所見は、この仮説に一致する。したがって、低年齢で原爆に被爆した女性、特に原爆時年齢0~20歳の女性について、更に追跡調査を行うべきである。

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