MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES AS POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS OF ATOMIC BOMB DOSES

原 爆 放 射 線 線 量 に 対 し て 付 加 的 線 量 と な り 得 る 医 療 用 X 線 被 曝 線 量

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MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES AS POSSIBLE CONTAMINANTS OF ATOMIC BOMB DOSES

原爆放射線線量に対して付加的線量となり得る 医療用X線被曝線量

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SUMMARY

Since 1964, at the times of their biennial ABCC/RERF radiological examinations, all Adult Health Study (AHS) subjects have been interviewed for their exposures to medical X-ray in institutions other than RERF to estimate the numbers of examinations and corresponding doses to which they were exposed. These data are than stored on computer tapes together with the doses these AHS subjects received during their radiological examinations in the RERF Department of Radiology. Thus, their medical X-ray doses are available along with these subjects' T65 atomic bomb doses during assessments of the role of ionizing radiation in the development of diseases they may contract.

The doses incurred at RERF were assessed by means of phantom dosimetry. Those at other institutions were studied by incorporating numerous factors, including phantom dosimetry data, and results of several surveys for radiological trends in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. For A-bomb exposed groups and control groups (not-in-the cities), average marrow doses per person were 1,204 mrad and 892 mrad; male gonad doses were 226 mrad and 189 mrad; and female gonad doses were 1,745 mrad and 1,258 mrad respectively, by the end of 1982.

要 約

1964年以後,2年に1回放射線診断のためにABCC / 放影研を訪れた成人健康調査対象者すべてに対して,X線検査の回数とその線量を推定するために,放影研以外の施設で受けた医療用X線線量について質問調査を実施してきた。これらのデータは,放影研放射線部でX線検査をした際に成人健康調査対象者が受けた線量データと共にコンピューターテープに保存されている。これらの医療用X線線量は,病気の発生における電離放射線の役割を評価する際に,調査対象者のT65線量と共に利用できるようになっている。

放影研で受けた線量はファントムの線量測定により 求めた。他機関で受けた線量は、ファントムの線量 測定データを含む種々の因子及び広島と長崎におけ る放射線診療動向の幾つかの調査結果を基に算定 された。原爆被爆群及び対照群(市内不在者)に おける1982年末までの一人当たりの平均骨髄線量は それぞれ1,204mrad 及び892mrad, 男性生殖腺線量 は、226mrad 及び189mrad また女性生殖腺線量は 1,745mrad 及び1,258mrad となった。

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The results for Hiroshima and Nagasaki were similar. Sixty-five percent of male subjects' medical X-ray bone marrow doses ranged from 10% to 250% of their T65 doses in the 1-9 rad T65 dose group. Thirteen percent of male subjects' medical X-ray bone marrow doses ranged from 10%-250% of their T65 doses in the 10-99 rad T65 dose group. In the greater than 100 rad T65 dose group, medical X-ray exposures were proportionally less. bone marrow and gonad doses were similar in magnitude to the male bone marrow doses. Medical X-ray exposures affected male gonal doses less than those of females, but in the 1-9 rad dose group, 18% of male subjects' medical X-ray gonad doses ranged from 10%-100% of their T65 doses.

INTRODUCTION

Ever since ABCC was established in 1948, diagnostic radiological examinations have been performed for A-bomb survivors to assist in the ongoing evaluations for late effects of the A-bombs.

The Unified Program, conceived in 1955 and a fixed population sample (Life Span Study extended) was selected from the A-bomb Survivors Supplementary Schedules of 1950 National Census, originally consisted of approximately 110,000 persons in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Since 1958, the AHS, a fixed subsample of LSS-extend sample, originally consisting of nearly 20,000 persons, 1,2 has been followed for long-term clinical examinations for any late ionizing radiation effects of the A-bombs. AHS participants are thus provided complete physical examinations and laboratory tests during their biennial "cycle" visits to the ABCC/RERF clinics.

In assessing the late effects of the ionizing radiation of the A-bombs at ABCC/RERF, T65 doses³⁻⁶ are used, and these tentative doses are now being reassessed. To avoid erroneous conclusions in the studies for late A-bomb effects, the potential "contamination" by medical X-ray exposures must be taken into consideration.

A medical X-ray dosimetry program was therefore begun in 1962.¹⁰ Doses incurred to the surface, active bone marrow, gonads, and other organs during various radiological procedures have 広島と長崎では同じような結果が得られた. 男性調査対象者の T65線量1-9 rad 群で, 医療用 X線による骨髄線量が T65線量の10%-250%となっているものは約65%となる. 男性調査対象者の T65線量10-99 rad 群では, 医療用 X線による骨髄線量が T65線量の10%-250%となっているものは13%であった. T65線量100 rad 以上群では, 医療用 X線被曝の割合は更に低くなる. 女性の骨髄線量及び生殖腺線量は男性の骨髄線量に類似している. 医療 X線による生殖腺線量は, 女性より男性の方が低いが, T65線量1-9 rad 群で男性対象者の18%が生殖腺に T65線量の10%-100%に相当する医療用 X線線量を被曝している.

緒言

1948年に ABCC が創設されて以来, 継続されてきた 原爆後障害調査の一環として, 診断用 X線検査が 原爆被爆者に実施されてきた.

1955年に立案された統合計画では、固定集団 (寿命調査拡大群)が、1950年国勢調査の付帯調査である原爆被爆者調査により設定されたが、これは当初、広島及び長崎の約11万名から成る集団であった。寿命調査拡大群の固定副次集団であり、当初約2万名近くから構成されていた成人健康調査集団 1・2 に対して、1958年以来、原爆による電離放射線の後障害を調べる長期臨床検査が実施されている。したがって、成人健康調査対象集団には ABCC/放影研で2年に1回の診察周期で完全な理学検査並びに臨床検査が行われている。

ABCC/放影研で原爆による電離放射線の後障害を評価する際, T65線量³-6 が用いられてきたが, 目下この暫定線量が再評価されている. ⁷⁻⁹ 原爆の後影響に関する調査で結論を誤らないために, 医療用 X線被曝線量による修正も考慮に入れられなければならない.

医療用X線線量プログラムは、こうして1962年に開始された.10種々の放射線技法によって受けた表面線量、活性骨髄線量、生殖腺線量及びその他の器官

been calculated based on phantom human dosimetry. Radiological practices in other hospitals and clinics, 10,16-23 and trends in radiological practice have been assessed in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The reliability of AHS subjects' responses to questions during interviews and the changes in use of fluoroscopic apparatus from conventional to image intensifier types are among the topics which have been studied because of their marked influence on the doses incurred.

All medical X-ray data are being entered and stored on computer tapes, including subject identification, date, site and type of examination, hospital name, and bone marrow, gonad, and skin doses. Medical X-ray doses from radiological examinations inside (RP 7-86) and outside (RP 8-86) RERF are routinely recorded, and are available for periodic analysis. This is a report of the initial analysis for potential contamination of A-bomb doses by medical X-ray doses received by the members in the AHS sample through the end of 1982. Radiation therapy doses are extremely high compared to those from diagnostic exposures, and are dealt with separately.

MATERIALS AND METHOD Reliability of Reporting by AHS Subjects

Among diagnostic radiological procedures, fluoroscopy incurs relatively high exposure doses. In order to assess the reliability of AHS subjects' positive reports of their exposures to fluoroscopy examinations at other hospitals, the A-bomb Survivors Welfare Center, Red Cross (A-bomb) Hospital, and Funairi Hospital, all in Hiroshima, were selected for review of their records. The records at these hospitals are relatively well kept, especially those concerning upper gastrointestinal (GI) series, which many AHS subjects reported receiving. The numbers of subjects whose medical records were reviewed, the numbers of exposures reported to have occurred at each hospital, and the reliability of subjects' responses are shown in the Results section (see Table 2).

Doses from Exposures Inside RERF

At ABCC/RERF all AHS subjects routinely received posteroanterior (PA) and lateral radiographic examinations of the chest during each of

への線量は、人体ファントム線量測定を基にして計算がなされた. 10-15 放影研以外の病・医院で実施された放射線使用や, 10・16-23 放射線使用の傾向が広島及び長崎について検討がなされている. 20・22 成人健康調査対象者の面接における回答の信頼性並びに、従来の透視装置からテレビ透視型装置への移行は、それらの被曝線量への影響が顕著であるために、調査の重要な対象となった.

対象者識別番号,検査年月日,部位及び種類,病院名,並びに骨髄線量,生殖腺線量,皮膚線量を含むあらゆる医療用 X線データはコンピューターテープに入力され保存されている。放影研内 (RP 7 - 86)外 (RP 8 - 86)で行われた放射線検査による医療用X線線量は日常業務として記録され,定期的解析に用いられる。これから述べるのは,1982年末までに成人健康調査対象者が受けた医療用 X線線量の原爆被曝線量に対して影響すると思われる付加的線量に関する最初の解析の報告である。放射線治療用線量は診断用被曝線量と比べて極めて高いので,別途に取り扱われることになる。

材料及び方法

成人健康調査対象者による報告の信頼性

診断用放射線検査の中でも、透視検査は比較的高い 被曝線量を与える。放影研以外の病院で透視検査を 受けたとする成人健康調査対象者の報告の信頼度を 評価するために、広島にある被爆者福祉センター、 赤十字(原爆)病院、舟入病院を選び、被曝記録を 検討した。これらの病院が有する記録は比較的良く 保存されており、特に成人健康調査対象者の多くが 受けたと報告している上部胃腸管 X線検査 (GI)に 関する記録の保存状態は良好である。診療記録を 検討した対象者数、各病院で受けたと報告されて いる照射の回数及び対象者から得た回答の信頼度は 「結果」の項に示してある(表2参照)。

放影研における被曝線量

ABCC/放影研で,2年に1回の周期検診で来所の際,成人健康調査対象者はすべて,通常,背腹方向及び側方向の胸部放射線検査を受けた。その他の

their biennial (cycle) visits. Other radiological examinations were performed when clinically indicated by symptoms, physical signs or abnormal laboratory findings.

Since 1948 in Hiroshima, and 1949 in Nagasaki all technical factors of exposure employed during each radiographic and fluoroscopic exposure and examination conducted in the ABCC/RERF Department of Radiology have been recorded on technique cards by the radiological technicians. Each radiological exposure and examination made from 1968 to 1970 was reproduced by phantom dosimetry which provided bone marrow, gonad, and skin doses.15 doses have been assigned to all radiological exposures and examinations received by AHS subjects at ABCC/RERF. The examination date, exposure procedures, and corresponding doses incurred are stored on computer tapes.

Doses from Exposures Outside RERF

Contacts during the follow-up examinations of AHS participants have provided the only means of studying subjects' exposures to medical X-ray procedures in other institutions. The subjects' biennial visits to ABCC/RERF provide the opportunities for determining the times and locations of the interval medical X-ray exposures they received, and an avenue leading to periodic surveys of responsible hospitals and clinics when necessary. The case of radiation therapy is a good example. ^{24,25}

Since 1963 all AHS subjects have been interviewed for all the radiographic and fluoroscopic exposures they received in other hospitals and clinics during the intervals between their ABCC/RERF two-year cycle visits. The examination dates, types and sites of exposures, and hospital names are stored on computer tapes (Tables 1a-c, and Figures 1a and b). These data, together with the following exposure doses are used to arrive at subjects' total doses.

Diagnostic radiological procedures are generally categorized as fluoroscopic, medical and dental radiographic, and mass examinations. Doses from fluoroscopy are generally much greater than doses from radiography.

放射線検査は,症状や身体的徴候若しくは異常検査 所見が臨床的に認められた場合に行われた.

広島では1948年以来,また長崎では1949年以来,ABCC/放影研放射線部で行われた X線撮影及び透視検査でそれぞれ用いられたすべての照射条件を,X線技師が照射条件カードに記録してきた.1968年から1970年までに行われた個々の X線照射検査条件が再現され,ファントム線量測定によって骨髄,生殖腺及び皮膚への線量が得られた.15 これらの線量は,ABCC/放影研で成人健康調査対象者が受けたあらゆる X線照射検査に当てはめられた.検査年月日,照射方法並びに被曝線量はコンピューターテープに収録されている.

放影研外での被曝線量

成人健康調査対象者の追跡調査として対象者と面談することは、他の医療機関での医療用 X線被曝を調査できる唯一の手段である。対象者が ABCC/放影研で2年に1回受ける定期検診は、彼らが前回の定期検診以後に外部で受けた医療 X線撮影の回数や部位を知る上で絶好の機会であり、また必要に応じていずれの病・医院を定期的に調査すればよいかを知ることができる。放射線治療がこの良い例である。^{24,25}

1963年から全成人健康調査対象者に対して、ABCC/放影研で行われる2年周期の定期検診の合間に、その他の病・医院で受けたあらゆるX線撮影及び透視検査に関する面接調査を実施してきた・検査年月日、撮影の種類及び部位並びに病院名はコンピューターテープ(表1a-c、図1a及びb)に収録されている。こうしたデータは、下記の被曝線量と共に対象者の被曝総線量算出に用いられる。

診断用 X 線検査は一般に,透視検査,医療用及び 歯科用撮影と集団検診とに分類される.透視検査で 受ける線量は,普通一般撮影で受ける線量より非常 に高いものである.

TABLE 1a FLUOROSCOPY MODALITY AND DOSES; UPPER GI SERIES BY INSTITUTION AND CITY 表 1 a X線透視検査装置の型と線量; 上部 GI 検査, 医療機関及び都市別

				Total l	Dose / Exa	am. (mr	ad)	Commenc	ed Image
City	Apparatus	Hospital	Physician	C1-:	Bone	G	onad	Intensifier Use	
				Skin	Marrow	Male	Female	Year	Month
Hiroshima	Conventional Type	e All	All	13000	340	34	640		
	Image Intensifier	Large Hospital	l Radiologist						
		A		12000	160	7.0	230	1972	7
		В		9800	150	5.1	180	1966	12
		Č		9200	140	5.3	180	1966	4
		D		10000	160	5.6	190	1966	11
		E		13000	190	7.6	250	1970	1
		F		12000	170	6.7	220	1970	9
		G		11000	180	6.0	200	1970	7
		Н		10000	160	5.7	200	1977	8
		I		10000	160	5.8	200	1969	9
		Ĵ		8900	130	5.2	170	1969	9
		K		7600	120	4.3	140	1971	4
		L		15000	220	9.3	310	1972	2
		M		14000	200	8.3	280	1967	1
		N		11000	160	5.8	200	1966	12
		0		10900	160	6.2	210	1969	2
		P		10900	160	6.2	210	1970	11
		Q		10900	160	6.2	210	1967	9
		Small Hospital	Radiologist	9000	230	21	160	1973	1
		and Clinics	Nonradiologist	8600	180	14	390	1976	7
Nagasaki	Conventional Type	e All	All	17000	440	43	780		
	Image Intensifier	Large Hospita	l Radiologist						
	- Laboratoria (200)	Α		12000	180	6.9	230	1977	6
		В		12000		6.6	220	1975	8
		C		9600		5.0	180	1978	4
		D		8800		4.7	150	1974	4
		E		6000		3.2	110	1972	10
		F		7100		3.6	130	1979	5
		G		12000		6.9	230	1975	4
		Н		9900		5.3	180	1970	4
	5	Small Hospital	Radiologist	13000		32	820	1974	1
		and Clinics	Nonradiologist	8400	220	19	510	1974	1

Conventional Type: Fluoroscopy apparatus without image intensifier.

従来の型 Image Intensifier テレビ透視なしの透視検査装置.

Image Intensifier:

Fluoroscopy apparatus which intensifies the light gathered from the fluoroscopic screen,

and transmits the latter to an optical system.

テレビ透視型装置

透視スクリーンから集められた光を強め、光学システムへ送る透視検査装置.

Radiologist:

Physician who is a graduate of Radiology Department.

X線科医師

放射線学部を卒業した医師.

Nonradiologist:

Physician other than radiologist.

非X線科医師

X線科医師以外の医師.

TABLE 1b FLUOROSCOPY MODALITY AND DOSES; BARIUM ENEMAS BY INSTITUTION AND CITY 表 1 b X線透視検査装置の型と線量; バリウム注腸検査. 医療機関及び都市別

				Total Dose / Exam. (mrad)						
City	Apparatus	Hospital	Physician		Bone	Gonad				
————Hiroshima				Skin	Marrow	Male	Female			
	Conventional Type	All	All	7300	330	191	1920			
	Image Intensifier	Large Hospital	Radiologist							
		Α		4300	260	100	1200			
		В		3600	220	94	1000			
		C		2300	140	58	630			
		D		6400	420	260	1800			
		E		4900	320	160	1500			
		F		4900	290	120	1400			
		G		5200	310	130	1500			
		H		7400	460	170	2100			
		I		3900	230	96	1100			
		Others		4600	290	127	1310			
		Small Hospital	Radiologist	3200	200	77	910			
		and Clinic	Nonradiologist	6800	410	160	1900			
Nagasaki	Conventional Type	All	All	7300	330	191	1920			
	Image Intensifier	Large Hospital	Radiologist							
		Α		6000	330	180	1700			
		В		3700	230	100	1100			
		C		3700	250	260	970			
		D		3300	210	120	920			
		F		3000	190	77	860			
		G		7200	450	210	2100			
		Others		4600	280	160	1280			
		Small Hospital and Clinic	All	3200	200	86	860			

See Table 1a footnotes. 表 1 a の脚注参照.

TABLE 1c FLUOROSCOPY MODALITY AND DOSES; CHESTS BY INSTITUTION AND CITY 表 1 c X線透視検査装置の型と線量;胸部透視検査. 医療機関及び都市別

				Total Dose / Exam. (mrad)					
City Hiroshima and Nagasaki	Apparatus	Hospital	Physician	G1 :	Bone	Gonad			
				Skin	Marrow	Male	Female		
	Conventional Type	All	All	990	28	0.28	1.2		
	Image Intensifier	Large Hospital	All	140	7.9	0.19	0.81		
		Small Hospital and Clinic	All	470	17	0.25	1.4		

See Table 1a footnotes. 表 1 a の脚注参照.

FIGURE 1a INCREASE IN USE OF IMAGE INTENSIFIER FLUOROSCOPY APPARATUS BY YEAR, HIROSHIMA

図1a テレビ透視検査装置利用の年度別増加,広島

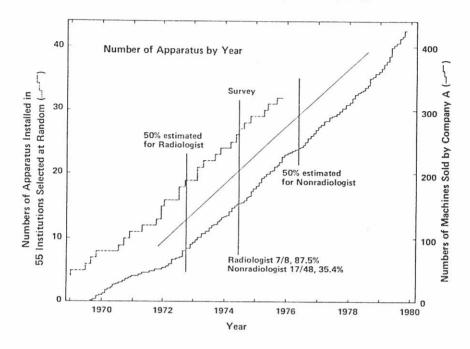
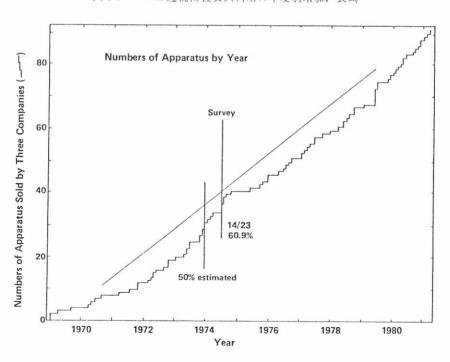


FIGURE 1b INCREASE IN USE OF IMAGE INTENSIFIER FLUOROSCOPY APPARATUS BY YEAR, NAGASAKI

図1b テレビ透視検査装置利用の年度別増加, 長崎



Fluoroscopy is used for Fluoroscopy Doses. radiological diagnosis mainly in large hospitals. Since 1966 the conventional type fluoroscopy apparatus have been replaced by those with image intensifiers (Tables 1a-c). Doses incurred by image intensifier type units are generally much less than those of conventional type units. The period during which this transition occurred is therefore a very important factor to be considered in making dose estimates. Use of image intensifier type apparatus was determined by surveying each hospital; the corresponding bone marrow, gonad, and skin doses incurred were estimated by means of phantom dosimetry. For smaller hospitals and clinics, the mean month and year during which a 50% changeover of apparatus from conventional to image intensifier type occurred was obtained for radiologists (8 in Hiroshima, 5 in Nagasaki) and nonradiologists based on the increasing trend described by the numbers of image intensifiers installed, by the numbers of such apparatus sold by manufacturers, and by surveys establishing the ratio of image intensifier to conventional-type apparatus in use during mid-197426 (Figures la and b). Dose tables were compiled based on the technical exposure factors obtained during a previous hospital and clinic survey.21 Dose tables were compiled according to types of apparatus in the institutions. Doses were assigned to each of the large institutions and these are indicated alphabetically in Tables 1a-c.

Radiography Doses. As anticipated, doses from radiography were much less than those from fluoroscopy. In the present study, the following were applied as mean doses per examination for general radiography: 23.3 mrad bone marrow dose, 4.84 mrad male gonad dose, 30.2 mrad female gonad dose, and 757 mrad skin dose. ¹³

Mass Survey Examination Doses. The following doses in mrad have been estimated for mass survey examinations:

透視検査による線量. 透視検査は主として規模の 大きい病院で、X線診断に用いられている。1966年 以降, 従来の透視検査装置に代わってテレビ透視型装 置が用いられるようになってきた(表1a-c). 一般に, テレビ透視型装置の方が従来の型のものより被曝線 量が、かなり低い、そのため、この新型装置への転換 の時期は、線量を推定する上で考慮すべき非常に 重要な因子となる.テレビ透視型検査装置の使用の 有無は各病院を調べ、またファントム線量測定により 各病院における骨髄線量、生殖腺線量及び皮膚線量 を推定した. 小病院や医院については, 透視検査装置 が従来のものからテレビ透視型へ50%転換した平均 年月を、設置されたテレビ透視装置の数、製造会社が 売却した数,1974年中期のテレビ透視装置の従来の 型に対する使用の割合に関する調査などによって 示される増加傾向を基に,放射線科医師(広島8名, 長崎5名)及び非放射線科の医師別に求めた²⁶(図1a 及び b).線量表は以前行われた病・医院調査²¹ で得 られたX線照射条件を基にして, 医療機関で使用され ている装置の種類に応じてまとめた. アルファベット 順の各大病院における線量は表1a-cに示してある.

直接撮影線量. 直接撮影によって受ける線量は, 予想していたように透視検査に比べてかなり低かった. 本報告では,一般 X線撮影の1検査当たりの 平均線量として骨髄線量23.3 mrad, 男性生殖腺線量 4.84 mrad, 女性生殖腺線量30.2 mrad, 及び皮膚 線量757 mrad を用いた.¹³

集団検診線量. 集団検診の被曝線量推定値は mrad単位で示すと次のようになる.

	Gastric ²³	Chest ¹³
Gonad Male	20.6	0.285
Female	140.0	1.62
Bone Marrow	231.0	40.7
Skin	5730.0	646.0

Dental Radiography Doses. Dental radiography doses have been studied in detail. 27-29 However, they have not been considered in the present analysis because, though appreciable for the thyroid gland, they were negligible in their contributions to doses to the bone marrow and gonads. Doses incurred by medical and dental radiological procedures to the thyroid and pituitary glands and other organs are currently under investigation (RP 8-84).

RESULTS

Reliability of Responses of AHS Subjects

Table 2 shows the subjects' reliability as obtained by comparing dates of GI examinations as reported by AHS subjects in 1982, and dates on which they actually received the examinations at the hospitals involved. Positive responses were regarded correct when they agreed completely with hospital records, and within three months (before or after) of the examination date. They were regarded in error when the subject's response and the hospital record were at variance beyond this range, or when there was no record of the examination at all at the hospital. By 1982, for GI fluoroscopy alone, there was 81% agreement of subjects' responses with the records of the hospitals responsible for their exposures.

Distribution of Medical X-ray Exposure Doses

Figure 2 shows the distribution of medical X-ray doses to the bone marrow and gonads for all Hiroshima and Nagasaki subjects, male and female, living and deceased. Among all living and deceased subjects, two peaks for medical X-ray doses were observed at 1-2.5 rad and 0-0.1 rad for male and female bone marrow doses and for female gonad doses, respectively. A peak at 0-0.1 rad was observed for male gonad doses. However, a small minority, namely 18 subjects for bone marrow doses and 92 subjects for gonad doses, were exposed to medical X-ray doses greater than 10 rad. A much larger number of these relatively high doses were incurred to the female gonads.

Tables 3a-c show the distribution of medical X-ray doses—bone marrow and gonad doses by T65 dose groups in Hiroshima and Nagasaki, for males and females, living and deceased. There was no statistical difference among the T65 dose groups themselves, but medical X-ray doses were significantly higher among A-bomb survivors in total than among persons not-in-the

歯科用直接撮影線量. 歯科用X線撮影線量は詳しく調査されてきた. 27-29 しかし,この線量は本解析では考慮されていない. その理由は,歯科用X線撮影の影響が甲状腺線量に対しては認められても,骨髄線量と生殖腺線量についてはほとんど認められないためである. 医療用及び歯科用X線撮影によって甲状腺,下垂体及び他の臓器が受ける線量は現在,調査中である(RP 8-84).

結 果

成人健康調査対象者の報告の信頼度

表2には、1982年に成人健康調査対象者から報告された GI 検査の年月日と、対象者が当該病院で実際に検査を受けた年月日とを比較して得た対象者の回答の信頼度が示してある。検査を受けたとする報告は、それが病院の記録と完全に一致する場合、また、報告された検査年月日が実際の日付の前後3か月以内であれば、正しいものとみなした。対象者の報告と病院の記録が上記の範囲を超えて喰い違っていたり、病院に検査記録が全くない場合は、対象者の誤答とした。1982年の対象者の返答による透視検査の調査の結果、GI 検査のみに関していえば、対象者の報告と病院の記録との間に81%の一致をみた。

医療用X線照射線量の分布

図2に広島・長崎全対象者の男女について生存者と死亡者に分けて医療用X線による骨髄線量及び生殖腺線量の分布を示した。全対象者の生存者と死亡者について、医療用X線線量として男女骨髄線量と女性生殖腺線量でそれぞれ1-2.5 rad と0-0.1 rad の2個所にピークが見られる。男性生殖腺線量では0-0.1 rad の1個所にピークがある。しかし、少数ではあるが、医療用X線線量として骨髄線量で18名及び生殖腺線量で92名が10 rad 以上を被曝している。この比較的高線量の被曝の大半は女性の生殖腺被曝であった。

表 3a-c は、広島・長崎の生存中又は死亡した男女の各 T65D 集団が受けた医療用X線による骨髄線量及び生殖腺線量の分布を示す。T65D 集団間の医療用X線線量には統計学上の差異はないが、死亡男性の生殖腺線量を除いて、以前の調査と同じように

cities (NIC), i.e., the control groups, except for gonad doses in the deceased male, as in a previous study.³⁰ For bone marrow doses and gonad doses, the difference between the NIC and A-bomb exposed was at the 0.1% level of significance for living subjects, and at the 1% level of significance for bone marrow and female gonad doses, even in the deceased group.

市内不在者群 (NIC), すなわち対照群より, 原爆被爆者全体の医療用X線線量が有意に高かった.30 骨髄線量と生殖腺線量の場合, 市内不在者と被爆者間の差は生存している対象者では0.1%レベルで有意であり, 死亡者群でも骨髄線量と女性生殖腺線量では1%レベルで有意であった.

TABLE 2 RELIABILITY OF RESPONSES OF AHS SUBJECTS FOR GASTROINTESTINAL FLUOROSCOPIC EXAMINATIONS IN THREE LARGE HOSPITALS

表 2 三大病院での上部胃腸管透視検査についての成人健康調査対象者の回答の信頼性

TT	0.1: 4	Reported	Veri	Reliability		
Hospital	Subjects	Examinations	Correct	Erroneous	Kenaomity	
A-bomb Center	75	78	61	17	78.2%	
Red Cross (A-bomb) Hospital	58	66	47	19	71.2%	
Funairi Hospital	107	133	117	16	88.0%	
Total	240	277	225	52	81.2%	

FIGURE 2 DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL X-RAY DOSES (NIC + A-BOMB EXPOSED, HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI)

図2 医療用放射線線量の分布 (市内不在者群+原爆被爆者,広島+長崎)

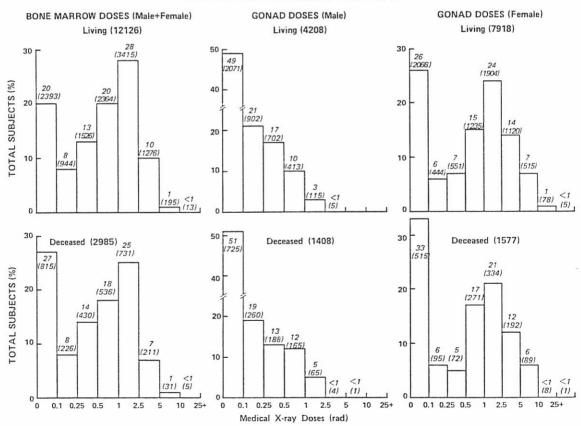


TABLE 3a DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES BONE MARROW DOSES (HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI, MALE + FEMALE)

表3a 医療用 X線被曝線量の分布;骨髄線量(広島+長崎,男+女)

			Living		Deceased						
X-Ray Dose - (rad)	~0.25	~1.0	~2.5	2.5+	Average (mrad)	~0.25	~1.0	~2.5	2.5+	Average (mrad)	
NIC .	1049 (35)	996 (33)	690 (23)	255 (9)	892	286 (41)	211 (30)	149 (22)	48 (7)	821	
A-Bomb Exposed											
T65D 0-9 rad	951 (25)	1178 (32)	1123 (30)	472 (13)	1167	302 (33)	297 (33)	230 (25)	79 (9)	973	
T65D 10-99 rad	636 (24)	806 (31)	803 (30)	391 (15)	1257	228 (32)	232 (32)	183 (26)	69 (10)	961	
T65 D 100+ rad	565 (25)	780 (34)	675 (29)	287 (12)	1184	199 (33)	203 (34)	152 (26)	44 (7)	912	
T65D Unknown	136 (29)	130 (28)	124 (26)	79 (17)	1292	26 (36)	23 (31)	17 (23)	7 (10)	1118	
A-Bomb Exposed											
Total	2288 (25)	2894 (32)	2725 (30)	1229 (13)	1204	755 (33)	755 (33)	582 (25)	199 (9)	950	
Difference between NIC and A-Bomb Exposed	x	2 = 165.4	16>16.27	[0.001]	х	$\chi_3^2 = 16.8$	6>11.34	[0.01]			

():%

TABLE 3b DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES GONAD DOSES (HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI, MALE)

表 3 b 医療用 X線照射線量の分布; 生殖腺線量 (広島+長崎, 男)

		Living						Deceased						
X-Ray Dos (rad)	~ 0.01	~0.1	~0.5	~1	1+	Average (mrad)	~0.01	~0.1	~0.5	~1	1+	Average (mrad)		
NIC	271 (26)	314 (30)	345 (34)	75 (7)	25 (3)	189	108 (32)	89 (26)	92 (27)	35 (10)	16 (5)	226		
A-Bomb Ex	posed													
T65D 0-9 rad	280 (22)	340 (27)	503 (39)	129 (10)	29 (2)	288	113 (26)	113 (26)	140 (32)	55 (12)	18 (4)	242		
T65D 10-99 rad	164 (20)	203 (25)	335 (40)	94 (11)	33 (4)	244	66 (23)	65 (23)	97 (23)	36 (13)	19 (7)	296		
T65 D 100+ rad	189 (21)	224 (26)	340 (39)	92 (11)	26 (3)	218	75 (26)	70 (24)	97 (33)	35 (12)	15 (5)	265		
T65 D Unknown	38 (19)	48 (24)	81 (41)	23 (12)	7 (4)	263	15 (28)	11 (20)	22 (41)	4 (7)	2 (4)	247		
A-Bomb Ex	cposed					-								
Total	671 (21)	815 (25)	1259 (40)	338 (11)	95 (3)	226	269 (25)	259 (24)	356 (34)	130 (12)	54 (5)	263		
Difference between NIC and A-Bomb Exposed $\chi_4^2 = 33.60 > 18.47$				3.47 [0.0	001]			χ <mark>2</mark> =	8.58<9.	49 [0.0	5]			

():%

TABLE 3c DISTRIBUTION OF MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES GONAD DOSES (HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI, FEMALE)

表3c 医療用 X線被曝線量の分布; 生殖腺線量 (広島+長崎, 女)

V Day Day	•		Livin	g			Deceased						
X-Ray Dose (rad)	~0.01	~0.1	~0.5	~1	1+	Average (mrad)	~0.01	~0.1	~0.5	~1	1+	Average (mrad)	
NIC	550 (28)	120 (6)	271 (14)	302 (15)	717 (37)	1258	132 (37)	12 (3)	36 (10)	55 (16)	119 (34)	1199	
A-Bomb Exp	posed												
T65 D 0-9 rad	417 (17)	162 (7)	311 (13)	377 (15)	1176 (48)	1712	123 (26)	11 (3)	52 (11)	80 (17)	203 (34)	1555	
T65D 10-99 rad	28 (16)	129 (7)	214 (12)	261 (14)	922 (51)	1866	113 (26)	18 (4)	41 (10)	77 (18)	180 (42)	1461	
T65D 100+ rad	222 (15)	103 (7)	166 (12)	255 (18)	690 (48)	1685	83 (27)	13 (4)	36 (12)	58 (19)	116 (38)	1301	
T65D Unknown	62 (23)	20 (7)	33 (12)	40 (15)	117 (43)	1553	9 (47)	1 (5)	2 (11)	1 (5)	6 (32)	1089	
A-Bomb Exp	osed												
Total	982 (16)	414 (7)	724 (12)	933 (16)	2905 (49)	1745	328 (27)	43 (3)	131 (11)	216 (18)	505 (41)	1451	
Difference between NIC and $\chi_4^2 = 154.85 > 18.47 [0.001]$ A-Bomb Exposed							x ₄ ² =	15.21>1	3.28 [0.01]			

():%

"Contamination" of T65 Doses by Medical X-ray Exposure Doses

Figures 3a-c compare the magnitude of medical X-ray doses with that of T65 doses. Three T65 dose ranges; the 1-9 rad, 10-99 rad, and 100+ rad T65 dose groups are shown. The percentages of total subjects are listed vertically; the medical X-ray doses are compared with T65 doses, horizontally. Similar trends were obtained for Hiroshima and Nagasaki.

For bone marrow doses of living subjects (Figure 3a), in the 1-9 rad T65 dose group, 65% of the subjects' medical X-ray doses ranged from 10% to 250% of the A-bomb doses, and 20% of the subjects' medical X-ray doses ranged from 50% to 250% of the A-bomb doses. In the 10-99 rad T65 dose group, 56% and 13% of the subjects' medical X-ray doses ranged from 1% to 9.9% and from 10% to 250%, respectively. In the 100+ rad T65 dose group, medical X-ray exposure played a lesser role.

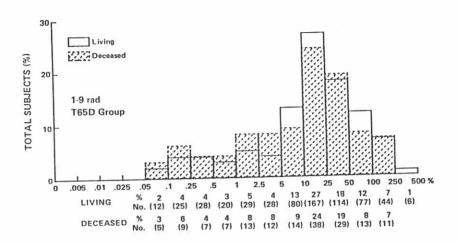
医療用X線照射線量のT65Dに対する付加率

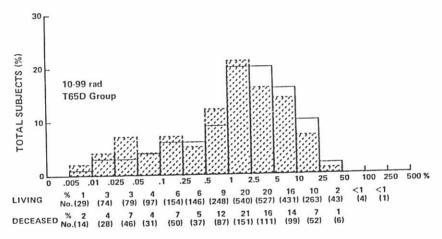
図3a-c に医療用X線線量のT65Dに対する割合が 比較してある。T65Dとして、1-9 rad、10-99 rad、 100+rad の三つの線量群で示してある。全対象者の 百分率を縦軸に、また医療用X線線量のT65Dに対 する百分率を横軸にとってある。類似した傾向が 広島、長崎両市の間にみられる。

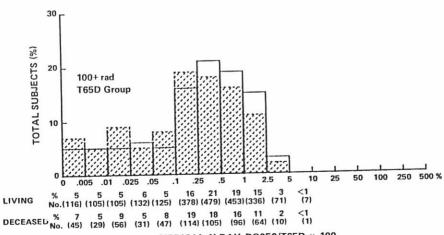
生存している対象者の骨髄線量 (図3a) について、T65D1-9 rad 群では、対象者の65%は受けた医療用 X 線線量が原爆線量の10%から 250%に当たり、対象者20%の同線量は原爆線量の50%から 250% に相当するものであった。T65D10-99 rad 群では対象者の56%が受けた医療用 X 線線量は、T65D01%から 9.9%になり、また対象者の13%が T65D010%から 250%に相当する医療被曝を受けたことになる。T65D100+ rad 群においては、医療用 X 線線量の影響は更に小さかった。

FIGURE 3a CONTAMINATION RATE OF T65 DOSES BY MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES BONE MARROW DOSES (HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI, MALE + FEMALE)

図3a 医療用X線被曝線量の T65D に対する付加率; 骨髄線量 (広島+長崎, 男+女)



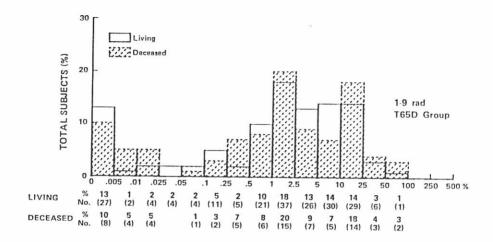


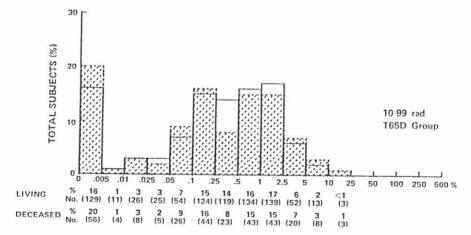


MEDICAL X-RAY DOSES/T65D x 100

FIGURE 3b CONTAMINATION RATE OF T65 DOSES BY MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES GONAD DOSES (HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI, MALE)

図3b 医療用 X線被曝線量の T65D に対する付加率; 生殖腺線量 (広島+長崎, 男)





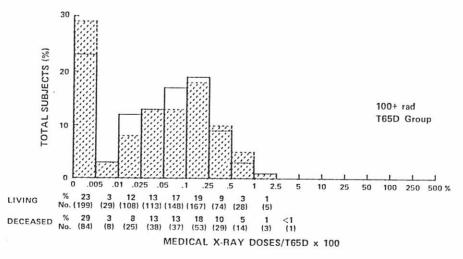
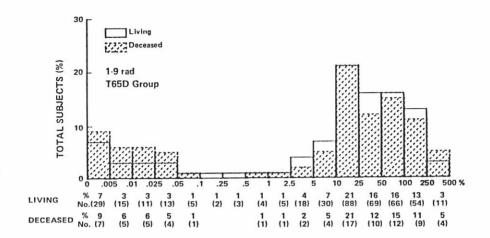
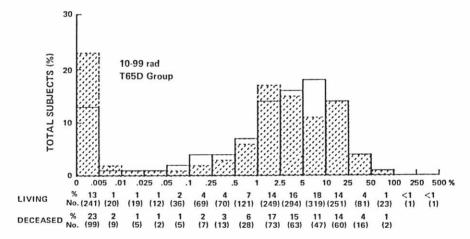
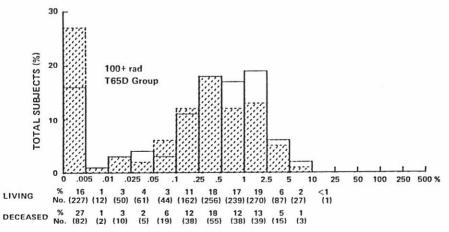


FIGURE 3c CONTAMINATION RATE OF T65 DOSES BY MEDICAL X-RAY EXPOSURE DOSES GONAD DOSES (HIROSHIMA + NAGASAKI, FEMALE)

図3c 医療用 X線被曝線量の T65D に対する付加率; 生殖腺線量(広島+長崎, 女)







MEDICAL X-RAY DOSES/T65D x 100

Among living subjects, for male gonad dose (Figure 3b), the effect was less than for bone marrow dose, but in the 1-9 rad T65 dose group, 18% of the subjects' medical X-ray dose ranged from 10% to 250% of their T65 doses. Among living subjects, for female gonad dose (Figure 3c), however, a trend similar to that for bone marrow dose was evident; in the 1-9 rad T65 dose group, 69% of subjects' medical X-ray doses ranged from 10% to 250% of A-bomb doses, and 32% of subjects' medical X-ray doses ranged from 50% to 250% of A-bomb doses. In the 10-99 rad T65 dose group, 48% and 20% of subjects' medical X-ray doses ranged from 1% to 9.9% and from 10% to 250%, respectively.

Among the deceased, the percentage of the total was 23% (1112/4858) in Hiroshima; 16% (356/2183) in Nagasaki; and 21% (1468/7041) in total. Though there were fewer deceased than living subjects, the contamination patterns of the deceased closely resembled those of the living, by site, sex, city, and T65 dose group.

DISCUSSION

Pilot studies of the reliability of subjects' responses concerning fluoroscopic examinations received outside ABCC/RERF were conducted.31 First, from 5 to 13 July 1966, a self-administered questionnaire was completed by 100 consecutive AHS subjects, without assistance. Secondly, from 23 November 1966 to 16 January 1967, 454 AHS subjects were interviewed by a specially-trained staff, who assisted subjects, showing them photographs of various types of X-ray apparatus used during All fluoroscopic examinations examinations. they received in the past were reported by the In the later survey, much higher reliability was achieved. This type of interviewing was continued throughout 11 cycles. All past survey data were analyzed. Subjects were later interviewed for examinations they received during the most recent two-year cycle. relatively high subject reliability achieved during the present study (Table 2) appears to have resulted from subjects' better understanding of the interview material because of their repeated interview experiences.

Trends in use of medical X-ray procedures were determined^{20,21} for the period from the end of World War II until 1970 based on records of hospitals and clinics in Hiroshima and Nagasaki. A steady increase in the use of X-ray for reasons

生存している対象者において、男性生殖腺線量の場合(図3b)、医療用X線線量のT65Dに対する割合は骨髄線量の場合ほど大きくはなかったが、T65D1-9 rad 群の18%が受けた医療用X線線量は、彼らが被曝したT65Dの10%から250%に当たるものであった。一方、生存している対象者の女性生殖腺線量(図3c)の場合、骨髄線量の場合と同様の傾向が認められた。すなわち、T65D1-9 rad 群では、対象者の69%が受けた医療用X線線量は原爆線量の10%から250%の範囲に、また対象者の32%が原爆線量の50%から250%の範囲に入るものであった。T65D10-99 rad 群では、対象者の48%が受けた医療用X線線量は原爆線量の1%から9.9%の範囲に、また対象者の20%が原爆線量の1%から9.9%の範囲に、また対象者の20%が原爆線量の1%から9.9%の範囲に、また対象者の20%が原爆線量の10%から250%の範囲に入る。

死亡者の占める割合は広島で23% (1112/4858), 長崎で16% (356/2183), 全体で21% (1468/7041)であった. 死亡した対象者の方が生存している対象者より少ないが, 医療線量の原爆線量に対する付加率の傾向は, 部位, 性別, 都市別並びに T65D 群別で生存する対象者の傾向に類似している.

考察

対象者が ABCC / 放影研以外で受けた透視検査に 関する対象者からの回答の信頼性についての試験的 調査を実施したことがある.31 まず最初に, 1966年 7月5日から13日までの間に、成人健康調査対象者 を連続番号で100名選び、こちらから助言すること なく, 対象者自身に質問表の記入を行ってもらった. 第二に、1966年11月23日から1967年1月16日の間に、 成人健康調査対象者454名に対して,特別な訓練を 受けたスタッフが助言を与え,検査で用いられた幾種 かのX線装置の写真を見せながら面接を行った. 対象 者には過去に受けたすべての透視検査について報告 してもらった.後者の調査では、回答の信頼度は 極めて高くなった.この種の面接は11周期を通して 繰り返され、すべての過去の調査データを解析した. その後は前回面接以後の2年の間に受けた検査に ついて対象者に回答してもらった. 本調査で得られ た対象者の回答の信頼性が比較的高いのは(表2), 対象者が毎回同じ質問をされるため, 面接内容が 分かっていることによると考えられる.

広島,長崎の病・医院の記録を基に,第二次世界 大戦終結から1970年までの医療用 X 線の使用傾向が

of health care was demonstrated in both cities. This trend is most likely continuing for a variety of reasons, such as the periodic authorization of payments for an increasing variety and number of radiological examinations. A-bomb survivors and NIC subjects have been receiving ever-increasing numbers of radiological exposures for prophylactic health care and for diagnosing diseases. Reassessments must be made to update the data obtained to 1974. Medical X-ray doses of A-bomb survivors are greater than those of the NIC subjects (Tables 3a-c), as observed in a 1965-67 study.³⁰ This discrepancy could be due to more readily available medical care for the A-bomb exposed than for the nonexposed, via A-bomb Survivors Handbooks.32

The importance of this series of studies of medical X-ray exposure is underscored by the early demonstrated impacts of medical X-ray exposures causing chromosome aberrations which persisted more than 72 hours, 33 and results of more recent similar studies of in utero exposed.34 In the present study, the medical X-ray contamination dose rate of the A-bomb doses in the 1-9 rad T65 dose group, attained 65% for bone marrow doses and 69% for female gonad doses in a range greater than 10% of the T65 doses and 20% for the former and 31% for the latter in a range greater than 50% of T65 doses (Figures 3a and c). For this group, it is no longer possible to determine the effects of A-bomb exposure without considering medical X-ray exposure doses. Even in the 10-99 rad T65 dose group, the contamination rate reached 13% and 20%, respectively, in the range greater than 10% of the T65 doses. Only in the 100+ rad T65 dose group did medical X-ray exposure play a lesser role. Medical X-ray doses actually exceeded A-bomb doses among survivors having relatively low T65 doses. In the future, the role of medical X-ray doses will become greater, and unless medical X-ray exposure doses are carefully considered, the effects of A-bomb exposure cannot be reliably assessed.

Problems remain, such as how to consider cumulated doses from repeated medical X-ray exposures as opposed to single A-bomb exposure doses. The effects of small repeated doses to the bone marrow are difficult to assess. The incidence of radiogenic leukemia peaked about seven years after the A-bomb, and its frequency

求められ,^{20,21} 健康管理のためにX線の利用が着実に増加する傾向が両市でみられていた。こうした傾向は、共済制度の普及とかX線検査の種類や回数が増加するなどの理由によって続いていくであろう。原爆被爆者、市内不在者群両者とも予防的健康管理や疾患の診断のためにX線撮影を受ける頻度がますます高くなっている。1974年までに得られたデータを更新するため、その再評価が行われなければならない。1965年から1967年にかけての調査³⁰ で認められたように、医療用X線線量は市内不在者群より原爆被爆者群の方が高い(表3a-c)。この差は、被爆者が、被爆者健康手張³² によって非被爆者よりも医療保護が受けやすいために生じたと考えられる。

これら医療用X線被曝調査の重要性は,72時間以上 持続する染色体異常の原因となった医療用X線被曝 の影響に関する過去の報告,33 及び最近行われた胎内 被爆者についての同様の調査の結果34で意味付けされ ている. 今回の調査では、T65D1-9 rad 群での 原爆線量に対する医療用X線の線量付加率が10% 以上であったのは、骨髄線量を受けた対象者の65%, 女性生殖線量を受けた対象者の69%であり,50% 以上に達したのは、骨髄線量で対象者の20%、女性 生殖腺線量で対象者の31%であった(図3a及びc). この対象集団では、もはや医療用X線被曝線量を 無視して原爆被爆の影響を決定することは不可能で ある. T65D 10-99 rad 群でさえも, 付加率が T65D の10%以上に達しているのは、それぞれ対象者の13% 及び20%であった。T65D 100+rad 群でのみ, 医療用 X線被曝の影響が小さい. T65D線量が比較的低い 被爆者には実際, 医療用 X 線線量が原爆線量を凌ぐ ものもいる. 将来, 医療用X線線量の果たす役割は ますます大きくなり、その被曝線量を十分に考慮しな ければ原爆被爆の影響は正確に評価できない.

原爆被爆が1回であるのに対し、繰り返し行われる 医療用X線照射から受ける蓄積線量をどう考えるか というような問題も残されている. 反復して行われる 骨髄への低線量照射の影響の評価は困難である. 放射線誘発性白血病の発生率は原爆投下の約7年後 にピークがあり、15年後にほぼ正常に戻っている.35 returned nearly to normal 15 years later.³⁵ This is in marked contrast to most radiogenic solid tumors which have latent periods of five or more years and increase in incidence for 20 or even 30 years.³⁶ Obviously, doses to the internal organs including the female gonads, of 1 to 5 rad from medical X rays are too small to influence effects of doses of 100 rad or more from the A-bomb, but they may alter the shape of the dose-response curve in the 1 to 10 rad range.³⁷

Individual medical X-ray doses are now available for use not only in 1) analyses of contamination rates by medical X-ray doses, but 2) for retrospective assessments of exposures of persons who contract diseases and abnormalities attributable to ionizing radiation exposure. Among AHS subjects, 18 (bone marrow dose) and 92 (gonad dose) subjects were exposed to medical X-ray doses greater than 10 rad (Figure 2). These cases with relatively high medical X-ray doses serve as examples, and underscore the need for analyzing such medical X-ray doses to determine their effects on A-bomb doses of such subjects.

これは5年若しくは5年以上の潜伏期があり、20~30年間発生率の増加をみるほとんどの放射線誘発性固形腫瘍と、著しく異なっている.36 明らかに、女性生殖腺を含む内臓器官への $1\sim5$ rad の医療用X線線量では、100 rad 若しくはそれ以上の原爆線量に影響を及ぼすにはあまりにも低すぎるが、1 から10 rad の範囲の原爆線量に対しては、線量反応曲線の型に変化をもたらすかもしれない.37

個人の医療用X線線量は現在,1)医療用X線による線量付加率の解析だけでなく,2)電離放射線被曝による疾病及び異常をもつ人々の被曝線量の遡及的評価にも,用いられ得る.成人健康調査対象者のうち,18名(骨髄線量),及び92名(生殖腺線量)の対象者は10 rad 以上の医療用X線線量を受けている(図2).こうした医療用X線線量が比較的高いこれらのケースは,事例として有用であり,対象者が受けた原爆線量に対する医療用X線の及ぼす影響を解析するのに必要であることを重要視すべきである.

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