DNA修復阻害による放射線増感

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RADIOSENSITIZATION BY DNA REPAIR INHIBITION IN HUMAN TUMOR CELLS

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Abstract: The fungal metabolite wortmannin is a specific inhibitor of phosphatidylinositol-3 kinase (PI-3K) and an effective radiosensitizer. Both ataxia telangiectasia mutated (ATM) and DNA-dependent protein kinase catalytic subunit (DNA-PKcs) exhibit sequences homologous to the catalytic domains of mammalian PI-3K. On the basis of these findings, it is assumed that ATM and DNA-PK are potential targets for the radiosensitizing effects of wortmannin. Recently, it has been reported that Nijmegen breakage syndrome protein (NBS1) is specifically phosphorylated by ATM in response to radiation exposure. In the present study, treatment with wortmannin enhanced the radiosensitivity of human tumor cells and reduced ATM-dependent phosphorylation of NBS1 after X-irradiation. However, in tumor cells whose radiosensitivity was not enhanced by wortmannin, X-ray-induced phosphorylation of NBS1 was reduced by the drug to a lesser degree than in those whose radiosensitivity was enhanced. The evidence presented here strongly suggests that, in addition to DNA-PKcs, ATM is a target protein involved in the radiosensitizing effect of wortmannin in human tumor cells.

Key words: radiosensitization, Wortmannin, DNA-PK, ATM, NBS

要旨:放射線治療の失敗の大きな原因の一つは,局所制御の失敗である.腫瘍細胞,特に放射線抵抗性の腫瘍の腫瘍細胞の放射線感受性を薬剤で高める試みは,以前から実験的に研究されてきたが,臨床的に使われるようになった放射線増感剤は少ない.近年,分子生物学の進歩により,DNAの二重鎖切断の修復機構が解明されてきた.このような基礎的な知見にもとづいて,修復機構の阻害剤の放射線増感効果について検討した.今回,得られた結果からは,PI3Kの阻害剤であるwortmanninは,DNA-PKとATMの両者の阻害を通して放射線増感効果を引き起こすことが考えられた.また腫瘍内微小環境因子の一つである低pH環境にある細胞,あるいはプラトー期の細胞では,PI3K阻害剤の放射線増感効果が大きく見られること,またp53遺伝子のstatusによらず放射線増感効果を引き起こすことなど,PI3K阻害剤の放射線増感効果の特徴は,臨床の放射線増感剤として期待が持てるものである.今後,臨床応用可能な薬剤の開発が期待される.

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I.I.-DR画像を用いたRALSにおける線源位置決めシステムの構築 RALS位置決め画像におけるI.I.-DR画像利用の問題と対策

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CONSTRUCTION OF SOURCE POSITIONING SYSTEM IN RALS WITH USING I.I.-DR IMAGE

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(Received 23 July 2002, accepted 31 October 2002)

Abstract: In the Remote After Loading System (RALS), the source position is reconstructed as a 3 dimensional position by X-ray catheter points on bi-plane X-ray films. There are several reconstruction methods. However, the geometrical accuracy of the source coordinate position is important to evaluate dose distribution in any case. Many institutions adopted a C-arm X-ray fluoroscopic system with a rotational mechanism due to the simplicity of handling. However, the I.I.-DR image by the C-arm system has image distortion that results from mechanical accuracy and fluorescence plane of I.I., and films are used to confirm the source position in RALS. Therefore, the RALS positioning system that corrected I.I. DR image distortion was reconstructed. RALS positioning system kept reconstruction accuracy of the source coordinate position within 1 mm and this system also realized simplification of work and shortening in treatment time.

Key words: RALS, I.I.-DR, C-arm, Distortion correction

要旨:RALSでは患者体内に挿入する密封線源の位置を取得するため,2方向から撮影された模擬線源のX線フィルム像から3次元的な線源位置を再構成する方法が用いられている。この線源位置再構成には数種の方法があるが、いずれにおいても幾何学的精度が線源座標位置そして線量分布の評価に大きく影響する。最近ではRALSにおいて透視による位置確認や回転機構を有するなど取り扱いの簡便さからCアーム装置を使用している施設も少なくない。しかしながら、Cアーム装置を使用したI.I.-DR画像を用いる場合、機械的な精度やI.I.の蛍光面による歪みが生じる。そのためRALS位置決め画像においてI.I.-DR画像は用いられず、Film撮影に依存している。

そこでわれわれは、Cアーム装置の簡便性およびデジタル画像の特性を生かしつつ、I.I.-DR画像に対する歪み補正を行ったRALS位置決めシステムを構築した、それにより線源位置座標の再構成精度を1mm以内に保ち、尚且つ作業の簡素化、治療時間の短縮が図れた、

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THREE-DIMENSIONAL CONFORMAL RADIATION THERAPY FOR LUNG TUMORS USING A MIDDLE FRACTION SIZE: PRELIMINARY RESULTS

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(Received 19 August 2002, accepted 31 October 2002)

Abstract: By using three-dimensional conformal radiation therapy (3D-CRT) for lung tumors, one may increase the dose to the tumor without increasing the dose to the surrounding normal lungs, thus enhance local control rates even with patients in a poor condition. We have been conducting a 3D-CRT for lung tumors using a middle fraction size. The preliminary results were analyzed. Eighteen patients with 20 lung tumors were treated with 3D-CRT between September 1999 and May 2001 according to the criteria; Tumor size: 5 cm or smaller, V20: under 20%, Middle fraction size: 3-4 Gy, No limitations to patients' age and/or respiratory status unless patient's Performance Status (PS) was 4. The mean age was 75.4 years (range; 54-86). Of these, 14 tumors in 14 patients were primary lung cancer. Five tumors in 4 patients were metastatic lung cancer (colon, esophagus, thymus and lung (primary tumor was also treated with 3D-CRT)) and the other one was recurrent lung cancer. The median maximun tumor diameter was 35 mm (range; 10-50). As for the treatment techniques, 6 to 10 non-coplanar fixed ports (median: 10) were used. The mean total dose and fraction size were 62 Gy (range; 51-64) and 3-4 Gy, respectively. The mean overall treatment time was 28 days (range; 24-36). One-year local control and overall survival rates of all patients were 87.7%, 94.1%, respectively. As for primary lung cancer patients, 1-year local control and overall survival rates were 90.9%, 92.3%, respectively. With respect to radiation toxicity for lungs, Grade 0 and 1 were recognized in 9 patients and in 11 patients, respectively. No patients experienced grade 2 or greater toxicity. The results of this preliminary study suggested that our 3D-CRT using a middle fraction size for lung tumors was promising with encouraging local control rates and little lung toxicity.

Key words: 3D-CRT, Lung Tumor, Middle fraction Size

要旨:【目的】当院では1999年9月から,中等量の1回線量を用いて肺腫瘍に対する3D-CRTを施行している.今回,初期治療成績を検討したので報告する.

【対象と方法】1999年9月から2001年5月までの間に,3D-CRTを施行した肺腫瘍患者18症例,20腫瘍を対象とした.ただし,これらの症例は,すべて以下の条件を満たすものである.最大腫瘍径:5 cm以下,V20:20%未満,中等量の1回線量:3~4 Gy/回,Perfomance Status (PS): 0~3 (ただし,患者の年齢,呼吸機能は問わない).対象症例の平均年齢は75.4歳(54~86).肺腫瘍の原発部位別では,14症例,14腫瘍が原発性肺癌であり,4症例,5腫瘍が転移性肺腫瘍で(結腸,食道,胸腺,肺(原発に対しても3D-CRT施行)),1症例,1腫瘍は肺癌再発例であった.3D-CRTの治療方法については,6~10門のnon-coplanarの固定多門を用い,1回線量3~4 Gyで,平均総線量62.0 Gy(51~64)施行した.全治療期間は平均28日であった(24~36).

【結果】全症例での1年局所制御率,粗生存率はそれぞれ,87.7%,94.1%であった.原発性肺癌症例のみでは,1年局所制御率,粗生存率はそれぞれ90.9%,92.3%であった.肺に対する有害事象については,臨床症状を有するようなGrade 2以上の有害事象が生じた症例はなかった.

【結語】当院で施行している中等量の1回線量を用いた肺腫瘍に対する3D-CRTは,良好な局所制御が得られた上,重篤な有害事象が生じなかったことからは,今後有用な治療法となる可能性が示唆された.

肺腫瘍に対する3D-CRTの初期治療成績

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頭頸部扁平上皮癌に対する 超選択的シスプラチン大量動注併用放射線治療の経験

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SUPERSELECTIVE INTRA-ARTERIAL INFUSION OF HIGH-DOSE CISPLATIN COMBINED WITH RADIATION THERAPY FOR HEAD AND NECK CARCINOMA EXPERIENCE OF YAMAGATA UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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(Received 16 July 2002, accepted 8 November 2002)

Abstract: Local effectiveness and complication of superselective intra-arterial infusion of high-dose cisdiamminedichloroplatinum (CDDP) (SIC) combined with radiation therapy (RT) were investigated. Between 1998 and 2000, 18 head and neck carcinomas including 10 maxillary carcinomas (T3; 1, T4; 9), 3 oral cavity carcinomas (T2; 1, T4; 2), and 5 oropharyngeal carcinomas (T2; 2, T4; 3) were treated with SIC and RT with or without surgery. CDDP of 100-150 mg/body was administered weekly in principle for 2-9 weeks (mean: 4.9) with the simultaneous administration of sodium thiosulfate. Radiation doses ranged from 40 Gy to 70 Gy (mean: 56.8 Gy). Complete response was obtained in 7 of 10 maxillary carcinomas, 2 of 3 oral-cavity carcinomas, and 2 of 5 oropharyngeal carcinomas, respectively. When surgical intervention was performed if necessary, 2-year local control rates for maxillary carcinoma, and other carcinoma including oral-cavity carcinoma and oropharyngeal carcinoma were 80% and 63% respectively. Two-year local control rates for T4 maxillary carcinoma, and other T4 carcinoma including oral-cavity carcinoma and oropharyngeal carcinoma were 78% and 40% respectively. Two-year overall survival rates for all cases, maxillary carcinoma, and oralcavity/oropharyngeal carcinoma were 88%, 90% and 86% respectively. All local recurrences occurred within 6 months from the initiation of treatment. The systemic toxicity of weekly SIC was comparatively mild; however, a total CDDP dose of 1,000 mg or more and/or RT of 70 Gy induced complications of local soft tissue such as mucosal ulcer and fistula. SIC combined with RT is useful to improve the local control/survival rates and to avoid the aggressive surgery for locally advanced head and neck carcinoma. A high total dose of CDDP and/or RT of a comparatively high dose may be risk factors for local soft tissue complications.

Key words: Superselective intra-arterial Infusion, CDDP, Sodium thiosulfate, Radiation therapy

要旨:山形大学附属病院では頭頸部扁平上皮癌新鮮症例のうち局所進行例を中心にシスプラチンの超選択的大量動注と放射線治療を併用し、さらに必要に応じて手術も加えた集学的治療を行っている.その局所効果と有害事象について調査した.対象は1998~2000年に超選択的動注と放射線治療を施行した上顎洞癌10例(T3;1例,T4;9例),口腔癌3例(T2;1例,T4;2例),中咽頭癌5例(T2;2例,T4;3例)の計18例である.シスプラチンを週1回,100~150 mgずつ超選択的に動注し,同時にシスプラチンの全身毒性を軽減するためにチオ硫酸ナトリウムを上大静脈内に投与した.動注回数は2~9回(平均4.9回),照射線量は40~70 Gy(平均56.8 Gy)であった.CRは上顎洞癌で10例中7例,口腔癌で3例中2例,中咽頭癌で5例中2例に得られた.適宜,手術を加えた結果,上顎洞癌と口腔/中咽頭癌の2年局所制御率はそれぞれ80%,63%で,T4症例に限ると上顎洞癌,口腔癌/中咽頭癌でそれぞれ78%,40%であった.2年生存率は全体で88%,上顎洞癌で90%,口腔/中咽頭癌で86%であった.局所再発の発生例ではいずれも6ヶ月以内に発生していた.チオ硫酸ナトリウム併用により,シスプラチンの全身への毒性は軽度であったが,局所の軟部組織に潰瘍や瘻孔形成が3例にみられたが,いずれもシスプラチンの総動注量が1,000 mg以上または照射線量が70 Gyに達する症例であった.シスプラチン超選択的大量動注併用の放射線治療は局所進行頭頸部癌,特に上顎洞癌の局所制御率および生存率の改善や手術縮小,根治的手術の適応拡大に有望と考えられた.シスプラチンや放射線の投与量が多いと局所軟部組織の障害がみられることがあり,注意を要する.

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近畿大学における

IMRT (Intensity Modulated Radiation Therapy) の精度保証

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QUALITY ASSURANCE IN IMRT (INTENSITY MODULATED RADIATION THERAPY) AT KINKI UNIVERSITY

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(Received 27 June 2002, accepted 19 November 2002)

Abstract: Intensity modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) for head and neck cancers and brain tumors was started in December 2000 at our hospital. Methods of quality assurance (QA) in IMRT at our hospital are reported. IMRT was given by 4 MV X-ray with a dynamic multi-leaf collimator (MLC) method. Treatment planning was obtained by an inverse planning method. It took two days to select an appropriate treatment plan among various plans obtained by inverse planning, and three days to perform dosimetry in phantoms for each beam and the total beams and to determine an isocenter of fields. The measured dose distribution in phantoms were consistent with the calculated dose distribution, although the measured doses were 2-4% lower than the calculated doses. The accuracy of MLC is the most important point in QA of IMRT. Beam profiles were obtained for all beams by a semiconductor profiler before IMRT every day. In addition, position of MLC was checked by a test pattern of a film method once a week. This method is very accurate and the slight deviation of MLC position as small as 0.2 mm could be detected by the method. A guideline of QA for IMRT should be established as soon as possible in Japan to perform IMRT safely and effectively.

Key words: Intensity modulated radiation therapy, Quality assurance, Dosimetry

要旨: 当院では2000年12月より頭頸部腫瘍ならびに頭蓋内腫瘍に対して強度調放射線療法(intensity modulated radiation therapy, IMRT)の臨床応用を開始した. 当院でのIMRTにおけるquality assurance (QA)の現状を報告する. IMRTは,4 MV X線を用いたdynamic multi-leaf collimator IMRTを用い,治療計画は,inverse planningで行っている. 最適な治療計画の決定は,複数のプランを立てて検討するため約2日を必要とし,ファントムによる各ビームならびに総ビームの線量測定,アイソセンタの設定に約3日を要する. 線量プロファイルにおける計算値との誤差は,ほぼ2 mm以内とよく一致した. 出力測定においては実測値が計算値より低くなる傾向を示した. IMRTのQAではMLCの位置精度が最も重要となる. 当院では,半導体プロファイラーを用いて,始業前に全ビームの線量プロファイルの測定を行い,線量プロファイルの変化の確認を行っている. また,週1回のフィルム法でMLC位置精度確認を行っている. この方法は,0.2 mmのMLC位置変化の認識が可能であり精度が高い. QAプロトコルはIMRTを安全に遂行するために重要であり,わが国でのIMRT統一QAガイドラインの作成が急務と考えられる.

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前立腺癌高線量率組織内照射における線量投与法の研究(I) 最適化プログラムについての検討

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RESEARCH ON DOSE PRESCRIPTION IN HIGH DOSE RATE INTERSTITIAL BRACHYTHERAPY FOR PROSTATE CANCER (I) FOCUSING ON OPTIMIZATION PROGRAM

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(Received 5 August 2002, accepted 10 December 2002)

Abstract: In high dose rate interstitial brachytherapy for prostate cancer, we compared a Geometrical optimization method and a Dose point optimization method in terms of coverage index (CI) and dose non-uniformity ratio (DNR) computed from dose volume histograms (DVHs) of respective dose distributions, under several different conditions of dose prescription points. In the Geometrical optimization method, we set the prescribed isodose curves as those crossing the prescription points placed at 3-, 5- and 10- mm distant from the applicators, respectively. When the distance was as close as 3 mm, the CI was less than 90%. With 5 and 10 mm, the CIs were large enough (97% and 100%); while in the case of 10 mm, the DNR was as high as 0.84, that is, yielding a too high dose volume. In the Dose point optimization method, when the prescription points were placed on the surface of CTV, the CI was as low as 72%, indicating that the Dose point optimization method failed to prescribe the given dose on CTV surface. When the dose points were placed at the distances of 5- and 10- mm outside of CTV, the CIs were 91%, and 100%; while the DNRs were as high as 0.64 and 0.85, respectively, indicating dose volumes their were too high. Whichever "optimization" program is used, it does not always ensure a good dose distribution, and so radiation oncologists should examine the dose distribution carefully without overestimating the "computer-optimized" one.

Key words: Optimization, High-dose-rate brachytherapy, Dose prescription, Prostate cancer

要旨:前立腺癌に対する高線量率組織内照射において,"最適化"アルゴリズムであるgeometrical optimization法とdose point optimization法とを用い,各々の線量投与点を変化させた場合の線量分布を比較検討し,DVH(dose volume histogram)から算出したcoverage index(CI)およびdose non-uniformity ratio(DNR)を指標として評価した.Geometrical optimization法では,処方線量を投与する等線量曲線を,各々アプリケータから3 mm,5 mm,10 mmの点を通る曲線として比較した.3 mmのように近いと,CIは90%に満たなかった.5 mmおよび10 mm外側ではCIは良好であったが(97%,100%),10 mm外側ではDNRは0.84と高い値を示し,ターゲット内にhigh dose volumeが多くなった.一方,dose point optimization法では,CTV表面に線量投与点を置いたとき,CIは72%となり,本来CTV表面に指定された線量を投与するはずのdose point optimization法が,その機能を必ずしも発揮しないことを示した.CTVから5 mmおよび10 mm外側の曲面上にdose pointを置いたときにはCIは良好となったが(91%,100%),その際はDNRが0.64,0.85と高い値を示し,high dose volumeが増大した.いずれの"最適化"プログラムを使用するにあたっても,他の条件により必ずしも良好な線量分布が得られるわけではないので,作成した線量分布の適否を放射線治療医が判断し治療計画を行うべきである.

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頭部放射線治療を行った小児血液腫瘍患者の遅発性有害反応の検討

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LATE ADVERSE EFFECTS OF WHOLE CRANIAL IRRADIATION IN CHILDHOOD HEMATOLOGICAL DISORDERS

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(Received 6 September 2002, accepted 26 December 2002)

Abstract: Purpose: To examine the late adverse effects of childhood hematological disorders treated with chemotherapy and radiotherapy including whole cranial irradiation at Sapporo Medical University Hospital. Materials and Methods: Twenty-eight patients were treated with chemotherapy and 18-24 Gy of prophylactic cranial irradiation (PCI) for acute lymphoblastic leukemia (ALL), and 14 patients were treated with 3-12.8 Gy of total body irradiation (TBI) and bone marrow transplantation (BMT) for ALL, acute myelogenous leukemia (AML), chronic myelogenous leukemia (CML), myelodysplastic syndrome (MDS), malignant lymphoma, and aplastic anemia (AA). Age at diagnosis ranged from 2 to 15 years old, and 28 were males and 14 were females. All patients were disease-free more than 2 years after diagnosis.

Results: Of 42 patients, 4 patients had decreased height (less than -2 S.D.), 3 patients required hormone replacement therapy, 2 patients had mental retardation, 3 patients had leukoencephalopathy, and 1 patient had a second malignancy. Except for the cases of decreased height, 3 of 7 late adverse effects were occurred in patients who had relapse of disease, and the risk of the adverse effects seemed to be higher for those patients whose doses of PCI were 22 Gy or more, or who received an additional craniospinal irradiation due to relapse of disease, and 18 Gy of PCI did not increase the risk of adverse effects.

Key words: Radiation therapy, Late adverse effects, Prophylactic cranial irradiation, Childhood cancer, Hematological disorder

要旨:【目的】当院で頭部放射線治療を行った小児血液腫瘍患者の遅発性有害反応について検討した.

【対象・方法】初発年齢15歳以下,放射線治療後無病生存で2年以上経過観察した症例でALLに対しProphylactic Cranial Irradiation (PCI)を行った28例と,ALL,AML,CML,MDS,Aplastic anemia,Malignant lymphomaに対しTBI-BMTを行った14例.性別は男児28例,女児14例,初発年齢は2~15歳.治療はPCI群で化学療法+PCI 18~24 Gyが投与され,TBI群では化学療法+TBI 3~12.8 Gy+BMTが投与された.

【結果・結論】遅発性有害反応として、-2 S.D.以下の低身長を4例、ホルモン補充が行われたものを3例,精神運動発達遅延を2例,白質脳症を3例,二次癌の発生を1例に認めた.PCI群においては,原発性性腺機能不全や精神運動発達遅延,白質脳症,低身長などの遅発性有害反応は,治療開始年齢3歳以下で22 Gy以上のPCIを行った症例や,再発にて救済治療が行なわれた症例において認められ,特に18 GyのPCIでは遅発性有害反応が少ないことが示唆された.また再発後救済治療を行う際には遅発性有害反応のリスクが増大するため,Informed consentの際にはこの事実の説明を怠ってはいけないことが明らかと思われた.

全国放射線治療施設の2001年定期構造調査結果

日本放射線腫瘍学会・データベース委員会

PRESENT STATUS OF RADIOTHERAPY IN JAPAN THE REGULAR STRUCTURE SURVEY IN 2001

JASTRO Database COMMITTEE

(Received 5 February 2003, accepted 14 February 2003)

Abstract: The regular survey on radiotherapy resources in Japan at the end of 2001 was performed as a regular activity of JASTRO Database Committee. The census was taken by mailing a questionnaire to 746 radiotherapy facilities and 637 (85%) questionnaires were returned.

The number of institutions which carried out radiotherapy in 2001 were estimated 707, and 603 (85%) answers were available for analysis.

The number of newly registered patients who received radiotherapy in 2001 were 118,016, and it showed a steady increase.

Key words: Radiotherapy equipment, Radiotherapy staff, Radiotherapy facilities, Census

要旨:日本放射線腫瘍学会データベース委員会による放射線治療施設構造調査が行われた.調査は2001年末現在の状況を問うアンケート形式により746施設に対して行われ,637施設(85%)から回答を得た.集計作業過程で廃院や治療機器を廃棄した施設を除外すると,2001年に放射線治療を実施していた施設は707施設と推定されるが,そのうち分析可能と判断した603施設(85%)を対象として集計を行なった.2001年の一年間に放射線治療に登録された新規患者数は118,016人であり,未回答施設の推定値を加え補正すると,約13万人が放射線治療を受けており,漸増傾向が続いている現状が示された.

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放射線治療における治療同意書 第2回放射線治療談話会アンケート調査結果

放射線治療談話会実行委員

齋藤 勉*1, 石橋 了知*2, 奥村 敏之*3, 唐澤 克之*4, 関根 広*5, 高橋 健夫*6, 西口 郁*7, 幡野 和男*8, 古川 雅彦*9, 村山 重行*10

WRITTEN INFORMED CONSENT FOR RADIATION THERAPY THE SECOND QUESTIONNAIRE SURVEY BY RADIATION ONCOLOGY CONFERENCE GROUP

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(Received 25 June 2002, accepted 8 November 2002)

Abstract: Purpose: The second questionnaire survey was carried out to describe the actual situation with respect to informed consent, especially written consent, at the radiation therapy department. Methods and Materials: On April 2001, we sent the questionnaire to 167 institutes which had a radiation therapy department in the Kanto area. The results were compared with the first survey done in 1996. Results: There were 88 eligible replies from 90 institutes. The average number of full-time radiation oncologists, that of full-time radiation technologists and that of radiation physicists did not increase. But the average annual number of patients who received radiation therapy in an institute was 286 (241 at the first survey), and there was a significant increase of the number between the second and the first surveys in the institutes that replied to both surveys. The number of institutes at which doctors told the truth about the diseases to equal or less than 50% of the patients decreased to 13%. This percentage significantly decreased compared to the first survey. Seventy five percent of institutes did not get written consent. But the percentage significantly decreased compared to the first survey. The content of explanation became detailed compared to the first survey, especially in the items of aim of treatment, method of treatment and possible toxicities. Conclusion: The number of patients who received radiation therapy increased and more detailed explanations were carried out. But the number of radiation oncologists did not increase and it was still a small number of institutes whose radiation oncologists obtain written informed consent.

Key words: Written consent, Informed consent, Questionnaire survey, Radiation therapy

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【対象・方法】アンケート依頼を連絡可能な関東地方の167施設に平成13年4月に郵送し依頼した.調査結果は平成8年に行なった初回調査結果と比較した.

【結果】90通の返答があり,このうち88通が有効回答だった.初回調査と比し腫瘍医数,専属技師数,物理士数に有意な変動はなかった.一方,初回調査と比し年間治療開始患者数は平均241人から286人に増加し(p=0.30),両調査に回答した施設では有意差が認められた.癌告知の割合が癌患者の半数以下しか実施されていない施設は13%に減少し,告知を患者の半数以上に行なっている施設数は初回調査と比し有意に増加した.説明時に75%の施設で同意書を取得していないが,初回調査と比し有意に減少していた.初回調査に比べ説明は全体に詳しくなり,それは放射線治療の目的,放射線治療の方法,予想される有害事象において顕著であった.

【結論】放射線治療患者数が増え説明をより詳しくするようになったが,腫瘍医数は増加しておらず,同意書を取得する施設も 増加したがまだ少数であった.

ハイパーサーミア診療におけるセカンド・オピニオン

黒崎 弘正,岡崎 篤,丸野 廣大,宇木 章喜

SECOND OPINIONS ON HYPERTHERMIA THERAPY

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(Received 23 August 2002, accepted 11 December 2002)

Abstract: As a result of efforts to improve information disclosure in medicine, an increasing number of patients are actively seeking information on hyperthermia and/or wish to undergo hyperthermia therapy. To investigate interest among patients, we studied 12 patients who visited the Department of Radiation Oncology and Nuclear Medicine, Toranomon Hospital, Tokyo from April 2000 to December 2001 to seek second opinions on hyperthermia. The subjects consisted of 8 males and 4 females, and the median age was 53 years. Eight patients brought referral letters from their original doctors, and 11 brought X-rays taken at their first hospital. The total number of consultations per patient was once or twice in all cases. The time spent with each patient was 0.5 hours to 3 hours per consultation (median: 1.5 hours). As a result, hyperthermia therapy was indicated for 2 patients. As sources of information on hyperthermia, 9 of the 12 patients had searched the internet before visiting Toranomon Hospital. Seven of the 9 searched Yahoo! Japan using the key word "on-netsuryouhou" rather than "hyperthermia". This figure revealed that "on-netsuryouhou" was more often used, as a key word among patients, than "hyperthermia". Within the scope of this study, it appeared that information on hyperthermia, including internet sources, is limited and/or difficult to access. This suggests the need for an educational campaign on hyperthermia.

Key word: Hyperthermia, Second Opinions, Informed consent, Internet

要旨:医学・医療の分野でも情報公開化が推進されつつあり,積極的にハイパーサーミアを知りたい,ハイパーサーミアを受けたいという患者さんが増えつつある。今回,ハイパーサーミアについてのセカンド・オピニオン目的に虎の門病院放射線科を受診した患者を対象に検討を行なった。対象は2000年4月から2001年12月までに虎の門病院放射線科をハイパーサーミアのセカンド・オピニオン目的で受診した12名を対象に検討を行なった。男性8名,女性4名;平均年齢は53歳であった。紹介状を有する患者が8名;写真を持参した患者が11名であった。なお当院の温熱装置はThermotron RF-8である。診察は1回もしくは2回行なわれ,費やされた時間は0.5~3時間(中央値1.5時間)であった。診察の結果,ハイパーサーミアの適応と判断された患者は2名にとどまっていた。また,ハイパーサーミアに関する情報源は12名中9名でインターネットであり,そのうちの7名はYahoo! Japanで「温熱療法」で検索し,当院を受診していた。患者サイドでは「ハイパーサーミア」という言葉よりも「温熱療法」という言葉が使われていることが分った。また,インターネット上を含めハイパーサーミアの情報量が少なく,啓蒙活動の必要性が示唆された。

THE EXCHANGE OF TREATMENT PLANNING DATA USING RTOG DATA EXCHANGE FORMAT

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(Received 9 October 2002, accepted 26 December 2002)

Abstract: We have developed an exchange system of treatment planning data sets between multiple radiotherapy treatment planning systems (TPSs) used in our institution: a specially developed TPS for carbon ion therapy, and two commercial TPSs. The system allows mutual use of software utilities for the carbon ion treatment planning and its analyses. Data sets including tumor and treatment target volumes, anatomical structure contours and dose distributions are exchanged through RTOG data exchange format files. The implementation issues such as the coordinate matching to CT scan images as well as the import of dose distribution are described. Several test runs showed that the coordinates of the contours and dose distributions were unaltered within a pixel size of a CT image after the exchange. The system has proven to be useful in both clinical and research purposes such as image fusion and comparison of dose distributions in carbon ion treatment planning. It is also used to convert treatment planning data sets to and from DICOM RT information objects.

Key words: Radiotherapy data exchange, Treatment planning, Ion therapy

要旨:当施設内で使用している複数の治療計画装置間で治療計画データを交換できるシステムを開発した、対象とした装置は、当施設で開発した炭素イオン治療計画装置と商用治療計画装置である。このシステムにより各装置のソフトウェア資源を炭素イオン治療計画およびその解析に統合的に使用することが可能となった。腫瘍・標的体積および臓器領域の輪郭、および線量分布をRTOGデータ交換フォーマットのファイル経由で交換する。ソフトウェア実装上の問題としてCT座標との位置合わせや線量分布インポートの方法を述べた。テストの結果、輪郭と線量分布の交換後位置ずれはCT画像1ピクセル以内であった。この交換システムは臨床および研究に有効利用されている。炭素イオン治療計画で画像位置合わせや線量分布の比較などが用例として挙げられる。また、DICOM RT情報オブジェクトとの双方向変換にも用いている。

RTOGデータ交換フォーマットによる治療計画データ交換

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