

日本学術振興会 研究開発専門委員会

「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」

報 告 書

2018年

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まえがき

本委員会は、日本学術振興会によって「研究開発専門委員会」の一つとして、2015年10月に設置された。実施期間は3年間であった。

「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」と題する本委員会は、学界委員としては、放射線生物学、放射線計測学、医療統計学、放射線医学、医学物理、科学史、物理学、応用物理学など幅広い分野から、また産業界からは、放射線医療機器や放射線計測器のメーカーを中心に参画に得た。

東日本震災後の福島第一原子力発電所の事故による放射性物質の放出は、国民に大きな影響と混乱をもたらした。特に、事故直後に、科学者からも明確な科学的根拠がないまま極端な意見が述べられたことは、市民の科学者への信頼、ひいては科学への信頼を失墜させるものであった。本委員会は、放射線の生体影響を純粋に科学の立場から議論することが必要で、そのような活動は、分野横断的であるべきであるという指針に基づいて、さまざまな分野から比較的若い研究者に委員として加わっていただくことから出発した。放射線と社会の接点として重要なものに医療がある。本委員会では、放射線の医療利用、特に線量を計測し記録することの重要性についても議論を重ねた。

本委員会は、2015年10月の設置以降精力的に活動し、その集大成として、2018年3月には大阪大学などとの共催で国際ワークショップ（International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation – bridging the gap between radiobiology and medical use of radiation）を開催した。この会議では、13名の招待外国人を含む90名あまりの参加者を得て活発な議論が行われ、Osaka call-for-actionの採択が提案された。学術的に有意義であったことはもちろん、高校生を招いて特別セッションを行うなど、社会への還元活動としても貢献できた。これらを含め、本委員会として、社会に対して一定の貢献ができたものと考えている。研究開発専門委員会の各委員およびご協力いただいた方々に深く感謝する。

3年間は当初の大きな目標に対しては十分といえず、委員会終了後も活動を続けていくことが我々の責務と考えている。放射線の影響を科学的に議論することの必要性は多くの方々に認めていただいております、本報告がそのような活動の一助となれば幸いです。

2018年9月

研究開発専門委員会 委員長 和田隆宏

活動概要

委員長 和田隆宏

以下に、本委員会の設立経緯や活動内容についてまとめる。今後の参考になれば幸いである。

2011年3月11日に発生した東日本大震災により東京電力福島第一原子力発電所は緊急停止し、その後の津波によって非常用電源まで失われたため、ついには炉心溶融から1号炉及び3号炉が水素爆発に至り、多量の放射性物質が外部に放出された。事故後、放射線被ばくリスクについて科学的根拠に基づいた正確な情報が不足し、マスコミの報道や極端な立場に立つ一部の人々の意見が氾濫した。このように市民が科学者を必要としている時に、一部の科学者は自らの見解こそが「放射線の正しい知識」であると主張し、社会の混乱はさらに広がった。こうして、科学者に対する不信、ひいては科学の権威の失墜につながった。重大な損失であり、科学者は大いに反省し、市民の信頼を回復する責務がある。

低線量放射線被ばくに関して科学的合意が得られていない理由として、同問題の評価に必要な科学的知見が未だ不十分であること、そして同問題が科学だけでは答えることができない「トランスサイエンス」的性質を有していることが指摘されている。しかし、低線量放射線被ばくをめぐる混迷は、日本の研究開発制度自体の欠陥にもその原因がある。研究者は極度に専門化し、競争資金の獲得に奔走する一方、産業利用に直結する課題、短期的に成果が見込まれる課題が優先的に資金配分を受けてきた。そのため、その解明に長い期間を要し、異分野間の協力が不可欠な低線量被ばく問題は置き去りにされ、近年の研究予算やポストの削減により研究の継承すら危ぶまれる状況となっている。

一方、放射線生物学分野では、細胞の修復機能の遺伝子レベルでの研究などこの20年の間に目覚ましい進展があった。しかし、隣接分野との交流の不足により、その成果は分野を超えて共有されるには至らず、分野を横断するような統合的研究が依然として不足しているため、科学者が学術的対話を経ないまま個別研究が進められてきた。

このような問題意識のもと、放射線の生体影響をまず純粋に科学の立場から議論することが必要で、そのような活動は、分野横断的であるべきであるという指針に基づいて日本学術振興会に本委員会の設立を申請するに至った。その際、放射線に関連して議論すべき重要な課題であり、放射線と社会の接点として重要な放射線の医療利用をひとつの柱として取り入れた。本委員会では、放射線の科学的研究を進める分野横断的な体制を構築することと、放射線の医療利用と基礎科学研究を結びつけることを目標として活動を行った。

委員会には二つの分科会を設けた。第一分科会では、特に低線量・低線量率における放射線の生体影響について分野を超えて議論することを活動の中心にすえた。この際、異なる分野の研究者間で現状の認識を共有するために、さまざまな分野から講師を招き講演会を行った。特に、UNSCEAR (原子放射線に関する国連科学委員会) や ICRP (国際放射線防護委員会) の現役委員から放射線防護基準の決定プロセスについてのお話を伺えたことは有意義であり、活発な議論が行われた。また、放射線の影響に関する海外での取り組みを研究するため、国際交流に力を注ぎ、国際集會に積極的に参加し本委員会の活動について報告した。欧州においては MELODI (Multidisciplinary European Low Dose Initiative) が組織され、研究指針の設定や次世代の研究者を養成するための教育プログラムの実施など活発な活動が行われている。本委員会は、MELODI の創設者のひとりで、UNSCEAR の元議長である Wolfgang Weiss 氏と議論する中で、人材育成も視点に入れた欧州の活動について知るため、ミュンヘンで行われた第 7 回の MELODI workshop に参加した。MELODI workshop は翌年には European Radiation Protection Week (ERPW2016) として放射線に関する他のプラットフォームと合同での開催となり医療利用を担当する EURAMED が新たなプラットフォームとして立ち上がった。さらに 2017 年には、ICRP と ERPW2017 の共同開催の国際会議がパリで開催されるなど、活動はさらに広範囲に及んでいる。米国においては、ERPW2016 の直後に IDEA (International Dose Effect Alliance) と名付けた活動が EPRI (Electric Power Research Institute) の Donald Cool 氏を中心として開始され、本委員会は第 1 回ワークショップに参加した。IDEA は北米、日本、韓国などの低線量放射線に関する研究機関をつなぐコンソーシアムを目指すもので、本委員会とも協力関係にある。

第二分科会には、放射線医療に関わる医師、医学物理士や放射線医療機器メーカーからの委員が加わり、放射線の医療利用の増加に伴って、社会（個人）が受ける線量が増加している状況について議論した。医療における線量は、便益と危険性を考慮して決定されるが、放射線の影響を定量化するには、まず線量を知ることが必要である。この観点から、放射線医療機器の線量の標準となる診断参考レベルを多くの医療機関との協力のもとに検討する取り組みや個人の被ばく線量を記録するための医療データベースの構築について、研究者のお話を伺い議論を重ねた。医療放射線に関するデータ収集では、病院や診療科が壁となりフォーマットの標準化が難しいという点や患者の個人情報に関わる問題などクリアすべき問題は多いが、これをサポートする体制が必要である。

本委員会では、参加委員が多分野におよび当初は委員間の交流も少なかったことから、委員の交流を深める目的で合宿形式での委員会も開催した。二日間の試みであったが、時間を気にせず雑談も含めて深く議論する機会がもてたことは大変有意義であった。

これらの活動の集大成として、2018 年 3 月には大阪大学などとの共催で国際ワークショップ (International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation – bridging

the gap between radiobiology and medical use of radiation) を開催した。医学者、放射線生物学者、放射線防護の専門家が一堂に会するような会議は、新しい試みであった。この準備にはほぼ一年をかけ、Weiss 氏や Northwestern 大学（シカゴ）の Gayle Woloschak 氏の積極的な協力もあって、広い分野から著名な講演者を招くことができた。この会議には、13名の招待外国人を含む90名あまりの参加者を得たが、通常の国際会議では同席することのない分野の話を第一線の研究者から聞いたことで、議論も活発となり非常に好評であった。MELODIやIDEAを含む国際的取り組みに関するセッションでは、本委員会の活動についても紹介した。この会議での議論の高まりを受けて **Osaka call-for-action** の採択が提案されたことは、会議が充実したものであったことをよく表しているといえよう。この会議が、学術的に有意義であったことはすでに述べたとおりであるが、一方で、高校生を招いての特別セッションも開催した。福島県、東京都、京都府、兵庫県の高等学校から多くの生徒が参加し、ポスターセッションでは英語での研究発表を行い、また翌日には高校生だけでの議論を行うなど充実した内容であった。マスコミの取材を受けるなど好評であり、社会への還元活動としても貢献できた。

The Osaka call-for-action は呼びかけ人の中で合意され、文章化された。これは、各国政府や国際機関に増大する医療放射線の影響を科学的に議論する活動への支援を呼びかけるもので、同時に研究者にこれらの機関に呼びかけることを求めている。すでにいくつかの国際機関の会議において議論の俎上に乗る機会も得ている。我が国においても、省庁間の縄張りに縛られることなく、研究を広く活性化することが望まれる。

委員会の活動に関する資料は、本報告の付録資料として掲載する。講演会は、講演数として23件となり、このうち15件の講演の資料が掲載されている。また、国際ワークショップについては、プロシーディングスが現在編集中のためアブストラクト集を掲載する。いずれも本委員会の活動が、広い分野におよび話題が多岐であったことをよく表す資料となっている。

研究開発専門委員会「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」 委員構成(1/2)

委員長	和田 隆宏	関西大学 システム理工学部 (教授)
副委員長	長我部 信行	(株)日立製作所 ヘルスケアビジネスユニット (CSO & CTO)
顧問	志水 隆一	大阪大学 名誉教授
顧問	坂東 昌子	NPO 法人 あいんしゅたいん (理事長)
顧問	米倉 義晴	日本アイソトープ協会 (元 UNSCEAR 議長)
幹事	大堀 謙一	(株)堀場製作所 開発本部
幹事	桑原 孝之	(株)キャノンメディカルシステムズ 治療事業部 開発担当 (グループ長)
幹事	古徳 純一	帝京大学 大学院医療技術学研究科 (教授)
幹事	真鍋 勇一郎	大阪大学 大学院工学研究科 (助教)
委員	青山 敬	富士電機(株) 放射線システム部 (主席)
委員	今中 哲二	京都大学 複合原子核科学研究所 (研究員)
委員	加藤 徹	(株)日立製作所 ヘルスケアビジネスユニット 汎用分析システム設計部 (部長附)
委員	唐澤 久美子	東京女子医科大学 放射線腫瘍学講座 (教授)
委員	神田 玲子	量子科学技術研究開発機構 放射線医学総合研究所 放射線防護情報統合センター (センター長)
委員	熊谷 敦史	福島県立医科大学 災害医療総合学習センター (副センター所長)
委員	佐藤 典仁	(株)千代田テクノル 大洗研究所 (副所長)
委員	鈴木 啓司	長崎大学 原爆後障害医療研究所 (准教授)
委員	高階 正彰	大阪重粒子センター (物理科長)
委員	田中 司朗	京都大学 大学院医学研究科 (特定教授)
委員	田中 公夫	環境科学技術研究所 生物影響研究部 (相談役)
委員	谷崎 直昭	住友重工業 先端・医療システム部 粒子線治療システム担当部長
委員	角山 雄一	京都大学 環境安全保険機構 放射線同位体センター (助教)

研究開発専門委員会「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」 委員構成(2/2)

委員	中島 裕夫	大阪大学 放射線科学基盤機構 (助教)
委員	芳賀 昭弘	徳島大学 大学院医歯薬学研究部 (医学系) (教授)
委員	樋口 敏広	ジョージタウン大学 (米国) 歴史学部 (助教)
委員	平田 寛	(株)東芝 電力システム社 原子力事業部 新技術応用プロジェクト部 (部長)
委員	松原 孝祐	金沢大学 医薬保健研究域保健学系量子医療技術学講座 (准教授)
委員	三品 幸男	(株)島津製作所 医用機器事業部 グローバルマーケティング部 (放射線治療ビジネス担当シニアマネージャー)
委員	飯野 克郎	三菱電機(株) 先端・医療システム部 (粒子線治療システム担当部長) (2018年3月末 退会)
幹事	渡邊 尚史	(株)東芝メディカルシステムズ 品質安全法規統括センター長附 (2017年3月末にて委員交代)

分科会構成

第一分科会	主管	和田 隆宏	関西大学
	幹事	真鍋 勇一郎	大阪大学
	幹事	大堀 謙一	(株)堀場製作所
	委員	青山 敬	富士電機(株)
	委員	今中 哲二	京都大学
	委員	加藤 徹	(株)日立製作所
	委員	熊谷 敦史	福島県立医科大学
	委員	佐藤 典仁	(株)千代田テクノル
	委員	鈴木 啓司	長崎大学
	委員	田中 公夫	環境科学技術研究所
	委員	田中 司朗	京都大学
	委員	角山 雄一	京都大学
	委員	中島 定雄	富士電機(株)
	委員	中島 裕夫	大阪大学
	委員	樋口 敏広	ジョージタウン大学
第二分科会	主管	長我部 信行	(株)日立製作所
	幹事	桑原 孝之	(株)キャノンメディカルシステムズ
	幹事	古徳 純一	帝京大学
	委員	飯野 克郎	三菱電機(株)
	委員	唐澤 久美子	東京女子医科大学
	委員	神田 玲子	量子科学技術研究開発機構
	委員	高階 正彰	大阪重粒子センター
	委員	谷崎 直昭	住友重工業
	委員	芳賀 昭弘	徳島大学
	委員	平田 寛	(株)東芝
	委員	三品 幸男	(株)島津製作所

講演会一覧(1/3)

- 2015年11月19日（於：秋葉原 UDX ビル 6階会議室）
「学問の構造とサイエンスの位置づけ」
和田昭允氏（東京大学名誉教授、理化学研究所顧問）
- 2016年2月27日（於：堀場製作所東京支店 2階会議室）
「UNSCEAR（原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会）について」＊
米倉義晴氏（放射線医学総合研究所理事長、UNSCEAR 議長）
- 2016年5月14日（於：堀場製作所東京支店 2階会議室）
「がんの病理：遺伝子突然変異と発がん」＊
常木雅之氏（国立がん研究センター研究所 研究員）
- 2016年7月23日（於：帝京大学板橋キャンパス 2号館地下 1階ゼミ室）
「放射線防護基準の歴史」＊
樋口敏広氏（委員、ジョージタウン大学 助教）
「放射線防護に係る国際基準の科学的根拠」＊
保田浩志氏（広島大学 原爆放射線医科学研究所 教授）
「広島・長崎原爆被ばく量評価の不確かさについて」（コメント）＊
今中哲二氏（委員、京都大学 原子炉研究所 研究員）
「LNTをめぐる経緯の謎」（コメント）
坂東昌子氏（顧問、NPO 知的ネットワークあいんしゅたいん理事長）
- 2016年10月16日（於：京都大学医学部 G棟 2階セミナー室）
「Overview of the Geant4-DNA project」
Sebastien Incerti 氏（CEN Bordeaux, CNRS, Research director）
- 2016年12月25日（於：京都大学百周年時計台記念館 会議室）
「人間を守るデータ科学：疫学とリスクコミュニケーションの視点から」＊
中山健夫氏（京都大学 大学院医学研究科 健康情報学 教授）
「ヘルスケア情報基盤に関する最近の動き」（コメント）＊
長我部信行氏（副委員長、日立製作所ヘルスケアビジネスユニット）

講演会一覧(2/3)

2017年1月22日（於：堀場製作所東京支店2階会議室）

「放射線腫瘍医の立場から見た医療被ばく」

唐澤久美子氏（委員、東京女子医科大学 放射線腫瘍講座 教授）

「医療被ばく研究情報ネットワークの現状や課題」＊

神田玲子氏（委員、量研機構・放医研 放射線防護情報統合センター長）

2017年2月10日（於：京都大学放射線同位元素センター分館2階会議室）

「Challenges and opportunities to assess and communicate low dose radiation risk」＊

Wolfgang Weiss氏（UNSCEAR元議長、MELODI名誉会員）

「医療放射線被ばく」

米倉義晴氏（顧問、量子科学技術研究開発機構 理事長顧問）

「福島での県民健康調査と甲状腺がん」

鈴木眞一氏（福島県立医科大学 教授）

2017年3月5日（於：堀場製作所東京支店2階会議室）

「低線量、低線量率放射線影響研究の展望」

島田義也氏（量子科学技術研究開発機構 理事）

「放射線リスク、防護研究基盤（PLANET）の構築について」＊

山田裕氏（量研機構・放医研 放射線影響部チームリーダー）

「低線量研究の現状」

柿沼志津子氏（量研機構・放医研 放射線影響研究部長）

2017年4月29日（於：京都大学医学部G棟2階セミナー室）

「LNT仮説の問題点」＊

坂東昌子氏（顧問、NPO知的ネットワークあいんしゅたいん理事長）

2017年9月2日（於：堀場製作所東京支店2階会議室）

「低線量CTによる肺がん検診」＊

名和健氏（日立総合病院 呼吸器内科主任医長）

2017年12月23日（於：京都大学放射線同位元素センター分館2階会議室）

「医療データベース：千年カルテの取組」＊

糸直人氏（京都大学大学院医学研究科、NPO日本医療ネットワーク協会）

講演会一覧(3/3)

2018年2月17日（於：堀場製作所東京支店2階会議室）

「放射線影響評価（疫学、生物、リスク）に関する国際的な動き」＊

甲斐倫明氏（大分県立看護科学大学 教授）

2018年6月3日（於：日立製作所 上野イーストタワー11階会議室）

「産学連携のあり方について」＊

長我部信行氏（副委員長、日立製作所ヘルスケアビジネスユニット）

講演題目の後に＊印が付されているものについては、付録として講演資料を掲載している。

国際ワークショップ

2018年3月19日～21日（於：大阪大学中之島センター佐治敬三メモリアルホール）

International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation

-bridging the gap between radiobiology and medical use of radiation-

プログラムおよびアブストラクト集を、付録として掲載している。

低線量の放射線被ばくによる影響を解明する学際的な広がりを目指して —— 委員会誕生の経緯 ——

坂東昌子

2011年3月11日の地震、津波に端を発した福島第一原発事故、ならびに、それに伴う放射性物質の放出は、科学と社会のありかたを問う深刻な問題を提起した。特に、低線量放射線の影響については、当局側も科学者側も、相異なる両極端の意見が対立したまま、情報が流れ、市民はどちらを信じればよいのか戸惑うばかりだった。もちろんその背景には、日本の放射線教育が、長い間行われたてこなかったために、学校の先生も、放射線について学ばないまま教職に就いたという状況も影響しているが、もっとも深刻なのは、国際的にも、放射線防護に関しては、科学的に明確な見解が不透明なまま、今日に至っているという現状がある。

事故以後、放射線被ばくのリスクについて、科学的根拠に基づいた正確な情報が不足し、政府の方針は定まらず、マスコミの報道や極端な立場に立つ一部の人々の意見が氾濫した。そのため、市民、特に福島県民は何を信じていいかわからず、混乱の中で自らの行動を決めざるを得なかった。このように市民が科学者を最も必要としている時に、一部の科学者は自らの見解こそが「放射線の正しい知識」であると声高に主張し、社会の混乱はさらに広がった。地道な基礎研究や現地調査、市民との直接対話を通じて自主的に社会的責任を果たそうとした科学者もいたが、ほとんどの科学者は沈黙した。こうして、放射線被ばくの影響は科学の領域を超え、科学者に対する不信、ひいては科学の権威の失墜と連動して加速度的に広がっていった。科学への信頼の失墜は、今後の人類の歴史に深刻な影響を与えることは間違いない。しかし、事故原因解明に対してはいくつもの事故調報告があるものの、事故後の放射線の影響に対しての系統的検討がほとんどなされていない状況は今でも尾を引いている。

このような状況を生み出した根本的な原因はマスコミや一部の極論の横行のみならず、科学者の側にもあったのではないだろうか。放射線の生体への影響についての科学的検討は、分野を横断する科学者の共同作業が必要である。しかるに、科学者は極度に専門化し短期的な競争資金獲得に奔走する一方、低線量被ばくに関して科学的な合意がどこまで可能かという根本的な問いに真摯に向き合い、分野を超え、偏見を排し、自由な批判精神に基づいた共同研究とアカデミックな議論を行う場がなかったのではないだろうか。ごく少数の放射線防護の専門家だけに任せて、物理学と生物学、疫学と実験、防護実務と基礎研究との間で見解の相違が生じ、その違いがそのまま社会に広がり、結果として科学者は社会的責任を果たすことができなかつたことも事実である。総合的かつ長期的な研究を通じて真実を明らかにするのが科学技術に携わるものの責務である。

放射線の生体への影響、特に低線量被ばくについては、疫学、動物実験、細胞実験、

分子生物学の各分野において様々な研究が行われ、多くの成果を挙げてきたものの、国家プロジェクトとして長期にわたり腰をすえて研究する予算的処置はほとんどなされていらない。直ちに経済的利益を生み出さない放射線防護と安全に関する研究は軽視され、近年の研究環境の悪化のために研究の継承すら危うくなっている例も少なくない。

しかし、放射線防護と安全に関する研究は、単に防護という観点のみならず、医療や非破壊検査、さらには放射線治療など医療にも多用されていることを考えると、こうした側面から人類の福祉に寄与する方向と連携して科学的知見を確立することが望まれる。

翻って、欧米では科学者が所属や専門を超えて協力し、低線量被ばくに関する基礎研究を長期にわたって行う体制が整えられている。例えば、ヨーロッパでは国際共同プロジェクト MELODI (Multidisciplinary European Low Dose Initiative) が 2010 年に組織され、「損失をもたらす知識の落差」、すなわち「低線量被ばくに対するヨーロッパの放射線防護システムの頑健性に対する疑問」や「予防原則に基づいた規制システムと低線量・低線量率被ばくによる健康リスクの実際の狭間で混乱する世論」、そして「放射線リスクの階層性、広がり、そしてその予防に関する専門領域外での誤った判断」を解消するため研究を進めている。さらに、2017 年「ボン宣言」で、放射線医療との連携を謳っている。また、米国では、「より優れたリスクマネジメントの方法を提言するために低線量放射線被ばくの影響に関する科学的知見を増進し、それに付随する不確実性を低減する」ことを目的とした「低線量放射線研究法」が下院を通過し、エネルギー省と科学アカデミーが共同プロジェクトの立案を目指している。

こんな中で、日本の状況を概観すると、放射線の影響の問題は放射線防護の専門家だけにゆだねて、より広い分野連携による協力体制が不足していることを実感する。日本は、これまで、被爆国として放射線の影響に関する研究をリードしてきた。福島第一原発事故を経た今こそ、低線量被ばくに関するこれまでの研究成果を総括し、人類の将来の発展の為に、基礎研究から社会的応用まで視野を広げた研究基盤を強化する責務を負っている。また、そのような基礎研究と並行して、日本は国内外の被ばく者の健康調査の拡大、予防的な治療の推進、そして被ばく者の福祉と権利の向上を先導する使命も有している。

現在、原子力発電の是非をめぐる社会的議論が国内外で続いている。しかし、すでに低線量被ばくが起きていること、そしてそれが今後長期間にわたって起きることを考えると、低線量被ばくに関する研究は原子力利用の有無に関わらず避けて通れない。

低線量被ばくの影響についての研究の歴史を振り返ると、国際的にも多くの実験結果や疫学研究がおこなわれている。科学者は、それらの研究から、もっと多くのことを学ぶ必要があると同時に、それらを統一的に理解する基礎的な研究を進めることが必要と考える。確かに、この研究には様々な困難が伴う。また、その解釈は科学的、社会的な批判や評価が絡まってくることは否めない。しかし、それは低線量被ばくの影響を科学

的に解明する真摯な努力を妨げる理由にはならない。低線量被ばくの学際的研究は、放射線防護に資するのみならず、各分野の基礎科学の振興と分野間の壁をこえて、横断的な協同研究を促進し、ひいては当面する課題に取り組む中で、学問の新しい分野を切り開き、いまだ発展途上にある生命のメカニズムに立ち入ることにもなる。

日本学術振興会の産学協力総合研究連絡会議のもと、「産学協力研究委員会」として、当研究課題が採択されたのも、こうした背景が意識ある科学者の課題として、位置付けられたからでもある。基礎研究から応用までの視野を踏まえた委員会が発足して、様々な立場からの問題提起と、これまでの成果が議論された。そしてその延長上に、3年の成果を踏まえて、国際ワークショップを開くことができ、国際的な世論にまで押し上げたことは、この委員会の大きな成果であった。さらに発展させるためには、社会的価値観、国際的連携が望まれる。

こうした意図のもとに、「日本の科学者は様々な研究機関や専門分野を横断する長期プロジェクトを立ち上げるべきである」という世論を広げる第一歩としてアカデミーサイドからこの問題にアプローチするきっかけを作ることができたのは、大きな成果であると考え。こうした方向性を発展させて、日本の中で、プロジェクトの更なる具体的な問題解決を実現させる方向へと発展させることが今後の課題である。

そのためには、このようなプロジェクトは真に国際的でなければならない。分野間の壁を乗り越えた新しい領域に挑戦するシステムを構築し、コスモポリタンの精神に貫かれた共同利用・共同研究拠点への構築に向けて、さらなる努力が必要である、

特定の信条やイデオロギー、そして国の利益を乗り越えた人類の課題という原点に立ち返り、公正な立場から公開の原則に則った科学研究を通じて低線量被ばく問題に取り組むべきである。共同利用・研究の精神に基いた真に国際的・学際的な長期プロジェクトこそ、原子力を人類のために解放した科学者が人類に対して負う究極の責務である。

現在、国際的にも LNT の見直しの世論が様々な形で広がっている。今一度 LNT の歴史から学ぶべきこと、再考を要することを整理し、国際的にも貢献できる組織作りが必要と考える。

イノベーションプロセスの変遷と産学連携の在りよう

副委員長 長我部信行

1. 問題意識

本研究開発専門委員会のテーマである「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」を産学協力研究委員会で継続発展させる事を意図した時、改めてそのようなテーマを産学連携でサポートする意味を考察する必要に迫られた。

凡そ産学協力研究委員会のテーマとするところは、参加企業の現在及び将来の製品、システム、サービスの開発に直接係わる科学や工学である。それ故に企業も負担をし、テーマを推進する意義も見出される。本研究開発専門委員会で取り上げたテーマはグローバルに社会的意義が深いものではあるが、直接的に関連する企業の製品、システム、サービスを生み出す科学とは言いがたい（放射線治療は別である）。また本研究開発専門委員会を立ち上げるきっかけとなった欧州のMELODIは企業色を廃することによって、科学的事実や規制、法令等にバイアスが掛かることを防いでいる。

はたして企業にとってこうしたテーマにどのように向きあっていくべきか、またこのように公共性の高いテーマを企業の負担で進めて良いものかをイノベーションプロセスの変遷をたどる事によって考察してみた。もとより狭い経験範囲に根ざした論考故に一私見に留まるものである事を付記する。

2. イノベーションプロセスの変遷

イノベーションは一般名詞であり、辞書によれば"the introduction of something new"である。ここに経済発展の原動力としての位置づけを行ったのが Joseph Alois Schumpeter である。1912年に出版された" *Theorie der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung*"（邦題「経済発展の理論」[1]）の中で、経済活動の中で"Neuer Kombinationen"、「新結合」が非連続的に現れるときに経済発展が起こると考察しており、後にこの概念がイノベーションといわれるようになった。彼が原著の中であげている新結合の例は、販路や調達プロセスであって今でいうビジネスモデルの変革に近いが、ここ数世紀にわたる科学技術の急速な進展で多くのイノベーションは科学技術が主導してきたのが歴史的事実である。また日本学術振興会が産学協力に係わるのもこの事実故であろう。ここでは科学技術主導のイノベーションに限った議論とする。

従ってイノベーションプロセスの変遷の議論をする際には科学技術の変遷は欠かせないものである。しかしこれは諸兄の熟知するところであり、ここではイノベーションプロセスに大きな影響を与えたもう一つの要素に関して考察する。それが企業統治の変遷である。詳細は参考文献を参照されたいが、アメリカの歴史を振り返る[2]と以下のような流れとなる。

2. 1 企業統治の歴史的変遷

1929年の株式大暴落をうけて企業経営者に対する不信感から政府によって1933年に証券法が制定、1934年にはアメリカ証券取引委員会(SEC)が設立され経営情報のタイムリーな開示が義務付けられた。1960年代から70年代に入ると大企業の経営者による粉飾決算や不正が明るみに出て、社外取締役の導入、社外取締役による監査委員会の設置のような監視制度がほぼ整えられてきた。1980年代には、M&Aが盛んになり敵対的買収が実施されるようになって。当初、機関投資家は、敵対的買収の脅威によって非効率的な経営が改善されるなど、利害関係の一致とみて容認の姿勢をとっていたが、多くの企業が防衛策として短期の利益を中心に経営する事による長期的利益の遺失というジレンマに苦しむ事となった。こうした中で投資家は行動を開始し、経営者の交代など積極的に経営に関して監督機能を強化する事となった。こうした投資家の目線は長期的利益や多くのステークホルダーの視点を経営陣に要求するものの、やはり最大の監督目的が株主資本の最大効率運営にある事はいうまでもないことであった。また2001年、経営の優等生と思われていたエンロン社が経営者の不祥事によって倒産する事態に陥り、政府やSEC、NYSE等の企業統治に係わる機関が迅速に反応し2002年のSOX法制定など企業統治がさらに進展する結果となった。

これに対して日本の企業統治は大きく異なる変遷を経験してきた[3][4]。日本の戦後経済は財閥系の金融機関と企業の株式持合いによって、企業の株式資本が安定株主から構成されていたことから外部からのけん制が入りにくかった。また、人口ボーナス期にあった日本企業の経営が比較的順調だった事もあり、経営者は売上成長とステークホルダーである組合との関係を良好に保つ事で世界でも優秀な企業成果を残す事ができていた。こうした状況が一変するのがバブル崩壊であり、株式持合いが大幅に減少し、変わって株式を引き受けたのが外国人機関投資家であった。こうして日本でも企業統治の必要性が高まり、2002年の商法改正、2006年の会社法改正によって委員会等設置会社の制度が導入され、執行機能と監視機能が分割する事ができるようになった。こうした日本の企業に起こっている変化は、株主構成でみると1970年代には物言わぬ個人投資家から機関投資家への移行が起こり、日本では旧財閥系を中心とした株式持合いから外国人機関投資家への転換が1990年代に起こったのであり、20年から30年の企業統治に関する周回遅れを経験している事になる。

2. 2 持続的な成長に向けて

企業統治の進展において株主価値と他のステークホルダーの価値のバランスは常に大きな問題である。しかし企業統治の原点になったのは、Corporate Social Responsibility CSRの考え方であり、株主価値とバランスする形で企業の社会的責任を計る指標として定着し、またSocial Responsible Investmentとして社会的責任をまっとうする企業への投資、もしくは投資先の監視をしていく概念へと発展してきた。ま

た環境問題に代表される全地球規模での **sustainable** な成長が重要であるとの認識が広まり、国連の **Sustainable Development Goals SDGs** として世界の目標として取り上げられ、また **SRI** の考え方は発展して **ESG** 投資、即ち環境(**E**)、社会(**S**)、ガバナンス(**G**)の観点で投資先を選定する考え方である。こうした動きは株主価値最大化によるバランスを是正し、持続可能な社会の発展を念頭においたものである。

2. 3 イノベーションプロセスの歴史的変遷

科学技術によって産業が大きく進化し、経済規模の拡大をもたらしたのは産業革命からである。この時代は、新たなイノベーション、主として蒸気機関を中心とした動力革命の担い手は、アカデミアとは離れたところにいるエンジニアであり、彼らが資本家や経営者を集め、発明をイノベーションへとつないでいった (図 1)。

次のイノベーションプロセスの革命はドイツから始まる。1968 年、ドイツの **BASF** が企業内に **in-house** の研究室を設置したのがその始まりとされている。ここでは中央研究所モデルと呼ぶ事にする。このモデルは大いに成功を収め、ベル研究所でのトランジスタの発明など、大きなイノベーションはこうした形で起こってきた。企業は研究所を作り、優秀な研究者を集め、研究に専念できる環境を与え、その結果は事業部門によってイノベーションへとつながれていった (図 2)。

次のイノベーションの展開は、1970 年代にはじまる。**Microsoft** や **Intel** などトランジスタの歴史的発明を大きな産業に育成したのは、大企業では無く、ベンチャー企業であった (図 3)。その後の電子工学の革命に続く情報工学の革命でさらに **GAF**A やユニコーン企業と呼ばれる急激な成長をとげたイノベーターはやはりベンチャーモデルであった。

この事実は 2. 1 で振り返った企業統治の変遷と大きく係わる。既存の企業は、株主からの統制が厳しくなり、投資の効率を高めねばならなくなりリスクの高い研究はやりにくくなってくる。また、クリステンセン[7]が考察したように成長を描く際にも既存の組織は自身が進めている路線にそった成長像しか、文化的にも内部的にもしにくくなるという事実があった。同時にそれらベンチャーを支える投資の仕組みは古くから存在していたが、1970 年代の西海外を中心にアーサー・ロックなど優秀なベンチャーキャピタリストが現れ、リスクの高い研究開発、起業に資金を投じるシステムが出来上がってきた[5]。

2. 4 日本独自のイノベーションプロセスである産学連携

起業統治に関して 20 年の周回遅れをしている日本では、比較的長く中央研究所モデルがイノベーションのエンジンとなっていた。さらにこれを強力にしたのが、産学連携モデルである。アカデミアの成立でも遅れをとっていた日本では、明治期に急速に国家を発展させるために大学に外国人を雇い入れ、また各界を牽引する人材を育成していっ

た。1886年に設置された東京大学工学部は総合大学に工学部を取り込んだ世界で初の試みでした。即ち日本の大学は産業界を牽引する意識が高く、知識人としての *noblesse oblige* をもった人材が数多く育成されていた。こうした人材が産学連携モデルで日本でのイノベーションをリードしていった[8]。

日本学術振興会が長岡半太郎の決断により、瀬藤象二を委員長に第37小委員会を設置し、企業、大学の物理学者、工学者、ユーザである医学者などを集めて、極めてユニークな方法で協創によって一躍日本を電子顕微鏡大国にもちあげたのは象徴的な出来事である[9] (図6)。また、この開発は日立製作所が中央研究所を発足した最初の研究テーマであった。欧米で作られた中央研究所モデルに産学連携を最初からビュルトインしたのは日本の発明である。

その他図7から図9までに筆者の身の回りで起こったイノベーションでは、大学の研究者がその研究者人脈や省庁へのロビー力、また各方面からの信頼を勝ち得て、大きなイノベーションの原動力となった例は数多くあるに違いない。こうして中央研究所モデルと産学連携による日本型オープンイノベーションは一定の成功を収めたと言える。

3. 産学協力研究委員会の役割

これまで見てきたように中央研究所モデルと日本型産学連携は良く機能してきたし、今後もこうしたプロセスで生まれるイノベーションはあるものと思われる。しかし、世界の大きなイノベーションは、スタートアップによって成され、既存企業はますます資本効率を高める役割に徹していくはずである。こうした中で中央研究所モデルに基づく産学協力に加えて、新たなイノベーションを誘発する仕組みが必要ではないだろうか。新たな委員会の役割の一つはスタートアップを巻中心とした取組である。

もう一つはSDGsやESG投資に代表される持続的成長を見据えたイノベーションを産学連携でめざす取組である。2.2で俯瞰したように株主価値の最大化にふれる経営を社会の中で持続的な発展に向けた取組に向かせるものとして、CSRやSDGs、また投資面ではSRI投資、ESG投資の考え方が生まれてきた。

本研究開発委員会のテーマは、社会的重要性、公共性が高いものであり、SDGsの目標のひとつである「全ての人に健康と福祉を」に大きくかかわっている。委員会の役割の中に、こうした持続的社会的建設に重要なテーマをバランス良く埋め込めないだろうか。

図面

科学技術イノベーション 第1次産業革命 [4]

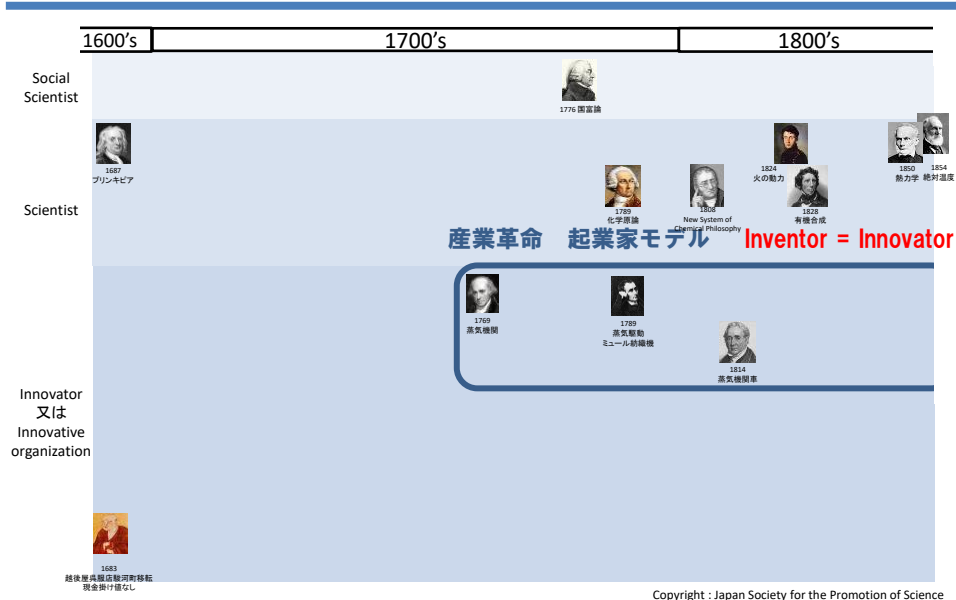


図 1 産業革命時代のイノベータ

科学技術イノベーション 第2次産業革命とそれ以降 [5]

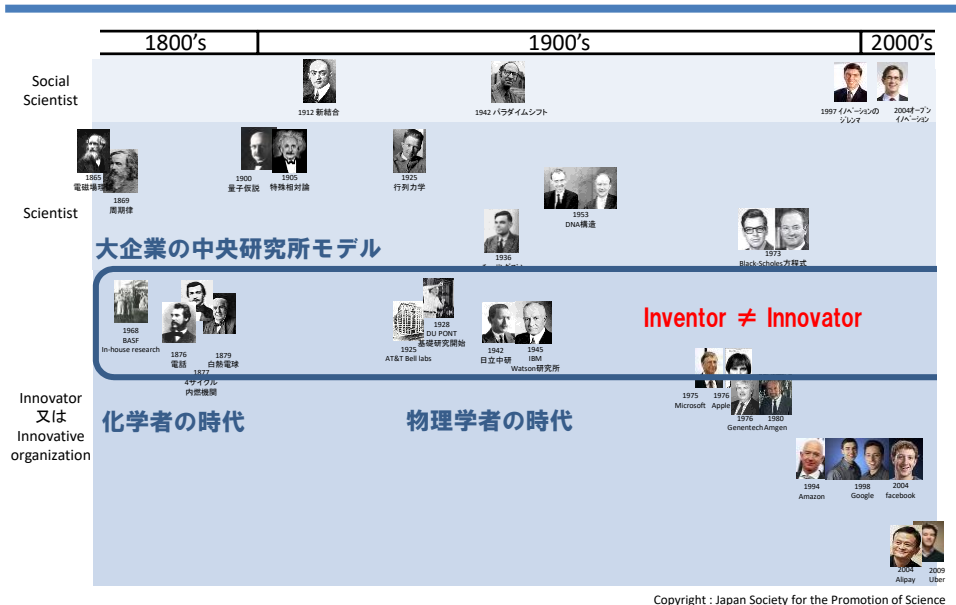


図 2 中央研究所モデルのイノベーション

科学技術イノベーション 第3次産業革命

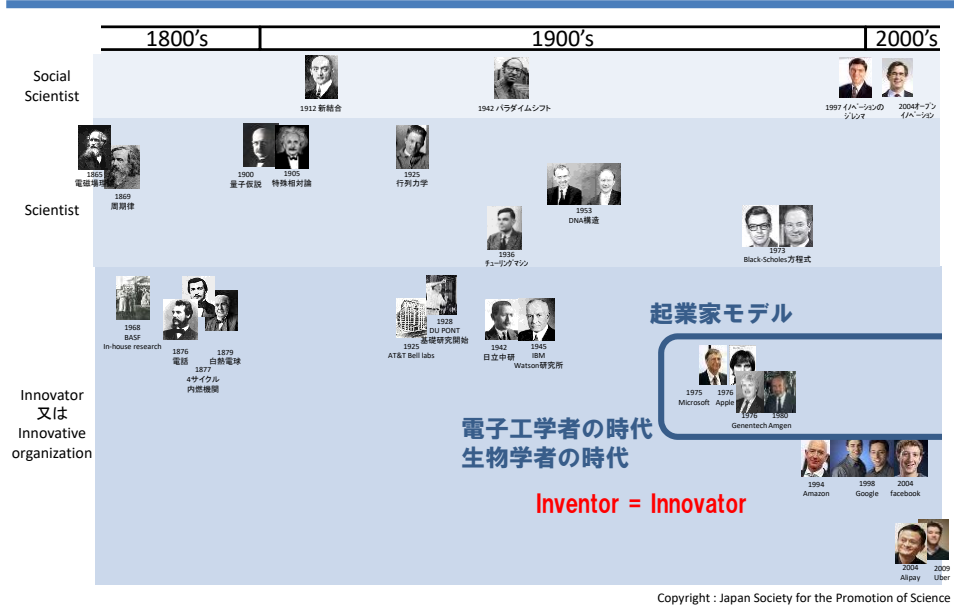


図3 起業家モデル(1)

科学技術イノベーション 第4次産業革命

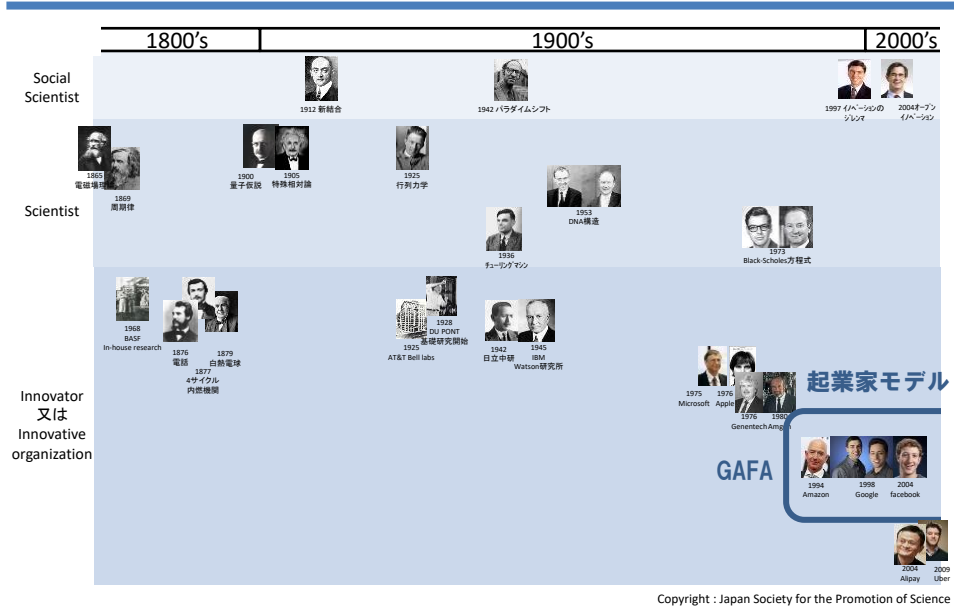


図4 起業家モデル(2)

科学技術イノベーション 第4次産業革命

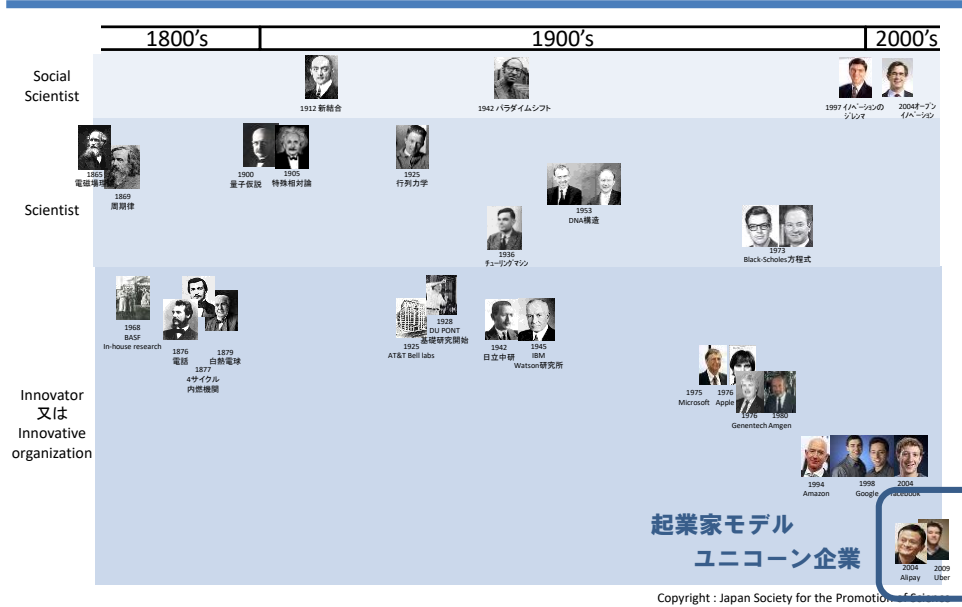


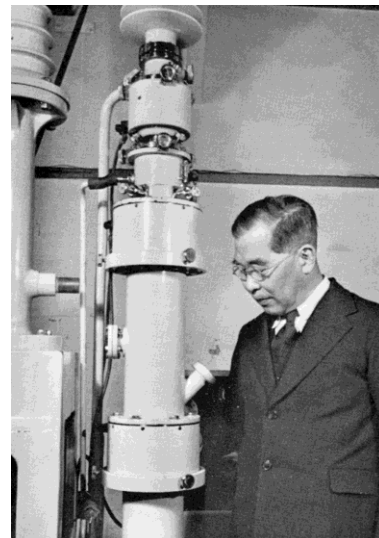
図5 企業連携の効果

Case 4 学術振興会第37小委員会(通称瀬藤委員会)

1939年 E. ルスカ他
10kV電顕開発

1939年5月2日 瀬藤象二
第37小委員会発足

東大、京大、東北大、阪大、
電気試験所、陸軍第8研究所、
東芝、日立、横川製作所
名大、島津、
日本電子、
明石製作所



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図6 瀬藤象二と電子顕微鏡の開発

Case 5 和田PJとキャピラリー電気泳動シーケンサ

- 1979年 和田昭充「DNA高速自動解読構想」
- 1981年 和田プロジェクト開始（国家PJ）
- 1984年 神原秀記プロジェクトに加わる
- 1983年 ハンカピラーABI社に加わる
- 1988年 国内発のシーケンサ上市
キャピラリーアレイ 神原
シースフローのアイデア 神原
- 1990年 国際ヒトゲノム計画開始
- 1998年 Hitachi/ABI技術提携により
PRISM3700発売
- 2000年 PRISM3730発売 ヒトゲノム計画加速
- 2003年 ヒトゲノム完全解読発表
アメリカ 59%
イギリス 31%
日本 6%



和田昭充

神原秀記



ABI/Hitachi PRISM3500

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図7 和田昭充とシーケンサー

Case 6 超LSI技術研究組合

- 1976年 通商産業省大型プロジェクト
「超LSI技術研究組合」開始

工業技術院電子総合研究所
富士通、日立、NEC、三菱電機
東芝

700億円/4年間

共通基盤技術を非競争領域として、競合企業が
協力して開発する世界で類をみないプロジェクト

当時の日本の集積度技術は1kb、米国では1Mbの研究も開始



火付け役の田中昭二東大教授



ステッパー



電子線描画装置

Copyright : Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

図8 田中昭二と超LSI技術研究組合

Case 7 垂直磁気記録 長我部信行1 長我部信行2

1977年 東北大学の岩崎と中村が垂直磁気記録方式を提唱

1995年 NEDOプロジェクト「超先端電子技術促進事業」

技術研究組合超先端電子技術開発機構（略称ASET）が参画

富士通
日立製作所
東芝
など

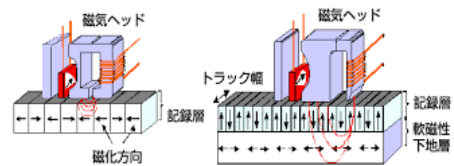
2006年 2.5インチ垂直磁気記録装置発売
同年400万台を出荷（HGST）



岩崎俊一



中村慶久



面内磁気記録と垂直磁気記録

Copyright : Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

図9 岩崎俊一と垂直磁気記録

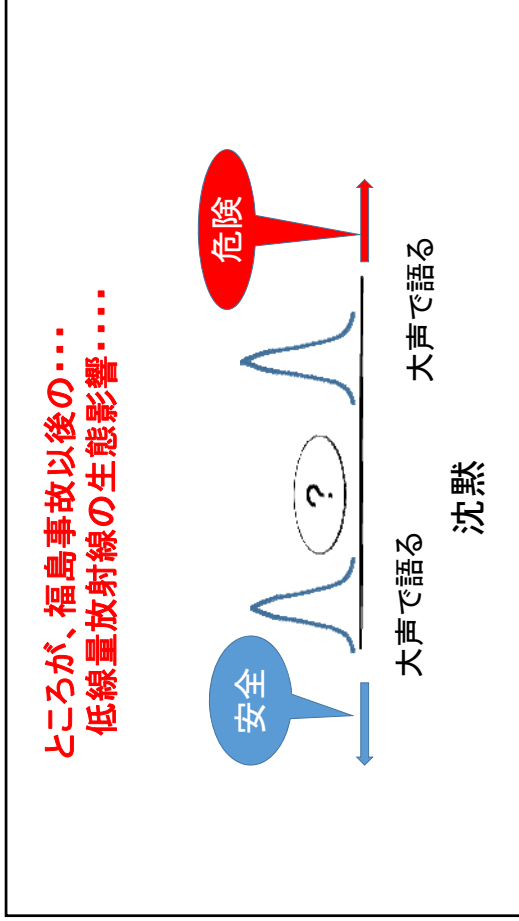
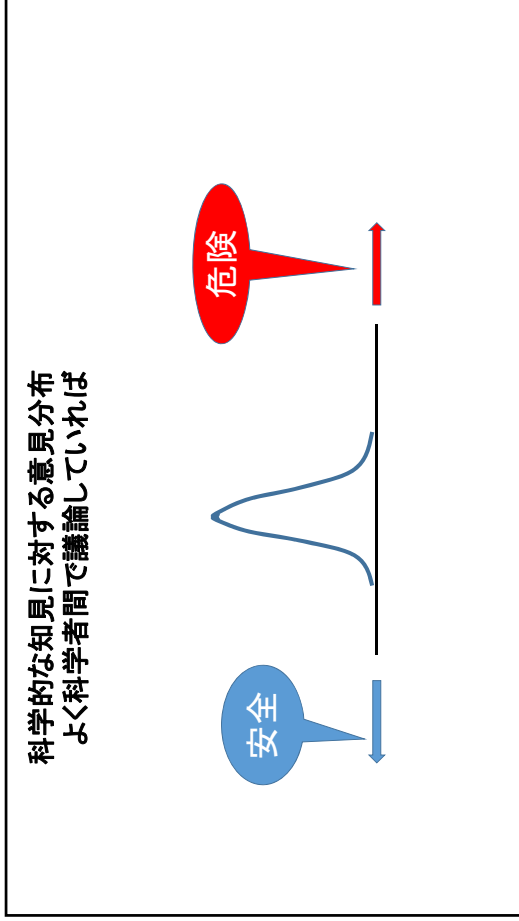
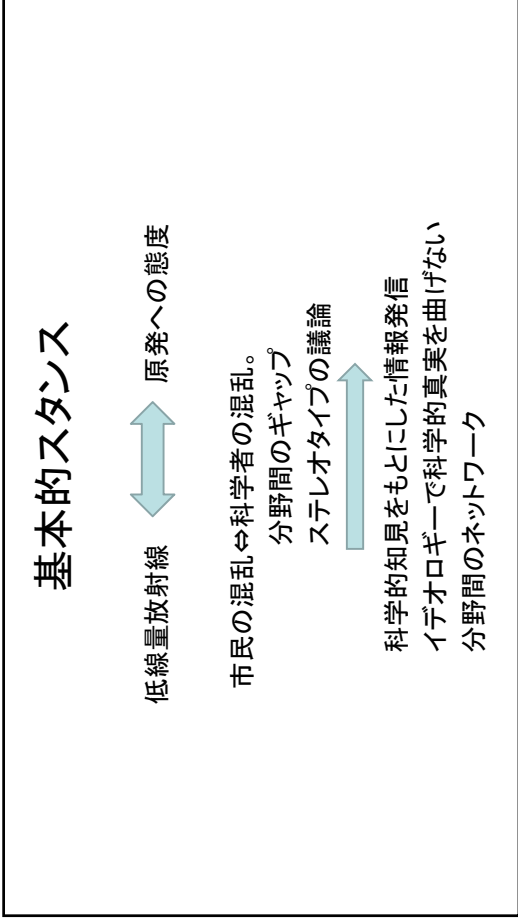
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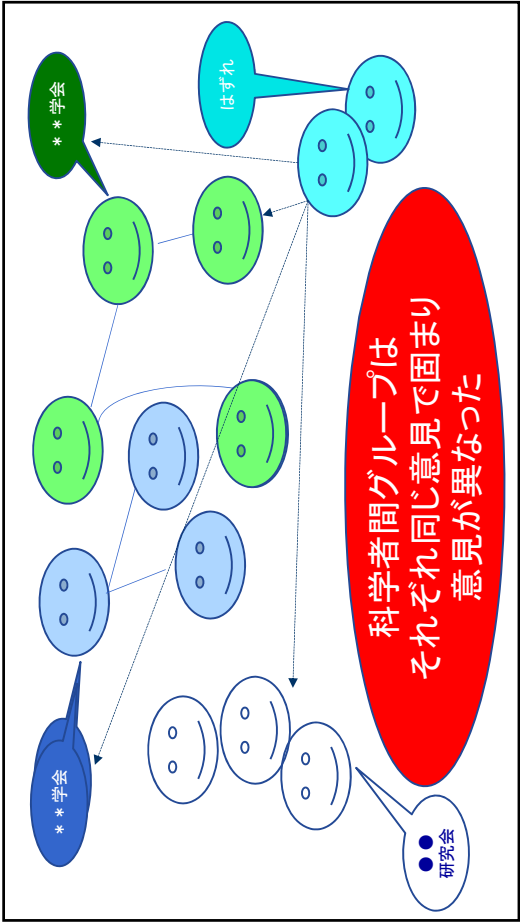
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2002年6月号
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Richard S. Rosenbloom & William J. Spencer, "Engines of Innovation" (Harvard
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東京)

国際会議報告資料

MELODIワークショップに参加して


和田隆宏、真鍋勇一郎、坂東昌子





「福島の最大の問題は、科学が国民の信頼を失ったことだ。これは、今後の100年、200年にわたる大きな人類の損害だ。」

Dr. Wolfgang Weiss: UNSCEAR
(Chair for fifty-eighth and fifty-ninth sessions)




- ・事故の原因の究明
- ・超低線量率の放射線リスク

大半の科学者→

「どちらにもついていけない」
市民→正確な情報の不足


国際組織の位置づけ

福島大学でのワークショップ (2014年11月12日)



市民の混乱は、科学者の混乱でもある。

分野間のギャップ
ステレオタイプの議論
科学的知見を基礎にした情報発信
最近の科学の情報を精査



Dr. Weiss @Fukushima

分野を超えて議論しようではないか

疫学と社会調査
物理学・放射線物理・生物物理
放射線生物学・分子生物学・
動物実験・植物実験
放射線医学・放射線防護学……

8

学振との共催で開いた
ワークショップ
2015年5月28日午前

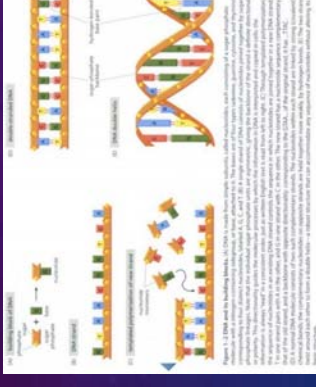
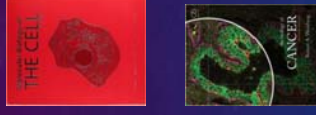
講演：Prof. Wolfgang Weiss
(UNSCARE Chirman)

@益川ホール

研究会準備会(講演後)
@基研講義室

Weiss さんを囲んで

生命現象理解をめぐるカルチャーの違い
生物・医学と物理分野



生物・医学
を物理する

基研研究会
2015年11月

11/05(木)~11/07(土)
生物の進化から、医学、動物実験、
分子生物学、医学物理学の歴史
までを網羅する研究室

- 共通プラットフォームに立脚した低線量放射線の生体影響の学際研究
- Multidisciplinary research on biological effects of low-dose radiation based on a common platform JSPS



MELODIワークショップとは

Prof. Wolfgang Weiss
「きてみてはどうか」

- MELODI(Multidisciplinary European Low Dose Initiative)
 - ワークショップ
 - 2009年から欧州の各地で毎年行われており、今回は7回目
 - 今回の副題は"Next Generation Radiation Protection Research"
- ⇒副題がついたのは初めての模様

Poster session
申し込み

MELODIワークショップとはそもそもなんの場所？

• MELODIの目的

1. ヨーロッパにおける低線量放射線影響の様々な研究分野で研究開発の優先順位を提案（欧州2020成長戦略に資する？）、
2. 研究のための優先事項について利害関係者の意見を求め、進捗状況を利害関係者に常に知らせ、知見の普及に貢献する
3. WHOとIAEAなどの国際的なパートナーと接触する

• **毎年のワークショップ**の成果を元にStrategic Research Agenda (SRA) を段々と発展させる

• オープンで明確な議論によってSRAを発展させるためには、多くの科学者や利害関係者の寄与が必要

13

今回のMELODIワークショップの重点課題

- 放射線誘発性疾患を発症する個体の感受性
- 疾患の異なる発症率を持つ集団間の放射線関連リスクの移行
- 低線量または低線量率のリスクを評価するための分子生物学および疫学の統合
- 放射線システム生物学と放射線誘発病の原因のモデリング
- 幹細胞と放射線の健康リスク
- マイクロベシクルのような新しい生物学
- インフラ、教育・訓練

以下のもの議論する

放射線防護分野への架け橋のため以下のことも議論⇒()内は対応するプラットフォーム

- 線量測定 (EURADOS)
- 放射線生態学 (ALLIANCE)
- 緊急時への備え (NERIS)
- 電離放射線の医療応用のための放射線防護←今回新たに加わったトピックス

講演者は基本的に招待講演。応募発表はポスター。

14

MELODIワークショップとはそもそもなんの場所？

• MELODIの目的

1. ヨーロッパにおける低線量放射線影響の様々な研究分野で研究開発の優先順位を提案（欧州2020成長戦略に資する？）、
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13

会場 (Helmholtz Zentrum München)



ドイツ研究センターヘルムホルツ協会の研究センター

16の研究センターから構成され、主に大型研究開発施設を利用した研究開発を実施している。
各研究センターは、自然科学、工学、生物学、医学等重点分野の基礎的・基礎的研究、工業化前段階の技術開発等に取り組んでいる他、研究及び教育における大学のパートナーとしての役割も果たしている。

2008年のデータでは約28,000人(うち研究者: 約9,000人、客員研究員: 約4,500人)が所属し、予算総額は約28億ユーロ。予算の約3分の2は連邦政府・州政府からの助成金で、残りの約3分の1は政府・民間からの委託等から出資されている。

なお協会の名前はヘルマン・フォン・ヘルムホルツに因む。

<https://www.helmholtz-munich.de/en/about-us/organisation>

ポスターセッションの会場



本会場とは別の建物。日本人も結構発表してた(口頭発表には日本人はいなかった)

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Session 1: Radiation Protection Research in Europe

ドイツ、フランス、ベルギー等の代表的な機関が欧州の放射線防護研究の現状について報告を行った

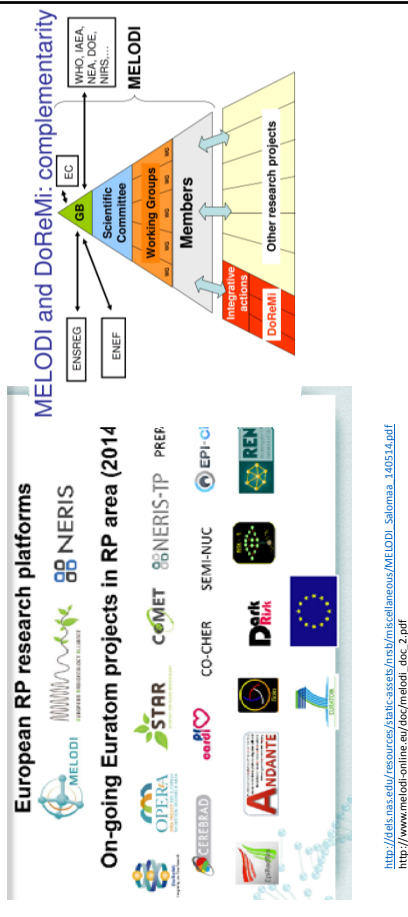
Session 2: Low-Dose Radiation Research: Where are we?

DoReMi, RiSK-IR, EpiRadBio, SOLO, ANDANTE, PROCARDIO, CEREBRAD, EPI-CT等の関連プロジェクトの進捗報告

研究会だと思っ、参加したのでかなり面食らいました。

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ちなみにプロジェクトはこんなにあるそうです



18

ここからは個別の話題に分かれてのセッション (ここからは研究会です)

Session 3: Low-dose risk

- Papillary thyroid carcinoma(Germany): 甲状腺乳頭癌
 - Ukrainian-American Cohort
 - Genomic copy number alterations
- Radiological Risk (Japan)
 - Low Dose and Low Dose Rate Exposures
 - Epidemiologic Perspective
- Large-scale animal studies(USA)
 - Family risk
 - Additive or Multiplicative
- Dose-responses(Germany)
 - Cerebrovascular and heart
 - atomic bomb survivors
- Risk of cancer mortality(USA)
 - INWORKS

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Long term experiments on in vitro models

Cells cultured in reduced environmental radiation conditions for several months are:

- Less tolerant to radiation-induced DNA damage
- Less efficient in scavenging reactive oxygen species

S. Cerevisiae 120 generations - 1 week

Chinese hamster cells

Pulex-2

Human cells

25

Session 6: New biology

- Non-targeted effects (UK)
 - Genome instability
 - Bystander effects
- Telomere length in radio-epidemiological cohorts (France)
 - Telomere shortening after irradiation
- Angiogenesis (Portugal)
 - IR may induce heart disease
- DNA methylation (Norway)
 - Chronic exposure to continuous low dose gamma irradiation
- Influence from life-style

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Session 7: EURADOS-MELODI cross cutting themes

- Dose reconstruction in the CURE project (France)
 - workers exposed to uranium
- Dose reconstruction in the SOLO project (Germany)
 - Mayak workers and former residents of the Techa River area
- Recent developments towards medical applications (Germany)
 - Microdosimetric modelling with PARTRAC
 - Multi-scale scale DNA model
- Out-of-field dosimetry in radiotherapy (EURADOS)
 - approx. 1.3 million RT treatments y^{-1} in EU
 - Very large world wide radiotherapy patient cohort

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Session 8: Infrastructures, education and training

- Education and training (Italy)
 - High level training for researchers
- 'Infrastructure' (France)
 - DoReMI - OPERA - CONCERT
- Infrafrontier research (Germany)
 - Mouse disease models
- RENEB (Germany)
 - Network for biodosimetry
- Setup for exposing cells and animals (Sweden)
 - Cs source, Alpha irradiation facility

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Session 9: NERIS-MELODI cross cutting themes

- Thyroid cancer surveys (Germany):
 - Chernobyl and Fukushima
 - Thyroid screening
- PRIODAC, a project to determine the modalities and side effects of multiple administrations (France)
 - stable iodine
 - PRIODAC: Repeated iodine prophylaxis in accidental situation
- Integration of iodine tablet distribution into countermeasures strategies (Germany)
 - Pre-planning of evacuation
 - Multi-Agent Transportation Simulation
- Recent developments regarding iodine thyroid blocking in Switzerland and Germany (Germany)
 - 福島事故以後、避難範囲拡大 (25km⇒100km)
 - 結果的にスイスにヨウ素剤を配布することになった

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Session 10: Radiation effects on stem cells

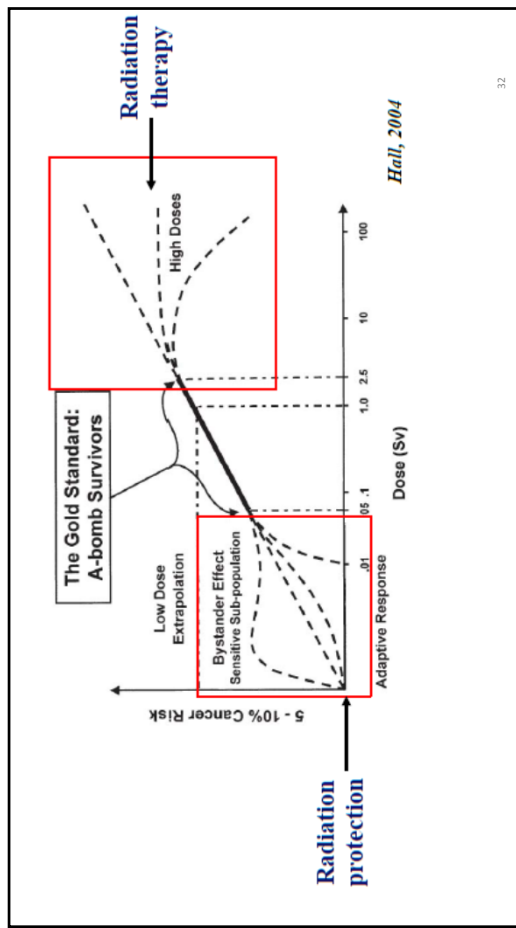
- Breast stem cells (UK)
 - EPIRADBIO
- Mesenchymal stem cells (Italy)
 - Senescence
- Complex chromosome rearrangements (UK)
 - ²³⁹Pu workers
- Thyroid gland stem cells (The Netherlands)
 - Radiation induced carcinogenesis
 - ¹³¹I injection
- Different type of radiation (X, γ , α , n)

30

Session 11: Medical-MELODI cross cutting themes

- Circulating microparticles associate to severe radiation proctitis consecutive to abdomino- pelvic radiotherapy (France):
 - Microparticles have been studied as biomarkers
 - the relationship between circulating MPs and endothelium-dependent responses
- Risk of secondary cancer induced by radiotherapy (Sweden)
 - Clinical application of the risk models
- CT technology developments: what are the benefits for radiation protection? (Germany)
 - Increase radiation exposure in CT
 - Technology for radiation exposure reduction in CT
- 3D patient-specific and equipment-specific dosimetry in CT: from conceptus to the adolescent (Greece)
 - 福島事故以後、避難範囲拡大 (25km⇒100km)
 - 結果的にスイスにヨウ素剤を配布する計画を立てることになった
- Common Strategic Research Agenda for Radiation Protection in Medicine by the European Medical Associations representing Ionising Radiation Applications in Medicine (Germany)
 - Pre-planning of evacuation
 - Multi-Agent Transportation Simulation
- Diagnostic Reference Levels in plain radiography for paediatric imaging: a Portuguese study (Portugal)
 - Pre-planning of evacuation
 - Multi-Agent Transportation Simulation

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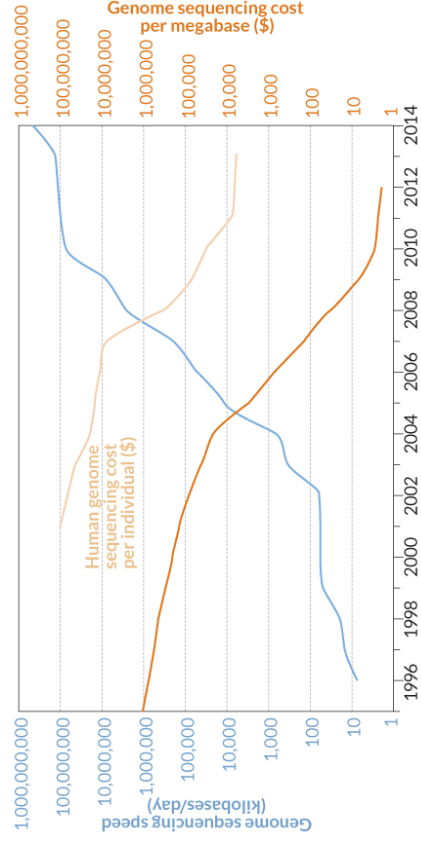
32

Session 12: Concluding session

- Pre-cautions based regulatory system
- Actual existence of significant health risk
- 4 key challenges
 - Enhance multidisciplinary
 - Develop a holistic strategy
 - Secure sustainable integration R&D
 - Include social science
- EURATOM integration concept
 - Platforms + projects



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<https://www.sciencenews.org/article/gene-sequencing-future-here>

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Table 1. Next generation sequencing platform traits (modified from Glenn, 2011 and Qumil et al., 2012)

Platform	Library construction/sequencing	Millions of reads per run	Bases per read	Yield Gb/run	Error rate	Error type	Service cost (USD) per Gb
Sanger	PCR/ synthesis	0.000096	650 bp	0.00006	0.1%	Substitution	6000
454 FLX Titanium	Emulsion PCR/ pyrosequencing	1 million	800 bp	0.5	1%	Indels	12 000
Illumina GAIIx	Bridge/ synthesis	Approximately 200 million	2 X 150 bp	30	0.76%	Substitution	148
Illumina HiSeq 2000	Bridge/ synthesis	Approximately 4 000 million	2 X 150 bp	600	0.26%	Substitution	41
Illumina MiSeq	Bridge/ synthesis	Approximately 10 million	2 X 150 bp	2	0.80%	Substitution	502
SOLID (5500xl)	Emulsion PCR/ synthesis	Up to 1 400 million	Up to 100	155	0.01%	AT bias	40
Ion-Torrent (PGM, 318 Chip)	Emulsion PCR/ ligation	Up to 5 million	200 bp	Up to 1	1.7%	Indels	1 000 (318 Chip)
Pac-Bio	None/ SMRT	0.1 million	800 bp	0.1	12.86%	C G deletions	2 000

<http://www.scielo.org.mx/img/revistas/rmbiodiv/v85n4/a2511.jpg>

http://www.scielo.org.mx/scielo.php?pid=S1870-34532014000500025&script=sci_arttext&lng=pt

35

特徴と問題点

- EUという国を超えた議論の場がある
- 分野横断とはいえ、疫学が圧倒的に分子生物学動物実験は手薄(倫理問題もある?)
- 医学物理は今回初めて加わった
- 産業界との交流はない...むしろ警戒気味(アカデミック的色彩)
- ポスターセッションなど会場が遠かった
- →若いヒトとの交流はできてよかったがえらいヒトは来なかった
- →とにかく分野横断型の見本として興味深かった。
- →しかし、突っ込んだ議論はない、むしろ補助金を出してそのプロジェクトの発表会のような形式

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講演会資料

放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究

UNSCEAR

United Nations Scientific Committee on the
Effects of Atomic Radiation

原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会

放射線医学総合研究所
米倉 義晴

1

UNSCEARの概要

- 1955年第10回国連総会決議により設置された科学委員会
- 電離放射線の“線源”と“影響”に関するデータを収集して科学的に取りまとめて評価し、国連総会に報告する
- 27の加盟国で構成、毎年100名以上の研究者がウィーンで開催される年次総会に出席し、科学的議論を行う
- 国連総会に報告（附属書として公表）
- 国連環境計画（UNEP）のもとに事務局



UNSCEAR活動

国連総会への報告（科学界、一般社会へ）

- 1958年に最初の報告
 - 報告書 1977年, 1982年, 1988年, 1993年, 2000年, 2006年, 2008年, 2010年, 2012年, 2013年
- 年次会合
- 毎年開催 ウィーン, 一週間 (5月後半)
 - 参加 加盟国, 国際機関 (オブザーバー)
 - 各国代表 (代理, 代表団), アドバイザー, コンサルタント
 - 同時通訳 (国連公用語), 非公開, 記録 (議事録, 録音)

3

UNSCEAR (参加国・機関)

- 加盟国 (27)
 - 1955 アルゼンチン, オーストラリア, ベルギー, ブラジル, カナダ, エジプト, フランス, インド, 日本, メキシコ, ロシア, スロバキア, スウェーデン, 英国, 米国
 - 1973 ドイツ, インドネシア, ペルー, ポーランド, スーダン
 - 1986 中国
 - 2013 ウクライナ, 韓国, スペイン, パキスタン, フィンランド, ベラルーシ
- 国際機関 (オブザーバー)
 - UNEP, WHO, IARC, IAEA, EC,
 - ICRP, ICRU, ISO



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2015年UNSCEAR会合

▶ 2015年6月1～5日 ウィーン



▶ 27加盟国、約140名

▶ 新執行部の選出

5

UNSCEAR (組織)

▶ 執行部

Chair
Yoshiharu Yonekura (Japan)
Vice-chair
Peter Jacob (Germany)
Hans Vanmarcke (Belgium)
John G. Hunt (Brazil)
Michael Waigórski (Poland)

▶ 事務局 (ウィーン)

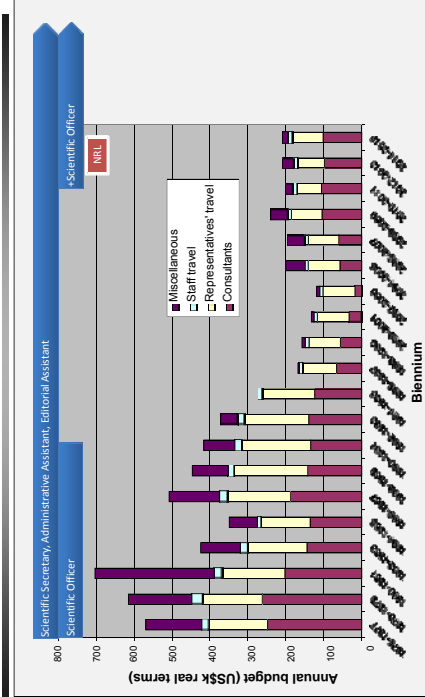
Malcolm Crick (Secretary), Ferid Shannoun,
Kotaro Tani (Project Manager), 秘書2名

▶ 予算

UNEP (UN Environment Programme, Nairobi) \$200,000/年
Trust Fund (各国から)

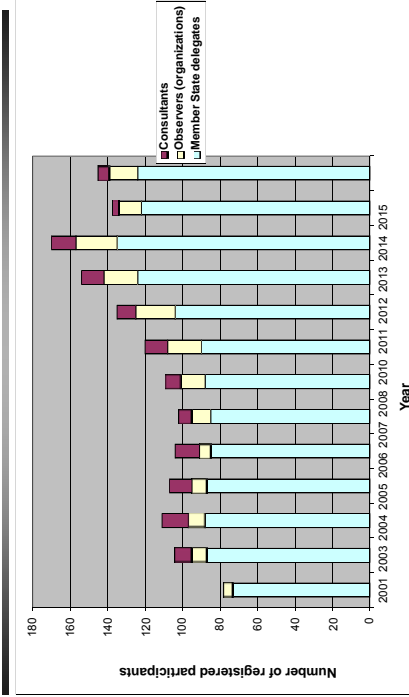
6

財政状況 (人件費を除く)



7

参加者の推移



8

UNSCEAR 活動への日本の対応

- UNSCEAR 国内対応委員会
 - 委員長 児玉和紀先生（放影研）、委員17名
 - 事務局 放射線医学総合研究所
 - ▶ 報告書ドラフトに対する日本国内からのコメントの集約
- 会合への派遣
 - 代表、代表代理を中心として代表団を結成（約10名）
 - テーマに応じて担当を決めて対応

9

UNSCEAR 報告書（2006）

- 第1巻
 - 国連総会への報告
 - 附属書A 放射線とがんの疫学研究
 - 附属書B 放射線被ばく後の心血管疾患およびその他の非がん疾患の疫学研究
- 第2巻
 - 附属書C 電離放射線被ばくによる非標的効果と遅延性効果
 - 附属書D 電離放射線の免疫系への影響
 - 附属書E 住居と職場におけるラドンの線源から影響の評価

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UNSCEAR 報告書（2008）

- 第1巻 線源
 - 国連総会への報告
 - 附属書A 医療放射線による被ばく
 - 附属書B 種々の線源からの公衆と作業者の被ばく
- 第2巻 影響
 - 附属書C 事故時における放射線被ばく
 - 附属書D チェルノブイリ事故からの放射線による健康影響
 - 附属書E ヒト以外の生物相への電離放射線の影響

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UNSCEAR 報告書（2010, 2012）

- 2010年
 - 低線量放射線の健康影響の要約
- 2012年
 - 附属書A 電離放射線による健康影響への寄与
 - 附属書B 放射線による発がんのリスク評価の不確実性

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UNSCEAR 報告書 (2013)

第1巻

- 国連総会への報告
- 附属書A 2011年東日本大震災後の原子力事故による放射線被ばくのレベルと影響



第2巻

- 附属書B 小児の放射線被ばくの影響

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UNSCEAR 2015年会合における議論

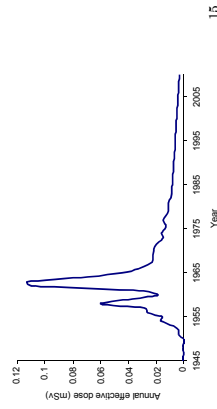
検討課題

- 放出に起因する被ばく評価についての方法論
 - 電力生産に伴う放射線被ばく
 - 特定核種による内部被ばくの生物影響
- ### 進捗状況報告
- 環境放射線による低線量率被ばくによる発がんの疫学
 - 放射線被ばくデータの収集、分析および普及
 - 東日本大震災後の原子力事故による放射線被ばくのレベルと影響に関するUNSCEAR 2013年報告書刊行後の進展
 - 情報公開とアウトリーチ活動の推進

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大気圏核実験

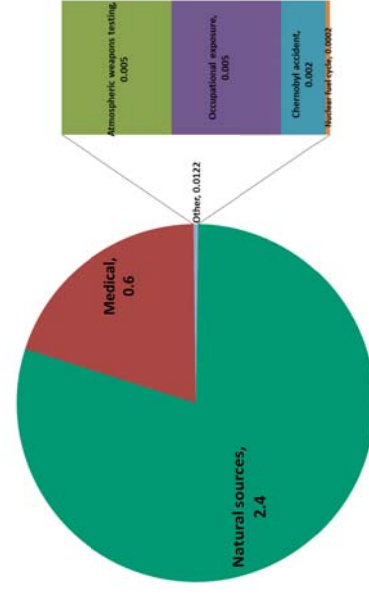
- Largest man-made release to environment
- >540 tests (mostly 1952–1962)
- Highest world average annual dose (in 1963) = 0.11 mSv
- Present world average = 0.005 mSv
- Individuals near sites may have had high exposures
- Legacy of contaminated sites



Source: UNSCEAR 2008 Report

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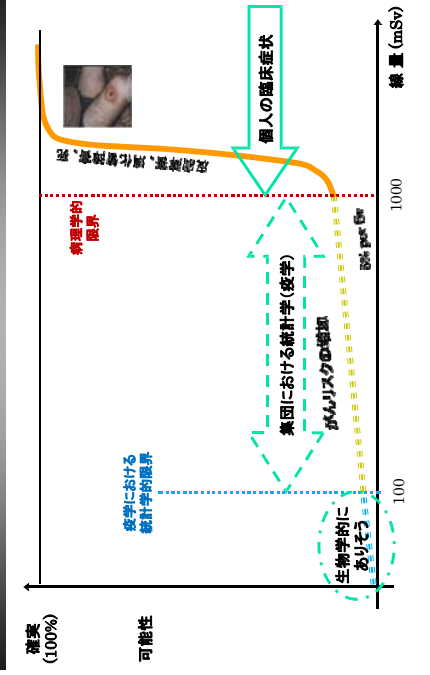
Global Average Exposures



Source: UNSCEAR 2008 Report

16

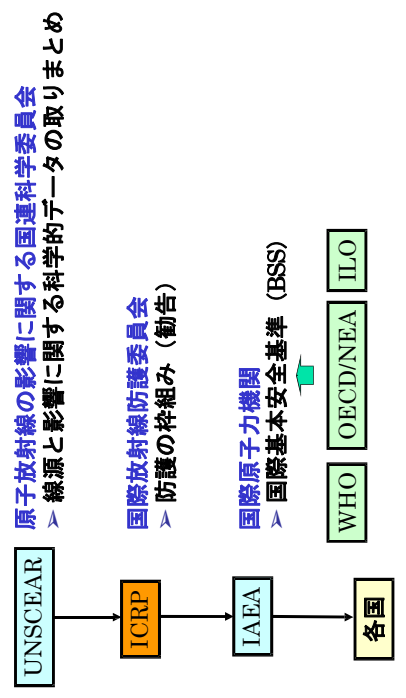
放射線による健康影響



UNSCEAR の役割

- > 放射線のリスク評価と防護のための科学的基盤となる報告 (国連総会 → 科学界, 一般社会)
- > 放射線利用や防護についての判断はしない (他の国際機関との役割分担)
- > 独立性と科学的客観性 (各国政府・国際機関からの信頼)
 - 学術論文の評価 → 体系的レビュー
 - 利益相反、責務相反への対応

放射線影響と防護の国際的枠組み



UNSCEAR Global Survey

- > Global Survey
 - 2010年 8月 Webデータベースの提案
 - 2013年12月 国連総会から国連加盟国に協力要請
 - 2014年 8月 National Contact Person (NCP) の指定依頼
- > 医療被ばく
 - 2014年 7月 Webデータベース収集システム
- > 職業被ばく

UNSCEAR の課題

- 組織の脆弱性
 - 予算の削減 → 報告書出版の遅れ
 - 人員の不足 → 年次会合の延期
 - 事務局機能の弱さ → 組織的活動の弱さ
- 組織の役割
 - 社会状況の変化 (核実験→原子力→放射線利用)
 - 国際機関の役割 (分担→協調) **戦略的取り組み**
 - **の必要性** ↑
- 長期戦略計画 (2008~2013, 2014~2019)
- Trust Fund (2007~)
- 執行部の機能強化

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今後の課題

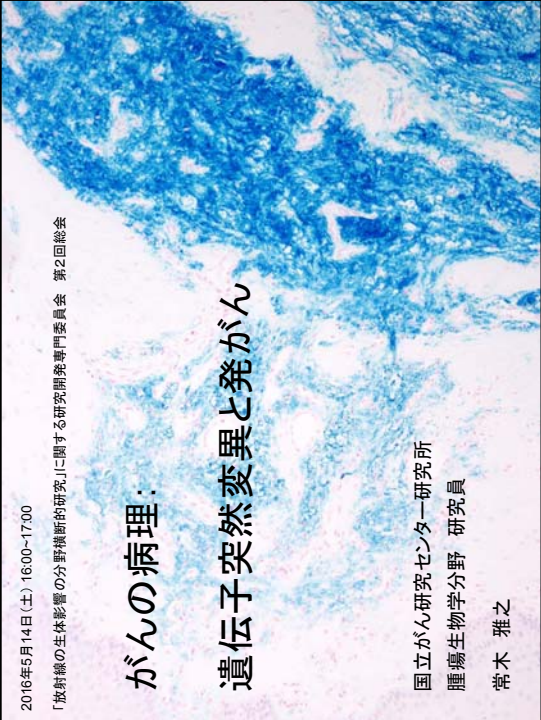
- 加盟国問題
 - 限られた予算と組織での対応に限界
 - 「データ収集・解析・評価」のためのシステム構築 国際連携・協調体制、執行部体制の強化
- 日本の役割の強化
 - 国内： データ収集システムの構築 人材育成 (専門家の養成)
 - 国際： 国際連携の基軸、積極的支援が必要

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2016年5月14日(土) 16:00~17:00
 「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」に関する研究開発専門委員会 第2回総会

がんの病理：
遺伝子突然変異と発がん

国立がん研究センター研究所
 腫瘍生物学分野 研究員
 常木 雅之



国立がん研究センターが目指すもの
「がんにならない、がんに負けない、がんと生きる社会」

理念
 患者・社会と協働し世界最高の医療と研究を行う

使命

1. **がんの本態解明と予防**
2. 高度先駆的医療の開発
3. 標準医療の確立と普及
4. サバイバートップの充実
5. 情報の収集と提供
6. 人材の育成
7. 政策の提言
8. 国際貢献

スローガン
 革新への挑戦と変革Novel, Challenge and Change
 職員の全ての活動はがん患者のために！ All Activities for Cancer Patients



1970年制定
 癌の文字からヤマイタリを取り除き
 き動とし、これを図案化したもの
 内側の3つの輪は、1. 診療、2. 研究、3. 教育を、外側の輪は、患者・社会との協働を表しています

病理学：病気の成り立ちを理解する学問

病理学: Pathology: 古代ギリシヤ語「感じ・痛み・苦」と「論文」に由来
 病理解剖学から病理組織学、そして分子病理学へ(マクロからミクロ)

医療における病理学

1. 病理解剖
2. 細胞診断
3. 病理組織診断: 生検・手術材料・術中迅速診断

病気を**確定**する唯一の方法 (**確定診断**)

がんの病理：遺伝子突然変異と発がん

(1) 『がん』とはどのようなものなのか。

(2) 遺伝子・遺伝子産物：恒常性の制御

(3) 遺伝子突然変異と腫瘍化(発がん)

本日の内容

本日の内容

がんの病理: 遺伝子突然変異と発がん

(1)『がん』とはどのようなものなのか。

(2) 遺伝子・遺伝子産物: 恒常性の制御

(3) 遺伝子突然変異と腫瘍化(発がん)

がん vs. 癌 vs. 腫瘍 vs. 新生物

-「がん」 ≠ 「癌」(Carcinoma)

-「がん」 = 「**悪性**腫瘍」

-「がん」 ≙ 「Cancer」

-「腫瘍」 = 「新生物」(Neoplasm)

-Neoplasm: Neo (New) + plasm (形成)

腫瘍 (Tumor)

「腫瘍」: 生体内の制御から逸脱して自律的に増殖する**自己細胞塊**

腫瘍

良性腫瘍

自律性増殖

境界悪性腫瘍(中間悪性腫瘍)

悪液質

悪性腫瘍

自律性増殖

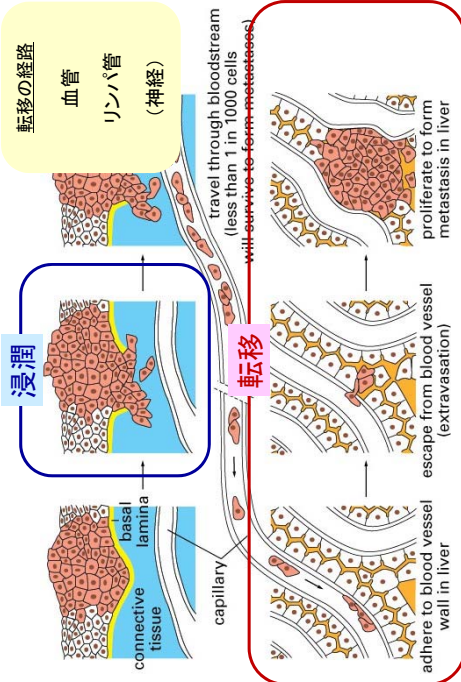
悪液質

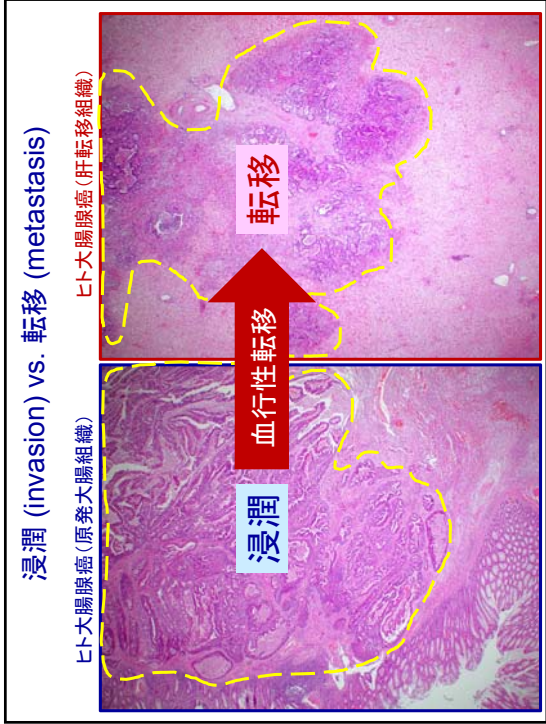
浸潤・転移

悪液質

悪液質: 他の正常組織が摂取しようとする栄養を「がん組織」がどんどん奪ってしまい、体が衰弱すること

浸潤 (invasion) vs. 転移 (metastasis)





悪性腫瘍・がん:癌腫・肉腫

「悪性腫瘍」:浸潤・転移により臓器や生命に重大な影響を与える腫瘍

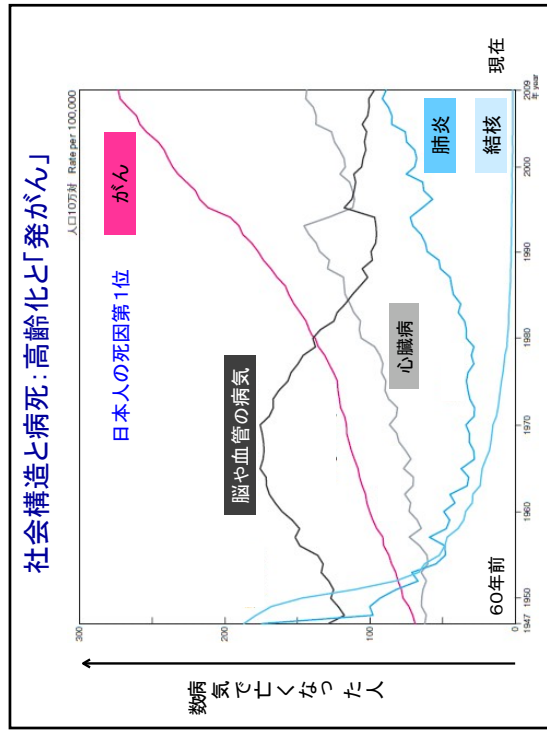
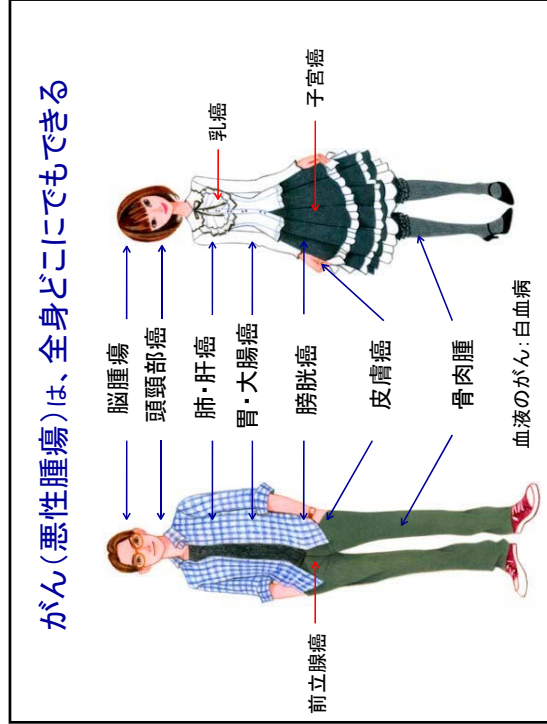
悪性腫瘍

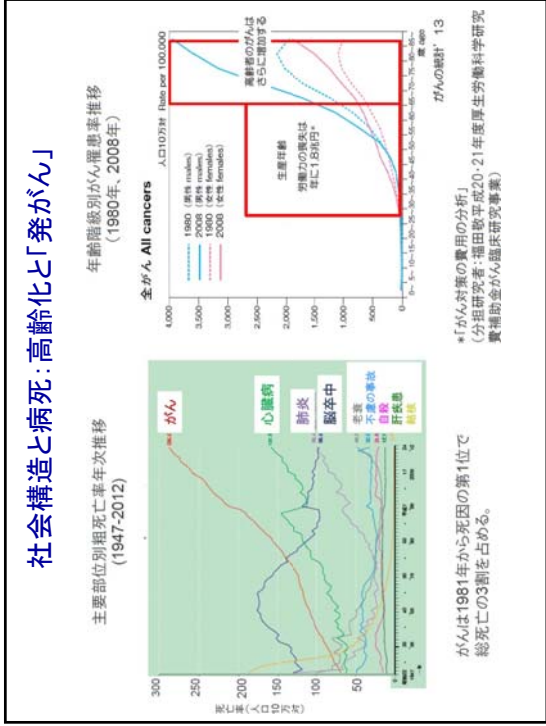
癌腫 (carcinoma) 上皮細胞由来 口腔癌、食道癌、肺癌、乳癌、胃癌、大腸癌、子宮癌、卵巣癌など

肉腫 (sarcoma) 非上皮細胞由来 骨肉腫、横紋筋肉腫、平滑筋肉腫、脂肪肉腫、血管肉腫など

造血系腫瘍 白血病、悪性リンパ腫、骨髄腫など

神経系腫瘍 神経鞘腫(グリオーマ)、悪性星細胞腫、膠芽腫、髄芽腫など





わが国の「がん」の現状と将来予測

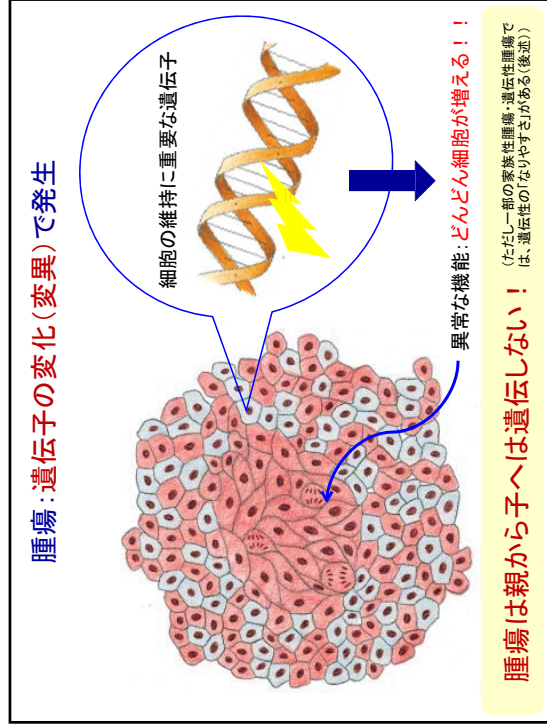
Keywords: 「高齢化」と「がん」

人口の急速な高齢化にともない、国民の二人にひとりが「がん」に罹り、今後さらに患者が増加

働き盛り世代の死因の40%が「がん」である

人口の高齢化とともに「がん」の罹患率は上昇し、三人にひとりが「がん」で死亡する

団塊の世代が後期高齢者層を形成する2030年前後には「がん」患者数は大きく増加し、「がん多死社会」が到来



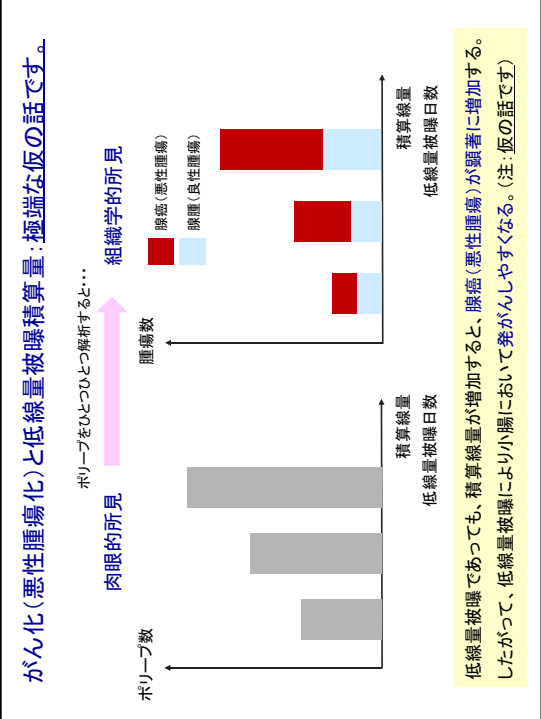
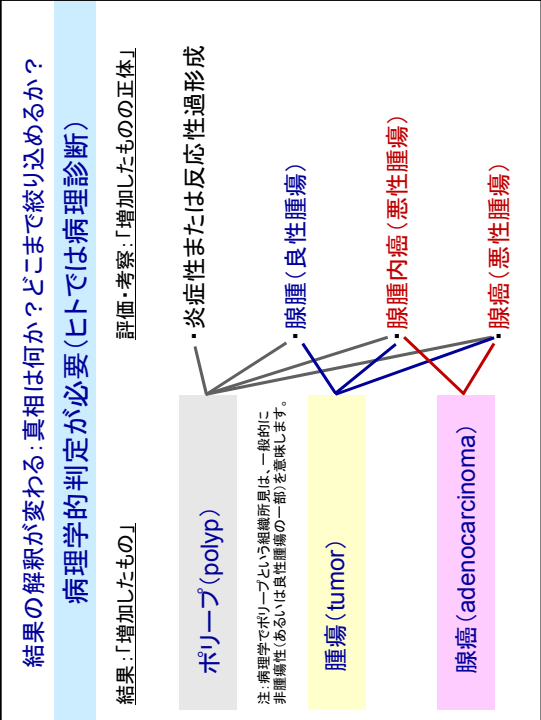
「がん」は種類(病理組織型)が多い：病理学は分類学

予後(生命臓器転移や、生存率など)が変わるため大事です。

「乳がん」といっても、顔つきはかなり違います。

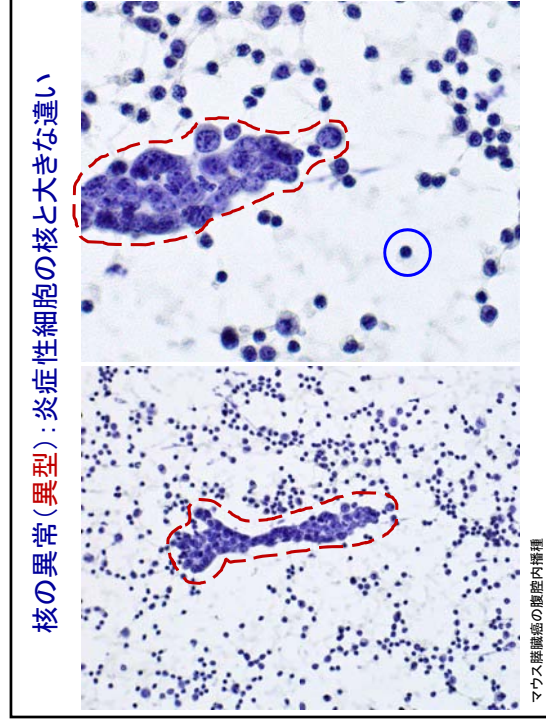
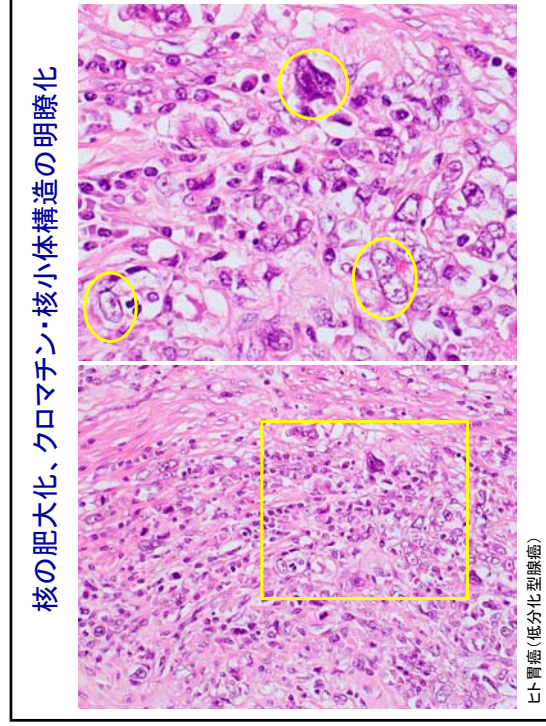
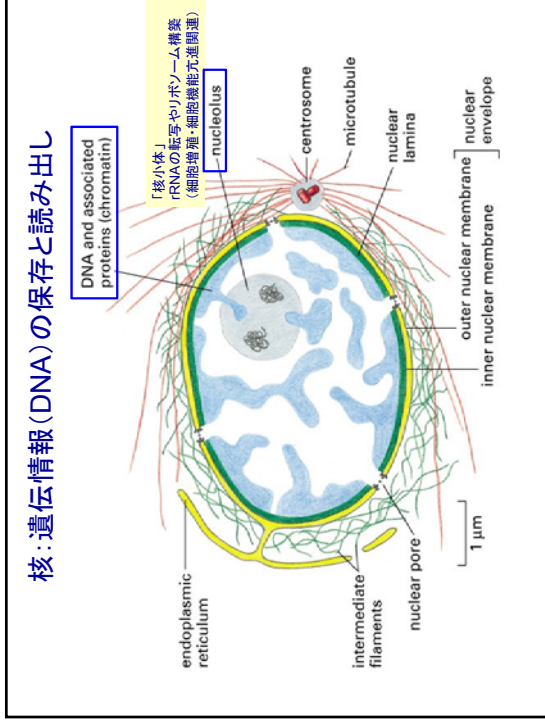
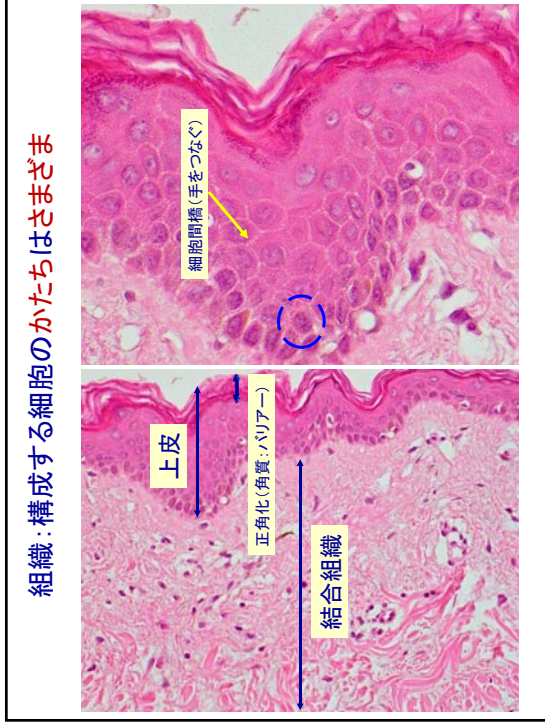
乳がん(乳腺悪性腫瘍)

- 非浸潤性乳管癌
- 非浸潤性小葉癌
- 乳頭腺管癌
- 充実腺管癌
- 硬癌
- 粘液癌
- 髄様癌
- 浸潤性小葉癌
- 腺様囊胞癌
- 扁平上皮癌
- 紡錘細胞癌
- アポクリン癌
- 骨・軟骨化生癌
- 管状癌
- 肉腫など

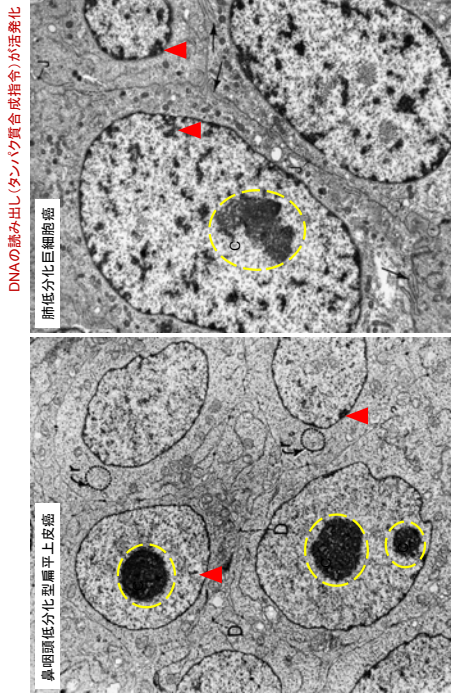


- (1) 『がん』とはどのようなものなのか。
- (2) 遺伝子・遺伝子産物：恒常性の制御
- (3) 遺伝子突然変異と腫瘍化(発がん)





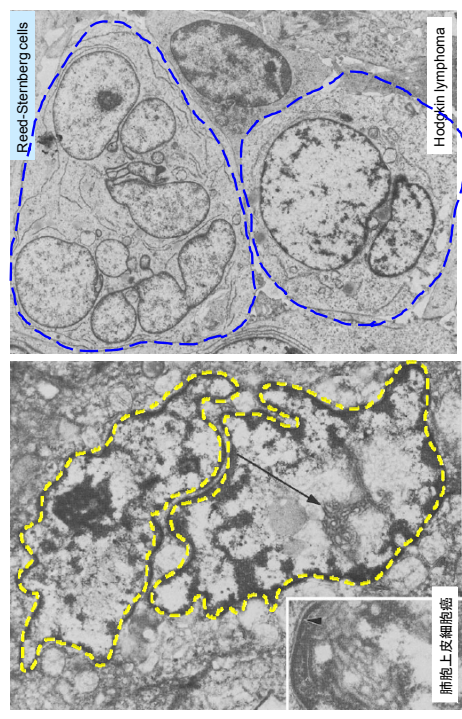
癌細胞の核: 肥大化、巨大核小体、明瞭なクロマチン構造



Diagnostic Electron Microscopy, pp. 72, Fig. 3.4.4

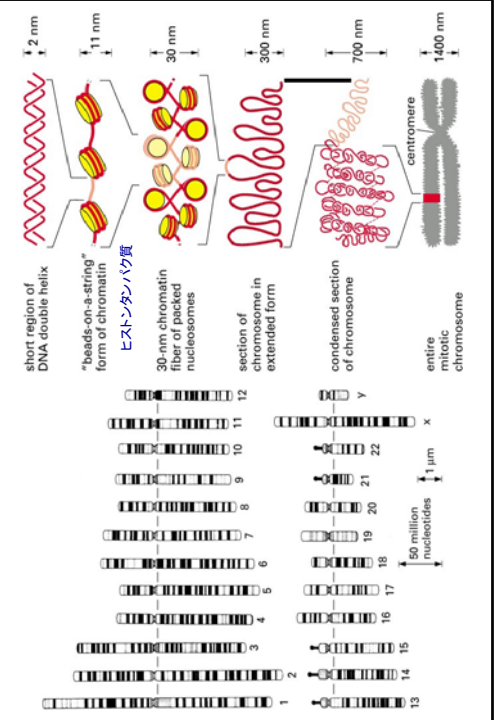
Diagnostic Electron Microscopy, pp. 91, Fig. 3.6.1

癌細胞の核: 形態異常(丸くない)、多核化

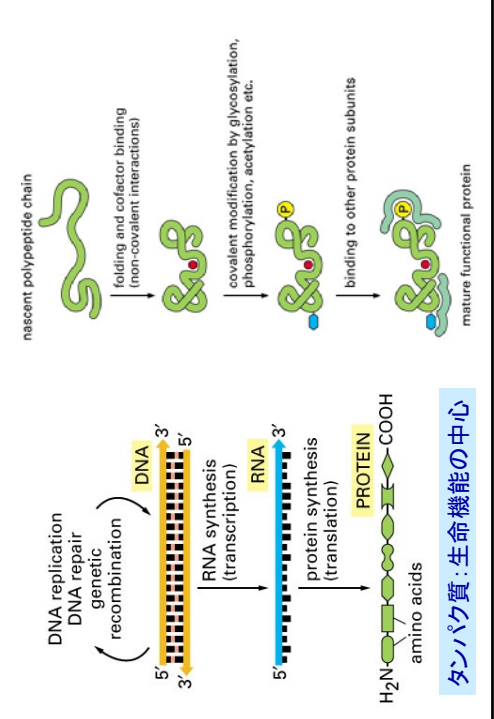


Pathology of Nucleus, pp. 24-25

核内部の染色体に保管されているDNA: 巻かれて保管

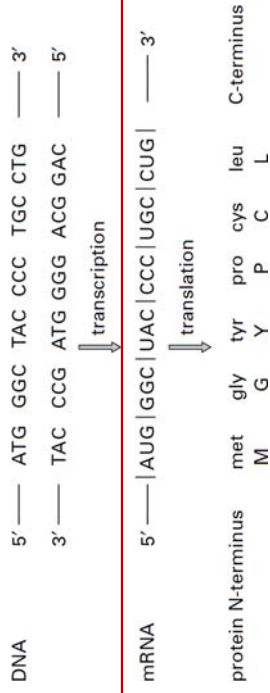


DNAの役割: タンパク質の設計図 (遺伝情報の保管だけではない)

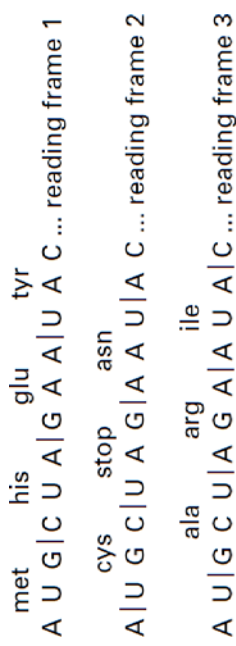


タンパク質: 生命機能の中心

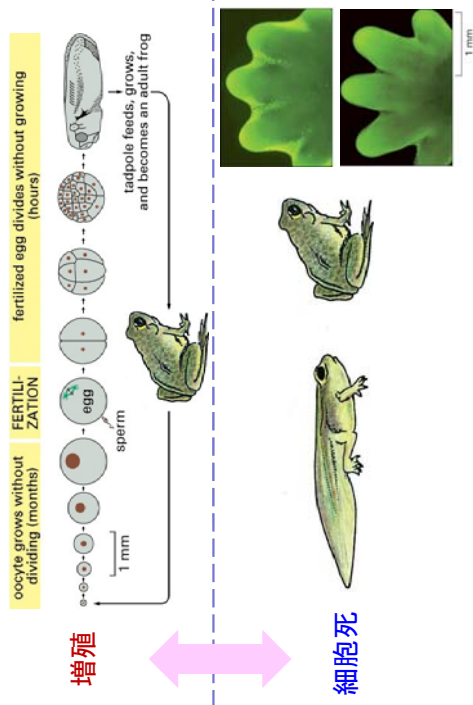
遺伝子(DNA)が読み解かれ、タンパク質がつくられる



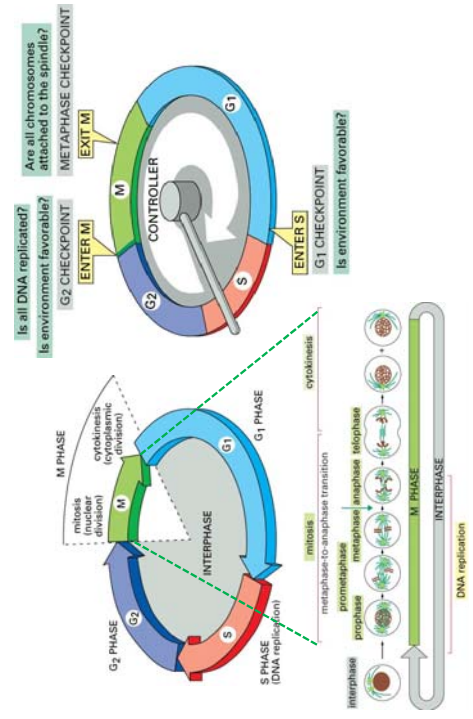
遺伝子(DNA)翻訳:3つの読み方の可能性

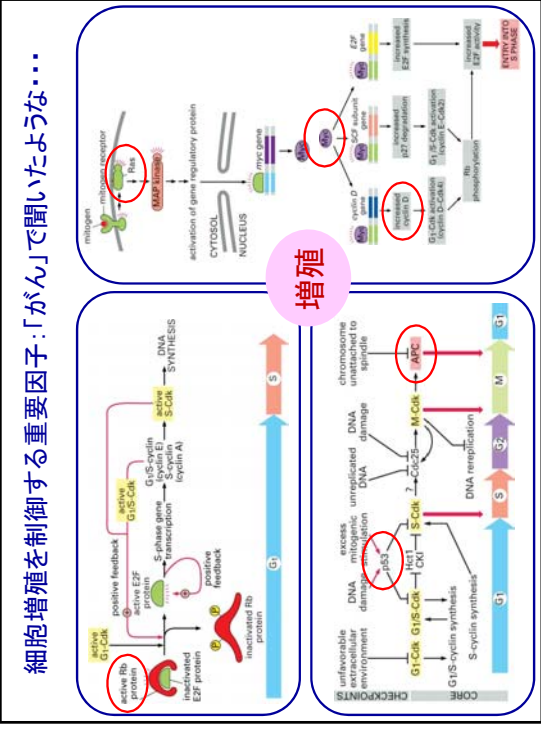


タンパク質による細胞増殖の巧みな制御: 生と死のバランス

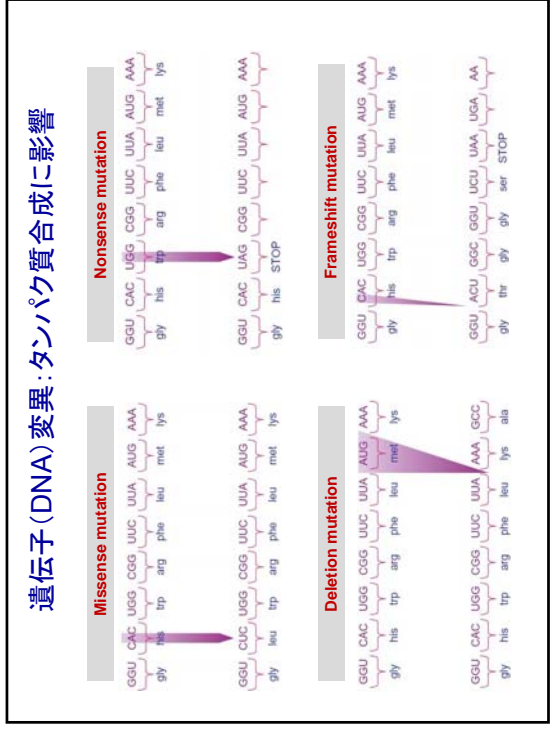


細胞増殖周期: たいだい分裂のための準備と確認





- (1) 『がん』とはどのようなものなのか。
- (2) 遺伝子・遺伝子産物: 恒常性の制御
- (3) 遺伝子突然変異と腫瘍化(発がん)



放射線による人体影響(遺伝子変異): 悲劇からしか学べない

BOX 5.3

RADIATION CAN CAUSE MUTATIONS

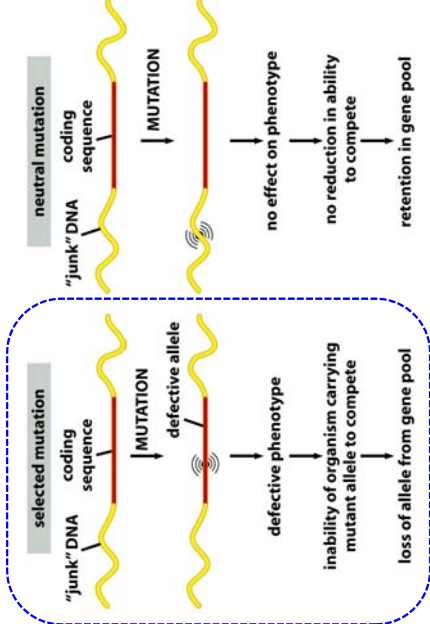
In 1986 an accident destroyed one of the nuclear reactors at Chernobyl in Russia with a resulting release of tons of radioactive materials into the air. Thirty-one people are reported to have died from radiation exposure, and millions of people were exposed to radiation dispersed across the surrounding countryside. There are reports of increased thyroid cancer and detectable DNA alterations in children of parents who were exposed to the radiation. Government reports project a several percent increase in cancers in response to radiation exposure in the Chernobyl region. And there are reports of increased mutation rates in plants in the region. All of this supports what had been found previously: that in the case of nuclear events, we need to be concerned not just about the immediate high level exposures of a terrible nuclear disaster, we must also focus attention on chronic exposure to radiation during the aftermath, which can result in mutations at a level that should be of serious concern.

Human Genome 3rd edition, pp. 150より抜粋

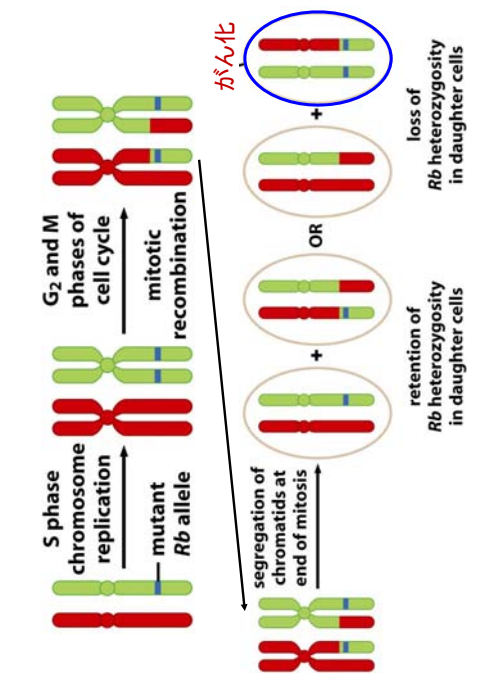
低線量慢性被曝は、どの程度、具体的な「発がん」に影響しているのだろうか？

遺伝子突然変異：問題なのは遺伝子をコードする部分

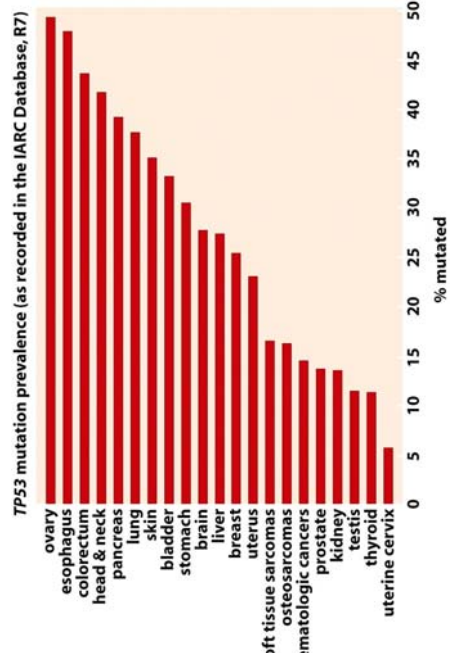
他の領域は本当に無害なのか？



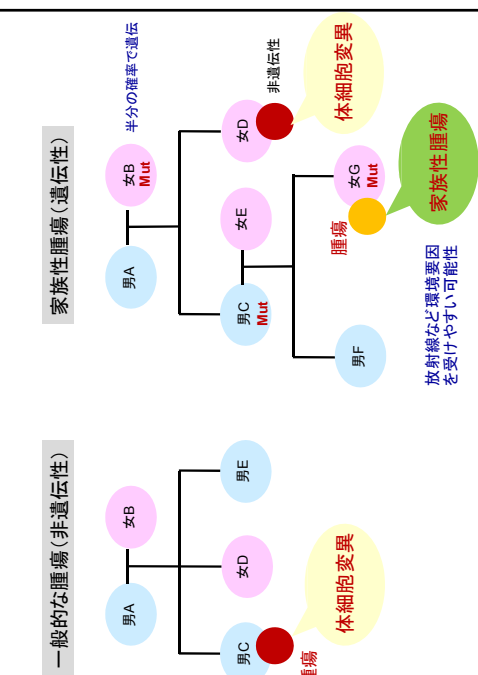
遺伝子突然変異：多くの場合、2対両方に変異が入ると問題

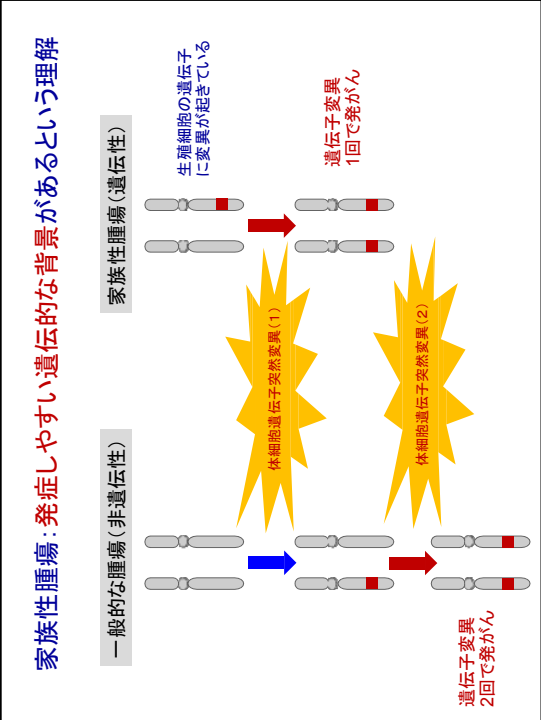


p53遺伝子変異：からだの多くの臓器での「発がん」で確認



「がん」と遺伝変異：「一般的な腫瘍」vs.「家族性腫瘍」

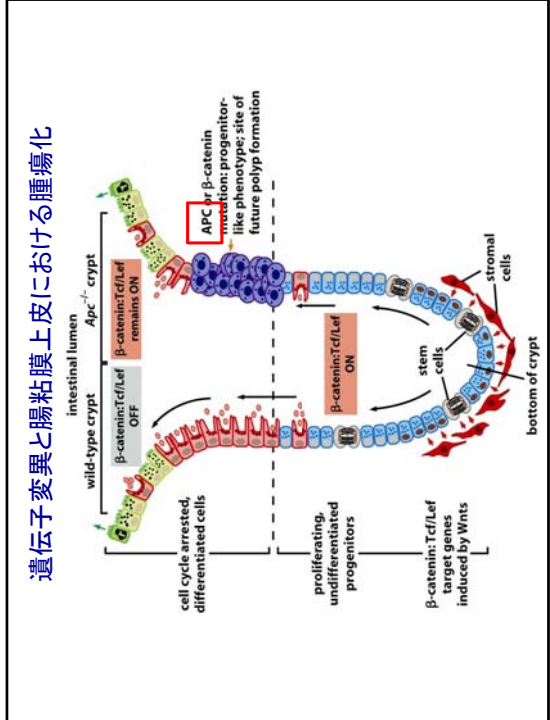




遺伝性腫瘍の例(わかっていない腫瘍も多くあります)

大腸腫瘍	リンチ症候群(遺伝性非ポリポーシス大腸がん: HNPCC) 家族性大腸ポリポーシス(家族性大腸腺癌)
乳腺・卵巣がん	遺伝性乳がん・卵巣がん症候群
骨・軟部肉腫	リー・フラウメニ症
泌尿器のがん	ウィリアムズ症(腎芽腫)、遺伝性乳頭状腎細胞癌
皮膚がん	遺伝性黒色腫
	網膜芽細胞腫
内分泌腫瘍	多発性内分泌腫瘍症(MEN)1型・2型

腫瘍の遺伝子発現を抑制する遺伝子の変異は、がんの発症に重要な役割を果たしている



- 「がん」: わからないことだらけです。
- common cancerといわれる「がん」は、研究が進んでいるものも多い
 - がん研究: 「診断」、「治療」、「予防」いずれも大切。
 - 早期発見できた「がん」: 手術で完治する可能性。
 - 誰でもなる可能性: 日本人はふたりにひとり「がん」になる(50%)
 - 予防する(なりにくくする)ことはできても、ならないようには無理。
 - 研究がほとんど進んでいない「がん」もある: 「希少がん」(肉腫など)

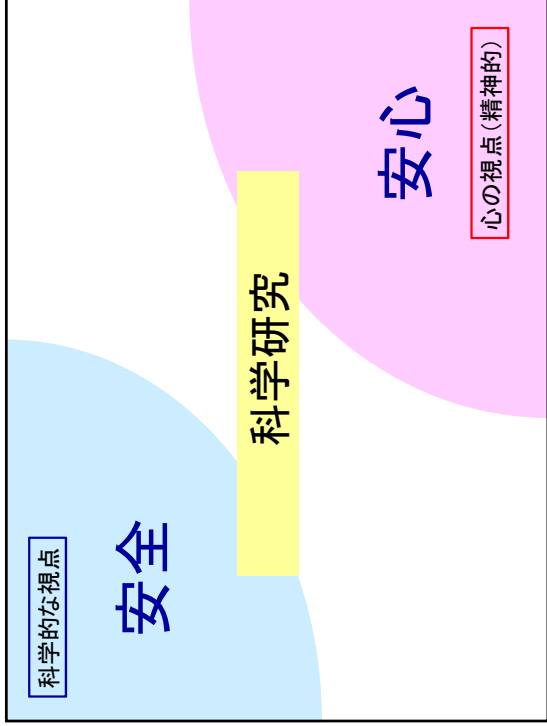
「希少がん」：研究が立ち遅れ、不利な医療状況にある

人口10万人あたりの年間発生率(罹患率)が6例未満のもの
(厚生労働省検討会の定義)

数が少ないため診療・受療上の課題が他のがん種に比べて大きいもの

肉腫 (骨・血管・脂肪・筋など)、悪性脳腫瘍、悪性黒色腫、眼腫瘍

全部合計すると、全体の「がん」の15~22%程度になる！！
 「がん」患者の約5人にひとりには「希少がん」を患っている。



低線量(慢性)放射線被曝：「発がん」との関係性
(わたしの個人的な考えです)

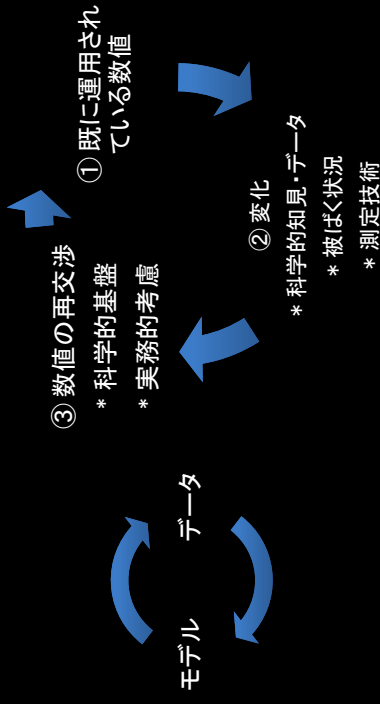
- **多分野の研究者が**、分野横断的に共同研究し、科学的考察をする必要がある。
(少なくとも、現在の科学で、「どこまでは言えるのか」を明確にする必要がある)
- 細胞や動物モデルの実験に加え、事故地の疫学的研究を継続する必要がある。
- 事故地の被曝線量と近似させた線量で、細胞・動物実験をする必要がある。
- 動物実験では、「発生した病変」を病理学的に解析する必要がある。
- **偏見が助長されないように**、科学的根拠を提示できる必要がある。
- **放射線による腫瘍化のメカニズム**を解明する必要がある。(遺伝子障害だけなのか?)

放射線防護における管理目標値は どのように決まるのか

直線閾値なし(LNT)モデルの導入期(1947-58年)
を例として

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科学 | 規制のための科学



1. 既に運用されている数値(1933-1947年)

皮膚表面に紅斑 erythema を起こすことが経験的に知られていた一ヶ月あたりの線量の100分の1

(A. Mutscheller, 1925)

「紅斑量」はのちに物理量(600 R)に転換される
(H. Kustner, 1927)

→ 皮膚表面での測定で1日あたり0.2 R、空間測定で0.1 R

2. 科学的知見・データの変化

既に運用されていた「耐容線量」での生物的影響の観察報告

・マンハッタン計画時に行われた犬の照射実験で、1日あたり0.1 Rを1年から2年照射し続けたところ、精子の数に減少が見られた

・マンハッタン計画時に行われたげっ歯類に対する同様の照射実験で、短命効果が確認され、線量と効果の関係に閾値が見られなかった(H. Blair)

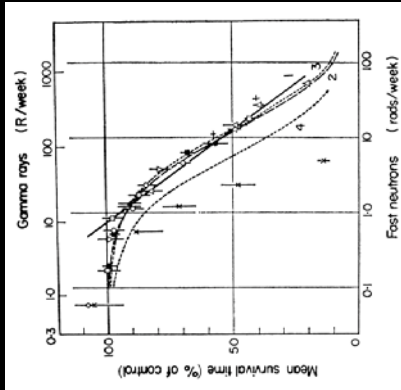
2. 被ばく状況の変化

X線とラジウムの医療・産業利用

↓
原子力利用

しかし、当初は科学的仮説としてのLNTを放射線防護の実務に取り入れる際に重要な**被ばく状況の仮定が据え置かれる**

1. 職業被ばくのみに限定
2. 職業上被ばくする可能性のある人数が全人口に占める割合が少ない(例:イギリスでは4000万人中最大1%未満、30万人と見積もり)



Survival time (expressed as fraction of control) of mice exposed continuously to gamma rays (top scale) and to fast neutrons throughout life.

H. Wade Patterson, Accelerator Health Physics (1973), p. 188

遺伝|発がん

「もし人口のわずかな部分、例えば1%未満が1日当たり0.05もしくは0.1レントゲン被ばくするならば、人口全体における先天的異常のわずかな増加は多分深刻な問題とはならないだろう。もし人口のかなりの部分もしくはすべてが被ばくするならば、遺伝的影響はほぼ確実に深刻なものとなる」

(US Mitchell on talks by/w G. Failla and DG Catcheside, April/May 1948)

当時、骨に蓄積する放射性物質の許容負荷量はラジウム中毒患者24名のデータに基づくラジウムの許容負荷量0.1マイクログラムから外挿していた。1948年にこのデータを再評価したグレイによると、骨肉腫の自然発生率はもともと低く、標本数も少ないため、0.1マイクログラムではリスクはゼロではなく、1%であると指摘。

「骨肉腫にかかる確率が1%増加することは、大したことにならない産業上の危険とみなされるであろうが、人口の大部分が晒される危険としては容認されないと思われる」

(LH Gray n.d., FD1/465)

3. 用語の変更

「放射線によって遺伝子の突然変異が起こる閾値が存在しないことは広く認められているようであるから、これに従えば、もし個人と将来の世代に対する考えられる放射線の影響のすべてを考慮に入れるならば、厳密には耐容線量と言ったものは存在しないと云える」

「許容線量」の定義:「ある**個人**が**一生涯**のいかなる時においても、**相当程度の傷害** any appreciable bodily injuryを発症すること」が期待されない線量 (NBS 59, p. 27)

3. 数値の変更

引き下げと単位時間の長期化をセット

単位時間を1日から1週間に

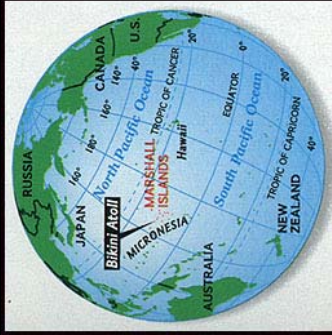
- 1日0.1 Rを半減し(0.05 R)、それを労働週(6日)で合計(0.3 rem = 3 mSv)
- 「実際の理由により、線量限度を1日ではなく1週間で示すことが望ましい。(その理由の一つとして、フィルムによる管理法は、1週間かそれ以上の期間の被ばくの合計のみを表示するからである)」(06/04/48, 7-034)
- 「被ばくが何年にもわたる場合、1週間の間に起こるその時々の線量や線量率の変化は、特にそれが通常の経験の範囲にとどまる場合は、さほど重要ではないと仮定することができる。」(NBS 59, p. 27)

1週間から13週間(四半期)

- これは、米原子力委員会が通常四半期にわたっておこなっていた核実験の際に週間管理目標値違反による人員の不足を防ぐために初めて採用し、その後放射線防護一般に応用された
- 「ある個人が1週間の間に通常許容されている週間臓器線量を超える被曝をすることが必要な例外的な場合は、単位時間を13週に延長することができる」。ただし、その間のいかなる1週間も週間限度の3倍を超えないこと、そして延長に伴うペナルティー(39 mSvではなく30mSv)を条件とする。

被ばく状況の想定を 劇的に変えた事件

ビキニ被災事件(1954年3月1日)



Shot BRAVO, 15 MT

Social Implications of the Genetics of Man*

A. H. Sturtevant
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena



「ある特定の個人の遺伝細胞に
影響が出る可能性は非常に低い
かもしれない。しかし、何百万人
もの人々が被ばくする場合は、そ
の中のある人々が影響を受ける
ことは確実となる。...そのような
障害のある程度はたとえ原水爆
が開発されなかつたとしても起こ
るであろう。しかし重要なことは、
原水爆による(被害者)数は、こ
の避けることのできない最低限
に上乗せされることである。」

SCIENTISTS URGE U. N. TO SIFT PERIL FROM ATOM TESTS

Their Federation Calls for
Air Poisoning Study and
Setting Up of Controls

By PETER KIHSS
A United Nations study of
how much the atomic and hy-
drogen bomb tests may be poi-
soning the world's atmosphere
was urged yesterday by the
Federation of American Scien-
tists.

UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS
UNCLASSIFIED
Memorandum of Conversation

DATE: May 20, 1955

SUBJECT: US Initiative in UN on Radiation Effects

PARTICIPANTS: The Secretary of State AEC - Admiral Lewis L. Strauss
Under Secretary Herbert Hoover, Jr. Assistant Secretary David McI. Key TSUN - Amb. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Specialy Asst. Secretary D. W. Malinhouse S/AE - Mr. Gerard C. Smith
Mr. Key
Mr. Smith

COPIES TO: The Secretary Ambassador Lodge
The Under Secretary Ambassador McIsworth
Mr. Key General Babcock
Mr. Smith EXEC/Reference
UNP - Mr. Popper Mr. Cook

Lewis Strauss (AEC Chairman)



「国際的な組織によるいかなる報告も、予断のある陪審員 packed jury によって審議されるであろうし、もしそれが採択されたら、その所見は我々の核兵器所有に反するものになることは間違いない。...

ストロース提督(委員長)が恐れていたことは、(提案されている)調査が結論なく終わることだけでなく、そのような調査を国際的に行うことで、核実験の停止と我々の兵器に関する情報開示を求める要求が生じるような結果にたどり着くような道を我々が進むことであった。」

Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr
(US Amb. to UN)



「ロジ大使はストロース提督に対し、米科学アカデミーの報告を国連に提出することに反対が尋ねた。...原子力分野に経験がある諸国がある国連組織に報告し、その組織がそれらの報告をまとめて広く配布するべきである。これにより、何が報告に含まれるべきかという決定権は各国政府に任される。...ストロース提督は、そのような形式ならば受け入れられると述べた。」

BEAR 遺伝部会

- Warren Weaver (Chair) • C. C. Little
- H. Bentley Glass • H. J. Muller
- George W. Beadle • James V. Neel
- James F. Crow • W. L. Russell
- M. Demerec • T. M. Sonneborn
- G. Failla (observer) • A. H. Sturtevant
- Alexander Hollaender • Shields Warren
- Berwind P. Kaufmann • Sewall Wright

Biological Effects of Atomic Radiation (BEAR) Committee



United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR)



遺伝的考慮を放射線防護体系に取り入れるため具体的な数値を示す必要

Weaver: There is the practical problem that goes beyond general principles. We have to face the question: "What are proper safeguards?" It won't be sufficient to say: "As little as possible." That kind of statement won't be helpful.

Failla: I am assuming that this panel will set a figure for the general population. If it doesn't, some other group will. There is pressure because of the coming meeting of the International Committee on Radiation Protection. Unfortunately, someone has suggested 10 per cent of the exposure of occupational workers as the limit for the general population. No geneticist would agree to that - it's too high, for the permissible dose for occupational workers is about 450 r in 30 years (.3 per week).

一般公衆に対する数値の決定: 生殖期間(30年)全人口平均で10 rem (100 mSv)

Weaver: I would like to know what led to the choice of these particular figures.

Crow: Well, Muller had once suggested 20 r and Stern 5 r. We arrived at 10 r as the geometric mean.

Muller: My rather high value was based on a doubling dose of 80 r rather than one of 40 r, which now seems more probable. I was trying to stay well below the doubling dose in my recommendation. I admit the damage would be the same regardless of the spontaneous mutation rate, but we have empirical knowledge of the consequences of the spontaneous rate and that should help us to visualize what a doubling or a fifty per cent rise might do. There are some populations (high Andes, Tibet) that probably receive 5 r per generation more than ordinary populations. Yet, after thousands of years, they are getting along all right. So an increase of 5 r per generation for other populations should at least be tolerable.

Warren Weaver (Chair: Math)



Gioacchino Failla (NCRP/ICRP)



Herman Muller



James Crow



各種放射線利用の実態と将来の展望

Weaver: Is the economic question the only one relating this figure to future controls?

Muller: No. The present amount of radiation given for medical purposes, according to Stanley Clark in the last issue of the Bulletin of Atomic Scientists, is probably running above 3 r within 30 years. It might be as much as 5 r. If you add fallout, we are getting toward the 10 r limit, but we are still far enough from it to cause no inconvenience to the atomic program or to physicians. This 10 r limit does not include the natural background radiation, but it does include all the artificial radiation, medical, atomic, and fallout.

Beadle: The maximum from fallout, barring all-out atomic war, plus the amount from medical exposure plus the background adds up to about 10 r, so doubling the natural background through waste disposal would make about 10 r above the natural background amount.

Muller: If we had set 5 r as a limit, everyone would have said, "Impractical - Utopia." At 10 r many more will strive for protection.

統一的な科学的根拠の説明の回避

Crow: I dislike giving strong arguments for the value of the figure because it is more likely to represent a voting consensus of a series of opinions arrived at from many different sources and on many different bases than a single logically derived solution.

Weaver: Can we say that the best justification of this figure is that it is roughly one-fourth of the dose which would produce a mutation rate comparable to the spontaneous mutation rate?

Russell: I wouldn't consider that a reason. It isn't an established fact that 10 r represents a dose that will give a quarter of the spontaneous mutation rate. The estimate was based on highly biased loci, certainly as far as the spontaneous rate is concerned.

Muller: Why are they highly biased?

Russell: They will be biased in an upper direction because they are necessarily loci at which spontaneous mutations have occurred in the past.

職業上の被ばく限度:

一個人あたり30年間で500 mSv

- = 週間限度3mSvの30年間通算である4.5Svの約10分の1
- ファイアーラの強い反対
- 学術研究への悪影響
- LNTの場合では、全人口に対する平均被ばく線量が公衆衛生上重要であり、一個人あたりの総量規制は不要
- 小さい線量の高い信頼性で記録する方法の不在 (<0.3 mGy)
- 非遺伝的 (somatic) 影響を考慮に入れていない
- 国立研究所や企業の反発
- 実際に500mSvもの被ばくをとする労働者がほとんどいないので規制の必要なし
- 一個人あたりの総量規制は運営に深刻な困難をもたらす

一個人あたりの規制の開始: 被ばく総量の削減と単位時間の延長

- 職業被ばく: 週間限度 (3mSv) の年間通算 (150mSv) を3分の1 (50mSv) とした上で、その時の年齢(N) までの通算被ばく総量で管理 (=50 (N-18)) し、どの一年間も本来の週間限度の年間通算である150mSvを超えないという条件を付すことで柔軟性を確保
 - 「出席者全員は、(LNT仮説が) 生物学的に認められるのであれば単位時間を1年に変更することは問題ないが、もしそうでなければ産業の都合に合わせて勤務を行うべきではないと (ロハート・ストーンの見解に同意した。)(8-112/113)
 - 公衆被ばくの一個人あたりの規制: 職業被ばくの年間総量(90mSv)の10分の1(5mSv) (c.f. 遺伝的考慮に基づく全人口平均規制: 30年間で100mSv)
- 「これにより、全人口の3分の1までがこの水準 (5mSv) まで被ばくしても10rem [100 mSv] の平均限度にとどまることができる」(8-071)

管理目標値のその後の変遷

1977年勧告

- ・社会全体の費用便益を重視するALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable) 原則の確立
- ・費用便益分析のために致死性がリスクを初めて算出(注: 目標値そのものの説明ではない)
- ・一人あたり規制的単位時間を1年で統一(職業: 50mSv、公衆: 5mSv)

1990年勧告(2007年勧告)

- ・60年代中盤以降科学的根拠として最重視されたLSSの線量見積もり改定(DS86)により致死性がリスクの名目係数を変更
 - ・社会全体の費用便益論から、最低限の個人リスク受容論へ(職業: 年間1千分の1、公衆: 1万分の1)
 - ・公平の原則を追加し、一人あたり規制的線量規制を再重視
- 既存の数値における致死性が発症リスク水準を算出し、複数の選択肢から選ぶ(職業: 5年間で年間平均20mSv、ただしどの年も50mSvを超えない。年間1万分の7。公衆: 年間1 mSv。年間10万分の3)

結論:

管理目標値はどのように決まるか

科学的知見・データはそのままでは数値に転換されない

1. 科学的知見・データは、既存の数値が「うまくいっている」かどうかを評価するために主に参照される
2. 被ばく状況の変化・測定技術の進歩も同様に重要である
3. 数値の変更は、状況の変化と不確実性を踏まえて予防的に行われるだけでなく、放射線防護の実務上の要請を満たすような柔軟な規則を可能とするような形で行われる

関連著作 (th233@georgetown.edu)

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「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」に関する先導的研究開発委員会 (2016年7月23日)
第1回第1分科会研究会

放射線防護に係る国際基準の 科学的根拠

Scientific underpinning for international standards
on radiological protection

保田浩志 (広島大学・原医研)

Hiroshi Yasuda (RIRBM, Hiroshima University)

内容 Contents

1. 放射線防護の発展

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The current system for radiological protection

放射線防護の発展

Development of radiological protection



3

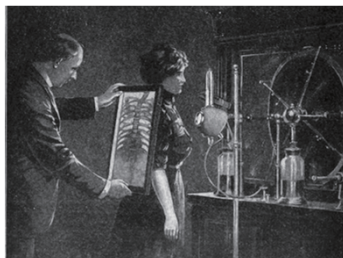
無知に因る被ばく

Radiation exposure in ignorance

- 1895年, レントゲンが放射線(X線)を発見.

<放射線障害の報告事例>

- 1896年, ベクレルがラジウム化合物で皮膚に紅斑を発症.
- 1897年, 頭部にX線を照射したところ脱毛を発症.
- 1900年, X線で皮膚炎から皮膚がんが発症、死亡.
- 1902年, X線で慢性潰瘍からがんを発症.



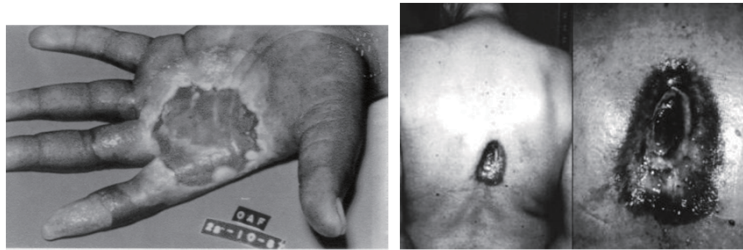
参考:「放射能と人体」(研成社)

無知に因る被ばく

Radiation exposure in ignorance

<放射線障害の報告事例>

- 1904年, X線で白血球の減少を確認. エジソンの助手でX線透視実験のモデル等をしていたクリアランス・ダリが潰瘍からがんを発症し、39歳で死亡.
- 1905年, X線作業従事者の無精子症を確認.
- 1920年以降, 皮膚がんや白血病等による死亡, 胎児の死産や奇形の発生等に関する報告が増加.



参考:「放射能と人体」(研成社)

無知に因る被ばく

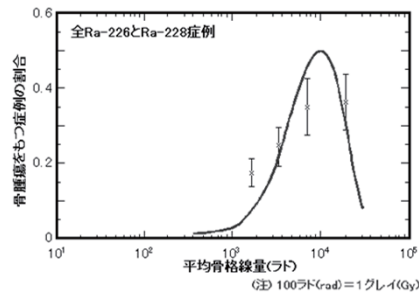
Radiation exposure in ignorance

<放射線障害の集団発生の報告事例>

- 夜光時計文字盤作業員の顎骨の障害 (1920年代～)
→ラジウム(Ra)を混ぜた蛍光剤(主に硫化亜鉛)を時計の文字盤に塗っていた女性従業員の顎の骨に壊死が発生. 筆をなめて作業していたためにRaが顎に沈着したことが判明.



<http://www.todayifoundout.com/>



<http://www.rist.or.jp>

国際放射線防護委員会(ICRP)

International Commission on Radiological Protection

- 1925年：国際放射線医学会 (ISR) が設立された。
- 1928年：ISRの第2回学術大会において、“国際X線・ラジウム防護委員会”が設置された。
- 1950年：上記委員会が国際放射線防護委員会 (ICRP) と改称した。

ICRPは、放射線防護分野の専門家で構成される非政府・非営利団体で、英国の公益法人として登録されており、創設以来常に助言組織としての役割を果たしてきた。ICRPが主勧告で示した原則や管理基準は、放射線防護の分野において世界で最も権威あるものとみなされている。

無知に因る被ばく

Radiation exposure in ignorance

<放射線障害の集団発生の報告事例>

● ウラン鉱夫の肺がん (1930年代～)

→旧チェコスロバキア・ヤヒモフ鉱山等のラジウム鉱山やウラン鉱山で肺がんの発生率が高いことが分かり、 ^{226}Ra から生じる気体状のアルファ線核種であるラドン(^{222}Rn)の娘核種が肺に沈着したためと判断された。

● 血管造影剤使用患者の肝障害 (1940年代～)

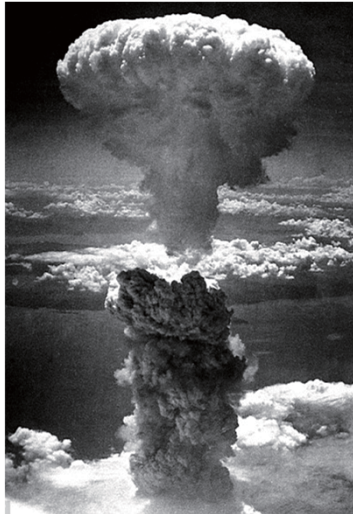
→二酸化トリウムを主成分とする血管造影剤であるトロトラストを投与した人の肝臓等に悪性腫瘍が発生。体内に沈着・残留する長半減期の核種を医療に用いることの危険性が認識された。



<https://en.wikipedia.org>

核兵器による被ばく

Radiation exposure from nuclear weapons



<https://en.wikipedia.org>

● 広島・長崎への原爆投下

1945年8月6日にウラン型原子爆弾が広島市上空で、1945年8月9日にプルトニウム型原子爆弾が長崎市上空で炸裂、熱線や放射線等の影響により、広島では約24万人、長崎では約13万人が死亡したとされる。

爆心地から1km圏内での外部被ばくは、広島で4Gy、長崎で8Gyを超えると推定されている [Cullings, 2006].

国連の創設 (1945年10月)

Establishment of United Nations (October 1945)

1945年10月24日、国際連合 (国連) が発足した。



UN Photo

図. 1945年6月のサンフランシスコ会議の様子。同会議ではドイツと日本を戦争相手国とする50ヶ国の代表が国連憲章に署名した。

Fig. A scene of the San Francisco Conference in June 1945 where the 50 countries who had declared war on Germany and Japan signed the UN charter.

国連とは

What is United Nations?

- 国際連合憲章の下に設立された国際政府組織.
- 活動目的は国際平和の維持、人権の尊重の促進、経済や社会等に関する国際協力の推進等.
- 発足直後の加盟国は51か国、2016年現在は193か国.



図. 歴代の国連事務総長.

Fig. The successive Secretary Generals of UN.

UN Photo

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核兵器による被ばく

Radiation exposure from nuclear weapons

第二次世界大戦が終結した後も、米ソの冷戦を背景として核兵器の開発が進み、多くの核実験が行われた。



1946年, 米国: クロスロード作戦
1946, USA: Operation Crossroads



1949年, ソ連: RDS(Joe)-1
1949, Soviet: RDS(Joe)-1



1952年, イギリス: ハリケーン作戦
1952, UK: Operation Harricane

1961年, ソ連:
ツァーリ・ボンバ
1961, Soviet:
Tsar Bomba



<http://en.wikipedia.com>

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国連科学委員会の設置 (1955年12月)

Admission of Japan to United Nations (December 1955)

1955年12月3日、国連総会決議により「原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会 (UNSCEAR)」が設置され、1956年3月には日本を含む15か国の代表で第一回会合が開かれた。



http://www.unscear.org/unscear/en/about_us/history.html

図. 1960年のUNSCEAR会合で議論する塚本憲甫・UNSCEAR 日本代表ら (左端).
Fig. Mr Kenpo Tsukamoto (left), Representative of Japan for UNSCEAR, et al at the UNSCEAR session in 1960.

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国連科学委員会(UNSCEAR)とは

60 YEARS [unscear.org](http://www.unscear.org)

What's UNSCEAR?

‘原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会’
United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation



- 電離放射線の線源と影響について評価を行い、放射線に関する意思決定に科学的根拠を提供することを使命とする国連の委員会。
- 1955年12月(日本の国連加盟の一年前)の国連総会決議により設置された。1974年より事務局(ウィーン市)は国連環境計画(UNEP)に属している。
- 現在の加盟国は27ヶ国。その評価は国連を代表するものとされる。

Courtesy of UNSCEAR

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UNSCEAR報告書

Reports of UNSCEAR

2016年7月時点において、UNSCEARは22の正式な報告書（附属書）を刊行している [1958, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000 (2巻), 2001, 2006 (2巻), 2008 (2巻), 2012, 2013 (2巻)].

UNSCEAR published 22 reports (annexes) as of July 2016 [1958, 1962, 1964, 1966, 1969, 1972, 1977, 1982, 1986, 1988, 1993, 1994, 1996, 2000 (2 volumes), 2001, 2006 (2 vol.), 2008 (2 vol.), 2012 and 2013 (2vol.)].



UNSCEAR報告書が提示した主な知見

Major findings of the UNSCEAR Reports

- 1958年: 原爆被爆者について、白血病の罹患率のピークが1951～53年に観られ、以後は減少傾向にある；その罹患率と爆心地からの距離には強い相関が認められる。
- 1960～1970年代: 原爆被爆者について、白血病やいくつかの固形がん（甲状腺がん、肺がん、乳がん等）には放射線被ばくに因る増加が認められる。
- 1980～2000年代: チェルノブイリ事故により、高い線量を受けた28名の作業者が急性障害で死亡した；放射性ヨウ素（¹³¹I）の摂取が原因と見られる小児甲状腺がんが増加。

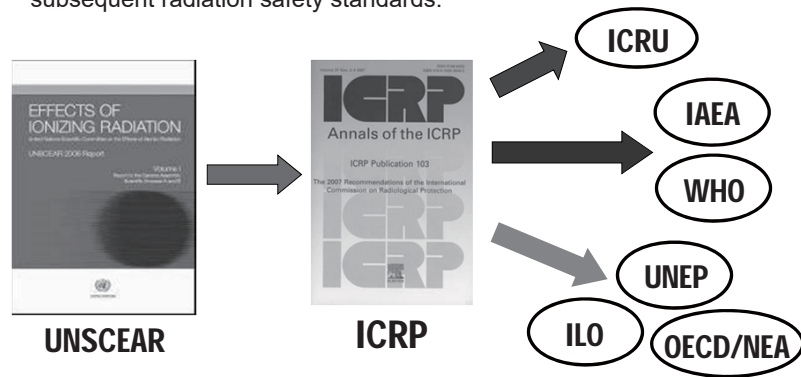
Courtesy of Kazunori Kodama (RERF).

ICRPとUNSCEARの関係

Relationship between ICRP and UNSCEAR

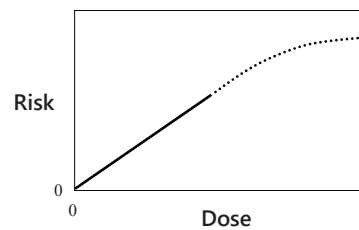
UNSCEARの報告書は、ICRPが勧告する放射線防護体系やそれに基づく放射線安全基準等の科学的根拠となってきた。

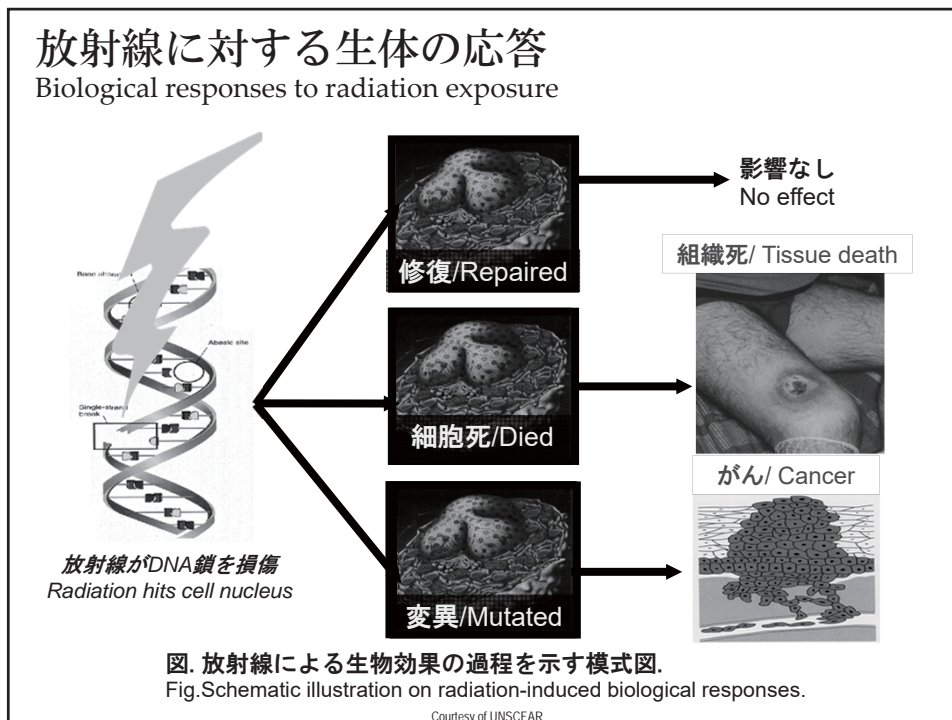
The scientific reports of UNSCEAR has been underpinning the system of radiological protection recommended by ICRP and also subsequent radiation safety standards.



放射線の人体影響

Effects of radiation exposure on humans





放射線の人体への影響

Effects of radiation on human health

放射線が人体に及ぼす健康影響は、以下の2つに大別される:

- しきい値があり、それより低ければ影響が生じない確定的影響 deterministic effects (皮膚の損傷, 血液失調症, 不妊など);
- しきい値がなく、少ない被ばくでも線量に比例して影響が大きくなるとされる確率的影響 stochastic effects (発がんと遺伝性影響) .

確定的影響と確率的影響の違い

Difference between deterministic effects and stochastic effects

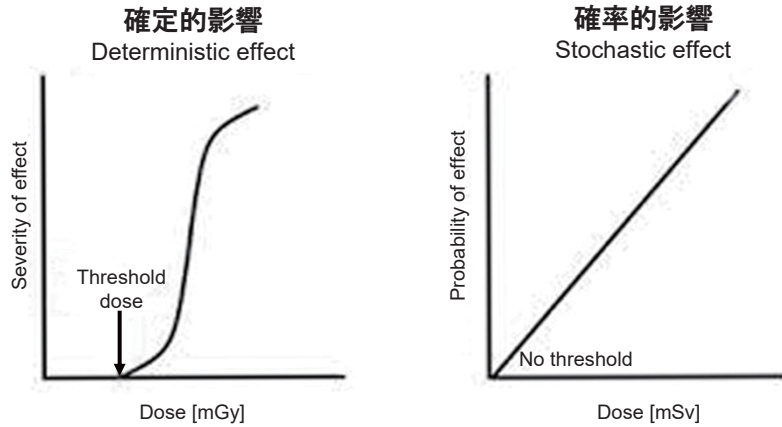
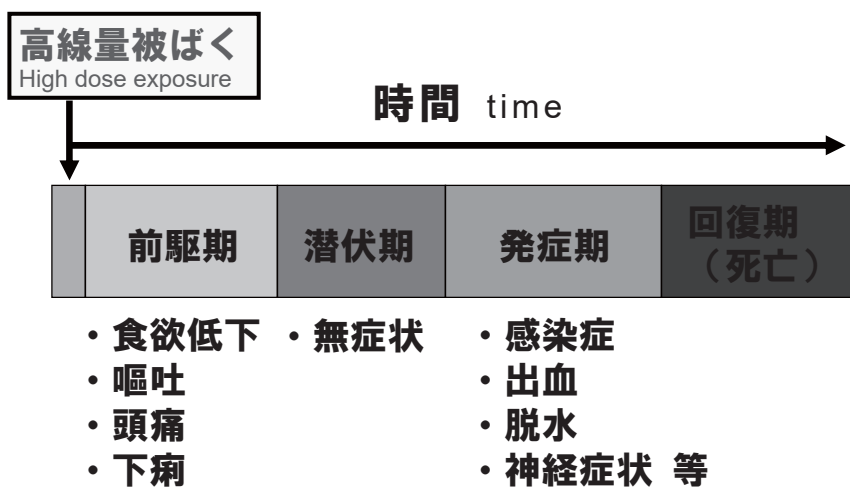


図. 確定的影響(左)と確率的影響(右)を示す模式図.

Fig. Diagrams showing a deterministic effect (left) and stochastic effect (right).

確定的影響の発現パターン

Changing symptoms of deterministic effects



Courtesy of NIRS

主な確定的影響としきい線量

Major deterministic effects and their threshold doses

表. 全身ガンマ線被ばくで発現する症状とそのしきい線量 [ICRP, 2007].
Table. Selected effects and their estimated thresholds for whole-body gamma-ray exposure [ICRP, 2007]

影響	標的臓器 ／組織	潜伏期	吸収線量 (Gy)
永久不妊	精巣	3 週	~6
永久不妊	卵巣	< 1 週	~3
造血能低下	骨髄	3-7 日	~0.5
皮膚紅斑	皮膚 (広域)	1-4 週	<3-6
皮膚熱傷	皮膚 (広域)	2-3 週	5~10
一時的脱毛	皮膚	2-3 週	~4

※急性被ばく、1%の発生しきい値

主な確定的影響としきい線量

Major deterministic effects and their threshold doses

表. 全身ガンマ線被ばくによる死亡の原因とそのしきい線量 [ICRP, 2007].
Table. Selected causes of death and their estimated thresholds for whole-body gamma-ray exposure [ICRP, 2007]

影響	臓器／組織	潜伏期	吸収線量 (Gy)
骨髄症状：			
- 医療処置なし	骨髄	30-60 日	~1
- 適当な医療処置	骨髄	30-60 日	2-3
消化管症候群：			
- 医療処置なし	小腸	6-9 日	~6
- 適当な医療処置	小腸	6-9 日	>6

※急性被ばく、1%の発生しきい値

確定的影響による死亡のパターン

Pattern of death caused by deterministic effects

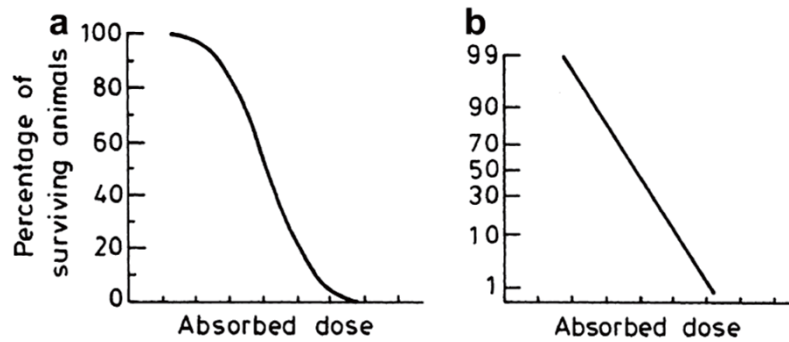


図. 組織反応による死亡率と線量との関係 (a: 直線目盛, b: 正規確率目盛) [ICRP, 1991].

Table. Relationship between mortality attributing to tissue reactions and dose [ICRP, 1991]

しきい値のない影響 (確率的影響)

Non-threshold health effects (stochastic effects)

がんや遺伝性疾患が発現する確率は被ばくした線量に比例する。

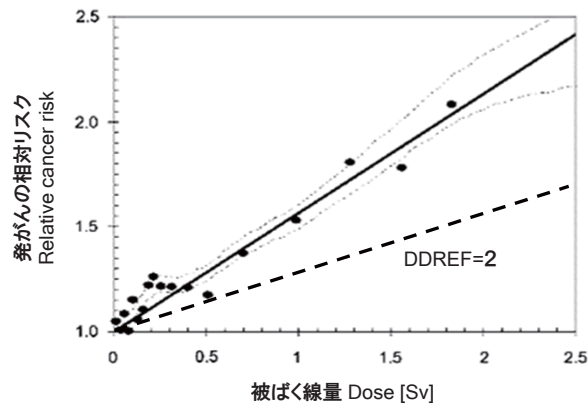


図. 確率的影響の概念を示すグラフ; 線量に比例して発現確率が増える。
Fig. Plots of dose .vs. cancer risk; the risk increases linearly with the dose.

Courtesy of RERF

しきい値のない影響(確率的影響)

Non-threshold health effects (stochastic effects)

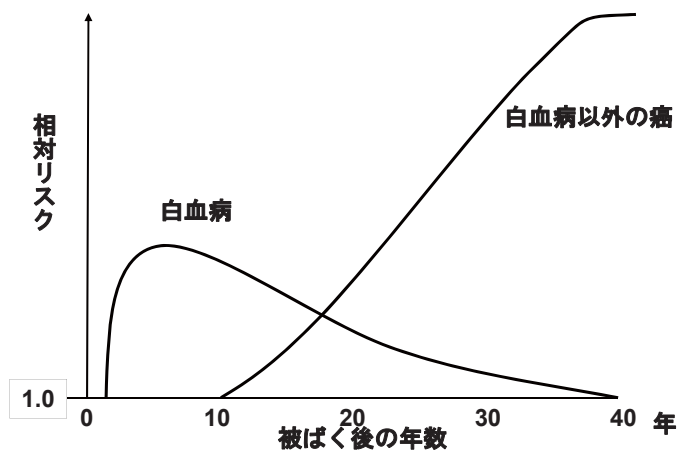


図. 原爆放射線誘発がんの相対リスクと経過時間との関係.

Fig. Relative risk of cancers induced by atomic bomb radiation as a function of elapsed time.

しきい値のない影響(確率的影響)

Non-threshold health effects (stochastic effects)

がんになる確率は放射線被ばくの量と時期に影響される。

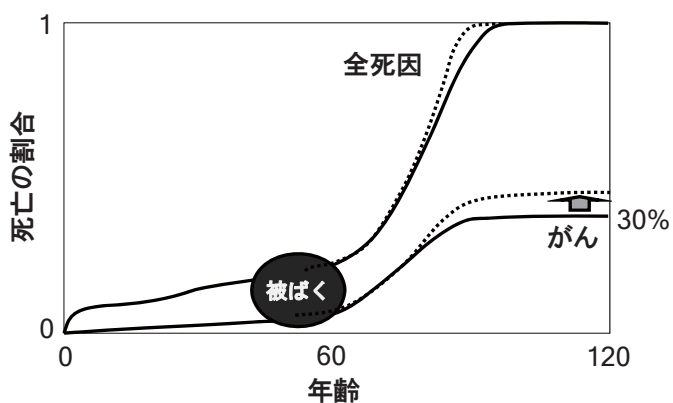


図. ヒトの年齢と死亡割合の模式的な関係. 放射線被ばくによってがんが誘発され、死亡の直接的な原因としての割合が高まる。

Fig. Diagram showing the relationship between the mortality and age.

しきい値のない影響(確率的影響)

Non-threshold health effects (stochastic effects)

がんになる確率は放射線被ばくの量と時期に影響される。

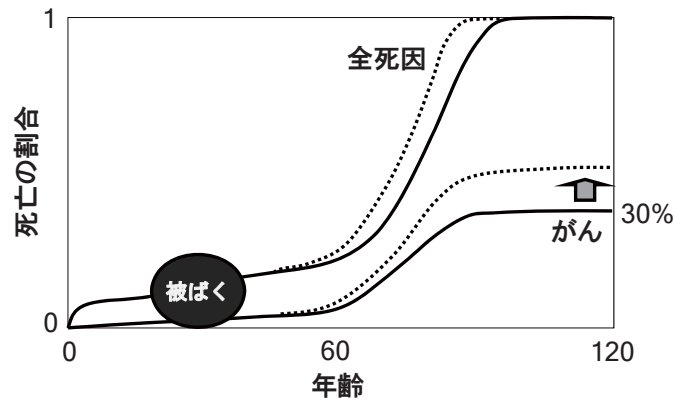


図. ヒトの年齢と死亡割合の模式的な関係。放射線被ばくによってがんが誘発され、死亡の直接的な原因としての割合が高まる。

Fig. Diagram showing the relationship between the mortality and age.

発がんリスクの年齢依存性

Dependence of cancer risk on sex and age

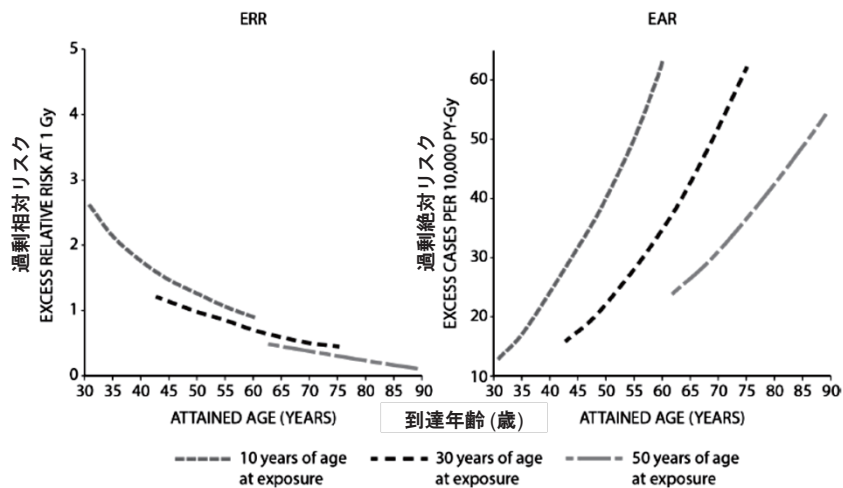


図. 10歳, 30歳および50歳で1Gy被ばくした場合の固形がんの過剰リスクと到達年齢との関係 [UNSCEAR, 2013]

Fig. Excess risks for all solid cancers at various attained ages, after 1-Gy exposure at ages 10, 30 or 50 years.

臓器／組織の成長パターン

Growing patterns of selected organs/tissues

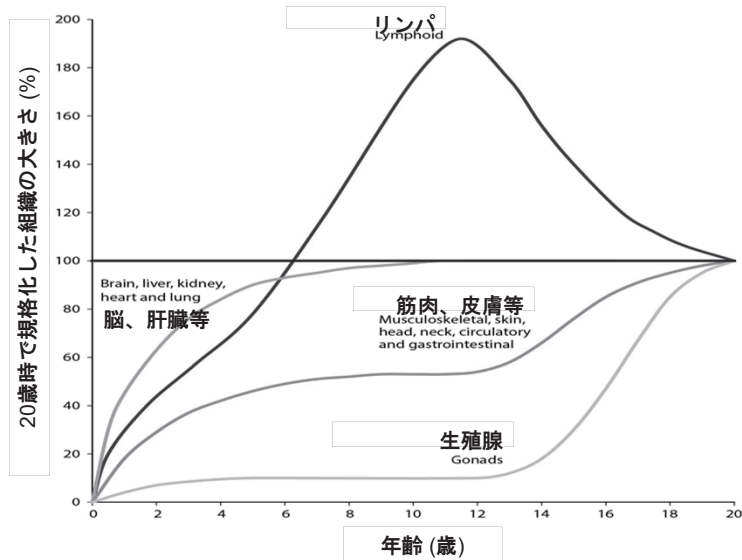


図. 主な臓器／組織の成長のパターン [UNSCEAR 2013].

男女間の放射線感受性の違い

Difference of radiosensitivities depending on sex

表. 各臓器／組織のがん罹患率またはがん死亡率から求めた、30歳での1Gyの被ばくによる70歳での過剰相対リスク (ERR) [ICRP, 2007].
Table. Cancer incidence-based and mortality-based ERR values [ICRP, 2007].

部位	罹患率に基づくERR		死亡率に基づくERR	
	男性	女性	男性	女性
食道	0.40	0.65	0.76	1.27
結腸	0.68	0.33	0.25	0.25
肝臓	0.25	0.40	0.21	0.34
肺	0.29	1.36	0.35	0.92
乳房	-	0.87	-	0.96
膀胱	0.67	1.10	0.74	1.24
甲状腺	0.53	1.05	-	-
全固形がん	0.35	0.58	0.35	0.58

発がんリスクの性・年齢依存性

Dependence of cancer risk on sex and age

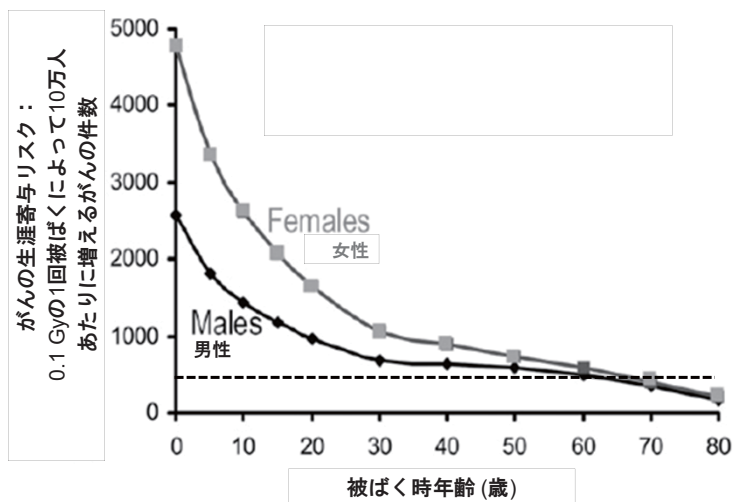


図. がんの生涯寄与リスクと性・年齢との関係 [Hricak et.al, 2011].

現在の放射線防護体系

Current system for radiological protection

ICRP

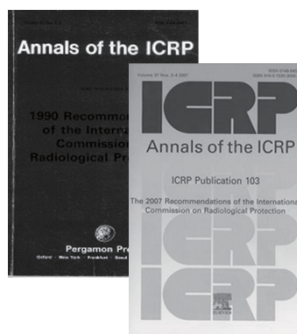
ICRP主勧告

Recommendations of ICRP

2016年7月時点において、ICRPは6つの主勧告 (Recommendations of ICRP)を刊行している [1958, 1964, 1966, 1977, 1990, 2007]。最新のもののは2007年に刊行されたPublication 103である。

ICRP published 6 major recommendations as of July 2016 [1958, 1964, 1966, 1977, 1990 and 2007].

The newest one is Publication 103 issued in 2007.



放射線防護の目的

Aim of radiological protection

人体影響に関する放射線防護の最大の目的は、確定的影響の発生を防ぎ、確率的影響の発生率を合理的に達成可能な限り減らすことである。

The primary aim of radiological protection is to manage and control exposures to ionising radiation so that deterministic effects are prevented and the risks of stochastic effects are reduced to the extent reasonably achievable.

(after paragraph of 29 of ICRP 103 [2007])

放射線防護の基本原則

Principles for radiological protection

以下の三原則に拠る.

- 1 正当化 (Justification) : 放射線被ばくの状況を変化させるようなあらゆる状況は、害より便益が大となるべき。
- 2 防護の最適化 (Optimization) : 被ばくの生じる可能性、被ばくする人の数および彼らの個人線量の大きさは、すべての経済的および社会的要因を考慮に入れながら、合理的に達成できる限り低く保つべき。
= ALARA (As Low As Reasonably Achievable)
- 3 線量限度の適用 (Dose limit) : 患者の医療被ばく以外の計画被ばく状況における規制された線量からのいかなる個人の総線量も、適切な限度値を超えないようにするべき。

at Austria, 1912

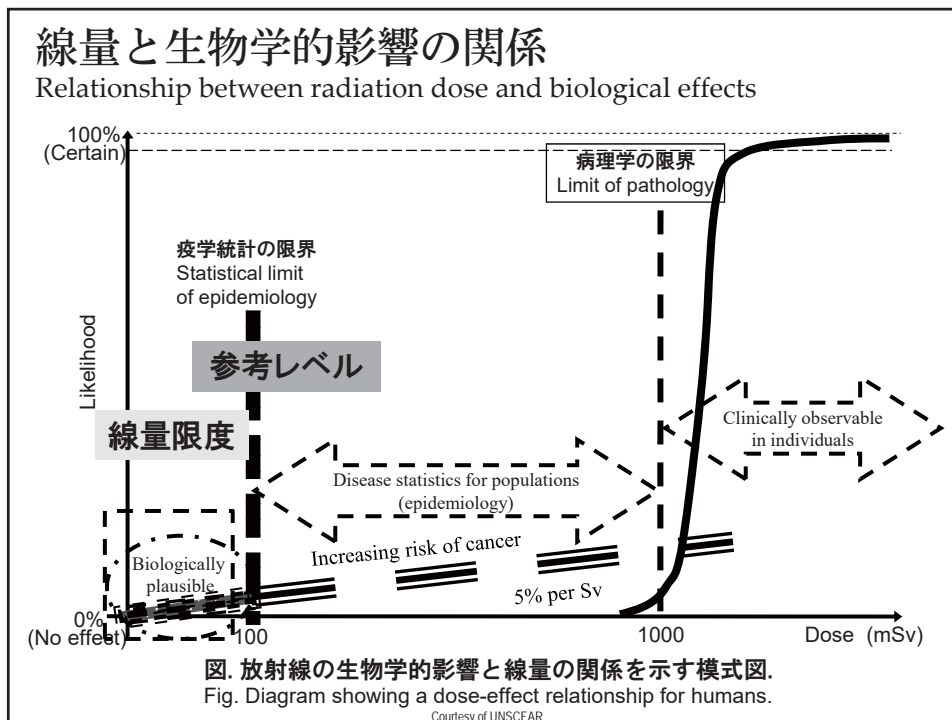
被ばくの状況

Situation of radiation exposure

被ばくの状況は以下の3つに区分される。

- 1 計画被ばく (Planned exposure)
線源の意図的な導入と運用を伴う状況。基準値として線量限度と線量拘束値が適用される。
- 2 緊急時被ばく (Emergency exposure)
好ましくない結果を回避・低減するために緊急の対応を必要とする状況。基準値として参考レベルが適用される。
- 3 現存被ばく (Existing exposure)
管理について意思決定する時に既に存在する被ばくの状況。基準値として参考レベルが適用される。

at Austria, 1912



放射線防護のための量

Quantities for radiological protection

- 確定的影響の評価には、単位質量当りに吸収したエネルギーを表す吸収線量(absorbed dose)が通常用いられる。
- 確率的影響の評価には、放射線の線質が及ぼす影響や臓器ごとの放射線感受性の違い等を考慮した防護量(protection quantity)が用いられる。
- 実測によって防護量を近似的に評価するための実用量(operational quantity)も使われている。

防護量とは

What's the protection quantity?

確率的影響の評価には、体内の臓器／組織の線量を意味する等価線量 (equivalent dose) と、等価線量に各臓器／組織の放射線感受性等に基づく重みを乗じて積算した実効線量 (effective dose) が用いられる。この2つが”防護量”と呼ばれ、直接実測できない量である。

等身大のファントムをいつも持ち歩くわけにはいかない…



実効線量の計算式

Equation to calculate effective dose

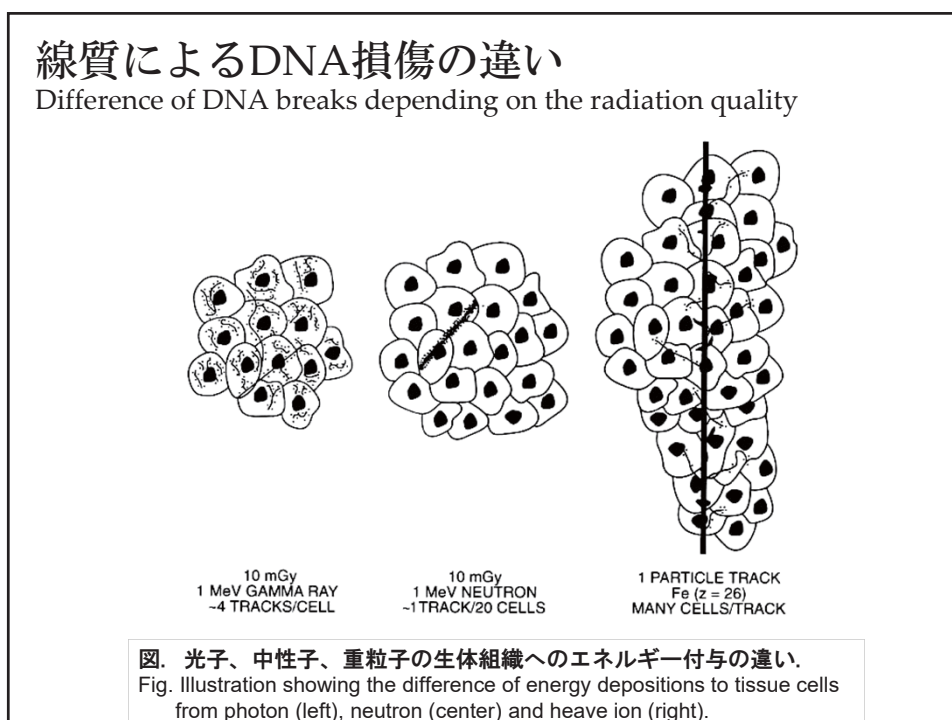
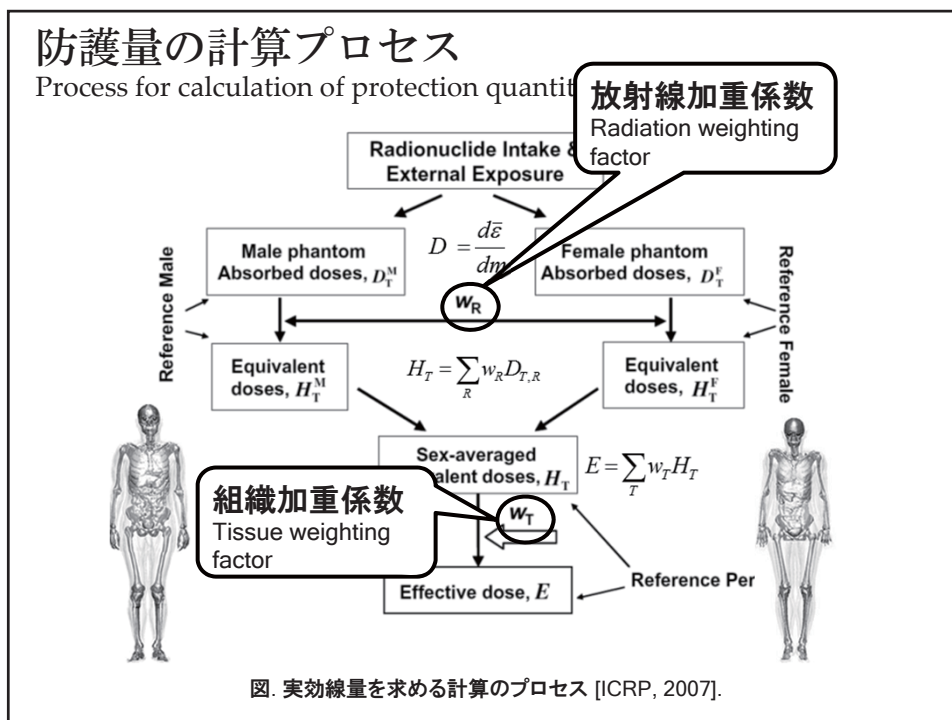
実効線量 E [Sv] は次式で計算できる。
Effective dose can be calculated by

$$E = \sum_T w_T \sum_R w_R D_{T,R}$$

組織加重係数
Tissue weighting factor

放射線加重係数
Radiation weighting factor

吸収線量
Absorbed dose [Gy]



放射線加重係数

Radiation weighting factors

表. 放射線加重係数 [ICRP, 2007]

Table. Radiation weighting factors [ICRP, 2007].

放射線の種類と エネルギーの範囲	放射線荷重(加重)係数 w_R	
	1990年勧告	2007年勧告
光子	1	1
電子及びミュー粒子	1	1
中性子		
エネルギーが 10keV 未満のもの	5	連続関数*
" 10keV 以上 100keV まで	10	
" 100keV を超え 2MeV まで	20	
" 2MeV を超え 20MeV まで	10	
" 20MeV を超えるもの	5	
陽子及びパイ中間子	5	2
	(陽子のみ)	
α 粒子, 核分裂片, 重原子核	20	20

$$w_R = \begin{cases} 2.5 + 18.2e^{-[\ln(E_n)]^2 / 6} \dots\dots E_n < 1 \text{ MeV} \\ 5.0 + 17.0e^{-[\ln(2E_n)]^2 / 6} \dots\dots 1 \text{ MeV} \leq E_n \leq 50 \text{ MeV} \\ 2.5 + 3.25e^{-[\ln(0.04E_n)]^2 / 6} \dots\dots E_n > 50 \text{ MeV} \end{cases}$$

放射線加重係数 (中性子)

Radiation weighting factors (neutrons)

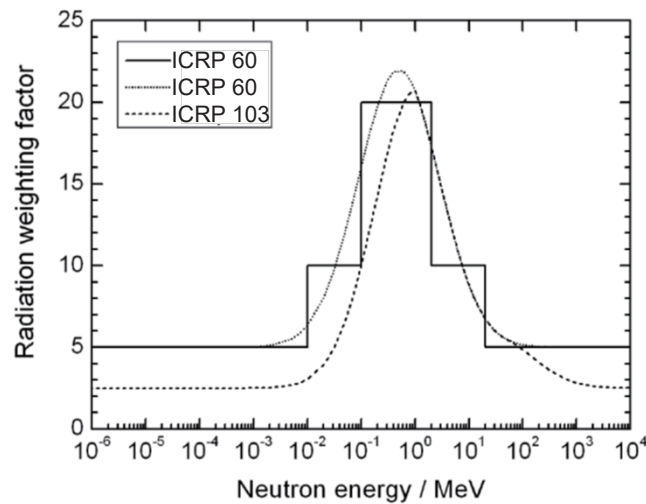


図. 中性子の放射線加重係数 [ICRP, 2007].

Fig. Neutron weighting factor [ICRP, 2007].

組織／臓器の放射線感受性の違い

Difference of radiation sensitivities of tissues and organs

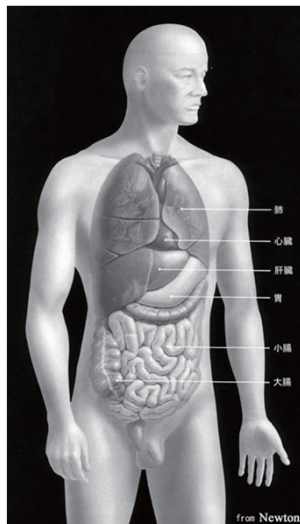


図. 体幹部の主要な臓器のイラスト.
Fig. Illustration of some organs in a human body.

組織加重係数

Tissue weighting factors

表. 組織加重係数 [ICRP, 2007].
Table. Tissue weighting factors [ICRP, 2007].

組 織	w_T	$\sum w_T$
骨髄、乳房、結腸、肺、胃、残りの組織 ¹	0.12	0.72
生殖腺	0.08	0.08
膀胱、食道、肝臓、甲状腺	0.04	0.16
骨表面、脳、唾液腺、皮膚	0.01	0.04

放射線の線量限度

Dose limits

表. 計画被ばく状況において勧告された線量限度値 [ICRP, 2007].
Table. Recommended dose limits for planned exposure situations [ICRP, 2007].

線量	職業人	一般公衆
実効線量	定められた5年間の平均 として年間20mSv	1 mSv/年
等価線量:		
眼の水晶体	150 mSv	15 mSv
皮膚	500 mSv	50 mSv
手足	500 mSv	-

実効線量に基づくリスク評価

Risk assessment based on effective dose

ICRP stated in Publ. 103 [2007] that:

‘委員会のリスク推定値は、それが代表的な年齢分布を持つ女性と男性から成る名目集団の被ばくに関するものであることから“名目”と呼ばれる.’

‘The Commission’s risk estimates are called “nominal” because they relate to the exposure of a nominal population of females and males with a typical age distribution.’

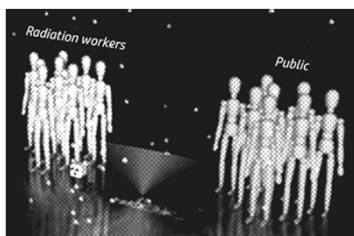
“標準人”の採用

Adoption of “Reference Person”

In paragraph 33 of the ICRP Publ. 103 [2007],

‘この体系は、不必要に差別的になり得る性別および年齢別の放射線防護規準の要件を排除している。’

‘this obviates the requirement for sex- and age-specific radiological protection criteria which could prove unnecessarily discriminatory.’



名目リスク係数の算出

Calculation of the nominal risk coefficients

In paragraph 82 of the ICRP Publ. 103 [2007],

‘男女で平均されたがんに係る名目リスク係数の計算は、様々な臓器と組織の名目リスクの推定、DDREF、致死率およびQOLに対するリスクの調整、そして最終的に、部位毎の相対的損害の導出を含んでいる。’

‘The calculation of sex-averaged nominal risk coefficients for cancer involves the estimation of nominal risks for different organs and tissues, adjustment of these risks for DDREF, lethality, and quality of life and, finally, the derivation of a set of site-specific values of relative detriment.’

名目リスク係数

Nominal risk coefficient

名目の集団における、性および被ばく時の年齢を平均化した、単位実効線量当りの生涯リスクの推定値。

表. 低線量率放射線被ばくによる確率的影響に関する損害を調整して得られた名目リスク係数 (10^{-2} Sv^{-1}) [ICRP, 2007].

Table. Nominal risk coefficients (10^{-2} Sv^{-1}) for stochastic effects [ICRP, 2007].

被ばく集団	がん		遺伝的影響		合計	
	1990	2007	1990	2007	1990	2007
全集団	6.0	5.5	1.3	0.2	7.3	5.7
成人	4.8	4.1	0.8	0.1	5.6	4.2

実効線量1Sv(=1000mSv)の被ばくによる発がんリスクの上昇は約5%.

名目リスクの評価例

Example of nominal risk estimation

- ある作業で受ける線量 (実効線量) は約10 mSvになると予想された。
- 名目リスク係数は約5 [$10^{-2}/\text{Sv}$]なので、増加するがん死亡のリスクの上昇は $10/1000 [\text{Sv}] \times 0.05 [\text{Sv}^{-1}] = 0.0005$ 、すなわち 0.05% (2000分の1) 程度と推定される。
- 一方、日本人のがん死亡率は30% (3分の1) ほどで、地域や世代などによってかなりの差がある。
- 当該作業で受けるリスクの増加は、識別できない程度に小さい。

直線しきい値無し(LNT)モデル

Linear Non-Threshold (LNT) model

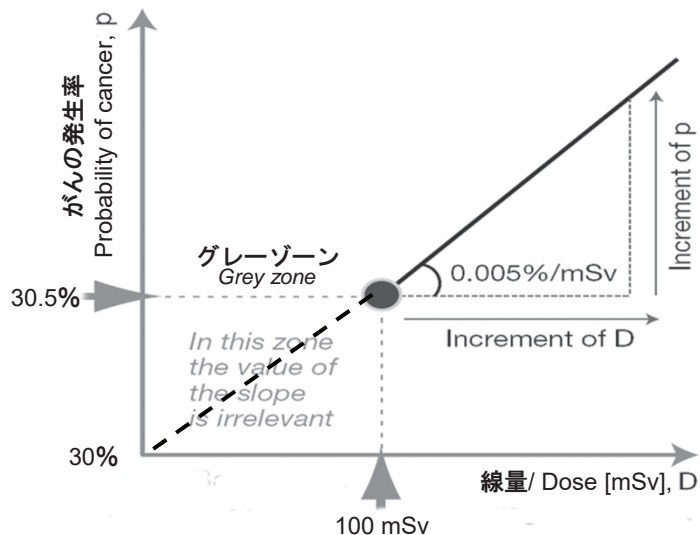


図. 放射線の確率的影響と線量の関係を示す模式図.
Fig. Diagram showing the stochastic effect for humans.

Courtesy for IAEA

LNTモデルに影響を与える生物学的機構

Biological mechanism affecting the LNT model

In paragraph 67 of the ICRP Publ. 103 [2007],

‘それらの生物学的過程のメカニズムと発がんの結果に関する現在の不確実性は、実用的な判断を下すには大きすぎる.’

‘Current uncertainties on the mechanisms and tumorigenic consequences of the above processes are too great for the development of practical judgements.’

LNTモデルの採用

Employment of the LNT model

In paragraph 65 of the ICRP Publ. 103 [2007],

‘委員会は、合意された線量・線量率効果係数(DDREF)と共に LNTモデルを採用することは、放射線防護の実用的な目的、即ち低線量放射線被ばくのリスク管理に慎重な根拠を提供すると考えている。’

‘the Commission considers that the adoption of the LNT model combined with a judged value of a dose and dose rate effectiveness factor (DDREF) provides a prudent basis for the practical purposes of radiological protection, i.e., the management of risks from low-dose radiation exposure.’

LNTモデルの利点

Advantages of employing the LNT model

- LNTモデルの採用により、
- 線量の平均や和をとること
 - 預託線量の適用
 - 長期にわたる個人被ばく管理等が可能になる。



実効線量の適用範囲

Scope of application of effective dose

According to ICRP Publ. 103 [2007],

- 実効線量（以下“*E*”）は標準人や標準集団に対する標準の数値を用いて計算する。加重係数は代表的な年齢グループと両性で平均したものである。
- *E*は確率的影響を規制する基準値（線量限度や拘束値）を満たしていることを示す時に用いる。
- *E*は主として将来行う作業等を計画する時に用いるべきである。
- *E*は過去のより詳細な線量や個人の被ばくについてのリスク評価には用いるべきでない。
- *E*は疫学研究のために使用すべきではない。

まとめ

Summary

- 放射線防護の体系は、UNSCEARが提示した科学的知見等を拠り所として、主としてICRPにより整備されてきた。
- UNSCEARは、被ばく線量とヒトの発がんリスクの関係において、個人毎の放射線感受性の違いに因る大きなばらつきが観られることを報告している。
- ICRPは、そうした個人差をあえて排除し、標準人に対して実効線量を求め、LNTモデルと定値(=2)のDDREFから求めた名目リスクに基づいて放射線の損害を評価している。

「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」に関する先導的研究開発委員会
 第1回第1分科会研究会 コメント1

広島・長崎原爆被曝線量評価の不確かさ について

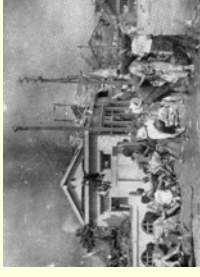
今中哲二
 京都大学原子炉実験所

2016年7月23日
 帝京大板橋キャンパス

1945年8月6日 広島



爆心から半径2kmが壊滅した。

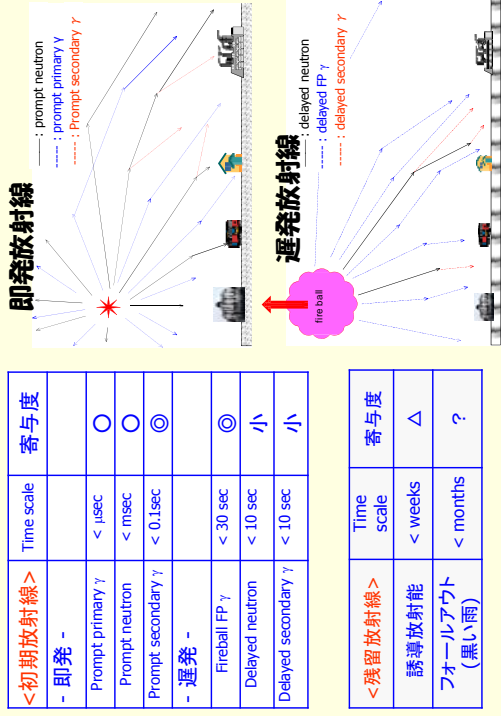


原爆当日の御幸橋 2.2km

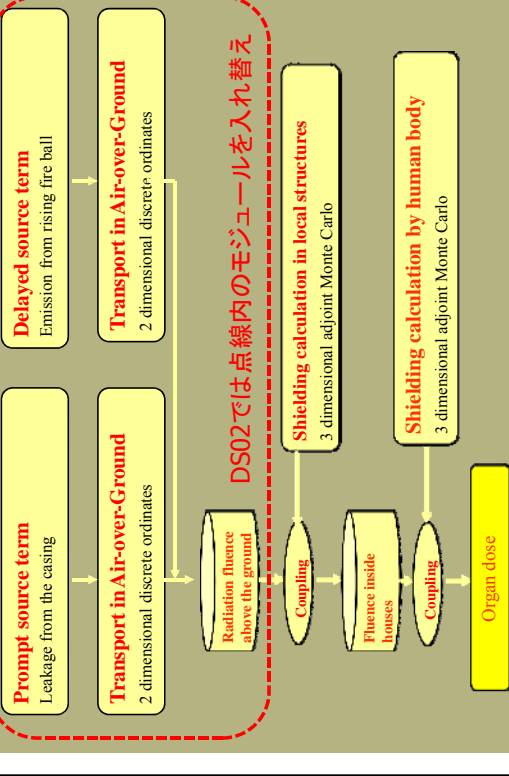


母の実家の店 上田商店

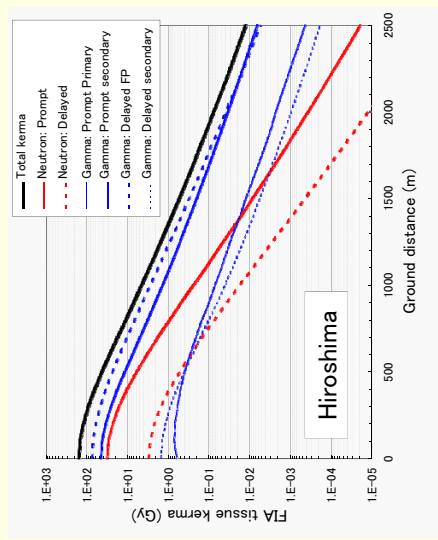
原爆放射線の分類



DS86 / DS02の原爆放射線量計算スキーム

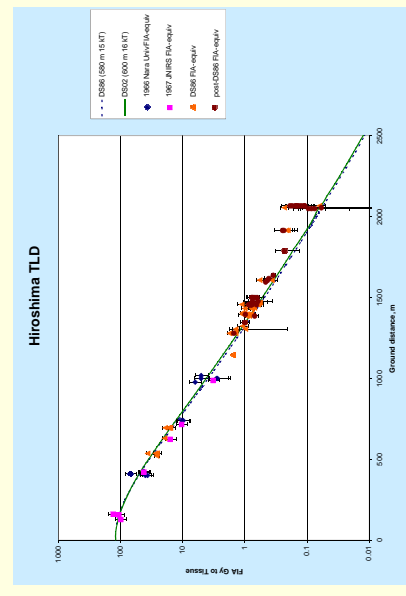


DSO2: 地上 1 m での無遮蔽放射線量



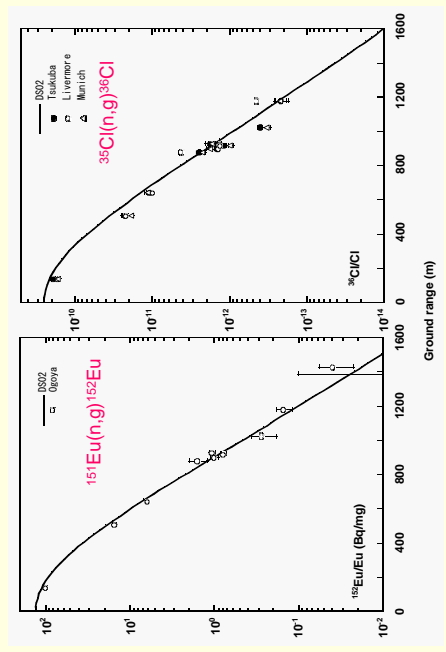
5

広島ガンマ線量：計算値とTL測定値



Cullings, DS02 report (2005) 6

熱中性子放射化量：計算値と測定値 広島



Hoshi et al. DS02 report (2005) 7

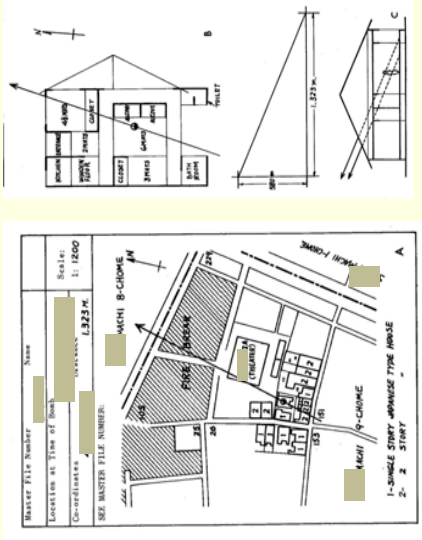
カルフォルニア工科大学でのDS02ミーティング 日米WGが策定したDS02をシニア委員会が承認



2003年1月 8

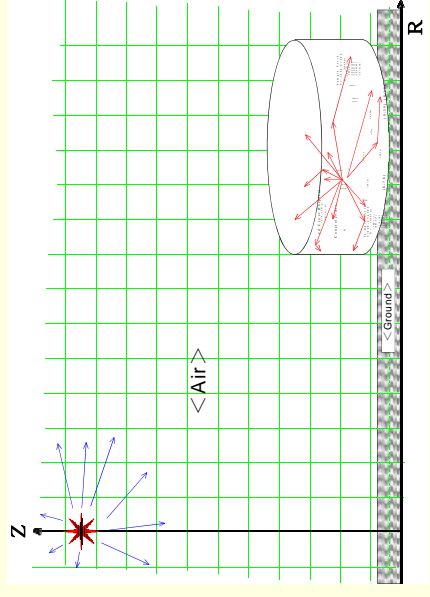
個人線量の評価

Example of Shielding History



9

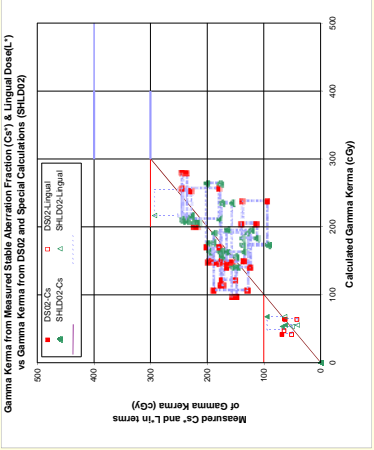
DS86/DS02の大気・地面系輸送計算に用いられるRZ座標系と3次元Adjoint輸送計算のcouplingイメージ



10

個人線量としてDS02はどの程度アテになるか？

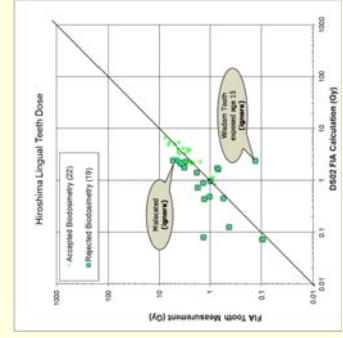
DS02 vs Biodosimetry - Chromosome aberration, Tooth enamel ESR -



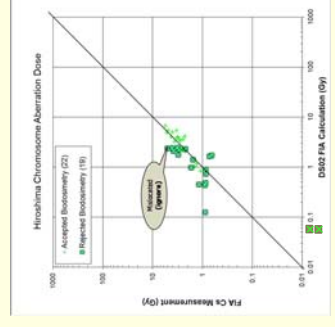
Kaul et.al, DS02 report (2005)
 一見、DS02計算と生物学的線量評価はまずまずの一致を示している。ただし、全体データ（41例）から測定と計算が合わない19例が除かれ、この70ページには22例しか示されていない。

DS02報告では除かれていた Biodosimetry vs DS02計算データ

歯エナメルEPR vs DS02計算

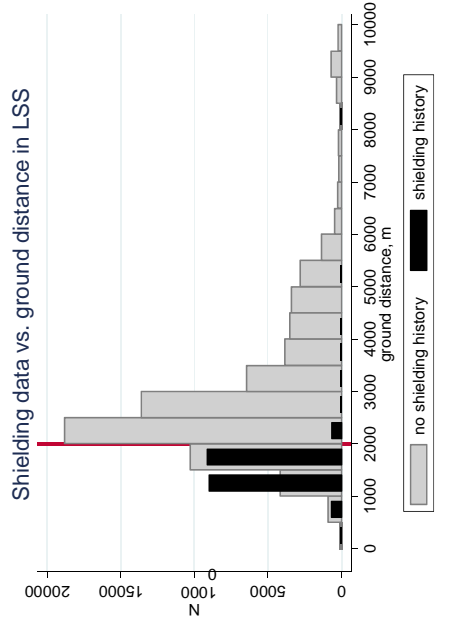


染色体異常 vs DS02計算



Egbert, Leidos

爆心距離別の遮蔽歴の有無



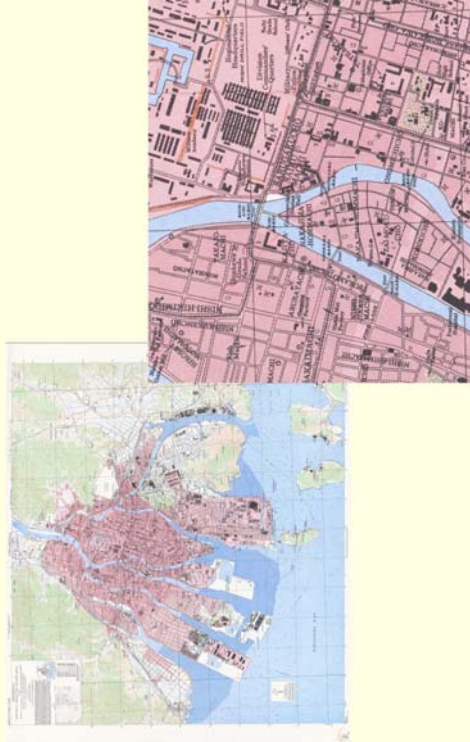
Cullings, RERF 13

線量別の遮蔽歴区分

Method for shielding calculation	Weighted colon dose, mGy		
	< 10	10 to 100	> 100
In open (no shielding)		3	1,136
Inside light wooden bldg with SH data (9P house model)	71	3,948	10,310
Outside bldg with SH data (GLOBE model)	7	992	2,413
Nagasaki factory model			652
Average TF for inside light wooden bldgs	30,900	11,216	2,728
Average TF for outside (in open + globe)	13,027	5,972	920
Average overall TF (inside + outside)	2,376		
Total	46,381	22,131	18,159

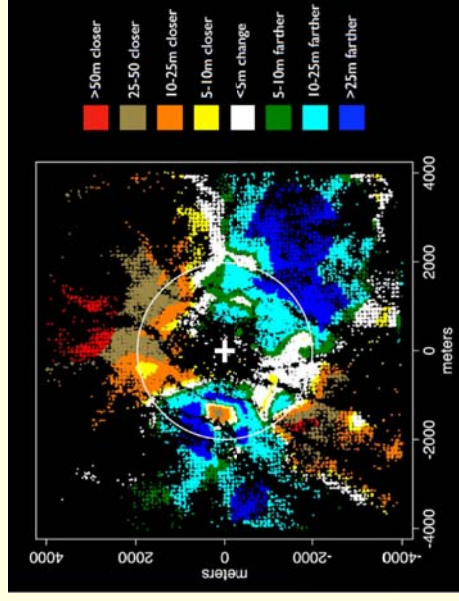
Cullings, RERF 14

Army Mapは歪んでいた



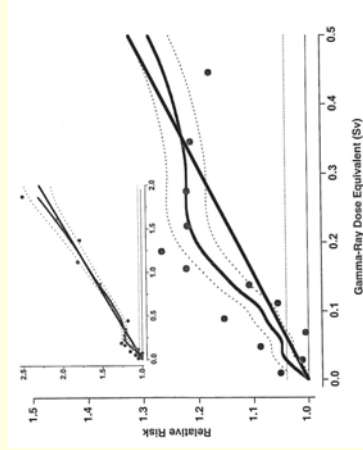
15

Army Mapに基づく被爆距離の歪み



Cullings, RERF 16

広島・長崎被爆生存者LSSデータを基に 100mSv以下の議論をするのは難しい



Pierce⁵、Radiation Research 2000

100ミリシーベルト以下(0.1シーベルト以下)の影響は、直接的には分からない。

17

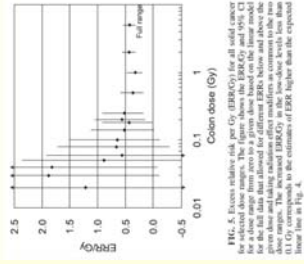


FIG. 5. Excess relative risk per Gy (ERR/Gy) for all solid cancer sites for a given target tissue area to a given dose based on the linear model. For all data points, the error bars represent the 95% confidence interval. The horizontal line indicates the expected ERR/Gy for a given site based on the linear model. The vertical line indicates the estimated ERR/Gy for the low-dose levels from the above ranges. The horizontal ERR/Gy for the low-dose levels from the above ranges is the estimate of ERR/Gy higher than the expected linear line in Fig. 4.

Ozasa et al, LSS14 report

まとめ

- 無遮蔽地上放射線量推定値のqualityと個人被曝量推定値のqualityは異なる。
- 爆心距離が大きくなるとともに遮蔽歴が少なくなり、Army Mapの歪みも大きくなって、被曝量推定値のqualityが下がる。
- LSSデータを基に、100mSv以下の線量・効果関係について結論的な知見を引き出すのは困難であろう。

18

2016年12月25日
 「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」に関する研究開発
 専門委員会 第2分科会
 京都大学百周年時計台記念館 会議室Ⅲ

人間を守るデータ科学

：疫学とリスクコミュニケーションの視点から

京都大学大学院医学研究科
 社会健康医学系専攻健康情報学分野
 中山健夫

- 人間は多様、いろいろな人がいるので、
- 一人一人だけ見ていても、分らないことがある・・・

喫煙あり

3/10

7/20

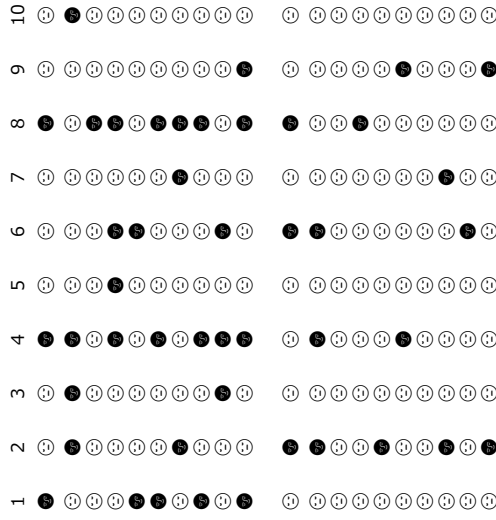
30/100

喫煙なし

3/10

6/20

15/100



「調子のよくない日」は ありませんか・・・？

- 時々、なぜか「調子のよくない日」(はありませんか？
- 自分だけなら「そんな日もあるな」と思うだけ
- ……もし1000人の人たちがいて、その日、みんな「調子が良くなかった」ら・・・
- そこには、何か「共通の原因」があるかもしれない・・・！？

黄砂の喘息・アレルギーへの影響

環境省推進費 2011年～
「戶外活動時間を考慮に入れた、土壌性ダスト（黄砂）による呼吸器/アレルギー疾患リスクの定量的評価」（代表・中山健夫）

追加調査！

エコチル調査：環境化学物質の子どもの健康/発達への影響をみる全国調査

黄砂の飛来する日・しない日（比較）に携帯にアンケート配信

母親から子どもの症状を収集

しっかりした調査基盤と豊富なデータ参加者との強い絆

毎日、大気を採取・分析し様々な環境データを収集

人を驚かすリスクは、みんなが情報を持ち寄って、見えてくる

黄砂飛来とアレルギー症状・病院受診

PM_{2.5} 10 μ g/m³上昇あたりのオッズ比 (2015.11月まで未固定データ)
交絡：その日の平均気温・前日からの気温変化・前日からの気圧変化・平日休日（医療機関受診リスクのみ）について考慮した

京都新聞 2016年5月18日

黄砂で症状悪化

妊婦のスキ花粉アレルギー

「京都府内を覆う黄砂。アレルギー症状のある妊婦への影響が明らかになった」

Effect of desert dust exposure on allergic symptoms: A natural experiment in Japan.
Kanatani KT, et al; Japan Environment & Children's Study Group. Ann Allergy Asthma Immunol. 2016 May;116(5):425-430.

「疫学」という科学

- Last, Dictionary of Epidemiology, 2008
- 「**特定の人間集団**」における健康に関連する状況、事象の分布、規定因子に関する研究。
- 病気の原因・リスク因子の解明、予防法・治療法の有効性の評価など、健康・医療（人間社会）における多様な現象の「**因果関係**」の**検証**に必須。
(Nakayama T. Evidence-based healthcare and health informatics : derivations and extension of epidemiology. J Epidemiol. 2006.)

人間を守る「疫学」

- 人間を守る「情報」をつくる
医学研究
- 人間に見られる病気や健康に関する出来事の「因果関係」を解明し、
予防や治療に役立てる科学

3つの「えきがく」

- 疫学
 - 易学
 - 益学
- …みんなで作る
人間の科学

京都大学大学院医学研究科 社会健康医学系専攻
2000年4月 ハブリックヘルス領域の国内初の専門（職）大学院 として開設

Kyoto University School of Public Health
京都大学 大学院医学研究科 社会健康医学系専攻

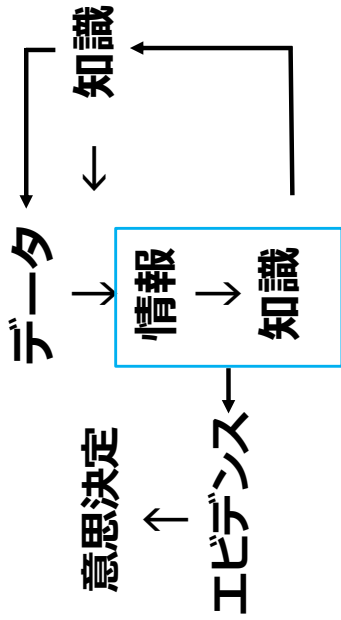
分野・コース 入学時期・入学期間 キャンパス

2016年 オープンキャンパス 京都キャンパス 5月28日(土)

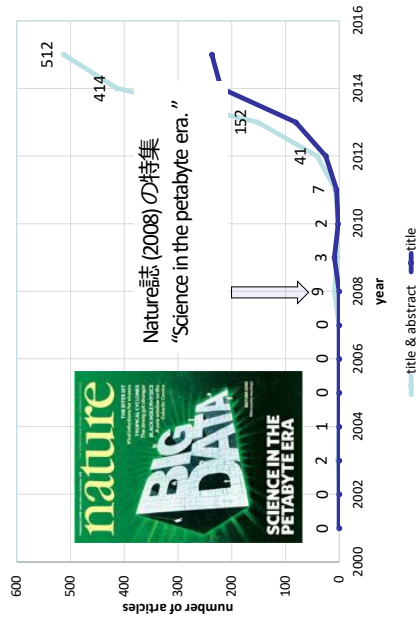
医学と社会をつなぐ

分野…医療統計学、医療疫学、薬剤疫学、遺伝疫学、ゲノム疫学、健康情報学、医療倫理学、医療倫理学・遺伝医療学、健康情報学、医学コミュニケーション学、環境衛生学、健康増進・行動学、予防医療学、社会疫学、健康政策・国際保健学、環境生態学、人間生態学、臨床情報疫学（臨床研究者養成[MCR]コース）、知的財産経営学分野

データ・情報・知識



“Big data” 文献数の推移 (PubMed)



ビッグデータ: その特性と意義

- 4 Vs
 - Volume (容量)
 - Velocity (迅速性)
 - Variety (多様性)
 - Veracity (正確性)
- Vision (視界) ・ Value (価値)

http://www.villanovau.com/resources/bi/what-is-big-data/#_VF-PihECSpo

Volume 量

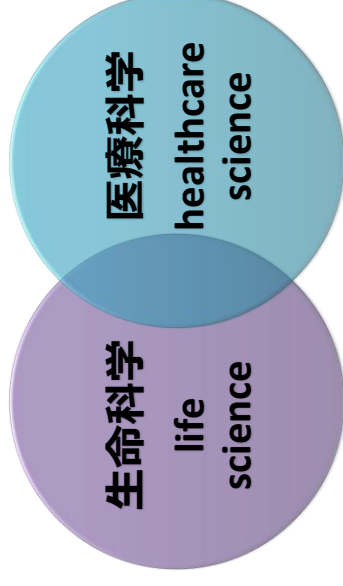
1	1バイト = 1文字
10,000	1万バイト = 10キロバイト = 百記事典1頁
1,000,000	100万バイト = 1メガバイト = 3.5インチフロッピーディスク
2,000,000,000	20億バイト = 2ギガバイト = DVD映画1本
10,000,000,000,000	10兆バイト = 10テラバイト = 米国連邦議会図書館
2,000,000,000,000,000	2000兆バイト = 2ペタバイト = 全米の大学図書館
5,000,000,000,000,000,000	50京バイト = 5エクサバイト = これまで人間によって読された全ての書籍
1,800,000,000,000,000,000,000	1.8京バイト = 1.8ゼタバイト = 2011年時点での増大のデジタル情報 (米IDC社)
1,000,000,000,000,000,000,000,000	1ヨタバイト

出典: How much information? University of California, Extracting Value from Chaos USDS (Wedge 2013年6月) [しまさち聞けないビッグデータ]

Velocity 迅速性

- 時系列データ
 - IoT “internet of things” “Machin to Machin” interface
 - ウェアラブル 端末
- 「ゲノム情報は big data で(はない)」
 - 不変の塩基配列に基づく物質の生成状況 (エピゲノム：トランスクリプトーム、プロテオーム、メタボローム...) は時間と共に変化
 - 「真のビッグデータ」へ

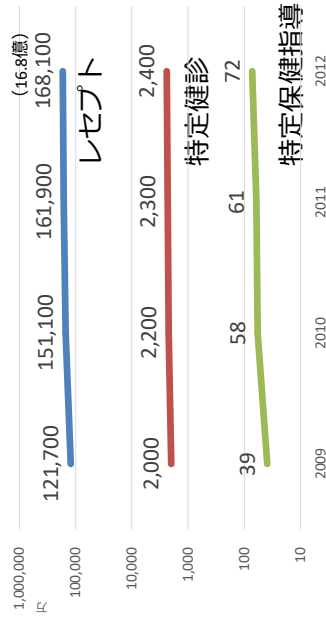
ビッグデータ：2つの領域



国内の医療ビッグデータ/データベース

- 2003年 医療費の定額支払い制度のため急性期病院へ診断群分類 DPC (Diagnosis Procedure Combination) 導入
 - 一般病床の約75%の68万床 (1667病院) をカバー (2016年度)
- 2006年4月 厚生労働省通知 全医療機関 (一部除く) に2011年度からレセプト (診療報酬明細書) 電子化義務付け
- 2008年「高齢者の医療の確保に関する法律 (高確法)」施行
 - 医療費適正化計画 (全国・都道府県)
 - レセプト情報・特定健診等情報データベース (National Database: NDB)

NDBに蓄積されたデータ量 ：レセプト・特定健診・特定保健指導



平成24~26 (2012~14) 年 有識者会議で承認を受けた研究へのNDBデータ提供
平成26年 NDBオンラインセンター 東大・京大に委託 (〜平成31(2019)年度予定)

厚生労働省 保険情報システム部 医数課

97/02/13 テルファゾン錠(商品名:トリルダン)の適正使用

緊急安全性情報

97/02/13 緊急安全性情報

トリルダン錠(商品名:トリルダン)は、心室性不整脈の予防と治療に有効であることが示されています。しかし、心室性不整脈の発症や悪化を引き起こす可能性があります。特に、QT延長、心室性不整脈の発症、死亡との関連が報告されています。以下の注意事項を厳格に遵守してください。

発売5年間でトリルダン錠使用による重篤なQT延長、心室性不整脈の副作用が7例認められましたので、1995年1月「警告」欄を設けるとともに使用上の注意を改訂致しました。しかしながら、その後2年間で同様な死亡に至るおそれのある副作用としてQT延長、心室性不整脈が10例認められています。

・・・2001年、発売中止

トリルダン錠(商品名:トリルダン)は、心室性不整脈の予防と治療に有効であることが示されています。しかし、心室性不整脈の発症や悪化を引き起こす可能性があります。特に、QT延長、心室性不整脈の発症、死亡との関連が報告されています。以下の注意事項を厳格に遵守してください。

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・・・2001年、発売中止

データベースを活用した医薬品安全性の研究〈薬剤疫学〉

CPRD

Medical and Health Research

CPRD NEWS | BIBLIOGRAPHY | CUSTOMER AREA | COLLABORATIONS

HOME | CPD NEWS | BIBLIOGRAPHY | CUSTOMER AREA | COLLABORATIONS

Welcome to The Clinical Practice Research Datalink

The Clinical Practice Research Datalink (CPRD) is the new English NHS observational data and research environment. It is a partnership between the Medicines and Healthcare products Regulatory Agency (MHRA), CPD Research and the NHS. CPRD services are designed to assemble the way anonymised NHS clinical data can be linked to enable many types of observational research.

英国人口(6千3百万人)の約6%(約36万人)を対象とする診療情報データベース

Researcher / Researcher Funded

http://www.cprd.com/intro.asp

ORIGINAL CONTRIBUTION

Exposure to Oral Bisphosphonates and Risk of Esophageal Cancer

(背景)

ビスホスホネート剤：骨粗鬆症治療薬 FDAが日欧の服用患者で食道がんを報告 →食道がんリスクと関係？

[方法] コホート研究

データ：GPRD (The UK General Practice Research Database 現CPRD)使用

服用量：1日服用量に換算

コントロール：服用者1名に、性、誕生日、治療をマッチングさせ、ランダム選択した1人を設定して追跡。

Cardwell RC et al. JAMA. 2010; 304(6) : 657-663.

服用群・対照群の特性

服用・対照群: 41,826名 × 2群

年齢: 70.0歳 (両群)

喫煙・飲酒

併用薬 ホルモン治療、NSAIDs、PPIs、H2ブロッカー

バレット食道診断歴、GERD診断歴

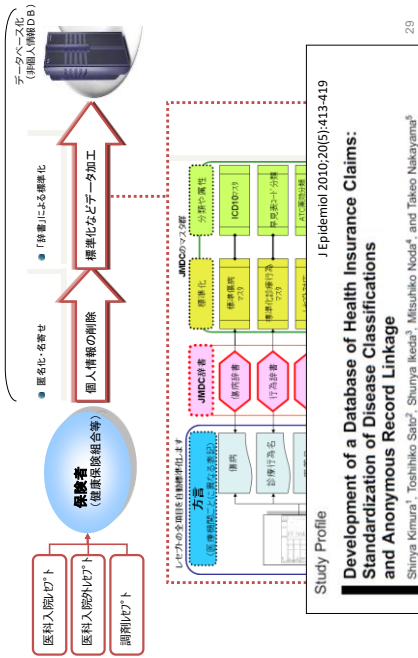
追跡期間 (半年~3年)・服用量 (少・中・多)

ビス剤タイプ別 追跡期間 (1, 2年)

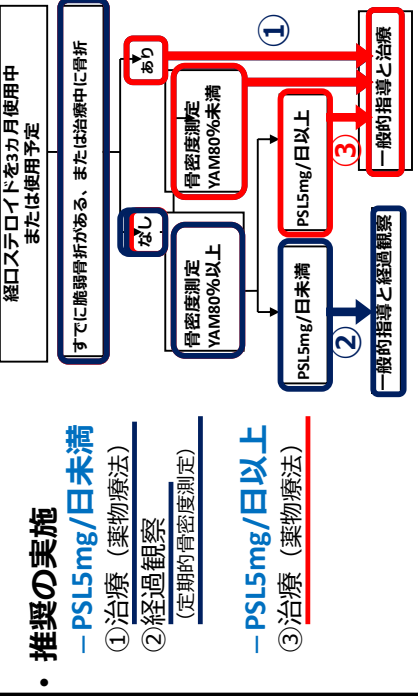
- ・N含有ビス剤、アレンドロネート、非N含有ビス剤
- ・・・リスクは2群間に差なし

Cardwell RC et al. JAMA. 2010; 304(6) : 657-663.

日本医療データセンター(JMDC) レセプト・データベース 健保レセプト 約300万人 JMDC社



ステロイド性骨粗鬆症の管理と治療のガイドライン (ステロイド性骨粗鬆症診断基準検討小委員会策定、2004年)



ガイドライン推奨の実施 (Kirigaya D, et al. Internal Medicine, 2011)

推奨の実施割合
人数 (%)

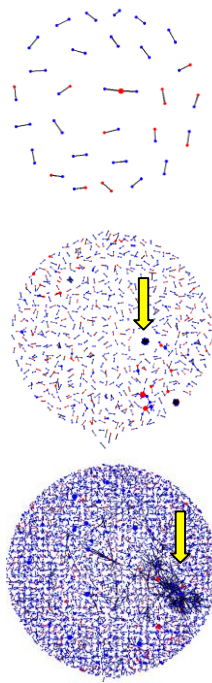
PSL5mg/日未満	64772 (8.3)
PSL5mg/日以上	4871596 (30.5)
全体	551/2368 (23.3)

- PSL5mg/日未満 n=772
 - ① 治療 (薬物療法) 56人 (7.3%)
 - ② 経過観察 (定期的骨密度測定) 8人 (1.0%)
- PSL5mg/日以上 n=1596
 - ③ 治療 (薬物療法) 487人 (30.5%)
- 全体 n=2368
 - 551人 (23.3%)

診療ガイドラインの推奨は十分に実施されていないといえる...

Takahashi Y, Ishizaki T, Nakayama T, Kawachi I.
Social network analysis of duplicative prescriptions: One-month analysis of medical facilities in Japan. **Health Policy**. 2016 Mar;120(3):334-41.

重複処方医療機関ネットワーク



咳および風邪薬
重複処方をしている医療機関クラスタが散見

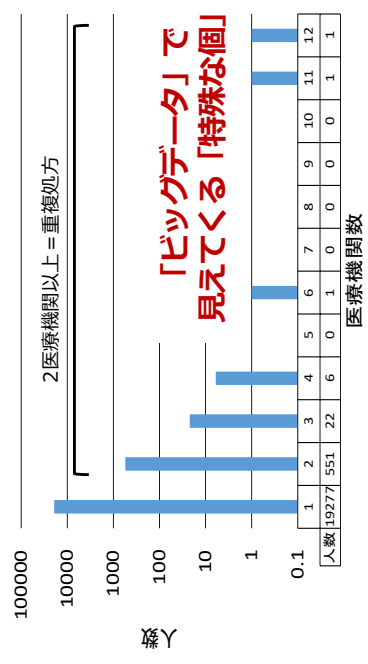
抗精神病薬
1患者が、12医療機関から重複処方されることで、医療機関クラスタが形成

レニン・アンジオテンシン系作用薬
重複処方ほぼほとんどみとられない

点・・・●(赤)：病院、●(青)：診療所、大きさ：医療機関の重複処方患者数に比例
線・・・つながり：医療機関間の重複処方患者の数、太さ：重複処方患者数に比例

重複受診/重複処方

• 抗精神病薬を処方した医療機関数：テイル分析



産経ニュース

2015.12.3 12:27

母子家庭への医療費助成制度を悪用 向精神薬売目的所持容疑で30代女を逮捕 兵庫県

住所の母子家庭の医療費の一部免除される制度を悪用し、医療機関から大量に入手した向精神薬を転売目的で所持していたとして、兵庫県警が麻薬取締法違反（営利目的所持）容疑で、兵庫県内の30代女性の逮捕状を執ったことが3日、捜査関係者の取材で分かった。容疑が次第、逮捕する。

住所の母子家庭の医療費は、自治体が1か月の医療費の自己負担額の上限を定め、それを上回る医療費を無料にする制度が設けられている。関係によると、女性が学生の子女を以て育てており、医療の自己負担が少ないことを悪用、医療機関などから向精神薬を大量に入手してインターネットで転売し、平成20年以降に約1400万円を売り上げたといわれる。

捜査関係者によると、女は今年8月、自宅で向精神薬「ロコブロール」数百錠を所持していた疑いがある。

生活保護の元受給者が向精神薬をインターネットで不正に転売していた事件で、7月に捜査が容疑で逮捕した男（43）=前罪で転売=の仕

平成27・28年度 厚生労働科学研究 健康医療分野のデータベースを用いた戦略研究

- 大規模データを用いた運動器疾患・呼吸器疾患・がん・脳卒中等の臨床疫学・経済分析 (代表者：康永秀生 東京大学大学院医学系研究科教授)
- 地域包括ケア実現のためのヘルスサービスマニファスチング-二次データ活用システム構築による多角的エビデンス創出拠点 (代表者：田宮菜奈子 筑波大学医学医療系ヘルスマニファスチング分野教授分野長)
- 高齢者医療の適正化推進に向けたエビデンス診療ギャップの解明；既存データベースを利用した、京都大学オンサイトセンターにおけるレポート情報等データベース（NDB）の活用方策の検討 (代表者：中山健夫 京都大学大学院医学研究科教授)
- レポート情報・特定健診等情報データベースを利用した医療需要の把握・整理・予測分析および超高速レポートビッグデータ解析基盤の整備 (代表者：満武巨裕 医療経済研究機構研究副部長)

研究デザイン

- 本研究はNDBをはじめとする複数のデータベースを利用し、共通のストラテジーにより3つの個別テーマ（A 不適切処方[PIM] B がん治療 C 慢性腎臓病[CKD]診療）と包括的テーマ（D 高齢者の終末期・緩和ケア）のリサーチエクステンションを検討する観察研究。
- 研究デザインは、一時点のデータの分析による横断研究と時系列のデータでアウトカムとの関係を分析するコホート研究の両方を含む。

「仮説」と「データ」

- 仮説主導 “hypothesis-driven”
 - 仮説検証 hypothesis-testing
 - 「予想したことが正しかったか」
 - データを新たに収集する
 - 「見たいものを見に行く」
- データ主導 “data-driven”
 - 仮説生成・探索 hypothesis-generating
 - データは既にある
 - 「何か無いか探しに行く」

経営者よ「因果関係」は追うな！
——「ビッグデータ」伝道師が日本企業に告ぐ

【ビッグデータ】の正体へ情報産業革命が世界をすべてを襲える！の共著者であるケネス・クギエ氏が、単なるITキーマンではない、社会全体を変えるエンジンとなるビッグデータの革命の本質を語った。（聞き手/ジャーナリスト 大野和基）

しかし医療ビッグデータでは、安易で表面的な活用は厳に慎むべき

「相関関係」の落とし穴

- 「仕事を休む人ほど病気が多い」
 - 「休みを取る」人が「病気が多い」ことは予測可能
 - 「休みを取る」ことが「病気の原因」と考えて、「休まず働け」と言っよいか・・・？
- 「痩せている人ほど（将来）死亡率が高い」
 - 「痩せ」は、すでにある潜在的な病気（痩せ以外にはつきりした症状が無い）の結果かもしれない。
 - 痩せの人が太っても、長生きできるわけではない。
- 「相関関係」だけ見て、「因果関係」を注意深く考えずに、（予測は良いとしても）それ以上に何かをしたり、取り除いたりするのは危険。

「予測」も危ない時もある…

- 処方理由（適応）による「交絡」
"confounding by indication"
- Psaty BM, et al. The risk of myocardial infarction associated with antihypertensive drug therapies. JAMA. 1995 Aug 23-30;274(8):620-5.
- 利尿剤単独の利用群に比べ、カルシウム拮抗薬の利用群では、心筋梗塞のリスクが60%増大していた（調整RR=1.6）
- 実は「ちとちとリスクの高い人」に（心筋虚血に良いとされていた）カルシウム拮抗薬が投与された。
- **医療ビッグデータの適切な解釈・活用には臨床・疫学的知識が必要**

「リスク」の解釈・伝達

- 「確実にある良くないもの」ではなく・・・
- どれくらいあるか分からない、不確かで、「良くなさそうな」もの
- 「死ぬこと」は確実なのでリスクではないが、「いつ死ぬか？」はリスク
- Danger（危険）、Peril（危機）というより
- Uncertainty（不確かさ・不確実性）
- それらに人々の受け取り方・感情が交じる

喫煙者は自分のリスクを過小評価する

- Ayanian JZ, Cleary PD. Perceived risks of heart disease and cancer among cigarette smokers. JAMA. 1999;281:1019-21.
- 喫煙者737人含む3031人成人（25-74歳）
- 喫煙者で「同年同性の他者より心筋梗塞、がんになりやすい」と考えていたのは29%、40%、重度喫煙者で39%、49%
- 65歳以上、教育歴の低さ、軽度喫煙が背景
- 結論：多くの喫煙者は自分が心臓病やがんのハイリスク者と思っていない

リスクが過大視される場合

Bennett P, et al. Risk Communication and Public Health, Oxford University Press, 2010

1. 意図せず受ける（大気汚染など）
➢ 意図して受ける（危険なスポーツや喫煙など）
2. 不平等な分布（ある人には利益、ある人には被害）
3. 各人で予防策をとっても逃れられないとき
4. なじみがなかったり、新たな原因から生じる
5. 天然より人為的な原因から起こる
6. 隠れていて非可逆的な損失（曝露後、何年も経って生じる疾患）
7. 子どもや妊婦といった将来世代に、より危害を引き起こす
8. 特に恐怖を呼び起こすのは、死亡、病気やけが
9. 匿名より身元確認できる被害者への損害
10. 信頼できる複数の情報源（あるいは「もっと悪い」と同じ情報源）から矛盾する報告が出ている

放射能恐れ？日光浴減りくる病に

放射能恐れ？ 外遊び減り、乳幼児にビタミンD欠乏性くる病に

(産経新聞) 2013年09月25日 08時45分

日光を浴びずに母乳栄養での育児を続けた影響からか、乳幼児がビタミンD欠乏性くる病になる事例が報告されている。小児科医らは「子供の成長には日光は不可欠、妊娠時から適度な日光浴とバランスの良い食事を取ってほしい」と呼び掛けている。(村島有紀)

◆紫外線不足

目的の「リスク」を怖れて、
逃げた先が、もっと現実的な「リスク」だった・・・

栃木県下野市の自治医科大学付属病院とちぎ子ども医療センターには一昨年8月から昨年3月にかけて、日照不足とみられるビタミンD欠乏性くる病の乳幼児3人(1歳2カ月～1歳9カ月)が来院した。1人はカルジウム不足によるけいれん、2人は0脚、3人のうち2人が1歳以降も母乳を続け、離乳食をほとんど食べていなかった。

エビデンスに基づく提言

1. リスクと便益の数値的可能性を提供する
2. 相対リスクだけでなく、絶対リスクを提供する
3. 比較のための分母を一致させる
4. 一致させた期間をつかう
5. 可能ならビクトグラムや他のビジュアルな助けをつかう
6. ベースラインと治療後のリスクと便益の差違を明確にする
7. 可能な限り、情報量を減らす
8. ポジティブとネガティブ両面の背景を提供する
9. 重要な情報の意味を伝えるための解説ラベルまたはシンボルの利用を考慮する
10. 使用前にコミュニケーション・テストをする



August 2011.

携帯電話で脳腫瘍になる・・・？

- 携帯電話の出す電磁波が原因？
- 日本も参加した国際的な症例対照研究 “INTERPHONE Study”では明らかな関連はなし。
- ただし累積使用時間1680時間以上のヘビーユーザーでのリスク増は否定できず (Int. J. Epidemiol 2010)。
- 2011年5月、WHOの専門機関・国際がん研究機関 – 従来の研究をまとめて携帯電話の電磁波による脳腫瘍リスクは「限定的な証拠 (limited evidence) あり Group 2B: The agent is possibly carcinogenic to humans」と見解を発表 (Lancet oncology 2011)。

- その後、携帯電話利用者を10年以上追跡したデンマークの大規模疫学研究が報告され、明らかなリスクの増加は認めず (BMJ 2011)。
- この研究のデザインは・・・

BMJ
BMJ 2015;351:h1155

RESEARCH
Use of mobile phones and risk of brain tumours: update of the Danish register

Since 1 April 1968, all Danish residents have been registered in the central population register. At birth they are assigned a unique personal identification number that is used in all national registries, ensuring accurate follow-up of vital status, migration, and many health outcomes. In particular cancer, can be done by computerised linkage on an individual level with an exact calculation of person years at risk.

社会の危機管理のインフラとしてのビッグデータ

国民の診療情報のデータベースと、携帯電話会社の契約記録を国民共通IDで突合して分析。

- 35万8403人の追跡 (380万人・年) により、1万729例の脳腫瘍が発生。
- 携帯電話の契約期間が長くて、脳腫瘍の発生増加は認められなかった。

共通番号と医療・研究

2015年4月1日現在、全人口の99.9%が共通番号を付与されています。

医療 (実名/匿名) : 妊娠、誕生、新生児スクリーニング、ワクチン接種、学校健診、成人健診 (特定健診、がん検診)、医療 (診療情報、レポート)、疾病登録、介護保険、転居、死亡等... 必要で適切な保健・医療サービスを提供

医学 (匿名) 研究 (匿名) :

- どんな病気が多いのか?
- その病気にどんな治療が行われているのか?
- それが将来病気になるのか?
- どのような人にどのような治療法が行われているのか? その結果、どうなっているのか?
- その治療にどれくらいかかっているのか?
- どの治療が有効なのか? 安全なのか?

議論
共通番号の活用は、医療・研究の発展に大きく貢献しています。一方で、個人情報の漏洩や悪用への懸念も存在します。適切なセキュリティ対策と透明性の確保が不可欠です。

2015年1月5日
医学界新聞
医療の未来を創る
ビッグデータ

「悲劇の〈コモンズ〉」から「新しい〈コモンズ〉」へ
エリノア・オストロムが、共有資源の自主管理に関する事例研究で、ノーベル経済学賞を受賞 (2009年)
山梨県の北富士地域の入会林野制度が、望ましいコモンズの例として紹介
健康情報〈コモンズ〉
個人情報も含め、情報は共有・活用されて新しい

より良い医療と社会に向けて

- ビッグデータの時代、私たちは、どのような新たな「価値」を創り出していけるのか?
- そのための構築・活用の在り方、必要な社会システム (制度・法律) はどんなものか?
- 様々な立場の人々の専門的知識、智慧の集積、熟議・総意形成...

- 医学・医療の専門家 (臨床家・研究者)
- 関連する多様な領域の専門家
- 企業・産業
- 行政
- 国民
- ...

• Thanks for your attention...!

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医療DBを用いた放射線の生体影響の疫学的研究の実現可能性

2016年12月25日
 (株)日立製作所
 長我部 信行

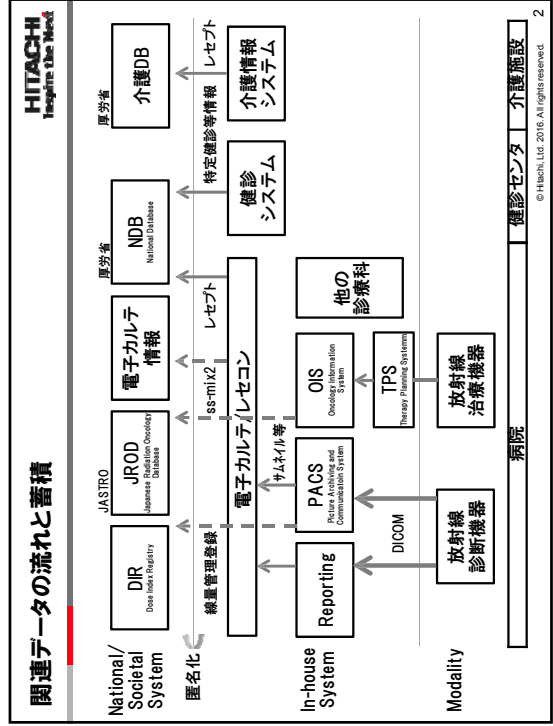
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問題意識

1. 医療DBを用いた「放射線の生体影響」のretrospective/prospectiveな疫学的研究は可能か？
2. 可能であるとしたら、実行上での問題は何か？
医療情報に関する日本の動きは？

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ハイパーリンクは各リンク先「ハイパーリンク」をクリックしてください。

放射線治療DBの比較

主体/国	JROD	J-CROS	RTSD	NROR	NCDB	OncoSpace
治療法	JASTRO/日本 放射線	放医研/日本 重粒子線	NHS/英国 放射線	ROI, ASTRO/米国 放射線	ACS/米国 外科含む全般	JH/米国 X線
症例数	約25万/年 (医療従事者から集計)	1万弱 (医療従事者から集計)	約15万/年 (医療従事者から集計)	不明 前立腺がんのpilot study中	3400万	3,700
線量情報	処方線量 薬剤線量 分割線量 DVI併し	詳細不明	処方線量 薬剤線量 分割線量 DVI併し 治療状況 (継続、完治など)	処方線量 薬剤線量 分割線量 D95などDVI情報 一部あり	処方線量 薬剤線量 分割線量 DVI併し	線量分布を含む詳細 情報あり
アウトカム指標	生存、再発 転移、有害事象	生存、再発 転移、有害事象	生存、再発 転移、有害事象	生存、再発 転移、有害事象	生存、再発 転移、副作用	生存、再発、 転移、有害事象、 QoL
データ項目等	http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html	http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html	http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html	http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html	http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html	http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html http://www.jro.or.jp/kyouka/kyouka.html
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ROI: Radiation Oncology Institute, ACS: American College of Surgeons

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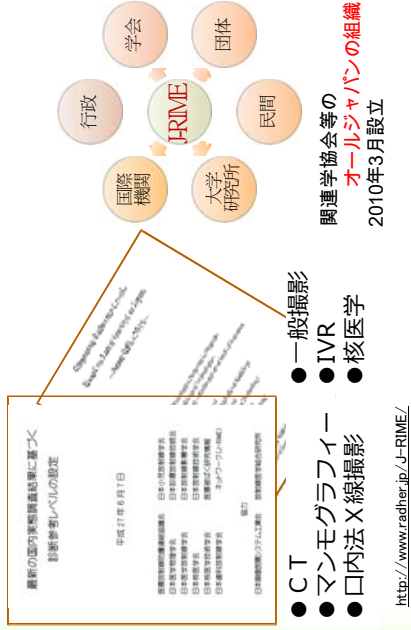
「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」に関する
研究開発専門委員会 第2回第2分科会研究会



医療被ばく研究情報ネットワークの現状や課題

量研機構・放医研・放射線防護情報統合センター
ー 医療被ばく研究情報ネットワーク事務局
神田 玲子

日本の診断参考レベルの策定



医療被ばく研究情報ネットワーク(1)



J-RIME;
Japan Network for Research and Information on
Medical Exposures

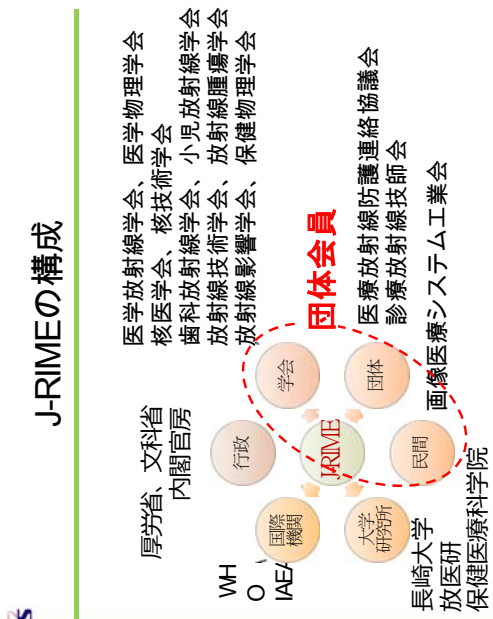
- ◆ 背景
 - ・放射線の医学利用の安全適正化に対する社会的要求が大きくなった
 - ・国際的に医療被ばく大国である日本の役割が増大した
 - ・ UNSCEARのグローバルサーベイ
 - ・ WHOのGlobal Initiative on Radiation Safety in Health Care Settings
 - ・ IAEAのInternational Action Plan for the Radiological Protection of Patients

医療被ばく研究情報ネットワーク(2)



- ◆ 目的
 - ・医療被ばく研究情報を収集・共有し、国内の医療放射線防護を向上させる
 - ・医療被ばく研究情報を集約し、国際的貢献も行う
 - ・オールジャパン体制のハブ組織
- ◆ 会員
 - ・団体会員：放射線医学利用関連の13学協会 (平成29年1月現在)
 - ・個人会員：UNSCEAR, ICRP, IAEA, WHOで活躍されている専門家
 - ・代表は米倉量研機構理事長顧問、事務局は放医研
 - ・行政はオプザバー
 - ・総会はオープン、活動は手弁当

J-RIMEの構成



J-RIMEの活動

- ◆ 活動方針の決定
- ◆ WGからの報告に関する審議
- ◆ 会員からの情報共有

小児防護WG
 SmartCard WG
 実態調査WG
 広報WG
 診断参考レベルWG

総会
 情報発信

• J-RIMEのHP
 • 広報誌 (らむらいと)

J-RIME総会(1)

- 医療被ばく研究情報ネットワーク第8回総会
議事次第
- JRC期間中に開催
- 日本医学放射線学会
日本医学物理学会
放射線技術学会
国際医用画像総合展 同
時間開催のイベント
1. 日時 : 2016年4月17日(日)13:15~14:40
 2. 場所 : パシフィコ横浜 会議センター413
 3. 議題
 - (1) 前回学会の議事概要(案)の確認
 - (2) 団体会員の新規加入(審議事項)
 - (3) J-RIME会員の活動(報告事項)
 - DRL 2015設定後の活動について
 - 放射線画像診断機器に関係する国際/国内/海外規格について
 - その他、近況報告
 - (4) J-RIMEとしての活動(審議・報告事項)
 - 学術会議大型研究計画の提案について
 - UNSCEARグローバルサーベイへの協力について
 - 今後の活動について
 - (5) その他

J-RIME総会(2)

- 全体会合 (総会) を実施 (キックオフ会合 2010年3月)
- 第一回 : 2010年12月 6日
 - 第二回 : 2011年 9月 3日
 - 第三回 : 2012年 4月14日
 - **第四回 : 2013年 1月15日 (会則を決議)**
 - 第五回 : 2013年 4月12日
 - 第六回 : 2014年 4月12日
 - 第七回 : 2015年 4月18日
 - 第八回 : 2016年 4月17日
- 会則等の検討と
 情報共有
- プロジェクト的
 活動を開始

J-RIMEの見える活動(1)

2013年3月
大型研究計画提案
→2014年4月採択



2016年9月
大型研究計画提案

J-RIMEの見える活動(2)

Version 1.0.2.14
Please read the following instructions given in domestic. They become valuable work making the results received on the world.

General information

Country information	
Country code	32
Date of submission	permission/usage
Site	
Population	
Population (birth year)	

Contact information

Name	
Phone	
Address	
Function	
Name	
Residence	
Age	
Gender	
Education	
Occupation	
Phone	
Address	
Function	
Name	
Residence	
Age	
Gender	
Education	
Occupation	
Phone	
Address	
Function	

GENERAL NOTES FOR COMPLETION OF THE QUESTIONNAIRES

The Global Survey of Medical Radiation Usage and Exposure consists of three questionnaires:

- (1) Radiological Diagnostic** requesting information on examination frequency and on estimated average patient dose per examination including variations of the dose questionnaire (estimated duration), Estimates of effective dose - if available - are furnished.
- (2) Nuclear Medicine** requesting information on mean activities of administered radioisotopes and on the number of diagnostic examinations or therapeutic treatments. Estimates of effective dose - if available - are also furnished, and
- (3) Radiotherapy** requesting information on numbers of treatments and typical dose values prescribed to the target volume for each type of treatment.

Identify the appropriate date (should reflect the year of conduct in the same country). Please indicate the specific location, how representative the site was and if extrapolation is used how it was done. Further, each questionnaire requests information on staffing levels, on numbers of radiological facilities used for diagnosis or therapy and on age and sex distribution of patients.

Please complete the questionnaire as fully as possible with available information.

UNESCO is interested in responses even if the information is incomplete.

Use the appropriate units for the data.

Add comments to the specific fields and supply any additional documents and references that might be relevant to the review. The online survey platform allows uploads of additional material and provides a discussion platform which will be used by UNESCO's Expert Group of Medical Exposure (EMEX) to communicate with the national team leaders.

UNESCO will be a contributor to contracts to the respective Board for the Biometric Assessment

J-RIMEのWG

29年1月現在に設置されているWG

- Smart Card WG : 日本版SmartCardの検討
- 実態調査 WG : 国内の医療被ばくの実態把握
- 診断参考レベルWG : 診断参考レベルを設定
- 小児防護WG : 小児の医療被ばく防護の検討
- 広報 WG : J-RIMEの広報の助言



Smart Card プロジェクト : IAEAが2006年より開始した患者個人の被ばく線量の記録を目的としたプロジェクトの名称。

J-RIME 広報誌「らいむらいと」



医療被ばくの特徴

- ◆ 人工放射線被ばくの大半
- ◆ 線量の範囲が広い
- ◆ 対象は全集団
- ◆ 人体に意図的に放射線を照射
 - ・ 診断や治療といった目的
 - ・ 細かなコントロールが可能

医療被曝防護の国際動向 ～診断参考レベルを中心に～



診断参考レベル

- ◆ 空気吸収線量、表面線量、投与放射能等について設定
- ◆ レベルを超えている場合は、検査条件等を手エックする
- ◆ X線診断、核医学診断における調査レベルの一種

医療被ばく防護の最適化

- ◆ 線量限度は適用されない
 - ・ 最適化のみで線量を管理
 - ・ 医療被ばくの防護の最適化
= 患者の放射線量を**医療目的に見合う**ように管理すること (ICRP Pub. 105)
- ◆ 被ばくする者と受益者が同じ
 - ・ 線量拘束値は適用されない
 - ・ **診断参考レベル**が提唱されている

診断参考レベルを設定する主体

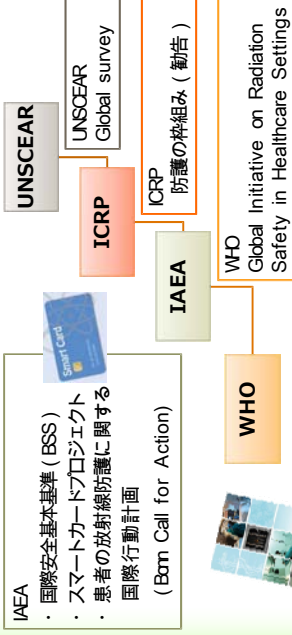
- ◆ 国や地域各々で設定する事ができる
- ◆ 国または地域ごとで調査されたデータから解析される

"The government shall ensure that relevant parties are authorized to assume their roles and responsibilities and that diagnostic reference levels, dose constraints, and criteria and guidelines for the release of patients are established."

IAEA GSR Part 3 (BSS)
July 2014



医療放射線防護の国際的枠組み



Bonn Call for Action (WHO-IAEA, 2013)
次の10年において医療放射線防護を向上させる10の行動

Bonn Call for Action(WHO-IAEA)

- 1 正当化の原則の実施を強化する
 - ・ 地方や地域による差異を念頭に置きながら、**臨床イメージングの照会ガイドライン**をグローバルに実施し、これらのガイドラインの定期的な更新、持続可能性および有効性を確保する
- 2 防護と安全の最適化の実施を強化する
 - ・ インターベンション手技を含む放射線科の**診断参考レベルの確立、利用および定期的な更新**を、特に小児において徹底する



<https://pop.iaea.org/RPOP/RPOP/Content/News/poster-on-bonn-call-for-action.htm>

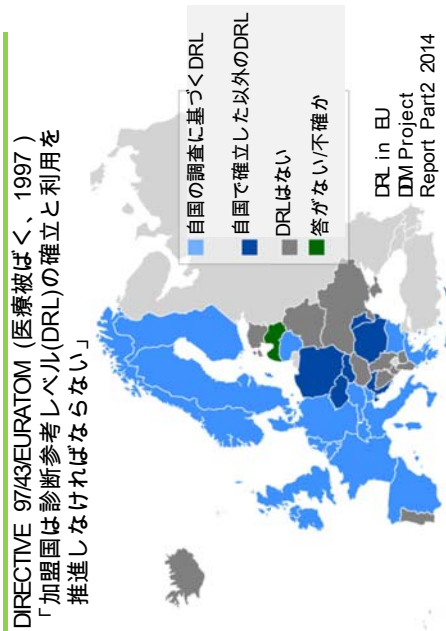
Bonn Call for Action (つづき)

- 3 総合的な安全管理体制への貢献における**製造業者の役割**を強化する
- 4 医療従事者の**放射線防護**に関する**教育およびトレーニング**を強化する
- 5 医療放射線防護のための**戦略的研究課題**を具体化し、推進する
- 6 **医療被ばく**や**医療における職業被ばく**に関する**グローバルな最新情報**の可用性を向上させる
- 7 医療放射線の**インシデント**や**事故の予防策**を改善する
- 8 医療における**放射線安全文化**を強化する
- 9 放射線の**リスク**便益に関するより良い**対話を促進**する
- 10 グローバルな**安全性要求の実施**を強化する

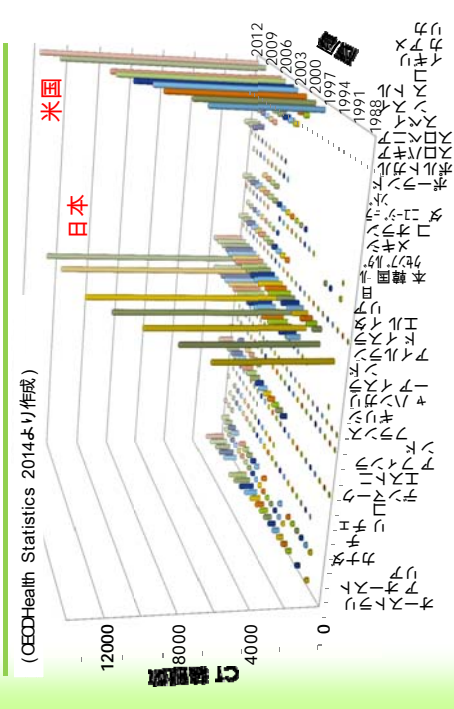


<https://pop.iaea.org/RPOP/RPOP/Content/News/poster-on-bonn-call-for-action.htm>

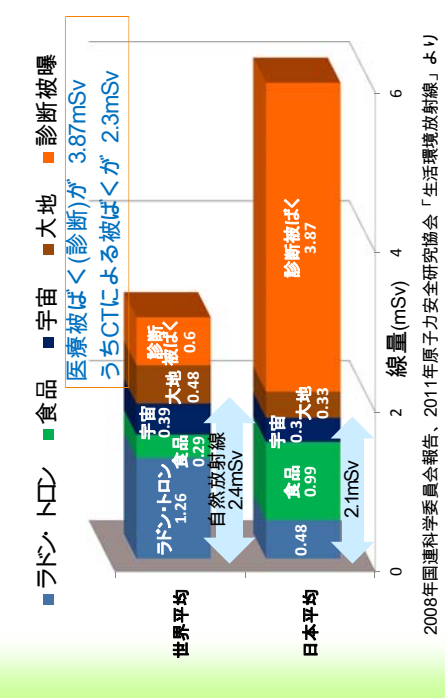
EUにおける診断参考レベルの導入



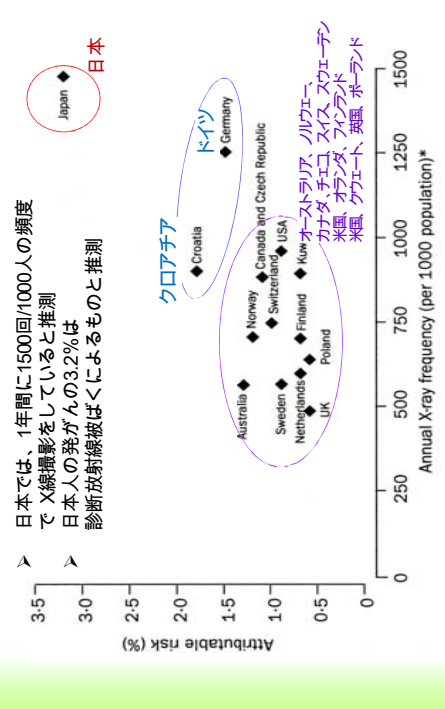
世界各国のCT装置数



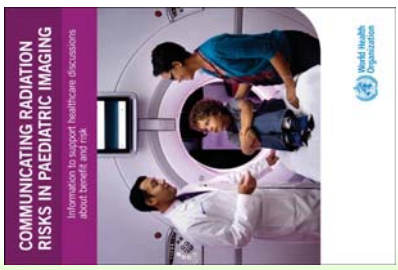
日常生活における放射線被ばく



Lancet論文の国別リスク比較



リスクコミュニケーション(WHO)



小児の放射線画像診断を依頼したり、実施したりする医療提供者は、患者や両親、他の介助者に対して正確にそして効果的に放射線リスクを伝えるといった共通の義務を有している。同様に、医療提供者は、意思決定プロセスを伝えるためにリスクベネフィットに関する検討を実施できなければならない。

- 放射線科医、診療放射線技師、医学物理士、画像診断チームのその他のメンバーは、自分たちの同僚、特に小児科医、家庭医、救急医やその他の依頼医と一緒に、リスクベネフィットに関する検討ができなければならない。


http://www.who.int/ionizing_radiation/pub_meeet/radiation-risk-paediatric-imaging/en/

小児の放射線画像診断を依頼したり、実施したりする医療提供者は、患者や両親、他の介助者に対して正確にそして効果的に放射線リスクを伝えるといった共通の義務を有している。同様に、医療提供者は、意思決定プロセスを伝えるためにリスクベネフィットに関する検討を実施できなければならない。

日本における課題

問題:
正当化、最適化がエビデンスベースで説明できない

解決:
関連学協会の連携
照会ガイドライン
診断参考レベル



線量把握
リスク推定

リスク評価
被ばく評価
線量-反応評価
根拠

リスクコミュニケーション

リスク管理
基準、規制
政策、医療介入

リスク=危険+アウトレイジ
リスク認知


リスクコミュニケーション

双方向性
信頼性の確保

正当化
最適化

J-RIMEのWG活動

- Smart Card WG
- 実態調査 WG
 - 英国王立放射線科専門医会が発行する照会ガイドライン第7版を翻訳(2014年)
 - エビデンスベースの正当化
- 診断参考レベルWG： 診断参考レベルを設定
エビデンスベースの最適化
- 小児防護WG
 - WHO刊行物の翻訳版を2017年10月に公開予定



エビデンスベースのコミュニケーション
(インフォアワードドコンセント・医学教育)

診断参考レベル(Japan DRL2015) 設定の経緯



診断参考レベルWGのCTチーム

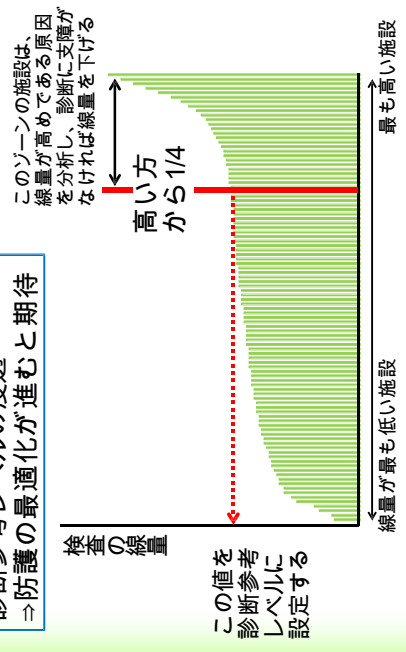


医療被ばく研究情報ネットワーク(J-RIME)
診断参考レベルワーキンググループ
CTチーム



値の決め方

診断参考レベルの浸透
⇒防護の最適化が進むと期待



診断参考レベルの例 (成人CT)

成人	CTDI _{vol}	DLP (mGy·cm)
頭部単純ルーチン	85mGy	1350
胸部1相	15	550
胸部～骨盤1相	18	1300
上腹部～骨盤1相	20	1000
肝臓ダイナミック	15	1800
冠動脈のみ	90	1400

•標準体格は体重50～60kg, 但し冠動脈のみ体重50～70 kg
•肝臓ダイナミックは、胸部や骨盤を含まないDLPは9/16の時の合計



値の国際比較

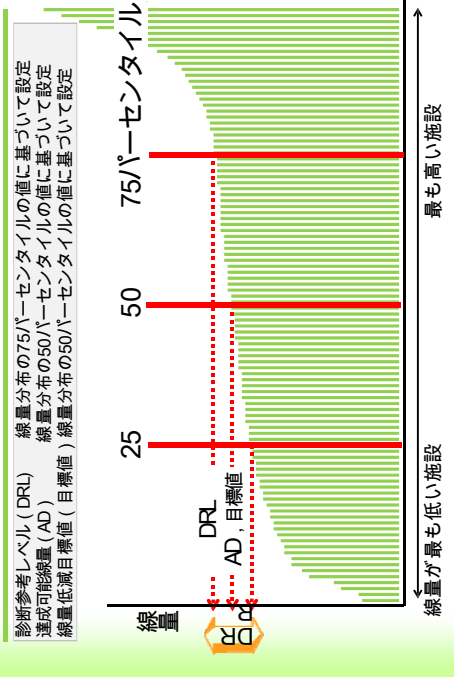
成人CT (CTDI _{vol})	頭部単純ルーチン		胸部1相		胸部～骨盤1相		上腹部～骨盤1相		
	<1歳	1-5	<1歳	1-5	1-5	6-10	6-10	1-5	6-10
日本(2015)	85	60	15	30	18	20	35	14	25
EC(1999)	60	30	13/14	12/14	21	25			
英国(2003)	65/100	75							
米国(2005)									
小児CT (CTDI _{vol})	頭部		胸部		腹部		腹部		
	<1歳	1-5	1-5	<1歳	1-5	6-10	<1歳	1-5	6-10
日本(2015)	38	47	60	11	14	15	11	16	17
IAEA(2012)	29	37.7	46.1	14.0	16.4	20.0	21.4	26.0	24.0
独国(2006)	33	40	50	3.5	5.5	8.5	5	8	13



設定の根拠 (線量分布)

検査種別	線量指標	設定の目安
成人CT, 小児CT	CTDI _{vol} (mGy) DLP (mGy·cm)	75パーセントイル
一般撮影	入射表面線量 (mCy)	75
マンモグラフィ	平均乳腺線量 (mCy)	95
口内法X線撮影	患者入射線量 (mCy)	75
IVR	IVR基準点線量率 (mGy/min)	87
核医学検査	投与量 (MBq)	75

最適化のツール



診断参考レベル (DRL) 線量分布の75パーセントイルの値に基づいて設定
 達成可能線量 (AD) 線量分布の50パーセントイルの値に基づいて設定
 線量低減目標値 (目標値) 線量分布の50パーセントイルの値に基づいて設定

海外からの反響

日本が診断参考レベルを導入した (国際原子力機関)
IAEA | Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP)

日本が初めて診断参考レベルを設定 患者の防護に重要な一歩 (国際放射線学会)
International Commission on Radiological Protection (ICRP)

Japan establishes its DRLs first time: A significant step in patient protection

Currently, the establishment and use of DRLs for common radiological examinations is a requirement in International Standards and national regulations. But very few countries have introduced DRLs so far. Japan has announced its first DRLs based on wide scale surveys of recent radiation doses. This is a very significant step in radiation protection of patients.

This work has been accomplished through the Japan Network for Research and Information on Medical Exposures (J-NIRE) which was established in 2010 with the aim of bringing together academic institutions of radiological sciences, radiological and related professional societies, universities, and medical facilities along with cooperation of medical imaging industry organizations. The J-NIRE has established its first DRLs for adults and children in Japan.

Japan Network for Research and Information on Medical Exposures (J-NIRE)
 The J-NIRE was formed in 2010 to promote research and information exchange on medical radiation exposure and radiation protection in Japan.

今後の予定

IAEA | Radiation Protection of Patients (RPOP)


Japan introduces diagnostic reference levels
 The Japanese Network for Research and Information on Medical Exposures (J-NIRE) has established the first diagnostic reference levels

日本の放射線診断の最適化が国際標準並みと言うためには
 ・ 診断参考レベルが国際的値と同程度以下であること
 ・ ほとんどの施設が診断参考レベル以下の線量を用いていること

診断参考レベルの普及
 標準的な調査方法の確定
 実態調査の実施
 診断参考レベルの定期的更新

数年

診断参考レベルの活用



医療現場での線量調査 (CT)

X線CT

- 現行のCT装置では、撮影時にCTDIvol, や DLPが表示される。
- 機器の保守管理がされているなら、この値をそのまま用いて差支えない。

Dose Report					
Series	Type	Scan Range [mm]	CTDIvol [mGy]	DLP [mGy·cm]	Phantom [cm]
1	Scout	-	-	-	-
2	Helical	126.750- S148.250	49.08	960.97	32 (Body)
Total Exam			DLP	960.97	

自施設の線量との比較(CT)


X線CT

- ① DRLに載っている項目でCTを施行した標準体格患者のCTDIとDLPを集める。(20例以上)
- ② CTDI, DLPの中央値(あるいは平均値)と Japan DRL 2015の値とを比較する
- ③ 線量がDRLを超えている場合、臨床的に正当な理由がない限り、線量が最適化されているか見直しを行う

医療現場での線量調査

一般X線撮影

- 撮影線量測定機器 (電離箱や半導体検出器) を用いた実測
- 上記のような測定機器がない施設では、以下の代替法を用いる
 - ・ NDD法 (EPD法を含む) 等ソフトウェアでの検証
 - ・ 貸出線量計の活用 (対象の条件あり)
- 線量計素子等を用いた測定サービスの事業化が期待される。



最適化：診断参考レベル



- 1・診断参考レベルの改訂
 - IVR、面積線量
 - パノラマ撮影法や歯科用のコーンビームCT
 - 核医学複合装置のCT撮影SPECT-CT・PET-CT
 - X線透視撮影
- 2・診断参考レベルの普及・啓発
 - セミナー・研修の実施
 - 運用マニュアル作成
 - **医療現場でのグッドプラクティスの共有**
- 3・診断参考レベルの効果検証
- 4・線量情報収集の自動化

J-RIMEの活動



これからの課題



本邦のガイドライン

専門医向け



- 全臓器の標準的撮像法、画像診断の適応とその効果について編纂
- 現時点での標準的と思われるルーチンの撮像法について記載

一般医向け



臨床放射線の最適利用のために
英国王立放射線科専門医会
(RCR) が策定した放射線検査
のガイドライン (第7版2012)



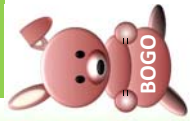
正当化：ツール開発

一般医向け



- 本邦以外の国や地域での放射線物理学**
- British Thoracic Society
 - European Commission
 - American Society of Radiology
 - United States of America
 - Union of European Medical Specialists
 - European Society of Radiology
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Germany
 - Australian Radiation Physicists Society
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Austria
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Belgium
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Bulgaria
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Canada
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in China
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Denmark
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Finland
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in France
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Germany
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Greece
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Hong Kong
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in India
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Italy
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Japan
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Korea
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Lithuania
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Malaysia
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Mexico
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Netherlands
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in New Zealand
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Norway
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Poland
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Portugal
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Romania
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Russia
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Singapore
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in South Africa
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Spain
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Sweden
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Switzerland
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Taiwan
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Thailand
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Turkey
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in UK
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in USA
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in Vietnam
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in WHO
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in WMO
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in WHO
 - Association of Radiation Physicists in WHO

臨床放射線の最適利用のために
英国王立放射線科専門医会
(RCR) が策定した放射線検査の
ガイドライン (第7版2012)



どうもありがとうございました

Challenges and opportunities to assess and communicate low dose radiation risk

Wolfgang Weiss

wolfgang.weisst@googlemail.com



Challenges and opportunities **to assess** low dose radiation risk

wolfgang.weisst@googlemail.com



„Low“ doses

Dose categories	Greater than 1 Gy	Severe radiation accidents; radiotherapy
High dose		
Moderate dose	100 mGy to 1 Gy	>5 years receiving the whole body dose limit in a radiation-exposed workplace
Low dose	10 to 100 mGy	Lifelong average background radiation (excluding radon); whole body computer tomography (CT) scan
Very low dose	Less than 10 mGy	Conventional radiology (i.e. without CT)

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Need for low dose risk research?

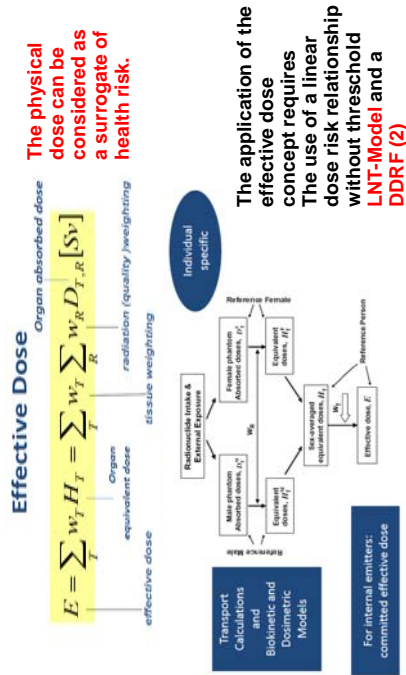
The exposure of workers and of the public, to low levels of radiation from nuclear energy production and medical uses of ionising radiation is an integral part of industrialised societies. These uses are heavily regulated.

The radiation protection system is underpinned by a number of **value judgements** and simplifying **assumptions** based on the existing scientific knowledge. Science and society undergo rapid changes and developments. It is thus of great importance to regularly verify the validity of the basic assumptions based of the state of science and the requests of the society and to update the protection system if required.

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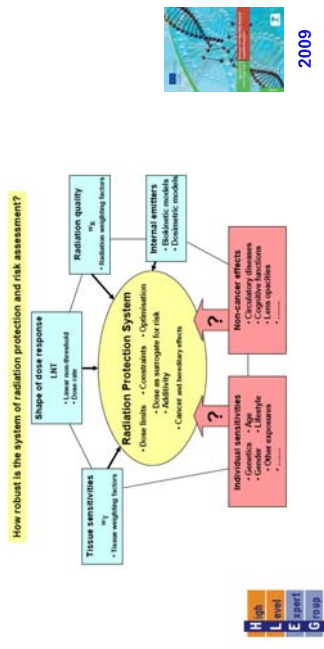


The radiation protection system



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The European approach to structure low dose risk research

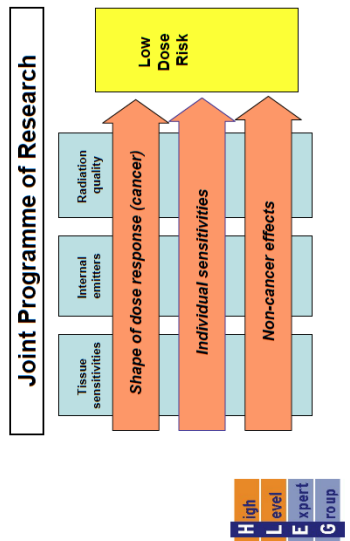


The robustness of the value judgements or simplifying assumptions of the protection system determines the credibility of the protection system as a whole.



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The most important issues identified in the HLEG report 2009



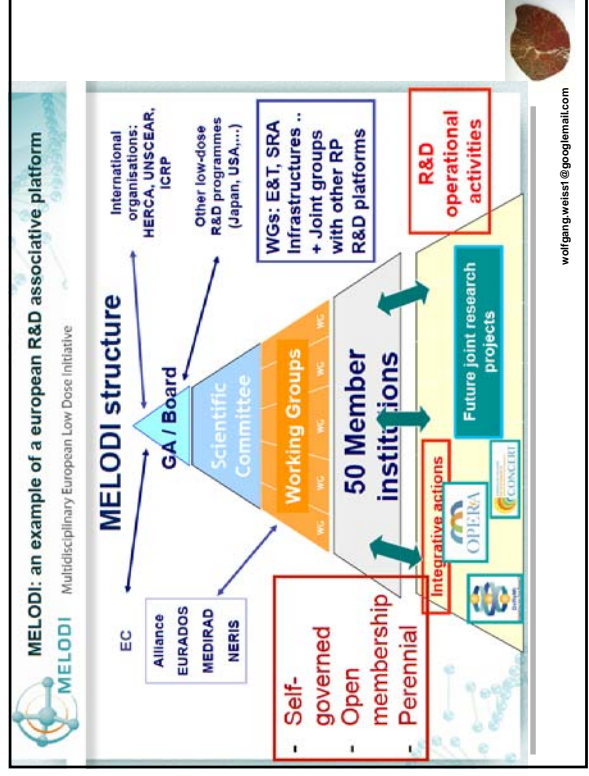
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Closing key knowledge gaps is an ambitious target for low dose research which requires to:

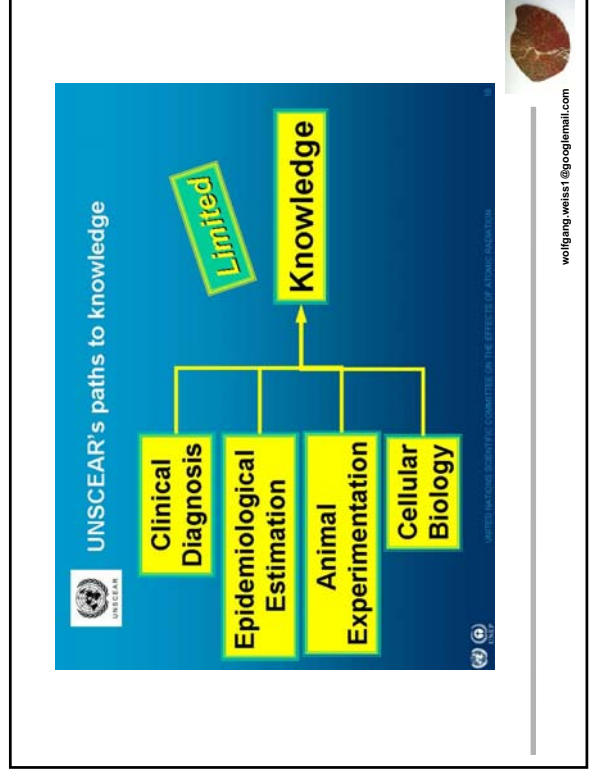
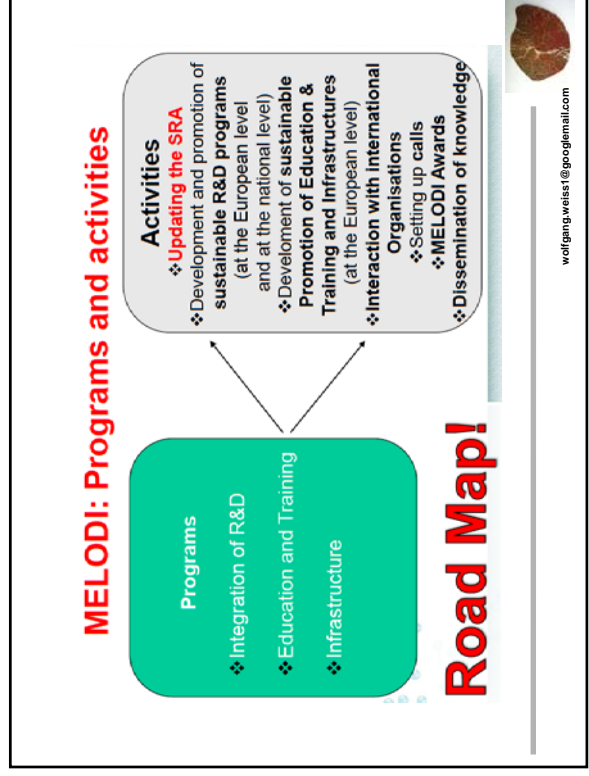
- Enhance multidisciplinary (e.g. epidemiology, physics and radiobiology)
- Develop a holistic research strategy
- Secure stable and excellence based funding mechanisms
- Include societal aspects in the R&D scope




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- ### Main aims of MELODI
- To propose R&D priorities for Europe in its field of competence and to contribute to Horizon 2020 European Strategy;**
 - To seek the views of stakeholders on the research priorities and keep them informed on progress made;**
 - To contribute to the dissemination of knowledge and to interface with international partners.**
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Key topics of low dose risk research

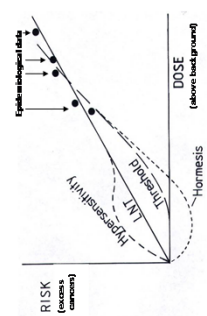

- The shape of dose-response for cancer (**LNT**)
- **Tissue sensitivities** for cancer induction
- The effects of **radiation quality**
- Individual **variability** in cancer risk (children)
- Risks from **internal** radiation exposure
- Risks of, and dose response relationships for **non-cancer diseases** and **hereditary** effects



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The shape of dose-response for cancer (LNT)

The challenges for the existing system of protection are the result of the fact that there are five basic model options on low dose response available which may be considered following exposure of the whole body or of individual tissues: the linear-no-threshold (LNT), an upwardly curving with no threshold, a linear or upwardly curving but with a zero-effect interval below a given threshold dose, a supra-linear (hypersensitivity), or a more complex bi-modal relationships (including beneficial health effects or hormesis at low doses).

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LNT – UNSCEAR 2000

No circumstances where it is scientifically valid to equate the absence of an observable effect with the absence of risk

Data available tend to argue against dose threshold for most tumour types

Curvilinearity cannot be excluded as general feature

Until uncertainties resolved, increase in risk of tumour induction proportionate to dose is consistent with knowledge. Strictly linear dose response should not be expected in all circumstances



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The Dose and Dose-Rate Effectiveness Factor

DDREF = 2?

It is recognized that lower and higher values for the DDREF have been considered and that DRREF evaluations are on-going as new data on radiation effects are accumulating.



“Based on the findings of two meta-analyses which showed similar risk for protracted and acute exposures, the HRA Expert Group considered it prudent to base risk calculations on models derived from the atomic bomb survivors cohort without applying any modification factor for low dose or dose rate (DDREF=1). This decision, which represents a departure from standard practice in radiation risk assessment, was not unanimous as two members expressed a dissenting opinion.”



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Dose and dose-rate effectiveness factor (DDREF)
Recommendation by German
Commission on Radiological Protection
with scientific grounds

February 2014

Recommendation of the German Commission on Radiological Protection

Based on current scientific findings, the German Commission on Radiological Protection (Strahlenschutzkommission, SSK) no longer considers justifications for the DDREF used in radiation protection as being sufficient.

In view of the assessments set out in this report, the SSK therefore recommends abolishing the DDREF or adjusting it to bring it into line with more recent findings.

Due to its importance to risk evaluation and impact on radiation protection, in the case of adjusting the DDREF, the SSK recommends in parallel that all of the other parameters pertaining to the detriment be adapted to the latest scientific findings.

The SSK means that an international agreement in these issues is urgently necessary and recommends that its assessment be used as a basis for international discussions on these issues.



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Tissue sensitivities for cancer induction

Mechanistic studies remain the basic approach for better understanding the induction of cancer and non-cancer effects.

Mathematical modelling studies including systems biology approaches are needed for the interpretation of the mechanistic as well as of molecular epidemiological studies.



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The effects of radiation quality

Effects of radiation quality are clearly of growing importance in the light of diagnostic procedures and new therapeutic treatment modalities (protons, heavy ions...).

Moreover, research on the biological mechanisms resulting in low dose health effects from internal contamination remains a great scientific challenge, where chemical toxicity versus radiotoxicity of some radionuclides, effects of radiation quality and particle size (nanoparticles) are thought to play important roles in cancer as well as in non cancer effects.



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Individual variability in cancer risk (children)

Quantification of risks specific to parts of the population, eg. **children**: there is a strong influence of age, gender and lifestyle on low dose radiation risk.

However, up to now solid data for this influence are still missing, and future studies should clarify their implication in cancer and non-cancer effects as well as in the modulation of individual sensitivity.



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Risks from internal radiation exposure

Comparisons of risks derived from the ICRP dosimetric approach with those obtained from direct epidemiological observations, indicate that the discrepancies can vary from about a factor 2 in some cases to 10 or more in others.

Epidemiological studies of particular groups as well as experimental studies, particularly using *in vivo* animal models, are required to improve understanding of the mechanisms of health effects from heterogeneously deposited radionuclides in the body and to improve biokinetic and dosimetric models for their assessment.

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Multidisciplinary European Low Dose Initiative

MELODI statement 2016

Ranking list of research priorities

- To understand the potential impact of individual susceptibility on radiation-induced health effects (Rank 1: high priority)
- To identify, develop and validate biomarkers for exposure, early and late effects for cancer or/and non-cancer diseases (Rank 2: medium priority)
- To understand the health effects of inhomogeneous dose distributions, radiation quality and internal emitters (Rank 2: medium priority)
- To explore and define the role of epigenetic modifications in radiation-induced health effects (Rank 2: medium priority)
- To explore the roles of specific target cells for radiation-induced late developing health effects (Rank 2: medium priority)
- To explore the shape of the dose-response relationship for radiation-induced health effects (Rank 3: low priority)

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The EURATOM integration concept : platforms + projects

Platforms	MELODI	Alliance	Neris	Eurados	EURAMED	
Projects	DoReMi	Comet	Prepare	OPERRA	Concert	EJP
	MEDIRAD (submitted to Euratom call 2016)					

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The missions of R&D Platforms: promote integration, develop strategic research agendas and roadmaps in order to:

- Improve the radiation protection system for low dose / dose rate exposures (MELODI)
- Better understand the behaviour and effects of radionuclides in the environment and on ecosystems (Alliance)
- Improve radiological preparedness for large scale pollutions (NERIS)
- Provide excellence in radiation measurements techniques and related dose estimations (EURADOS)
- Optimize the use of radiations for medical applications (EURAMED)

Help society in its interaction with radiation risk (European Stakeholder Forum (a joint Platforms project))

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Towards better international coordination

So far international scientific cooperation for low dose effects is mainly organised downstream of R&D (UNSCEAR, ICRP, WHO,...)

Exceptions:

- Japan/US lifespan ABomb cohorts follow up
- Post Chernobyl research
- EURATOM research programs
- Post Fukushima research



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Towards better international coordination

Potential benefits from increasing R&D cooperation at international level

- Optimisation of use of rare resources,
- Propagation of excellence and multidisciplinary,
- Acceleration of downstream processes towards radiation protection doctrine establishment (ex: medical care, long distance space travel, rad-waste management, post-accident situations).

MELODI strongly encourages such an increased coordination



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Challenges and opportunities to communicate low dose radiation risk



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What is risk?

Risk to most people means the chance of something **unpleasant** is happening, and therefore something has to be avoided.

Many experts define risk as the **probability** of an unintended event, and the science of risk assessment traditionally involves estimating the **probabilities and consequences** of these events.

Risk is often associated with **uncertainty**, in many cases as involving **conflicting perceptions and viewpoints**.



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Basic considerations

Measurements are easy to achieve - **understanding** measurements needs scientific input.

The skills needed for interactions with the population are not “normally” addressed in RP education programmes - **training of experts** in public interactions, to facilitate effective, non-confrontational exchanges, would be of great use.

The “most effective” stakeholder interactions are by **RP experts trained in public interactions**, not by communications experts trained in RP.

Integrate RP aspects into societal decisions, rather than integrating societal values into RP decisions.



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Limitations to the attribution of health effects at low doses (UNSCEAR 2012)

- In general, increases in the incidence of health effects in populations cannot be attributed reliably to chronic exposure to radiation at levels that are typical of the global average background levels of radiation.
- The reasons are:
 - the uncertainties associated with the assessment of risks at low doses,
 - the current absence of radiation-specific biomarkers for health effects and
 - the insufficient statistical power of epidemiological studies.
- Therefore, the Scientific Committee does not recommend multiplying very low doses by large numbers of individuals to estimate numbers of radiation-induced health effects within a population exposed to incremental doses at levels equivalent to or lower than natural background levels.

EVALUATING SCIENCE FOR INFORMED DECISION-MAKING
unscear.org



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Key aspects for the interaction between governments, scientists and the population

There is no “**average** person” or “average concern”. Address concerns in the context of **culture** and as **individually** as possible.

Public attitudes towards risk and towards governments and scientists have changed. Growing scepticism of institutions, increasing concern about some risks, and greater ease of access to information from a wide range of sources all place governments and scientists under greater public scrutiny.

MYTH VS. TRUTH

Risk Communication Myth: You can't anticipate what people will ask.

Truth: 85 percent of all questions and concerns of all stakeholders for all communities are predictable and can be anticipated in advance.



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Key aspects for the interaction between governments, scientists and the population

Establish binding **relationships** with others, listen and try to understand them, and convey thoughts and messages clearly and congruently.

Express things coherently and simply, in a language that others can **understand**, and show knowledge, interest and **concern**; bringing these aspects together to make change happen.

Apply **openness** and transparency to maintain public confidence in the information provided.

QUICK TIP

People need to know that you care, before they care what you know. —Will Rogers



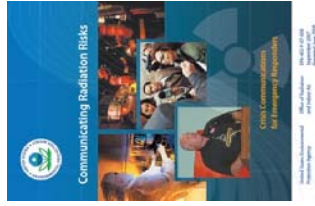
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Need for training - tools are available

KEEP IN MIND (Covello, 2003; Hyer & Covello, 2007)

Research shows that effective messages are developed when the following are kept in mind:

- **KEEP IT SIMPLE:** Develop messages at a 6th grade reading level—target your message to an average 12-year-old child, avoiding jargon and scientifically complex terms.
- **KEEP IT BRIEF:** Make messages for the public brief, concise and clear.
- **KEEP IT TO THE POINT:** Follow the 27/9/3 rule.
 - 27 WORDS total is all print media usually allow for a quote.
 - 9 SECONDS is what television and radio media outlets usually allow for a sound bite.
 - 3 KEY MESSAGES is all the public can process during a high stress situation.



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What “ risk communication ” is not:

- “ Educating the public ”
- One-way communication
- Talking to people who have no pre-existing views
- Information you give out after you have made all your plans.



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Opportunities to structure risk communication – the Fukushima example

From mass to small group, and to individual



23 April 2011 in Aizu-Wakamatsu



April 2013 in Kawauchi

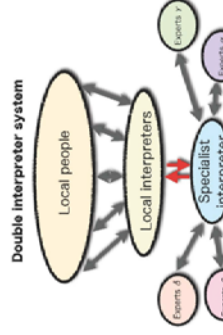
26 December 2012 in Kawauchi



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Opportunities to structure risk communication – the Fukushima example

Lessons Learned from Fukushima ~ Tentative & Personal Prescription ~



- Importance to start building networks ASAP after an accident.
- Deploy abundant resources on the front-line.
- Build face-to-face relationships with local residents.
- Prepare clinicians in the locale of NPPs so they can perform as “Specialist Interpreter” in the wake of possible future accident



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Thank you for your attention!
Questions?



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「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」に関する研究開発専門委員会

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤(PLANET)の構築について

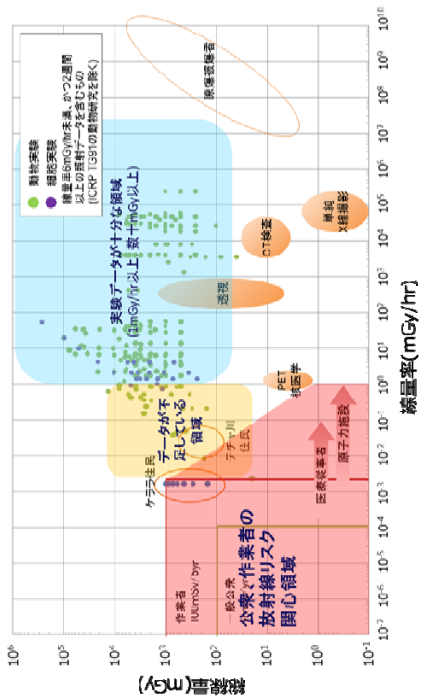
量子科学技術研究開発機構 放射線医学総合研究所

山田 裕

2017年3月5日



放射線リスク・防護研究の関心領域と問題点



放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の必要性

- ・一般公衆や放射線作業場で起こりうる可能性が高い低線量・低線量率放射線被ばくのリスクを正しく理解し、放射線防護規制に活かすことは重要な課題である。
- ・福島事故を受けて、日本の放射線防護規制は文科省、経産省、内閣府から、原子力規制委員会に一元化された。福島事故の教訓からも、府省を横断して情報を収集・分析し、国民に発信していくことが重要。

・よって、低線量・低線量率放射線被ばくリスクに関する情報を収集・分析し、その科学的知見を深めるための研究をこれまで以上に戦略的に実施し、そして我が国の放射線防護規制に反映していく仕組み(放射線リスク・防護研究基盤)が必要である。

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の必要性の提言(1)

- 1)「放射線影響分野の安全研究の推進に関する調査(平成22年度内閣府科学技術基礎調査等委託)(原子力安全委員会実施)」
 - ・放射線安全・防護に関わる様々な分野が連携する**オールジャパン体制(放射線安全・防護プラットフォーム)の構築**を提言
- 2)「放射線対策の新たな一歩を踏み出すために―事実の科学的探索に基づく行動を―」平成24年4月9日 日本学術会議 東日本大震災復興支援委員会 放射線対策分科会 提言
 - ・我が国の政府と学術界が、**放射線健康影響評価の全貌を把握する領域横断的研究体制を協働して構築**することを求める。
 - ・健康影響の推定精度に大きな影響を与える**データの迅速かつ着実な収集の仕組み**、ならびに多くの研究者が利用・分析可能な標準化された**横断式データを提供する公的な仕組みを確立**するべきである。

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の必要性の提言(2)

3)「復興に向けた長期的な放射能対策のために一学術専門家を交えた省庁横断的な放射能対策の必要性」平成26年9月19日 日本学術会議 東日本大震災復興支援委員会 放射能対策分科会 提言
 ・政府は、今後国の中枢に、学術専門家が参画した府省横断的学術調査・研究企画調整体制を整備し、適切な情報を効果的に政策決定に反映させる制度を構築すべきである。現状では、これは原子力規制委員会の下に置かれることが望ましい。
 ・科学者コミュニティは、協働して科学的知見と助言を原子力規制委員会に提供する仕組みを直ちに確立すべきである。

4)「原子力規制委員会における安全研究について一平成27年度版一」平成27年4月22日 原子力規制委員会
 ・放射線医学総合研究所(NIRS)には、原子力規制委員会が所管する法令や放射線安全・防護に関わる基準・指針の見直し、低線量の被ばく等による放射線の人への影響評価に関する研究等を着実に実施することを期待する。
 ・原子力災害対策・放射線防護に必要な人材の育成及び確保並びにIAEAや原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会(UNSCEAR)、世界保健機関(WHO)等の国際機関との協力における中心的役割を果たすことを期待する。

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤準備委員会の設置

・放射線医学総合研究所に昨年7月に設置、事務局は放射線影響研究部

目的：低線量・低線量率放射線リスク評価の不確実性改善に向けた研究戦略を提案し、研究者間の連携を支援するために、放射線防護や低線量放射線影響研究に係る専門家によりなる放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の設立に必要な準備を行う。

審議事項：放医研所長の諮問を受け答申する。平成28年度中報告書を提出。

- (1)解決すべき科学的課題を抽出し、課題解決に向けたロードマップを策定すること。
- (2)研究戦略や課題優先度の検討等、研究基盤に求めるべき機能を整理すること。
- (3)研究基盤構築に必要な体制を検討すること。
- (4) その他、研究基盤に関する一般的事項。

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤準備委員会の委員

委員長	甲斐 倫明	公立大学法人 大分県立看護科学大学	看護学部
委員	小笹 昇太郎	公益財団法人 放射線影響研究所	疫学部
委員	鈴木 啓司	国立大学法人 長崎大学	原爆後障害医療研究所
委員	田内 広	国立大学法人 茨城大学	理学部
委員	保田 浩志	国立大学法人 広島大学	原爆放射線医科学研究所 放射線影響評価研究部門 線量測定・評価研究分野
委員	横山 須美	藤田保健衛生大学	医療科学部
委員	杉原 崇	公益財団法人 環境科学技術研究所	
委員	岩崎 利泰	生物影響研究部	分子生物学グループ
委員	今岡 達彦	一般財団法人 電力中央研究所	
委員		原子力技術研究所	放射線安全研究センター
委員		国立研究開発法人 量子科学技術研究開発機構	
		放射線医学総合研究所	
		放射線影響研究部	幹細胞発がん研究チーム

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の目的

- 1)関連する国内組織・研究者・専門家が結果し、放射線規制の基礎となる影響、リスク、防護に関する情報の収集・分析を行い、広く国内外に発信すると共に、原子力規制委員会等関係機関に提供しその活動を支援する。
- 2)低線量・低線量率放射線リスクの定量評価のための研究課題について整理し、トップダウン方式を取り入れて目的達成に向けた課題を明確化し具体的な戦略を提案する。

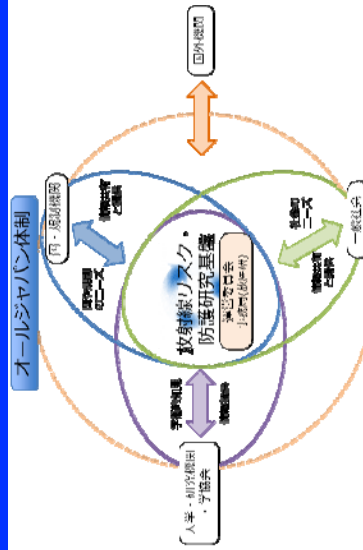
放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の機能

- 1) 情報収集と共有、発信
国内外情報収集と共有による、共通の知識、相互理解の深化
- 2) 研究課題の抽出及びロードマップの策定
放射線リスク・防護研究課題の抽出及びロードマップの策定による、政策立案への橋渡し
- 3) 人材活用・育成の支援
研究の連携、成果の相互フィードバック、クロスアポイントメント制度の活用
大型の研究プロジェクト、共同研究の企画提案
学位取得者のキャリアアップシステム整備、等

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤で優先的に取り扱う研究課題

- 1) リスク評価のために適切にデザインされた低線量・低線量率の疫学研究
- 2) 低線量・低線量率放射線のリスク評価のための機構解明
- 3) 動物実験データを疫学研究での評価に用いるための橋渡し
- 4) 年齢、性、遺伝要因、ライフスタイルと放射線との関連
- 5) ネガティブデータを含むデータ収集とデータベース化（アーカイブ化）

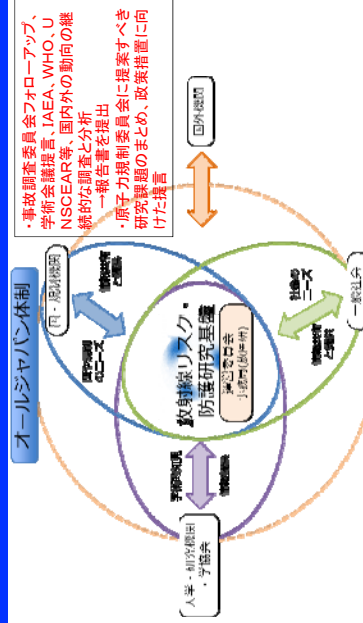
放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の体制



・様々なステークホルダーが参画できるオープンで多面的な課題検討が図られるようにする。

・具体的課題については運営委員会の下に分科会を設けて検討する。

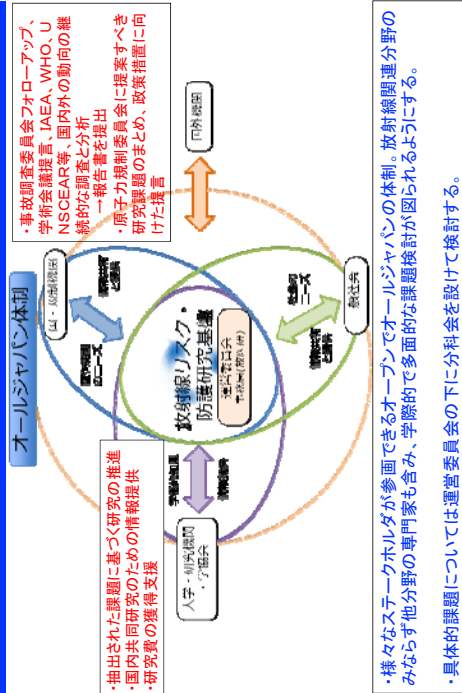
放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の活動



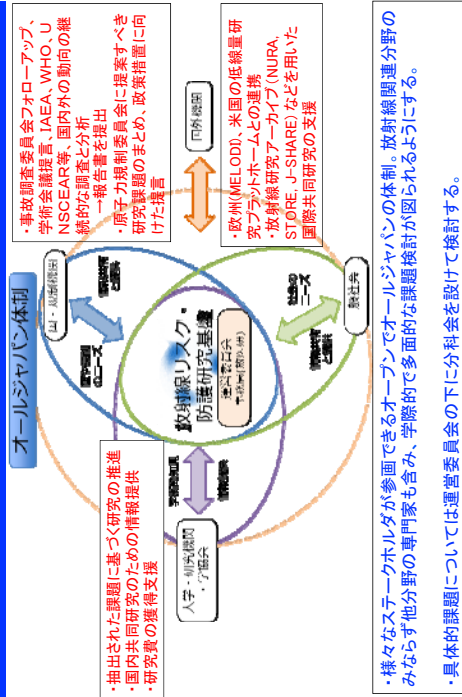
・様々なステークホルダーが参画できるオープンで多面的な課題検討が図られるようにする。

・具体的課題については運営委員会の下に分科会を設けて検討する。

放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の活動



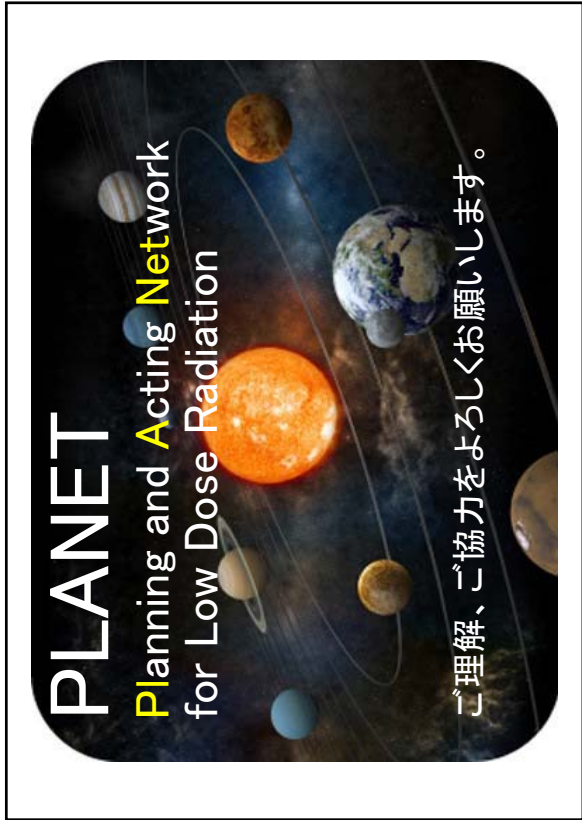
放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の活動



放射線リスク・防護研究基盤の効果

- 1) 解決が必要とされる放射線関連研究課題が絞られ、予算の面からも効率的に研究を進展できる。
- 2) 我が国における放射線規制施策や行政施策に科学的根拠を提供することにより支援できる。
- 3) 一般社会への放射線に関するリスクコミュニケーションが進展し、放射線に対する理解が深められる。
- 4) 国外の規制機関、研究機関との連携が促進する。
- 5) 放射線リスク並びに放射線防護分野の人材育成が促進する。





LNT

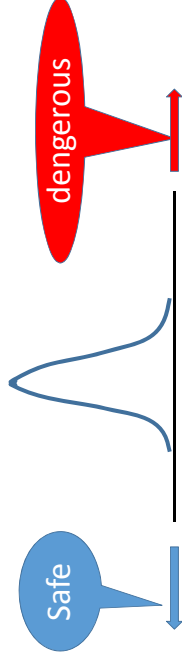
—From the view point of Science—



JSPS meeting @ Kyoto University

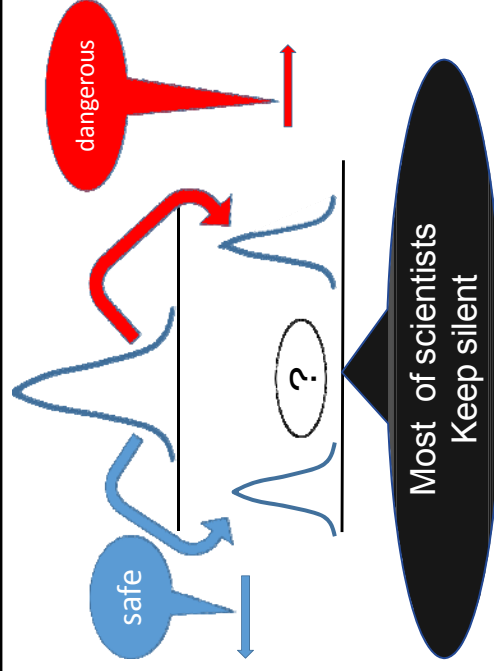
NPO 愛いんしゅたいてい
Masako Bando

the distribution of scientific opinions in academic societies



However, after 3.11
Confusion after Fukushima

Distribution of scientists' opinion
on the biological effects
caused by low dose and low dose rate
radiation exposure

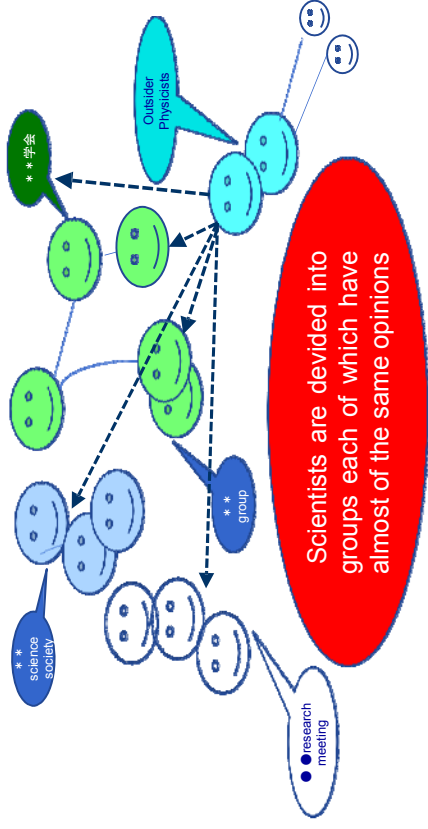


The fundamental cause of this crisis in science

not only mass media and extreme views expressed by some people

but also among the scientists themselves!

Interdisciplinary intensive discussions really needed!



The need for interdisciplinarity and strategic planning in low dose risk research

Wolfgang Weiss



"JSPS "Multidisciplinary Study" committee and JPS Science communication "CAS" 8th Feb., 2017

wolfgang.weiss@googlemail.com

Multidisciplinary research

on biological effects of low-dose radiation

based on a common platform

JSPS(Japan Society for the promotion of Science) committee

Mutual Intensive Discussion

Animal exp. data

Epidemiological data

Integrative Mathematical Science & Dosimetry

Integrated Mathematical Science Exact Information of Dosimetry

ed by Wada

Alvin M. Weinberg, "Science and Trans-Science" 1972

Example
 The biological effects of low-level radiation insults: in particular the genetic effect effects of low levels of radiation on mice. Experiments performed at high radiation levels show that the dose required to double the spontaneous mutation rate is mice is 30 r of X rays. Thus if the genetic response to X rad. is linear, then a dose of 190 mr would increase

Scientists are responsible to make clear the scientific truth

Political decision does not justify the scientific truth

Scientific truth should not be modified by policy

UNSCLEAR

ICRP

Conspiracy theory

Why political decision By scientists?

LNT

from scientific point of view

Existence of Threshold

Dose and Dose-rate

Hermann J. Muller (1890-1967)
 the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1946

Drosophila Artificial X ray irradiation

ARTIFICIAL TRANSMUTATION OF THE GENE

Most modern geneticists will agree that gene mutations form the chief basis of organic evolution, and therefore of most of the complexities of living things. Unfortunately for the geneticists, however, the study of these mutations, and, through them, of the genes themselves, has heretofore been very seriously hampered by the extreme infrequency of their occurrence under ordinary conditions, and by the general uselessness of attempts to modify decidedly, and in a sure and detectable way, this sluggish "natural" mutation rate.

Modification of the inbreeding rate of the mutation rate.

It has been found quite conclusively that treatment of the sperm with relatively heavy doses of X-rays induces the occurrence of true "gene mutations" in a high proportion of the treated germ cells. Several hundred mutants have been obtained in this way in a short time and considerably more than a hundred of the mutant genes have been followed through three, four or more generations. They are (nearly all of them, at any rate) stable in their inheritance, and most of them behave in the manner typical of the Mendelian chromosomal mutant genes found in organisms generally. The nature of the crosses was such as to be such more favorable for the detection

Thomas Hunt Morgan (1866- 1945) evolutionary biologist, geneticist, embryologist,

Sutou Genes and Environment (2016) 38:12
DOI 10.1186/s41021-016-0039-7

COMMENTARY

Recent paper receives unprecedented attention by some scientists

Shizuyo Sutou

Abstract

Over the past few years, the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant (FDNPP) accident has become a global issue. The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident (FDNPP) is one of the most serious nuclear accidents in the world. The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident (FDNPP) is one of the most serious nuclear accidents in the world. The Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident (FDNPP) is one of the most serious nuclear accidents in the world.

Based on Calabrese paper

Background knowledge of linear no-threshold model (LNT)

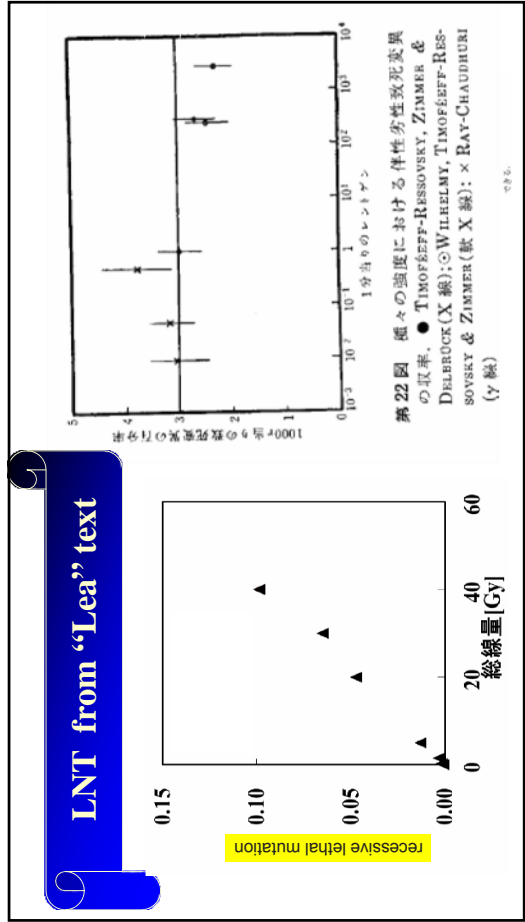
Fabricated LNT without supporting data

Response to, "On the origins of the linear no-threshold (LNT) dogma by means of untruths, artful dodges and blind faith," Environmental Research 148 (2016) 527-534
Jan Beyea : Consulting in the Public Interest, 550 Clinton Street, Cambridge, MA 02139, USA
E-mail address: jibeyea@publicinterest.org

It is not surprising that the LNT model has been criticized by some scientists. The LNT model is based on the assumption that the risk of cancer is directly proportional to the dose of radiation. This is a highly controversial assumption, and it has been widely criticized by many scientists. The LNT model is based on the assumption that the risk of cancer is directly proportional to the dose of radiation. This is a highly controversial assumption, and it has been widely criticized by many scientists.

Calabrese paper has already been criticized by Beyea

conspiracy theory



The Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1946

"for the discovery of the production of mutations by means of X-ray irradiation"

Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine 1946

The Production of Mutations

Both earlier and later work by collaborators (Oliver, Hanson, etc.) showed definitely that the frequency of the gene mutations is directly and simply proportional to the dose of irradiation applied, and this despite the wave-length used, whether X- or gamma- or even beta-rays, and despite the timing of the irradiation. **we believe, no escape from the conclusion that there is no threshold dose**, and that the individual mutations result from individual "hits", producing genetic effects in their immediate neighborhood. -----

NAS → BEAR → UNSCEAR → ICRP
400r, 0.01r/min ≐ 4Sv, 1mSv/min ⇒ 240Sv, 60mSv/h cf 0.2μSv/h in Fukushima

However

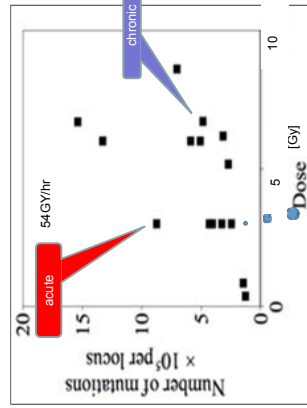
- ★ LNT :by experiments used *Drosophila* with fairly strong irradiation because of their short life
- ★ How about animals :more like human → mouse with various dose rate because of their long life

LNT Muller v.s Russel Form scientific point of view only

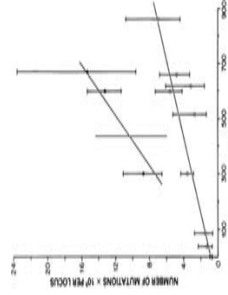
Existence of Threshold
Dose and Dose rate

Mystery 1 dose rate dependence?

Only 2 LNT- lines: acute & chronic
→ the concept of DDREF



Different mutation frequency depending on dose rate even for the same total dose



Linear structure had been already made
scientists having sticked by
established ?to take for granted



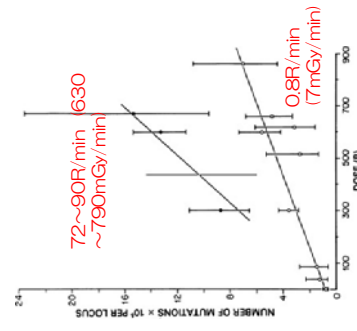
William and Leticia Russell in the early days of Oak Ridge University. William and Leticia Russell published a history of the famed mammalian genetics facility.

Mega mouse project

Mutation frequencies in male mice and the estimation of genetic hazards of radiation in men

W. L. RUSSELL AND E. M. KELLY
Biology Department, Oak Ridge National Laboratory, Oak Ridge, Tennessee 37830
(Contributed by William L. Russell, September 11, 1981)

William L. Russell (1910-2003)
the Enrico Fermi Award in 1976
The large mouse genetics program



Different slope depending on dose rate
PNAS, Vol. 79(2), 542-544, 1982

3 questions

How about dose rate dependence ?

Spontaneous mutation vs. artificial one?

The order of mutation frequencies

WAM results

Reanalysis by WAM mainly by Wada

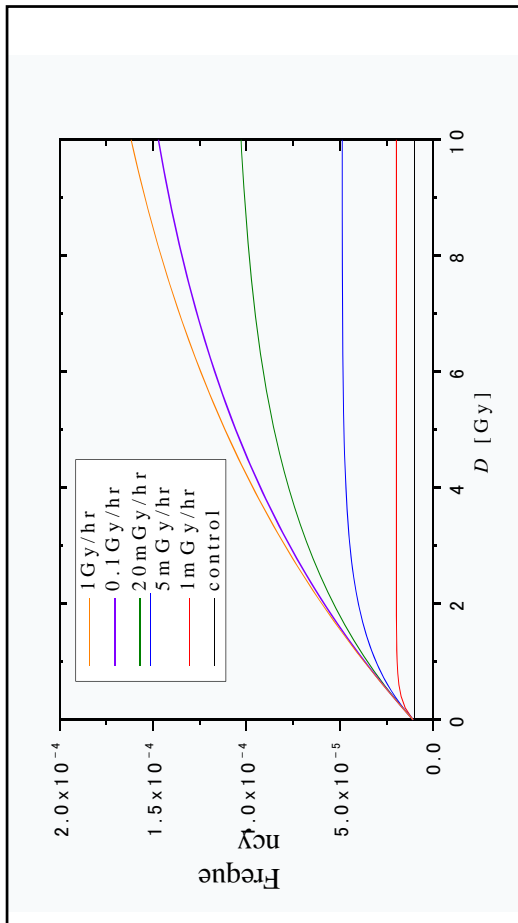
- Mutation frequency decreases with time after stopping irradiation
 - $d = 3 \text{ Gy/hr}$ case : every 30 min irradiation for each group

Radiation intensity and the induction of mutation in *Drosophila*
 C. E. PURDOM and T. W. MCSHEEHY
 Medical Research Council,
 Radiobiological Research Unit,
 Harwell, Didcot, Berks

They issued another paper concluding no dose rate dependence by averaging all over the data!

Radiation intensity and the induction of mutation in *Drosophila*
 C. E. Purdom and T. W. McSheehy
 Medical Research Council, Radiobiological Research Unit,
 Harwell, Didcot, Berks
 (Received 5 August 1966)

Poster session presentation at RPW (MELODI)
 2016. 7th International MELODI Workshop
 "Next Generation Radiation Protection Research"
 @Helmholtz Zentrum München
 Nov.9-11



3 questions

- ★ How about dose rate dependence ?
- ★ **Spontaneous mutation rate vs. artificial one?**
- ★ The order of mutation frequencies

Results Mutation Frequency

72~90R/min (630 ~790mGy/min)

0.7R/min (7mGy/min)

Control =spontaneous mutation

Mystery 2
Why did Russel insist the importance of dose rate dependence?

Spontaneous mutation 1000 times larger than natural radiation
 →equivalent total dose 1Gy to 10 Gy

the concept of “ Doubling dose”
 in our modified definition equivalent dose rate

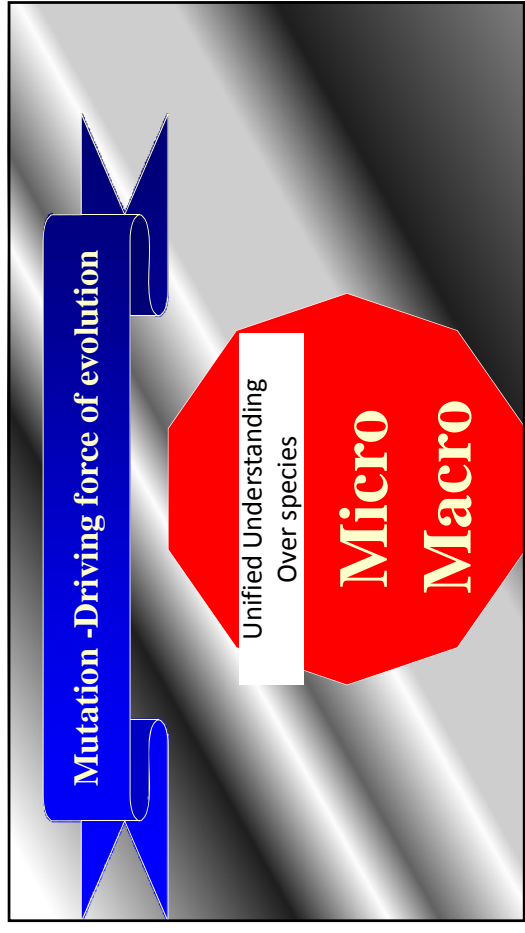
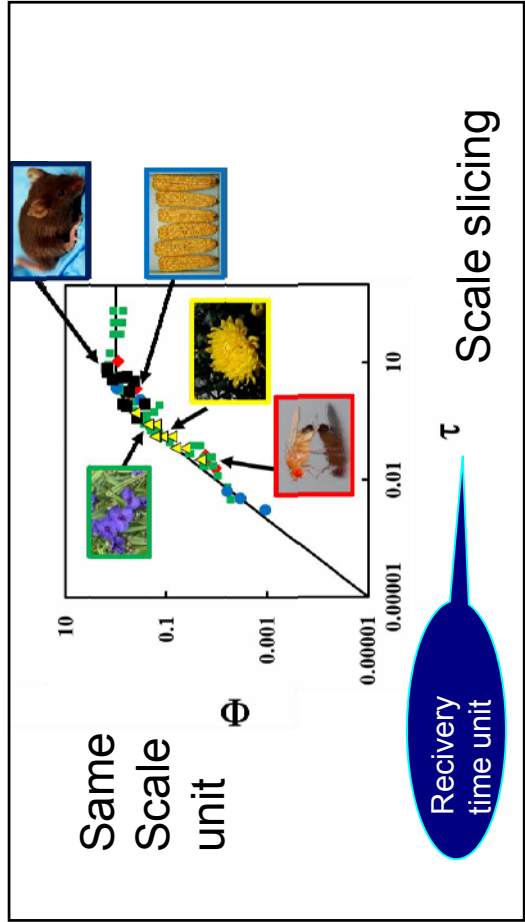
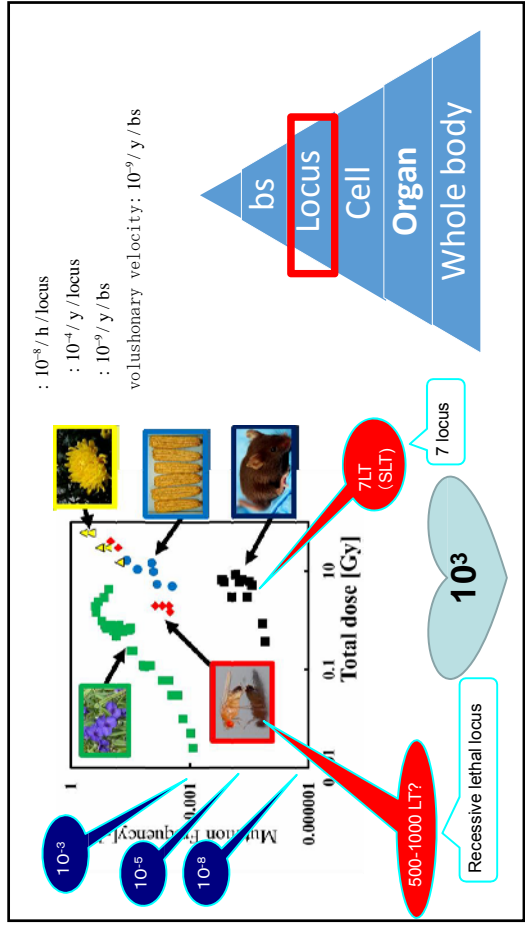
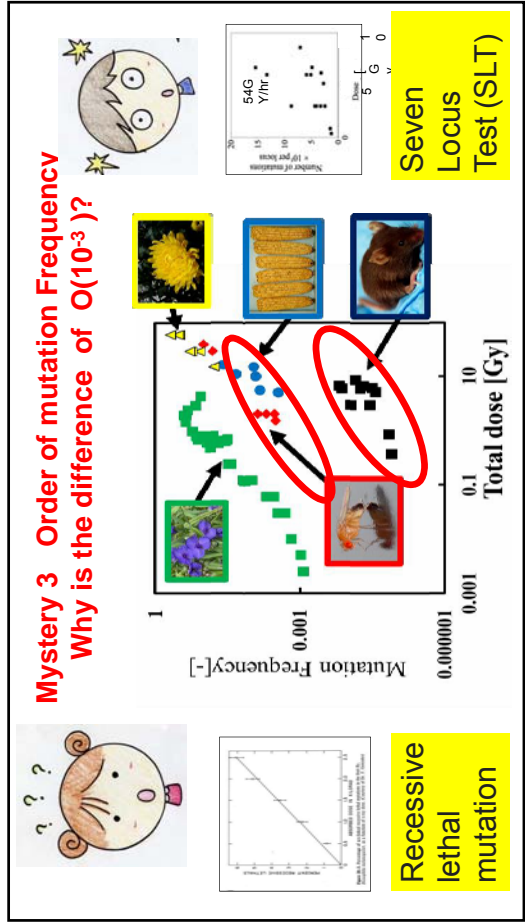
$10^{-8} / \text{h} / \text{locus} \sim 10^{-4} / \text{y} / \text{locus} \sim 10^{-9} / \text{y} / \text{bp}$

Evidence that Natural Radioactivity is inadequate to explain the Frequency of "Natural" Mutations.
Muller Joseph Herman, Mott-mith M Lewis 4, 1930.
 Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA, 16,P277-285. PMC526630.

Müller and Russell were aware of the fact that spontaneous mutation is 1000 times higher than the one coming from natural radiation level.

3 questions

- ★ How about dose rate dependence ?
- ★ Spontaneous mutation rate vs. artificial one?
- ★ **The order of mutation frequencies**



The neutral theory of molecular evolution holds that at the molecular level most evolutionary changes and most of the variation within and between species is not caused by natural selection but by genetic drift of mutant alleles that are neutral.

Molecular level
↔**evolution**

Molecular clock

Discrepancy gap

phenotype

Kimura Motoo
Neutral evolution
theory

38

超ミクロと超マクロをつなぐ論理

素粒子原子核理論

分子生物学

ミクロ過程

基礎環境研究

遺伝学研究

統計学

宇宙の進化

生物の進化

社会の進化

LNT
UNSCEAR v.s ICRP

Step from Mutation to Cancer to death
Across species comparison
Unified Understanding
Dose and Dose rate

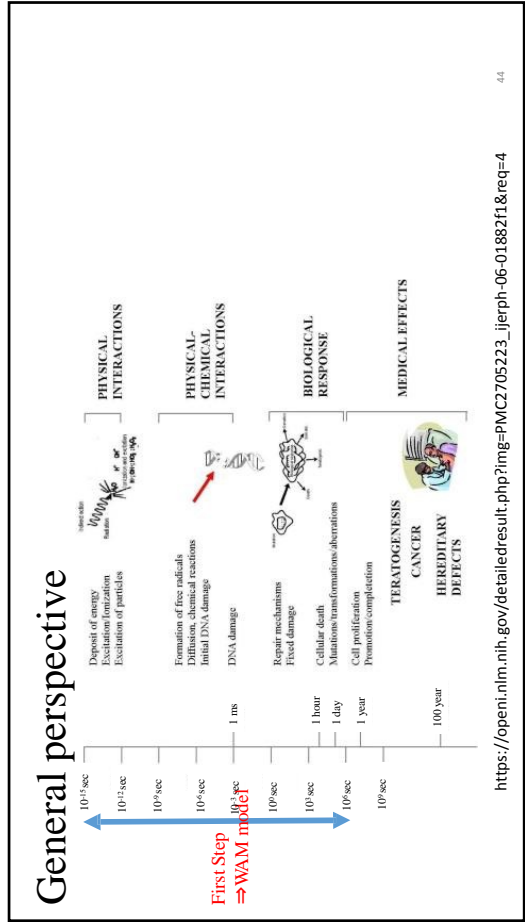
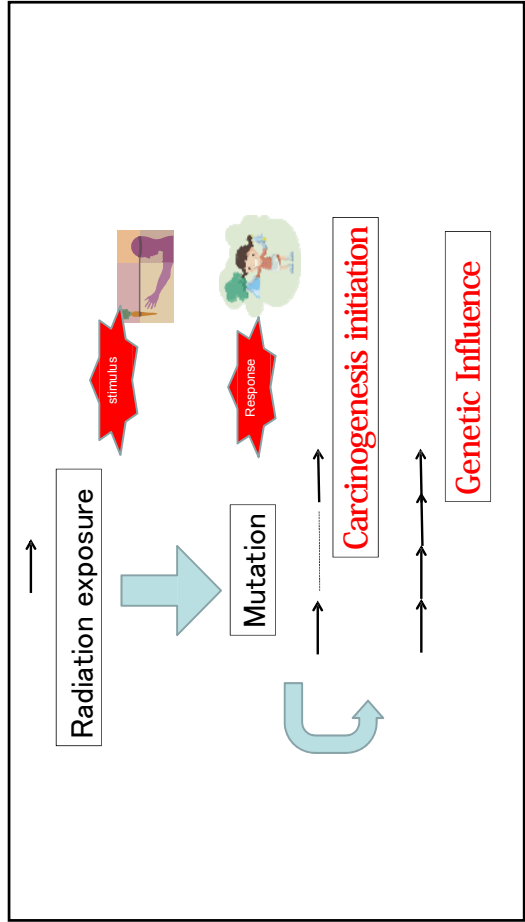
39

BEIR VII (2005)
Established
By BEIR VII
DDREF
→ LQM

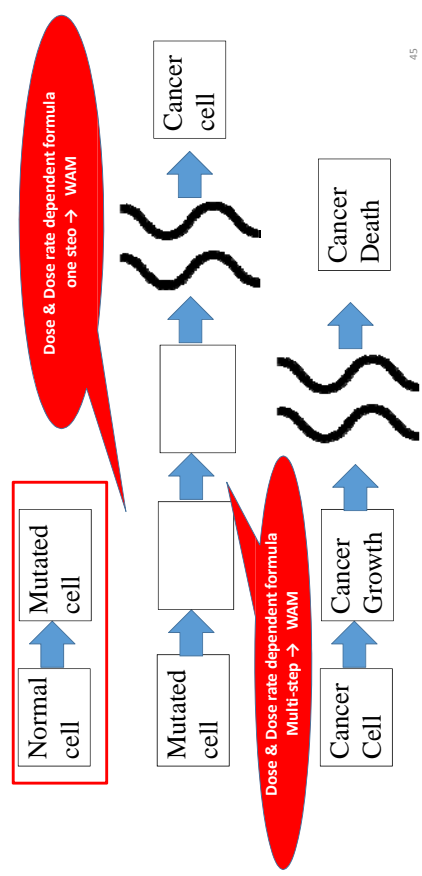
FIGURE 2.1. Schematic representation of the linear no-threshold (LNT) model. The curve and point for high absorbed doses and high dose rates (curve A) is the "true" curve. The linear no-threshold (LNT) model (curve B) was used for the low-dose "experiment" points and the region of high-dose and high-dose rates (curve C) is the "observed" curve. The LNT model is based on the assumption of the National Council on Radiation Protection and Measurements, NCRP Report No. 64 (NCRP 1980).

However . . .
LNT is confirmed ?
(BEIR VII)

Science on
Stimulus –Response



Pathway from mutation to cancer death



45

2-step process

Proc. Natl. Acad. Sci. USA
 Vol. 68, No. 4, pp. 820-823, April 1971

Mutation and Cancer: Statistical Study of Retinoblastoma

ALFRED G. KNUDSON, JR.
 Graduate School of Biomedical Sciences and M. D. Anderson Hospital and Tumor Institute,
 The University of Texas at Houston, Houston, Texas 77030
 Communicated by James F. Van, February 8, 1971

<http://www.pnas.org/content/68/4/820.full.pdf>

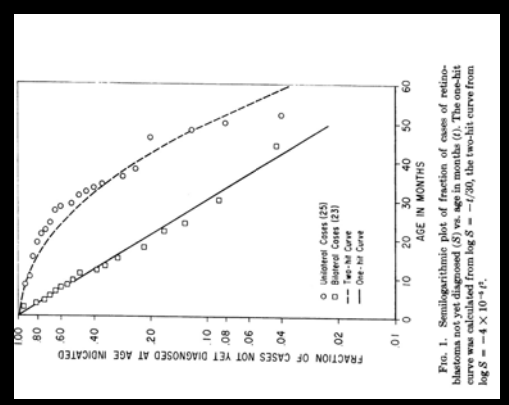
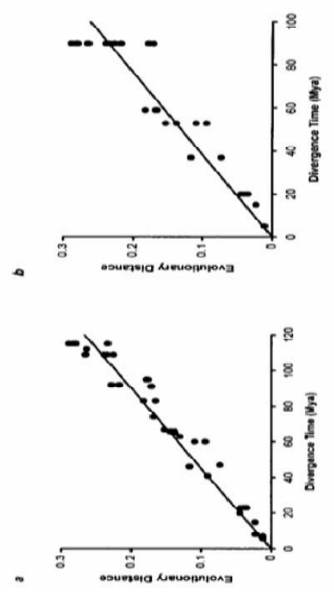


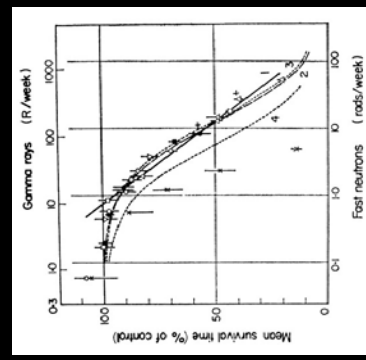
FIG. 1. Semilogarithmic plot of fraction of cases of retinoblastoma not yet diagnosed (S) vs. age in months (t). The one-bit curve was calculated from $\log S = -t/30$, the two-bit curve from $\log S = -t/15 \times 10^{-4}$.

Kumar



系統分化による進化距離（縦軸）と分化後の年数を横軸（10万年単位）を算出（中左）が種間でほぼ等しい。これは進化距離が時間によってほぼ等しいことを示している。進化距離（縦軸）はほぼ一定、Subramanian, Subramanian, PNAS, Vol. 89(1992)803より

1960年 エミール・ズッカー・カンドルとライナス・ポーリング



Survival time (expressed as fraction of control) of mice exposed continuously to gamma rays (top scale) and to fast neutrons throughout life.

H. Wade Patterson, Accelerator Health Physics (1973), p. 188

THE END



低線量CTによる肺がん検診

株式会社日立製作所日立総合病院
呼吸器内科
(日本CT検診学会 理事)
名和 健

※本発表に関連し、申告すべき利益相反事項はありません

茨城県日立市

HITACHI
Inspire the Next

日立市の歩み (市ホームページより抜粋)

1889年 (明治22年)	宮田村と滑川村が合併し、多賀郡常陸村が誕生
1905年 (明治38年)	久原厚之助が赤沢銅山を日立鉱山として創業
1910年 (明治43年)	小平浪平が日立製作所を創業
1939年 (昭和14年)	多賀郡日立町と助川町が合併し、日立市となる
1981年 (昭和56年)	日立鉱山が閉山
1993年 (平成5年)	「大煙突」倒壊
2009年 (平成21年)	市制施行70周年



東西17.9km×南北25.9km
人口181,088人
(男性90,558人、女性90,530人)

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本邦は年間73,396人の肺がん死亡 (生涯リスクは男性6%、女性2%)

2014年の死亡数

	1位	2位	3位	4位	5位
男性	肺	胃	大腸	肝臓	膵臓
女性	大腸	肺	胃	膵臓	乳房
男女計	肺	胃	大腸	膵臓	肝臓

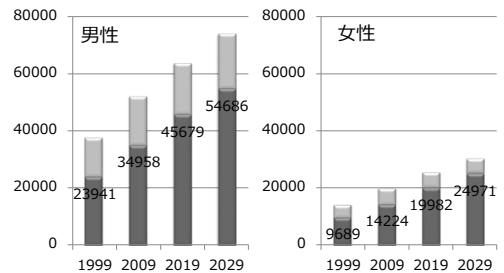
2012年の罹患数

	1位	2位	3位	4位	5位
男性	胃	肺	大腸	前立腺	肝臓
女性	乳房	大腸	胃	肺	子宮
男女計	胃	大腸	肺	乳房	前立腺

がん情報サービス ganjoho.jp

日本の肺がん死亡、現状と予測

70歳以上 ■ の肺がん対策が重要となる。



Kaneko S, et al. Projection of lung cancer mortality in Japan. Cancer Sci 94 : 919-923, 2003

高齢者の肺がん対策 (案)

タバコ対策の継続に加えて...

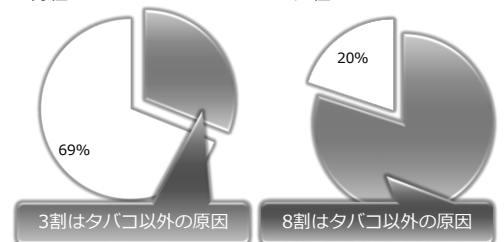
対症療法・緩和ケアの充実

(もう少し若い時期に) 早期診断・治療

- 胸腔鏡による(縮小)手術
- 体幹部定位放射線治療
- 粒子線治療

日本人は直接喫煙と 関連しない肺がん死亡も多い

- 本邦は女性、非喫煙者の肺がんも要注意
- 男性
- 女性

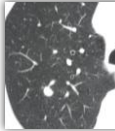
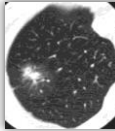
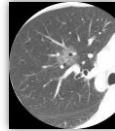


Katanoda Ket al. Population attributable fraction of mortality associated with tobacco smoking in Japan: a pooled analysis of three large-scale cohort studies. J Epidemiol 2008;18:251-64.

日本発の技術

CT検診の歴史と現状



小型肺がん（腺がん）のCT所見

	Solid nodule	Part-solid nodule	Ground-glass nodule
画像			
X線診断（≒径20mmの時）	可能	時に困難	非常に困難
臨床的悪性度	一般に高い	さまざま	一般に低い

1990年代の低線量CT検診研究

日本		世界	
開始年		開始年	
1990	低線量CT検診構想（舘野之男、飯沼武）	1992	Early Lung Cancer Action Project
1993	東京から肺がんをなくす会（会員制CT検診）	1999	Mayo Clinic
1994	胸部CT検診研究会設立		
1996	長野プロジェクト（地域CT検診）		
1998	日立健康管理センター（職域CT検診）		

胸部X線とCT検査

検査	胸部エックス線	胸部CT
		
メリット	簡単に行える 被ばくが少ない	淡くて小さな陰影でもわかる 病変の指摘には現時点で最も有効
デメリット	死角がある 淡い陰影はわからない	費用が高い 撮影や読影が大変 被ばくが多い

低線量技術によるCT検査の被ばく低減

		
1990年代 シングルスライス せんせんCT →2.7mSv	2000年代 マルチスライス CT、多列化 →0.7mSv	2010年以降 逐次近似再構成 →0.07mSv

- 診療条件（管電流150mA）の胸部CT：10.8mSv
- 間接胸部X線：0.07mSv（Nishizawaら、1996年）

低線量CT検診の肺がん発見率・生存率

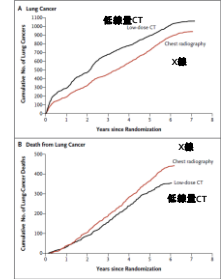
	実施年	受診者	対象	初回発見率	経年発見率	I期割合	5年生存率
ELCAP	1993	1,000	>60歳、>10p-ys	2.7	0.60	85	65%
東京から肺がんをなくす会	1993-95	1,611	40-75歳、喫煙86%	0.87	0.28	82	70%
長野プロジェクト	1996-98	5,480	40-74歳、54%非喫煙	0.41	0.56、0.23	83	83%
I-ELCAP	1993-05	31,560	>50歳、>20p-ys	1.3	0.30	85	80% (10年)
日立	1998-05	25,385	50歳以上、54%非喫煙	0.67	0.11	91	90%

低線量CT検診の無作為化比較試験

試験名	選択基準	CT検診の例数	検診間隔	観察期間	登録年	終了年
NLST, 米国	55-74歳、>30pack-years、禁煙<15年	26,722	初回、1,2年	5年	2002-4	2009
LSS, 米国	55-74歳、>30pack-years、禁煙<15年	1,660	1回のみ	1年	2000	2001
DANTE, イタリア	60-74歳男性、>20pack-years、禁煙<10年	1,276	初回、1,2,3,4年	4年	2001-6	2010
NELSON, オランダ・ベルギー	50-74歳、>15pack-years、禁煙<10年	7,915	初回、1,3年	10年	2003-6	2015
DLSCCT, デンマーク	50-70歳、>20pack-years、禁煙<10年	2,052	初回、1,2,3,4年	10年	2004-6	2014
ITALUNG, イタリア	55-69歳、>20pack-years、禁煙<10年	1,613	初回、1,2,3年	4年	2004-6	2016
MILD, イタリア	49-75歳、>20pack-years、禁煙<10年	2,376	毎年、2年毎を計10年間	10年	2005-	-
LUSTI, ドイツ	50-69歳、>15pack-years、禁煙<10年	2,029	初回、1,2,3,4年	5年	2007-	-
UKLS, イギリス	5年以内に5%リスク(モザリ算出)	2,000 (予定)	1回のみ	10年	2011-	-
JECS, 日本	50-64歳、<30pack-years、非喫煙者	17,500 (目標)	初回、5年	10年	2012-	-

NLST(National Lung Screening Trial)

- 53,454名に3年連続の検診、6.5年観察。
- CT検診群はX線群に対し20%肺がん死亡減少。
 - 7%の全死亡減少。



Reduced Lung-Cancer Mortality with Low-Dose Computed Tomographic Screening. N Engl J Med 2011 ; 365: 395-409.

アメリカは公的保険でCT検診を開始

(2015年2月6日: CMS (Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services))

- 対象は重喫煙者。
 - 55~77歳
 - ≥ 30 pack-yearsの現喫煙 or 禁煙後15年以内。
- 施設登録を義務付け。
- 低線量撮影の徹底。
 - 標準体 (170 cm, 70 kg) でCTDI_{vol} = 3.0 mGy 以下 (実効線量 1.5 mSv)。



<http://www.cms.gov/Newsroom/MediaReleaseDatabase/Press-releases/2015-Press-releases-items/2015-02-05.html>

日本におけるCT検診の現状

(公的推奨に至らないが数十万件/年の検診を実施)

日本CT検診学会 全国調査

- 計127,897人 (H21)
 - 要精検率7.2%
 - 発見率152.5/10万
 - 切除率84.1%
 - I期がん割合67.7%

中山高謙 CT検診18(2): 127-128, 2011.

日本人間ドック学会 実態調査

- 300施設の実施状況
 - 1-100人/年: 112施設
 - 101~500人: 109施設
 - 501~1000人: 32施設
 - 1001人以上: 40施設
 - 実施なし: 7施設
- 非低線量の撮影が多い

藤澤弘隆, 他 人間ドック 25(5): 778-787, 2011.

日本CT検診学会の見解

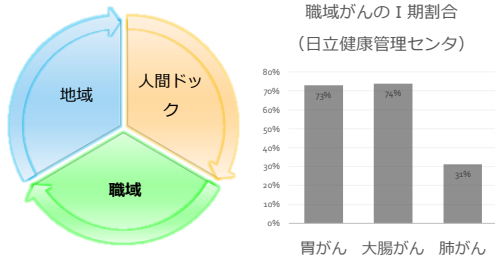
「日本における低線量CTによる肺がん検診の考え方」

- 米国の無作為化比較試験 (NLST) と同様の対象に検診を提供することにより、受診者を肺癌から救命できる可能性が十分に期待される。
- 日本の検診で同様の結果が得られるかは必ずしも明らかではない。
- 今後の研究成果に注目していく必要がある。

職場から始まり地域に普及、市民の肺がん死亡が減少した!




日立市のCT検診

職域から地域に広がったCT検診

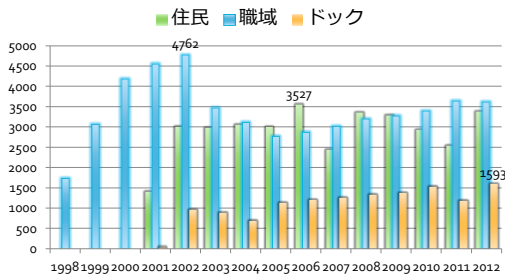


名和健, 他. 職域におけるがん発症の実態と健診の意義. 産業衛生学雑誌40; 658, 1998年.

市内で行われているCT検診

	公益財団法人日立メディカルセンター (地域)	株式会社日立製作所日立健康管理センター (職域)	株式会社日立製作所日立総合病院 (人間ドック)
CT装置	車載型、4列→16列 	据置型、シングル (2006~4列) 	据置型、シングル (2011~4列) 
対象	50歳以上の地域住民 日立、高萩、北茨城、常陸太田市	50~69歳の従業員、退職者及び配偶者	原則、50歳以上の男女 (オプション)
開始	2001年4月	1998年4月	2001年12月

CT検診受診者の推移 (日立市民)



CT検診の主な成績 (発見率)

	公益財団法人日立メディカルセンター (地域)	株式会社日立製作所日立健康管理センター (職域)	株式会社日立製作所日立総合健診センター (人間ドック)
要精検率 (初回/経年)	4.7%/4.4%	6.8%/2.7%	2.4%
10万対発見率 (初回/経年)	970/480	440/70	650/110
I期がん割合	87/90%	86/100%	87%

「高い発見率とI期がん割合」「繰り返し検診で発見率低下」は共通。

「日立のCT検診」観察研究

①発見された肺がんは治っているか？

- 発見肺がんの予後

②日立市民の肺がん死亡は減ったか？

- 市民の肺がん死亡を全国と比較 (時系列研究)

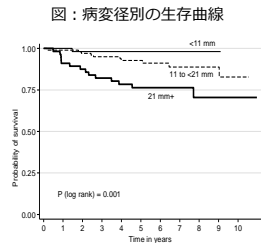
③CT検診を受けると肺がん死亡は減るか？

- 受診者と非受診者のコホート研究 (実施中)

①CT検診発見肺がんの予後

平成21年度「茨城県がん臨床研究」

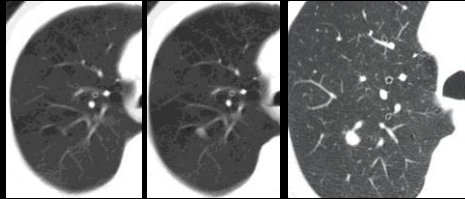
- 1998年～2006年までに25,385例に延べ61,914回の検診
- 210例の肺がんを診断/治療、5.7年追跡
- 5年生存率は90%
- 小さな肺がんは予後良好 (右図)



Nawa T, Nakagawa T, Mizoue T, et al. Long-term prognosis of patients with lung cancer detected on low-dose chest computed tomography screening. Lung Cancer 75 (2012) 197-202.

CT検診発見肺がんでも喫煙者の死亡リスクは非喫煙者の4.7倍

60歳代男性、重喫煙者、右上葉原発の中分化型腺がん
病理病期：I A期

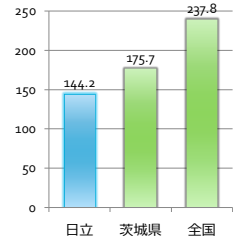
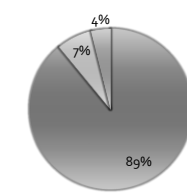


手術18ヵ月後に胸腔内再発で死亡

発見肺がんの96%は日立医療圏で治療

発見肺がんの受診医療機関

参考：人口10万あたり医師数



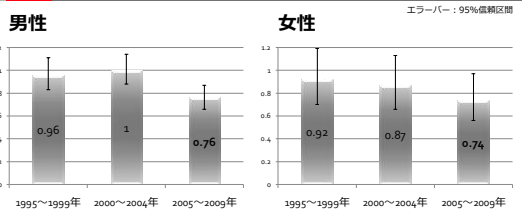
②時系列研究（肺がん死亡の推移）

平成22年度「茨城県がん臨床研究」

- 2006年3月までに50～69歳の市民の3割、2009年までに4割以上が1回は低線量CT検診を受けた。
- 市民全体の肺がん死亡率推移を検討。
- 県がん登録から市民の年齢層別罹患・死亡率を把握し、全国と比較。

Nawa T, Nakagawa T, Mizoue T, et al. A decrease in lung cancer mortality following the introduction of low-dose chest CT screening in Hitachi, Japan. Lung Cancer 78 (2012) 225-228.

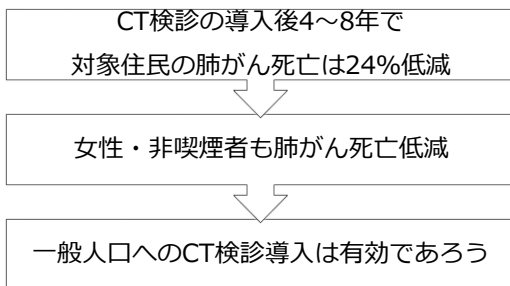
日立市住民の標準化死亡比（実死亡数÷期待死亡数）推移



CT検診導入後4～8年で肺がん死亡は24%減少

Nawa T et al. A decrease in lung cancer mortality following the introduction of low-dose chest CT screening in Hitachi, Japan. Lung Cancer 2012

②時系列研究：まとめ



③日立市コホート研究（実施中）

- 肺がん死亡はどのくらい減るのか？
- 全死因死亡に影響するか？
- 適切な検診対象や検査間隔は？

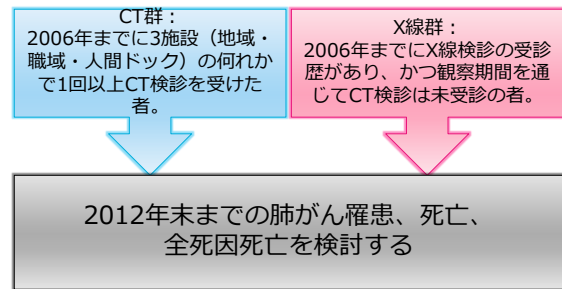
CT検診受診者・非受診者の肺がん罹患・死亡・全死因死亡を追跡する「コホート研究」を行いたい。

日立市を実施主体とした コホート研究の立ち上げ

- 倫理委員会の承認
 - 各施設検診データ
 - 転出と死亡の把握
 - 日立市
 - 死因と死亡日の把握
 - 厚生労働省
 - 肺がん罹患
 - 茨城県地域がん登録
- ↓
- 日立市の研究として、茨城県、厚生労働省の協力を得て実施。



コホート研究の概要



③コホート研究：今後の展望

- CT検診を受けた人は、X線検診を受けていた人と比べ肺がんで死亡するリスクがほぼ半減していた。
- 適切な検診間隔を求めるため「症例対照研究」の追加を予定。
- AMED（国立研究開発法人日本医療研究開発機構）佐川班の助成を得て研究中です。

本邦の実情に合わせた検診を！

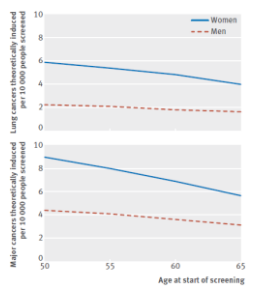
低線量CTの普及に向けて

検診の不利益を最小にするために



年1回、10年間の低線量CT検診による被ばくのリスク許容範囲内（COSMOS試験）

- 10年間で5,203例（男性3,439例、女性1,764例）に延べ42,288回の低線量CT検査と653回のPET-CT検査。
- 累積被ばく量の中央値は男性は9.3mSv、女性は13.0mSv。
- 肺がん108例の発見に対し被ばくに伴うがん1例が発生（259/2.4）。



Rampinelli c, et al. Exposure to low dose computed tomography for lung cancer screening and risk of cancer: secondary analysis of trial data and risk-benefit analysis. BMJ. 2017 Feb 8;356:j347.

一般人口に対するCT検診の有効性を検証する研究が進行中

- 非喫煙・軽喫煙者は進行の遅いがんが多く、むしろ検診の効果は高いはず
- ただし、受診対象や間隔は要検討



- 低リスク者に対する低線量CT検診の無作為化比較試験（JECs Study）
- 日立コホート研究、他の観察研究

CT検診発見肺がん210例の病期（日立市、日立健康管理センタ）

検診		IA	IB	IIA	IIB	IIIA	IIIB	IV	小計
初回	男性	58	8	3	1	1	2	3	76
	女性	84	4	3	1	1	0	0	93
経年	男性	20	1	2	0	1	1	0	25
	女性	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	16
小計		178	13	8	2	3	3	3	210

- 8割は初回検診で指摘
- 経年検診により進行がんの発見数は減少
- 女性の経年検診発見肺がんはすべてIA期

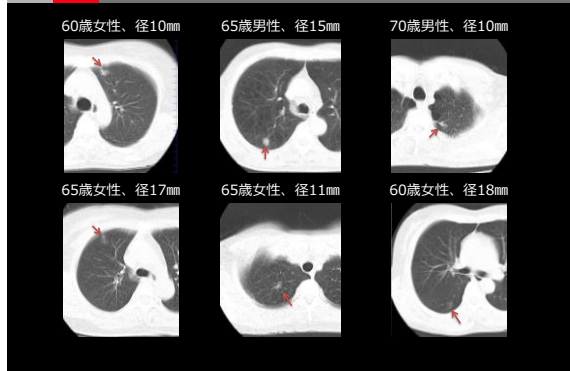
Nawa T, Nakagawa T, Mizoue T, et al. Long-term prognosis of patients with lung cancer detected on low-dose chest computed tomography screening. Lung Cancer 75 (2012) 197–202.

日立市の「節目」検診

- 15,521例('06~'13年)
- 9,342例(60%)は初回
- 69例の肺がんを発見
 - 10万対発見率：445
- I期がん割合：93%

年齢	勧奨方法	自己負担
50歳	特定健診の案内に同封	¥1,000
55歳	特定健診の案内に同封	¥1,000
60歳	個別に葉書送付	¥1,000
65歳	個別に葉書送付	¥1,000
70歳	特定健診の案内に同封	¥1,000
75歳	特定健診の案内に同封	¥1,000
上記以外 (51歳～)	他のがん検診と同じ (市報による案内)	¥3,000

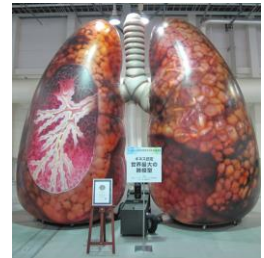
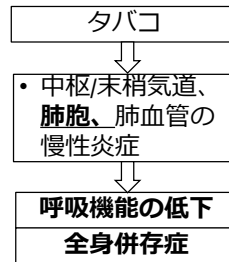
5年以上の間隔をおいた検診で発見された肺がん（全て腺がん）



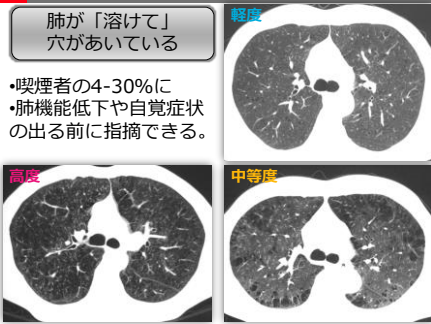
COPD（慢性閉塞性肺疾患）患者数は本邦で600万人、90%は未診断

COPD（慢性閉塞性肺疾患）とCT肺気腫

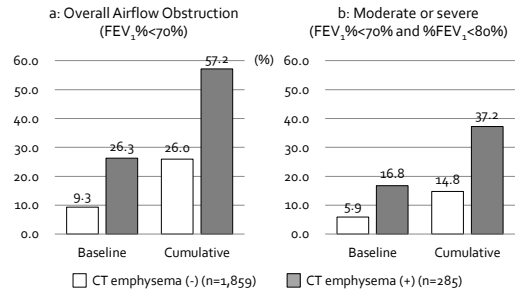
CT画像によるリスク評価



「CT肺気腫」 (全て50歳、男性)

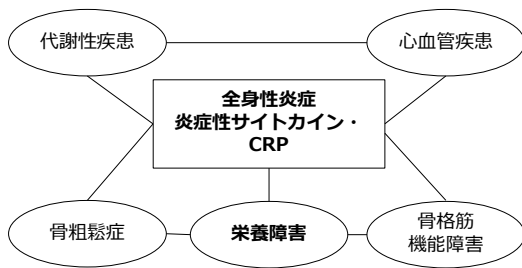


CT肺気腫は呼吸機能低下の危険因子 (喫煙男性2144例を12年追跡、オッズ比=3.21)



Nawa T, Kusano S, Nakagawa T, Mizoue T, et al. Ningen Dock International 2016; 3: 3-6

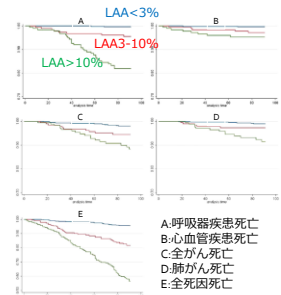
COPDの全身性炎症と併存症



COPD診断と治療のためのガイドライン第4版より

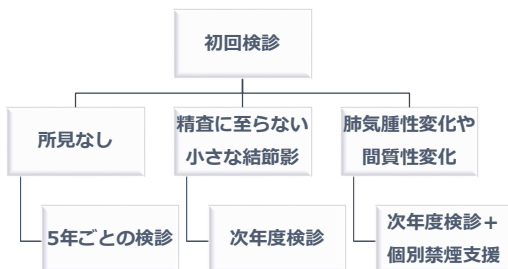
CT肺気腫の重症度は 死亡リスクの強力な予測因子

- 40~85歳の喫煙者 947 例のCTと呼吸機能を8年間追跡。
- 中等度~高度CT肺気腫例は軽度~非肺気腫例と比べ19ヶ月の生存期間短縮。
 - 心血管疾患、呼吸器疾患死亡の増加が顕著。



Johannessen A, Skorge TD, Böttai M, et al. Am J Respir Crit Care Med. 2013;187:602-608.

検診画像によるリスク評価 (案)



メッセージ

- 低線量CTによる肺がん検診は有効であり、既に本邦で普及している。
- 日立市民は検診の普及により肺がん死亡が減少した。
- 画像情報の活用により呼吸器疾患の早期発見やリスク評価を行える可能性がある。

お問合せは takeshi.nawa.nw@hitachi.com まで

推進体制

日本医療研究開発機構 (AMED) より臨床研究等ICT基盤構築研究事業の一案件として採択され、平成27年から平成30年の期間、研究事業を推進しております。

国立研究開発法人日本医療研究開発機構 (AMED)

【臨床研究等ICT基盤構築研究事業】の一案件として
[全国共同利用型国際標準化健康・医療情報の収集及び利活用に関する研究]が選定

日本医療ネットワーク協会 (JMNA)

代表研究開発者：荒木 賢二

EHRシステム蓄積技術研究 吉原 博幸	既存規格と国際標準規格とのマッピング仕様の研究 糸 直人 小林 慎治	収集した情報の施設間、臨床試験での利活用モジュールの研究 黒田 知宏 岡本 和也	収集した情報の施設間、患者での利活用モジュールの研究 鈴木 香王 山崎 友義	医療情報の利活用に関する法制度面、分析手法等の研究 田村 寛加 藤 源太 高藤 水
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千年カルテの接続病院全国展開

年度	参加医療機関数
平成27年度	11
平成28年度	約20
平成29年度	約40

マイルストーン

2015	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
EHR (研究期間) 診療応用 (B2B, B2C, AI)			EHR 診療へ展開			
2次利用 準備・研究・トライアル			2次利用 事業展開			
2017年5月 公布	2018年5月 公布	2018年5月 施行	2次利用の法的環境 個人情報取扱認定事業者 名寄せ (医療ID) 匿名化二次利用 (内閣官房・文部科学・厚生労働・経済産業省)			
次世代医療基盤法 医療分野の研究開発に資するための匿名加工医療情報に関する法律			2次利用の法的環境 個人情報取扱認定事業者 名寄せ (医療ID) 匿名化二次利用 (内閣官房・文部科学・厚生労働・経済産業省)			

千年カルテプロジェクトへの参加のお願い

本プロジェクトでは、2018年度までの予定でStep1の範囲を裏証実験として実施しております。プロジェクトの進展に伴い、参加いただける施設には、「医療機関向け、生活者向けメニューへの情報開示」、「二次利活用へのデータ提供」のご判断をお願いします。

Step1: EHR

- 国の支援を受け、研究事業として基盤の構築と運営を実施

情報のアップロード
千年カルテの種別活用
災害時サポート
患者への情報提供サービス
医療機関連携サービス
EHRの索引施設として積極的利用とプロジェクトへの提案

Step2: 匿名データ利用

- 自立採算による運営とEHRの拡大を推進

二次利活用へのデータの提供の判断をお願いします。
二次利活用向けメニューの活用判断をお願いします。

- 二次利活用へのデータ提供の許諾
- データベースの二次利活用の積極的活用と提案

参加施設へのお願い

参加施設の費用負担

- Step1: 無償
- Step2: 二次利用データの提供施設は、無償
上記以外は、有償 (40万円/年程度を予定)

※ 各病院の電子カルテデータ抽出プログラム改修はNPO日本医療ネットワーク協会の負担
病院等施設内ネットワーク改修費用、外部接続回線は参加機関の負担

【参考資料】他院連携（医療機関の情報共有設定）

患者が受診歴のある医療機関施設単位で共有設定を設定できます。

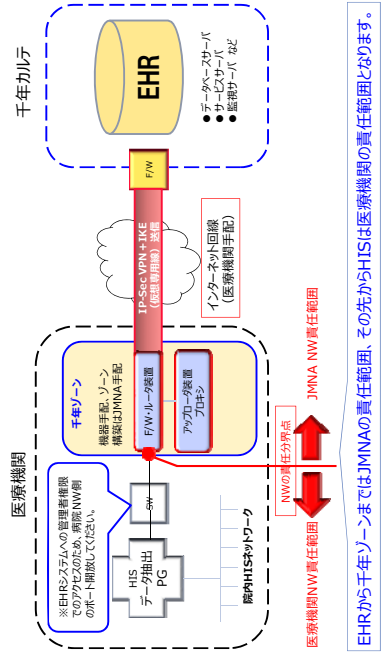


アクセス者	設定可能なアクセス権の種類（診療科/MMLモジュール単位）	
	自院のみ	他院連携
自施設	○	○
連携施設	×	○
患者	×	×

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【参考資料】医療機関と千年カルテセンターとの接続

千年カルテと医療機関は、安全な経路（IP-Sec VPN+IKE）により接続されます。そのため、クロスネットワークでセキュリティを確保したデータ送信が可能です。また、ネットワークおよびアプリケーション装置は常時監視を実施し障害に備えます。



EHRから千年ゾーンまではJMNAの責任範囲、その先からHISは医療機関の責任範囲となります。

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【参考資料】千年カルテの安全性対策

千年カルテは、3省4ガイドラインなど国が定める基準に配慮したセキュリティならびに安全性・信頼性対策を実施しています。

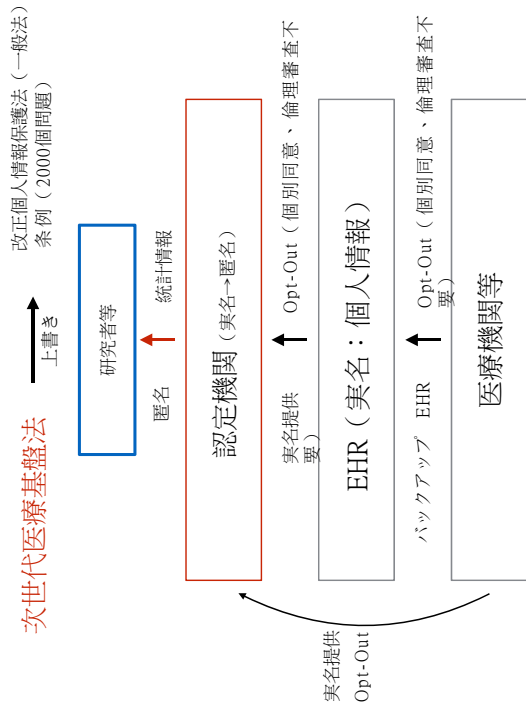
対策	詳細
センター立地	地震や台風などの自然災害リスクが低い首都圏や関西圏の同時被災リスクが低い液体化のおそれなく、建物の支持基礎がN値50以上
建策、設備面	アクセス容易で万が一の駆けつけ対応が可能異なる変電所からの高圧2系統受電無停電電源装置（UPS）の二重化及び非常用発電機設置安設した冷房・冷却システムの構築24時間365日管理人常駐監視カメラによる入室記録の実施生体認証及びICゲートを併用した入退室管理システムが存在

システム維持管理に対する安全性対策

- ✓ 日本医療ネットワーク協会にてシステム維持管理に關わる各種規約を制定
- ✓ システム維持管理においても委託先事業者に規約の遵守徹底を指示
- ✓ 定期的に委託先のモニタリングを実施

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次世代医療基盤法



改正個人情報保護法（一般法）
条例（2000個問題）

研究者等
匿名
統計情報

認定機関（実名→匿名）

実名提供
Opt-Out（個別同意、倫理審査不要）

EHR（実名：個人情報）

バックアップ EHR
Opt-Out（個別同意、倫理審査不要）

医療機関等

上書き

医療機関等による医療情報の認定事業者への提供について

P 次世代医療基盤法においては、医療機関等の設置主体の区分や場所に応じて適用される個人情報保護に関する法的枠組みの相違に問わず、第30条に規定する同一の手続き（あらかじめ本人に通知し、本人が拒否しなければ提供可）に基づき、医療機関等から認定事業者に対して医療情報を提供することが出来る。

※ 個人情報保護法、行政機関個人情報保護法、独立行政法人等個人情報保護法、全ての自治体の条例において、「法令に基づく場合」の第三者提供に関する規定が整備されており、次世代医療基盤法は、この「法令に基づく場合」に該当する。

＜参考＞平成29年4月25日 参内閣委員会 田原 隆浩 議員（公明党）に対する石原 健太郎 法務省次官（抜粋）

Q 里親議員 情報提供する医療機関には、民間の医療機関はあつても、国や独立行政法人の医療機関、あるいは自治体での医療機関は含まれると思いますが、そもそも医療情報を含む個人情報取扱いについては、医療機関の設置主体ごとに適用される法令が異なるという点、医療情報を提供し、受け取る側をどう区別する必要があるのか、自治体と自治体間の連携が確保され、独立行政法人であれば独立行政法人等個人情報保護法、自治体立施設であれば自治体との条例が適用されており、こうした主体ごとに適用される法令が異なり、各自自治体の条件を含めれば二千種以上あること、三法間問題とも関係しておられます。

参事の法事は、こうした適用される法令の相違を踏まえて、医療情報の円滑な利活用を促進する仕組みとされているか、お聞きしたいと思います。

石原 大臣

ただいまの里親議員が御指摘をいただきましたとおり、医療機関における個人情報の取扱いというのは病院によって分かれていますことにより、更に、医療関係者の側からすると、複雑で分かりにくいという状態は私も聞かされております。参回の法事は、これらと関係して、医療関係者の設置主体や場所、地方ですと条例によっておきますので、事が複雑だけで市長副市長などは変わってまいりますが、こういう相違にかかわらず、統一ルールの下で……（中略）……認定事業者に医療情報を提供できる、そこは一つにしたいと考えています。これによって、先期中も御議論がございましたけれども、医療分野の研究開発に資する医療情報の収集がより効率的、円滑に行われるようになる、こんなふうな基本的な考え方をしているところでございます。

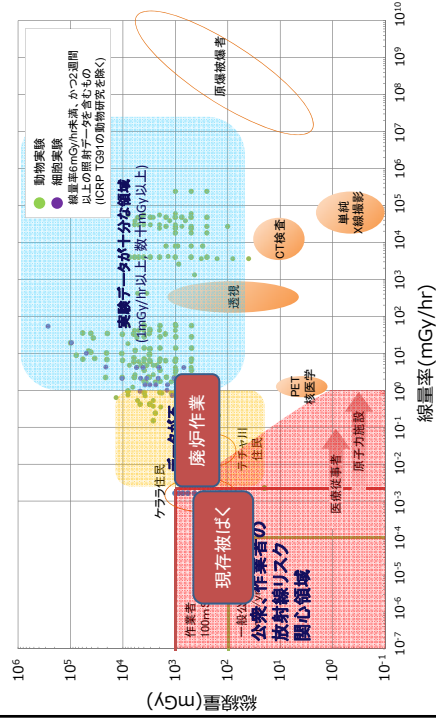
最新の放射線影響に関する話題

大分県立看護科学大学
甲斐倫明

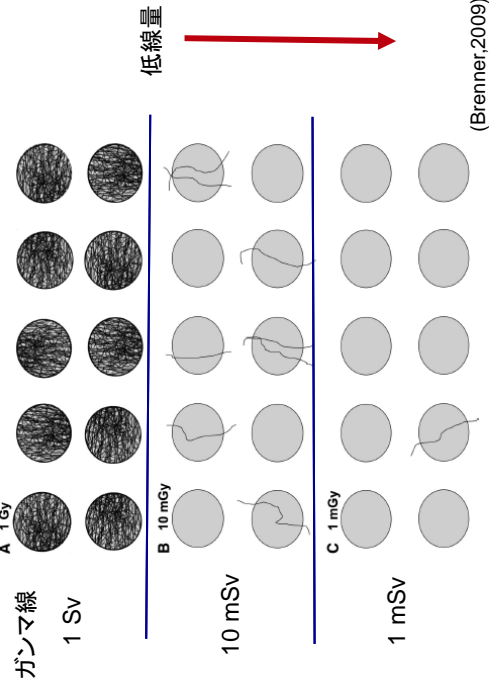
内容

1. 低線量・低線量率とは
2. 放医研の線量率効果実験
3. 動物実験データの線量率効果のプール解析
4. マウスAMLの線量率効果

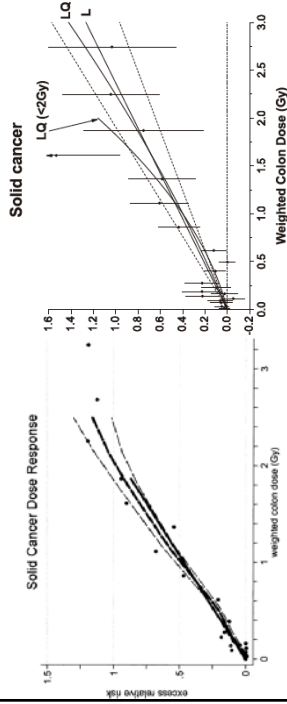
低線量・低線量率放射線の研究(1/2)



低線量では、細胞あたりの飛跡は平均1個以下となる



広島・長崎の原爆被ばく生存者の疫学データ



罹患率データ (Preston, 2007)

死亡率データ (Ozasa, 2012)

最新の原爆データは、男性でLQモデル、女性でLモデル

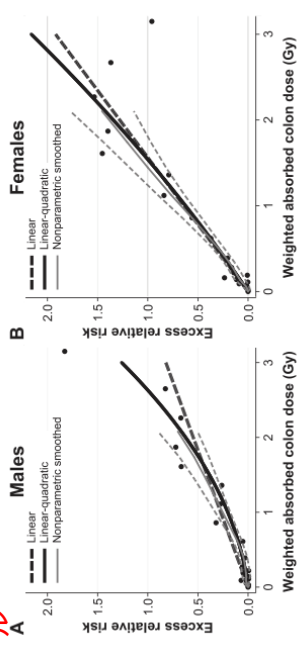
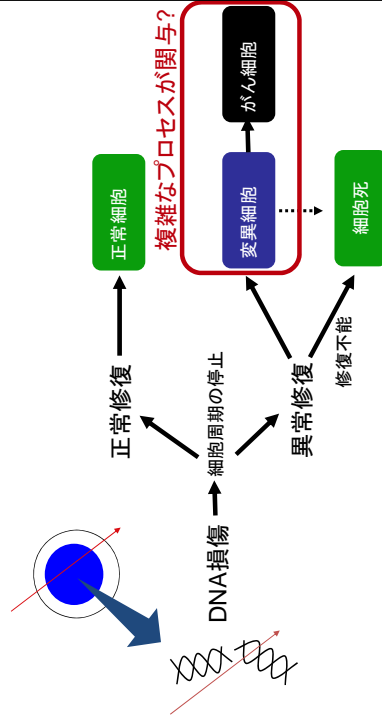


FIG. 4. Panels A and B: Solid cancer dose-response functions for males and females (full dose range). Fitted linear (black dashed line) and linear-quadratic (black solid curve) ERRs for all solid cancers using linear and linear-quadratic dose-response functions for males and females. Also shown are ERR estimates for all 22 dose categories (points) and a nonparametric smoothed estimate (solid gray curve) with point-wise 95% confidence intervals (dashed gray curves). The ERRs are given for subjects at attained age of 70 years after exposure at age 30 years.

Grant, Radiat Res. 187, 513 (2017)

DNA損傷を基礎にした放射線発がん



放医研(量研機構)の線量率効果実験

量研機構の線量率効果実験

Tsuruoka C. et al Radiat. Res. 2016

がんになる前の細胞
Ptc1 正常

自然発生した腫瘍
Ptc1 変異

被ばく起因する腫瘍
Ptc1 変異

【マウスは3倍染色体】

図1 自然に発生したがん和被ばく起因するがんの発生の原理

1) Ptc1遺伝子ヘテロ欠損マウス
ヒトの発癌のモデルマウスとして1998年に作成されました。Ptc1遺伝子の1対の遺伝子のうち一方に変異が生じており(図1左側)、さらに残りの遺伝子が機能喪失することによって腫瘍(小腸のがん)を発生します。自然発生の腫瘍と被ばく起因する腫瘍とはこの正常なPtc1遺伝子の機能が失われるメカニズムが異なることが明らかとなっています(図1右側)。

2) 腫瘍
主に小児の小腸に発生する悪性脳腫瘍。

<http://www.qst.go.jp/topics/itemid034-001353.html>

【高線量率被ばく群】 短時間で被ばく
線量率: 540 mGy/分 (32,400 mGy/時間)
総線量: 500 mGy

【低線量率被ばく①群】 長期間(4日間)の被ばく
線量率: 5.4 mGy/時間
総線量: 500 mGy

【低線量率被ばく②群】 長期間(4日間)の被ばく
線量率: 1.1 mGy/時間
総線量: 100 mGy

照射

出生

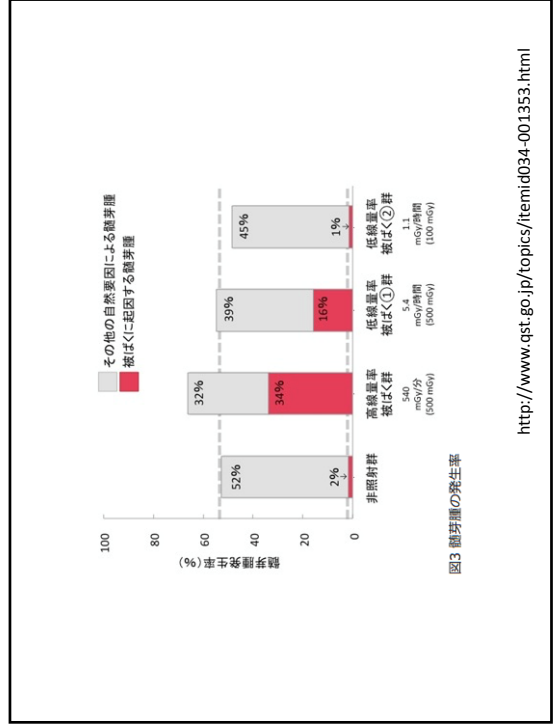
出生

出生

照射

図2 本研究で行った照射の方法

<http://www.qst.go.jp/topics/itemid034-001353.html>



動物実験データの線量率効果のプール解析 (M Little)

Radiat Environ Biophys
DOI 10.1007/s00411-017-0707-4

CrossMark

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Dose and dose rate extrapolation factors for malignant and non-malignant health endpoints after exposure to gamma and neutron radiation

Van Tran¹, Mark P. Little¹

Received: 25 January 2017 / Accepted: 6 August 2017
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Main Janus Findings

Finding	Study	Reference
Protracted neuron irradiation is more effective at protecting tumorigenesis and life shortening in mice.	JM-2	(Ainsworth et al., 1973)(Thomson, Williamson, Graham, & Ainsworth, 1981b).
Neuron irradiation decreases the frequency of lymphoreticular tumors and lung tumors. Other tumors are more frequent.	JM-12	(Thomson, Williamson, & Grain, 1985)
Lifespans reduction is a fixed percentage of total lifespan, and is similar to that observed between similarly sized species (<i>Mus musculus</i> and <i>Peromyscus leucopus</i>)	JM-10	(Sacher, Dyer, & Trucco, 1978).
At very low gamma irradiation dose rates, increased exposure time has a diminishing impact on life shortening.	JM-4L1 JM-4L2	(Thomson & Grain, 1980)
The Relative Biological Effectiveness (RBE) of gamma irradiation is higher at low dose rates and low total doses.	JM-3 JM-9	(Thomson, Williamson, Graham, & Ainsworth, 1981b) (Thomson, Williamson, & Grain, 1985)
Mutation profiles vary by gene and tumor. For example, spontaneous lung adenocarcinomas show a higher frequency of mutations in the <i>p53</i> gene in mice with healthy and irradiation induced adenocarcinomas display the opposite set of mutations. Low rib0 deletions and high rates of p53 mutations.	across studies	(Zhang & Woloshak, 1997) (Zhang & Woloshak, 1998)(Churchill, Gimmel, & Woloshak, 1994)
Radon exposure WR2712 and WR15127 were effective at reducing tumorigenesis and life shortening effects of gamma but not neutron irradiation. This was true for both spontaneous tumors from non-tumor toxicities, though not all tissues from non-tumor toxicities.	JM-14	(Gidans, Carnes, Grain, & Sigelstad, 1991) (Gidans, Wright, & Carnes, 1991) (Punieska et al., 2006)
Gamma irradiation is more effective at causing lung cancer in female mice and acetate in male mice.	Across studies	(Heldmann, Carnes, & Peretale, 2006) (Woloshak, unpublished)
The vast majority of irradiated mice (85%) die of neoplastic disease originating in the lymph nodes (lymphomas), vasculature (20%), and pulmonary system (25-30%).	Across studies	(Grain, Lombard, & Carnes, 1992)

JANUSデータの分析 (オリジナル報告)

Effect of 23- and 59-Week Continuous γ -Ray Exposures on Survival of B6CF₁ Mice (Death from All Causes)

Dose rate (dGy/min)	Total dose (cGy)	Δ weekly dose (cGy/week)	No. mice ^a	MAS \pm SE ^b (days)	LS \pm SE ^c (days)	LS/dGy
0	0	0	193 (7)	857.3 \pm 14.7	—	—
13.6	206	8.96	194 (6)	829.7 \pm 13.2	28.2 \pm 19.8	0.137
27.5	417	18.13	99 (1)	805.6 \pm 21.8	52.3 \pm 26.3	0.125
63.2	959	41.7	76 (4)	675.3 \pm 22.8	182.6 \pm 27.2	0.190
126.4	1918	83.4	40	578.6 \pm 31.6	279.3 \pm 34.9	0.146
23-week exposures						
0	0	0	173 (2)	802.9 \pm 15.8	—	—
13.6	528	8.96	170 (5)	767.7 \pm 14.8	35.5 \pm 21.7	0.067
27.5	1070	18.13	99 (1)	718.7 \pm 15.8	84.2 \pm 22.3	0.079
63.2	2460	41.7	73 (2)	616.2 \pm 20.5	186.7 \pm 25.9	0.076
59-week exposures						

^a Numbers in parentheses are losses from escape or accidental death.
^b Mean aftersurvival \pm standard errors. Mice were 107–114 days old at the beginning of irradiation.
^c Life shortening \pm standard errors.

Thomas, JF, Grain, D Radiat Res. 118,151-160 (1989)

JANUSデータの分析 (オリジナル報告)

TABLE IV
Life Shortening Coefficients for Single, Fractionated, and Continuous γ -Ray Exposures

Exposure pattern	Reference	Life shortening	
		Days lost (cGy total)	Days lost (cGy per weekly fraction)
Single	(1, Series 2)	0.385 \pm 0.029	—
24 once-weekly	(1)	0.226 \pm 0.015	5.41 \pm 0.36
23 weeks continuous	This report	0.158 \pm 0.016	3.64 \pm 0.36
60 once-weekly	(2, 7)	0.175 \pm 0.033	10.50 \pm 1.98
59 weeks continuous	This report	0.077 \pm 0.002	4.53 \pm 0.15

- 毎週1回繰り返し照射
- 24回と60回で全線量あたりで差がない
- 連続照射
- 23週、59週では有意な差

Thomas, JF, Grain, D Radiat Res. 118,151-160 (1989)

JANUSデータ

- 線量率 (γ線)
 - 0.82 mGy/hr (105days)
 - 1.65 (105days)
 - 3.79 (105days)
 - 7.58 (105days)

- 寿命短縮で分析
- 全死因
- 腫瘍死因 (死因かどうか不明)
- 腫瘍死因 (lethal tumors)

分析方法

$$EMR = \frac{1}{M_I} - \frac{1}{M_C}$$

EMR= 過剰死亡率
 M_I = 照射群の平均生存数
 M_C = 対照群の平均生存数

$$EMR = aD^b$$



$$M_I = \left(aD + \frac{1}{M_C} \right)^{-1}$$

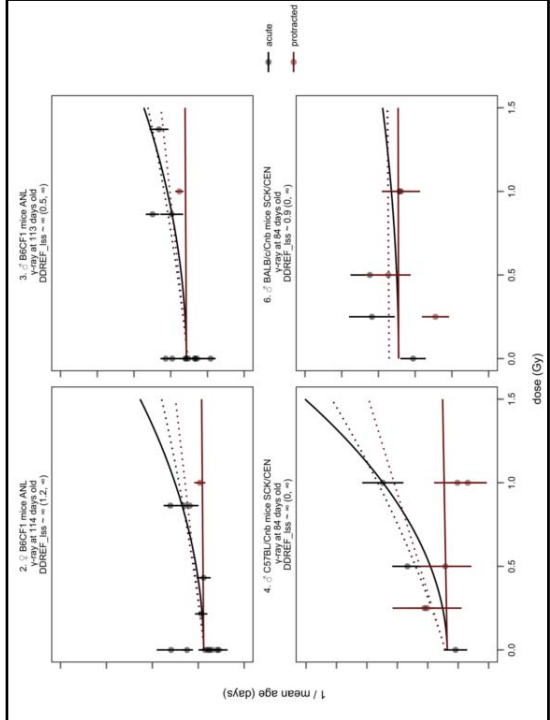
No dose-rate effects
 if < 200 mGy/day

Haley, Plos One, 10, e0140989 (2015)

$$\frac{1}{\text{mean}(\text{lifespan})} = \alpha_{\text{inatum}} \cdot \text{dose} + \frac{\beta_{\text{inatum}} \cdot \text{dose}^2}{\text{fractions}} + \text{intercept}_{\text{inatum}} + \epsilon$$

$$DDREF_{\text{LSS}} = 1 + \beta / \alpha.$$

Acute exposure -> 0.9 to 3.0
 Protracted exposure -> 4.8 to infinity



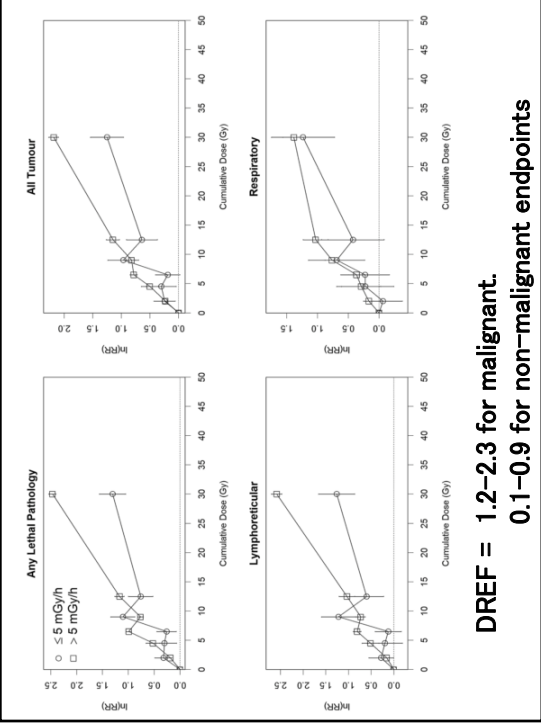
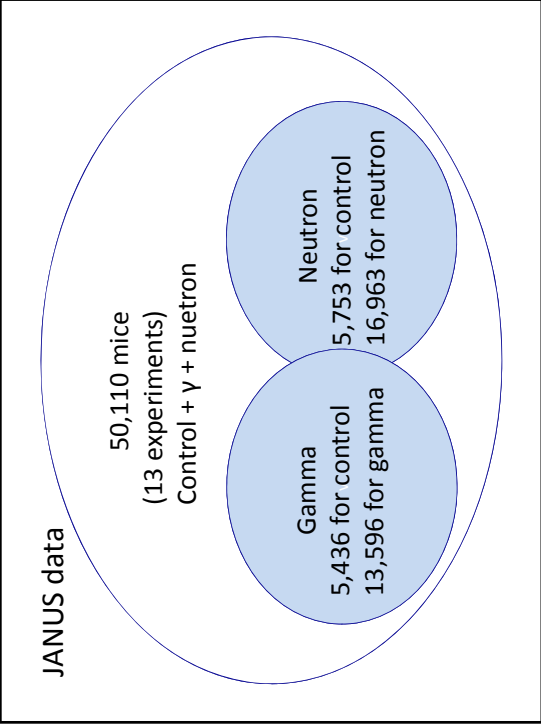
Cox比例ハザードモデル

$$\lambda_i(t, D(t - t_{\text{lag}}), DR, k(t - t_{\text{lag}}), s, e, E(\alpha_i)) = \lambda_i(t, s, E) \text{RR}[D(t - t_{\text{lag}}), DR, k(t - t_{\text{lag}}), s, e(\alpha_i)]$$

$$= \lambda_i(t, s, E) \exp \left[\begin{aligned} & \alpha_1 D(t - t_{\text{lag}}) + \alpha_2 D(t - t_{\text{lag}})^2 \\ & + \alpha_3 D(t - t_{\text{lag}})^2 / k(t - t_{\text{lag}}) \\ & + \alpha_4 D(t - t_{\text{lag}}) 1_{DR < 5mGy/h} + \alpha_5 D(t - t_{\text{lag}})^2 1_{DR < 5mGy/h} \\ & + \alpha_6 [e - \epsilon_0] + \alpha_7 D(t - t_{\text{lag}}) [e - \epsilon_0] \\ & + \alpha_8 D(t - t_{\text{lag}}) 1_{s=\text{male}} \end{aligned} \right]$$

$$\frac{d \ln[\text{RR}[D, DR, k, s, e(\alpha_i)]]}{dD} \Big|_{D=0} = \alpha_1 + \alpha_4 1_{DR < 5mGy/h} + \alpha_7 [e - \epsilon_0] + \alpha_8 1_{s=\text{male}}$$

$$DREF = \frac{\alpha_1 + \alpha_7 [e - \epsilon_0] + \alpha_8 1_{s=\text{male}}}{\alpha_1 + \alpha_4 + \alpha_7 [e - \epsilon_0] + \alpha_8 1_{s=\text{male}}}$$



JANUS (once-weekly exposure, lung cancer)
Heidenreich, WF, et al. Radiat Res. 166,794-801 (2006)

TSCCE model 解析

Initiation rate は線量率依存

$$\frac{\nu(d)}{\nu(0)} = 1 + \nu_{\text{lin}} d e^{-\nu_{\text{exp}} d}$$

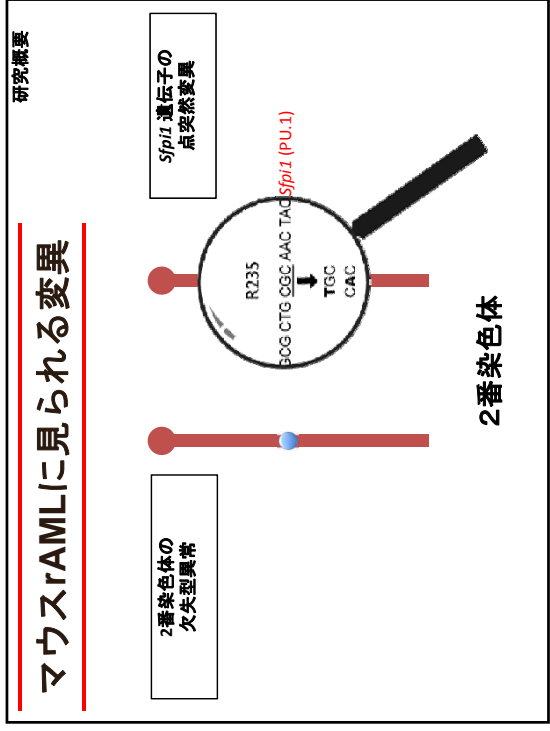
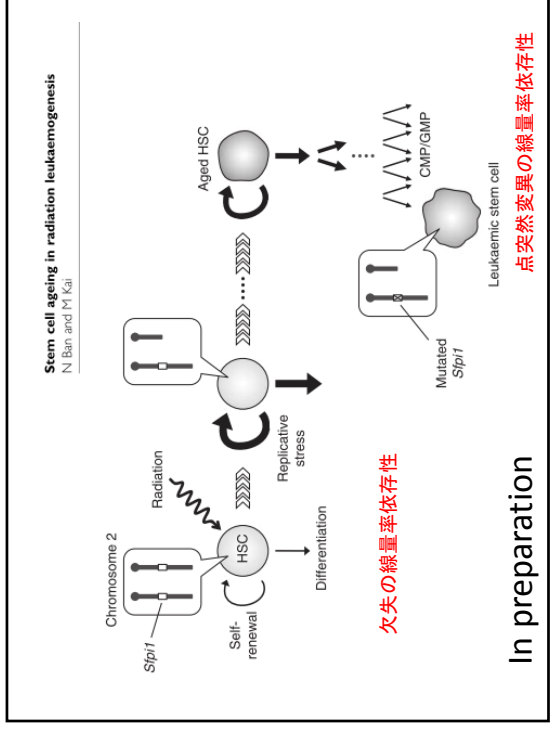
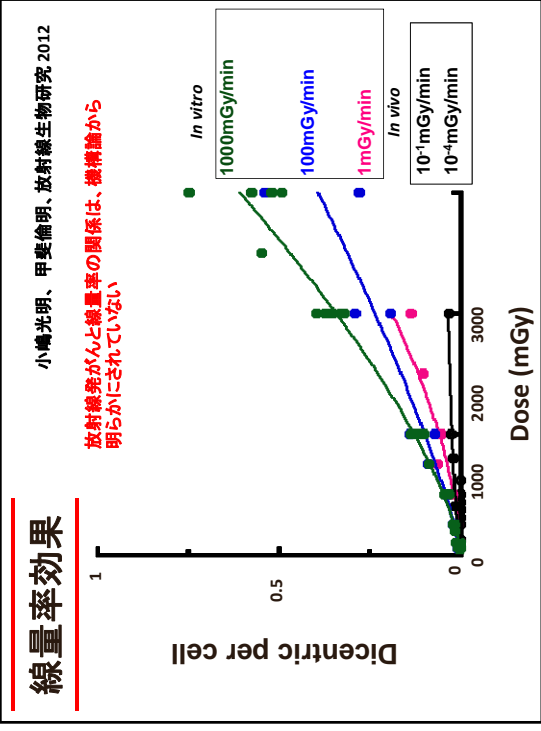
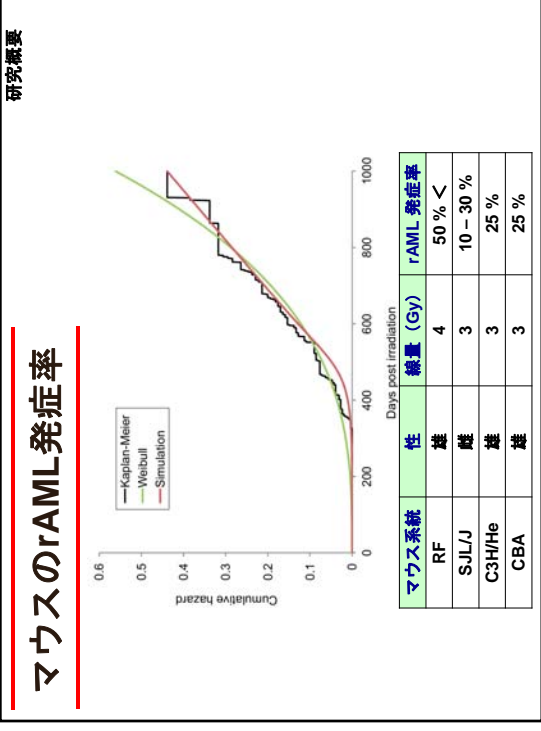
細胞増殖能も線量率依存

$$\gamma(d) \equiv \alpha(d) - \beta(d) - \mu(d)$$

$$\gamma(d) = \gamma_0 + \gamma_{\text{level}} [1 - e^{-(\gamma_{\text{max}} \gamma_{\text{level}} d)}]$$

分割効果が認められた

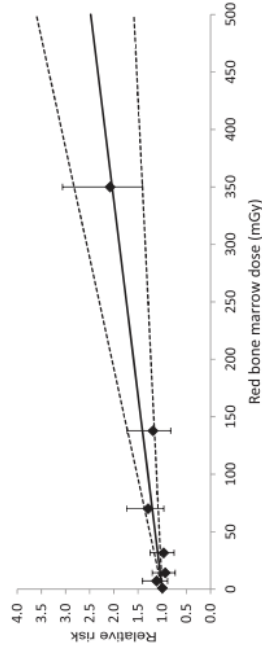
- ### データ解析の課題
- 解析対象とするデータのモデル化
 - 線量率と時間を陽に入れたモデル
 - 生物メカニズムの考慮
 - 解析するエンドポイント
 - 寿命短縮
 - ハザード率
 - 腫瘍による違いの区別
 - 統計解析法



米英の原子力作業員(INWORKS)の疫学調査

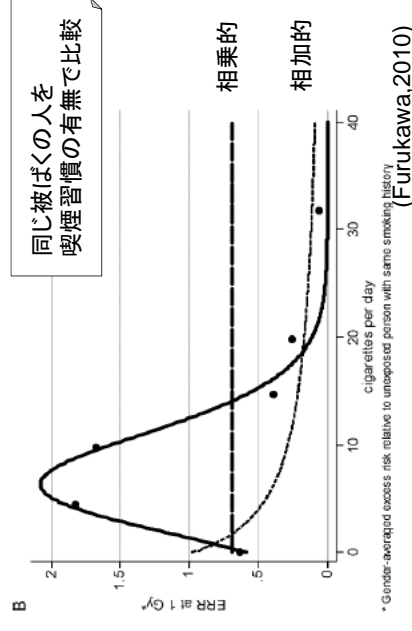
白血病のプール解析

1944-2005年に**308,297人**を8.2million 人年を追跡



Hamra, et al. Int J Epidemiology (2015)

喫煙習慣は放射線肺がんリスクを増加させる



* Gender-averaged excess risk relative to unexposed person with same smoking history (Furukawa, 2010)

OPEN ACCESS
 IOP Publishing | Society for Radiological Protection
 J. Radiol. Prot. 38 (2018) 357–371 (15pp)
 Journal of Radiological Protection
<https://doi.org/10.1088/1361-6498/aaaf5c>


Direct adjustment for confounding by smoking reduces radiation-related cancer risk estimates of mortality among male nuclear workers in Japan, 1999–2010

Shin'ichi Kudo, Jun'ichi Ishida, Keiko Yoshimoto,
 Shoichi Mizuno, Sumio Ohshima, Hiroshige Furuta and
 Fumiyoichi Kasagi

Institute of Radiation Epidemiology, Radiation Effects Association, 1-9-16 Kajicho,
 Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo, 101-0044, Japan

まとめ

1. 短時間高線量被ばくと長期間低線量被ばくの違いは、初期の放射線損傷応答だけでは説明できない
2. DREFの推定には、放射線応答のモデルを仮定するため、その妥当性が問題となる
3. 生物モデルを強固なものにして、疫学データや動物データの解析が求められる


 JSPS 日本学術振興会
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

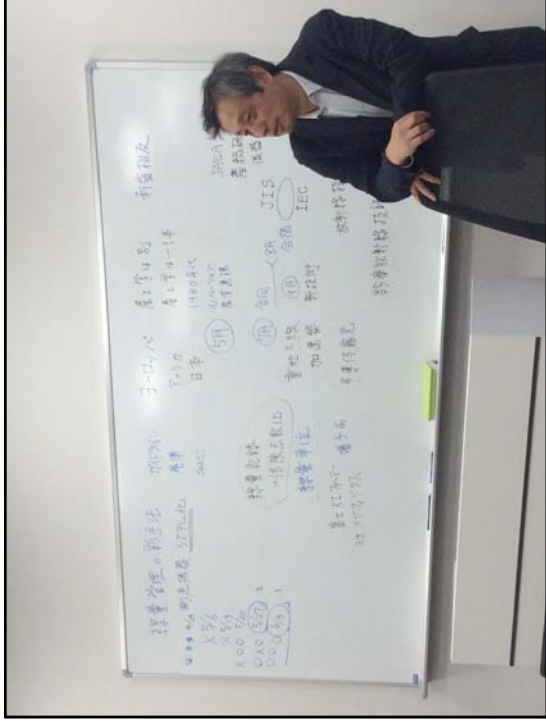
産学連携のあり方について

2018年6月3日

研究開発専門委員会「放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究」

長我部 信行

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1. イノベーション概観

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シュムペーターの新結合

シュムペーター、「経済発展の理論(上)(下)」(岩波書店、1977、東京)
 Joseph Alois Schumpeter, "Theorie der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung," (Duncker & Humblot, 1912)

第1章 一定条件に制約された経済の循環

第2章 経済発展の根本現象

1 社会発展の概念について

2 **新結合**の遂行としての経済発展

3 資本現象—企業、企業者

第3章 信用と資本

第4章 企業者利潤あるいは余剰価値

第5章 資本利子

第6章 景気の内転

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シュムペーターの新結合

『生産をすということは、われわれの利用しうるいろいろな物や力を**結合することである**。旧結合から漸次に小さな歩みを通じて連続的な適応によって新結合に到達することができる限りにおいて、たしかに変化または場合によっては成長が存在するであろう。しかし、これは均衡的考察方法の力の及ばない新現象でもなければ、またわれわれの意味する発展でもない。以上の場合とは違って、**新結合が非連続的にのみ現れることができ、また事実そのように現れる限り、経済発展に特有な現象が成立するのである。**』

p182

シュムペーター、「経済発展の理論(上) (下)」(岩波書店、1977、東京)
Joseph Alois Schumpeter, "Theorie der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung." (Duncker & Humblot, 1912)

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シュムペーターの新結合

五つの場合

- 1 新しい財貨、すなわち消費者の間でまだ知られていない財貨、あるいは新しい品質の財貨の生産
- 2 新しい生産方法、すなわち当該産業部門において実用上未知な生産方法の導入。これは決して科学的に新しい発見に基づく必要はなく、また商品の商業的取扱いに関する新しい方法をも含んでいる。

3 新しい販路の開拓、すなわち当該国の当該産業部門が従来参加していなかった市場の開拓。

ただしこの市場が既存のものであるかどうかは問わない。

- 4 原料あるいは半製品の**新しい供給源の獲得**。この場合においても、この供給源が既存のものであるか一単に見逃されていたのか、その獲得が不可能とみなされていたのかを問わず一

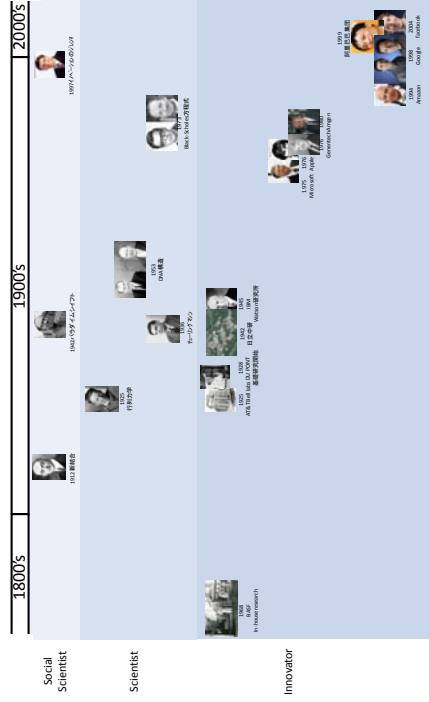
あるいは初めてつくり出されねばならないかは問わない。

- 5 **新しい組織の実現**、すなわち独占的地位(たとえばトラスト化による)の形成あるいは独占の打破。

シュムペーター、「経済発展の理論(上) (下)」(岩波書店、1977、東京)
Joseph Alois Schumpeter, "Theorie der Wirtschaftlichen Entwicklung." (Duncker & Humblot, 1912)

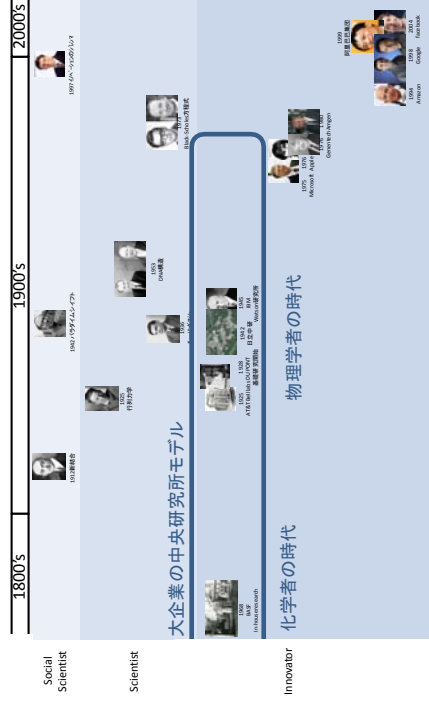
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科学技術主導のイノベーション



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科学技術主導のイノベーション



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科学技術主導のイノベーション

Social Scientist

Scientist

Innovator

スタートアップ モデル

電子工学者の時代
生物学者の時代

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科学技術主導のイノベーション

Social Scientist

Scientist

Innovator

スタートアップ モデル

情報工学
数学者の時代

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Case 1 変人会

1935年頃 馬場彙夫 学位取得者30人をめざす

1952年 三十人会発足

1953年 変人会に改称

1959年 返仁会に改称



馬場彙夫
「高度の発明を
為すものは
変人以外は
期待し難い。」



三十人会発足時メンバー

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ビジネスモデル主導のイノベーション

Case 2 越後屋呉服店

Case 3 DELL

Case 4 デジタル技術が拓く新たなビジネス
モデルの展開

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Case 2 越後屋呉服店のイノベーション

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Case 2 越後屋呉服店のイノベーション

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Case 3 DELLのダイレクト・モデル

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Case 4 デジタル技術が拓く新たなビジネスモデルの展開

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2. 産学連携の歴史

産学連携の先進国日本
しかし、今は？

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東京帝国大学工科大学 世界初の総合大工工学部



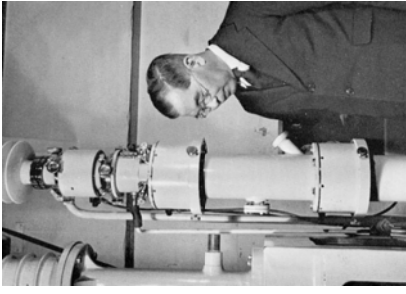
Engineering College, University of Tokyo
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Case 4 学術振興会第37小委員会(通称瀬藤委員会)

1939年 E. ルスカ他
10kV電頭開発

1939年5月2日 瀬藤象二
第37小委員会発足

東大、京大、東北大、阪大、
電気試験所、陸軍第8研究所、
東芝、日立、横川製作所
名大、鳥津、
日本電子、
明石製作所



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Case 5 和田PJとキャピラリー電気泳動シーケンサ

1979年 和田昭亮 「DNA高速自動解読構想」

1981年 和田プロジェクト開始 (国家PJ)

1984年 神原秀記プロジェクトに加わる

1983年 ハンカピラリーABI社に加わる

1988年 国内初のシーケンサ上市
キャピラリーアレイ シーンスフローのアイデア
神原 神原

1990年 国際ヒトゲノム計画開始

1998年 Hitachi/ABI技術提携により
PRISM3700発売

2000年 PRISM3730発売 ヒトゲノム計画加速

2003年 ヒトゲノム完全解読発表
アメリカ 59%
イギリス 31%
日本 6%




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Case 7 垂直磁気記録


1977年 東北大学の岩崎と中村が垂直磁気記録方式を提唱

1995年 MEDOプロジェクト
「超先端電子技術促進事業」
技術研究組合超先端電子技術開発機構（略称ASET）が参画
富士通 日立製作所 東芝 など

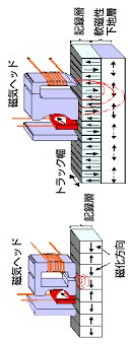
2006年 2.5インチ垂直磁気記録装置発売
同年400万台を出荷（HGST）



岩崎俊一



中村慶久



磁気ヘッド
トラップ層
記録層
軟磁性
下地層
磁化方向

面内磁気記録と垂直磁気記録

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Case 6 超LSI技術研究組合

1976年 通商産業省大型プロジェクト「超LSI技術研究組合」開始

工業技術院 電子総合研究所
富士通、日立、NEC、三菱電機 東芝
700億円/4年間

共通基盤技術を非競争領域として、総合企業が協力して開発する世界で類をみないプロジェクト

当時の日本の集積度技術は1Kb、米国では1Mbの研究も開始



ステーション



火付け役の田中昭二 東大教授



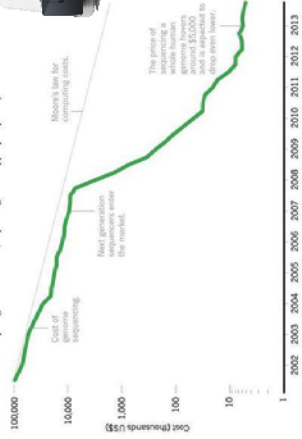
電子線描画装置

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Case 9 次世代シーケンサー (cf Case 6)

Falling fast



In the first few years after the start of the Human Genome Project, the cost of sequencing a human genome was estimated to be about \$100 million. After 2007, sequencing costs dropped precipitously.



Moore's law for sequencing costs.


Next generation sequencing enters the market.


The price of sequencing a human genome has fallen by a factor of 100 in 10 years and is expected to drop even lower.

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Case 8 2017年ノーベル賞 (cf Case 5)





2017年ノーベル賞
Richard Henderson
Joachim Frank
Jacques Dubochet
クライオ電子顕微鏡の開発

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3. ポスト研究開発小委員会

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何をしたいのか(主として学・公共の立場から)?

- ✓ 基礎研究の振興
- ✓ グローバル連携の日本のハブ
- ✓ 社会の放射線影響に対する認知度向上
- ✓ 防護の社会実装と適正化

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企業内での活動の位置づけは?

- ✓ 動向把握 (サイエンス、規則・規制)
- ✓ 標準化のリード
- ✓ 新たな制度設計をいち早く取り込んだ事業機会を把握
- ✓ 新たな製品コンセプト実証 (非競争領域)
- ✓ 製品競争力の向上 (競争領域)

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どんな組織形態か?

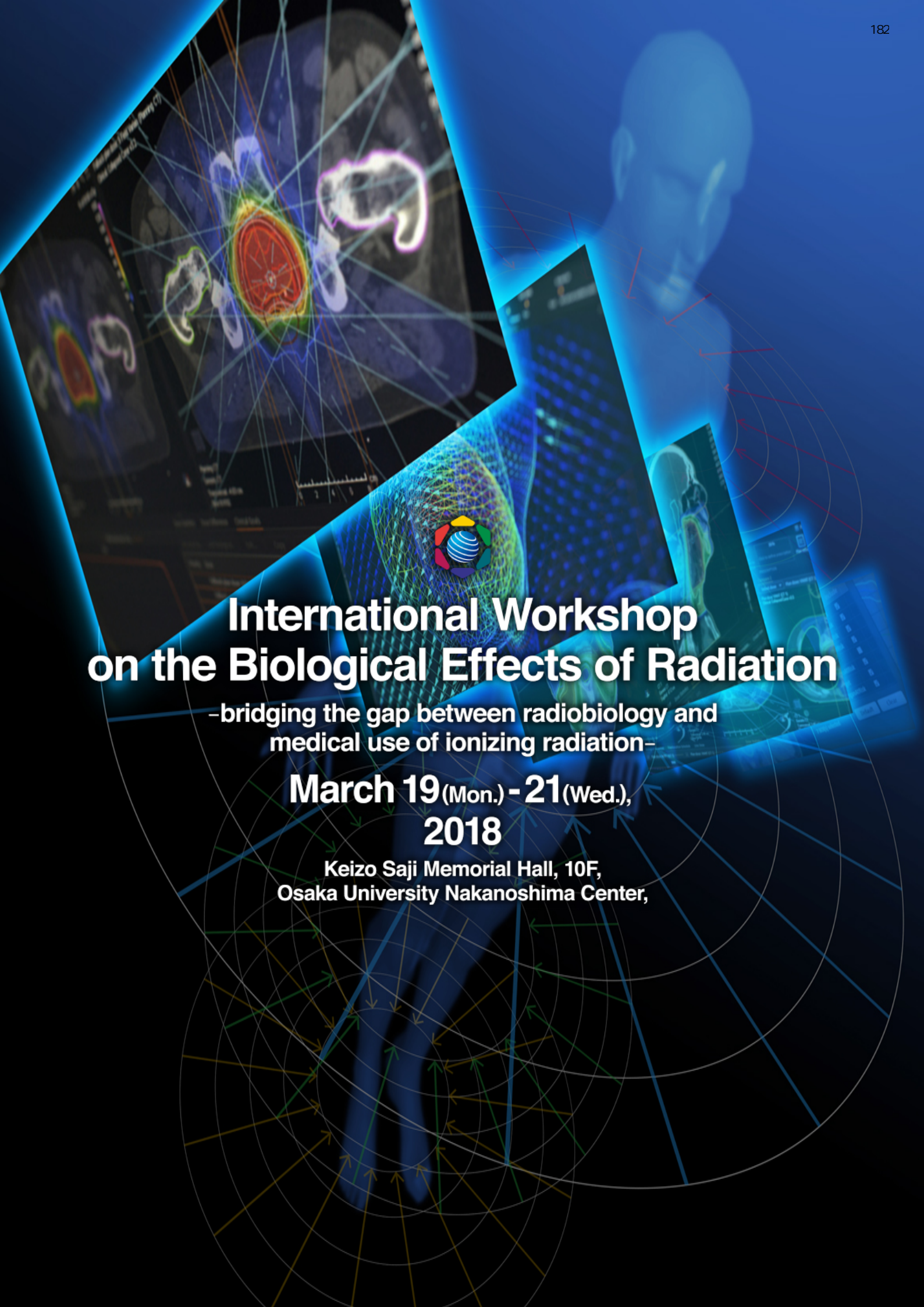
- ✓ 産学協力委員会 (通称ナンバー委員会) ?
- ✓ その他の可能性

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§ 参考文献

- 1 シュムペーター、「経済発展の理論(上)(下)」(経済書房、1977、東京)
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Richard S. Rosenbloom & William J. Spencer, "Erasures of Innovation" (Harvard Business Review Press, 1998, Boston)
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国際ワークショップ資料



International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation

-bridging the gap between radiobiology and
medical use of ionizing radiation-

March 19(Mon.) - **21**(Wed.),
2018

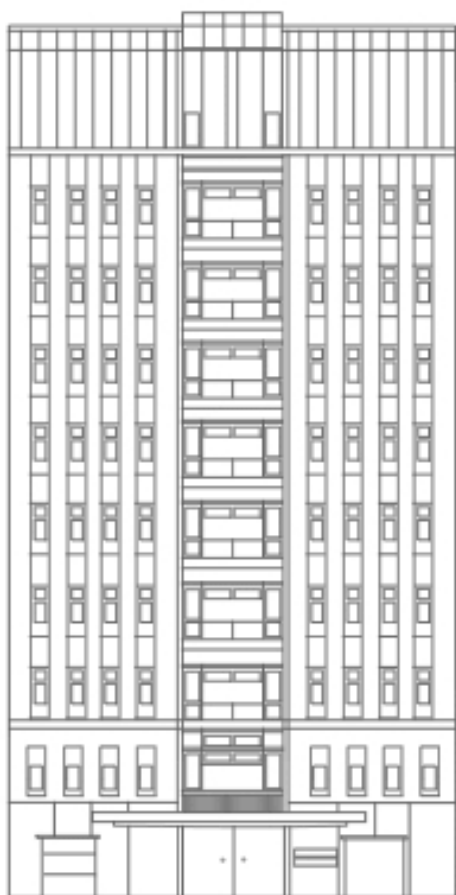
Keizo Saji Memorial Hall, 10F,
Osaka University Nakanoshima Center,

International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation

-bridging the gap between radiobiology and
medical use of ionizing radiation-

March 19(Mon.)-**21**(Wed.),
2018

Keizo Saji Memorial Hall, 10F,
Osaka University Nakanoshima Center,



Main site: 10F

Keizo Saji Memorial Hall

Reception (Welcome meeting): 9F

Poster session & coffee : 4F (406)

Osaka University Nakanoshima Center

4-3-53 Nakanoshima, Kita-ku, Osaka 530-0005, Japan

Tel : +81-6-6444-2100

Fax : +81-6-6444-2338

Wireless network for guests

SSID : onc-ap

PASS : oncap178wh8ba

Program

1st day (19th March)

8:45 -	The hall & the reception desk (at 10F lobby) opening
9:30 -	<p>Opening address</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Wolfgang Weiss (ex-UNSCEAR Chair)</p> <p>Overview of this workshop</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Yoshiharu Yonekura (ex- NIRS President, ex-UNSCEAR Chair)</p>
9:45 - 11:45	<p>Morning session</p> <p>1.1. Dose and Dose-rate Effects</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chairperson: Dr. Ulrike Kulka (BfS)</p> <p>1M01 Dose- and Dose-Rate Effects of Ionizing Radiation for Cancer Incidence and Life-Shortening.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Gayle Woloschak (Northwestern University)</p> <p>1M02 Life span and tumorigenesis in mice exposed to continuous low dose-rate gamma rays.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Ignacia Braga-Tanaka (Institute for Environmental Sciences)</p> <p>1M03 How high can you go, radionuclide therapy is effective at low dose rate.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Mark Konijnenberg (Erasmus MC)</p>
11:45 - 13:00	Lunch break
13:00 - 15:30	<p>Afternoon session I</p> <p>1.2. From Mutation to Cancer</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chairperson: Dr. Masako Bando (Kyoto University, Osaka University)</p> <p>1A11 Overview: The divergence of approaches from molecular biology and macro level.</p> <p style="padding-left: 40px;">Dr. Masako Bando (Kyoto University, Osaka University)</p>

1A12	<p>Responses to low dose radiation in vivo: DNA damage, aging, and immune regulation.</p> <p>Dr. Yi Wang (CNL)</p>
1A13	<p>Dose-rate effects of lymphocyte chromosome aberrations in chronically irradiated mice after age adjustment.</p> <p>Dr. Kimio Tanaka (Institute for Environmental Sciences)</p>
1A14	<p>WAM model - a dynamic equilibrium model for the dose-rate effect.</p> <p>Dr. Yuichi Tsunoyama (Kyoto University)</p> <p>Panel discussion "Overcome the divergence of approaches of molecular biology from macro level."</p>
15:30 - 16:00	Coffee break
16:00 - 18:00	<p>Afternoon session II</p> <p>1.3. Activities of the Consortium for Medicine, Chemistry and Physics at Osaka University</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. Atsushi Shinohara (Osaka University)</p> <p>Opening</p> <p>Dr. Atsushi Shinohara (Graduate School of Science, Osaka Univ.)</p>
16:05 - 16:20	<p>Medicine and science collaborative research for targeted alpha therapy in Osaka University.</p> <p>1A21</p> <p>Dr. Koichi Fukase (Graduate School of Science, Osaka Univ.)</p>
16:20 - 16:45	<p>Production and isolation of At-211 for targeted alpha therapy at Osaka University.</p> <p>1A22</p> <p>Dr. Zijian Zhang (Graduate School of Science, Osaka Univ.)</p>
16:45 - 17:10	<p>Radiolabeling of small molecules with astatine(²¹¹At) for theranostics.</p> <p>1A23</p> <p>Dr. Yoshifumi Shirakami (Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka Univ.)</p>
17:10 - 17:35	<p>Preparation of novel anticancer drugs using At-211.</p> <p>1A24</p> <p>Dr. Kazuya Kabayama (Graduate School of Science, Osaka Univ.)</p>
17:35 - 18:00	<p>Imaging of the targeted alpha therapy for the clinical application.</p> <p>1A25</p> <p>Dr. Tadashi Watabe (Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka Univ.)</p>

2nd day (20th March)

9:00 - 11:30	<p>Morning session</p> <p>2.1. Medical Database</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chairperson: Dr. Nobuyuki Osakabe (Hitachi, Ltd.)</p> <p>2M01 Biomarkers and radiation therapy for patients with head and neck cancer. Dr. Pierre Saintigny (Cancer Research Centre of Lyon)</p> <p>2M02 Present status of patient dose in large part of the world. Dr. Madan Rehani (MGH, HMS/IAEA)</p> <p>2M03 Millennial medical record project - Toward establishment of authentic Japanese version EHR and secondary use of medical data – Dr. Hiroyuki Yoshihara (Kyoto University, University of Miyazaki)</p> <p>Panel discussion “How can medical database be effectively used in the BER study and practice?” Panelist: Dr. Nobuyuki Osakabe (Hitachi, Ltd.) & all speakers</p>
11:30 - 13:00	Lunch break
13:00 - 15:00	<p>Afternoon session I</p> <p>2.2. Imaging Techniques for Radiotherapy and Cancer diagnosis (Big data and diagnosis, treatment)</p> <p style="text-align: right;">Chairperson: Dr. Jun'ichi Kotoku (Teikyo University)</p> <p>2A11 Potentials of Radiomics in Cancer Treatment. Dr. Hidetaka Arimura (Kyushu University)</p> <p>2A12 Imaging database and radiomics. Dr. Akihiro Haga (Tokushima University)</p> <p>2A13 Radiomics on MRI field. Dr. Koji Sakai (Kyoto Prefectural University of Medicine)</p>

15:00 - 15:30	Coffee break	
15:30 - 17:30	<p>Afternoon session II</p> <p>2.3. Radiation Biology and Medical Use</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. Akihiro Haga (Tokushima University)</p> <p>2A21 Contribution of biological analysis platform to optimize the medical use of ionizing radiation. Dr. Ulrike Kulka (BfS)</p> <p>2A22 Quantitative personalized oncology - Mathematical models for precision radiotherapy. Dr. Heiko Enderling (Moffitt Cancer Center)</p> <p>2A23 Medical radiation protection research strategies in Europe and the role of the medical physicist in Europe. Dr. Christoph Hoeschen (Otto-von-Guericke University)</p>	
18:00 - 19:30	Poster session	Room No.406 (4F)
19:30 - 21:30	Reception (Welcome meeting)	Salon (9F)

3rd day (21st March)

9:00 - 11:30	<p>Morning Session</p> <p>3.1. Presidential Session: International Cooperation in Biological Effects of Radiation</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. Yoshiharu Yonekura (ex-UNSCEAR Chair)</p> <p>3M01 Understanding low dose radiation exposure effects : MELODI's views on developing international cooperation. Dr. Jacques Repussard (MELODI)</p> <p>3M02 Electric Power Research Institute International Dose Effect Alliance. Dr. Donald A. Cool (EPRI, IDEA)</p> <p>3M03 Low-Dose Radiobiology Program at Canadian Nuclear Laboratories: Past, Present and Future. Dr. Dmitry Klokov (CNL)</p> <p>3M04 Planning and Acting Network for Low Dose Radiation Research (PLANET) and promotion for integrated network in Japan. Dr. Yutaka Yamada / Dr. Yoshiya Shimada (QST, PLANET)</p> <p>3M05 JSPS committee "multidisciplinary research on the biological effects of radiation". Dr. Takahiro Wada (JSPS committee)</p> <p>Short talks on each organization / panel discussions</p>
11:30 - 13:00	Lunch break
13:00 - 15:00	<p>Afternoon session I</p> <p>3.2. Radiation Protection in Medicine</p> <p>3.2.1. Radiation induced cancer</p> <p>Chairperson: Dr. Yoshiya Shimada (QST)</p>

<p>3A11</p> <p>3A12</p> <p>3A13</p>	<p>Radiation protection in therapy with radiopharmaceuticals. Dr. Makoto Hosono (Kindai University)</p> <p>Experimental evaluation of the carcinogenic effect of carbon ions and neutrons in children. Dr. Tatsuhiko Imaoka (NIRS, QST)</p> <p>Second cancer after radiotherapy. Dr. Jean-Marc Cosset (Amethyst Group, former ICRP C3 member)</p>
15:00 - 15:30	Coffee break
15:30 - 17:30	<p>Afternoon session II</p> <p>3.2.2. New medical equipment for less radiation dose Chairperson: Dr. Makoto Hosono (Kindai University)</p> <p>3A21 Cancer risk from paediatric CT scanning. Dr. Elisabeth Cardis (Institut de Salut Global de Barcelona)</p> <p>3A22 Low-dose CT screening for lung cancer. Dr. Takeshi Nawa (Hitachi General Hospital)</p> <p>3A23 Development of low dose diagnostic CT. Dr. Takashi Tanaka (Canon Medical Systems)</p>
17:30 - 17:45	Closing Remarks

Abstracts of Oral Presentations

Dose- and Dose-Rate Effects of Ionizing Radiation for Cancer Incidence and Life-Shortening

Gayle E Woloschak, Tatjana Paunesku, Ben Haley, Alia Zander

Northwestern University School of Medicine, Chicago IL 60611

Effects of radiation on living organisms are numerous, with significant differences depending on total radiation dose, dose rate etc. Nevertheless, there is a custom in the radiation protection to try to describe all of the radiation effects with a linear non-threshold (LNT) model. The most recent BEIR VII report depended on LNT model was subjected to many subsequent criticisms. For example, in an exchange of opinions between Crowley and others and Calabrese and O'Connor in 2015 (Crowley et al Radiat Res. 2015 Apr;183(4):476-81.) BEIR VII approach to calculation of dose and dose rate effectiveness factor (DDREF) was criticized and the authors showed how different the same collection of data (specifically from table 4 from Preston et al. Radiat Res 2007; 168:1–64) looks when plotted as linear or semi-logarithmic plots. Nevertheless, LNT model is still used for radiation protection. However, despite the use of this model most regulations of worker exposures also place a significant emphasis on limiting possible radiation damage for given time period. For example, astronauts have prescribed maximal monthly, yearly and career exposures (Nelson. Radiat Res. 2016 Apr;185(4):349-58). Thus, radiation protection policies implicitly rely on understanding that biological aspects of radiation risk depend on radiation delivery over time, even though dose protraction is not one of the questions included in the LNT model.

Recent work from our laboratory (Haley et al. PLoS One. 2015 Dec 9;10(12):e0140989; Paunesku et al. Int J Radiat Biol. 2017 Oct;93(10):1056-1063) considered ways in which BEIR VII evaluation of DDREF disregarded much of the animal radiation data and made a direct comparison between animals exposed to protracted or fractionated vs. acute radiation exposures. As shown in Figure 1 (replicated from Paunesku et al. Int J Radiat Biol. 2017 Oct;93(10):1056-1063) a direct comparison of acute and protracted radiation exposures up to 1.5 Gy using linear-linear model has a better goodness of fit than a comparison that uses linear-quadratic model.

It is probable that the focus on LNT model in radiation biology is one of the core problems in low dose research, not so much because this model is flawed, but because the very notion that that type of model may explain effects of radiation is wrong. In essence, all such studies assume that the probability that one cell of a multicellular organism will acquire multiple mutations transforming it into cancer is equivalent to induction of a single lethal chromosomal aberration in a single cell in cell culture. A clear contrast between these two statements should tell us that we are not modeling what should be modelled. Our computational powers are increasing and yet we still insist on testing different types of regression analyses using the data that is clearly too variable to be described by any one single curve.

We propose that is possible to envision new ways of modeling that would synergize with animal research and capitalize on biological variation as the long established and the most fruitful source of all biological knowledge. Just as any wet bench scientist knows that it is not possible to obtain good data without positive and negative controls, new computational approaches can be envisioned that would try to include a portion of the data that is deliberately selected to be “skewed” and where the test data are expected to fall within or outside of certain expected domain. Using animal models one can not only do experiments with positive and negative controls but also try to produce predictive models. “New” modeling of cancer as an outcome of radiation damage could focus on volume of specific type of DNA

damage per cell, the likelihood of engagement of a given DNA repair mechanism or conversely, the likelihood of its failure.

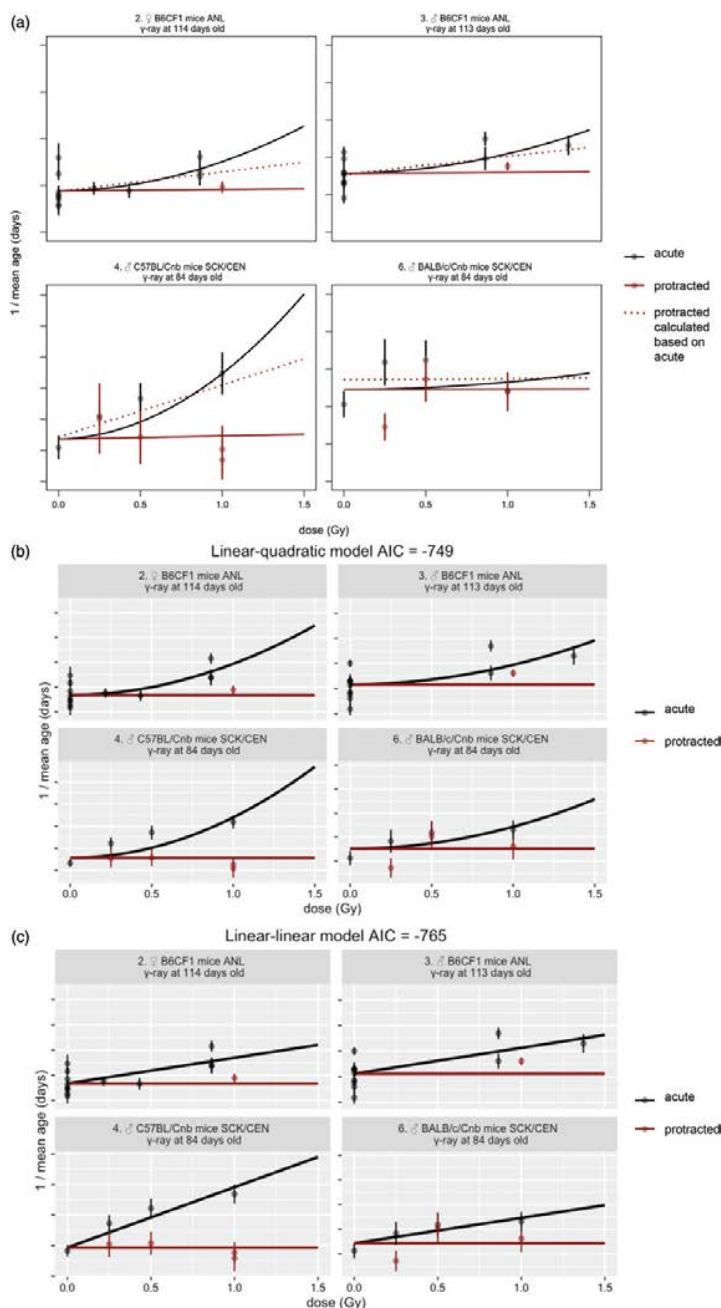


Figure 1. Life-shortening data from mice exposed to acute and protracted radiation up to 1.5 Gy total dose, following BEIR VII procedure (for more details see Haley et al. 2015); currently used model based on linear-quadratic formula and alternative linear-linear model comparisons. Comparison of predicted life-shortening from protracted radiation exposures in a 0–1.5 Gy total dose range when only acute animal irradiation data on life-shortening is used to calculate DDREF (dotted red line) vs. when both acute and protracted data are compared (full lines) (a). In both cases calculations are based on BEIR VII approach, however, in one case (dotted red line) the graph is based on acute exposures, similar to extrapolations done from A-bomb survivor data. In the other case, calculation is done considering both acute and protracted dose exposures; and the graph of life-shortening associated with protracted exposures is shown by a full red line. Moreover, a simpler liner-linear model provides a better fit with the data than the currently used linear-quadratic model. The Akaike Information Criteria (AIC) estimates appear above each fit and quantify the goodness of fit: a lower value indicates a better fit. Overall AIC value for linear-quadratic model (-749) (b) is greater than the AIC value for liner-linear model (-765) (c), indicating that the linear-linear model fits the data (from Paunesku et al. *Int J Radiat Biol.* 2017 Oct;93(10):1056-1063.).

Life span and tumorigenesis in mice exposed to continuous low dose-rate gamma rays

Ignacia TANAKA

Department of Radiobiology, Institute for Environmental Sciences

Abstract

Late effects of low-dose and low-dose-rates of ionizing radiation are potential hazards to radiation workers and to the general public, and have become a serious concern in the recent years, and even more so after the Fukushima accident. Our institute has been studying the late effects of continuous low dose-rate radiation exposure in mice for over 20 years.

In 2002, we completed life span study using 4000 male and female 8-week-old specific pathogen free (SPF) B6C3F1 mice. The irradiated groups were exposed to ^{137}Cs gamma rays at dose-rates of 21, 1.1 and 0.05 mGy/day for approximately 400 days with total accumulated doses equivalent to 8000, 400 and 20 mGy, respectively. All mice were kept under SPF conditions until natural death and pathological examination was performed to determine the cause of death. Statistical analyses showed that the life spans of mice of both sexes irradiated with 21 mGy/day (total dose = 8 000 mGy) and of females irradiated with 1.1 mGy/day (total dose = 400 mGy) were significantly shorter than the non-irradiated control group. The life spans, tumor incidence and tumor spectra in mice exposed to 0.05 mGy/day (a total dose of 20 mGy) was not significantly different from the non-irradiated control group. Life shortening was attributed to premature death due to various types of neoplasms including malignant lymphomas. In addition, significant increases in the incidence of hemangiosarcomas, liver, lung, adrenal, ovary and Harderian gland neoplasms were observed in mice exposed to 21 mGy/day. These results suggested that continuous exposure to low-dose-rate gamma-rays for long periods causes either early onset or increased progression of neoplasms.

To clarify whether life shortening was due to shortened tumor latency (early onset) or increased tumor progression, 8 week-old SPF female B6C3F1 mice were exposed to 20 mGy/day for 400 days. On the day 100 of irradiation, 60-90 mice were sacrificed, and every 100 days thereafter up to day 700 (300 days after completion of irradiation), alongside age-matched non-irradiated controls. Pathological examination was performed on all mice to identify lesions, as in the life span study. Completed last year □ results show that increased incidences with no shortening of latency periods for malignant lymphoma, hepatocellular adenomas/carcinomas, bronchiolo-alveolar adenomas and Harderian gland adenomas/adenocarcinomas in irradiated mice. Increased incidence with shortened latencies for adrenal subcapsular cell adenomas, ovarian were observed in the irradiated mice. The results show that continuous exposure to low dose-rate gamma rays in female B6C3F1 mice caused both cancer induction (shortened latency) and promotion/progression (early death), depending on the neoplasm's organ/tissue of origin.

Recently, we completed the experimental phase of a transgeneration study using C57BL6 males exposed to continuous low dose-rates similar to the life span study. After completion of the 400 day

exposure, the males were bred to non-irradiated 8-week-old virgin C57BL6 females to produce F1 mice. Randomly selected F1 were bred to produce F2. All the mice except the dams of F1 mice were kept until natural death and were subjected to pathological examination. Although there was no significant difference in the pregnancy (F0) and weaning rates (F1) between the irradiated and non-irradiated groups, litters from sires exposed to 20 mGy/day had significantly decreased mean litter size and mean number of pups weaned. Lifespans of sires (F0) exposed to 20 mGy/day and their male progenies (F1) were significantly shorter than the non-irradiated controls. Pathological examination are still in progress.

The studies were performed under contract with the Aomori Prefectural Government, Japan.

How high can you go, radionuclide therapy is effective at low dose rate.

Mark Konijnenberg Dept. Radiology & Nuclear Medicine, Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands

Therapy with radionuclides have been very successful in the treatment of various diseases depending on the specific uptake of the radionuclide or vector-drug it is labelled to. Thyroid disorders and metastasized thyroid cancer can be treated with ^{131}I as iodide is taken up by the thyroid follicular cells through the sodium/iodide symporter (NIS) protein. Metastatic neuroendrine tumours (NET) are successfully treated with ^{177}Lu -DOTA-octreotate, with targeting by the somatostatin analog peptide octreotate to somatostatin-receptor expressing lesions. Liver cancer therapy is applied with intra-arterial administration of ^{90}Y and ^{166}Ho labelled microspheres, which get trapped in the small vascular branches around liver tumour lesions. Still experimental, but very promising is ^{177}Lu PSMA for therapy of advanced (metastasized) stage prostate cancer, where PSMA (prostate specific membrane antigen) is the targeting vector as this cell membrane protein is upregulated in prostate cancer.

These radionuclide therapies deliver absorbed doses at a low dose rate according to an exponential decay pattern, determined by both physical decay of the radionuclide and the clearance rate of the radiopharmaceutical. Systemic drug delivery makes that also physiological organs will be taking up radionuclides and irradiated besides the specific uptake in organs and tumour lesions. In peptide receptor radionuclide therapy (PRRT) off target uptake and radiation will occur in the kidneys by physiological clearance of the radiopeptide in the circulation. In the radio-embolisation therapy off-target radiation exposure will occur in healthy liver tissue surrounding the targeted tumour lesions. Radionuclide therapy therefore requires patient-specific dosimetry for treatment planning to obtain safe absorbed doses to normal tissues and efficacious absorbed doses in tumours.

Our department (Erasmus MC, Rotterdam, Netherlands) pioneered development of this therapy and recently finalized phase III clinical trials with a fixed activity administration schedule of 4 x 7.4 GBq,. This trial lead to favourable outcomes (increase of progression-free survival and life quality). Most patients will, however, demonstrate relapse of the disease after PRRT with limited treatment options left. Salvage retreatment with 2 x 7.4 GBq is offered to these patients. Possibly relapse can be prevented by administering higher doses or more cycles of activity to enhance the probability of a complete cure. Simply administering a higher dose will leads to unacceptable healthy tissue damage, especially in the bone marrow (due to circulation) and kidneys (due to clearance and reabsorption) . Response of tissue is not well known at the low to very low dose rates involved (initially in the order of 0.05 - 0.25 Gy/h). Knowledge of the dose-effect curves at very low dose rates is of great importance to design dosimetry guided treatment planning for PRRT.

Repair of sub-lethal damage will occur during the absorbed dose delivery and by this counteract the cytotoxic effects for the radiation. A dose-response curve was found in PRRT with ^{90}Y -DOTA-octreotide for the occurrence of late (> 1 year after the last therapy cycle) toxicity in the kidneys. The absorbed dose to the kidneys did not indicate a correlation with the induction of late renal toxicity, but the Biologically Effective Dose (BED) derived from the Linear-Quadratic (LQ) model did. The absorbed dose limits for PRRT are higher than the known dose-constraints for external beam therapy. This increase is associated with the increased repair of sub-lethal DNA damage during the dose delivery at low dose rate with PRRT. Also spatial heterogeneities in activity and absorbed dose influence the dose response, mainly caused by the specific radiopharmaceutical uptake and the

range of the emitted particles in relation to the distance from decay site to the functional units defining the organ's performance status.

According to the LQ model the BED as a function of time T can be defined as:

$$BED = D + G\alpha\beta D^2(T),$$

with $D(T)$ the absorbed dose and α/β the ratio between the linear and the quadratic radiation sensitivity parameter. BED indicates the exponential relation with the surviving fraction of functioning cells with the factor α . The Lea-Catcheside factor $G(T)$ expresses the accumulation of unrepaired DNA damage into lethal damage combinations during the dose the dose delivery and it is defined as:

$$G(T) = \frac{2D}{T} \int_0^T \int_0^t \frac{D(t')}{D(t)} \exp(-\mu(t-t')) dt' dt$$

with $D(t)$ the absorbed-dose rate as function of time and $\varphi(t)$ the repair function in effect during the interval between t' and t and usually assumed to be a single-exponential process with repair half-life T_{rep} , and rate constant $\mu = \ln(2)/T_{rep}$. If also the dose build-up proceeds according to a single-exponential curve with time and (effective) decay constant $\lambda = \ln(2)/T_{eff}$, $G(T)$ simplifies in the limit $T \rightarrow \infty$ to: $\lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} G(T) = \frac{\lambda}{\lambda + \mu} = \frac{T_{rep}}{T_{rep} + T_{eff}}$. In the case of a dose D given in fractionated external beam radiotherapy with fractions of d : $BED = D(1 + d\alpha\beta)$.

BED is commonly used in external-beam radiotherapy and brachytherapy to convert between different fractionation schemes. In radionuclide therapy the relationship between BED and the incidence of renal complications after ^{90}Y -DOTA-octreotide was comparable to that obtained for external-beam radiotherapy. Surprisingly the LQ model seems also to be valid at the very low dose rates in radionuclide therapy. The LQ model parameters are semi-empirically determined for kidneys and liver. For toxicity in other organs at risk after radionuclide therapies as the salivary glands (especially in PSMA therapy) these values are not known.

The LQ model parameters for tumour response after radionuclide exposure are not well known at all. In analogy to high dose rate radiotherapy is the α/β ratio most probably higher than in normal organs. Dose effect curves for tumour response after both ^{90}Y as ^{177}Lu PRRT indicate that doses of > 200 Gy are needed to induce size reduction. Absorbed doses needed by beta-emitters to reduce small (sub clinical) metastatic lesions are not well known. High LET radiation by alpha-particle emitters is considered to optimize therapeutic effects in these small lesions. Preclinical research is performed to determine the possible enhancement by alpha-emitters.

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Overview: The divergence of approaches from molecular biology and macro level.

Masako Bando

Yukawa Institute for Theoretical Physics, Kyoto University / Research Center for Nuclear Physics (RCNP), Osaka University



Micro to Macro
to
Radiation induced effects

30 min (talk) + 5 min (short Q&A)

- Responses to low dose radiation in vivo: DNA damage, aging, and immune regulation. - Dr. Yi Wang (CNL)
- Dose-rate effects of lymphocyte chromosome aberrations in chronically irradiated mice after age adjustment. - Dr. Kimio Tanaka (Institute for Environmental Sciences)
- A dynamic equilibrium model for the dose-rate effect. - Dr. Yuichi Tsunoyama (Kyoto University)

Panel discussion
"Overcome the divergence of approaches" with the speakers of morning session

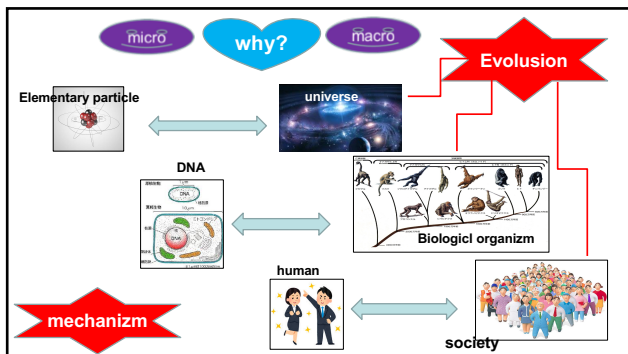
- Radiation effects from the results of animal experiments. - Dr. Gayle Woloschak (Northwestern University)
- Life span and tumorigenesis in mice exposed to continuous low dose-rate gamma rays. - Dr. Ignacia Tanaka (Institute for Environmental Sciences)
- How high can you go: radionuclide therapy is effective at low dose rate. - Dr. Mark Konijnenberg (Erasmus MC)

BER2018(2018/3/19-21)
3/19 Afternoon session I
13:00 - 15:30
Masako Bando



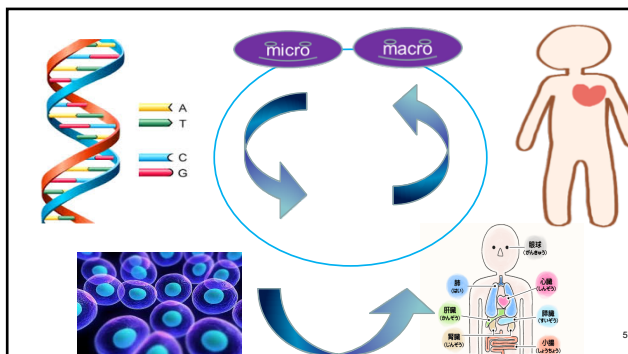
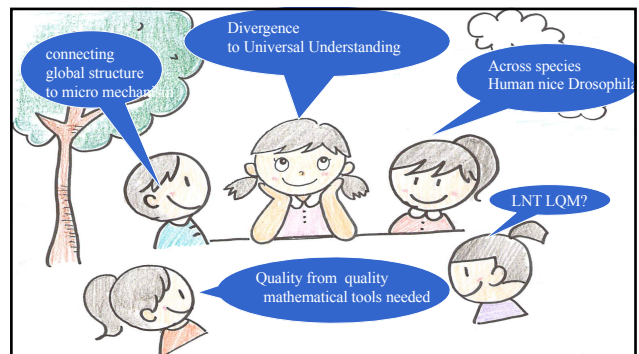
Micro to Macro
①
overview

2




Micro to Macro
②
Global scope

4

Cartoon illustration of people discussing scientific topics:

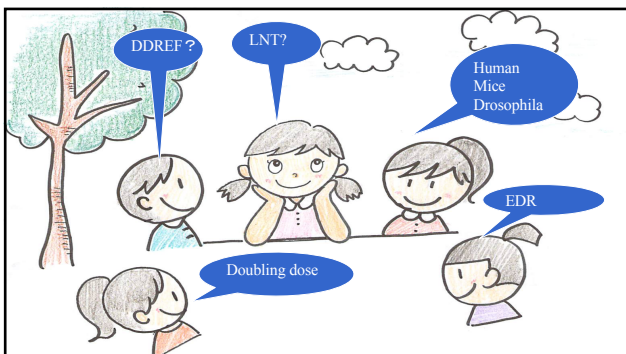
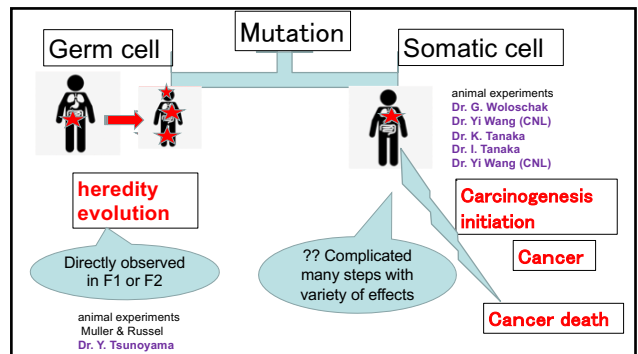
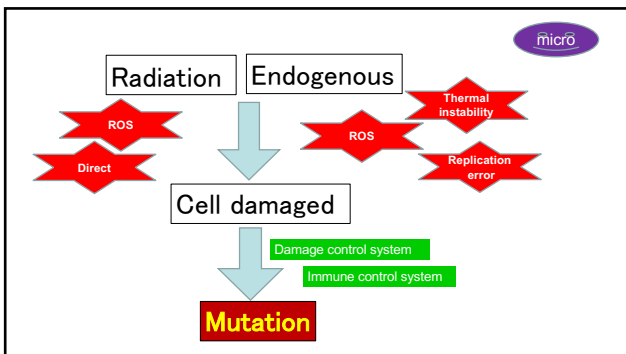
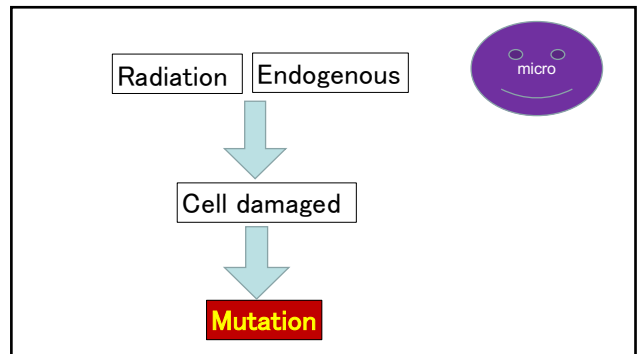
- connecting global structure to micro mechanism
- Divergence to Universal Understanding
- Across species Human nice Drosophila
- LNT LQM?
- Quality from quality mathematical tools needed

Micro to Macro

③

DNA damage & mutation

7



Let's have hot interdisciplinary discussions!

12

Responses to low dose radiation in vivo: DNA damage, aging, and immune regulation**Yi Wang*, Youssef Ismail, Dmitry Klokov***Canadian Nuclear Laboratories, Chalk River, Ontario, Canada*

Biological and health effects of low doses of radiation (LDR) are extensively studied and debated by both experimental and epidemiological research. The Linear No-Threshold (LNT) hypothesis, assuming that all doses increase the risk of cancer, birth defects, and heritable mutations, is currently used in all radiation protection practices. Although the LNT hypothesis is a simple and convenient method to optimize procedures and regulations in radiation protection, its usage remains controversial. LNT hypothesis is majorly supported by the Atomic Bomb Survivor studies (1, 2), however, many recent studies suggest that the responses per unit dose at low doses cannot be predicted by linear extrapolation of responses observed per unit dose at high doses (3). Earlier research from our laboratories found that the LDR prolongs the latency of high dose radiation-induced myeloid leukemia in CBA/H mice (4). It also increases the latency of spontaneous lymphomas and spinal osteosarcomas (5), or high dose radiation-induced cancers in cancer-prone, radiation-sensitive Trp53(+/-) heterozygous mice (6). Our data suggest that a single, low, whole body dose (less than 100 mGy) of radiation increases cancer latency and consequently prolongs the lifespan in both wild-type and cancer-prone mice. The results demonstrate that the assumption of a linear increase in risk with increasing dose in vivo is not warranted and LDR actually has beneficial effects (Radiation Hormesis model). However, this systemic radio-adaptive and radio-protective responses remain unexplained mechanistically.

Because the increased genomic instability is a hallmark of cancer (7) and loss of function mutations or alteration in DNA repair genes expression are extensively associated with cancer development and progression, we first investigated whether LDR *in vivo* was capable of enhancing DNA double-strand break (DSB) repair in lymphoid tissues of C57Bl/6J mice. Our data demonstrate that *in vivo* LDR did not affect the rate of rejoining of DNA DSBs in splenic and thymic lymphocytes challenged *in vitro* with a high dose of 2 Gy radiation (8). The screen of the expression of a panel of 84 DNA repair genes revealed that base and nucleotide excision repair genes such as *APEX2*, *DDB1*, and *XPD* are predominantly upregulated in response to a challenging 2 Gy irradiation in mice that were pre-exposed to low priming doses of 20 and 100 mGy compared with mice that were exposed to 2 Gy only. Using a DNA repair functional assay, we demonstrated that recognition and repair of 8-oxoG in plasmid DNA, accomplished by base excision repair, is enhanced in nuclear extracts prepared from the spleens of mice irradiated

with low doses and a 2 Gy challenging dose compared with 2 Gy only. Our results indicate that DNA excision repair may be responsible for the suppression of tumorigenesis in LDR induced mice.

Aging has been defined as a progressive decline of organ function, with loss of homeostasis and increasing probability of illness and death (9), and accumulation of age-related DNA damage plays a significant role in aging. Much of the evidence relevant to radiation effects on aging and longevity has been obtained for high doses, whereas the effects of LDR on longevity are very limited and inconsistent. We examined the effect of LDR on aging in mice *in vivo* and found that a single dose of gamma-radiation of 100mGy at delivered at 13 months of age significantly reduced the expression of senescence-associated β -galactosidase in the kidney of 26-month old mice. We also studied the effects of LDR on the immune system of aged mice. Our data indicate that, unlike their young counterparts, LDR delivered to aged mice rejuvenates their immune system as demonstrated by the replenishment of the cytokine profile in plasma, the boost of the colony formation and the activation of the signal transduction proteins in hematopoietic stem cells, the increase of DNA damage and the decrease of cell number in blood mononuclear cells. Overall, our results suggest that LDR evokes a spectrum of molecular, cellular and systemic tissue responses *in vivo* to maintain the balance between cell damage and adaptive cell protection. Therefore, radiation hormesis and/or threshold models might be useful in future radiation protection practices.

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Dose-Rate Effects of Lymphocyte Chromosome Aberrations in Chronically Irradiated Mice after Age Adjustment

Kimio Tanaka¹, Atsushi Kohda¹, Kenichi Satoh²

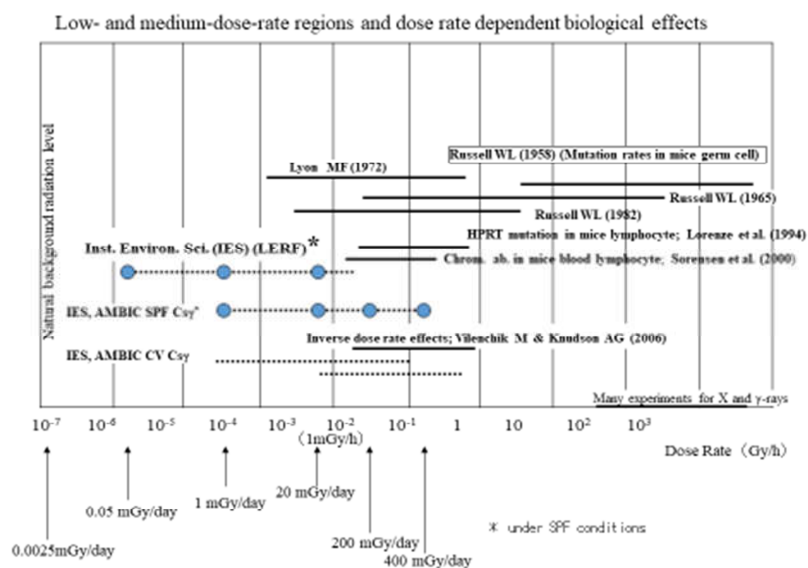
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Late effects of very low-dose-rate (LDRs) of ionizing radiation at low-dose range has become serious concern to radiation workers and general public in recent years. However, there is almost no report on the relationship between biological effects and total exposure dose in the chronic exposure at very LDR. So far, many studies have investigated dose and dose-rate effects have been investigated within the LDR and medium-dose-rate (MDR) ranges (Lyon and Morris 1969, Russell and Kelly 1982; Tucker et al. 1998; Sorensen et al. 2000; Ina et al. 2005). LDR and MDR are defined as 6 mGy/h (132 mGy/22h/day) or less and 6 mGy/h-5.94 Gy/h, respectively (UNSCEAR 2010). The Institute for Environmental Sciences (IES) has a unique facility designed to continuously exposed mice under specific pathogen free conditions to ¹³⁷Cs-gamma rays at three different dose-rates [0.05 mGy/22h/day(0.0023 mGy/h; abbreviated as 0.05 mGy/day hereafter), 1 mGy for 22 h/day (0.045 mGy/h; abbreviated as 1 mGy/day) and 20 mGy for 22 h/day (0.91 mGy/h; abbreviated as 20 mGy/day)], equivalent to photon (γ -ray) levels about 20, 400 and 8000 times higher than natural background radiation, respectively. The dose-rate of 1 mGy/day is corresponding to that of daily dose of cosmetic radiation in space. Lowest dose-rate of 0.05 mGy/day corresponds to that of the annual mean limiting dose for radiation facility workers and also the mean daily air dose measured in the government designated evacuation zone in Fukushima Prefecture after the Fukushima Dai-ichi nuclear power plant accident. The endpoints have included life span, cancer incidence, non-neoplastic disease, genetic effects and oncogene alterations, chromosome aberrations, mutations, gene expression and cellular and tissue responses.

Dose response and dose-rate effects at LDR range of frequencies of chromosome aberrations in spleen lymphocytes in chronically irradiated mice from 56 age at these three different dose-rates were analyzed at each point for up 25 to 700 days, respectively. Non-irradiated age matched control mice were also observed. Spleen lymphocytes were stimulated with ConA, LPS and 4ME and cultured for 46 h to obtain metaphases. Frequencies of chromosome aberrations of dicentrics and translocations detected by

FISH using centromere probe and M-FISH method, respectively, increased almost in linear with irradiation dose in the dose rates of 1 mGy/day and 20 mGy/day, although those of 0.05 mGy/day were not statistically significant. The α coefficient for linear quadratic model ($Y = \beta D^2 + \alpha D + c$, where Y is frequency of chromosome aberrations and D is irradiation dose in mGy) was obtained over a radiation dose-rate range of 1 mGy/day to 20 mGy/day in dicentrics and translocations decreased significantly with reduction of dose-rate, after calculations with adjusting age using multiple linear regression analysis, which is indicating that there is clear dose-rate effects within the LDR range.

The results also indicate that the formula, $1 + (\beta / \alpha)D$, for calculation of dose and dose-rate effectiveness (DDREF) based on the DNA repair model recommended by ICRP 1991 is not appropriate. Therefore we obtained DDREF simply as the ratio of HDR (890 mGy/min) to LDR (20 mGy/day) using formula of $(\beta D^2 + \alpha_1 D) / \alpha_2 D$. Dose-rate effectiveness (DREF) for dicentrics and translocations at low-dose of 100 mGy were calculated as 4.5 and 2.3, respectively. An attempt to calculate DREF using two parameters for induction of mutations in spleen and liver of *gpt* delta mice exposed to acute and low dose rate (20 mGy/day) (Okudaira et al 2010). Mutations rates of liver as well as spleen of each mouse in the same group including controls were plotted on X-axis for liver and Y-axis for spleen with the same axes scales. After values from age-matched control mice were subtracted, DREF was obtained as 2.43. Organs collaborate each other and such holistic approach will need in future. These studies will be useful for radiation risk assessment and radiation protection. This study was performed under contract with the Aomori Prefectural Government, Japan.



WAM model - a dynamic equilibrium model for the dose-rate effect

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After the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant disaster, a research group of Japanese theoretical physicists have proposed a mathematical model: WAM (Whack-a-mole) model for expressing increment of mutation frequency depending on dose rates instead of total dose^{1,2}. They are continuing to brush up the model now with biologists, radiation protection experts, medical doctors etc. Here we would like to introduce the outline of this mathematical model and to present the current tasks of this model and those verification results.

1. Whack-a-mole (WAM) model

It is well known that organisms have the potential to repair damaged biomolecules. Although cells suffered damages are deleted or substituted by the various biological mechanisms, rarely damaged cells remain as mutant cells. And also some of mutant cells disappear by mechanisms to eliminate abnormal cells such as cell death. Therefore, it is quite important to consider the balance between occurrence and disappearance of mutant cells in germ stem cells in order to understand the frequency of genetic influence on offspring.

We would like to propose the following formula representing the mutation frequency caused by radiation dependent on its dose rate^{1,2}. This model expresses increase and decrease of the mutant frequency depending on the dose rate as binomial equation in addition to the fluctuation of mutant frequency by spontaneous mutation. We called this formula Whack-A-mole (WAM) model to liken mutation to moles came out of the hole.

$$dF/dt = (a_0 + a_1d) - (b_0 + b_1d)F$$

F : mutation frequency d : dose rate

a_0 : spontaneous mutation and those proliferation effect [/hour]

a_1 : mutation by the artificial radiation [/Gy]

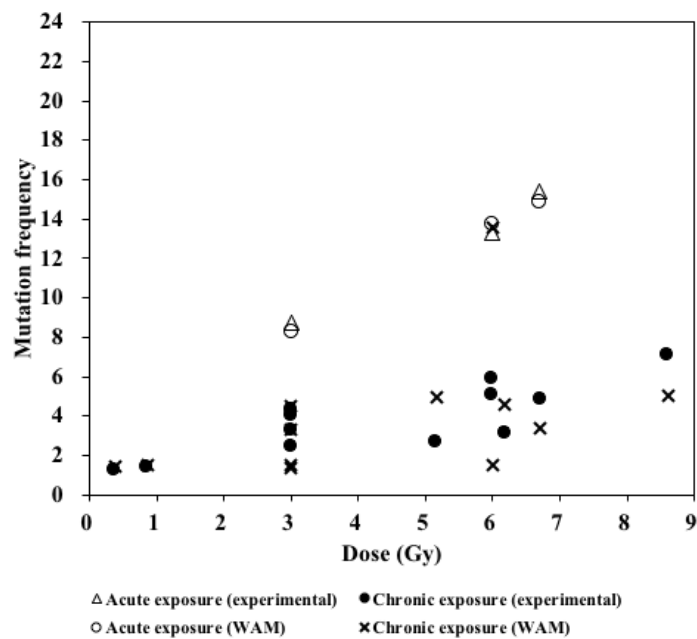
b_0 : natural cell death effect [/hour]

b_1 : the effects of cell death by the artificial radiation [/Gy]

2. Comparison of WAM-theoretical values and experimental values in mouse

Russell WL. and his colleagues have been shown that the radiation dose rate effect on mice mutagenesis. Their historical huge amount of experimental data indicated that apparent

difference in the mutation frequency between acute and chronic irradiation³.



We confirmed that our theoretical values calculated from WAM model agree with the actual results of Russell's experimental results. Although almost WAM theoretical values were clearly well matched with Russell's results which are categorized into two conditions of acute exposure (72 or 90 R/min) and chronic exposure (0.0007 ~ 0.8 R/min), only the value of mutant frequency estimated by WAM model at 0.8 R/min of exposure dose rate apparently excess from its experimental value (Fig.1). It would be possible to summarize in two reasons; 1) Depending on

the dose rate, the developmental stage of the irradiated sperm cells was different. 2) The time interval from the end of irradiation to the start of mating is not the same depending on exposure conditions. Currently, we are reviewing their literature and papers⁴.

3. Search for ways to overcome barriers between research fields

We have been introducing the WAM model at domestic and international academic societies etc., but unlike physicists, the reaction of biologists was often not so good. I am also a biologist, so the reason can be roughly estimated. It seems to be due to the resistance to expressing the complex system of living organisms by one formula, and also to the weak consciousness against mathematics itself. So, we are currently attempting to create animations that our models can understand intuitively. Our challenge to overcome such barriers between academic disciplines will continue.

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Production and isolation of At-211 for targeted alpha therapy at Osaka University

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Alpha-particle emitters are promising for the treatment of small tumors because the short recoil range of α -particles emerged from radioisotopes conjugated to appropriate targeting agents is suitable for efficient eradication of cancerous cells with less harmful effects on surrounding healthy organs. Among known α -emitting radionuclides, a limited number of those exhibits suitable nuclear characteristics to the targeted alpha therapy (TAT). One of the potential candidates is astatine-211 (^{211}At) which has preferable properties of a moderate half-life of 7.2 hours and 100% α -decay probability including that of its short-lived electron-capture (EC)-decay daughter ^{211}gPo . At Osaka University, we have recently started the collaborative project for the TAT using ^{211}At . We have been developing large-scale production of ^{211}At , its chemical isolation, radiopharmaceuticals preparation, and clinical trials, all of which are mandated to establish the ^{211}At -TAT. In this contribution, we report the present status of the production of ^{211}At at Research Center of Nuclear Physics (RCNP) and its chemical isolation at Radioisotope Research Center (RRC).

Astatine-211 was produced in the $^{209}\text{Bi}(\alpha, 2n)^{211}\text{At}$ reaction at RCNP. A metallic Bi target of 10-30 mg/cm² thickness was prepared on 10 μm -thick Al foil by vacuum evaporation. Typical beam current of $^4\text{He}^{2+}$ ions was 0.5 particle μA . The Bi target was set at 45^o to the beam axis in an irradiation chamber. The 30-MeV α -beam delivered from the AVF cyclotron passed through a HAVAR window, He cooling gas, 10 μm -thick Al cover foil, and then entered the Bi target with the incident energy of 28.2 MeV. Because the neighboring radioisotope ^{210}At decays into a highly toxic ^{210}Po via an EC decay, the beam energy was adjusted to provide the incident energy on the target lower than 28.6 MeV, which is the threshold energy of the $^{209}\text{Bi}(\alpha, 3n)^{210}\text{At}$ reaction, to avoid simultaneous synthesis of ^{210}At . During the irradiation, the Bi target was cooled with a circulating He-gas flow and circulating water. Irradiation time was 30 min to a few hours depending on required radioactivity of ^{211}At .

After the irradiation, dry distillation was carried out at RRC to separate ^{211}At from the

target materials. We fabricated a simplified dry-distillation apparatus. In a typical procedure, mixed helium and oxygen gas was used as carrier and reactive gas at a flow rate of 20 mL/min. We also controlled a moisture content in the distillation system. The irradiated Bi target was placed in a quartz still and was heated up to 840°C using an electric tubular furnace. The exit of the quartz column was connected to a 4-way valve and then Teflon tube which was cooled with ice water to trap volatile astatine species. During accumulation of ^{211}At on the trap, an X-ray of Po attributed to ^{211}At was measured with a CdTeZn detector to monitor an trapped amount of ^{211}At . After several tens of minutes, trapped ^{211}At was stripped with 100 μL of a desired eluent such as distilled water, saline, or methanol, at a flow rate of 250 $\mu\text{L}/\text{min}$. The radioactivity of ^{211}At was determined by γ -ray spectrometry using a Ge detector. The ^{211}At solution were supplied to pharmaceutical experiments, animal examinations, or our chemical analysis experiments.

At present, after our optimization of the irradiation system, we can produce ^{211}At at the rate of 13 MBq/ $\mu\text{A h}$ using a thin Bi target. This means that production capability of our system is 23 MBq/ $\mu\text{A h}$ with a thick 40 mg/cm² target, which is comparable to the IAEA-recommended value of 25.3 MBq/ $\mu\text{A h}$ [1]. Chemical yield of ^{211}At obtained with the 100 μL effluent in the dry-distillation was 80-90% under the optimum conditions. The separation time was typically 60 min. In the workshop, results on our chemical analysis such as ICP-MS measurement on the sample will be also presented.

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Radiolabeling of small molecules with astatine (^{211}At) for theranostics

Yoshifumi Shirakami (Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University)

Background:

Astatine (^{211}At , $T_{1/2}=7.2\text{hr}$) is an alpha particle emitter which is known as the promising radionuclide for nuclear medicine therapy. Furthermore, ^{211}At allows SPECT imaging since the daughter nuclide of ^{211}At , polonium (^{211}Po , $T_{1/2}=5\text{sec}$), emits X-rays (77 and 79 keV). Thus, ^{211}At and its labeled compounds are considered to be useful not only for therapeutics but also for diagnostics (theranostics). No ^{211}At labeled agents were launched yet in the world at present. A clinical trial of ^{211}At labeled BC8-B10 was initiated in the U.S. as the world's first clinical trial of ^{211}At labeled agents in 2017 (Phase 1/2 for leukemia, NCT03128034). While the chemical properties of astatine have not been well elucidated since there are no stable isotopes of astatine, which make difficult or slow the development of ^{211}At labeled agents. This article describes the chemistry of ^{211}At aiming to develop sodium astatide (^{211}At) as a potential agent for thyroid cancer and also explains methods for radioastatination of small molecules.

Sodium astatide (Na^{211}At):

Sodium astatide (Na^{211}At) has been investigated for treatment of thyroid cancer as an alternative to sodium iodide (Na^{131}I) which is currently used in a clinical setting. It is well known that Na^{211}At is accumulated in tumors expressing sodium iodide symporters (NIS) as well as in normal thyroid in small animals. Several papers pointed out that the thyroid uptake of Na^{211}At is lower than that of Na^{131}I (3 to 20 times, vary by paper) [1]. The reason of lower accumulation of astatide in thyroid is not well understood. Astatide anion might not be able to couple to thyroxine (a hormone of thyroid), unlike iodide anions, since the ionic radius of astatide (2.3Å) is a little larger than that of iodide (2.16Å). Astatine-211 is produced by a nuclear reaction of $^{209}\text{Bi}(\alpha,2n)^{211}\text{At}$. The produced ^{211}At is separated and purified by a dry distillation method or a wet solvent extraction method and obtained as an aqueous solution in a cold trap. It is assumed that, in contrast to iodine, astatine prefer to present as higher oxidation states, such as $\text{At}[+1]$ and $\text{At}[0]$, in addition to $\text{At}[-1]$ in the aqueous solution. We tried to prepare an aqueous solution of pure Na^{211}At using reducing agents. Ascorbic acid was one of the best agents for reducing the higher oxidation states of At-species into astatide anions. The radiochemical yield of Na^{211}At with 1% ascorbic acid was more than 90%. The solution of Na^{211}At with 1% ascorbic acid showed 3 to 5-times greater thyroid uptake in rats and mice comparing with the solution without ascorbic acid. This result demonstrated that the oxidation states of ^{211}At affects pharmacokinetics of ^{211}At labeled compounds as well as chemical properties of them.

Astatination of small molecules:

Trialkylstannylated precursors can be used for preparation of astatinated molecules as well as for preparation of iodinated molecules since the chemical properties of both astatine and iodine are alike [2]. The astatination reactions often require organic solvents and complicated procedures for heating, deprotection and purification. The residual precursors including tin and by-products in the reaction mixtures should be eliminated from final drug products. We attempted to develop a new method for astatination of phenylalanine (Phe) by substitution reaction of a borono-group in a precursor molecule (Fig.1). Boronophenylalanine (BPA) or 2-fluoro-boronophenylalanine (FBPA) was reacted with ^{211}At -aqueous solution (1-10MBq) in the presence of *N*-bromosuccinimide as an oxidant at room temperature for 30min. Radiochemical yields of ^{211}At -(F)-Phe were more than 90%. The products were stable in the aqueous solution at pH8.5 for 24hr. The borono-substitution reaction is applicable for the astatination of the other arylboronates.

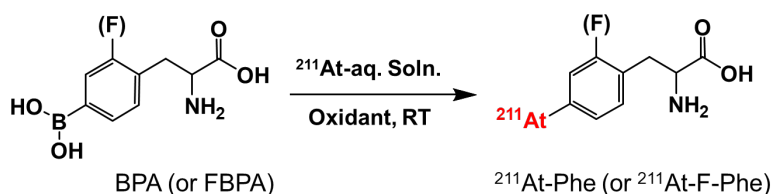


Fig. 1 Astatination of phenylalanine analogue by substitution reaction of borono group in precursor molecule

Future aspects:

Our goals of the studies are to prepare and supply ^{211}At labeled agents for theranostics. Both Na^{211}At and ^{211}At -(F)-Phe analogues will be the potential candidates. We need careful about the designs of molecular structures and formulations of the drug products due to some limitations of astatine from the chemical point of view as follows: 1) Astatine presents as various oxidation states from +7 to -1 resulting in complicated properties for labeling, 2) The energy of covalent bonding between astatine and carbon atoms are relatively weak. It is crucial to ensure the stability of ^{211}At labeled agents both in vitro and in vivo.

This work was supported by JSPS KAKENHI Grant number T16K102770.

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Preparation of novel anticancer drugs using At-211

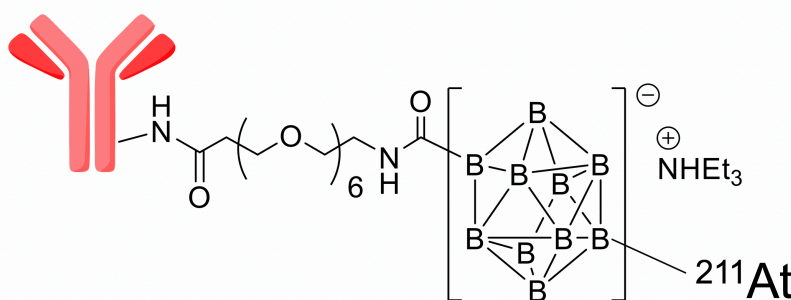
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The principal aim of this study was development of next-generation internal radiotherapy using ^{211}At conjugated with cancer targeting molecules.

First, we synthesized anti-CD20 antibody conjugated decaborane ($\text{B}_{10}\text{H}_{14}$) with polyethylene glycol linker¹⁻⁵. ^{211}At was produced by the cyclotron, and then quickly purified and combined to decaborane conjugated antibody. Now we are getting this ^{211}At combined antibody in about 80% yield.

Next, we performed cytotoxicity evaluation of ^{211}At and this antibody using Raji cells (B lymphocyte cell line derived with Burkitt's Lymphoma). As a result, the time- and concentration-dependent cell death were confirmed in both ^{211}At and this antibody. In the immediate future, we plan to examine that the same study with anti-HER2 antibody for breast cancer, and *in vivo* study using some tumor-bearing animals.



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Imaging of the targeted alpha therapy for the clinical application

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Targeted alpha therapy is receiving much attention in the field of theranostics because of its high biological effect to the target cancer cells. However, physiological uptakes in non-targeted organs are also observed in the targeted alpha therapy as well as beta-particle therapy, which might lead to the severe side effects. We should consider about both maximizing the treatment effect in the tumor and minimizing the side effects in the organs at risk. In the current clinical protocol of radium-223 for bone metastasis of the castration resistant prostate cancer, injected dose is decided by the body weight of the patient. To achieve dose optimization in the targeted alpha therapy, personalized dosimetry is an ideal method by acquiring the whole body distribution in the first therapy as well as estimating the distribution of the target compound by pre-treatment PET or SPECT. In astatine-211, whole body distribution can be visualized and quantitatively evaluated by gamma-camera imaging with targeting the x-ray which is emitted from the daughter nuclide (polonium-211). These imaging data can be used for the dose optimization for the second targeted alpha therapy. In this talk, I would like to introduce the recent achievements of our preclinical research using astatine-211 and the importance of imaging in the targeted alpha therapy for the future clinical application.

Biomarkers and radiation therapy for patients with head and neck cancer

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Background: Radiotherapy for head and neck squamous cell carcinomas (HNSCC) is associated with a substantial morbidity and inconsistent efficacy. Human papillomavirus (HPV)-positive status is recognized as a marker of increased radiosensitivity. We have recently proposed an approach for the identification of molecular markers associated with benefit to radiotherapy in patients with HPV-negative disease. **Methods:** Gene expression profiles from public repositories were downloaded for data mining. Training sets included 421 HPV-negative HNSCC tumors from The Cancer Genome Atlas (TCGA) and 32 HNSCC cell lines with available radiosensitivity data (GSE79368). A radioresistance (RadR) score was computed using the single sample Gene Set Enrichment Analysis tool. The validation sets included two panels of cell lines (NCI-60 and GSE21644) and HPV-negative HNSCC tumor datasets, including 44 (GSE6631), 82 (GSE39366), and 179 (GSE65858) patients, respectively. We finally performed an integrated analysis of the RadR score with known recurrent genomic alterations in HNSCC, patterns of protein expression, biological hallmarks, and patterns of drug sensitivity using TCGA and the E-MTAB-3610 dataset (659 pancancer cell lines, 140 drugs). **Results:** We identified 13 genes differentially expressed between tumor and normal head and neck mucosa that were associated with radioresistance in vitro and in patients. The 13-gene expression-based RadR score was associated with recurrence in patients treated with surgery and adjuvant radiotherapy but not with surgery alone. It was significantly different among different molecular subtypes of HPV-negative HNSCC and was significantly lower in the "atypical" molecular subtype. An integrated analysis of RadR score with genomic alterations, protein expression, biological hallmarks and patterns of drug sensitivity showed a significant association with CCND1 amplification, fibronectin expression, seven hallmarks (including epithelial-to-mesenchymal transition and unfolded protein response), and increased sensitivity to elesclomol, an HSP90 inhibitor. **Conclusion:** Our study highlights the clinical relevance of the molecular classification of HNSCC and the RadR score to refine radiation strategies in HPV-negative disease. In our talk, we will summarize few other studies that have proposed biomarkers of response or resistance to radiation therapy in head and neck cancer.

Present status of patient dose in large part of the world

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The issue of patient radiation dose has been receiving increasing attention globally. Traditionally, when one talks about patient doses on a global scale, one is used to talking about either a) collective effective dose to the population and United Nations Scientific Committee on Effects of Atomic Radiation (UNSCEAR) provides data on this or b) per procedure patient dose in different imaging modalities and associated values of diagnostic reference levels (DRLs). But for correlating patient dose with biological effects, one needs to talk about cumulative effective dose to individual patients. Unfortunately, this aspect has not received the attention that it should. In the past, tools to estimate cumulative dose were not available but currently many countries have the technology to track patient exposure history. Besides technology, one needs to use patient identifier (ID) that is valid for life and is used in medical records. Having a network of picture archiving and communication system (PACS) that connects many hospitals in the region of the country or national network and using the same patient ID has enabled tracking of patient doses. Additionally, several commercial vendors are providing dose management systems that provide extensive information on tracking of doses.

The key points in tracking of patient dose with relevance to biological effects are a) assessment of cumulative effective dose and cumulative organ doses to the individual patient and b) estimate of doses for assessing the potential for tissue reactions. Currently, there is data available from imaging studies on thousands of patients who have received radiation dose in the range of 100 to 1100 mSv of effective dose or 100 to 3000 mGy to some of the important organs like breast, heart, lungs, bone marrow, eye, brain, esophagus or colon. We have segregated patients in the category of malignant and non-malignant and in different age groups: 0-30; 31-50 and over 50 years. Although the majority of the patients with higher doses are in upper age groups of >50 and have malignant conditions, there are 1-5% situations where patients are in lower age group (0-30 years) and also those who have non-malignant disease. The data on the frequency of use of relatively high dose examinations, in particular, computed tomography is reasonably available from many countries. The overexposures and accidental exposures are not that common but cases of skin injuries in patients undergoing continue to happen. Regulatory requirements in USA to bring all cases of patients undergoing fluoroscopic procedures with reference air kerma dose exceeding 2Gy and 5Gy to the attention of Radiation Safety Committee of the institute have created data on frequency of such cases. Data on temporal change in frequency and doses is scant but scattered information is available from some studies that indicate positive trends in patient doses. Currently, there is much more availability of patient dose information from developed countries of the world primarily because of commercial availability of dose tracking systems.

The radiation exposure of patients provides a valuable opportunity for using patient population for research on biological effects. Better availability of patient dose indices currently adds higher level of confidence in dose estimates and thus better correlation with radiation effects.

Millennial medical record project

— Toward establishment of authentic Japanese version EHR and secondary use of medical data —

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The beginning of EHR can be traced back to the examination of the medical information common standard in 1995 (MML: Medical Markup Language [1]). In 2001, EHR with database structure of MML was developed and expanded to Miyazaki, Kumamoto, Tokyo, Kyoto (Dolphin Project)[2, 3, 4]. After that, the necessity of medical information management at national level and the importance of secondary use of medical information came to be recognized. In 2015 the country level version of the Dolphin Project "The Millennium Medical Record Project" began. We will increase the number of connected hospitals in 4 years until 2018 and prepare for secondary use of medical information starting from 2019. We are aiming for independent profit including EHR department by revenue of secondary use of data without relying on government subsidies.

In the first fiscal year (FY 2015), establish the foundation of the EHR center (database etc). At the same time, we connected hospitals (11 facilities) already connected to the former EHR in Kyoto and Miyazaki to the center.

In fiscal 2016, the number of connected hospitals is increased, 23 hospitals are newly connected, and in fiscal 2017 more than 40 hospitals are scheduled to be connected and adjustment is continuing. In FY 2018, which is the final year of the AMED research period, more than 40 hospitals, pharmacies, etc. are planned to be connected (Fig. 1). The final goal is about 150 in the basic hospital class.

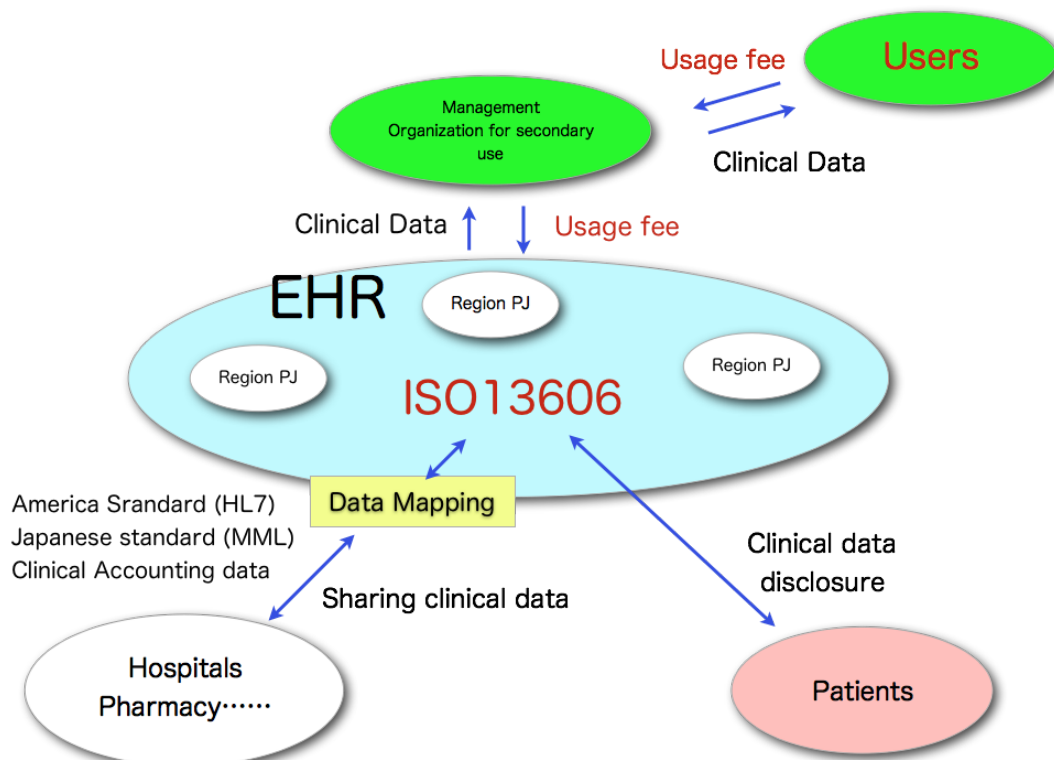


Figure 1. Concept of Millennial medical record. Make large-scale data centers in Japan, accommodate data centers in each region, reduce costs, and reduce operational burden rather than data center operation by region.

As shown in Figure 2, in the Millennium Medical Record Project, we will first build the EHR system in the lower part of the figure (~ 2018) and precede the EHR service. With the enforcement of the Next-Generation Medical Infrastructure Law, two newly established entities (Primary Use EHR Management Organization, Secondary Use Certification Anonymous Processing Medical Information Creation Business Operator) will be operated.

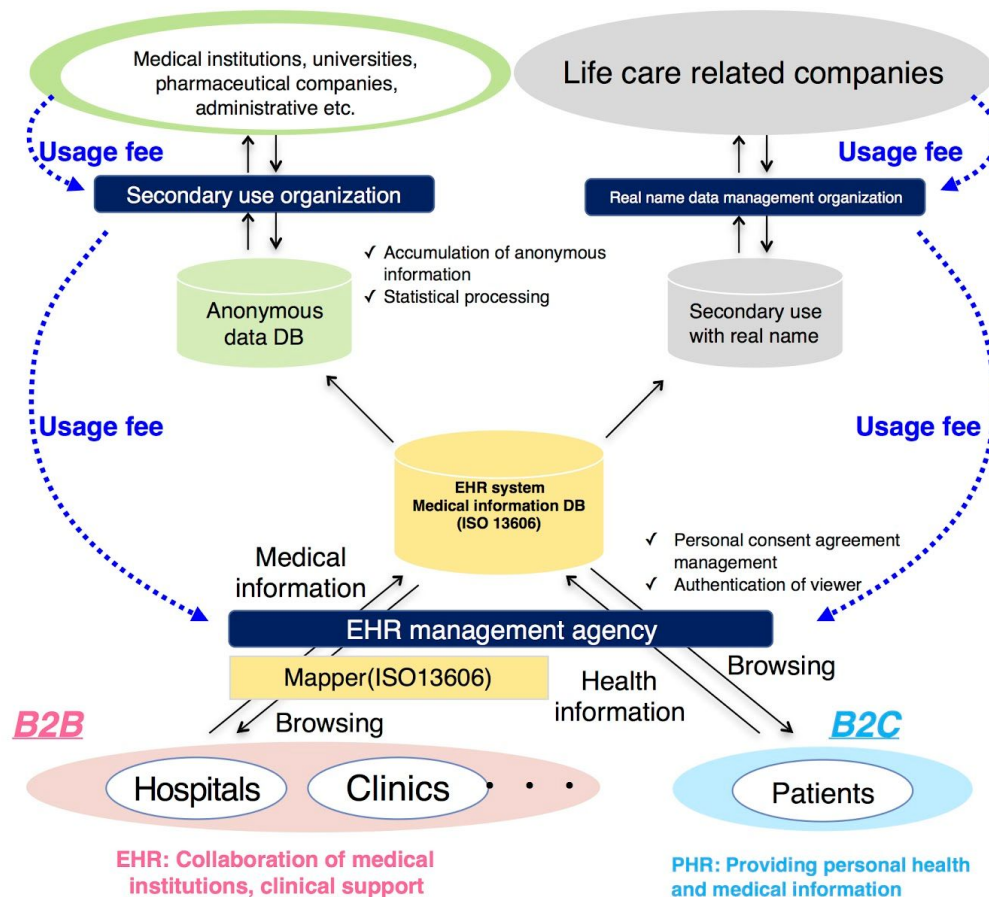


Figure 2 Outline of the Millennium Medical Record Project

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Potentials of Radiomics in Cancer Treatment

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The radiomics is a novel field, which comprehensively analyzes a large number of medical images, and extracts useful information that can make it possible to improve the decision supports in the cancer treatment including surgery, radiation therapy, and chemotherapy. The radiomics is a word derived from “radio”, which means radiological images (medical images in a broad sense), and omics. Omics consists of several study fields (genomics, transcriptomics, proteomics, and metabolomics) that improve our understanding of tumor biology and clinical management of cancer by comprehensively analyzing genome, transcriptome, proteome, and metabolome. The medical images, which are routinely and quickly acquired with low-cost in clinical practices, represent the internal “phenotypic” information (e.g. anatomical, physiological, and pathological information) on tumor regions and patients’ bodies. The phenotypes result from the expression of an organism’s genetic codes, i.e., genotypes, as well as the influence of environmental factors and the genotype-phenotype interactions. The genotypes with mutations could determine cancer traits, which are involved in the prognoses of patients. On the other hand, the genotypes are assumed to be encoded to the phenotypes expressed in the medical images by biological processes, and then the radiomic features may be computed by “decoding” the phenotypes (medical images). “Decoding” medical images indicates the extraction of image features from medical images using computational image processing and analysis techniques. Therefore, the radiomic features might be equivalent to the genotypes, and thus they could have associations with the cancer prognoses. In conclusion, radiomic features could be considered to reflect cancer traits and prognoses.

Since the radiomic features could have potentials to be employed as “imaging biomarkers” for decision-making in cancer treatment from the assumption mentioned above, the prognoses of patients or treatment outcomes could be predicted by using the features. The author will explain the potentials of radiomics and its perspectives in cancer treatment.

Imaging database and radiomics

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Radiomics can provide characteristics of entire tumors and of spatial and temporal intratumoral heterogeneity with noninvasive and repeatable way [1]. Radiomics converts medical imaging data into a high-dimensional feature space using a large number of automatically extracted data characterization algorithms. A schematic illustration of the representative process of extracting radiomics features is shown in Fig. 1. Extracted features may be related with the outcome of tumor phenotype, treatment response, and differentiate benign and malignant tumors. Radiomics have drawn an interest due to their possibility of uncovering tumor characteristics that may have otherwise failed to be appreciated by the naked eye.

On the other hand, there are several problems to be overcome in order to

improve the radiomics prognosis of the outcome. One is that the radiomics signature has been sensitive to the delineation of the volume of interest (VOI) [2], which is commonly subject to interobserver delineation variability. Second is a variation in medical images used in the radiomics analysis, that is, regarding image quantification or normalization. Third is a limited accessibility to the medical database. Above problems relate each other having inherent difficulties.

In this talk, I'll show the application of radiomics for predicting the histology of early-stage non-small-cell lung cancer (NSCLC) by analysing CT images with interobserver variability for tumor delineation in The University of Tokyo Hospital. Radiomics features are extracted from four VOI delineated independently, and

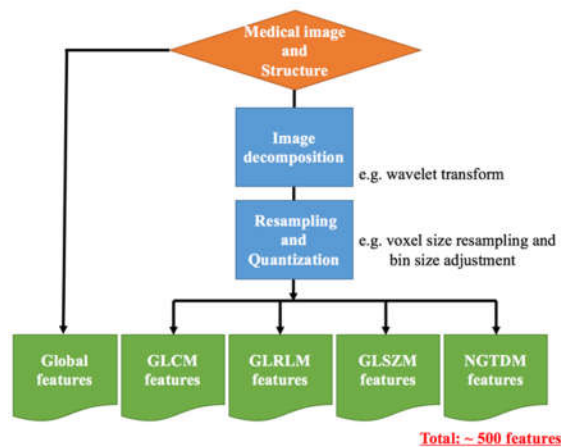


Fig. 1: Representative process in radiomics. As well as the shape and size based features (Global), texture based features are extracted (GLCM, GLRLM, GLSZM, and NGTDM). For extraction of texture features, pre-processing is necessary, which involved isotropic resampling and gray-level quantization.

area-under-the-curve (AUC) analysis is performed. It will be showed that inter-observer variability in delineation is a significant factor in radiomics performance.

One of the limitations of above study is the small cohort size, only 40 NSCLC patients. For extended database, one needs to take carefully image quantification into account. I'll present other validation results by using the Cancer Imaging Archive [TCIA, <http://www.cancerimagingarchive.net/>], which implies that the quantitative imaging technique is essential in further development of radiomics.

In quantitative CT imaging, the electron density estimation is the easiest way. On the other hand, a diversity of medical imaging devices makes a novel image reconstruction possible. In this talk, I also present the material decomposition approach and functional imaging approach for an application in radiomics. In these approaches, an establishment of imaging database would be a crucial key, too.

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Radiomics on MRI field

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Literally “Radiomics” is a synthesized word that is derived from radiology and omics. The meaning of omics is the science that systematically integrates wide information in one field. The definition of radiomics reminds us “inter-disciplinarily work” and requires an interdisciplinary collaboration.

In the real world, the main purpose of actual research of radiomics is to precisely explain the role of radiology such as, image diagnosis, decision making of therapy, treatment direction, prognosis, follow-up, and to estimate the harmful effects of radiotherapy by effectively integrate the information obtained from radiological examinations (MRI, CT, PET, SPECT)¹.

The concept of radiomics is widely acceptable to medical field with the limited evidence of application and many ongoing studies. Therefore, the relationships among the elements in radiomics are not well defined and have a potential to investigate new relationship to others.

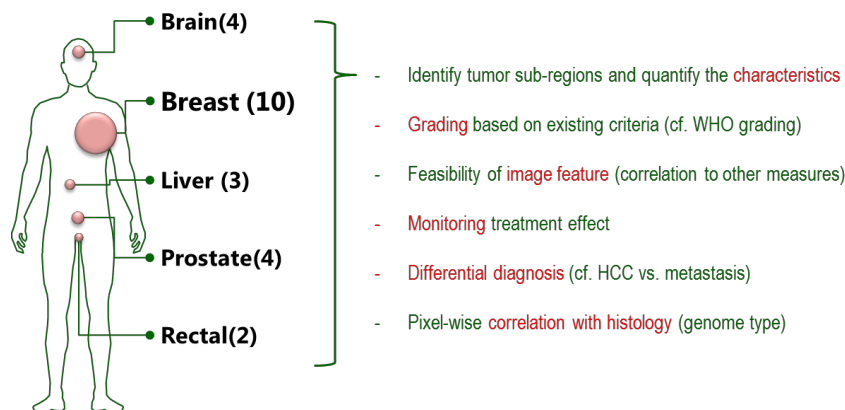
It is possible that we can denote “Radiomics” as the advertisement board of the inter-disciplinarily work from the aspect of radiology. The progress of radiomics may clearly define the position of radiology as “the center of collaboration”. Therefore, radiology can play the role of hub and strong function to further realize the meaning of inter-disciplinarily works.

Research on computer aided diagnosis (CAD) in information science and biomedical science has been studied and made important role to establish basic techniques such as segmentation and registration². As a prominent example, automated tumor extraction and size detection on pulmonary CT has been continued.

The combination of CAD techniques with medical records, which include images, the analyzed data of genes, proteins, and metabolites, and machine learning has created a new paradigm of radiological research. The address of Radiological Society of North America (RSNA) President in 2015 where the key word “Radiogenomics” took special attention as a trend of radiology field. Consequently, some clinical applications of artificial intelligence (AI) came up to the gallery in RSNA 2016.

I believe that the real face of “Radiomics” is a sign-board of radiology centered on integrating multi-disciplinary collaboration and creation of new omics by radiology. It should be noted that this is not only simple summation of each research field (mixing) but integration of multi-disciplinary field. Therefore, it is not “Radio-mix” but “Radiomics”.

The purpose of MRI radiomics on top five body parts were summarized as following figure (as of August 25, 2017).



Those were characterizing, grading of tumor, and investigating image feature, monitoring, information for differential diagnosis, and correlation to histology. The top five MRI radiomics studies were carried out on brain^{3,4}, breast^{5,6}, liver^{7,8}, prostate^{9,10}, and rectal¹¹. On the top 5 body parts, the main target can be summarized as malignant tumor.

Through the review, many papers pointed out the problems of their study as follows: Small cohort size, Retrospective nature, Selection bias, Manual lesion segmentation is operator-dependent, and Very small lesions. Almost of all papers pointed out the “small cohort size” was a big problem. It is easily understand that there is a limit to earn the cohort size at one site.

In my talk, I will review some MRI based radiomics studies. I will also try to categorize the study design and show the stats of radiomics studies in the International Society in Magnetic Resonance in Medicine (ISMRM2017) and its two official magazines, Journal of Magnetic Resonance Image and Magnetic Resonance in Medicine. In addition, I will try to describe the current status of MRI based radiomics.

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Contribution of a biological analysis platform to support the medical management of radiation accident victims

Ulrike Kulka, BfS

An indispensable element of managing a radiation emergency is reconstruction of the personal, absorbed dose. This will not only help in selecting the optimal treatment, but will also provide the emergency victim with confidence that he/she is properly diagnosed. The latter factor is particularly important following large-scale radiation emergencies, where many people will not know whether they have been exposed or not (the so called worried well). In such cases, retrospective personal dosimetry can provide immense help and to this end a European Network of biological and retrospective physical dosimetry was established, comprising 26 organisations from 16 European countries. Among them are research organisations, universities, hospitals, regulators and radiation protection authorities. Together they provide competences in various fields for emergency preparedness, for radiation research and for radiation protection of patients and personnel. This configuration assures access to laboratories with expert knowledge in different biological assays and physical techniques for individualised dose assessment.

The initial point of the network was to focus on emergency preparedness and response in large-scale radiological incidents by enabling individualised retrospective dose assessment for possibly exposed people, first responders, but also for distressed “worried well” individuals. In such situation, the concerted action of the network partners can help to rebuild trust and prevent a confidence crisis in the affected population groups. Beyond that, the knowledge of the actual received dose is of high importance for the optimal medical care of the actually exposed people. However it has turned out that the network can also contribute to radiation protection in general, including the application of ionising radiation in radiation therapy and nuclear medicine units in hospitals. This will be done by providing an analysis platform to enable individualized approaches, also for smaller or remote hospitals, enabling individualised approaches in medical treatment of patients, e.g. by taking into consideration the individual radiation sensitivity.

Thus, the network with its ready-to-use operational basis, quality assurance and education & training plans, is of benefit for emergency preparedness and response as well as for occupational and medical radiation protection. Even though RENEB is a European network, successful collaborations have been initiated with colleagues from all over the world and links to global institutions as WHO and IAEA have been established.

Most of the network partners are also involved in radiation research and are members of the European radiation protection platforms MELODI, EURAMED, EURADOS, NERIS and ALLIANCE. Now, as a legal association the network is complementary to these existing platforms.

Quantitative personalized oncology
- Mathematical models for precision radiotherapy

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Tumor growth and treatment response are remarkably complex, non-linear biological phenomena. Despite decades of research including clinical, population and basic science approaches, we continue to be challenged by the complexity, heterogeneity and adaptability of tumors in individual patients and across patient populations. Qualitative reductionism in artificial in vitro and in vivo modeling systems have lead to incremental increases in understanding tumor biology, often with limited success in translation to the human patient population in clinical studies. Prospective clinical trials predominantly focus on average outcome, with limited understanding why individual patients do or do not respond.

The uniqueness of each patient at presentation due to tumor and normal tissue intrinsic properties creates a highly patient-specific set of circumstances, which can impact greatly on clinical response. The future of radiation oncology practice needs to focus on selecting the most applicable dose and dose fractionation to provide tumor control whilst sparing organs at risk for individual patients prior to clinical intervention, and on continuously evaluating response and dynamically adapting to alternative protocols if necessary. Personalized medicine promises to deliver the right treatments in the right combination at the sequence at the right time to the right patient. We foresee a vital role for integrated mathematical modeling in achieving precision radiation oncology. Using retrospective data to forecast the behavior of complex dynamic systems using dynamic mathematical models has a long history. With ample radiation oncology experience, a wealth of historic patient response data, and quantitative methods already established, the personalization of radiation oncology may lead the way into the era of precision medicine.

Medical Radiation Protection Research Strategies in Europe And the role of the Medical Physicist in Europe

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Over the last decades, there has been a strong movement within Europe to build up strategic research agendas and set up platforms of interested people to foster this approach for the strategic planning of research in Europe. This has been applied to radiation protection research especially successful with the set-up of MELODI (Multidisciplinary European Low Dose Initiative), EURADOS (The European Radiation Dosimetry Group), ALLIANCE (European Radioecology Alliance) and NERIS (European Platform on preparedness for nuclear and radiological emergency response and recovery) and their corresponding SRAs. For many years, a medical approach was missing in terms of research regarding radiation protection for medical applications of ionizing radiation. Therefore, MELODI and EURADOS set up a memorandum of understanding with the medical associations using ionizing radiation in Europe: European Association of Nuclear Medicine (EANM), European Federation of Organisations for Medical Physics (EFOMP), European Federation of Radiographer Societies (EFRS), European Society for Radiotherapy and Oncology (ESTRO) and European Society of Radiology (ESR). In addition within the OPERRA project a task was funded to revive the medical radiation protection field. This task together with the memorandum of understanding was used by the five associations mentioned above to set up a first strategic research agenda. In the talk this strategic research agenda, which can be found on the internet or as a peer-reviewed paper in Insights into imaging in 2017, will be presented and explained. The structure is built along the lines of the main aspects of radiation protection in medical application of ionizing radiation. It puts a strong emphasis on the necessity of a clear transfer strategy of the research results into clinical practice and to harmonise practice throughout Europe. This will be explained in the talk as well as some major aspects of the content of the strategic research agenda.

During the exercise of building such a strategic research agenda it became very clear that it is necessary to

- a) Keep this document a living document and refresh it regularly
- b) Further actions are needed to explain, promote and lobby for the content of the document
- c) Build up structures to identify and foster groups for answering call or identified research needs.

Therefore, the five medical associations (EANM; EFOMP; EFRS; ESTRO; ESR) decided to set-up a platform for medical radiation protection research. This platform is called EURAMED (The European Alliance for Medical Radiation Protection Research) and it was raised as a Joint Initiative from EIBIR. In October 2017 it became a legal entity and we are now open for membership applications. Due to the process of setting-up a dedicated strategic research agenda for medical radiation protection it became more evident that this task is of great importance and that there are strongly related aspects with low-dose radiation research. Therefore in 2017 it was already possible to start with a large European commission funded project called MEDIRAD, which is combining medical radiation protection aspects with radiation biology, radiation epidemiology and other aspects of (low-dose) radiation protection research. This is a very convincing example on how it was possible with this EURAMED effort together with the other platforms to foster medical radiation protection research in

Europe. In addition, EURAMED was invited by the other platforms to take part in their common activities for example within the CONCERT EJP project.

Within the above mentioned strategic research agenda for many aspects reference is made to the European directive 2013/59, which is called pretty often, basic safety standard. This document decided upon within the European commission and parliament in 2013 is replacing three former separate directives which had been dealing with ionizing radiation and the protection against it. Within this basic safety standard there is a number of new functions / persons defined in radiation protection and especially also in medical radiation protection. One of these functions is the medical physics experts (MPE). In the talk the requested tasks as well as the requirements to the education for such a medical physics expert will be explained. There will also be a number of examples how this is or will be handled in the different member states. The historical context about the objectives of medical physicists in the past will be given and how this will be extended for what reasons. The directive 2013/59 has to be put in place by legal actions of each country in 2018.

The very interesting aspects is that this legal requirement fit very well with the requirements for meaningful research in the field of medical radiation protection as defined by the strategic research agenda or other documents provided in the meantime like strategic research statements, common roadmap between the platforms etc. It will also hopefully foster the development of the strategic research agenda further to implement new aspects like for example artificial intelligence or others into the tasks. It can be foreseen, that a very solid ground has been laid for novel and meaningful research in medical radiation protection and its implementation into clinical practice for the benefit of the patient using expertise of all participating professions including medical doctors and to a large extend medical physicists. It is our obligation to make the best out of this chance and we would be happy to share our experience with all those interested outside Europe.

BER2018 Presentation Abstract**Dr Jacques Repussard (France), MELODI Past president****Title: Understanding low dose radiation exposure effects : MELODI's views on developing international cooperation****Abstract:**

In the aftermath of the Chernobyl nuclear accident which affected directly most European countries to various degrees, and also in the context of fast growing medical use of radiation for imaging and therapy purposes, the health risks associated to low dose radiation exposure have become an issue of societal concern. Unfortunately this concern is compounded by the fact that science is so far unable to provide satisfactory answers about health risks related to such exposure, due to significant remaining uncertainties, both in the understanding of underlying biological phenomena associated to such exposure, and in the data resulting from epidemiological studies.

In this context MELODI was set up a decade ago, in order to facilitate the steering of research strategies and thus focus efforts on priorities aiming at reducing such uncertainties. This needed a special cooperation between research policy makers at European and national levels on one hand, and the competent communities in the scientific disciplines concerned by low dose effects research on the other hand, which was illustrated by the publication by the European Commission, in 2009, of the "Report on European low dose risk research" of the "High Level and Expert Group" (HLEG).

MELODI's key operations lead to the development and annual updating of a Strategic Research Agenda (SRA) and derived initiatives concerning education and training and scientific research infrastructures. These documents serve as a basis for the definition of research and training calls which are published periodically by EURATOM, or broad ranging EURATOM funded projects such as OPERRA, or more recently CONCERT, a project also co-funded by several EU member states.

The maturation of such strategies is slow, and a first positive result has been the widespread understanding that the answers to the questions raised in the MELODI SRA could not be discovered without intense and long range focused multidisciplinary cooperation, bringing together biology, medicine and molecular epidemiology, a mode of work which is gradually recognized as the best way forward.

Of course, there is no reason why such a scientific cooperation model should be restricted to the European research community. Indeed, considering the complexity of the biological phenomena to be investigated in order to fully explain the many effects (harmful or not) of human low dose ionizing radiation exposure, there is a strong argument to promote the development of such multidisciplinary approach in a multilateral context associating countries which have so far provided major scientific results contributing to the understanding of low dose radiation effects, such as Japan and the USA. However, an effective move in that direction will require the development of an appropriate multilateral framework going beyond the traditional bilateral arrangements, with the active support of research policy makers at governmental level, and of the leadership of the scientific communities in the disciplines concerned. Such an initiative would most certainly be welcome by international organizations such as NEA, IAEA, WHO and ICRP.

Electric Power Research Institute International Dose Effect Alliance

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The Electric Power Research Institute (EPRI) is a non-profit research organization dedicated to the public benefit and the advancement in electrical power. EPRI is structured with a number of sectors, with nuclear generation being one such sector. EPRI interest in low dose and dose rate ionizing radiation effects dates back almost 10 years, with the initiation of activities to support the need to better understand the relationships between radiation dose, and health impact implications. In 2015, EPRI identified the need for a forum to exchange information on research programs and results on a global scale and initiated the International Dose Effect Alliance (IDEA). The vision of IDEA is for an international platform for information exchange, discussion, cooperation, and collaboration in low dose radiation research. The first workshop was held in November 2016, and a second workshop was held in December 2017. Amongst other outcomes from the December 2017 workshop, a facilitated discussion of participants identified priorities for research, including: communications; individual sensitivity and susceptibility; data capture and model creation; integration of epidemiology and biology; mechanisms of cancer and biomarkers; and non-cancer effects. Looking forward, EPRI plans to continue cooperation with international organizations and groups on alignment of strategic research agendas, and collaborations to begin development of models that can bridge the gap between radiation biology studies and results of epidemiological cohorts.

Low-Dose Radiobiology Program at Canadian Nuclear Laboratories: Past, Present and Future

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In recent years, it has been increasingly acknowledged that achieving climate change goals set forth at the Paris Conference of Parties to the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change may not be possible without nuclear power generation. However, world-wide acceptance of nuclear power as a major contributor to climate change control is dependent on a robust and reliable system of radioprotection. Such system needs to be scientifically justified. Yet, the current international system of radioprotection that is based on the Linear-No-Threshold (LNT) hypothesis falls short of such requirement. Large body of scientific evidence shows that biological responses of cells and organisms to low doses of ionizing radiation (LDR) are not linear. As a result, continuous and heated debates about the ability of the LNT model to predict human health risks associated with exposure to LDR occur among various communities, including the scientific community. To rectify this controversy, there is a need for large-scale international collaborative groups and consortia aimed at carrying out relevant biological studies using a combination of experimental approaches. The single most important feature of such studies appears to be the broad coverage of biological responses to LDR exposure – from early DNA damage and DNA damage signalling events to long-term health outcomes, such as cancer, all studied and considered within a single context. The resulting deep scientific understanding of the effects of LDR can be used to improve the radioprotection system.

To address this need, a comprehensive low-dose Radiobiology research program has been established at Canadian Nuclear Laboratories (CNL), formerly known as Atomic Energy of Canada Limited. CNL is a federally and privately funded Science and Technology organization that undertakes research and development (R&D) activities in various areas of Nuclear Sciences, including Radiobiology. CNL has a strong and reach legacy in Radiobiology, in particular low-dose Radiobiology. The Biological Research Facility build at CRL in 1990s is equipped with a low-dose animal irradiation hall called the Gamma Beam. It is located within the boundaries of a specific pathogen free animal facility such that chronic low-dose irradiation experiments can be performed continuously during the entire animal life span. This globally unique facility has been home to various large scale low-dose mouse in vivo studies that made substantial contribution to the field. Thus, studies lead by Dr. Mitchel at CNL and showing that LDR delays the onset of endogenous tumorigenesis in mice in vivo (1, 2) has been cited more than 100 times each, providing a foundation for subsequent mechanistic mouse studies. These reports were preceded by earlier highly cited in vitro studies demonstrating radioadaptive responses in mammalian cells (3, 4). In late 2000s, low-dose Radiobiology program at CNL was expanded and enhanced to include molecular biology, immunology, epigenetics and other approaches, which allowed studying biological effects of LDR at broader and deeper levels. This was accompanied by partnering up and leveraging the CNL program with international organizations and consortia, such as European Union (EU) funded NOTE program (Non-Targeted Effects) and the French Institute of Radiological Protection and Safety (IRSN). Beside the mandate from the Government of Canada, various other national and international stake holders, such as Health Canada, Canadian Nuclear Safety Commission and CANDU Owners Group, expressed strong support in the low-dose Radiobiology program at CNL. As a result, world-wide

Abstract for the International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation
- Bridging the gap between radiobiology and medical use of ionizing radiation –

recognition of the CNL Radiobiology program continues to grow evident from recent scientific publications and the involvement of CNL scientists at international forums and programs as invited speakers and/or experts in low-dose Radiobiology.

Recent studies carried out at CNL showed that spleen lymphocytes from mice exposed to low-dose gamma-radiation exhibited higher DNA repair capacity via nucleotide and base excision repair pathways. Interestingly, DNA double-strand break repair was not affected. Consistent with this, LDR-exposed cells in vitro had a delayed onset of senescence or cellular aging. This was accompanied by a substantial changes in miRNA expression profiles, suggesting a strong role of epigenetic mechanisms in LDR effects. These results were partially confirmed in the in vivo mouse model of aging using markers or aging assessed in the kidneys of aged control or aged LDR-exposed mice. Additionally, we demonstrated that LDR exhibited overall stimulatory effect on the immune system of mice in vivo. Cancer, being an aging related disease, has a strong mechanistic overlap with aging (5), with the immune system playing crucial role in tumorigenesis (6). Our results therefore provide a link between early DNA damage and repair responses and late systemic outcomes, such as modulation of the immune system and aging, all converging on and affecting tumorigenesis. Furthermore, our most recent results showed that LDR exposure of muscle stem cells partially restored their aging-related decline in function (muscle fibre formation). Our current studies are aimed at obtaining even deeper insight into mechanisms underlying responses to LDR and affecting systemic health risks - through all levels of biological organization, from molecules to tissues.

With closure of the low-dose radiation research program funded by the U.S. Department of Energy in late 2000s, the CNL low-dose Radiobiology program remains one of the world largest efforts in the field. Unlike former and current EU low-dose research programs (DoReMi, MELODI, CONCERT) that provide support to dozens of independent laboratories and whose research priorities may not necessarily lie within low-dose Radiobiology, the CNL based program is specifically dedicated to and focused on this area. Being centrally coordinated and overseen, supported by unique facilities and a skilled professionals, the CNL low-dose Radiobiology may be viewed as a centre of excellence in low-dose radiation research. Nonetheless, our team strives to build further links with laboratories, organizations and programs world-wide that are strongly dedicated to understanding the biology of LDR effects.

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3M04

Planning and Acting Network for Low Dose Radiation Research (PLANET) and promotion for integrated network in Japan

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There are important issues for low dose exposure, especially decreasing uncertainty of risk estimation of low dose/low dose-rate exposures. Desirable approach is to establish mechanistic and numerical model based on stem cell biology and radiation biology at high dose rate, and then to underpin the selection of appropriate risk model of chronic exposures.

In order to carry out these researches steadily and continuously, it is necessary to promote collaboration among stakeholders in and outside Japan. Therefore, we decided to establish all-Japan network among regulators, academia and research institutes, and other stakeholders (incl. industries). The tentative name of the network is PLANET; Planning and Acting Network for Low Dose Radiation Research.

National Institute of Radiological Sciences (NIRS) set up preparatory committee for PLANET in 2016 and appointed 9 specialists for radiation protection, radiation biology, epidemiology, and dose assessment, and summarized the results on the report (1). The preparatory committee discussed issues for research to improve risk estimation and identified 5 priorities the issues and needs, as follows; 1) Epidemiological studies of the low dose/low dose rate radiation designed for a risk evaluation appropriately, 2) Studies of the mechanism elucidation for risk evaluations of the low dose/low dose rate radiation, 3) Integrate studies to use animal experiment data for the interpretation in the epidemiological studies, 4) Studies to elucidate the association between age, sex, heredity factor, lifestyle and radiation, 5) Database compilation including negative data and saving archives of experiment samples.

The preparatory committee also discussed a collaborative system of PLANET involving all sectors in Japan, including authorities, academia, universities and research institutes of radiation research, and proposed support system for cooperation and collaboration researches among related researchers and institutes. This cross-sectoral network should also aim to work together with international organizations and cooperation both in Japan and abroad.

Nuclear Regulation Authority (NRA) entrusted NIRS with a strategic promotion for the radiation safety and protection research from 2017. This promotion is intended to support the setup of the networks for problem solution to radiation protection and build an umbrella type platform which integrates the networks. In addition, the promotion extracts the priority theme of the radiation safety and protection research.

During the first year of this promotion, NIRS asks Japan Health Physics Society, Japanese Society of Radiation Safety Management, the Japanese Radiation Research Society, Japanese Association for Radiation Accident/Disaster Medicine and PLANET for the suggestion of the priority theme of the future radiation safety and protection research. The theme of the research is divided into 6 general categories; 1) Biological effect and risk, including low dose/low dose rate radiation effect, 2) Safety use of the radiation, 3) Measures taken against nuclear and radiation accident, 4) Environmental radiation and radioactive waste, 5) radiation measurement and estimation, 6) Radiation education and risk communication.

A meeting to report the results is held to perform an argument for the consensus building in the umbrella type platform about the priority theme of the research. Finally, NIRS submits the report about the priority theme to NRA, and NRA decides the theme of the next promotion in reference to the report.

PLANET is a network for low dose/low dose rate radiation research including basic science. Multidisciplinary experts of PLANET contribute to a basic and regulatory science about low dose/low dose rate radiation risk evaluation.

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(1) Report of the preparatory committee for PLANET (Japanese);

http://www.nirs.qst.go.jp/publication/radiation_risk/01.pdf

JSPS committee “multidisciplinary research on the biological effects of radiation”

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In order to promote the research in low dose and low dose-rate radiation, as well as in medical radiation, we established a committee “Multi-disciplinary research on the biological effects of radiation” in JSPS (Japan Society of Promotion of Science). The aim of the committee is to promote the inter-disciplinary discussions on the biological effects of radiation and to enhance multidisciplinary researches in these fields so as to integrate individual knowledges in various fields.

After the accident at Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant in March 2011, it became immediately clear that the accurate, science-based information regarding risks of radiation exposure was scarce. A serious divergence in views has emerged between physics and biology, medical providers and researchers. Researchers in various fields such as epidemiology, animal experiments, cell research, and molecular biology have been making much progress with their studies on health effects of ionizing radiation. More than a century of radiation research has provided us with extensive information on health effects and biological mechanism caused by radiation exposure, especially for moderate to high dose radiation. This has contributed especially in determining the standard criteria of radiation protection. However, there has not been a consensus on the biological effects of low dose radiation and, in particular, low dose-rate radiation mainly due to the lack of inter-disciplinary communication. Multidisciplinary collaboration is truly needed to solve the long-standing problems in biological effects of radiation.

As one of the main topics of this committee, we promote inter-disciplinary discussions between radiobiologists and medical researchers. Rapid increase in radiological procedures during the past century has made significant contribution to the human health. Nowadays, medical radiation has become a major source of human exposure to ionizing radiation. Such widespread use of ionizing radiation in medical practice alerts the medical community to carefully optimize the procedures considering the benefit and risk of each patient. However, the health effects have not been confirmed for low dose and low dose-rate of radiation exposure. As medical use of radiation is expected to expand globally, the scientific research to clarify the biological effects of low-dose and low-dose-rate exposure is essential not only for optimization of the current procedures but also for future development of new technology. We believe the integrative efforts of multidisciplinary fields will solve the problem. We hope that this international workshop will ignite such activities.

Radiation protection in therapy with radiopharmaceuticals

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Introduction

Radiation protection in medicine covers in principle, medical exposure, occupational exposure, and public exposure in association with various clinical circumstances. Medical exposure involves not only patients but also their comforters and carers, and volunteers in biomedical research. Medical exposure of patients has unique features that affect how the fundamental principles are applied [1]. Application of dose limits, which is one of the fundamental principles of radiation protection elsewhere, is not undertaken in medical exposure. This is because such dose limits would often do more harm than good in the course of treating patients. Two fundamental principles of general radiation protection, justification and optimization, apply in medicine in a different way. Justification in radiation protection of patients is unique in that the very same subject enjoys the benefits and suffers the risks associated with a radiological procedure. Optimization of protection for patients is also unique in that radiation therapy gives intentional radiation for the purpose of treatment, and diagnostic procedures give the benefit and the risk to the same subjects. Therapy with radiopharmaceuticals, namely radionuclide therapy (RNT), requires deliberate radiation protection standards because it uses unsealed radionuclides and gives therapeutic radiation doses in humans.

From Radionuclide Therapy to Theranostics

The use of radiopharmaceuticals for therapy using novel radionuclides, including alpha emitters, compounds and probes, has been increasing for the treatment of various tumors, that is, RNT, in connection with which “theranostics” has been established. Theranostics means a method of combining diagnosis and therapy and enhancing the efficacy and safety of procedures to an individual patient. In nuclear medicine, theranostics usually refers to a combination of imaging and RNT in oncological nuclear medicine [2]. Conventional imaging and treatment of iodine-131 therapy for differentiated thyroid cancer, and Zevalin therapy with indium-111 antibody and yttrium-90 antibody to B-cell non-Hodgkin's lymphoma can be examples of theranostics.

Dosimetry-guided Personalized Therapy

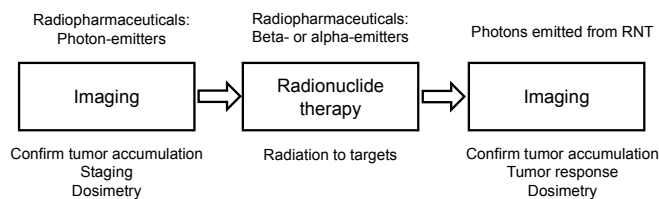
As theranostic procedures currently attracting attention in nuclear medicine, somatostatin receptor imaging for neuroendocrine tumors and PRRT (peptide receptor radionuclide therapy) have attracted attention, and a large-scale clinical trial of Lutetium-177 Dotatate against neuroendocrine tumors has been conducted [3]. Also, imaging with Ga-68 labeled ligands targeted to PSMA (prostate specific membrane antigen) expressed in prostate cancer and RNT with Lu-177 labeled ligand are currently being conducted mainly in Europe. In addition, alpha-emitter Ac (actinium)

-225-labeled PSMA ligand has been reported to have a dramatic therapeutic effect on advanced prostate cancer [4]. In these procedures, dosimetry based on imaging is critical in guiding subsequent therapies. The European directive on basic safety standards (Council directive 2013/59 Euratom) mandates dosimetry-based treatment planning for radiation therapies including radiopharmaceutical therapies. The directive comes into operation February 2018. Dosimetry-guided practices will have significant implications for the evolution of RNT (Figure 1).

Conclusions

RNT combined with imaging and dosimetry is undergoing a significant expansion, and such dosimetry-based treatment planning is already in place. The mandated individualization is likely to improve the effectiveness of the treatments [5].

Figure 1. Radionuclide Therapy guided by Imaging and Dosimetry



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Experimental evaluation of the carcinogenic effect of carbon ions and neutrons in children

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Ion beam radiotherapy is a form of cancer therapy which uses accelerated ions such as carbon ions and protons. As compared with protons, the use of carbon ions is considered to improve treatment by permitting more accurate dose localization and stronger cell killing attributed to the sharp Bragg peak and high linear energy transfer (LET). NIRS has been one of the leading institutions of carbon ion radiotherapy in the world.

Radiation types relevant to ion beam radiotherapy

Because Bragg peaks of ion beams are normally too narrow for therapeutic applications, spread-out Bragg peaks (SOBP) have been devised to obtain a broad and uniform dose distribution. In carbon ion radiotherapy, fractionated irradiation with a beam with 6-cm SOBP, which is developed from the 290-MeV/u carbon ions and has an LET range of 40–90 keV/μm within the SOBP component, has been used to treat several cancer types. Normal tissues can be exposed to 1) the plateau region of the carbon ion beam, which has a lower LET of 14 keV/μm, and 2) fast neutrons, which are generated at the collimators and in the patient body, having a broad energy spectrum covering the most biologically potent band of 0.1–2 MeV. Dose evaluation studies have indicated lower neutron dose in carbon ion radiotherapy than proton radiotherapy.

Second cancer risk from ion beam radiotherapy

Although such advances in therapy have contributed to longer survival times of patients, late sequelae of therapeutic treatments are in turn becoming the next concern. Among the most serious of such sequelae are second cancer, for which conventional forms of radiotherapy are an established risk factor. Young cancer patients are especially affected by this issue, as they are expected to live a longer life than older patients. Advance in ion beam radiotherapy led ICRP to publish a recommendation on relevant radiological protection (Yonekura et al. 2014), although the issue of second cancer was not much discussed because of the scarcity of evidence. Major scarcity lies in the information on the carcinogenic effect of relevant radiation species, as compared to low LET radiation (such as x-rays), required in predicting second cancer risk.

Animal experiments to measure risk of carcinogenesis

Breast cancer is a common second cancer accompanying conventional radiotherapies of childhood and adult cancers. We used the rat mammary carcinogenesis model to study the effects of α -rays (^{137}Cs), carbon ions (290 MeV, 14 keV/μm) and fast neutrons (2 MeV) irradiated at different ages on subsequent development of breast cancer (Imaoka et al. 2013, 2017). Female rats at 1, 3 and 7 weeks of age (neonatal, prepubertal and postpubertal, respectively) were whole-body irradiated with α -rays (0.2–2.0 Gy), carbon ions (0.2–2.0 Gy) or fast neutrons (0.05–1.0 Gy) and were observed for development of mammary carcinoma until 90 weeks of age. The highest dose of all radiation types resulted in premature cessation of estrous cycling (a phenomenon analogous to menopause in women) and low cancer incidence in the 1-week groups. Otherwise, the effect of α -rays per unit dose was essentially similar among the age groups. The effect of carbon ions and fast neutrons, in contrast, was most prominent when rats were irradiated at 7 weeks. Thus, the three types of radiation impose breast cancer risk that exhibits distinct age dependence in rats. Relative biological effectiveness (RBE) is a measure for the biological effect of a certain type of radiation as compared with a reference, low LET radiation. Mathematical analysis of the above data indicated that RBE values of carbon ions and fast neutrons should be separately estimated in animals of different ages. The estimated values may be taken into consideration in predicting second cancer risk in clinically relevant situations.

Conclusion

Estimation of the RBE value of accelerated carbon ions and fast neutrons for carcinogenesis is an important issue in predicting the risk of second cancer after carbon ion radiotherapy. Animal experiments like ours can offer important information in this regard.

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Second cancer after radiotherapy

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A word of History

Radio-induced cancers were detected very early in the history of Radiology and Radiotherapy: a first case was reported as soon as 1902 by Friebe, and subsequently, a number of pioneers paid a heavy tribute to their work with radiation : among them, Marie Curie and Irène Joliot-Curie, whose deaths (by Myeloblastic Aplasia and Chronic Myeloid Leukemia, respectively) were clearly related to a whole life devoted to their study of Radiations.

The dramatic consequences of the Hiroshima and Nagasaki bombing, in August 1945, unfortunately achieved to prove, if necessary, the carcinogenic risks of high doses of Ionizing Radiations. In spite of such evidence, we have to recognize that, for decades, radiation oncologists did not consider the carcinogenic risk of their therapeutic irradiations as being a real topic of concern.

The relative lack of interest, for years, of radiation oncologists for the carcinogenic risk of the therapy they applied, is most probably due to the poor survival results of radiotherapy in the first half of the XXth century. Moreover, at that time, a patient surviving more than 5 years was usually considered as being cured, and his follow-up was stopped (although we now know that most radio-induced cancers are emerging more than 5, and even 10 - 15 years after irradiation).

It was only in the sixties-seventies that some pioneers clinically detected an excess of second cancers after radiotherapy. In the eighties, the prominent role of the irradiated volume was demonstrated, as well as the higher risk of radio-induced cancers in young adults, and even more in children. Today, in 2018, the carcinogenic risk of any radiotherapy has been extensively studied, and this risk must be kept in mind when deciding the therapy and when treating the patients.

Second cancers; radio-induced or not ?

The wording “second cancer” needs to be clarified. Cancer unfortunately remains a frequent pathology, and it is clear that to have been the victim of a cancer does not “protect” against a second one. Moreover, the cause of the first cancer (genetic predisposition, or way of life -see above-) may remain, and may favor the emergence of a second one.

It is therefore difficult to identify the “second cancer” cases which can be considered as radio-induced, and those which are clearly not related to irradiation. Up to now, we do not have available, except in rare specific cases, any specific genetic mutations which would prove the radiogenic cause of a “second cancer”.

The study of large cohorts shed some light on this problem: In the extensive 2007 review by Suit, the relative risk (RR) for a second primary cancer in 11 cohorts of cancer patients was as high as 1.31, when comparing the radiotherapy patients (RT) and the general population (GP): $RR_{RT/GP} = 1.31$ (95% CI; 1.15 - 1.49). It therefore appears that cancer survivors do have a higher risk of developing a “second cancer”.

However, the real risk of radio-induced second cancers is better evaluated by the RR : “RT/nonRT”, which compares the cancer patients who received an irradiation to those that did not receive any irradiation. This relative risk RT/nonRT in the Suit’s study is 1.08 (95% CI: 1.00-1.17). This last RR “RT/nonRT” gives a better indication of the carcinogenic role (borderline significant) of radiotherapy.

Berrington de Gonzalez , in 2011, concluded , after a large cohort study, that a relatively small proportion of second cancers (about 8% of all « second cancers ») are related to radiotherapy in adults, suggesting that most are due to other factors, such as lifestyle or genetics.

Radio-induced cancers: lessons from the literature

A huge number of reviews are now available in the literature, including the one performed by an ICRP/ICRU task group (unfortunately unpublished to date) and a recent 2017 AAPM document (AAPM TG 158). From this large experience, can be extracted a few main points:

1/ Cancer patients are at a higher risk for developing secondary cancers than the general population, but - see above - radiotherapy is only responsible for a (small) proportion of the second malignancies.

2/ The clinical data emphasize the *role of age*, with children being much more sensitive to the carcinogenic effect of ionizing radiations than adults (a 3-6 fold increase).

3/ The reviews of available data confirms the clinical experience, according to which “ the majority of second induced cancers occur in or close to the high-dose treatment volume” (Hall 2006).

4/ The relative risk appears to be different for different organs, with the thyroid probably being the best example of an organ particularly sensitive to the carcinogenic effect of radiation, especially in children.

5/ The relative risks of radio-induced cancers tend to be lower in the medical cohort studies than in the Japanese A-Bomb survivor studies (Little, 2001). The fractionation /protraction of most of the therapeutic irradiations, as well as the neutron component in the A-bomb data may account for this difference (Schneider 2008).

Radiobiological models

The dose/effect model (or risk model) to be used for radio-induction of cancers remains in 2018 a burning and endless topic.

A number of authors stick to the Linear-No-Threshold (LNT) model, whatever the dose, thus from zero Gy until the large doses of 70-80 Gy of radiotherapy.

The LNT model was mainly derived from the data observed after Hiroshima and Nagasaki, data which showed a clear linear relationship between 0.5 and a few grays. This is often considered as the “Gold standard”, but

- Even in the dose range mentioned above, we previously saw that this model, based on atomic bomb survivors, could overestimate the risk in the medical radiotherapy series.
- For low doses (below 0.5 Gy), radiobiologists are still fighting, some of them sticking to the LNT model, some others proposing a threshold (or at least a “practical” threshold, generally about 100 mSv), and finally others describing an *underestimation* of the risk by the LNT model...
- For “high doses” (above a few grays, but with large variations from a study to another); three models are in competition; the LNT one (which would suggest a very high -unrealistic?- risk at radiotherapy doses), the “bell-shaped” model, following data, some as old as 1957 by Gray himself, showing a *decrease* of the risk at high doses, and several “plateau” models, where the risk is “plateauing” after a certain dose.

While the battle is not finished, we can only very prudently suggest that the presently available clinical data seem to better support some “plateauing” at very high doses.

Which recommendations in 2018 ?

The ICRP/ICRU task group and the AAPM TG 158 document proposed recommendations (actually almost identical) to try and reduce the risk of secondary radio-induced cancers after radiotherapy.

While radiation oncologists and physicists are today well aware of the advantage of reducing the volumes irradiated at high doses, with more and more sophisticated techniques (IMRT, VMAT, Gating and tracking, IGRT ...), in parallel, it is imperative that those same professionals understand the magnitude of the dose levels *outside of the treated volume*, and are aware of methods to manage them.

The low doses outside the target volumes have been neglected for too long, and the profession is facing a new challenge; to reduce as much as possible the deterministic effects, and the carcinogenic risk close to the target volumes, while reducing at the same time the “low doses” far away from the treated volume, in order to avoid radio-induced cancers in those areas.

Actually, such a caveat had been well emphasized in ICRP publication 73, subsequently followed by the European Directive 97/43 : « *For radiotherapeutic purposes, exposures of target volumes shall be individually planned; taking into account that doses of non-target volumes and tissues shall be as low as reasonably achievable and consistent with the intended radiotherapeutic purpose of the exposure.* »

We summarize here the main recommendations for reducing the risk of radio-induced cancer after radiotherapy:

1. Adapting the irradiation technique

- AAPM TG 158 emphasized the trade-off of modern IMRT (Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy) treatments, relative to 3D CRT. IMRT allows decreased treated volume through increased conformality, which will reduce the volume of tissue receiving a high dose. However, this is done at the cost of increased head leakage from increased number of Monitor Units (MUs), which increases doses farther from the target, and thus the “integral dose” (the total energy absorbed by the body).
- The more recent VMAT (Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy) technique is using less MUs, and therefore allows to reduce the “integral dose”.
- Flattening filter; for both IMRT and stereotactic procedures, the out-of-field dose is reduced when the flattening filter is removed from the beam line, so FFF (Flattening Filter Free) delivery is an improvement in terms of reduction of the integral dose.
- Photon energy: here again the radiation oncologist has to face a trade-off between high- and low-energy treatments. High-energy therapy is associated with some (fortunately low) neutron production. Low-energy therapy results in higher stray photon dose because of the greater number of MUs required. Although difficult to precisely quantify, the added neutron contamination at high energy seem to be offset by the added stray photon dose at low energy. For the AAPM TG 158, the optimal energy could be an intermediate such as 10 MV.
- Proton therapy allows a substantial reduction in dose distal to the target, resulting in reduced integral dose (typically by a factor of 2 - 3 compared with IMRT).

2. Reducing the target volumes

- The larger the irradiated volume, the higher the risk of a secondary radio-induced cancer. Reducing the size of the CTV or PTV can be one of the most potent options for reducing the dose to nontarget structures (AAPM TG 158).
- In clinical practice, the CTV has already been reduced in many clinical situations. For Hodgkin's lymphoma, for example, the former large field irradiation has been replaced in most cases by the treatment of the involved regions only, with already a positive impact on the risk of radio-induced cancers. In some other cases, the irradiation of some “prophylactic” lymph node areas could be omitted (For testicular, breast and prostate cancers, for example).
- Reducing the PTV margin can be a simple way to decrease the irradiated volume, but one should keep in mind that such a margin reduction is typically associated with increased imaging (see below).

3. Adapting to patient's age

- As previously shown, children are much more prone than adults to develop a radio-induced second cancer after a given dose of irradiation. There is no “cut-off” for risk depending on age; the risk, being very high for the newborn, decreases progressively with age.
- In children, when irradiation cannot be omitted, everything should be done to reduce both the target volume extent and reduce the integral dose.
- In such a setting, proton therapy has been more and more proposed.

4. Adapting to specific organs

- All organs do not demonstrate an equal risk of a secondary radio-induced cancer. Some of them, such as the small intestine, are less sensitive to cancer radio-induction, while thyroid and breast are examples of organs highly sensitive to radiocarcinogenesis, a feature highly amplified by the age factor (with a high susceptibility in children).

5. Imaging dose management

- IGRT (Image Guided Radiotherapy) has become compulsory when using new highly precise treatment technologies. However, it brings an additional dose that should not be ignored.
- Radiation oncologists should be aware of the dose delivered by the IGRT they are using, and should adapt the number of controls to each patient's case.

6. Other procedures to reduce the risk of radio-induced cancers

- They are based on procedures aiming at reducing as much as possible the “Integral dose”, and have been presented in detail in the AAPM TG 158 document;
- Avoidance of physical (or mechanical) wedges, responsible for an out-of-field dose higher by a factor of 2 - 4 relative to an open field, use of tertiary Multi Leaf Collimators (MLC), choice of the beam angles, jaws tracking, patient shielding, and accelerator shielding are other solutions to reduce the integral dose.

Conclusions

Even if radio-induced cancers are rare, they must be kept in mind each time radiotherapy is proposed.

It had been pointed out that new technologies, such as IMRT, were responsible for an increase in the (low) doses received out of the field. Fortunately, such a dose increase at distance is largely offset by the very significant reduction of the areas receiving high doses (areas where the risk of radiocarcinogenesis is much higher). Finally, even if new technologies were not considered to cause more second radio-induced cancers than conventional techniques, *a continual effort should be made to reduce the out of field doses delivered to patient(s)* as a continued radiotherapy improvement strategy, thus following previous ICRP recommendations concerning optimization.

Age is one of the key parameters impacting on the risk of radio-induced secondary malignancies. Children could be nearly 3 to 6 times more sensitive to the carcinogenic effect of radiation than adults. Consequently, all efforts should be made to reduce the risk in children. In contrast, the second cancer risk is much lower, or even nil, in the elderly. In between, the secondary cancer risk, although most often low, should be kept in mind when designing therapeutic schemes and/or prescribing a specific irradiation.

Low-dose CT screening for lung cancer

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Lung cancer is a leading cause of cancer death in Japan. Though smoking is the greatest risk factor for lung cancer death, Asian have a relatively high risk of lung cancer among nonsmoker compared to the Caucasian. In addition, nonsmoker's lung cancer is increasing in Western countries. Since the risk of lung cancer due to secondhand smoke has also been reported, death from lung cancer is a serious issue regardless of smoking history.

Lung cancer screening using low dose CT (CT screening) was initiated in Japan, United and in Europe around early 1990's. It was reported that many earlier, smaller lung cancers can be detected by CT screening compared with conventional chest X-ray. In 2011, National Lung Screening Trial (NLST) reported that annual CT screening for high risk participants leads to 20% reduction of lung cancer death¹⁾. Recently, European position statement on lung cancer screening recommended that European states demand to determine a timeline for implementing lung cancer screening²⁾. There is a possibility that CT screening for high risk participants will be spread in western countries.

Though the effectiveness of CT screening for nonsmoker and light-smoker is still unclear, CT screening in Japan has been provided to people other than heavy smokers. The results of ongoing randomized controlled trial (JECS study) are expected³⁾. In addition, it is desirable to evaluate the results of screening by observational studies.

In Hitachi City, Ibaraki Prefecture, CT screening for 50 years or older citizens initiated

in 1998, and 30% of the citizens received CT examination at least once by 2006. We reported excellent survival (5-year survival of 90%) of 210 cases of lung cancer detected by CT screening. Furthermore, based on time trend analysis, a significant reduction (24%) in lung cancer mortality was observed 4 to 8 years after introduction of CT screening among Hitachi residents⁴). This finding suggests that wide implementation of CT screening can decrease lung cancer mortality at community level. Currently, we are conducting a cohort study of CT screening participants and X-ray screening participants among Hitachi residents.

CT screening images can detect various smoking related findings represented by the pulmonary emphysematous change (CT emphysema). We reported that CT emphysema is an important radiological risk factor for future abnormality of respiratory function. If we can evaluate the risk of respiratory disease and comorbidity according to the images, the benefit of screening is expected to further increase.

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Development of Low Dose Diagnostic CT

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Since the first diagnostic CT scanner was produced in 1972, its performance has been continuously improved by series of innovations, such as helical scan technique, multi-slice detectors, ECG gating scan, sophisticated reconstruction algorithm, and so on. These innovations enabled many new scan techniques which could provide us with new or more accurate diagnostic information. On the other hand, some of them such as cardiac gating scan, dynamic hepatic scan, and perfusion scan require higher radiation dose. As the total number of CT scans increases, the associated risk of radiation became a social concern. Canon Medical Systems (formerly Toshiba Medical Systems) has been developing and manufacturing CT systems over 40 years. Throughout its history, we have been continuously introducing new technologies to reduce radiation dose so that new scan techniques could be clinically acceptable and thus expanded the clinical value of CT systems. Followings are examples of such technologies:

- (1) higher output with lower noise from detectors to achieve better SNR in raw data.
- (2) X-ray tube current modulation to dynamically control X-ray output depending on the body thickness, heartbeat, and breathing cycle.
- (3) active collimation to shield X-ray at the scan start and end position in a helical scan which does not contribute to output images.
- (4) dynamic scan condition control to adjust scan parameters during a helical scan depending on the patient body part
- (5) iterative reconstruction algorithm to achieve higher resolution while reducing image noise by introducing various physics models into the reconstruction algorithm

We continue our research and development to enhance capability of a CT scanner while reducing the radiation dose and thus expand its clinical value.

Abstracts of Poster Presentations

P01	The influence of low dose-rate radiation on the mutation frequency in <i>Drosophila</i> : Tomonori Onishi (Kansai University)
P02	Two-step model for the occurrence of retinoblastoma : Tetsuhiro Kinugawa (Kansai University)
P03	Analysis of Childhood Thyroid Cancer Incidence in Fukushima based on Dose Response Relationship : Takahiro Wada (Kansai University)
P04	Agendas and Issues of Participatory Dialogues by Junior-High and High School Students from Fukushima Hama-doori and Capital Area - "Exciting Class 2017" by Junior- and High Students on Thyroid Screening Test - Issues and Results of IWAKI Dialogues – : Tetsuo Sawada (Tokyo Tech.)
P05	The development of ESR dosimetry using human hair : Seiko Hirota (Hiroshima Univ. RIRBM)
P06	Particle Therapy System Simulation Framework and its application for probing material composition in patient body : Tsukasa Aso (National Institute of Technology, Toyama College)
P07	Twitter analysis of public response to radiation exposure after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear accident : Kazuko Uno (Louis Pasteur Center for Medical Research)

The influence of low dose-rate radiation on the mutation frequency in *Drosophila*

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In 1927, Muller¹⁾ first reported that the artificial mutation frequency in *Drosophila* increased linearly with the total dose of X-ray irradiation. Later, it was found that the slope of this linear increase did not depend on the dose rate of the X-ray. In contrast to these results in *Drosophila*, Russel²⁾ found in his Mega-mouse project that the mutation frequency in mice depends on the dose rate as well as on the total dose.

Now, we know that there are repair mechanisms against the damages to DNAs. In order to analyze the experimental data on the mutation frequency with chronical exposures, we need a theoretical framework which takes account of the repair (recover) mechanisms. We analyze the experimental data of the mutation frequency in *Drosophila* which was done by Purdom and McSheehy³⁾ using a mathematical model, Whack-A-Mole (WAM) model, which takes account of the recover effects.

In WAM model, the mutation frequency is described with the following differential equation.

$$dF/dt = a_0 + a_1d - (b_0 + b_1d)F$$

Here, F is the mutation frequency, the term $a_0 + a_1d$ is the rate of change from normal cells to mutated cells, and the term $b_0 + b_1d$ denotes the decrease rate of mutated cells.

Purdom and McSheehy irradiated male *Drosophila* with both acute and chronical exposures with the same total dose (800rad). In the case of low dose-rate exposure (0.05 rad/min), the irradiation extended over the development period from larvae to adult. In the case of high dose-rate experiments (0.5 rad/min and 5.0 rad/min), in order to compensate the effects of the development during the chronical exposure, they divided the samples into several groups then each group was irradiated sequentially through the development period. Even with the same given dose with the same dose rate, the mutation frequency becomes smaller as the interval becomes longer. Even with the same given dose with the same dose rate, the mutation frequency becomes smaller as the interval becomes longer. By taking account of the interval between the exposure and the mating.

We could reproduced the data. We found that it is important to take account of the difference in the radiation sensitivity between the germ cells and the spermatogonia cells.

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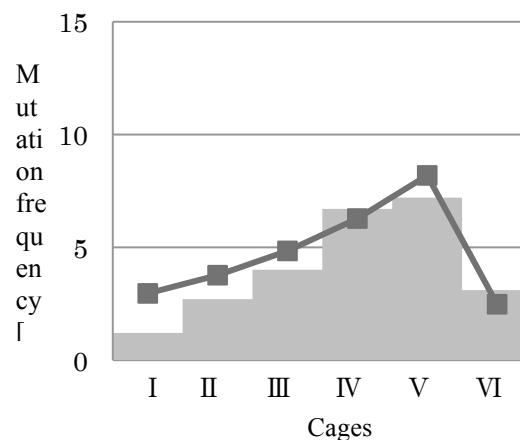


Fig.1 Comparison between experimental data (bar graph) and theoretical value (line graph) for Brood I sample of 6 cages with 0.5 rad/min irradiation.

Two-step model for the occurrence of retinoblastoma

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It is widely accepted that cancerization is caused by the accumulation of gene mutations (Knudson hypothesis [1]). We propose a mathematical model which describes the occurrence of retinoblastoma on the basis of Knudson hypothesis. According to Knudson hypothesis, mutations of both genes called Rb1 are required to develop retinoblastoma. Retinoblastoma can be classified in two categories, hereditary and nonhereditary cases. As hereditary cases already have one mutated Rb1 gene, one mutation of the other Rb1 gene is required, while two mutations are required in nonhereditary cases. Considering this difference between the two categories, we propose a mathematical model named “two-step model”, which expresses the sequence of gene mutations required to develop retinoblastoma.

$$dN_0/dt = -A_0N_0 \quad dN_1/dt = A_0N_0 - A_1N_1 \quad dN_2/dt = A_1N_1 \quad (1)$$

In equations (1), N_j ($j=0,1,2$) denote the numbers of cells which have j mutated Rb1 genes. N_2 corresponds to cancer cells. In hereditary cases, cancerization of cells initiates from N_1 , while it starts from N_0 in nonhereditary cases. A_j represents the mutation rate from N_j to N_{j+1} .

Using maximum likelihood method, we determined the parameters so as to match the solution of equations (1) to the epidemiological data [2]. Initial values of the N_j are determined by taking account of the frequency of the disease. We also included a term which represents the natural decrease of the cells. The results of the two-step model are shown in Fig. 1 in comparison with the epidemiological data.

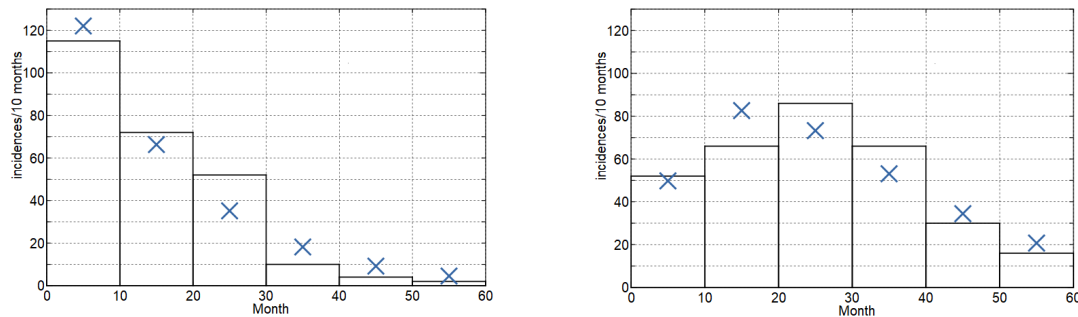


Fig. 1 Comparison between the epidemiological data and the results of the two-step model. Boxes express the epidemiological data, and crosses indicate the results of the two-step model

The two-step model succeeded at representing the qualitative difference between hereditary and nonhereditary cases. However, the two-step model didn't reproduce the peak of the epidemiological data in nonhereditary cases. We will look for more epidemiological data of retinoblastoma so that we can improve our model.

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Analysis of Childhood Thyroid Cancer Incidence in Fukushima based on Dose Response Relationship

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Environmental radioactive contamination caused by the Fukushima Dai-ichi Nuclear Power Plant accident has aroused a great concern regarding a possible increase of the incidence of childhood thyroid cancer. The ultrasound examinations conducted as part of Fukushima Health Management Survey (FHMS) provide us with valuable information. FHMS is a key to investigating the health risks caused by low-dose radiation exposure at levels which are estimated to be far lower than those from the Chernobyl accident. FHMS is divided into the preliminary base-line survey (PBLs) and the full-scale survey (FSS), and some of their outcomes are reported regularly and made available to the public. We investigate the dose-response relationship concerning the PBLs and the FSS by using information on the distribution of radioactive Cs isotopes (^{134}Cs and ^{137}Cs) and ^{131}I in soil and also that of air dose rates. Comparison of these results suggests that the behavior of the dose-cancer incidence curve based on the FSS data shows a different structure from that of the PBLs data.

There have been several papers on the incidence of thyroid cancer after the accident, which drew markedly different conclusions regarding an association between incidence of thyroid cancer reported in Fukushima and low-dose radiation exposure. [1] In this paper, we emphasize the importance of investigating the dose-response relationship quantitatively. Fortunately for our purpose, we have detailed deposition maps of gamma-ray emitting radioactive nuclides in eastern Japan based on extensive soil sampling in addition to air dose measurements conducted shortly after the Fukushima accident. [2] We group neighboring municipalities with similar radiation levels so that each area has the child population large enough to contain a meaningful number of thyroid cancer cases. Based on the analysis of both populations and dose distributions, the whole prefecture is divided into six areas. We perform a Poisson regression analysis with a straight line $N = ax + b$ with x being the air-dose rate or the amount of ^{131}I in soil and N being the number of cancer cases per 10^5 people.

The results are summarized as follows.

- (1) We found a negative correlation for the thyroid cancer case in the PBLs with the dose distribution. The 95% confidence interval contains the case of no correlation.
- (2) We found a positive correlation for the thyroid cancer case in the FSS with the air-dose distribution. The probability of positive correlation in the likelihood distribution is 94.5%.
- (3) We found a positive correlation between the thyroid cancer cases in the FSS and the amount of ^{131}I , but the AIC value indicates that this correlation is smaller than that of the air dose rate.

We found a positive correlation between the thyroid cancer case reported in the FSS and the radiation doses, with the association stronger with external exposure than with internal one. It is important to continue the study of the dose-cancer relationship as more data are available.

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Agendas and Issues of Participatory Dialogues by Junior-High and High School Students from Fukushima Hama-doori and Capital Area

- "Exciting Class 2017" by Junior- and High Students on Thyroid Screening Test - Issues and Results of IWAKI Dialogues -

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In response to the results of the incandescence classroom 2016 conducted in Tokyo in December 2016, at the end of April 2017, about 20 students of Iwaki High School and Kanagawa University High School had a dialogue at Iwaki High School with the schedule of an overnight stay. As a result, they derived 20 items in three issues. They are: 1) things I would like to ask the expert (12 items), 2) what I would like to discuss with everyone (4 items), and 3) opinions (4 items).

1. Introduction

In December 2016 in Tokyo, the "Incandescence Classroom 2016", which is a place of participatory dialogue on thyroid inspection conducted for children in the whole area of Fukushima prefecture, with the aim of constructing an authority related to nuclear power and radiation. In response to the participation of high school students at that time, "Iwaki Dialogue -- Incandescent Classroom 2017" was held at Iwaki High School to aim for deepening the dialogue.

2. Issues, methodology, and results

1) Issues and objective

Under the four indicators of Socio-Scientific Issue (SSI) (training of citizens awaiting scientific knowledge, introspective development of social responsibility, intuition and logical discussion, demonstration of critical thinking), we aimed to raise the dialogue capability and create a sprout of collaborative engagement. Also Iwaki Dialogue aimed to visualize issues with publicity through dialogue and lead to advocacy (promotion of public policy formation).

2) Design of opportunity or methodology

According to "incandescence classroom 2016" [1, 2, 3], the dialogue conversation and voluntary facilitation were the major components of the methodology. Two female high school students became the main facilitator, and conducted a dialogue of three sessions over two days.

3) Results

By the two-day dialogue, the question of 12 items shown in Table 1 was summarized. In addition to this, four items which they want to discuss with everyone: 1) the necessity to divide A1, A2, 2) thyroid meal diet - its development, 3) how to disseminate delivery classes, 4) measures to prevent lowering of the examination rate. Four opinions were derived: i) global standards should be set for the thyroid test, ii) thyroid test should be included in conventional health examinations, iii) implementation in other areas, and iv) data comparison with other areas. In 2), there was a sprouting of cooperative engagement.

3. Conclusion

Based on information sharing and introspective thinking in high school students, high school students gather what they want to know (expertise),

Table 1 12 items for expert knowledge

〇検査基準は誰がどのように決めているのか?
 〇どのくらいに甲状腺がんがあるのか。正確な情報
 〇A₂判定。安全性
 〇甲状腺検査の検査率
 〇甲状腺教室の受講率
 〇検査費用(whyあつた)、誰が出しているのか?
 〇赤ちゃんと検査をどうやるのか?
 〇週刺診断とMRI-CTが結果の線引きの違い
 〇福島... 1年後に } なせ?
 〇福島... 4年後に異常か ↑
 〇アプラー科。サモも良いらしい → もっと詳しく!!!
 〇甲状腺のしくみをもう少し詳しくおんたに知りたい。
 〇血液型との関係

what they want to talk about, and opinions. Next is finally going into the phase of providing expert knowledge.

References: [1-3] AESJ Proc. 2017 Annual mtg., 2C13-15

The development of ESR dosimetry using human hair

S. Hirota, C. Gonzales, H. Yasuda (Hiroshima Univ. RIRBM)

ESR dosimetry has been developed as a method to evaluate dose of victims without dosimeters and some specific organ dose which can't be estimated by other biological dosimetry methods for whole-body dose.

ESR dosimetry measures an amount of radicals which have unpaired electrons induced by radiation in samples. The energy level of atoms or molecules of a sample is split in magnetic field due to Zeeman effect for unpaired electrons. In ESR, microwave absorption of samples is measured as magnetic field is scanned.

Examples of samples for ESR measurement were tooth enamel, sugar of candy in victim's pocket etc. in previous studies [1][2]. Especially handling of tooth enamel for ESR has been established over 1 Gy, but there is a difficulty in sampling due to its highly invasiveness. To solve this problem, other samples, such as nail and hair, with low invasiveness has been tried, but high and unstable background of these samples has been an obstacle for dosimetry.

The background can be removed by washing samples with water, but this treatment has been thought to vanish signals induced by radiation also. However, some previous studies reported that very small signals after water treatment in nail samples [3][4].

Both nails and hairs are made by α -keratin mainly. So, some characteristics of background are common in these samples. In case of hair, melanin is additional source of background.

In this poster, I will report about background measurement of Japanese hairs.

Reference:

- [1] Appl. Rad. Isot. (1993) 44:85-90
- [2] Appl. Rad. Iso. (2010)68: 2033-2116
- [3] Rad. Env. Biophys. (2008) 47:515-526
- [4] Rad. Env. Biophys. (2014) 53:291-303

Particle Therapy System Simulation Framework and its application for probing material composition in patient body

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¹National Institute of Technology, Toyama College; ²Kyoto Prefectural Univ., Radiology; ³Tokyo Women's Medical Univ., Medical Physics; ⁴Tokai Univ., School of Medicine, Radiation Oncology

The reliable dose control has been so far approached by improving the dose calculation algorithms^{1,2}. However, the use of secondary gamma-rays via nuclear interactions inside patient body is of interest for monitoring the irradiation field during the treatment. The project, "Tumor Response Observation System for Dose-volume delivery Guided Particle Therapy, TROS-DGPT", has been developing a hybrid beam online PET and Compton Camera system (HBOLP/CCs)³ for this purpose. Such gamma rays reflect not only the irradiation field but also the material composition inside patient body. The experimental analysis of positron emitter nuclei production and the treatment site has been firstly reported by Miyatake et al.⁴ It used the beam on-line PET system mounted on a rotating gantry port (BOLPs-RGp) at the National Cancer Center, Kashiwa⁵. In this paper, we studied the prompt gamma-ray energy spectra in various material target by using Monte Carlo simulation. We describe about the functions in the Geant4⁶ based particle therapy system simulation framework, PTSIM⁷⁻⁸, and its application for probing the material composition in the target.

The PTSIM is a single application software for simulating interactions of particle with matter. It was originally developed for calculating dose profiles inside patient and validating treatment plans in proton and carbon therapy facilities. The functions were extended according to the updates of treatment techniques including the imaging devices for the irradiation field monitoring.

In this study, the simulation was performed for 190 MeV proton beam with a target in homogeneous material. The size of target was set to 30 cm square and 50 cm depth. The material was chosen from polyethylene (C₂H₂), water (H₂O), acrylic (C₅H₈O₂) and a soft tissue material in Geant4 (G4_MUSCLE_WITH_SUCROSE). These materials are categorized as carbon enriched, oxygen enriched or admixture of carbon and oxygen elements with different mass fractions. The gamma-rays generated via nuclear interactions were detected at the simple tabular detector around the target. The energy distributions were compared among the target materials.

Several energy spectra were observed in the energy distributions such as deexcitation states of ¹²C (4.4MeV), ¹⁴C(2.3MeV), ¹⁵O(5.2MeV), ¹⁶O(6.1MeV, 6.9MeV, 7.1MeV). The results of the correlation between the materials and the spectra are reported at the conference.

Acknowledgements

This work was supported in part by Japan Science Technology Agency (AMED), Development of Advanced Measurement and Analysis Systems (AMED-SENTAN) program.

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- 4) Miyatake A, Nishio T et al.: Measurement and verification of positron emitter nuclei generated at each treatment site by target nuclear fragment reactions in proton therapy, *Medical Physics* 37(8), 4445-4455, 2010.
- 5) Nishio T, Miyatake A, et al.: The development and clinical use of a beam ON-LINE PET system mounted on a rotating gantry port in proton therapy, *Int J Radiat Oncol Biol Phys* 76(1), 277-286, 2010.
- 6) Agostinelli S, Allison J, Amako K, et al.: Geant4 – a simulation toolkit, *Nuclear Instruments and Methods*, A506(3), 250 -303, 2003.
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Twitter analysis of public response to radiation exposure after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear accident

*Kazuko Uno¹, Masaharu Tsubokura², Yosuke Onoue³, Saori Kobayashi³, Hitoshi Fujimiya⁴, Hiroyuki A. Torii⁵ (¹Louis Pasteur Center for Medical Research, ²Soma Central Hospital & Minami-soma Municipal General Hospital, ³Science for Innovation Policy Unit, Center for the Promotion of Interdisciplinary Education and Research, Kyoto University, ⁴Dynacom Co., Ltd., ⁵School of Science, The University of Tokyo)

In the aftermath of the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear disaster, there was confusion among citizens in Japan about the effects of radiation, due to a flood of contradictory opinions, particularly on social media. Our aim is to identify the source of information and how it spreads on social media so this information can lead to improvements in crisis communication during large-scale disasters. Twitter data was purchased amounting to twenty-five million tweets. Tweet contents were related to radiation in Fukushima and were sent out from March 1st to September 15th, 2011. We analyzed this Twitter data to see if and how tweets influenced public reactions.

The top 100 influencers, the individuals who had the greatest impact on the spread of relevant information, were categorized in three groups based on the contents of their tweets. Group A consisted on influencers whose tweets about radiation were based on relevant scientific evidence; in group B, the majority sent out cautionary messages that over-emphasized or exaggerate the danger of radiation. Group C consisted mostly of influencers who were media related.

Data showed that influencers within each group often retweeted each other. As well, we noted that tweets generated by group B influencers accounted for the majority of retweets one month after the disaster. Group B did not lose its majority share of re-tweets even after six months after the nuclear incident. We speculate that group B maintained its dominance because of the higher number of mutual mentions among the influencers in the group, and we verified this hypothesis using network analysis. Results indicated that the density of connection among the influencers is relevant to the ease with which information spreads. Further research is necessary to understand how to effectively convey scientific but not emotional information through SNS.

Abstracts of High school Special Session

HSS01	Dose rate mapping project by students for the creation of a better future : TEAM YURIKAMOME
HSS02	The special quality of the radiation meter and radiation measurement around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant : Kitasuma Senior High School, Hyogo
HSS03	Trial of the Discussion about Radiation at Kyoto Girls' High School : Kyoto girls' high school, Kyoto
HSS04	Radiation measurement of stones in historical sites and building materials in Kyoto : Rakunan High School, Kyoto
HSS05	What is the meaning for us to keep on choosing nuclear power plants? : Tokyo Gakugei University International Secondary School, Tokyo
HSS06	The Investigation of the Decontamination Methods and the Impression of Fukushima from Overseas : Adachi High School, Fukushima
HSS07	Expanding for Cooling Area Range of Peltier Cooling Type Cloud Chamber : Adachi high school, Fukushima
HSS08	The Changes in Harmful Rumors about Fukushima in the Newspapers immediately after Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster in 2011. : Adachi High School, Fukushima
HSS09	Individual dose measurement by using D-shuttle: the study of values of outliers measured in the dosimeter and the discussion of dose restriction : Fukushima High School, Fukushima

Dose rate mapping project by students for the creation of a better future.

TEAM YURIKAMOME

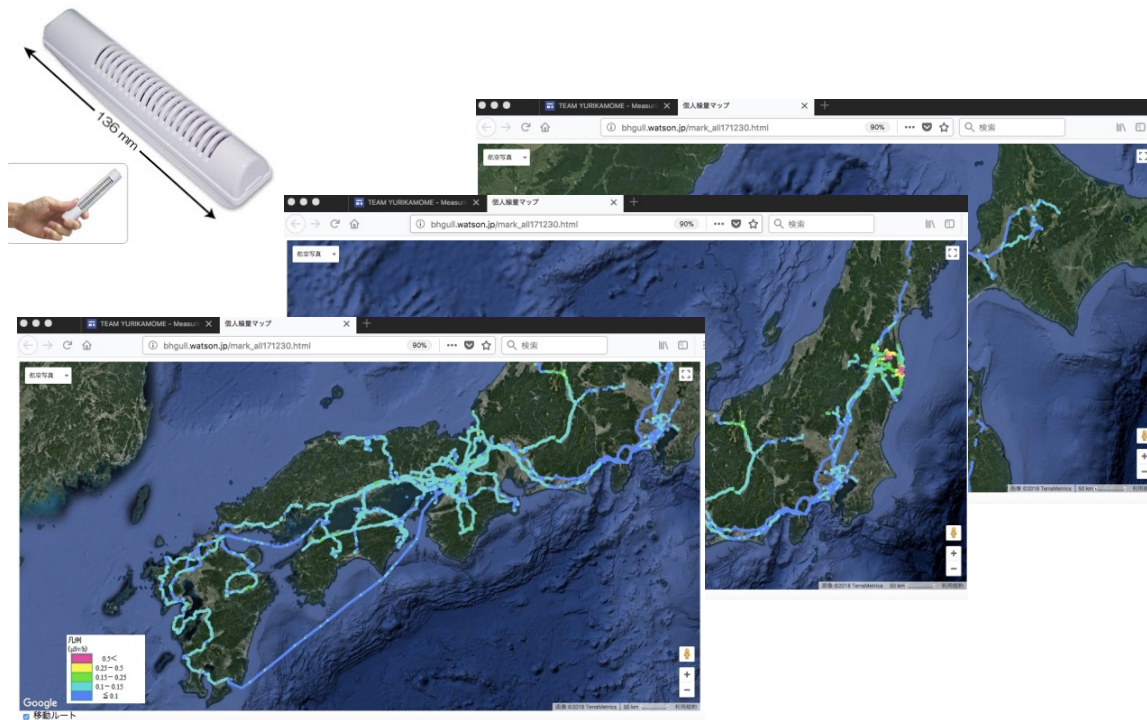
Imagine a bowl of hot water of 80 degrees centigrade placed just in front of you. You would feel the steam and heat; and you would instantly judge that you must not carelessly touch it. This judgement of yours is derived from your experiences, not by your pure instinct. You learn the danger of hot water as a child through your body experiences: water could be hot or cold, and it could burn you when it is too hot; and the burning could be serious. And also we have, in our daily lives, many opportunities to measure temperatures of our bodies as well as of water with thermometers. Our learning through experiences enables us to immediately see the danger of boiling water.

We would suggest that the same experience-based learning should be applicable to our learning of radiation. Last year, the radiation-mapping project by pupils at elementary school and students at junior and senior high school: “TEAM YURIKAMOME [Black-headed Gull]” have started with this idea.

TEAM YURIKAMOME website:

Japanese: <https://sites.google.com/view/yurikamome/>

English: <https://sites.google.com/view/bhgull/>

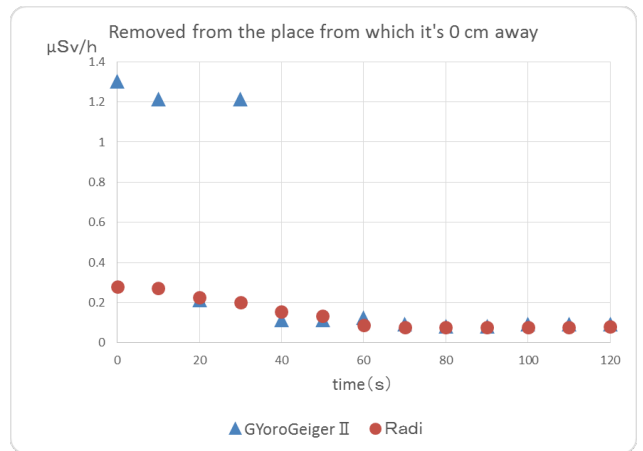
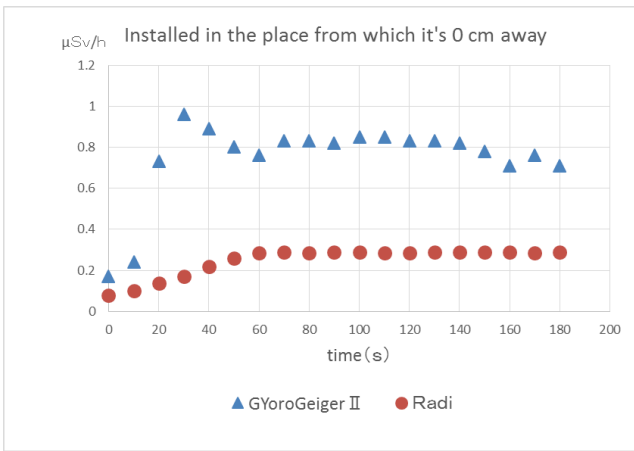


The special quality of the radiation meter and radiation measurement around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant

Sako Tatsuki, Taysuki Ito, Hiroyasu Tsuboi (Kitasuma Senior High School)

By comparing the precision of measuring and response between GYoroGeiger II (Geiger Muller's canal system) and RADI (Scintillation system), we found the special qualities of each measuring machine and considered the possible problems that could arise when measuring.

(1) We installed a Radium ceramic ball and placed it at 0, 4, 8, 12 cm away from the two measuring machines and measured every 10 seconds.



(fig. 1 - 1)

(fig 1 - 2)

(2) We measured the radiation dose around the Fukushima Daiichi nuclear power plant and did a mapping. We measured it with a car while moving but stopped by Iitate, Namie, MinamiSoma.



(fig. 2 - 1)

Trial of the Discussion about Radiation at Kyoto Girls' High School

ISHIDA Akari, KATAOKA Ami, KUBOTA Saki,
OOTSUKA Akane, OKUMURA Erika,
OKUMURA Sayaka, TORII Chitose
Kyoto girls' high school

1. Introduction

What is "radiation"? It is difficult for us to think about radiation problem because we don't know well about radiation and we have an image that radiation is something horrible.

But discussing social problems with each other must be meaningful for us. So, we had the discussion program to think about radiation problems. We report how we discussed and how we felt.

2. Method

About 80 students of Kyoto girls' high school took part in the discussion. In advance eight members of them including us looked into two themes. One is "Do you receive radiation treatment?" The other is "Do you continue to use nuclear power plants?"

We presented both favorable and unfavorable opinions and evidence. After hearing about the opinions, all of the students discussed how they think.

3. Result

We have a discussion on 15th March, so we don't know how the trial result now. We will be able to report the result on BER 2018. Please look forward to our report!



The look of discussion of the past (2013)

Radiation measurement of stones in historical sites and building materials in Kyoto

Rena MIYAOKA[†], Yuichi TSUNOYAMA[§]

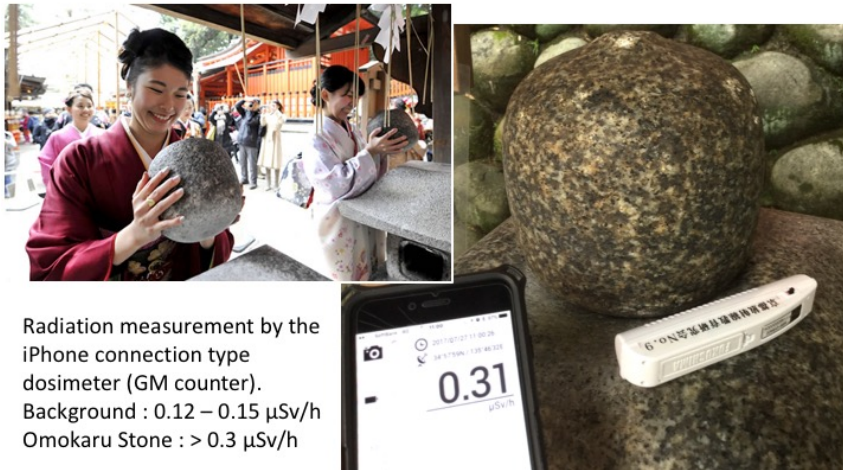
[†]Rakunan High School, [§]Radioisotope research center, Kyoto University

It is well known that radiation dose emitted from stones varies depending on the amount of radioisotopes and radioactive nuclear species contained in the ore. In our city "Kyoto", There are famous temples and shrines built in hundreds of years ago. In such historical places, stone statues for people's beliefs are often built. We have measured the radiation dose rate in the immediate vicinity of some of those stones. Interestingly, in some stone statues, the dose rate was several times higher than the background (Fig.1). From ancient times, Japanese may have been praying of stones which radiation is slightly higher as object of faith ☺

Our results of measurement will be reported.

Fig.1 Omokaru Stone at Fushimi Inari shrine in Kyoto.

There are two rounded stones that are placed on top of a stone-lantern for you to lift up. Before lifting one up you make a wish, then when you lift the stone up, if it seems lighter than you imagined it would be, then the wish will come true but if it seems heavier than you imagined it would be, then the wish will not be realized.



Radiation measurement by the iPhone connection type dosimeter (GM counter).
Background : 0.12 – 0.15 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$
Omokaru Stone : > 0.3 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$

What is the meaning for us to keep on choosing nuclear power plants?

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Before the Fukushima daiichi nuclear disaster that happened around 7 years ago, 30% of Japan's electricity was generated by nuclear power plants. Currently, that number has been kept low to approximately 2%, but there are still arguments both for and against. We have been investigating the reality of nuclear power plants and analyzing the views of people with different perspectives in order to understand why Japan has kept on choosing nuclear power plants. Our final goal is to stop the harm the nuclear power plants bring on people and to create a society that chooses its energy source more responsibly, while understanding the flaws of nuclear power plants. The premise is that if we are using electricity that is generated by nuclear power plants, we are "choosing" to use them. However, the reality is that we do not have enough decent information about this situation and that we, as individuals, aren't aware that we are "choosing". Thus, this year we analyzed the situation of nuclear power plants by interviewing people with different points of view, and sought to find an effective way to present this situation and actually presented as well. Through the results of the survey we took from students before and after the presentation by the filmmaker Hitomi Kamanaka, interviews from a variety of people, and our research on this problem from a scientific point of view, we are finding out that we are choosing to use nuclear power with limited knowledge and little consideration.

The Investigation of the Decontamination Methods and the Impression of Fukushima from Overseas

Yuka Shinotsuka¹, Shinya Ishii¹

¹Fukushima Prefectural Adachi High School

The leading clean up program of radioactive contaminated area of Fukushima is decontamination, which is to remove the surface of the soil with radioactive cesium. Generally, the scrapped soil is buried underground and covered with no contaminated soil, because the air does rate due to radioactive substances such as radioactive cesium decreases by shielded by the soil. I confirmed the fact by experiment. First, the radiation source which is mantle of camping lights lanterns was laid down on the bottom of a plastic container whose depth is about 5 cm and I measured the air does rate by gyrorogeger which is GM counter around the top of the container. Next, plastic bag which was packing the no contaminated soil and whose height was about 4 cm. The plastic bag was put on the radiation source, and I measured the air does rate again around the same point. The air does rate changed from 0.51 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ to 0.24 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$. The contaminated school ground has been buried at the range from 150cm to 90cm underground. Because of he decreasing effect of the air does rate by the shielding the soil and by taking a distance from contaminated soil, the air does rate of the ground is about 0.11 $\mu\text{Sv/h}$ today.

I made a presentation about this at the Environment Creation Symposium on March. The words that were told from overseas at the time of the symposium remained impressive. He said that he was asked, "Can people lice in Fukushima?" in USA. It was not only a shock for me, but also what made me think at that time. Now, I have investigated the impression of Fukushima from overseas by the Internet. I'd like to discuss this, too.

Expanding for Cooling Area Range of Peltier Cooling Type Cloud Chamber

Aoi Mutoh

Fukushima Prefectural Adachi high school

Through our activities to convey the current situation of the Fukushima Prefecture and to interact with students from other prefectures, I learned that few people feel there is radiation in everywhere, not only in Fukushima and have the perception that the whole area of Fukushima prefecture is safe. To change this situation, we would like to inform that there is natural radiation everywhere, as a first step. To achieve it, we guess a cloud chamber that we can observe natural radiation is effective. We want to demonstrate the experiment of the cloud chamber and compare between Fukushima and other area.

So far, we have made a cloud chamber using Peltier and CPU cooler in order to improve portability and convenience. However, we can hardly observe natural radiation, because the cooling area range of Peltier elements is narrow, only 16 cm². So we have been trying to expanding by using copper plate and increasing the number of Peltier elements.

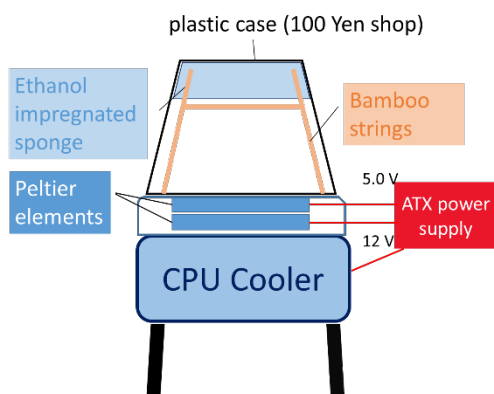


Fig.1. System of the Peltier cooling type cloud chamber.

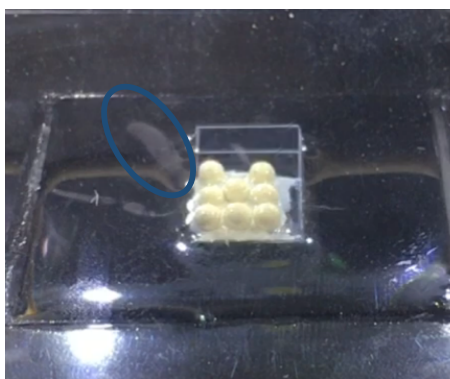


Fig.2. Alpha-rays track observed by our system. The source is monazite ore.

The Changes in Harmful Rumors about Fukushima in the Newspapers immediately after Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Disaster in 2011.

Mirai Kanomata¹, Shinya Ishii¹

¹Fukushima Prefectural Adachi High School

It has been 7 years since Fukushima Daiichi nuclear accident this year, harmful rumors about Fukushima still remain almost as the same as 7 years ago. I hope that harmful rumors will never be heard if a similar accident occurs. In order to suggest effective means to do it, as a first step, I'd like to introduce you some types of harmful rumors from newspaper articles in those days. At first, I used to define harmful rumors were only related to economic damages but I gradually noticed there were some kinds of harmful rumors. For example, bullying to evacuated children from Fukushima and boycotts vegetables or fruits from Fukushima. Especially, the harmful rumors just after the accident, I am interested in, effected directly to the life of victims. One example, doctors' support team from Tokyo heading for Miharu town in Fukushima changed its destination into Miyagi prefecture because of the fear about the nuclear accident, reported on the newspaper on March 20. In fact, Miharu town was far more than 40 km away from the crippled Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, but they judged Miharu was dangerous to go in.

Through the newspaper articles I would like to discuss the factors of the harmful rumors.



Fig.1. The newspaper article about harmful rumors on March 2011 .

Individual dose measurement by using D-shuttle: the study of values of outliers measured in the dosimeter and the discussion of dose restriction

Fukushima High School:

AYAME Ishida, YUKINO Kikuchi, SHO Fukuda, REO Takahashi

Abstract

Since 2014, after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Accident, we have conducted the measurement of individual radiation dose by using a dosimeter called D-shuttle, by which we compared the data of people inside Fukushima, outside Fukushima and overseas. Even though the result shows that dose rate of people in Fukushima is as low as that of people outside Fukushima and overseas, the values of high-dose “outliers” measured in the measurement are not clear, which we could find out one of the causes of such “outliers.” Also, during the measurement, we have found that the values of individual dose measured with D-shuttle are quite smaller than we expected. Comparing the data, we have realized that the dose restriction value designated by the government, $0.23 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ (a calculated value based on the restriction by the ICRP’s Recommendation, 1mSv/y) is an overestimated one, by which the decisions of decontamination work in some municipalities were made, and cost a lot.

1. Objective

- To find out what causes the values of high-dose “outliers” in the D-shuttle measurement
- To compare dose rate measured by air dose monitoring with individual dose measured by D-shuttle

2. Method

- To check whether anti-shoplifting sensors have some effects on the data of D-shuttle
- To compare the data of air dose and individual dose in the same conditions such as place or time

3. Result

- One of the causes of the values of high-dose “outliers” is the reaction to anti-shoplifting sensors
- Individual dose of people in Fukushima is as low as that of people outside Fukushima and overseas, and the values of individual dose measured with D-shuttle are quite smaller than we expected

4. Discussion

- The result that the values of high-dose “outliers” are caused by anti-shoplift sensors confirms that the individual dose collected in the D-shuttle measurement in Fukushima is as low as that of other areas, and also that the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear accident did not affect the individual dose of people in Fukushima seriously.

- The other result that the values of individual dose measured with D-shuttle are quite smaller than we expected implies the decisions made by the government should be based on individual dose in the case of nuclear disasters, as the Fukushima's case shows the over-estimate of the dose, by which some social problems were caused.

5. Conclusion

- The individual dose in Fukushima we measured after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear accident is much smaller than we expected. Judging from this data, the designated value by the Japanese government, $0.23 \mu\text{Sv/h}$ (based on the ICRP's Recommendation), is an overestimated one, considering resulting social problems such as the high cost of decontamination work or the collapse of communities. This should be one of the lessons to be learnt from the Fukushima's case.

Host

Multidisciplinary research on biological effects of radiation,
Committees for Research Promotion in Specialized Areas,
Japan Society for the Promotion of Science

Research Center for Nuclear Physics (RCNP),
Osaka University

Interdisciplinary platform for biological effect of radiation,
Collaborative Research Projects,
Graduate School of Engineering,
Osaka University

Department of Pure and Applied Physics,
Kansai University

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The Osaka Call-for-Action

Bringing together healthcare and radiation sciences for an optimal use of ionizing radiation in medicine and strengthened radiation protection of patients and the public

The Committee on Multidisciplinary Research on the Biological Effects of Radiation (JSPS) organized the “International Workshop on the Biological Effects of Radiation – Bridging the Gap between Radiobiology and Medical Use of Ionizing Radiation” (BER2018) at Osaka University on 19 to 21 March 2018 with the specific purpose to discuss updated concepts of biological effects of radiation. The workshop was attended by 91 participants from 7 countries and 51 organizations.

One important focus was on medical exposures, which have become a major source of human exposure to ionizing radiation worldwide. The workshop illustrated that while excellent work is being done by various research platforms and programs individually, there are additional opportunities to broaden the scientific understanding of radiation risk at low doses if we work together.

The data from A-Bomb survivors in Japan have provided most important information on which the current international protection guidelines and recommendations have been framed. There is large number of patients available in many parts of the world who are undergoing radiological examinations and procedures such as multiple investigations with CT or interventional procedures resulting in a wide range of radiation doses, some of which are much larger than those incurred by many members of the A-Bomb survivors’ cohort. To tap this population collectively in the context of future scientific investigations would be a good opportunity to increase the evidence basis about low dose radiation risk.

The workshop illustrated the recent progression in the scientific disciplines such as radiobiology, medical physics, radiomics or even radiogenomics, genetics, epidemiology, which are key to better understand low dose radiation effects mechanisms. Such advances have the potential to enhance patient protection,

as well as inform the scientific challenges which still lie ahead in this field. It became obvious during the discussions that there is an urgent need for a holistic multidisciplinary approach to radiation and radiation protection research which includes key partners representing the existing national and supra-national programs and researchers, international agencies, institutions and professional associations. The aim of such an approach is to better quantify and communicate radiological risks and to reduce such risks especially for patients.

The workshop concluded that a new approach has a high potential for quantum leap improvement in:

- Understanding the effects of radiation to humans who are exposed to radiation doses of a few tens of mSv or organ dose of a few tens of mGy;
- The further optimization of the use of ionizing radiation for medical purposes (diagnostic and/or interventional imaging, therapeutic applications), taking into account individual responsiveness of a patient to radiation, which would result in higher therapeutic efficacy, as well as enhanced patient safety;
- Risk communication concerning the risks of ionizing radiation exposures.

The workshop agreed that the objectives of the Osaka Call-for-Action represent an exciting but complex challenge, which would require:

- Tapping the potential of patient groups receiving diagnosis and therapy as a source of information;
- Bridging the gap between epidemiological and radiation biology scientists to work with medical professionals;
- The convergence of scientific disciplines, e.g. radiobiology, epidemiology, medical physics, radiomics, and relevant medical sciences, for a joint elaboration of research strategies and projects;
- The development of a holistic and multidisciplinary vision of research goals to be pursued;
- The establishment of a closely coordinated action plan agreed at international level, not only within the signees of this document – major platforms and programs of radiological sciences in EU, US and Japan - but also with other national bodies, e.g. from China, Korea, Russia and other countries or regions with comprehensive radiological programs, willing to contribute in order to effectively organize the required research

efforts. In Europe, we already have partners, like the European radiation protection research platforms. The action plan should also consider new partners such as radiation societies including but not limited to the American Society for Radiation Oncology, Radiological Society of North America, International Organization for Medical Physics, the various radiation research societies that are part of the International Association of Radiation Research, Health Physics Society, American Nuclear Society, and in Japan, Science Council of Japan and Nuclear Regulation Authority.

The action plan should in particular address the following issues:

- Organize collaborative multidisciplinary forums for establishing strategic research agenda with common focus;
- Exchange of research priorities, strategies, programs, and results;
- Develop operational connections between existing programs conducting low dose radiation research;
- Improve standardised methods for collecting of patient dosimetric and related biological data including molecular data, animal and human data, and ecological data, and regulated modalities for using such data for public research purposes, whilst preserving patients rights to the protection of their privacy;
- Improve radiation protection research for patients (and staff) including the harmonisation of practices, optimising technologies and procedures and adjusting procedures for individual patients based on individual susceptibility;
- Set up an open and sustainable multicentric database and modelling infrastructure;
- Link up to social sciences with the goal of improving risk communication capabilities, for healthcare and radiation protection professionals, as well as towards the public in general;
- Enhance education about radiation and its effects among the public, students, and the radiation community as a whole.

The workshop participants call on:

- Their respective governments and responsible national agencies;
- Research platforms and committees;

- Regional and international agencies and organizations; to support such initiatives and to facilitate their implementation.

Progress on the follow up to this Call will be reviewed at forthcoming conferences addressing low dose radiation research, as well as any special focused group meetings organized and/or involving the authors of this document.

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放射線の生体影響の分野横断的研究

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