1 1 紹 介(雑誌等)

感染症法改正による地方衛生研究所の病原体サーベイランスへの影響

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感染症の予防及び感染症の患者に対する医療に関する法律(感染症法)の改正により、2016年4月から病原体サーベイランスの情報収集体制が強化された。そこで、5類定点把握対象のウイルス性疾患について、その影響を検討した。

病原体検査を実施している全国の地方衛生研究所等 81 施設を対象に, 2014 年から 2016 年までの病原体検査の情報をアンケートにより調査し, 法改正前の 2 年間と法改正後の 2016 年の検体搬入状況を比較した.

その結果、インフルエンザについては、法改正により搬入 検体数は顕著に増加していたが、その他の小児科定点把握 対象疾患では、法改正による共通の変化は認められなかっ た

今回の感染症法改正による定点把握対象疾患を対象とした病原体サーベイランスへの影響は、インフルエンザに関しての検体収集の標準化により検体数の増加が成果として認められた. さらに、この検体数の増加によるその他のウイルス性疾患サーベイランスに対する影響は少ないものと考えられた.

感染症学雑誌:92(3), 365-370 (2018)

特定健康診査受診者における糖尿病有病者の治療状況と血糖コントロール状況

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特定健診結果を経年観察し、糖尿病有病者の治療状況と 血糖コントロール状況の実態把握を試みた. 平成 20 年度 から 27 年度の埼玉県市町村国保の特定健診受診者を対象 とした.

糖尿病有病率は男 14.4-16.7%, 女 7.8-9.1%で男は女の 1.8-1.9 倍であり, 年齢階級が高くなるに従い高くなっていた. 未治療率は男 41.8-49.6%, 女 42.8-46.8%であり, 年齢階級が低いほど高かった. 服薬者におけるコントロール不良率は男 38.2-42.4%, 女 39.0-44.4%であり, 年齢階級が低いほど高かった. 連続受診者では初年度糖尿病有病で未治療の者の男 73.9-76.6%, 女 72.1-75.3%が次年度も有病であり, それらの者の未治療率は男 73.3-75.3%, 女 72.8-75.6%であった.

初年度糖尿病有病であり未治療の者の 75%が次年度も 有病であった. さらに, その有病者の 75%は未治療であり, 各年度の未治療率を大きく上回っていた. 服薬がなく 2年 連続して有病であった者は, 受診勧奨が必要ではないだろ うか. 健診後のフォローを十分にすることで未治療の者を 減らせるのではないかと考える.

厚生の指標:66(4),8-13(2019)

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Epidemiologic features of Kawasaki disease distinguished by seasonal variation: an age-specific analysis

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We reported the characterization of the seasonal variation of Kawasaki disease by an age-specific analysis.

We analyzed the data obtained from nationwide surveys of Kawasaki disease in Japan, which targeted patients for 12 years (2003-2014). The monthly numbers of patients were classified into the following age groups: 0-11 months, 1 year, 2-3 years 5 months, and 3 years 6 months-4 years.

In winter, a sharp peak was observed in all age groups, but this was notably sharper in the 1-year age group. In autumn, a decrease of the number of patients was observed in 3 years 6 months-4 years age group every year. Seasonal index was analyzed into two factors that differed depending on the age group. We concluded that the age-specific analysis of Kawasaki disease clearly identified age-related differences in the seasonal occurrence of this disease.

Annals of Epidemiology: 28, 796-800 (2018)

Major Vehicles and O-Serogroups in Foodborne Enterotoxigenic *Escherichia coli* Outbreaks in Japan, and Effective Detection Methods of the Pathogen in Food Associated with An Outbreak

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We analyzed ETEC foodborne outbreaks in Japan based on the National Food Poisoning Statistics. Vegetables and private well water accounted for 50% and 22.2% of vehicles, respectively. Serogroups of ETEC were also analyzed, and 06, 025, 027, 0148, 0153, 0159, and 0169 were the seven major 0-serogroups. We

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investigated suitable detection methods for the pathogen(0148) in food samples associated with an outbreak of ETEC in Japan in 2011. We show that ETEC 0148 could be effectively detected in cut leeks by means of a two-step enrichment and real-time PCR assay targeting heat-stable enterotoxin gene. Our survey of the vehicles and the major O-serogroups of ETEC outbreaks in Japan indicates that ETEC survives in the environment in Japan.

Food Hyg. Saf. Sci.: 59, No.4, 161-166 (2018)

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Multiplex loop-mediated isothermal amplification法による Campylobacter jejuni/coliの鑑別法の開発

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Multiplex loop-mediated isothermal amplification (mLAMP)法を用いた Campylobacter jejuni/coli の鑑別法 の開発を試みた. mLAMP 法は蛍光インターカレーターによ り遺伝子の増幅を検出しており、反応終了後に測定した各 増幅産物の解離温度 (Tm 値) の差により Campylobacter je juni/coli を鑑別する. mLAMP 法により得られた 7m 値の 平均は, C. je juni で 84.26±0.19℃, C. coli は 88.34± 0.30℃であった. 特異性確認では, C. je juni34 株, C. coli 7株を正しく鑑別でき、その他の Campylobacter 属菌及び 食中毒菌は検出しなかった. 生菌数と mLAMP 法による分析 結果を比較したところ, C. je juni の検出限界は7.3 cfu /test, C. coliは13 cfu/testであり、10-104 cfu/test の範囲で生菌数と検出時間の間に相関係数 0.9 以上の相関 性が認められた. さらに鶏肉5検体について mLAMP 法と培 養法により分析したところ、両法により 3 検体から C. jejuniを、1 検体から C. coliを検出したが、mLAMP 法の 方が短期間で結果を得られた. 以上から, 本研究で開発し た mLAMP 法は Campylobacter jejuni/coli の鑑別法として 高い特異性、高感度、迅速性を備えた分析法であると考え られた.

日本食品微生物学会雑誌:36(1),47-52 (2019)

ナシの摘果果実及び成熟果実の放射性セシウム濃度の 比較

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ナシ (幸水及び豊水) について、摘果果実を用いた成熟 果実の放射性セシウム濃度の推定・安全性評価の可能性に ついて検討するため、摘果果実と成熟果実の放射性セシウ ム濃度について調べた。

試料は、県内の同一果樹園においてそれぞれ5本の樹を選定し、選定した樹ごとに摘果果実及び成熟果実(全体及び可食部)を採取した。摘果果実及び成熟果実の放射性セシウム濃度は、品種によって大きな違いはみられなかった。成熟果実の137Cs濃度を摘果果実の濃度と比較すると、幸水については、全体及び可食部の137Cs濃度は、摘果果実の17~29(23±4.6)%及び15~37(26±9.1)%であり、全体と可食部では大きな違いはみられなかった。豊水については、成熟果実の全体及び可食部の137Cs濃度は、摘果果実の19~26(23±3.3)%及び16~32(24±6.1)%であり、幸水と同様に全体と可食部では大きな違いはみられなかった。成熟果実の137Cs濃度は、全体及び可食部ともに摘果果実の137Cs濃度の約1/4であり、摘果果実を検査することで成熟果実の濃度の推定・安全性を評価できることがわかった.

RADIOISOTOPES: 68(1), 19-24 (2019)

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埼玉県内のモデル生態系(生態園)における池水,土壌, 生物試料中の人工及び天然の放射能

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埼玉県内の1地区(研究用生態園)をモデル生態系に選び、2011 年~2013 年にかけて各種試料中の放射能を測定し、モデル生態系における放射性セシウムの分布等について調べた. 生態園から採取した全ての試料から ¹³⁴Cs 及び ¹³⁷Cs が検出された. ¹³⁴Cs 及び ¹³⁷Cs 濃度は試料によって大きく異なった.同じ農作物でも種類によって大きく異なり、2011 年に採取した農作物では、¹³⁴Cs 及び ¹³⁷Cs 濃度が最も高かったのはユズであり、最も低かったサトイモに比べ約100 倍程度高い値であった. 経年変化については、試料によって程度は異なるものの、全ての試料で ¹³⁴Cs 及び ¹³⁷Cs 濃度は減少傾向を示した.また、多くの試料の ¹³⁴Cs/¹³⁷Cs 放射能比(福島原発事故時に減衰補正)は約1であり、各種試料で検出された放射性セシウムは、主に福島原発事故に由来するものと考えられる.

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モデル生態系における ¹³⁷Cs の分布について調べるため, 2012 年の測定結果をもとに,池水の ¹³⁷Cs 濃度を基準とし, 各種試料の濃度比を計算すると,濃度比は 5~5400 であり,全ての試料で池水より ¹³⁷Cs を高濃縮している傾向が明らかとなった.また,濃度比は試料によって大きく異なった.今回調査した範囲ではという限定つきではあるが,モデル生態系において, ¹³⁷Cs は表層土壌に濃縮しやすいこと,同じ池で生息している生物では,マツモ及びヒシ(植物)よりザリガニ及びドジョウ(動物)に濃縮しやすいこと,農作物では米よりユズ及びカキ(果実)に濃縮しやすいことが分かった.

モデル生態系における各種試料の放射性セシウム濃度は減少傾向にあるものの、試料によってその程度は異なっており、モデル生態系における放射性セシウムの分布についても、時間の経過と共に変化していく可能性があり、今後も継続して調査を実施していく必要がある.

RADIOISOTOPES: 67(5), 225-232 (2018)

A survey of indoor air chemical contaminants in newly built detached houses

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Residents spend most of their lifetime in their house and can be exposed by indoor air. Based on the average staying time (15.8 h/day) and corresponding inhalation volume (11.4 m³/day) for Japanese people. Exposure to chemicals through the respiratory tract is generally said that the absorption efficiency is higher because the chemicals flow directly from the alveoli to the bloodstream and circulate throughout the body. Indoor air should be kept as clean as possible. On the other hand, in Japan, the energy conservation standards for residential buildings have been revised in 2013, and highly insulated and airtight houses are spreading. The component and concentration of indoor air chemical contaminants differ from each house due to constructional materials, lifestyle, airtightness, ventilation volume and other things. Moreover, many chemicals in the air are unintentionally present. Field survey is required in order to evaluate the exposure to each We examined indoor air chemical contaminants in detail in newly built detached houses based on Japanese next generation energy conservation standards.

Acetaldehyde, dichloromethane and α -pinene that is easily oxidized and changed strongly irritating aldehydes were detected at relatively high concentrations. It seems to be necessary that observe

their movements in the future. However, it seems to be difficult to control acetaldehyde because the source varies from antiseptics, adhesives, paints, wood, smoking, exhalation etc. On the other hand, dichloromethane that observed at high concentrations in some house has not indoor air guideline values in Japan. It is required attention to the sampling and the measurement. Because it is not included in the definition of TVOC (total volatile organic compounds, the provisional target value of Japan; 400 μg/m³) also, it was considered preferable to be treated as a newly observed compound indoor. Moreover the composition rates of terpenes derived from natural wood tended to be high in the indoor air of most houses, but the composition ratio of dichloromethane was higher than that of terpenes in some houses where dichloromethane was used. It was considered necessary that take some action. From the investigation of seasonal variation, it was considered necessary that call the attention to indoor air pollution for one year after completion particularly. The concentration of chemical compounds in indoor air is very high compared with outdoor air, and it tends to increase as the airtightness becomes higher. Housing suppliers should pay close attention to the use of chemical compounds in the selection of building materials and the construction process, and it is desirable to provide adequate ventilation before handover. Residents must understand the ventilation system and continue ventilation during their living.

Organohalogen Compounds: 80, 73-76 (2018)

木造戸建住宅の構造内部化学物質の室内侵入に関する 測定

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The aim of this study is to keep indoor air quality well considering the infiltration of chemicals from concealed spaces in detached houses. The building standard law was revised to prevent sick house syndrome in 2003. The use of continuous ventilation systems, the prohibition of chlorpyrifos, the control of the emission rate of formaldehyde and the countermeasure toward the infiltration from the concealed spaces like the ceiling space have been regulated after this revision. In this study, the infiltration characteristics of VOCs from the concealed spaces, were investigated using the measurement data of 10 new wooden houses with exhaust ventilation system or exhaust and supply ventilation system in Saitama prefecture. The structurer and

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building materials of these houses are general in Japan. The structures of these houses were wooden post and beam structures. The floor is made with plywood and flooring. The wall is made with plasterboard and vinyl cloth/plaster finishing. The ceiling is also made with plasterboard and vinyl cloth/plaster finishing. The results showed the followings.

- 1. The indoor emission rate and the infiltration rate from the concealed spaces can be calculated from airtight revel of house, ventilation rates, concentrations when the ventilation system is used and when the air is exhausted.
- 2. The equivalent leakage area of houses were from 0.5 to $3.0~(\text{cm}^2/\text{m}^2)$. The decompression revels were from minus 5.3 to 6.0~(Pa) when the ventilation systems were used from 9.7 to 60.3~(Pa).
- 3. The indoor concentrations when the air is exhausted are higher than the concentrations when the ventilation systems are used, were higher in most houses.
- 4. The infiltration rate are significantly higher than the indoor emission rate not only in houses with the exhaust ventilation system but also in houses with the exhaust and supply ventilation system.
- 5. The indoor TVOC concentration increases with the decompression level of exhaust ventilation.

These studies showed that the indoor VOC concentrations depend on the infiltration rate from concealed spaces in new houses in Japan. Therefore, the countermeasure toward the infiltration from the concealed spaces and the control of air quality in the concealed spaces, are still important.

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戸建木造住宅のレンジファンを用いた簡易気密性能確認 法の精度検証

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The aim of this study is to verify a simple examination method on airtight level "single point method". In this method, equivalent leakage areas: C and exponents on leakage characteristic: n were measured using a pressure-sensor, a $\rm CO_2$ -analyzer, a gas range and a range food fan which is installed in houses. An inside-outside pressure difference and an air flow rate through the range fan was measured when the range fan and the gas range are used. The air flow rate is calculated using the generation rate of carbon dioxide from combustion gas and the

concentration of carbon dioxide in the exhaust air. C and n were calculated from the pressure difference and the air flow rate, using a characteristic of n toward C. The characteristic was prepared from former measurements data on airtightness in the similar houses.

In order to verify this simple method, airtightness was measured using a general method according to JIS and using this simple method in ten wooden detached houses. The results showed the followings.

- 1. The equivalent leakage area per its floor area of the investigated houses varied from 0.4 to 3.0 $\rm cm^2/m^2$ and the exponent of leakage characteristic: n was from 1.1 to 1.6. The characteristics of n toward C was similar to the former studies.
- 2. The results of the simple method (single-point method) were very similar to those of general airtight test (JIS). However, the results of the simple method is rather than those of general method. One of the reason was thought to be that the collection efficiency of the range hood was higher than 85% which was used in order to calculate C-value.
- 3. Both the measurements results of this study and the measurement results of former study showed that the accuracy of single point method was very high in the case of C-value, however rather low in the case of n-value.

These results showed that when the measurements data of airtightness are obtained, it is easy to examine the airtight revel of houses. It is desired that this simple method is used and contribute for the improvement of airtightness, development of ability for airtight and the performance guarantee.

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