u u	ワクチン効果(%)	95%信頼区間	P
侵襲性感染症			
PP 解析	97.4	82.7~99.9	< 0.001
ITT 解析	93.9	79.6~98.5	<0.001
肺炎			
PP 解析	30.3	$10.7 \sim 45.7$	0.043
ITT 解析	25.5	6.5~40.7	0.011
中耳炎	57.0	44.0~67.0	

表2 肺炎球菌コンジュゲートワクチン (PCV7) の乳幼児における臨床効果

PP: Perprotocol, ITT: Intention to treat

(文献14, 18, 19より)

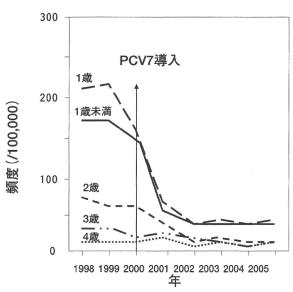


図6 米国8州における肺炎球菌コンジュゲートワクチン (PCV7) の定期接種導入後の小児における侵襲性感染症の劇的な効果.(文献15より改変)

6. 成人における肺炎球菌ワクチンの効果

これまでに蓄積された多くの成人に対する PPV23の臨床試験において、免疫不全のない高齢者における菌血症を伴う肺炎、髄膜炎などの 侵襲性肺炎球菌性感染症に対する予防効果が報告されているものの、すべての原因による肺炎の予防効果は明らかになっていない²²⁾. しかしながら、これまでに PPV23接種による成人肺炎の重症度、死亡リスクの低下が報告されている^{23,24)}.

最近になって、PPV23接種のわが国における 高齢者に対する肺炎予防効果が2グループから 報告されている、Maruyama らは、1,006人の 高齢者介護施設入所者(平均年齢85歳)を無作為に PPV23接種群 (502人)と非接種群 (504人)に割りつけ、3年間の肺炎、肺炎球菌肺炎の発症および死亡について比較検討した二重盲検試験の結果を報告した⁴⁾.この研究では、PPV23接種群では肺炎球菌肺炎のみならず、すべての肺炎に対する予防効果が認められ、さらに PPV23群では肺炎球菌性肺炎による死亡率が有意に減少した.

さらに、著者らはインフルエンザワクチン定 期接種を受けた65歳以上の高齢者786人を対象 として、PPV23接種群(391人)と非接種群(387 人) の2群に割りつけたオープンラベル無作為 比較試験の結果を報告した25,本研究において, 全症例 (65歳以上の高齢者) では PPV23接種群, PPV23非接種群において肺炎罹患率に有意な差 は認めなかったものの、75歳以上の高齢者では PPV23接種群で肺炎罹患率が有意に減少した. また、慢性肺疾患、歩行困難者においても PPV23接種により肺炎罹患率の有意な減少が認 められた. さらに, 65歳以上の高齢者全体にお いて PPV23接種群ですべての肺炎による医療 費の削減効果も示された.このように、わが国 における PPV23の高齢者肺炎に対する予防効 果, 死亡抑制効果, 医療費削減効果が明らかに されたことから、高齢者に対する PPV23の定 期接種化の早期実現が望まれる.

サハラ以南のアフリカでは HIV 感染者における肺炎球菌による侵襲性感染症や肺炎の罹患率が高い. しかしながら, HIV 感染成人に対する PPV23の臨床効果は明らかになっていない.

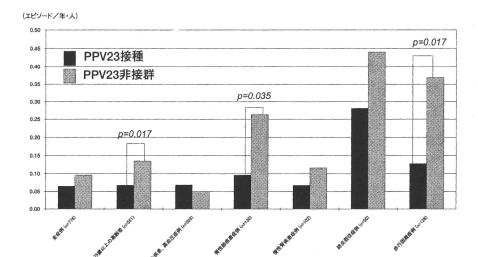


図7 高齢者における23価肺炎球菌ポリサッカライドワクチン接種によるすべて の肺炎に対する予防効果. (文献25より改変)

このため、French N らは496名マラウイの青年と成人 (88% が HIV 感染者) を対象として PCV7の二重盲検試験を実施し、PCV7接種がワクチン (ワクチンは 4 週間の間隔で 2 度接種) 含有血清型と6A による繰り返す侵襲性肺炎球菌感染症を74%予防することを報告した²⁶⁾.

また、Dansfield らは COPD 患者においては PCV7と PPV23の初回接種の免疫原性を ELISA IgG と OPA で比較検討し、PCV7が PPV23に比較して優れていると結論している²⁷⁾. さらには、成人における PCV7および PPV23の連続接種による複数の免疫原性試験が実施されており²⁸⁻³⁰⁾、今後の成人におけるこれらのワクチンの交互接種の可能性が示唆されている。このように、成人においても PPV23のみならず、PCV の役割が少しずつ明らかにされつつある。

7. おわりに

小児と成人における肺炎球菌感染症に対する 予防効果がポリサッカライドベースワクチンに より可能になった. さらには,世界的には小児 における PCV7は PCV13に切り替えが進んでお り,わが国でも小児に対する PCV13は臨床試 験中,成人に対する PCV13は臨床試験が終了 している. 今後,成人においては, PPV23と PCV13の組み合わせ接種法についての検討が必 要と考えられる.

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Laboratory and Epidemiology Communications

Isolation of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* Serotypes 6C and 6D from the Nasopharyngeal Mucosa of Healthy Japanese Children

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Streptococcus pneumoniae, a primary causative agent of otitis media, pneumonia, bacteremia, and meningitis in children, results in substantial morbidity and mortality in many countries, including Japan (1-3). Of the 93 S. pneumoniae serotypes identified to date, serotypes 6C and 6D were recently differentiated from the classical serotypes 6A and 6B, respectively (4-6). Serotype 6C was subsequently reported to be isolated in several countries (5-9), especially as an important replacement serotype after introduction of the 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7) (7,9,10). The naturally occurring S. pneumoniae serotype 6D was isolated from the Fiji Islands, Korea, and Poland (4,11,12). In this study, 32 6C and 1 6D S. pneumoniae isolates were identified from the nasopharyngeal mucosa of healthy children who had not received PCV7 residing on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, by using serological and genetic characterization.

S. pneumoniae, Haemophilus influenzae, and other pathogens among children residing on Sado Island, Niigata Prefecture, are monitored as part of the Sado Island, Antimicrobials, Day-care attendance, Older siblings (SADO) Study (13). In SADO study, which was conducted in 2008, pharyngeal swabs obtained from healthy children at check-up periods of 4, 7, 10, and 18 months old (mo) were cultured. Two of the children included had received PCV7. Fifty-two percent of the children at 18 mo had been attending day nursery. All S. pneumoniae isolates were serotyped using the conventional Quellung reaction using commercially available pneumococcal antisera (Statens Serum Institut [SSI], Copenhagen, Denmark) and home-made factor antiserum (designated factor 6dh [h indicates home-made]) for serotypes 6C and 6D. The factor 6b antiserum used in this study could react with both serotypes 6A and 6C; the new version of the factor 6b antiserum from SSI only reacts with serotype 6A (14,15). Factor 6dh antiserum was prepared by immunization of rabbits with formaldehyde-fixed serotype 6C whole cells and subse-

A total of 337 S. pneumoniae isolates were obtained in this study. All isolates were initially serotyped using the Quellung reaction, and those that exhibited positive reactions with serogroup 6 antiserum were further tested using factor 6b, 6c, and 6dh antisera. Serotypes 6A and 6C exhibited positive reactions with factor 6b antiserum, whereas serotypes 6B and 6D exhibited positive reactions with factor 6c antiserum. Serotypes 6A and 6B exhibited negative reactions, and serotypes 6C and 6D exhibited positive reactions, with factor 6dh antiserum (Fig. 1). Thirty-two isolates (9.5%) exhibited positive reactions with both factor 6b and 6dh antisera, thus suggesting that they expressed the serotype 6C capsule. Furthermore, 1 isolate (0.3%) exhibited positive reactions with factor 6c and 6dh antisera, thus suggesting that it expressed serotype 6D capsule.

The wciN gene of the S. pneumoniae isolates was subsequently examined using PCR. The lengths of the PCR products for serotype 6A and 6B isolates found to be 2.0 (Fig. 2, lane 1) and 2.0/2.2 kb (Fig. 2, lanes 2 and 3), respectively. The length of each of the PCR products of the putative serotype 6C and 6D isolates was 1.8 kb (Fig. 2, lanes 4 and 5). The 2.0- and 2.2-kb wciN PCR products indicate the presence of capsular polysaccharide (PS) containing galactose, whereas the 1.8-kb PCR product indicates substitution of galactose by glucose (5). The DNA sequences of the wciP gene were determined for the isolates (4,5,11). The 138th amino acid residue in WciP for the 6A isolate is serine (AGT),

quent absorption of the antiserum with serotype 6A whole cells. In addition to the serological examination, serotypes 6C and 6D of the isolates were confirmed by genetic characterization involving comparison of the wciN region of 6A, 6B, 6C, and 6D isolates using PCR with primers 5106 and 3101 (5), and DNA sequencing of the wciP gene. The size of the wciN PCR products was determined by electrophoresis with 0.8% SeaKem GTG agarose gel (Takara Bio, Otsu, Japan). The DNA sequence of the wciP gene was determined using BigDye v1.1 (Applied Biosystems, Foster City, Calif., USA) and 3130xl Genetic Analyzer (Applied Biosystems). The antibiotic susceptibility of the isolates was analyzed by the microbroth dilution method according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI M100-S18). Multi-locus sequence typing (MLST) was performed as described by Enright and Spratt (16).

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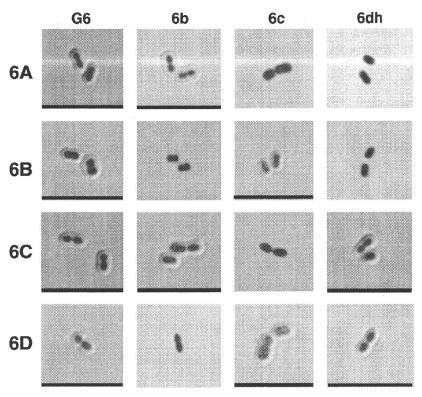


Fig. 1. Quellung reaction of *Streptococcus pneumoniae* serotypes 6A, 6B, 6C, and 6D. *S. pneumoniae* serotypes 6A (SP128) and 6B (KSP120) were isolated from cerebrospinal fluid. *S. pneumoniae* 6C (SP569) and 6D (SP687) were isolated from nasopharyngeal mucosa in this study. The antisera used are indicated on top of each column. G6, antiserum for serogroup 6; 6b, factor antiserum 6b; 6c, factor antiserum 6c; 6dh, home-made factor antiserum 6dh. Serotypes of *S. pneumoniae* are indicated on the left of the photographs. The underlined photographs illustrate positive results.

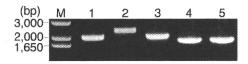


Fig. 2. PCR products of the wciN region of Streptococcus pneumoniae serogroup 6 isolates. M, 1 kb plus DNA ladder; lane 1, serotype 6A (SP128); lane 2, serotype 6B (KSP123); lane 3, serotype 6B (KSP120); lane 4, serotype 6C (SP569); lane 5, serotype 6D (SP687). The 2.0-kb or 2.2-kb fragments were obtained from serotype 6A (2.0-kb only) and 6B (2.0-kb or 2.2-kb) isolates, whereas the 1.8-kb fragments were obtained from serotype 6C and 6D isolates.

whereas that for the 6B isolate is asparagine (AAT) (17). The former amino acid is responsible for the rhamnose- $(1\rightarrow 3)$ -ribitol linkage in the PS of serotype 6A, whereas the latter is responsible for the rhamnose- $(1\rightarrow 4)$ -ribitol linkage in the PS of serotype 6B. The corresponding amino acids of the putative 6C and 6D isolates were serine and asparagine, respectively. The serological and genetic analyses yielded identical results in that both were consistent with the PS structure $[\rightarrow 2)$ -glucose- $(1\rightarrow 3)$ -rlamnose- $(1\rightarrow 3)$ -ribitol- $(5\rightarrow phosphate]$ for 6C and $[\rightarrow 2)$ -glucose- $(1\rightarrow 3)$ -rlamnose- $(1\rightarrow 4)$ -ribitol- $(5\rightarrow phosphate]$ for 6D, thus confirming the colonization of *S. pneumoniae* serotype 6C and 6D isolates in the nasopharynx of healthy Japanese children.

The 32 6C S. pneumoniae isolates were obtained from a total of 30 children (3 from 4-mo children, 5 from

7-mo children, 13 from 10-mo children, and 11 from 18-mo children); 2 of the isolates were obtained from the same child at 7- and 10-mo, and a furthre 2 isolates, which showed different colony morphologies and different antibiograms, were simultaneously obtained from a child at 18 mo. The S. pneumoniae serotype 6D was isolated from an 18-mo child. None of the children who carried the S. pneumoniae serotypes 6C or 6D had received PCV7. As for the children's residential area and day nursery attendance, there was no obvious association between the 30 children from whom the S. pneumoniae serotype 6C was isolated. The minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) of penicillin G for the serotype 6C isolates ranged between ≤0.015 and 0.25 μ g/ml, and that for 26 (81.3%) of the isolates being $\leq 0.06 \,\mu\text{g/ml}$. All of the 6C isolates were susceptible to both cefotaxime (MIC $\leq 1 \mu g/ml$) and meropenem (MIC $\leq 0.25 \,\mu\text{g/ml}$), whereas 30 (93.8%) of them were resistant to erythromycin (MIC $\geq 1 \,\mu g/ml$). The 6D isolate was susceptible to penicillin G (0.03 μ g/ml), cefotaxime (0.25 μ g/ml), and meropenem (\leq 0.008 μ g/ml) but resistant to erythromycin ($\geq 8 \mu$ g/ml). MLST analysis revealed that the frequent sequence types (STs) of the serotype 6C isolates were ST2923 (40.6%) and ST2924 (31.3%), whereas the ST of the 6D isolate was ST2924. The MLST analysis showed that the serotype 6C isolates from children on Sado Island comprised multiple clones.

The routine immunization of infants and toddlers in the United States with PCV7 has successfully reduced

the incidence of invasive pneumococcal disease (IPD) in children caused by the vaccine serotypes (18-20). Vaccination of children with PCV7 has also lowered the incidence of IPD among the elderly, a phenomenon known as the herd-immunity effect (18-20). The observed reduction in the incidence of IPD among the nonimmunized population is likely to be due to a change in the nasopharyngeal colonization of S. pneumoniae in immunized individuals. There has, however, been a rise in the incidence of IPD caused by non-PCV7 serotypes (known as replacement serotypes), including serotypes 19A, 6C, and others, in the United States (7,9,19, 21-24). As far as 6D is concerned, this serotype was isolated at a high rate (41%) from the nasopharyngeal mucosa of Fijian children, 86% of whom had received at least 1 dose of PCV7, thereby suggesting that serotype 6D may have a selective advantage after immunization with the vaccine (11). In addition, 5 IPD cases due to S. pneumoniae serotype 6D were reported in Poland (12). Because serotypes 6C and 6D were recognized after the introduction of PCV7, the surveillance data for infection with these serotypes in the United States and other countries are retrospective (12,18,19). PCV7 was released in Japan in February 2010 and widespread PCV7 vaccination is expected to lead to a similarly large reduction in pneumococcal infections, including IPD, pneumonia, and otitis media, in both the immunized and nonimmunized populations to that observed in other countries. We have initiated a population-based study to monitor the changes in IPD incidence and the serotype distribution among Japanese children, and we are also monitoring the colonized S. pneumoniae in the nasopharynx of healthy children. Initial results showed that S. pneumoniae serotype 6C was isolated from less than 2% of IPD cases without PCV7 vaccination (unpublished data) but could be isolated from the nasopharyngeal mucosa of 9.5% of the healthy children. PCV7, which includes only serotype-6B conjugate, would not affect the colonization or infection by S. pneumoniae serotypes 6C and/or 6D. A prospective surveillance on both colonization and infection by S. pneumoniae serotypes 6C, 6D, and others is therefore warranted to obtain an accurate evaluation of the effects of the 7- and 13-valent conjugate vaccines.

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Conflict of interest None to declare.

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Case Report

Neonatal bacterial meningitis caused by Streptococcus gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus

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Received 29 September 2008 Accepted 26 May 2009 This report describes a case of neonatal bacteraemia and meningitis due to *Streptococcus gallolyticus* subsp. *pasteurianus*. Based on the identification kit results, this species may have been reported as *Streptococcus bovis* or *S. bovis* biotype II. The accurate identification of this organism is mandatory for evaluating the aetiology of neonatal meningitis.

Case report

A 5-day-old female was admitted to Fukuoka Red Cross Hospital. She was born at term, weighing 3192 g, and the culture of a maternal prenatal vaginal swab was negative for group B streptococcus. The labour was uneventful, without premature rupture of the membrane. The patient had a fever of 38.4°C on the fourth day after birth. The results of blood examination revealed that there were 3600 leukocytes ml⁻¹ and that the C-reactive protein level was less than 1 mg l^{-1} . The fever persisted the next day, and the patient was then admitted to the hospital. The patient's anterior fontanel bulged slightly, and her overall activity was poor. A sepsis work-up and lumbar puncture were performed. The results of the blood examination were as follows: 13 900 leukocytes ml⁻¹; 12.8 g haemoglobin dl⁻¹; 279 000 platelets ml⁻¹; and 65 mg C-reactive protein l⁻¹. The cerebrospinal fluid was cloudy with 12 971 leukocytes ml⁻¹ (12 800 polymorphonuclear cells ml⁻¹ and 171 mononuclear cells ml⁻¹). The cerebrospinal glucose level was 21 mg dl⁻¹ and the protein level was 3.32 g dl⁻¹. No antigens for Haemophilus influenzae type b, Streptococcus pneumoniae, Neisseria meningitidis group A, B, or C, or E. coli K1 were detected (Slidex-Méningite-Kit5; bioMérieux) in the cerebrospinal fluid. Treatment with cefotaxime (200 mg·kg⁻¹ per day), panipenem-betamipron (120 mg·kg⁻¹ per day) and intravenous γ -globulin (300 mg·kg⁻¹ per day for 2 days) was started.

Cultures of both the cerebrospinal fluid and blood showed Gram-positive cocci, which were initially reported as *Streptococcus* species (non-enterococcus). The cerebrospinal fluid isolate was susceptible to penicillin G (MIC 0.06 μ g ml⁻¹), cefotaxime (MIC 0.06 μ g ml⁻¹) and imipenem (MIC \leq 0.008 μ g ml⁻¹). Panipenem-betamipron treatment was

discontinued, and treatment with cefotaxime alone continued for 14 days. Culture of the cerebrospinal fluid was negative on day 3 of hospitalization. Non-contrast head computed tomography scans, which were obtained on day 11 of hospitalization, revealed no intracranial haemorrhage or subdural abscess. The patient was discharged without sequelae.

The isolate possessed Lancefield's D antigen (Streptex; Remel). According to an API 20 Strep test (bioMérieux), the isolate was identified as S. bovis biotype II/2. Because the S. bovis complex has been recently reclassified (Schlegel et al., 2003; and see below), we tested for gallate hydrolysis (tannase) activity of the isolate according to the reference by Osawa et al. (1995). Various biochemical activities of the isolate are described in Table 1 with comparison to those of S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus, S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus and S. gallolyticus subsp. macedonicus. The biochemical characteristics of the isolate coincided well with those of S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus. A positive result was obtained with the recently developed PCR test for detecting sodA of S. gallolyticus (data not shown) (Sasaki et al., 2004). The 5' side of the isolate's 16S rRNA gene sequence revealed 99.4 % (354/356 bp) and 100 % (356/356 bp) homology with those of S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus (ATCC 43143) and S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus (ATCC 43144), respectively. From the results of these biochemical and molecular tests, the isolate was identified as S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus.

Discussion

S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus belongs to the group D streptococci, and was previously recognized as S. bovis

Table 1. Biochemical characteristics of the isolate from this case and the three subspecies of S. gallolyticus

The characteristics of three subspecies of S. gallolyticus refer to a reference by Schlegel et al. (2003).

Characteristic	Our isolate	S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus	S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus	S. gallolyticus subsp. macedonicus
Hydrolysis of:				
Aesculin	+	+	+	_
Gallate (tannase activity)	-	+	_	_
Production of:				
β -Glucosidase	+	+	+	_
β -Glucuronidase	_	-	+	-
α-Galactosidase	+	+	v	v
β -Galactosidase	+		+	+
Acidification of:				
Starch	_	+	-	+
Glycogen	-	+	_	_
Inulin	-	+	_	_
Lactose	+	+	+	+
Mannitol	_	+	-	_
Raffinose	+	+	v	_
Trehalose	+	+	+	_

⁺, \geq 80 % activity compared to positive control reaction; -, \leq 20 % activity compared to positive control reaction; v, 21–79 % activity compared to positive control reaction.

biotype II/2. S. bovis is delineated into two biotypes according to their ability (biotype I) or inability (biotype II) to ferment mannitol (Facklam, 1972; Parker & Ball, 1976). S. bovis (biotype II) is further divided into biotypes II/ 1 and II/2 on the basis of phenotypic testing with the Rapid Strep system (bioMérieux) (Coykendall & Gustafson, 1985). It has been well documented that S. bovis (biotype I) is associated with colonic neoplasia and bacterial endocarditis in adults (Ruoff et al., 1989; Herrero et al., 2002). In contrast, S. bovis (biotype II) is associated with invasive infection in neonates and infants (Grant et al., 2000; Cheung et al., 2000; Gavin et al., 2003; Nagai et al., 2008), as well as adult bacteraemia both in Western and Eastern countries (Clarridge et al., 2001; Lee et al., 2003). Among the reported cases of neonatal invasive infection due to S. bovis (Gerber et al., 2006; Nagai et al., 2008), S. bovis biotype II/2 was described in two cases (Gavin et al., 2003; Nagai et al., 2008). No reports have described the aetiological organism of invasive infections as S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus.

The taxonomic status of the *S. bovis* group has been evolving in the last few decades. Farrow *et al.* (1984) demonstrated that the *S. bovis/Streptococcus equinus* complex comprised six DNA groups. It was shown that *S. bovis* biotype II/2 belonged to the DNA group 2 of Farrow's classification (Schlegel *et al.*, 2003; Poyart *et al.*, 2002). According to the biochemical characteristics, the members in this DNA group have been reclassified and renamed *S. gallolyticus* subsp. *gallolyticus*, *S. gallolyticus* subsp. *pasteurianus* or *S. gallolyticus* subsp. *macedonicus* (Schlegel *et al.*, 2003). These subspecies have similar 16S rRNA gene sequences and cannot be discriminated from

each other solely by 16S rRNA gene sequence (Clarridge et al., 2001; Schlegel et al., 2003). Instead, the aesculin- and gallate-hydrolysis activity measurement works for identifying these subspecies, though the latter is not included in the identification kit (Table 1) (Osawa & Sasaki, 2004). According to the new classification, S. bovis biotype I and S. bovis biotype II/2 correspond to S. gallolyticus subsp. gallolyticus and S. gallolyticus subsp. pasteurianus, respectively (Schlegel et al., 2003).

The isolate from our case was susceptible to penicillin G, cefotaxime and panipenem, and resistant to erythromycin and minocycline. *Enterococcus* spp. have phenotypic characteristics similar to those of *S. gallolyticus* subsp. *pasteurianus*, i.e. they are non-haemolytic, positive for Lancefield's D antigen and positive for aesculin hydrolysis. Penicillin G is considered to be an efficient treatment for neonatal infections caused by *S. gallolyticus* subsp. *pasteurianus*, while vancomycin and/or aminoglycosides may be considered for the treatment of neonatal infections caused by *Enterococcus*. Thus, the accurate identification of the isolate is crucial for selecting appropriate antibiotic therapy.

This report describes a case of neonatal bacterial meningitis due to *S. gallolyticus* subsp. *pasteurianus*. The importance of this organism as a causative agent of invasive infection in neonates should be emphasized.

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detected in 22 of 33 strains, and SCCmec IV genes were identified in 11 of 33 strains. Among the non-dialysis group, SCCmec II or SCCmec III genes were identified in 28 of 58 strains, and the SCCmec IV gene was detected in 30 of 58 strains. This analysis revealed no statistically significant difference between the haemodialysis and non-dialysis groups (P=0.125). Irrespective of the molecular characteristics of MRSA strains, timely administration of effective antibiotics could be a more important factor in determining clinical outcome in patients with NHA-MRSA bacteraemia. Similar findings have been reported by Schram et al. [6], who showed that patients with MRSA infections initially receiving inappropriate antibiotic treatments had twice the risk of mortality.

In conclusion, our study suggests that undergoing maintenance haemodialysis is the most potent predictor for 30-day mortality in patients with NHA-MRSA bacteraemia, and administration of appropriate antibiotics within 72 h of hospital arrival may improve patient outcome.

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Free concentration and protein-binding ratio of ceftriaxone in cerebrospinal fluid in paediatric patients with purulent meningitis caused by *Haemophilus influenzae* type b

Sir.

Ceftriaxone (CRO), which penetrates well into the cerebrospinal fluid (CSF), is recommended as the antibiotic of choice for empirical and specific therapy of bacterial meningitis in children [1]. However, there is concern that treatment failure may occur with antibiotics having a high protein-binding ratio, such as CRO, since bactericidal activity is achieved by unbound drug at the site of infection [2]. There have been numerous reports of good total concentrations in CSF [3] but few reports on free concentrations. Therefore, in the present study, free CRO concentrations and protein-binding ratios in CSF were examined to enhance our understanding of the clinical efficacy of CRO against bacterial meningitis.

Between April 2005 and June 2008, 12 paediatric patients aged 2 months to 5 years, suspected of having bacterial meningitis based on pleocytosis, CSF gram stain and latex agglutination antigen detection test results, were admitted to Chiba Children's Hospital and Chiba University Hospital (Chiba City, Japan). In all cases, *Haemophilus influenzae* serotype b (Hib) was recovered from the CSF. In Japan, Hib remains a major cause of childhood bacterial meningitis [4] as introduction of the Hib-conjugated vaccine was delayed. Fourteen CSF samples were collected after written informed consent had been obtained. All patients had normal renal and hepatic functions. In each case, CRO 50 mg/kg body weight was given intravenously for 30 min every 12 h. Because of the difficulty of sampling from infants, CSF samples could not be collected using the same time schedule. All samples were stored at $-80\,^{\circ}\text{C}$ until assays were performed.

CRO concentrations were determined by an agar well diffusion bioassay as described previously [5]. The test strain, *Escherichia coli* NJHJ JC-2, was cultured in trypticase soy broth at 35 °C for 18–20 h and was inoculated into Antibiotic medium No. 1 or No. 2 (Difco, Franklin Lakes, NJ) at 1.0%. A standard solution of CRO was diluted with 1/15 M phosphate buffer solution (pH 7.0) to give a 2000 mg/L CRO solution. Next, 1.0 mL of this 2000 mg/L CRO solution was serially diluted two-fold with 1.0 mL of 1/15 M phosphate buffer solution to give CRO solutions of 200 mg/L to 0.10 mg/L to determine standard curves.

Free drug was separated from bound drug by membrane ultrafiltration using a Centrifree YM-30 membrane (Cat No. 4104; Millipore Corp., Bedford, MA) as CRO does not bind to this mem-

Table 1
Concentrations and protein-binding ratios of ceftriaxone (CRO) in cerebrospinal fluid, minimal inhibitory concentrations (MICs), and ratios of free concentration to MIC in 12 cases.

Patient Concentration Total	Concentration	n (mg/L)	Protein-binding	MIC of CRO	Free concentration/	Therapeutic	Post-dose
	Free	ratio (%)	(mg/L)	MIC ratio	day	interval (h)	
1	2.17	1.76	18.9	<0.03	>58.7	3	0.5
2	3.32	2.50	24.7	<0.03	>83.3	6	1
3	2.85	2.64	7.4	<0.03	>88	10	3.5
4	4.19	3.83	8.6	0.12	31.9	9	0.75
5	2.17	1.68	22.6	<0.03	>56	2	1.5
6	1.07	0.90	15.6	<0.03	>30	2	1.5
7	17.40	13.90	20.1	<0.03	>463.3	2	0.25
8	1.25	1.05	16.0	<0.03	35	2	1.25
9	3.44	2.30	33.1	<0.03	>76.7	2	0
10	2.21	1.41	36.2	<0.03	>47	2	1.5
11	2.90	2.39	17.6	<0.03	79.7 ^a	3	0.75
	4.64	4.14	10.8			7	1.5
12	6.66	5.34	19.8	<0.03	>178ª	2	0.5
	23.3	20.40	12.4			3	0.75
Mean ± S.D.	5.54 ± 4.39	4.59 ± 3.70	18.8 ± 6.21				

S.D., standard deviation.

brane device [6]. Centrifree units, in which $0.3 \, \text{mL}$ of samples were placed, were centrifuged at $2000 \times g$ for $30 \, \text{min}$ at $5 \, ^{\circ}\text{C}$. Following centrifugation, samples that remained in the units were used for determination of free concentration. Samples that were not centrifuged were used for determination of total concentration.

Before incubation, preliminary diffusion was performed at $5\,^{\circ}\text{C}\ (\pm 4\,^{\circ}\text{C})$ for 1 h. Agar plates were incubated at $35\,^{\circ}\text{C}\ (\pm 3\,^{\circ}\text{C})$ for 18–20 h. Diameters (mm) of the inhibition zone observed after incubation were determined to two decimal places using a Digimatic caliper micrometer (Billerica, MA). The diameters of three inhibition zones per sample solution were averaged. Protein-binding ratios (%) were determined as follows: (total – free concentration)/total concentration × 100. The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) of CRO was determined by broth microdilution in accordance with the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute [7].

Table 1 shows CRO concentrations and protein-binding ratios in CSF. Total and free concentrations in CSF [mean \pm standard deviation (S.D.)] were 5.54 \pm 4.39 mg/L and 4.59 \pm 3.70 mg/L, respectively. The mean \pm S.D. protein-binding ratio in CSF was 18.8 \pm 6.21%. Eight serum samples obtained from 7 of the 12 patients were also measured. Total and free CRO concentrations in serum were 136.1 \pm 85.2 mg/L and 33.5 \pm 33.3 mg/L, respectively and the protein-binding ratio in serum was 81.8 \pm 8.35% (data not shown). Thus, low protein-binding ratios were observed in CSF compared with those in serum.

Although killing of bacteria by β -lactams depends on the time the drug concentration remains above the MIC, CSF concentrations that exceed the minimal bactericidal concentration by ≥ 10 –30-fold are also necessary for attainment of consistent and rapid bactericidal activity [8]. Moreover, variation in CRO concentrations in CSF is assumed to be not very wide when CRO is given repeatedly [3]. Therefore, the ratio of CSF free concentration to MIC was determined (Table 1). In all cases, free concentrations were high enough to exceed MICs by >30-fold. However, MICs were <0.03 mg/L in all but one case (Case 4), in which a slightly elevated MIC was seen (0.12 mg/L). Further examination of the administration of high-dose CRO is thus necessary in areas with a high prevalence of β -lactamase-non-producing ampicillin-resistant strains, such as Japan [4].

In conclusion, we confirmed that CRO exists primarily in the free form at a high concentration in the CSF. Consequently, when investigating the pharmacokinetics of CRO for meningitis, it is apparently

less important to consider the CSF protein-binding ratio. Based on these results, CRO has suitable pharmacokinetic characteristics for clinical usage against bacterial meningitis.

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^a Initial data of free concentration were used in Cases 11 and 12.

2007年から2009年のインフルエンザ菌・肺炎球菌全身感染症罹患状況

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盲

インフルエンザ菌 b型(Hib)ワクチンと7価肺炎球菌結合型ワクチン(PCV7)導入前後の状 況を把握する目的で、千葉県内及び周辺の小児入院施設を対象に、2007年~2009年の3年間に血 液、髄液などの無菌部位からインフルエンザ菌及び肺炎球菌が分離された全身感染症症例に関す る調査を実施した. インフルエンザ菌全身感染症症例数(5歳未満人口10万人あたりの罹患率)は 2007年19例(6.4), 2008年38例(13.5), 2009年32例(11.2)であった. 血清型別は76例(76/ 89;85.4%) で実施されており、1 例を除き Hib (75/76;98.7%) であった. Hib ワクチンの供給 不足により,接種率が低値にとどまっていたため,Hib ワクチン導入後の発症数の大幅な減少は認 められなかった. 肺炎球菌全身感染症症例数(5歳未満人口10万人あたりの罹患率)は2007年 39 例 (13.5), 2008 年 61 例 (21.3), 2009 年 76 例 (26.1) であり、3 年間で罹患数が約2 倍に急増 していた. 血清型は60例(34.1%)の株で実施されており、PCV7に含まれている血清型は65.0% (39 例/60 例) であった. PCV7 導入後高い接種率が確保出来れば、肺炎球菌全身感染症の減少効 果が期待できる. 両ワクチンの安定供給と一日も早い定期接種化が強く望まれる.

キーワード:インフルエンザ菌、肺炎球菌、罹患率、全身感染症、ワクチン

はじめに

2008年12月にインフルエンザ菌b型(Haemophilus influenzae type b: Hib) ワクチンが、日本においても接 種可能となった. また, 2010年2月, 7価肺炎球菌結 合型ワクチン(7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine: PCV7) も接種可能となった. 両ワクチン導入前 後のインフルエンザ菌、肺炎球菌による髄膜炎及び全 身感染症の疾病動態と分離細菌の血清型を検討し評価 することは, 両ワクチン効果の正確な判定, 定期接種 化を含めた今後のワクチン行政にとって重要であると 考えられる. 2007 年から, 厚生労働省の班研究 (代表 神谷齊)として、北海道、福島県、千葉県、新潟県、 三重県、岡山県、高知県、福岡県、鹿児島県の9道県 (2009年から沖縄県を含む10道県)において、インフ ルエンザ菌、肺炎球菌全身感染症の罹患率調査が実施 されている. 本稿では、千葉県における調査結果につ いて報告する.

対象と方法

千葉県内及び千葉県周辺で小児の入院施設を有する

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施設(東京都4施設,埼玉県4施設,茨城県3施設)を 対象に、2007年1月1日~2009年12月31日の3年間 に血液、髄液などの無菌部位からインフルエンザ菌及 び肺炎球菌が分離された全身感染症症例(髄膜炎,菌 血症以外の症例に関しても血液培養から細菌が分離さ れた症例のみを対象とした)の症例数、性別、居住地、 診断名,入院月,発症時年齢,Hib ワクチン・PCV7 接種の有無、基礎疾患の有無と種類、起炎菌とその検 出部位, 血清型実施の有無と結果, 初期投与抗菌薬, 合併症,予後等について,前方視的な報告書と半年毎 に実施した後方視的なアンケート調査をもとに集計し た. 分離されたインフルエンザ菌および肺炎球菌の血 清型については, 各施設の細菌検査室での検討結果, ならびに国立感染症研究所へ菌株を送付し、解析した 結果をもとに集計した. 国立感染症研究所では, イン フルエンザ菌の血清型別はインフルエンザ菌莢膜型別 用免疫血清「生研」(デンカ生研)の抗血清を用い凝集 反応法により、肺炎球菌の血清型別は Statens Serum Institute (Copenhagen, Denmark) 製型別, 群別, 因 子血清および自家製因子血清を用い、膨潤法により実 施した. 各年毎の罹患者数については, χ²検定を用い有 意水準5%で統計学的検定を行った.

表1 千葉県インフルエンザ菌全身感染症 診断名・年次推移

	2007年	2008年	2009 年
髄膜炎	11	23	18
喉頭蓋炎	3	0	1
蜂窩織炎	1	2	1
菌血症	2	5	3
肺炎	2	4	6
その他	0	4	3
合計	19	38	32
罹患率*	6.4	13.5	11.2

^{*:/5} 歳未満人口 10 万人

結 果

1. 調查回収率

調査回収率(報告書ないしはアンケート調査により, 症例の有無の報告が得られた施設/千葉県内小児・新 生児入院可能施設) は,2007年86.4% (51施設/59 施設),2008年81.4%(48施設/59施設),2009年82.0% (50/61施設)であった.

2. 症例数と診断名

表1に千葉県内在住者で千葉県内及び千葉県周辺の 施設に入院したインフルエンザ菌全身感染症の年次別 罹患数. 罹患率を示す. 症例数は 2007 年 19 例. 2008 年38例,2009年32例,合計89例であった。なお,2009 年の症例のうち1例は、里帰り中に髄膜炎を発症し高 知県の病院に入院した症例を含んでいる. この結果, 千葉県5歳未満人口10万人あたりの罹患率は,6.4, 13.5.11.2と推移していた。2007年と2008年を比較す ると Hib 全身感染症罹患者は有意に増加していたが、 Hib ワクチン導入後の 2009 年において、2008 年 1 年 間と比較し、発症数の大幅な減少はなく、統計学的に も有意差は認められなかった. なお、千葉県の5歳未 満小児人口は 2007 年 267,298 人, 2008 年 267,191 人, 2009年268.011人と推移しているが、大きな変動は認 められていない.疾患別では髄膜炎が52例と最も多 く, 年次別にみると, 症例数 (5歳未満10万人あたり の罹患率)は、11例(4.1)、23例(8.2)、18例(6.3)と なっていた. 髄膜炎に関しては、各年毎の罹患者数の 推移に関して、有意差は認められなかった。2009年の 髄膜炎例のうち、1例が罹患前に Hib ワクチンを1回 接種していた。この症例は、免疫不全症などの基礎疾 患のない10か月児で、Hibワクチン1回目接種約1 か月後に髄膜炎を発症していた. 分離されたインフル エンザ菌の血清型は b 型であったが,入院時の抗 PRP (polyribosyl ribitol phosphate) 抗体(Hib に対する防御 抗体) を測定したところ, 0.1μg/ml 未満であった.

表 2 千葉県内肺炎球菌全身感染症 診断名・年次推移

	2007年	2008年	2009年
菌血症	20	30	46
肺炎	11	24	20
髄膜炎	7	6	8
蜂窩織炎	1	1	2
合計	39	61	76
罹患率*	13.5	21.3	26.1

^{*:/5} 歳未満人口 10 万人

表 2 に千葉県内に入院した肺炎球菌全身感染症の年次別罹患数,罹患率を示す.症例数は 2007 年 39 例, 2008 年 61 例, 2009 年 76 例, 合計 176 例であった.千葉県 5 歳未満 10 万 人あたりの罹患率は, 13.5, 21.3, 26.1 と推移しており, 3 年間で罹患数が約 2 倍に急増していた.特に, 2007 年から 2008 年にかけては,統計学的にも有意に増加が認められていた.疾患別では菌血症が 96 例と最も多く,ついで肺炎 55 例, 髄膜炎 21 例の順となっていた.肺炎球菌全身感染症罹患例のうち, 1例が23価肺炎球菌ワクチンを1回接種していた.

3. 月別症例数

図1に入院月の明らかなインフルエンザ菌全身感染症86例と肺炎球菌全身感染症170例の月別症例数を示す.インフルエンザ菌は6月に最も症例が多く,ついで3月,11月,12月に多かった.肺炎球菌は,5月に症例が最も多く,ついで4月となっていた.

4. 年齢と基礎疾患の有無

図2に、発症時年齢の明らかなインフルエンザ菌全 身感染症 86 例と肺炎球菌全身感染症 171 例の年齢別 症例数を示す. インフルエンザ菌全身感染症は, 0 歳児 31例(うち6か月以下13例), 1歳児32例で, 2歳未 満の症例が全体の73.3%(63/86)を占めていた。また、 肺炎球菌全身感染症は、0歳児32例(うち6か月以下 9例), 1歳児74例で, 2歳未満の症例が全体の62.0% (106/171)を占めていた. 肺炎球菌全身感染症のうち, 5歳以上の症例は13例あり,そのうち,10歳未満の症 例は7例であった. 既往歴・基礎疾患のある症例は, インフルエンザ菌全身感染症 86 例中, 11 例(12.8%)で あり、その内訳は、早産・低出生体重5例、染色体異 常2例、IgG2 サブクラス欠損症1例、軽度運動発達遅 延1例, 言語発達遅滞1例, 再生不良性貧血1例であっ た. また, 肺炎球菌全身感染症では, 171 例中 24 例 (14.0%) であり、その内訳は、急性白血病 4 例、染色 体異常 3 例, 再生不良性貧血 2 例, 成長障害, SLE, 精 神運動発達遅滞, 口唇裂, 水頭症, 低 IgM 血症, 腸回 転異常症, 外傷後, 肺動脈狭窄, 胆道閉鎖症, 膀胱尿 管逆流症,言語発達遅滞,無脾症,慢性肺障害,思春

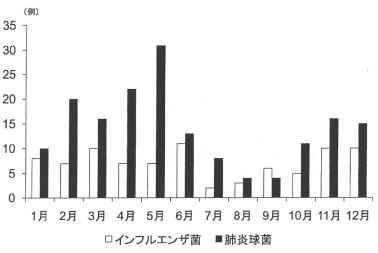


図1 インフルエンザ菌・肺炎球菌全身感染症の入院月別分布

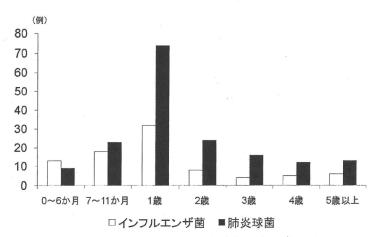


図2 インフルエンザ菌・肺炎球菌全身感染症の発症年齢分布

期早発症,各1例であった.

5. 予後

インフルエンザ菌全身感染症に関しては、予後の明らかな75例のうち、5例が後遺症を残していた。その内訳は、難聴2例、左上肢麻痺1例、脳室拡大1例、喉頭肉芽1例であった。死亡例の報告はなかった。肺炎球菌全身感染症に関しては、予後の明らかな152例のうち、6例で後遺症を残した。その内訳は、呼吸障害1例、神経学的後遺症2例、難聴3例であった。死亡例は1例あり、劇症型の髄膜炎例であった。

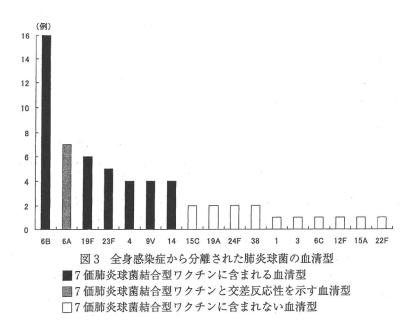
6. 血清型

血清型はインフルエンザ菌全身感染症 89 例のうち、76 症例 (76/89; 85.4%) の無菌部位から分離された株で実施されており、菌血症症例から分離された 1 株を除き Hib (75/76; 98.7%) であった。肺炎球菌の血清型は 176 例中 60 例 (34.1%) で実施されており、PCV7に含まれている血清型は 65.0% (39 例/60 例)、6B と交差免疫性があるとされる 6A を含めると、76.7% (46 例/60 例)であった(図 3)。 髄膜炎症例に限ると、PCV

7カバー率は、72.7% (8例/11例)、6Aを含めると81.8% (9例/11例) であった.

考察

インフルエンザ菌全身感染症に関しては、2003年~2005年の千葉県における調査¹¹では、急激な増加傾向を認め、2005年の5歳未満人口10万人あたりの罹患率は、16.5に達していたが、今回の調査では年により症例数の増減が認められた。この点に関しては、調査回収率が、前回の調査では100%であったのに対して、今回の調査は100%でなかった点、2007年の調査が、班研究開始時期の関係から8月に開始されたことなどの影響(調査対象期間は2007年1月~12月)が考えられた。ただし、調査協力の得られなかった施設に関しては、前回調査時¹¹に症例がなかった施設が主体であり、また症例を経験した年には調査報告書を提出していただけた施設もあることから、アンケート回収率が、罹患率に及ぼす影響は低いものと思われる。Hibワクチン導入直前の2008年と2009年を比較した場合、罹



患率は 2008 年 13.5 から 2009 年 11.2 であり, その減少 率は17.0%にとどまっていた. 髄膜炎に関しても, 同 様な状況であった. 血清型は、検査した菌株のうち 98.7% が Hib であり, Hib ワクチンにより, 予防可能な ものと考えられた. なお, 2009 年度に Hib ワクチン1 回接種後に髄膜炎を発症した例が1例認められたが、 この症例に関しては、1回の接種のみでは十分な防御 抗体が得られておらず、髄膜炎を発症したものと考え られた. 現在のところ, 同様な症例は報告されておら ず, 稀なケースであると考えられるが, Hib ワクチン接 種後に全身感染症を発症した症例に関しては、その原 因が何であったのかを解明しておくことが必要であ る. 今回. Hib ワクチン導入後にもかかわらず, 海外で 認められたワクチン導入後の Hib 全身感染症の激減 という効果233は得られなかった。原因としては、Hib ワクチンの供給不足により、接種率が低値にとどまっ ていたことが主因と考えられる. Hib ワクチンの接種 率に関しては、千葉市において千葉市医師会、千葉市 小児科医会の協力のもと検討したところ、千葉市在住 者の接種対象者全体で10.3%であり、0歳児で規定の 初回接種3回を終了していた小児は、4.3%にとどまっ ていた(調査期間 2008 年 12 月 19 日~2009 年 10 月 20 日)(黒崎知道 他 第41回日本小児感染症学会総会 口演 2009年11月14日 福井). また, 千葉県内医療 機関へ配布された年齢別 Hib ワクチン配布数をもと に推計した千葉県の2009年1年間のHibワクチン接 種率は、10.8%であった.日本全国でワクチンが不足し ている状況を考えると、他の地域で接種率が大きく異 なるとは考えにくく, 2009 年度の Hib ワクチン接種率 は10%程度であったことが推測された. なお, 北欧5 か国の Hib ワクチン導入後の罹患率を比較した報告

において、フィンランドのみが導入後 Hib 全身感染症の減少傾向がゆるやかになっており、その理由として、初年度の Hib ワクチン接種率が 50% 程度にとどまっていたためと考察されている。現在、安定供給がなされていない段階で積極的な接種勧奨が出来ない状況が続いているが、安定供給が実現した段階では再び接種勧奨を行い、接種率をあげない限り疾患を減らすことは出来ない。また、低い接種率で推移し疾患が減らすい場合には、Hib ワクチンの有効性が証明されず、定期接種化に結びつかなくなることが懸念される。インフルエンザ菌全身感染症に関するワクチン導入前の人口をベースにした疫学調査は、北海道、福島県、三重県などからも報告50~8)があり、これらの地域における、Hib ワクチン導入後の罹患状況と接種率に関する調査結果が待たれる。

肺炎球菌に関しては 2003 年~2005 年の千葉県内で の調査結果9では、5歳未満人口10万人あたりの罹患 率が、2003年12.6、2004年13.8、2005年13.5であった が、今回の調査では経年的に増加傾向が認められ、2009 年には、26.1となった.これは、北海道道北地域の菌血 症の罹患率 30.9 に近い値であった¹⁰. 一方, 西村らは, 外来で発熱している小児に対して、血液培養を積極的 行い検討した結果、肺炎球菌の菌血症の罹患率は、5 歳未満人口 10 万人あたり 328 と報告している110. この 結果から, 入院例の 10 倍近い患者数が, 肺炎球菌によ る菌血症を呈していることになり、潜在的なリスクは 高いものと思われる。肺炎球菌全身感染症が増加して いる理由については明らかではないが、千葉県内では 本疫学調査が定着しつつあり、発熱している児や肺炎 罹患児に対して、各施設で血液培養を積極的に採取し ていただけるようになったのではないかということが

推測される. 血液培養の施行実施件数の調査などは 行っていないので明確なことは言えないが、今後検討 していきたい. 血清型に関しては、PCV7 に含まれる血 清型カバー率は65.0%, 6A を含めると76.7%であっ た. 全国から全身感染症由来株を集め, 解析した Chiba らの最近の報告によると PCV7 カバー率は 75.4%, 6A を含めると81.3%であった120. 坂田らの報告でも PCV7 カバー率は 70% 以上であり¹³⁾, PCV7 導入後高 い接種率が確保出来れば、米国などで認められたワク チン関連血清型による全身感染症の激減、肺炎球菌全 身感染症の減少効果が期待できる14. なお, 今回薬剤感 受性に関しては調査項目に含めなかったため、その検 出状況についての全容は明らかではないが、感受性結 果の得られたインフルエンザ菌 34 株のうち、アンピシ リンの最小発育阻止濃度が4μg/ml以上の株は6株 (17.6%) で, うち5株がβラクタマーゼ産生株であっ た. また, 感受性結果の得られた肺炎球菌 54 株のうち. ペニシリンGの最小発育阻止濃度が2µg/ml以上の株 は10株(18.5%)であった.

全身感染症例の発症年齢に関しては、インフルエン ザ菌は0歳児,1歳時に73.3%が集中しており,基礎疾 患を有する者は 12.8% にすぎなかった. また肺炎球菌 も同様であり、2歳未満の症例が62%を占め、基礎疾 患を有する者は14%であった.0歳児においても6 か月未満に全身感染症を発症する例も多く、このこと から、Hib ワクチン、PCV7 は、なるべく早期に(生後 2か月から), 基礎疾患の有無にかかわらず接種を開始 することが望ましい. また, 今回, 症例の月別発症数 についても検討したが、インフルエンザ菌、肺炎球菌 ともに冬季から春先にかけて症例が多く認められたが 症例は通年性に認められていることもあり、時期を選 ばず接種を開始するべきである. なお, 肺炎球菌全身 感染症は5月、インフルエンザ菌全身感染症は6月が 最も多かった. 各症例の保育園通園の有無. 通園時期 に関する調査は実施しなかったが、保育園通園開始後、 早期からインフルエンザ菌、肺炎球菌の保菌率が急激 に上昇するとの報告もあり15,保育園通園前にワクチ ン接種を完了しておくことが発症予防につながるので はないかと考えられた. 予後に関しては、全体的には 改善してきてはいるものの、髄膜炎例を中心に難聴や 神経学的後遺症を残す例を認めた. また死亡例も1例 認めた.薬剤耐性菌と予後との関連性に関しては、今 回感受性結果が不明な例が多く検討することは出来な かったが、今後の課題としたい、インフルエンザ菌、 肺炎球菌全身感染症に罹患した場合, 適切な治療を 行っても後遺症例や死亡例をなくすことは出来ない. ワクチン接種による予防のみが唯一の解決手段であ り、ワクチンの安定供給と一日も早い定期接種化が強

く望まれる。

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The Incidence of Pediatric Invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* Diseases and Invasive Pneumococcal Diseases (2007—2009)

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It is necessary to clarify the disease burden of invasive *Haemophilus influenzae* diseases and invasive pneumococcal diseases in Japan for evaluating *H. influenzae* type b (Hib) vaccine and 7-valent pneumococcal conjugate vaccine (PCV7). To determine the precise incidence of invasive *H. influenzae* diseases and invasive pneumococcal diseases in Chiba prefecture, we implemented the survey during 2007 to 2009.

During the 3 study years, 89 patients with invasive *H. influenzae* disease were diagnosed. The annual incidence of invasive *H. influenzae* diseases in 2007, 2008, 2009 were 6.4, 13.5, 11.2 per 100,000 children less than 5 years of age, respectively. Serotyping was performed 85.4% of the isolated strains, 98.7% of were Hib. The incidence of pediatric invasive *H. influenzae* diseases has not been dramatically decreasing after introduction of Hib vaccine, because of insufficient vaccine supply. During the 3 study years, 176 patients with invasive pneumococcal disease were diagnosed. The annual incidence of invasive pneumococcal diseases in 2007, 2008, 2009 was 13.5, 21.3, 26.1 per 100,000 children less than 5 years of age, respectively. Serotyping was performed 34.1% of the isolated strains, 65.0% of were covered by PCV7. The incidence of invasive pneumococcal diseases has been increasing. Routine immunization of Hib vaccine and PCV7 is the emerging issues in Japan.



勧奨接種のワクチン―現行ワクチンの問題点と将来に向けて

2) 日本脳炎

前田明彦1)/脇口 宏2)

SUMMARY

日本脳炎は1960年代には本邦で猛威をふるっていたが、ワクチンが広く実施されるようになって、年間10例以下まで減少した。しかしウイルス増幅動物であるブタの調査によれば、日本脳炎ウイルスは依然蔓延している状況に変わりはなく、接種の継続は必要である。重篤な急性散在性脳脊髄炎例の発生を契機に、旧(マウス脳由来)ワクチンの積極的勧奨を差し控えるよう2005年に通達が出た。接種率が低下し、感染感受性者が増加しているため、小児日本脳炎患者の増加がないか監視が必要である。2010年4月に新(組織培養)ワクチンの積極勧奨が再開された。接種時期を逸した小児に対する接種開始も急がれる。 [臨床検査 54:1306-1312, 2010]

KEYWORDS >>>

日本脳炎,日本脳炎ウイルス,定期接種,日本脳 炎ワクチン



はじめに

日本脳炎は、かつて本邦で日常的に遭遇する急性脳炎であったが、ワクチンの定期接種により、1992年以降の発症数は年間10人以下に抑制されている。ブタの抗体調査(図1)が示すように日本脳炎ウイルスの蔓延が続いている現況で、疫学的に顕著な効果をもたらした(図2)。このワクチンは、マウス脳で増殖させたウイルスを不活化して得たもの(マウス脳由来)であり、世界保健機関(WHO)が国際的に使用可能と認めた唯一のもの

である。一方で、微量の脳組織成分を含有することから、施行当初から二次性脳炎を惹起するかも しれないという理論的リスクが懸念されていた。

3期の定期接種後に発症した急性散在性脳脊髄 炎(acute disseminated encephalomyelitis; ADEM) 重症例を契機に、2005年5月30日に厚 生労働省健康局結核感染症課が,「日本脳炎ワク チンの積極勧奨差し控え」を通達し、同時に3期 の接種を中止した。1期と2期の日本脳炎ワクチ ン接種は定期で継続され、同意書を得れば実施可 能であったが、接種率はそれまでの1/10以下に 激減した。しかし、ADEM は不活化ワクチンの みならず自然感染など種々の免疫反応によって起 こる二次性脳炎であり、原因がワクチンと証明す るのは不可能に近い。便宜的に, 既知の疾患を丁 寧に除外して,予防接種から発症までのタイミン グが適合していれば、状況証拠的に ADEM と診 断される。およそ100万接種に1例の頻度とさ れ,1991年度以降,因果関係が否定できないも の13例(うち重症例4例)が副反応として認定さ れ救済されている。半世紀ものあいだ引きずって きた二次性脳炎の理論的リスクへの危惧が背景に あって,重症 ADEM 例発生で 2005 年の通達に 至ったが, 多くの小児科医師やワクチンの専門家 にとって寝耳に水で, 困惑の事態を招いた。

物議を醸した「日本脳炎ワクチンの積極勧奨差 し控え」通達であったが、新たに開発された細胞 培養不活化ワクチンが2009年6月から接種可能 となった。そして供給体勢が整った2010年4月 1日から、1期初回接種に限定して勧奨接種が再

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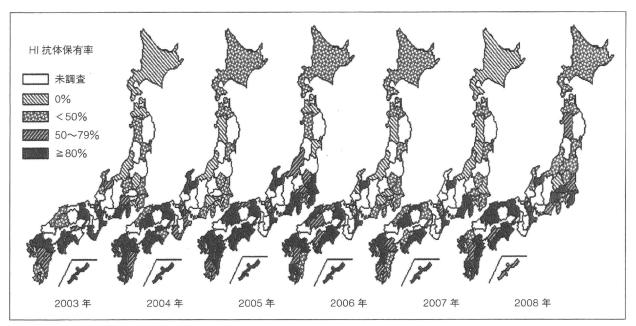


図1 ブタの日本脳炎ウイルス感染調査(感染症流行予測調査より)

今年生まれたブタを採血して抗体を調べると、日本脳炎ウイルスに高率に感染していることがわかる。毎年、南に行くほど、ウイルスは蔓延しているということを示している。北海道もゼロではない。

(国立感染症研究所 感染症情報センター HP から転載)

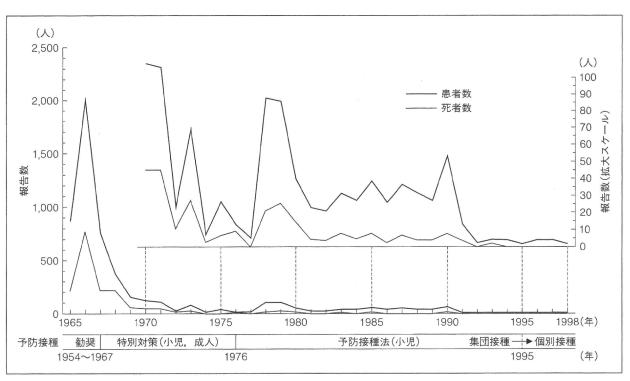


図2 日本脳炎ワクチンの疫学的効果

日本脳炎患者および死者数の推移,1965~1998年(日本脳炎個人票による確定数:厚生省伝染病流行予測調査) 日脳ワクチンの効果であるが,1960年代は年間数千人が発症し,うち2割が死亡していたが,1967年に精製度の高いワクチンが導入され,著明に減少し,2000年以降は10人未満で推移している。