depressed, or suffering "night terrors".

- 4 Almost always fretful, angry, irritable, anxious, depressed.
- 5 Extremely fretful, angry, irritable, anxious, or depressed usually requiring hospitalization or psychiatric institutional care.

COGNITIVE

- 1 Learns and remembers school work normally for age.
- 2 Learns and remembers school work more slowly than classmates as judged by parents and/or teachers.
- 3 Learns and remembers very slowly and usually requires special educational assistance.
- 4 Unable to learn and remember.

SELF-CARE

- 1 Eats, bathes, dresses, and uses the toilet normally for age
- 2 Eats, bathes, dresses, or uses the toilet independently with difficulty.
- Requires mechanical equipment to eat, bathe, dress, or use the toilet independently.
- 4 Requires the help of another person to eat, bathe, dress, or use the toilet.

PAIN

- 1 Free of pain and discomfort.
- 2 Occasional pain. Discomfort relieved by non-prescription drugs or self-control activity without disruption of normal activities.
- 3 Frequent pain. Discomfort relieved by oral

medicines with occasional disruption of normal activities.

- Frequent pain; frequent disruption of normal activities. Discomfort requires prescription narcotics for relief.
- 5 Severe pain. Pain not relieved by drugs and constantly disrupts normal activities.

FERTILITY

- 1 Able to have children with a fertile spouse.
- 2 Difficulty in having children with a fertile spouse.
- 3 Unable to have children with a fertile spouse.

NOTE: The above level descriptions are worded here exactly as they were presented to interview

subjects in the HUI2 preference survey.

HUI2 Single-Attribute Utility Functions*

Level	Sensation	Mobility	Emotion	37774-0774-0774-0744-0744-0744-0744-0744	Self-Care		***************************************
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	0.87	0.92	0.86	0.86	0.85	0.95	0.75
3	0.65	0.61	0.60	0.66	0.55	0.75	0.00
4	0.00	0.34	0.37	0.00	0.00	0.42	
5	er talen ann ann ann ann ann an ann an ann ann	0.00	0.00			0.00	

^{*}Torrance et al. Medical Care 1996, Table 7, page 715.

HUI2 Multi-Attribute Utility Function* on Dead-Health Scale

Sensation	Mobility	Emotion	Cognition	Self-Care	Pain	Fertility
x1 b1	X2 b2	хз bз	X4 b4	x5 b5	xe be	x7 b7
1 1.00	1 1.00	1 1.00	1 1.00	1 1.00	1 1.00	1 1.00

2	0.95			2	0.93	2	1	2	0.97	2	0.97	2	0.97
3	0.86	3	0.84	3	0.81	3	0.88	3	0.91	3	0.85	3	0.88
4	0.61	4	0.73	4	0.70	4	0.65	4	0.80	4	0.64		
		5	0.58	5	0.53					5	0.38		

^{*}Torrance et al. Medical Care 1996, Table 8, page 716.

Where x_n is the attribute level and b_n is the attribute utility score

Formula (Dead - Perfect Health scale) $u^* = 1.06$ (b1 * b2 * b3 * b4 * b5 * b6 * b7) - 0.06 where u^* is the utility of a chronic health state on a utility scale where dead has a utility of 0.00 and healthy has a utility of 1.00. Because the worst possible health state was judged by respondents as worse than death, it has a negative utility of -0.03. The standard error of u^* is 0.015 for measurement error and sampling error, and 0.06 if model error is also included.

Sources

Feeny, David, William Furlong, Michael Boyle, and George W. Torrance, "Multi-Attribute Health Status Classification Systems: Health Utilities Index." PharmacoEconomics, Vol 7, No 6, June, 1995, pp 490–502.

Feeny, David H., George W. Torrance, and William J. Furlong, "Health Utilities Index," Chapter 26 In Bert Spilker, ed. Quality of Life and Pharmacoeconomics in Clinical Trials. Second Edition. Philadelphia: Lippincott—Raven Press, 1996, pp 239–252.

Torrance, George W., David H. Feeny, William J. Furlong, Ronald D. Barr, Yueming Zhang, and Qinan Wang, "Multi-Attribute Preference Functions for A Comprehensive Health Status Classification System: Health Utilities Index Mark 2." Medical Care, Vol. 34, No. 7, July 1996, pp 702-722.



HUG /HUI "HUI2 Classification" updated - April 7, 2003

HUG Webpages designed and maintained by John R. Horsman, CE&B

HEALTH UTILITIES INDEX:

Multi-Attribute Health Status Classification System: Health Utilities Index Mark 3 (HUI3)

Attribute	Level	Description
VISION	1	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognize a friend on the other side of the street, without glasses or contact lenses.
	2	Able to see well enough to read ordinary newsprint and recognize a friend on the other side of the street, but with glasses.
	3	Able to read ordinary newsprint with or without glasses but unable to recognize a friend on the other side of the street, even with glasses.
	4	Able to recognize a friend on the other side of the street with or without glasses but unable to read ordinary newsprint, even with glasses.
	5	Unable to read ordinary newsprint and unable to recognize a friend on the other side of the street, even with glasses.
	6	Unable to see at all.
HEARING	1	Able to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, without a hearing aid.
	2	Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room without a hearing aid, but requires a hearing

aid to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people.

- Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room with a hearing aid, and able to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people, with a hearing aid.
 - Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room, without a hearing aid, but unable to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people even with a hearing aid.
 - Able to hear what is said in a conversation with one other person in a quiet room with a hearing aid, but unable to hear what is said in a group conversation with at least three other people even with a hearing aid.
 - 6 Unable to hear at all.

SPEECH

- 1 Able to be understood completely when speaking with strangers or friends.
- Able to be understood partially when speaking with strangers but able to be understood completely when speaking with people who know me well.
- Able to be understood partially when speaking with strangers or people who know me well.
- 4 Unable to be understood when speaking with strangers but able to be understood partially by people who know me well.

5 Unable to be understood when speaking to other people (or unable to speak at all).

AMBULATION

- Able to walk around the neighbourhood without difficulty, and without walking equipment.
- Able to walk around the neighbourhood with difficulty; but does not require walking equipment or the help of another person.
- Able to walk around the neighbourhood with walking equipment, but without the help of another person.
- Able to walk only short distances with walking equipment, and requires a wheelchair to get around the neighbourhood.
- Unable to walk alone, even with walking equipment. Able to walk short distances with the help of another person, and requires a wheelchair to get around the neighbourhood.
- 6 Cannot walk at all.

DEXTERITY

- 1 Full use of two hands and ten fingers.
- 2 Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, but does not require special tools or help of another person.
- 3 Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, is independent with use of special tools (does not require the help of another person).
- 4 Limitations in the use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for some tasks (not independent even with use

of special tools).

- 5 Limitations in use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for most tasks (not independent even with use of special tools).
- 6 Limitations in use of hands or fingers, requires the help of another person for all tasks (not independent even with use of special tools).

EMOTION

- 1 Happy and interested in life.
- 2 Somewhat happy.
- 3 Somewhat unhappy.
- 4 Very unhappy.
- 5 So unhappy that life is not worthwhile.

COGNITION

- Able to remember most things, think clearly and solve day to day problems.
- Able to remember most things, but have a little difficulty when trying to think and solve day to day problems.
- 3 Somewhat forgetful, but able to think clearly and solve day to day problems.
- 4 Somewhat forgetful, and have a little difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems.
- Very forgetful, and have great difficulty when trying to think or solve day to day problems.
- 6 Unable to remember anything at all, and unable to think or solve day to day problems.

PAIN

1 Free of pain and discomfort.

2 Mild to moderate pain that prevents no activities.

3 Moderate pain that prevents a few activities.

4 Moderate to severe pain that prevents some activities.

5 Severe pain that prevents most activities.

NOTE: The above level descriptions are worded here exactly as they were presented to interview

subjects in the HUI3 preference survey.

HUI3 Single-Attribute Utility Functions*

Level	Vision	Hearing	Speech	Ambulation	Dexterity	Emotion	Cognition	Pain
1	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.00
2	0.95	0.86	0.82	0.83	0.88	0.91	0.86	0.92
3	0.73	0.71	0.67	0.67	0.73	0.73	0.92	0.77
4	0.59	0.48	0.41	0.36	0.45	0.33	0.70	0.48
5	0.38	0.32	0.00	0.16	0.20	0.00	0.32	0.00
6	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00		0.00	

^{*}Furlong et al. CEHPA WP#98-11, Appendix B, Table 2, page 97.

NOTE: the mean single-attribute utility score for level 3 cognition is greater than the mean single-attribute utility score for level 2 cognition.

HUI3 Multi-Attribute Utility Function* on Dead-Health Scale

١	Vision Heari		aring	Speech		Ambulation		Dexterity		Emotion		Cognition		Pain		
X	1	b1	X 2	b ₂	Хз	bз	X 4	b4	X 5	b ₅	X 6	bв	X 7	b ₇	X 8	bв
1	1	.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00	1	1.00

2	0.98	2	0.95	2	0.94	2	0.93	2	0.95	2	0.95	2	0.92	2	0.96
3	0.89	3	0.89	3	0.89	3	0.86	3	88.0	3	0.85	3	0.95	3	0.90
4	0.84	4	0.80	4	0.81	4	0.73	4	0.76	4	0.64	4	0.83	4	0.77
5	0.75	5	0.74	5	0.68	5	0.65	5	0.65	5	0.46	5	0.60	5	0.55
6	0.61	6	0.61			6	0.58	6	0.56			6	0.42		***************************************

^{*}Furlong et al. CEHPA WP#98-11, Table 11, page 76 and Appendix B, Table 1, page 96.

Where x_n is the attribute level and b_n is the attribute utility score

Formula (Dead - Perfect Health scale) $u^* = 1.371$ (b1 * b2 * b3 * b4 * b5 * b6 * b7 * b8) - 0.371 where u^* is the utility of a chronic health state on a utility scale where dead has a utility of 0.00 and healthy has a utility of 1.00.

Notes:

- 1. Chronic states, and healthy states, are here defined as lasting for a lifetime.
- 2. Dead is defined as immediate.

Example: For subject "A" whose HUI3 comprehensive health status is classified as follows:

	VISION	HEARING	SPEECH	AMBULATION	DEATERITY	EMOTION	COGNITION	PAIN
Level	2	1	1	2	1	2	1	3

Referring to the Multi-attribute Utility Function Table above, substitue the appropriate scores for bn for each attribute as follows:

 $\mathbf{u}^* = 1.371 \ (0.98 * 1.00 * 1.00 * 0.93 * 1.00 * 0.95 * 1.00 * 0.90) - 0.371 = \mathbf{0.70},$

the utility score for individual "A" on the Dead=0.00 to Perfect Health=1.00 scale.

Sources

Feeny, David, William Furlong, Michael Boyle, and George W. Torrance, "Multi-Attribute Health Status Classification Systems: Health Utilities Index." PharmacoEconomics, Vol 7, No 6, June, 1995, pp 490–502.

Feeny, David H., George W. Torrance, and William J. Furlong, "Health Utilities Index," Chapter 26 In Bert Spilker, ed. Quality of Life and Pharmacoeconomics in Clinical Trials. Second Edition. Philadelphia: Lippincott—Raven Press, 1996, pp 239–252.

Furlong, William, David Feeny, George W. Torrance, Charles Goldsmith, Sonja DePauw, Michael Boyle, Margaret Denton, and Zenglong Zhu, "Multiplicative Multi-Attribute Utility Function for the Health Utilities Index Mark 3 (HUI3) System: A Technical

Report," McMaster University Centre for Health Economics and Policy Analysis Working Paper No. 98–11.

健康寿命延伸のエビデンス・・

けんこう 倉渕 2 1 活動の 効果測定等評価における QOL理論の使用

上村隆元

上村隆元がやりたい方向を端的に言うと・・

1、 政策 (+) 群*で QALY (質で調整した生存年数) を 用いて効用増分分析をし、 費用効用分析で政策評価をしたい。

上村隆元がやりたい方向を端的に言うと・・

2、地域全世帯コホートにおいて、 10年間追跡期間内QALY(質で調整し た生存年数)を求めたい。 上村隆元がやりたい方向を端的に言うと・・

3、コホート内において、 介入の強度・種別に10年間追跡期間 内QALY(質で調整した生存年数) の相違を検討したい。

上村隆元がやりたい方向を端的に言うと・・

4、健康効用値(MA&Single)と 個人属性との相関を検討することに よってHUIの測定特性を検証したい。 (他のQOL測定方との比較検討) 倉渕村でできるQOLの観察研究および 費用効用分析

健康効用値の経年変化 Ex;各観察年度毎の年齢階級別平均効用値推移

健康効用値の経年変化(対照地域との比較)

対照地域との比較における増分QALY(±)

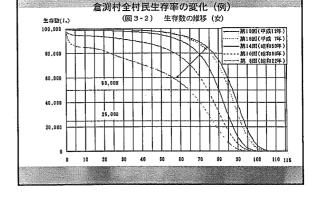
倉渕村の医療費vs効果

特定疾患の年齢調整発症率の推移 Ex:循環器疾患の各観察年度毎の発症率推移

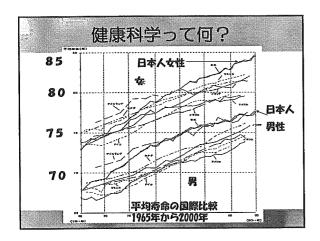
保健事業費の推移(対照地域との比較) Ex:住民一人当たりの金額

特定疾患治療費の推移

Ex;高血圧治療費の推移



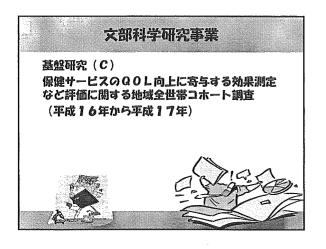
健康科学って何?



健康科学って何? 寝たきり状態の10年 間と、元気でぴんぴ んしてる10年と同じ カウントでいいの?

厚生労働科学研究事業 健康科学総合研究事業 保健サービスの効果測定等評価に関する研究 (平成10年から平成12年) 政策科学推進研究事業 健康効用値を用いた政策評価に関する研究 (平成16年から平成18年)

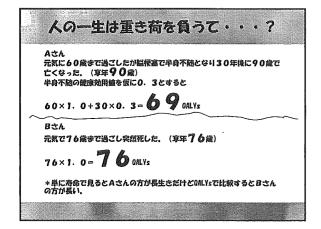
健康寿命 けんごうじゅみょう 自立して生活することの出来る生存年数 厚生労働省

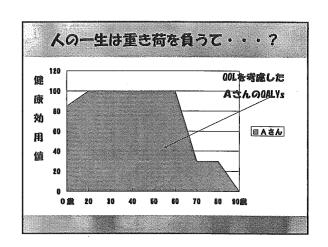


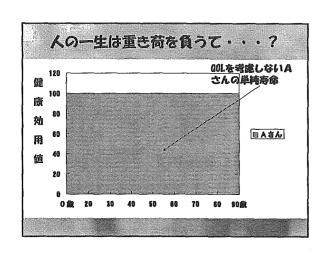
QOL
カオリテウィーオスライフ
Quality of Life

QOL を定量的に評価できないか? 健康効用理論

QALYs (Quality Adjusted Life Years) 質で調整した 生存年数

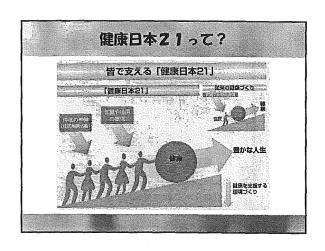




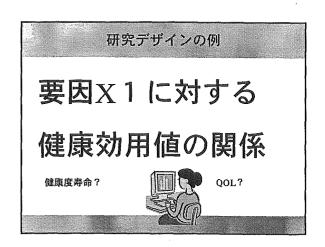


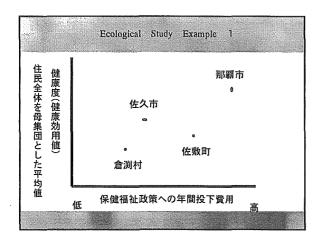
人の一生は重き荷を負うて・・・?
生命のサンクチャリティー
(神聖なる事)
個人内では健康感
集団間では健康観

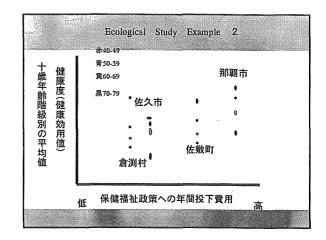
健康日本21の9つの柱 1、栄養・食生活 2、身体活動・運動 3、休養・こころの健康づくり 4、たばこ 5、アルコール 6、歯の健康 7、糖尿病 8、循環器病 9、がん

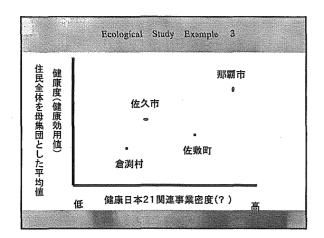


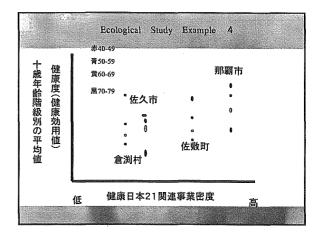
研究デザインの例
たとえば・・

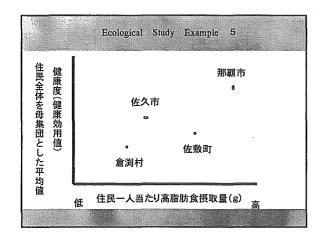


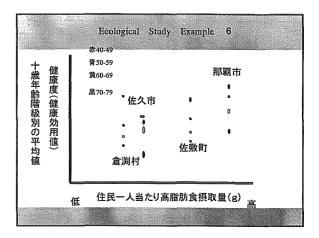


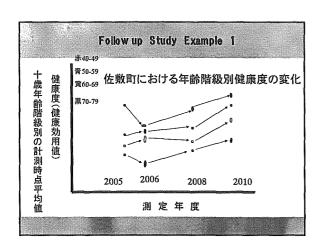


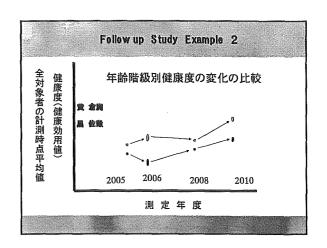


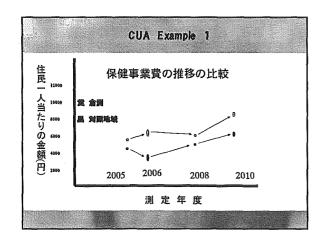


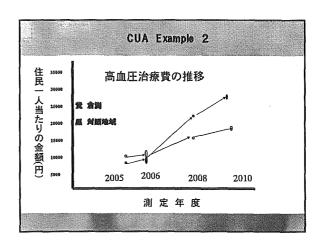












神縄はいま、日本中から注目されている! 沖縄ショック26

平均寿命の暴落を健康 寿命の延伸で贖い、健 康つくりの科学的評価 に耐えうるインフラが整 えば・・・・・

重要ポイント

焦点を絞ったコホート研究として、中長期型追跡研究のフィールドになる可能性がある。

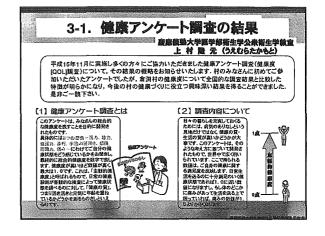
実例

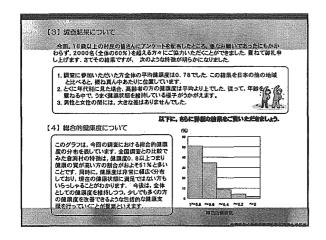
アップル& パイナップル Study

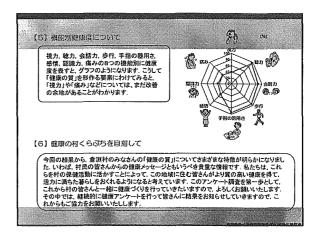
岩手長野研究

文京·練馬高齢者研究









HUI (Health Utilities Index)とは?

QOLを8つのコンポーネントに分け、15問の自己回答方式(選択式)質問票により回答してもらい、その結果から各個の健康効用値を算出するもの。

所要時間平均は5分から7分

練馬区老人クラブ連合会健康効用値調査に関する資料

健康増進活動の究極的目標は定量的に評価できるか?

HUI(Health Utilities Index)、EQ-5Dを用いた、QALY(Quality Adjusted Life Years) および DALY(Disability Adjusted Life Years),など、

QOLと、健康寿命の定量的測定方法

杏林大学医学部衛生学公衆衛生学教室 上村隆元

【イントロダクション】

老人クラブ連合会御所属の方々およびこの活動をよりよいものに磨き上げようとしていらっしゃる役員の方々はヘルスケア、健康増進、体力増進、老化防止などに関するモチベーションの非常に高い方々と思います。

今、日本には様々な治療薬が存在し、生活習慣病といわれる、老化で生じる疾病のコントロールに役立っています。

たとえば抗高脂血症薬、健康食品、健康測定用具などでしょう。それらを自分で納得され購入し、自身の健康管理に役立てるのは非常に好ましいと思われます。

しかし、それらの効果を、地域の人々の全体の健康度合いや、ひいては日本全体の健康 度というような大きな視点から評価しなければならない場合、厚生統計指標として必要な のは、生活の質と寿命とを合算するような指標になってきます。

健康増進の究極的目標を考えてみましょう。

体力測定の目標は"体力がついた"という喜びなのでしょうか?

健康測定器具の目標は"血圧が身近にモニターできるようになった安心感"なのでしょうか?

抗高脂血症薬の目標は"コレステロール値を下げる"事なのでしょうか?

健康食品の目標は"やせること"とか"食品から摂りにくいビタミンなどを補う"事なのでしょうか?

販売戦略ととして短・中期的に製品に対する評価が必要なとき、それらの指標は重要だと思われますが、健康産業が最終的に目標とするものは"健康量"の増大で、これは QOL という多面的(Multi-dimensional)な概念と、寿命との統合的指標である"健康寿命"の増大であると考えます。

健康寿命は、自立して健康な生活を送れる生命年数と言われますが、定量手技の違いによりいくつかの指標・概念がありますのでこれをQOLを視軸に概観して見たいと思います。

【健康効用値について】

健康価値という概念と QOL (Quality of Life) は切り離せません。多くの臨床家が、治療効果の判定を臨床指標の改善に重点を置いて来ましたが、1980 年代から QOL の議論の加速とともに、患者の「主観的健康感を計量心理学的な方法」で適切に測ろうとする意識に変わってきました。

中でも健康効用値(Health Utility Score)は QOL 値とも呼ばれるもので、死を 0、 完全な健康を 1.0 とするレンジのなかで、様々な健康状態の重篤度に対して数値的に勾配を つけて評価するものです。健康効用値は一般人口集団の嗜好性(preference)を反映する SG(standard gambling)とか TTO(time trade off)という測定理論を根拠にしています。

【QALYS(Quality Adjusted Life Years)の算出について】

QALYS は質で調整した生命年数と言われ、QOL と物理的寿命との合算指標といわれます。つまり物理的寿命と QALYS が近いほど、死ぬまで健康であるということで、QALY が大きいほど健康で長生きということを現わします。

卑近な例で示しますと、「寝たきり」という健康状態を想定し、この健康状態に対して一般人口集団を代表すると思われる数千人の集団を抽出し、SG、TTOといった測定手技で効用値を決定します。この結果は調査集団が大きいほど一定の数値に収斂することが知られ仮にそれが 0.24 だと決定されると、その人口集団において「60 歳まで完全な健康状態で生き、寝たきりで 70 歳にて突然死した。」という状態を健康寿命で評価すると

$60 \times 1.0 + 10 \times 0.24 = 62.4$ QALYS

というようになり、少なくとも「完全な健康状態で 70 歳まで生きた。」という状態を QALYS で評価した下記

$70 \times 1.0 = 70$ QALYS

と、62.4 vs 70 での比較ができ、少なくとも生か死かだけしか反映できない平均寿命とは異なって、QOL と生存年数を合算できる厚生統計指標として欧米では 1970 年代半ばから大規模な RCT に伴う人口研究が進んできました。

【HUI(Health Utilities Index)および EQ5D について】

その結果、カナダからはマクマスターHUI(Health utilities index)、イギリスの York 大学グループを中心とするヨーロッパの研究グループからは EQ5D と呼ばれる健康効用値測定方法が完成され、現在両方とも日本での使用が可能になっています。

私が 1998 年より日本語版の開発に携わり、<u>現在日本語版の版権管理代行</u>をしているのは HUI です。

これについて御説明申し上げます。

QOL は multi-dimensional な概念ですから、人間にとって Health related quality of life (HRQOL) に最も大切な側面は何かという議論からスタートし、カナダでの大規模研究の