リンク 厚生労働統計一覧 e memo RAMEOSM NA RAE LEFT RECEMBENTSCHETZICHTEST. O WALKERONA 東日本大震災関連情報 被否状况此上心外心、健康、医师、自启、外边、大管的功、生活及境、周用、分散、社会保険、完 **山 研究報物幣** 数保険機能・介護・その他について誘動されています。 a. 2013/1014245-03 3050 東日本大震災関連情報 THE TERMINERS HOWERAFFATT. 防災情報のページ 東日本大震災関連情報 WEXTERMANDSONORUSES CREEK/COUTSERNTS. 阪神・淡路大震災の総括・検証に係る調査 知動 で急から振行・福興・予防までの169項目について、音楽物における歌編内容とその信果 等、総合的に取りまとめられたシート表が公表されています。 東日本大震災助連情報 総数書類葉の美田本大阪共に係る外の状況はどかまとめられています。 東北地方太平洋沖地震(東日本大震災)関連情報 東日本大変の改善報馬や海路関連の情報についてまとめられています。 東日本大農災記録館 今後の展光が開じ着するために、下端28年3月にとめられた報告や海路機構の活動の配送集です。 政府統計の総合等口 (e-Stat) 禁止行為法人場所センターが運用管理を行っている政府研制のポータルサイトで、各方管が登録し た統計表ファイルを検索することができます。 原権・液路大震災データベース 取用・自治体、公的研究機能・大学、自然企業がインターネット上に発表している。原体・対象大 第345年では1000円を集のソンク集です。 **2.4** (2.4) 原物·波斯大英以伊朗特 BAT-508#CWT085003##-8##F#C1995#7-5209##T##7777####7 omantuat, 自然災害データペース [SAIGAI] **意然の表明的なのなのは、医療されてきた高裕について、特別を用を無的として登録されたデ** タバースです。 PreventionWeb UNISCR (MEMBERS) NEATON, NEATON, NEOT-7, 1711 T. SE-70, CRT SERVINGERS-7025ERALTURE. EM-DAT The International Disaster Database ORD (AD#—Converse carrologe de Josean C本文, 自然2度の研究的) 7分類して - 350%57-74-20 EB: 180480787877

図5. リンクの紹介ページ

	検索サイト							
	Googl	e Yahoo-Japan	Bing (Microsoft)					
キーワード	検索順位	総検索数	検索順位	総検索数				
東日本大震災	*	19,900,000	*	2,780,000				
東日本大震災の研究	27	1,650,000	15	2,180,000				
東日本大震災統計	6	1,950,000	8	1,760,000				
東日本大震災 統計データ	19	2,220,000	7	3,920,000				
東日本大震災 資料	*	1,390,000	*	2,700,000				
東日本大震災 統計資料	13	2,220,000	*	4,170,000				
東日本大震災 医療	28	1,600,000	43	2,370,000				
東日本大震災 医療統計	1	638,000	1	3,800,000				
震災 医療統計	2,3	662,000	39	696,000				
大震災 医療統計	1	791,000	1	815,000				
地震 医療統計	7,8	199,000	*	482,000				
大地震 医療統計	1	39,300	*	202,000				

表 1. 代表的な検索サイトでの検索順位

各検索サイトでの、検索キーワード、検索順位、総検索数を示す。「*」は、上位 100 位以内には表示されなかったことを示す。複数個の順位表示は、本 web サイトの別々なページが検索されたことを示す。Google と Yahoo-Japan の検索順位欄には、両者の検索結果のうち、より高い順位を記した。(平成 27 年 2 月 5 日 時点での結果)

研究成果の刊行に関する一覧表

書籍

著者氏名	論文タイトル名	書籍全体の 編集者名	書籍名	出版社名	出版地	出版年	ページ
	なし						
	٠.						

雑誌

発表者氏名	論文タイトル名	発表誌名	巻号	ページ	出版年
Tomata Y,	Impact of the 2011 Great East	J Epidemiol	68(6)	530-3	2014
Kakizaki K,	Japan Earthquake and Tsunami	Community			
Suzuki Y,	on functional disability among	Health			
Hashimoto S,	older people: a longitudinal				
Kawado M,	comparison of disability				
Tsuji I.	prevalence among Japanese				
	municipalities				
川戸美由紀,	医療施設調査に基づく東日本大震災	厚生の指標	62(3)	1-5	2015
三重野牧子,	前後の医療施設の廃止・休止状況				
村上義孝,					
山田宏哉,					
橋本修二					

研究成果の刊行物・別刷

- 1) Tomata Y, Kakizaki K, Suzuki Y, Hashimoto S, Kawado M, Tsuji I. Impact of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami on functional disability among older people: a longitudinal comparison of disability prevalence among Japanese municipalities. J Epidemiol Community Health. 2014:68(6):530-3.
- 2) 川戸美由紀,三重野牧子,村上義孝,山田宏哉,橋本修二. 医療施設調査に基づく東日本大震災前後の医療施設の廃止・休止状況. 厚生の指標,2015;62(3):1-5.

Impact of the 2011 Great East Japan Earthquake and Tsunami on functional disability among older people: a longitudinal comparison of disability prevalence among Japanese municipalities

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ABSTRACT

Objective To examine the hypothesis that disability prevalence has increased to a greater degree in the areas severely affected by the earthquake and tsunami of 11 March 2011 than in other areas.

Methods Longitudinal analysis using public statistics data from the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare in Japan. The analysis included 1549 municipalities covered by the Long-term Care Insurance (LTCI) system. 'Disaster areas' were defined as three prefectures (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima). The outcome measure was the number of aged people (≥65 years) with LTCI disability certification. Rates of change in disability prevalence from February 2011 to February 2012 were used as the primary outcome variable, and were compared by analysis of covariance between 'Coastal disaster areas', 'Inland disaster areas' and 'Non-disaster areas'.

Results Regarding disability prevalence at all levels, the mean value of the increase rate in Coastal disaster areas (7.1%) was higher than in Inland disaster areas (3.7%) and Non-disaster areas (2.8%) (p<0.001).

Conclusions The areas that were severely affected by the earthquake and tsunami had a significantly higher increase in disability prevalence during the 1 year after the earthquake disaster than other areas.

BACKGROUND

Natural disasters are known to have a chronic effect on the functioning of older persons. The Great East Japan Earthquake (GEJE) and tsunami on 11th March 2011 took the lives of more than 15 000 people, but also affected the health of survivors.^{2 3} To date, it has been reported that injury,⁴ cardiovascular diseases, 5-7 pneumonia, 2 8 post-traumatic stress disorder, 9 10 and cognitive function decline¹¹ have increased since the GEJE. These acute conditions might result in chronic changes in health and function status, that is, an increase in the incidence of functional disability. Because of aging of the global population, and the fact that older people are more vulnerable to disability, any increase in the disabled older population after a disaster would pose a large burden. To our knowledge, however, no study has yet addressed the hypothesis that the prevalence of disability is higher in a disaster area than in other areas.

Long-term Care Insurance (LTCI) system in Japan is a standard unified nationwide certification system for disabled older persons. Because the numbers of individuals certified in each

municipality are reported in the form of nationwide statistics every month, it is possible to compare the disability prevalence in the older population.

The aim of the present study was to examine the hypothesis that the disability prevalence would have increased in the areas severely affected by the GEJE, relative to other areas of Japan.

METHODS Study design

The authors performed an ecological study, using data from the Report on the Status of the LTCI Project, issued by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan.¹²

To confirm if the changes that occurred in the 1-year period after the GEJE were particularly bigger than those which occurred in the 1-year period before it, statistical data for the 26 months from February 2010 to March 2012 were collected. These data included the status of municipalities at the end of each month.

All municipalities included in the LTCI system as of 31st March 2012 (n=1580) were defined as the study subjects. Because most municipalities become insurers in the LTCI system, the term 'municipalities' was used in the present study as an alternative term for 'insurer' in the LTCI system.

Outcome

Functional disability was defined according to disability certification in the LTCI system. Disability prevalence (%) in each municipality every month was calculated as the 'number of persons who were certified for LTCI/number of insured elderly population aged ≥65 years'.

The LTCI is a mandatory form of social insurance to assist the frail elderly in their daily activities. ¹³ ¹⁴ Every person aged >65 years is eligible for formal caregiving services. A person must be certified according to the nationally uniform standard to receive caregiving services in the LTCI system. If a person is judged to be eligible for benefits, the Municipal Certification Committee decides on one of seven levels of support, ranging from Support Levels 1 and 2 to Care Levels 1 through 5. In brief, the LTCI certification levels are defined as follows: Support Level 1 is defined as 'limited in instrumental activities of daily living but independent in basic activities of daily living (ADL)', Care Level 2 is defined as 'requiring assistance in at least

one basic ADL task', and Care Level 5 is defined as 'requiring care in all ADL tasks'. A community-based study has shown that levels of LTCI certification are well correlated with ability to perform ADLs, and with the Mini Mental State Examination score. ¹⁵ LTCI certification has already been used as a measure of functional disability. ¹⁶

Statistical analysis

Among all municipalities (n=1580), as one area had become amalgamated into a city as a result of municipal boundary change, these two areas were treated as a single subject (consequently, n=1579).

The municipalities were excluded if: (1) any data from February 2010 to March 2012 had been rendered unavailable (n=15 in figure 1); (2) data had been recorded on the classification system used before April 2006 (n=2); or (3) the outcome variable (mild disability or moderate to severe disability) when stratified by the age structure of the population (65–74 years or ≥75 years) was 0% at any point, because it was a village where the population scale was particularly small (n=13). As a result, a total of 1549 subject municipalities were included in the analysis.

In the present study, 'Disaster areas' were defined to be municipalities in the prefectures of Iwate, Miyagi, and Fukushima, which were extensively damaged by the GEJE.⁴ Furthermore, the disaster areas were classified into 'Coastal disaster areas' and 'Inland disaster areas' in assessing the damage caused by the tsunami (figure 1). Additionally, 'Non-disaster areas' were defined as the municipalities in the other 44 prefectures in Japan.

The primary outcome was the rate of change in disability prevalence from February 2011 to February 2012 (eg, '5.0%' means '1.05-fold'). The outcome was divided according to disability level into three patterns: 'all', 'mild (Care Level ≤1)' and 'moderate to severe (Care Level ≥2)'. This cutoff was suggested by the previous study. ¹⁷ Analysis of covariance was used for estimating the adjusted means and 95% CI. The adjustment item was the proportion of persons ≥75 years with reference to all the insured elderly persons (%) at the baseline (February, 2011).

Furthermore, the adjusted mean rates of monthly change in disability prevalence from February 2010 were calculated to verify that the increase of disability prevalence had been particularly marked after the GEJE.

All data were analysed using IBM SPSS V.20 (IBM Software Group, Chicago, Illinois, USA). All statistical tests described

were two-sided, and differences at p<0.05 were accepted as significant.

RESULTS

Baseline characteristics

The baseline characteristics in February 2011 were as follows (see online supplementary table S1). The mean (SD) number of insured elderly persons aged ≥ 65 years was 22 251 (39 990) in the Coastal disaster areas, 10 081(14 360) in the Inland disaster areas, and 19 082 (41 630) in the Non-disaster areas (p=0.149 by ANOVA). The mean disability prevalence was 16.1% (1.3%) in the Coastal disaster areas, 16.7% (1.9%) in the Inland disaster areas, and 16.7% (2.8%) in the Non-disaster areas (p=0.578 by ANOVA).

One-year change in disability prevalence

The rates of change in disability prevalence after 1 year from the occurrence of the GEJE were compared between regions, and the results are shown in table 1. The disability prevalence at all levels increased by 2.8% in the Non-disaster areas and 3.7% in the Inland disaster areas. By comparison, the increase was 7.1% in the Coastal disaster areas (p<0.001).

When stratified by the increase in the level of disability, the increase in mild disability in Coastal disaster areas (12.6%) was higher than in Inland disaster areas (4.8%) and Non-disaster areas (3.3%) (p<0.001). For the increase in moderate to severe disability, although that in Coastal disaster areas was higher than Non-disaster areas and the Inland disaster areas, the difference was not significant (p=0.190).

Monthly change in disability prevalence

The disability prevalence increased in each region from February 2010 to February 2011 (see online supplementary figure S1–S3). In the Coastal disaster areas, however, the disability prevalence decreased from February to May 2011, and afterwards showed a dramatic increase up to September 2011 in all the disability levels.

DISCUSSION

The purpose of this study was to test the hypothesis that the disability prevalence would have increased more markedly after the GEJE in Coastal areas, where the damage was especially great, than in other areas. The results showed that the rate of change in disability prevalence was especially high in the Coastal disaster areas, even when compared with the inland areas of the

Figure 1 Map of the disaster areas, coastal disaster areas, and areas for which data were not available, in relation to the epicenter of the GEJE. The area surrounded by the bold line was defined as 'Disaster areas' in the present study (Iwate, Miyagi, Fukushima). Among 'Disaster areas', the number of municipalities included in 'Coastal disaster areas' was 24 (black fill). The number of municipalities for which data were not available was 15 (diagonal).

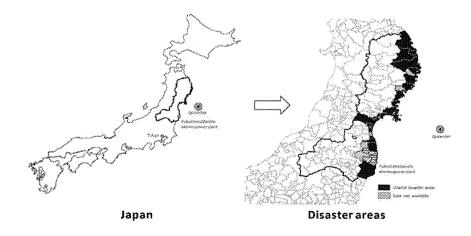


Table 1 Regional comparisons of rates of change in disability prevalence during the 1 year following the month before the Great East Japan Earthquake (n=1549 municipalities)

		Change	Change rates of disability prevalence (%)*,†.								
		All	All		Mild‡		Moderate to severe§				
	n	Mean	(95% CI)	p Value	Mean	(95% CI)	p Value	Mean	(95% CI)	p Value	
Coastal disaster areas	24	7.1	(5.7 to 8.5)	<0.001	12.6	(9.6 to 15.6)	<0.001	4,1	(2.0-6.1)	0.190	
Inland disaster areas	78	3.7	(3.0 to 4.5)		4.8	(3.1 to 6.5)		3.3	(2.2-4.5)		
Non-disaster areas	1447	2.8	(2.6 to 3.0)		3.3	(2.9 to 3.7)		2.6	(2.3-2.9)		

same prefectures. This increasing trend in the Coastal disaster areas was particularly notable at the mild level.

Additionally, the difference between the mild level and the moderate to severe level, with reference to the trend of the degree of increase, could not be explained by the decrease of disability prevalence in the Coastal disaster areas from February to May 2011, because this decrease was equal between the mild-to-moderate level and the moderate-to-severe level (crude change ratio; -5.7% vs -4.3%, data not shown).

Many elderly people died, or were moved by the GEIE. Therefore, the disability prevalence might have increased even if the number of the disabled elderly had not increased. To confirm this, we examined the changes in the number of the elderly (insured persons) and the disabled elderly persons in the Coastal disaster areas from February 2011 to February 2012. We found that, while the number of the elderly had decreased (crude change ratio; -2.7%, data not shown), the number of the disabled elderly had increased (crude change ratio; 4.2%, data not shown). Thus, we confirmed that the increase in the disability prevalence would not be explained solely by the decrease of the elderly population.

The mechanism responsible for the sharp increase in the disability prevalence in the Coastal disaster areas was thought to be, first, the above-mentioned problems of older disaster victims themselves, such as injury, cardiovascular diseases and mental disorders, which promote the development of disability, and second, functional decline due to reduced physical activity and restrictions on activities caused by environmental changes (the destruction of infrastructure and facilities, etc.) resulting from the disaster. 18 Other possibilities include social factors such as being compelled to use LTCI services due to the loss of social support (family support, etc.) for persons who already had reduced levels of function before the disaster.

The reason for the decrease in disability prevalence in the Coastal disaster areas during March-May 2011 as shown in Figures S1-S3 was thought to be threefold. One of these reasons could be the deaths of aged people, especially those with disabilities, who were unable to escape the tsunami. In fact, individuals aged ≥65 years accounted for 56.7% of the death toll from the GEJE in the disaster areas. 19 Additionally, the displacement and relocation of the aged people, especially those with disabilities, may have contributed to this decrease. In fact, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare of Japan had requested the local governments to accept the disabled elderly persons, and 36 392 people became eligible to receive the facilities for the elderly persons. However, only less than 1300

elderly persons were relocated to the other prefectures on 25th May 2011 (the total number of people with a disability was 88 554 and 135 060, in the coastal disaster areas and noncoastal disaster areas, respectively, in February 2011).²⁰ Finally, the delay in the LTCI certification process could have been the third reason. This may have occurred due to the administrative overload right after the GEJE. However, the data required to examine the impact of these factors were not available.

This study had several limitations. First, postdisaster data for some areas where the damage was particularly great were not obtained, because regional government offices were not functional (n=15). Among the above, 11 areas in Fukushima prefecture were impacted mainly by the nuclear accident at Fukushima Daiichi atomic power plant. Municipalities with particularly marked increases in the numbers of people with disabilities might not have been included in the analysis; therefore, it is possible that the results of this study might have underestimated the increase in disability prevalence in Coastal disaster areas. Second, the causes of functional disability were not investigated. Thus, the mechanism remained unidentified.

In conclusion, the degree of increase in disability prevalence in the year around the time of the GEJE was found to be significantly higher in the Coastal areas that suffered damage than in other areas.

What is already known on this subject

- Natural disasters chronically affected the functioning of older
- Health problems, such as injury, cardiovascular diseases and post-traumatic stress disorder have increased in the disaster-stricken areas since the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami.

This study clarified the whole impact that the disaster increased functional disability in older people. Specifically, the Great East Japan Earthquake and tsunami posed a large burden due to long-term increase of disabled older person in wide-ranging areas.

^{*}Rate of change in disability prevalence from February 2011 to February 2012.
†Adjusted means and 95% confidence interval (95% CI) of means were estimated by analysis of covariance. Proportion of individuals aged ≥75 years (%) at the baseline was adjusted. ‡Mild level was defined as Care Level ≤1 in the Japan Long-term Care Insurance system.

[§]Moderate to severe level was defined as Care Level ≥2 in the Japan Long-term Care Insurance system.

[¶]Disaster areas were defined as the three prefectures impacted by the disaster (Iwate, Miyagi and Fukushima).

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Contributors YT designed the study, performed the statistical analyses and wrote the first draft of the manuscript text. MK, YS, SH and MK helped design the study and contributed to the interpretation of the results. IT has supervised and provided commentaries to the manuscript text and helped interpret the results.

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Competing interests None.

Ethical approval Because this study used public statistical data at the municipal level, personal informed consent was not considered necessary.

Provenance and peer review Not commissioned; externally peer reviewed.

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88 投稿

医療施設調査に基づく東日本大震災前後の 医療施設の廃止・休止状況

目的 岩手県、宮城県、福島県の3県における東日本大震災前後の医療施設の廃止・休止状況について、医療施設調査に基づいて検討した。

方法 平市20年~23年医療施設調査を統計法第33条による調査票情報の提供を受けて利用した。東 日本大震災前の2008年10月~2011年2月と震災後の2011年3~9月において、各月の開設・再 開と廃止・休止の医療施設数を観察するとともに、震災後の超過の廃止・休止の医療施設数お よびその在院患者数と外来患者数を推計した。

結果 3県において、各月の廃止・休止の医療施設数は、震災前では震災直前の施設数の0.0~0.5%であったが、震災後に沿岸部の市町村で著しく増加した。沿岸部の市町村では、震災後の超過の廃止・休止医療施設数は約250施設(震災直前の医療施設の12.3%)、その在院患者数は約2,140人/日(同11.2%)と外来患者数は約8,840人/日(同11.3%)と推計された。沿岸部以外の市町村では、震災後の超過の廃止・休止医療施設数、在院患者数と外来患者数はそれぞれ震災直前の医療施設の1.2%、0.1%、0.8%と見積もられた。

結論 3県の沿岸部の市町村では、東日本大震災後に医療施設の廃止・休止が著しく増加し、その 超過分は震災直前の医療施設の10%を超えると推計された。

キーワード 医療施設調査, 東日本大震災, 医療施設, 保健統計

Iはじめに

平成23年3月11日に発生した東日本大震災は、地震と津波により、岩手県、宮城県、福島県を中心に甚大な被害をもたらした¹²²。大震災による死亡者は1.9万人と見積もられている³⁰。医療施設の建物や設備に対する大きな被害が報告されており、被災地の医療供給体制へ大きな影響を与えたと指摘されている⁴⁰⁻⁶⁰。

医療施設調査は医療施設の分布および整備, 診療機能の状況の把握を目的とする基幹統計調 査であるⁿ。すべての医療施設を対象とする詳 細な大規模調査(静態調査)が3年ごとに、開 設・廃止・変更等の医療施設を対象とする調査 (動態調査)が届出により実施されている。静 態調査と動態調査に基づくと、医療施設の廃止・休止と開設・再開を正確に把握できるとと もに、東日本大震災後の医療施設の廃止・休止 の増加分(以下,超過の廃止・休止と呼ば)を 見積もることができよう⁶⁵⁰。

本研究では、医療施設調査を用いて、岩手県、 宮城県、福島県の3県における東日本大震災前 後の医療施設の廃止・休止状況を観察するとと もに、震災後の超過の廃止・休止の医療施設数 およびその在院患者数と外来患者数を推計した。

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Ⅱ 方 法

(1) 基礎資料

基礎資料としては、医療施設調査(平成20・23年静態調査と21・22年動態調査)の調査票情報とし、統計法第33条による提供(厚生労働省発統0925第3号、平成25年9月25日)を受けて利用したⁿ。調査票情報としては、医療施設の施設名、所在地と整理番号、開設・再開の有無とその年月日、廃止・休止の有無とその年月日、在院患者数と外来患者数を用いた。医療施設は整理番号を用いて突合し、その突合結果を施設名と施設の所在地を用いて確認した上で、その調査票情報を年次間でリンクした。

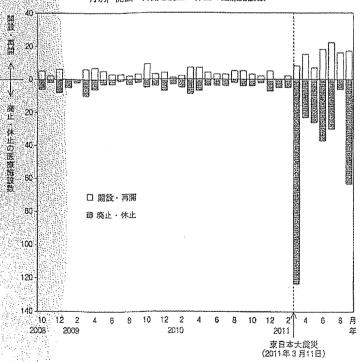
(2) 解析方法

東日本大震災前の2008年10月~2011年2月お よび震災後の2011年3~9月において、地域ご とに、各月の開設・再開と廃止・休止の医療施 設数を集計した。地域としては、岩手県、宮城 県、福島県の3県を沿岸部の38市町村とそれ以 外の93市町村に区分した。市町村の区分は2011 年10月時点のものを用い、仙台市は区別とし た11。

震災後における超過の廃止・休止の医療施設数およびその在院患者数と外来患者数を,地域ごとに推計した。 災災後の超過の廃止・休止の医療施設数としては, 震災後 (2011年3~9月の7カ月間) とその1年前 (2010年3~9月の7カ月間) の廃止・休止の医療施設数の差で求めた。超過の廃止・休止の医療施設における在院患者数としては2008年9月30日の在院患者数としては2008年9月中の外来患者延数を30日で除して求めた。2008年9月1日以降の開設・再開の医療施設では在院患者数と外来患者数として,病院,一般診療所,歯科診療所ごとにその全国の平均値を用いた。地

域としては、岩手県、宮城県、福島県の沿岸部の市町村とそれ以外の市町村および3県以外の都道府県とした。

図1 岩手県, 宮城県、福島県の沿岸部の市町村における 月別、開設・再開と廃止・休止の医療施設数



Ⅲ 結果

図1に、岩手県、宮城県、福島県の沿岸部の市町村における月別の開設・再開を廃止・休止の医療施設を示す。3県の沿岸部の市町村では、震災直前(2011年3月1日現在)の医療施設であった。震災前の2008年10月~2011年2月において、各月の開設・再開と廃止・休止の医療施設数はほぼ同数で0~10施設(震災直前の施設数の0.0~0.5%)であった。震災後の2011年3~9月に

おいて、各月の開設・再開 の医療施設数は震災前より も多く 7~22施設(同0.4 ~1.1%) であった。各月 の廃止・休止の医療施設数 は震災前よりも著しく多く。 とくに、3月で123施設(同 6.2%) と9月で63施設(同 3.2%) であった。

図2に、岩手県、宮城県、 福島県の沿岸部以外の市町 村における月別の開設・再 開と廃止・休止の医療施設 数を示す。 3 県の沿岸部以 外の市町村では, 震災直前 の医療施設数は4,895施設 であった。震災前では、各 月の開設・再開と廃止・休 止の医療施設数はほぼ同数 で4~28施設(同0.1~0.6 %)であった。震災後では、 各月の開設・再開の医療施 設数は15~25施設(同0.3 ~0.5%), 廃止・休止の医 療施設数は14~31施設(同 0.3~0.6%) であり、震災 前と比べて若干多かった。

装1に、東日本大震災後 の超過の廃止・休止の医療 施設数およびその在院患者 数と外来患者数を示す。3 県の沿岸部の市町村では、 **慶災後(2011年3~9月)** の超過の廃止・休止医療施 設数は約250施設(震災直 前の医療施設の12.3%), その在院患者数は約2.140 人/日(同11.2%)と外来 患者数は約8.840人/日(同 11.3%) と推計され, いず れも10%を超えていた。一 方. 3県の沿岸部以外の市

図2 岩手県, 宮城県, 福島県の沿岸部以外の市町村における 月別、開設・再開と廃止・休止の医療施設数

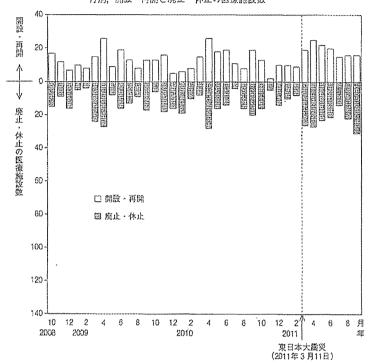


表1 東日本大震災後の超過の廃止・休止の医療施設数 およびその在院患者数と外来患者数

	岩手県、宮城 県、福島県の 沿岸部の 市町村	岩手県、宮城 県、福島県の 沿岸部以外 の市町村	
医療施設数 震災直前(2011年3月1日時点)の施設 震災前(2010年3~9月)の廃止、休止施設 震災後(2011年3~9月)の廃止、休止施設 震災後(2011年3~9月)の超過の廃止、休止施設 割合(%)。	1 996 31 276 245 12.3	4 895 73 134 61 1.2	169 234 2 993 3 589 596 0.4
在院患者数(人/日) 整災直前(2011年3月1日時点)の施設 震災前(2010年3~9月)の廃止・休止施設 震災後(2011年3~9月)の廃止・休止施設 震災後(2011年3~9月)の廃止・休止施設 競災後(2011年3~9月)の超過の廃止・休止施設 割合(%) ⁶	19 120 439 2 581 2 142 11.2	41 368 260 302 42 0.1	1 308 068 8 064 8 517 453 0.0
外来患者数(人/日) 菱災直前(2011年3月1日時点)の施設 菱災直前(2010年3~9月)の廃止・休止施設 菱災後(2011年3~9月)の廃止・休止施設 菱災後(2011年3~9月)の超過の廃止・休止施設 割合(%) ⁶	78 234 1 029 9 865 8 836	175 591 1 478 2 880 1 382 0.8	5 324 850 57 752 60 899 3 147 0.1

在院患者数は2008年9月20日時点の在院患者数。 外来患者数は2008年9月中の外来患者延べ数を30日で除したもの。 震災前(2010年3~9月)と震災後(2011年3~9月)の廃止・休止施設における差 震災直前(2011年3月1日時点)の施設に対する超過の廃止・休止施設の割合

町村では、震災後の超過の廃止・休止医療施設数、その在院患者数と外来患者数は、震災直前の医療施設のそれぞれ1.2%、0.1%、0.8%と見積もられた。3県以外の都道府県では、それぞれ0.4%、0.0%、0.1%と見積もられた。

Ⅳ 考 察

東日本大震災は、統計調査の実施に甚大な影 響を及ぼしたと報告されている8300。医療施設 調査において、平成23年10月実施の静態調査は、 特例措置として、宮城県では一部の地域(石巻 医療圏と気仙沼医療圏)で調査項目の一部を調 査対象外とし、また、福島県では病院の調査項 目の一部のみを調査対象とし、一般診療所と歯 科診療所の全調査項目を調査対象外としたである。 一方、動態調査は医療法による届出に基づくた め、震災後に届出遅れの可能性があるものの。 医療施設の開設・再開と廃止・休止を正確に把 握しているとみてよい。本研究では、医療施設 調査に基づくため、東日本大震災前後の医療施 設の廃止・休止状況がおおよそ正確に観察され たと考えられる。ここでは、 震災後の観察期間 を2011年3~9月の7カ月間とした。東日本大 震災の直接的な被害による医療施設の廃止・休 止は、震災後の7カ月間におおよそ含まれると 思われる。

震災後の超過の廃止・休止の医療施設数は、 震災後とその1年前の廃止・休止の医療施設数 の差で推計した。震災前の廃止・休止の医療施 設数が少なく、また、安定していたので、この 推計方法による超過の廃止・休止数の過大評価 はそれほど大きくないと考えられる。実際、3 県を除く都道府県では、超過の廃止・休止の医療施設が震災直前の医療施設の0.4%と見積も られたことから、3県の沿岸部とそれ以外のあ 町村における超過の廃止・休止の医療施設のの 過大評価もこの程度と示唆される。また、震災 後の超過の廃止・休止医療施設の在院患者数と 外来患者数としては、同施設の2008年9月のそれを用いた。これは、在院患者数と外来患者数 が医療施設の静態調査(3年ごとに実施)に含 まれ、動態調査に含まれないためであるが、それと同時に、震災前の在院患者数と外来患者数を用いることで、震災後の医療施設における診療能力の低下をみるためである。

岩手県、宮城県、福島県の沿岸部の市町村において、廃止・休止の医療施設数は、震災前には少なくほぼ安定した傾向であったが、震災後、著しく増加した。既に、東日本大震災が被災地の医療供給にきわめて甚大な被害をもたらしたと指摘されているがいい。本推計によって、その被害の大きさが数量的に示されたと考えられる。一方、3県の沿岸部以外の市町村においては、震災後の超過の医療施設数、その在院患者数と外来患者数は、震災直前の医療施設の1%程度またはそれ以下と見積もられ、沿岸部の市町村のそれよりもかなり小さかった。東日本大く、医療施設の廃止・休止に対してもその影響が大きかったと推察される1240。

以上、東日本大震災後の医療施設の廃止、休止状況について、医療施設調査を用いて検討した。3県の沿岸部の市町村では、東日本大震災後に医療施設の廃止・休止が著しく増加し、医療供給に大きく影響したと考えられる。

結構

本研究は、平成25年度厚生労働科学研究費補助金(政策科学総合研究事業(統計情報総合研究))・による「東日本大震災等の大災害と保健医療統計の分析・評価・推計に関する研究」(課題番号:H24-統計-一般-006,研究代表者:橋本修二)の一環として実施した。

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