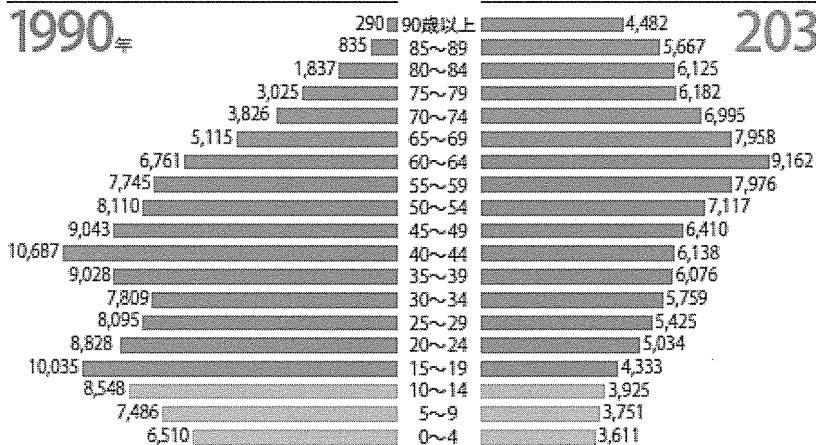


## 人口構造の変化

単位千人

1990年

2035年



【出典】1990年：総務省「国勢調査」および「人口推計」  
2035年：国立社会保障・人口問題研究所「日本の将来推計人口（2013年1月推計）：出生中位・死亡中位推計」

週刊医学界新聞「地域とともに歩む医療」の実現に向けて  
[http://www.igaku-shoin.co.jp/paperDetail.do?id=PA03156\\_02](http://www.igaku-shoin.co.jp/paperDetail.do?id=PA03156_02)

■ 65歳以上  
■ 15~64歳  
■ 14歳以下  
人口  
(万人)  
14,000  
12,000  
10,000  
8,000  
6,000  
4,000  
2,000  
0

実績値 推計値

12,730万人

2045年高齢者人口はピーク

2035年33.4%

高齢化率の上昇は続く  
39.9%

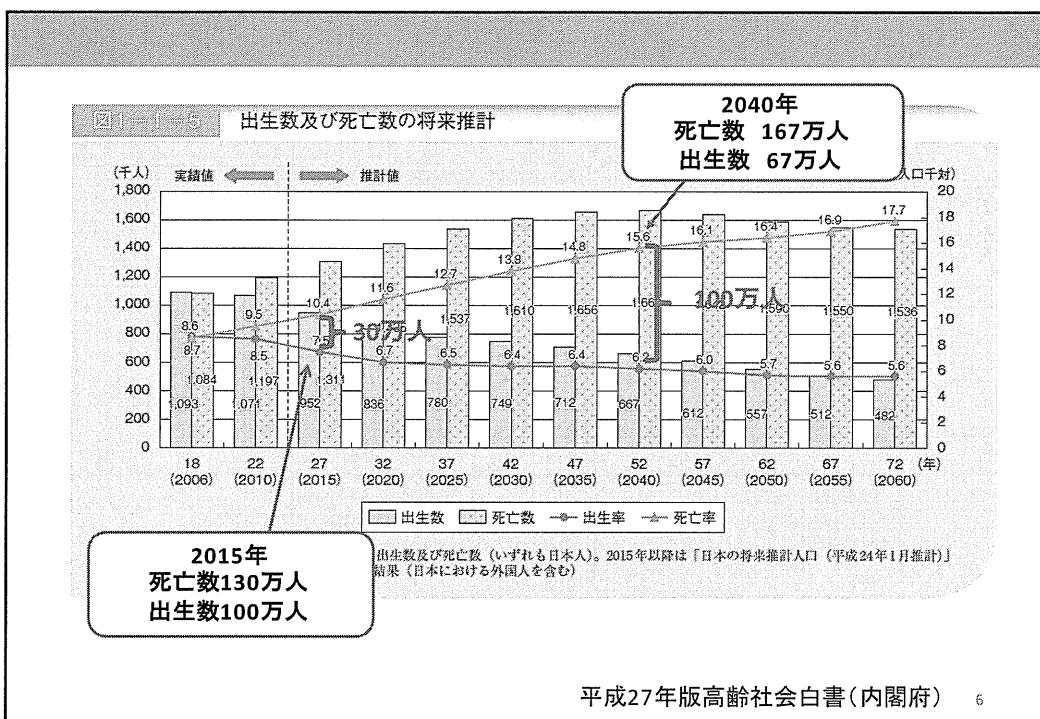
1995年14.5%

25.1%

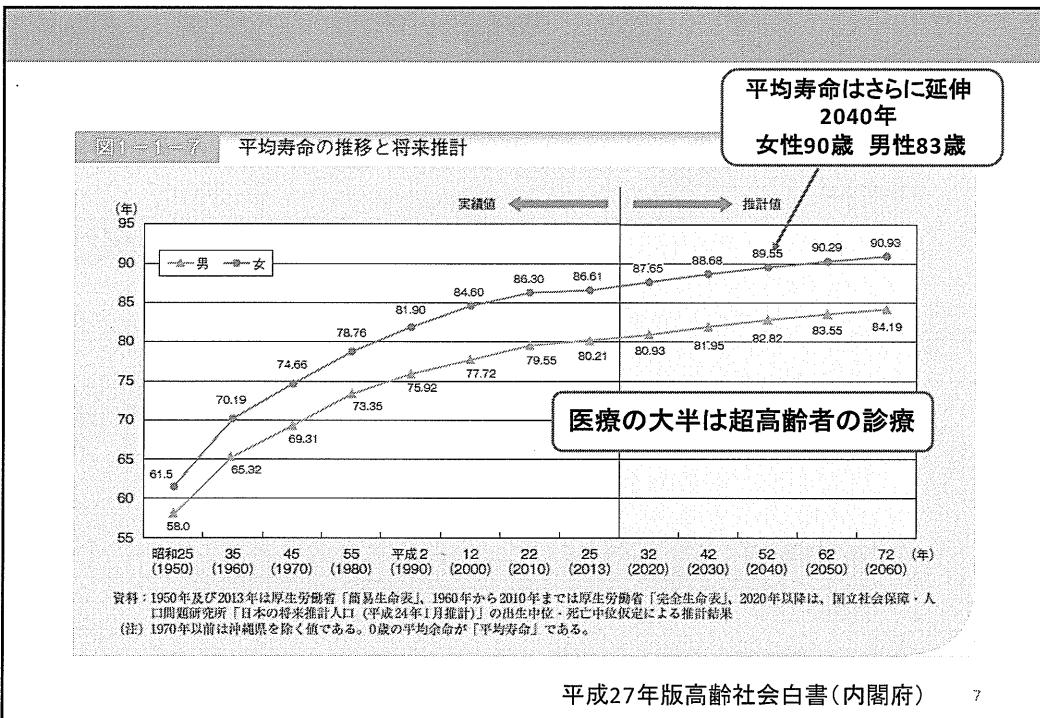
【出典】総務省「国勢調査」および「人口推計」、国立社会保障・人口問題研究所「日本の将来推計人口（2012年1月推計）：出生中位・死亡中位推計」、厚生省「人口動態統計」

※2013年度 総務省「人口推計」

週刊医学界新聞「地域とともに歩む医療」の実現に向けて  
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平成27年版高齢社会白書（内閣府） 6



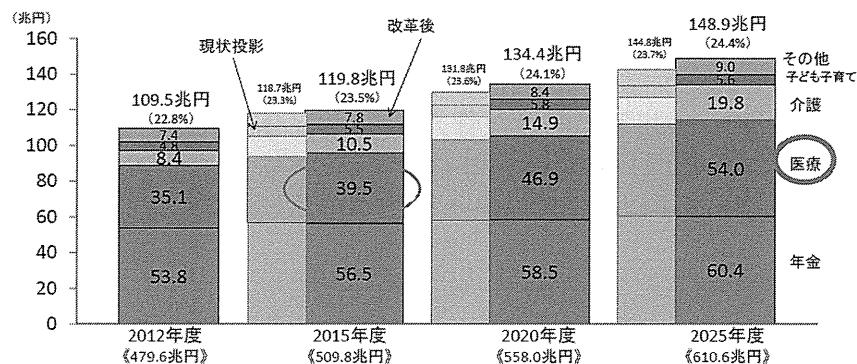
平成27年版高齢社会白書（内閣府） 7

## 膨らみ続ける社会保障給付費

社会保障に係る費用の将来推計について《改定後(平成24年3月)》

### ○給付費に関する見通し

給付費は2012年度の109.5兆円(GDP比22.8%)から2025年度の148.9兆円(GDP比24.4%)へ増加。



注1:「社会保障改革の具体策、工程及び費用試算」を踏まえ、充実と重点化・効率化の効果を反映している。

(ただし、「Ⅱ 医療介護等 ②保険者機能の強化を通じた医療・介護保険制度のセーフティネット機能の強化・給付の重点化、逆進性対策」  
および「Ⅲ 年金」の効果は、反映していない。)

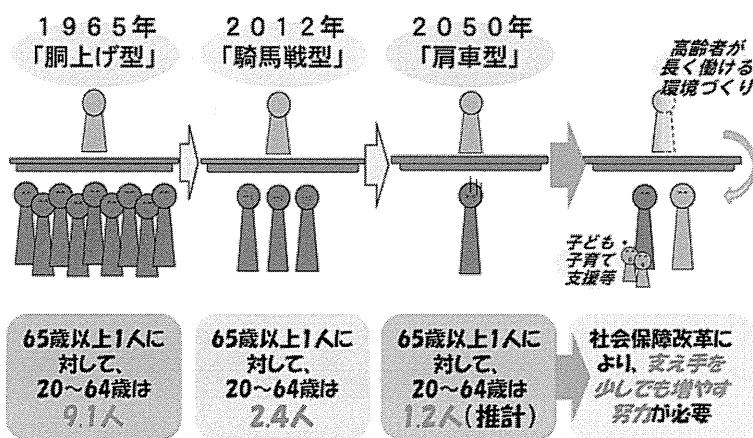
注2:上の「子ども・子育て」は、新制度の実施等を前提に、保育所・幼稚園・延長保育、地域子育て支援拠点、一時預かり、子どものための現金給付、

育児休業給付、出産手当金・社会的養護、妊婦健診等を含めた計数である。

注3:()内は対GDP比である。( )内はGDP額である。  
内閣府資料「社会保障の現状と課題」2013年5月

## 社会保障と税の一体改革

### 「肩車型」社会へ



[https://www.mof.go.jp/comprehensive\\_reform/gaiyou/02.htm](https://www.mof.go.jp/comprehensive_reform/gaiyou/02.htm)

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## 2020年までにプライマリーバランス (基礎的財政収支)を黒字化

具体的な施策の実行に結びつく  
ような、2035年に向けた骨太の  
ビジョンを打ち出していきたい

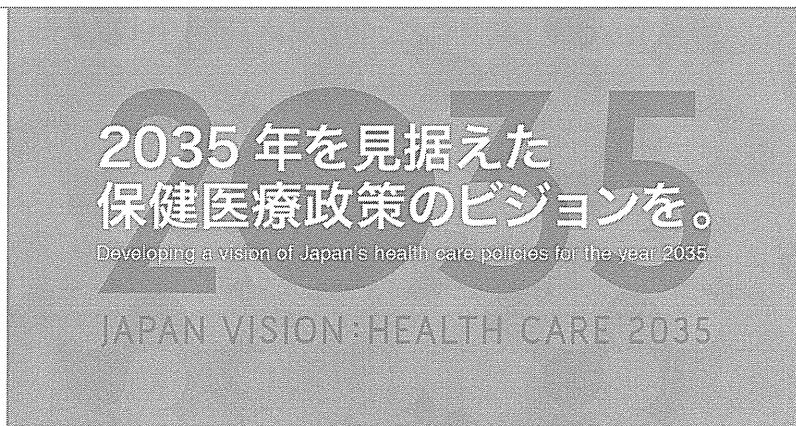


塩崎厚労大臣の私的懇談会として

10



ご挨拶 MESSAGE  
会議概要 CONCEPT  
レポート REPORT  
メンバー MEMBERS  
意見募集 OPINION  
シンポジウム SYMPOSIUM

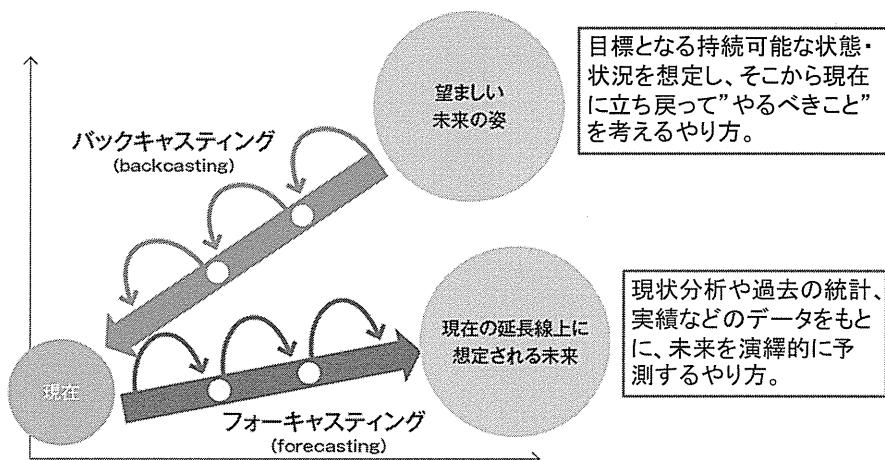


2035年への  
新ビジョン公開中! >

Japan Vision:  
Health Care 2035 Report English version >

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/healthcare2035>

## 2通りの未来予測の方法



<http://www.projectdesign.jp/201405/designforpd/001356.php>

### 「保健医療2035」策定懇談会

保健医療  
2035  
年明け

#### □ 開催状況

平成27年2月27日から6月8日まで、合計8回開催。 <http://www.mhlw.go.jp/healthcare2035>

#### □ 構成員 (五十音順)

- |                                      |                                     |
|--------------------------------------|-------------------------------------|
| 井上 真智子                               | 浜松医科大学地域家庭医療学講座特任教授                 |
| 江副 聰                                 | 厚生労働省健康局がん対策・健康増進課がん対策推進官           |
| 大西 健丞                                | アジアパシフィックアライアンスCEO                  |
| 岡本 利久                                | 厚生労働省医薬食品局総務課医薬品副作用被害対策室長           |
| 小黒 一正                                | 法政大学経済学部教授                          |
| 小野崎 耕平                               | 特定非営利活動法人日本医療政策機構理事                 |
| 榎原 翔                                 | 厚生労働省保険局総務課企画官                      |
| ◎渋谷 健司 (座長) 東京大学大学院医学系研究科国際保健政策学教室教授 |                                     |
| 武内 和久                                | 厚生労働省社会・援護局福祉基盤課福祉人材確保対策室長          |
| 徳田 安春                                | 独立行政法人地域医療機能推進機構本部総合診療顧問            |
| 堀 真奈美                                | 東海大学教養学部人間環境学科社会環境課程教授              |
| 宮田 裕章                                | 慶應義塾大学医学部医療政策・管理学教室教授               |
| 山崎 蘭加                                | ハーバードビジネススクール日本リサーチセンターアシスタントディレクター |
| 山本 雄士                                | ソニーコンピュータサイエンス研究所リサーチャー             |

#### □ ウェブサイト

<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/healthcare2035>

#### □ アドバイザー (五十音順)

- |        |                     |
|--------|---------------------|
| 尾身 茂   | 独立行政法人地域医療機能推進機構理事長 |
| 河内山 哲朗 | 社会保険診療報酬支払基金理事長     |
| 宮島 俊彦  | 内閣官房社会保障改革担当室長      |
| 横倉 義武  | 公益社団法人日本医師会会长       |

- 平均年齢 42.7歳の14名
- 学者・有識者、厚労省、民間、医療関係者など
- 官民連携の事務局
- 「重鎮」がアドバイザー



## なぜ2035か？

- 今後20年間は高齢化のさらなる進展と人口減少という大きな人口構造の変化に伴い、保健医療のニーズは増加・多様化し、必要なリソースも増大することが予想される。
- 首都圏での75歳以上人口の爆発的な増加、2035年時点では、団塊ジュニアの世代が65歳に到達し始め、全人口の約3分の1が65歳以上となる。
- 保健医療システムへの投入資源が限られる中で、地域差や医療の必要性を精査し、これから日本を支えるために適切な保健医療システムを構築していくなければならない。
- また、イノベーションサイクルが20年程度であることを踏まえると、2035年の保健医療に関する技術は大きな進歩を遂げていることが予測される。
- 大きな制度改正を行うためには、少なくとも5～10年を超える時間が必要である。しかし、現在、2020年、2025年を見据えたビジョンはあっても、その先を見据えたビジョンは無い。

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## アウトプットとスピード感



- 3ヶ月で提言
- デザイナーの協力により高いデザイン性を確保
- 提言は紙とウェブ同時ローンチ
- すべて日英

**Comment**

**Japan's vision for health care in 2035**

Over the past century Japan has made remarkable advancements in poor population health at low cost with increased equity.<sup>1</sup> However, a stagnating shift towards competing the growth of non-governmental disease prevention organizations (NGO) has led to great changes in health care needs. In the last 20 years, three major challenges in Japan's health system were identified: sustainability, governance and regulation. The Japanese government has proposed to assess the sustainability and equity of health care accomplishments, implementation of autonomy, and the role of government. The roles of central and local governments, implementation of health care, and a commitment to global health.

Since the publication of the Law on Japan's Health Care in 2010, the Japanese government has transferred the authority and responsibility for health funding allocation and efficiency decisions to prefectural governments. The Japanese government has decided that the baby boomers are projected to be aged 75 years or older by 2035. This will result in a significant increase in a strong commitment to eliminate budget deficits by 2030 because fiscal sustainability, professional societies have called for a new model of health care delivery, institutions such as the National Clinical Database, to consolidate fragmented health care resources and facilitate the exchange of information between medical facilities. However, many issues remain to be resolved. The Japanese government has established the need for structural reform, and it has been willing to take the political risks to break the policy inertia and transform the Japanese health care system.

Within this context, the Japanese Health Care 2035 Advisory Panel was established under the leadership of Prof. Kenjiro Yamada, the former Minister of Health, Labour and Welfare, and Prof. Toshiyuki Yamada, Director of Yamada Hospital, to develop a long-term health care vision for Japan. The panel consists of 15 members, with a focus on health care 2035. The Health Care 2035 Advisory Panel report, 'Open Vision: Health Care 2035', was published in December 2012. The report stated core values, since structural reform inevitable represents the values that a nation needs to achieve. We expected and deserved the basic commitment to

universal health coverage, not only for Japanese society, which was proposed in the revised Japanese Constitution.<sup>2</sup>

Three core principles underlie the Japan Health Care 2035 report. The first is fairness. The report emphasizes that health care must be available to all that does not create or respect health disparities among individuals, families, and communities, or gender situations. The second core principle is the need for solidarity built on individual autonomy. A health care system must be based on the right of individuals to actively participate in their autonomy and encourage greater responsiveness to health care. The third principle is the need for a sustainable health care system. The Japanese health care system that leveraged Japanese health care ingenuity must be maintained.

On the basis of those principles we developed three visions for health care in 2035. Main health care to be provided by the government is to be shifted from the employer personnel and social health checks, and local health leadership to take a leading part in global health care. The third vision is to be a sustainable health care system between the panel's guiding principles, the values for health care, and the basic commitment that need to be established to support this vision.

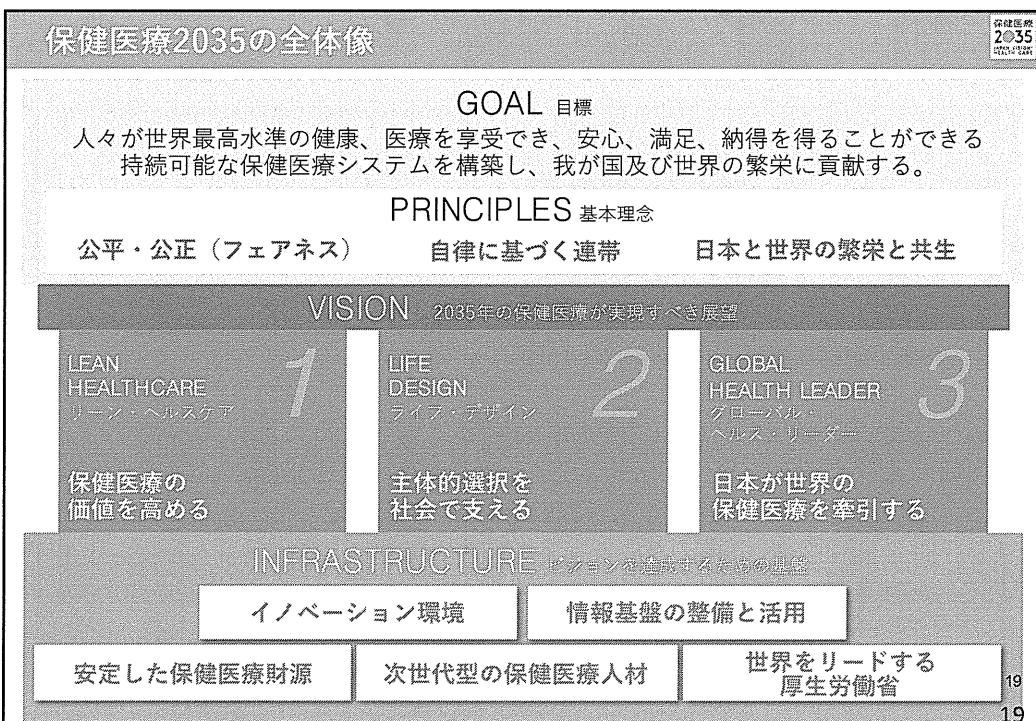
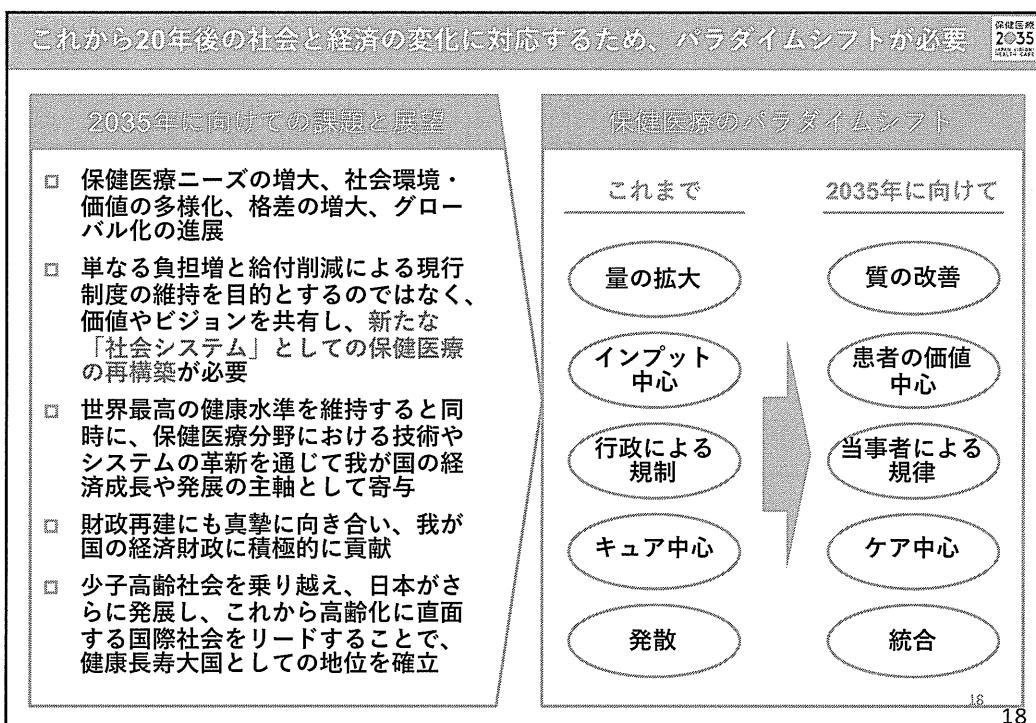
These principles, continue to move a new model for health care forward. The Japanese government's change in perspective in our vision is the practice of health care. In Japan, health care has been regarded as just one of the social welfare systems, and the Japanese government has been trying to improve the quality of life for the elderly, disabled, and other vulnerable groups.

**Table 1. Japan's vision for health care in 2035**

Concept	Definition	Implementation
Universal Health Coverage	Universal health coverage is a basic right for all citizens.	Universal health coverage is a basic right for all citizens.
Autonomy	Autonomy is the right of individuals to make informed decisions about their health care.	Autonomy is the right of individuals to make informed decisions about their health care.
Solidarity	Solidarity is the sense of shared responsibility and mutual support among individuals and communities.	Solidarity is the sense of shared responsibility and mutual support among individuals and communities.
Sustainability	Sustainability is the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.	Sustainability is the ability to meet the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs.

・発表直後に日経およびLancetに掲載

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## Principles 基本理念

- 公正・公平（フェアネス）
  - 職業、年齢、所得、家族の有無による健康格差を生じさせない一方で、
  - 将来世代も含めたフェアネスであり、サービスの価値に応じた評価を行うことを前提とする
- 自律に基づく連帶
  - すべての人が自分の健康を向上させるための主体的な判断や選択ができる環境を整備する一方で、
  - 個人任せにするのではなく、必要十分なセーフティーネットの構築、巻き込みは社会として行っていく
- 日本と世界の繁栄と共生
  - 保健医療＝国力
  - 健康先進国として世界の健康に貢献する

出典：保健医療2035提言書 pp. 11

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## 20年後の保健医療システムを構築する3つのビジョンとアクション

保健医療  
2035  
提言書

### 目標

人々が世界最高水準の健康、医療を享受でき、安心、満足、納得を得ることができる持続可能な保健医療システムを構築し、我が国及び世界の繁栄に貢献する。

### 基本理念

公平・公正（フェアネス）

自律に基づく連帶

日本と世界の繁栄と共生

## 2035年に達成すべき3つのビジョンとアクション

### LEAN

HEALTHCARE リーン・ヘルスケア

**1**

保健医療の  
価値を高める

- 患者にとっての価値を考慮した新たな報酬体系
- 現場主導による医療の質の向上支援（過剰医療や医療事故の防止など）
- 「ゲートオーブナー」としてのかかりつけ医の育成・全地域への配置

### LIFE

DESIGN ライフ・デザイン

**2**

主体的選択を  
社会で支える

- 「たばこフリー」オリンピックの実現
- 効果が実証されている予防（禁煙、ワクチンなど）の積極的推進、特に、重症化予防の徹底による医療費削減
- 健康の社会的決定要因を考慮したコミュニティやまちづくり

### GLOBAL

HEALTH LEADER グローバル・ヘルス・リーダー

**3**

日本が世界の  
保健医療を牽引する

- 健康危機管理体制の確立（健康危機管理・疾病対策センターの創設）
- ユニバーサル・ヘルス・カバレッジや医薬品等承認などのシステム構築の支援
- グローバル・ヘルスを担う人材の育成体制の整備

21  
21

## 今日のお話

1. 「保健医療2035」のご紹介
2. 20年後に向けたプライマリ・ケアのあり方は？
3. 今、我々（医療者、研究者）は何にとりくむべきか？

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## 保健医療2035 3つのビジョン

保健医療  
2035

VISION 2035年の保健医療が実現すべき展望

LEAN  
HEALTHCARE  
リーン・ヘルスケア

1

保健医療の  
価値を高める

LIFE  
DESIGN  
ライフ・デザイン

2

主体的選択を  
社会で支える

GLOBAL  
HEALTH LEADER  
グローバル・  
ヘルス・リーダー

3

日本が世界の  
保健医療を牽引する



Lean Healthcare  
“Lean” = 豚肉のない、引き締まった

23

23

- ・患者にとっての価値と費用を考慮した診療報酬体系・インセンティブの設定
- ・現場主導による医療の質の向上支援(過剰医療や医療事故の防止など)
- ・地域毎の医療費中期調整システム・地域差に対応するための権限移譲
- ・患者にとって最適な医療への道を開く「ゲートオープナー」機能をもつ総合診療を行うかかりつけ医を10年程度で全国に配置
- ・医師の偏在が続く地域での保険医の配置・定数の設定
- ・医療や福祉の資格の共通基盤(連携の促進や養成課程等)を整備

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## 患者にとっての「価値」とは

- ・「質」の3要素(Donabedian, 1980)
  - 構造(Structure)、過程(Process)、結果(Outcome)
  - **価値(Value)=質(アウトカム) / コスト**
  - High-value care vs. Low-value care
    - ・少ないコストでより高いアウトカムが得られる医療
  - アウトカム
    - ・罹患率、治癒率、死亡率、検査の改善率、有害事象の発生率
    - ・ワクチン接種率、がん検診受診率
    - ・患者報告アウトカム(Patient-reported outcome:PRO)
      - HRQOL、対人関係、理解、アドヒアランス、満足

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## 外来診療の出来高制のジレンマ

- ・「量の拡大」が避けられない報酬体系
  - 検査、処方、処置
- ・出来高制の診療報酬によるインセンティブは
  - 評価が生む行動 → 「質」へのモチベーションの低下
  - 包括制の一部導入(かかりつけ医機能の評価)
  - 医療者の自発的、自律的質向上行動のために

「当事者による規律」をいかに実現するか

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## OECD諸国における主な医療指標

	医療費 の対 GDP比	1人あ たり医 療費 <sup>#</sup>	人口千 人あたり 医師数	人口千 人あたり 急性期 病床数 <sup>c</sup>	人口100 万人あ たりMRI 台数 <sup>c</sup>	人口100 万人あ たりCT台 数 <sup>c</sup>	患者1人 あたり医 師受診 回数 <sup>c</sup>	平均在 院日数 <sup>c</sup>
アメリカ	17.4	7960	2.4	2.7 <sup>d</sup>	25.9 <sup>d</sup>	34.3 <sup>d</sup>	3.9 <sup>a</sup>	5.4
オランダ	12.0	4914	2.9	3.1	11.0	11.3	5.7	5.6
フランス	11.8	3978	3.3 <sup>b</sup>	3.5	7.0 <sup>b</sup>	11.8 <sup>b</sup>	6.9	5.2
ドイツ	11.6	4218	3.6	15.7	n.a.	n.a.	8.2	7.5
デンマーク	11.5	4328	3.4 <sup>a</sup>	2.9	15.4	27.6 <sup>b</sup>	4.6	3.6 <sup>c</sup>
イギリス	9.8	3487	2.7	2.7	5.9 <sup>b</sup>	8.3 <sup>b</sup>	5.0	6.8
日本	8.5 <sup>a</sup>	2878	2.2 <sup>a</sup>	8.1	43.1 <sup>a</sup>	97.3 <sup>a</sup>	13.2 <sup>a</sup>	18.5

注:a2008年, b2010年, c2009年, d2007年, e2003年. #:米ドル 購買力平価

資料: OECD Health data 2011より作成

出典: 松田晋哉「医療の何が問題なのか」(勁草書房, 2013) p.6 より一部抜粋

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## 薬効別売上金額の推移(医薬品10兆円)

		2012	2013	前年比
1	抗腫瘍薬	658,244	715,131	8.6%
2	ACE-I, ARB	632,067	649,237	2.7%
3	糖尿病治療剤	427,451	469,705	9.9%
4	抗凝固・血栓症薬	379,299	430,336	13.5%
5	脂質異常症治療剤	415,810	429,137	3.2%
6	制酸剤、潰瘍治療剤	402,297	422,253	5.0%
7	全身性抗菌剤	364,624	353,681	-3.0%
8	免疫抑制剤	298,350	334,460	12.1%
9	喘息、COPD治療剤	308,400	321,735	4.3%
10	向精神薬	314,259	321,705	2.4%
売上総額		9,560,128	10,016,461	(10兆円)

IMS医薬品市場統計より 井伊雅子「医療分野の改革の方向性」NIRA研究報告書2015.5月.13

## Polypharmacy



資料提供: JCHO 德田安春先生

その後：  
内服薬  
5種類へ調整後

Medication  
reconciliation  
薬剤調停

De-prescribing  
脱・処方

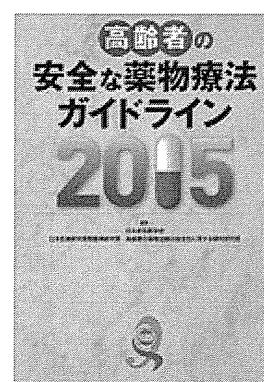


資料提供：JCHO 徳田安春先生

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## 高齢者の処方適正化スクリーニングツール

- 特に慎重な投与を要する薬物
  - 75歳以上、フレイル、要介護
  - 有害事象の回避
  - アドヒアランスの改善
- 開始を考慮すべき薬物
  - 過少医療の回避



日本老年医学会  
日本医療研究開発機構研究費・高齢者の薬物治療の安全性に関する研究 研究班  
2015年12月発行  
[http://www.jpn-geriat-soc.or.jp/info/topics/20150427\\_01.html](http://www.jpn-geriat-soc.or.jp/info/topics/20150427_01.html)

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## 過剰利用と害を防ぐために

- Choosing wisely(賢い選択)キャンペーン
  - 「医師主導」の活動(2012米国から世界各国へ)
  - 内科学会・家庭医学会、小児科学会に始まり、各学会が最低5つの「やらない方がよいこと」をリスト
  - 今は米国60の学会による計300以上の項目リスト
  - Quality, safety, waste, harm
    - Professional集団による患者、Publicへの啓発
    - Low value careの予防

「この検査は自分にとって必要か？これで何がわかるか？」  
対話とShared-decision makingを促すツールとして

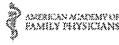
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## 米国家庭医学会(AAFP)の推奨項目



An initiative of the ACPM Foundation

American Academy of Family Physicians



AMERICAN ACADEMY OF  
FAMILY PHYSICIANS

Fifteen Things Physicians  
and Patients Should Question



1 Don't do imaging for low back pain within the first six weeks, unless red flags are present.

Red flags include, but are not limited to, severe or progressive neurological deficits, or other serious underlying conditions such as osteomyelitis are suspected. Imaging of the lower back before six weeks does not improve outcomes, but does increase costs. Low back pain is the #1 most common reason for all physician visits.



2 Don't routinely prescribe antibiotics for acute mild-to-moderate sinusitis unless symptoms last for seven or more days, or symptoms worsen after initial clinical improvement.

Symptoms must include elevated nasal discharge and focal or orbital tenderness when examined. Most sinusitis in the ambulatory setting is due to a viral infection that will resolve on its own. Despite consistent recommendations to the contrary, antibiotics are prescribed to more than 80 percent of outpatient visits for acute sinusitis. Sinusitis accounts for 16 million office visits and \$5.8 billion in annual health care costs.



3 Don't use dual-energy x-ray absorptiometry (DEXA) screening for osteoporosis in women younger than 65 or men younger than 70 with no risk factors.

DEXA is not cost effective in younger, low-risk patients, but is cost effective in older patients.



4 Don't order annual electrocardiograms (ECGs) or any other cardiac screening for low-risk patients without symptoms.

There is little evidence that detection of coronary artery stenosis in asymptomatic patients at low risk for coronary heart disease improves health outcomes. False-positive tests are likely to lead to harm through unnecessary invasive procedures, over-treatment and missed diagnosis. Potential harms of this routine annual screening exceed the potential benefits.



5 Don't perform Pap smears on women younger than 21 or who have had a hysterectomy for non-cancer disease.

Most cervical abnormalities in adolescents regress spontaneously. Overactive Pap smears for this age group can lead to unnecessary anxiety, additional testing and cost. Pap smears are not needed in women after hysterectomy for non-cancer disease and there is little evidence for improved outcomes.

1. 腰痛の患者に、Red flagが無ければ、はじめの6週間は画像検査を行ってはならない
2. 軽症から中等症の副鼻腔炎に対し、症状が7日以上続く、または症状の再燃がみられたとき以外は抗生素をルーチンで処方してはならない
3. リスクのない65歳未満の女性、70歳未満の男性では、DEXAによる骨粗鬆症スクリーニングを行ってはならない
4. 無症状で低リスクの患者では心電図や心疾患スクリーニングを毎年行ってはならない
5. 21歳未満の女性や良性疾患で子宮摘出をした女性にはPapスメアを行ってはならない

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# 米国小児科学会(AAP)の推奨項目

**Choosing Wisely**  
An initiative of the ABIM Foundation

American Academy of Pediatrics  
DEDICATED TO THE HEALTH OF ALL CHILDREN

Five Things Physicians and Patients Should Question

1 Antibiotics should not be used for apparent viral respiratory illnesses (sinusitis, pharyngitis, bronchitis).  
Although overall antibiotic prescription rates by children have fallen, they still remain alarmingly high. Unnecessary medication use for viral respiratory illnesses can lead to antibiotic resistance and contributes to higher health care costs and the risks of adverse events.

2 Cough and cold medicines should not be prescribed or recommended for respiratory illnesses in children under four years of age.  
Research has shown these products offer little benefit to young children and can have potentially serious side effects. Many cough and cold products for children have more than one ingredient, increasing the chance of accidental overdose if combined with another product.

3 Computed tomography (CT) scans are not necessary in the immediate evaluation of minor head injuries; clinical observation/Pediatric Emergency Care Applied Research Network (PECARN) criteria should be used to determine whether imaging is indicated.  
More head injuries occur commonly in children and adolescents. Approximately 30% of children who visit hospital emergency departments with a head injury are given a CT scan, many of which may be unnecessary. Unnecessary exposure to x-rays poses considerable dangers to children, including increasing the lifetime risk of cancer because a child's brain tissue is more sensitive to ionizing radiation. Unnecessary CT scans should be avoided to protect the health care system. Clinical observation prior to CT recommendation for children with minor head injuries is an effective approach.

4 Neuroimaging (CT, MRI) is not necessary in a child with simple febrile seizure.  
CT scanning is associated with radiation exposure that may actually increase cancer risk. MRI may be associated with much more required radiation and brightness. The literature does not support the use of CT scan in the evaluation of a child with a febrile seizure. Clinicians evaluating infants or young children after a simple febrile seizure should defer their attention toward understanding the cause of the child's fever.

5 Computed tomography (CT) scans are not necessary in the routine evaluation of abdominal pain.  
Utilization of CT imaging in the emergency department evaluation of children with abdominal pain is increasing. The increased lifetime risk for cancer due to excess radiation exposure is of great concern given the relative sensitivity of children's organs. This star is the reward for radiation avoidance with hypothesis CT protocols.

1. ウィルス性の呼吸器疾患(副鼻腔炎、咽頭炎、気管支炎)に対し抗生素は使用すべきでない

2. 咳止めや風邪薬の使用は、4歳未満の小児では推奨されない

3. 軽症の頭部外傷の初期評価においてCTは必要ない。観察とPECARN criteriaを用いて必要性を判断する

4. 単純性の熱性けいれんではCT、MRIは不要

5. 腹痛のルーチン評価においてCTは不要

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小児の頭部外傷の評価 PECARN Criteria

**Pediatric Head Trauma CT Decision Guide Children younger than 2 years**

**High Risk – 4.4% risk of ci-TBI\***

- GCS < 15
- Palpable skull fracture
- AMS (altered mental status, slow response, repetitive questioning)

**Intermediate Risk – 0.9%**

- Scalp hematoma (excluding frontal)
- LOC > 5 seconds
- Not acting normally per parent
- Severe mechanism of injury
  - Fall > 5 ft
  - MVA w/o ejection, rollover, or fatality
  - Bike/ped vs. vehicle w/o helmet
  - Struck by high-impact object

**Clinical factors used to guide decision-making:**

- YES TO ANY → Observation vs. CT using shared decision-making
- NO → CT

**Pediatric Head Trauma CT Decision Guide Children 2 years and older**

**High Risk – 4.3% risk of ci-TBI\***

- GCS < 15
- Signs of basilar skull fracture
  - AMS (altered, somnolence, slow response, repetitive questions)
- Severe mechanism of injury
  - Fall > 5 ft
  - MVA w/o ejection, rollover, or fatality
  - Bike/ped vs. vehicle w/o helmet
  - Struck by high-impact object

**Intermediate Risk – 0.8%**

**Clinical factors used to guide decision-making:**

- YES TO ANY → Observation vs. CT using shared decision-making
- NO → CT not indicated; Observe

**Low Risk – < 0.05%**

\*ci-TBI: risk of clinically important TBI needing acute intervention, based on PECARN validated prediction rules

42,412例の小児頭部打撲例の検討によるPrediction rule

2歳未満の25%  
2歳以上の20%において  
被曝を予防できた  
(Kuppermann N et al., 2009, Lancet)

<http://californiaacep.org/improving-health/pecarn/>

### 日本における賢い選択(Choosing Wisely)の例

1. 無症状の成人へのPET-CTによるがん検診は勧めない。
2. 無症状の成人への腫瘍マーカーの検査は勧めない。
3. 無症状の成人へのMRIによる脳スクリーニングは勧めない。
4. 非特異的な腹痛にはルーチンで腹部CT検査を実施しない。
5. 安易に尿道カテーテル留置をしない。

Choosing wisely Japan  
ジェネラリストコンソーシアムより

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### 患者から医師に尋ねる5つの質問

1. 本当にこの検査や処置が必要なのか？
2. そのリスクは何か？
  - 副作用や検査の正確性、さらなる検査や処置が必要になる可能性は？
3. 他により簡便で安全な選択肢はないか？
4. 何もしなければどうなるか？
  - 今、何もしなかったら悪くなるのか、よくなるのか？
5. 費用はどれくらいかかるのか？
  - より安価な検査、治療、処置はないか？ジェネリック薬はあるか？

<http://consumerhealthchoices.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/06/CWPosterGeneralSmall.pdf><sup>37</sup>

AHRQより

## 安心、満足、納得のための Shared decision making

### SHARE Approach

**Step 1:** Seek your patient's participation.

**Step 2:** Help your patient explore and compare treatment options.

**Step 3:** Assess your patient's values and preferences.

**Step 4:** Reach a decision with your patient.

**Step 5:** Evaluate your patient's decision.

<http://www.ahrq.gov/professionals/education/curriculum-tools/shareddecisionmaking/index.html>

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## 患者医師関係とヘルスケアアウトカム

OPEN  ACCESS Freely available online

PLOS ONE

### The Influence of the Patient-Clinician Relationship on Healthcare Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials

John M. Kelley<sup>1,3\*</sup>, Gordon Kraft-Todd<sup>1</sup>, Lidia Schapira<sup>1,4</sup>, Joe Kossowsky<sup>2,5,6</sup>, Helen Riess<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Empathy and Relational Science Program, Psychiatry Department, Massachusetts General Hospital/Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, <sup>2</sup>Program in Placebo Studies and the Therapeutic Encounter, Beth Israel Deaconess Medical Center/Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, <sup>3</sup>Psychology Department, Endicott College, Beverly, Massachusetts, United States of America, <sup>4</sup>Department of Medicine, Massachusetts General Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, <sup>5</sup>Department of Anesthesiology, Perioperative and Pain Medicine, Boston Children's Hospital/Harvard Medical School, Boston, Massachusetts, United States of America, <sup>6</sup>Department of Clinical Psychology & Psychotherapy, University of Basel, Basel, Switzerland

#### Abstract

**Objective:** To determine whether the patient-clinician relationship has a beneficial effect on either objective or validated subjective healthcare outcomes.

**Design:** Systematic review and meta-analysis.

**Data Sources:** Electronic databases EMBASE and MEDLINE and the reference sections of previous reviews.

**Eligibility Criteria for Selecting Studies:** Included studies were randomized controlled trials (RCTs) in adult patients in which the patient-clinician relationship was systematically manipulated and healthcare outcomes were either objective (e.g., blood pressure) or validated subjective measures (e.g., pain scores). Studies were excluded if the encounter was a routine physical, or a mental health or substance abuse visit; if the outcome was an intermediate outcome such as patient satisfaction, or adherence to treatment; if the patient-clinician relationship was manipulated solely by intervening with patients; or if the duration of the clinical encounter was unequal across conditions.

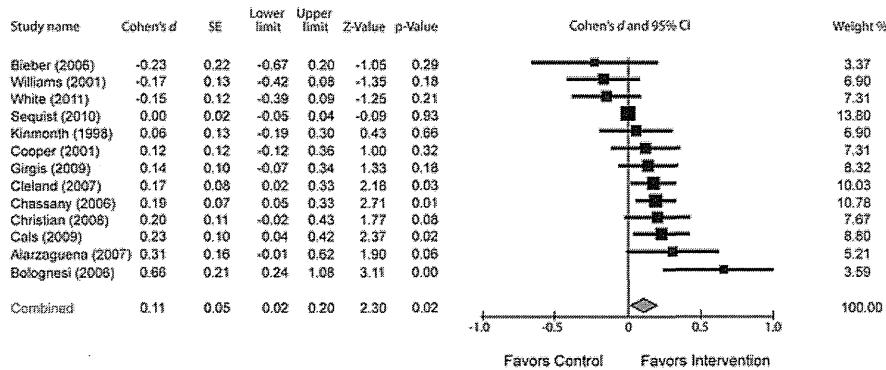
**Results:** Thirteen RCTs met eligibility criteria. Observed effect sizes for the individual studies ranged from  $d = -0.23$  to  $0.96$ . Using a random-effects model, the estimate of the overall effect size was small ( $d = .11$ ), but statistically significant ( $p = .02$ ).

**Conclusions:** This systematic review and meta-analysis of RCTs suggests that the patient-clinician relationship has a small, but statistically significant effect on healthcare outcomes. Given that relatively few RCTs met our eligibility criteria, and that the majority of these trials were not specifically designed to test the effect of the patient-clinician relationship on healthcare outcomes, we conclude with a call for more research on this important topic.

Kelley JM, et al. PLOS One, 2014.

## 患者医師関係はヘルスケアアウトカムの向上に有用

Figure 2. Forest Plot of Cohen's d for the Effect of the Patient-Clinician Relationship on Healthcare Outcomes.



Outcome measures : HRQOL, 疼痛や血圧の改善、禁煙率など

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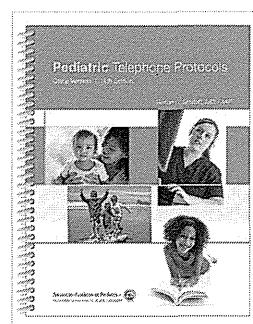
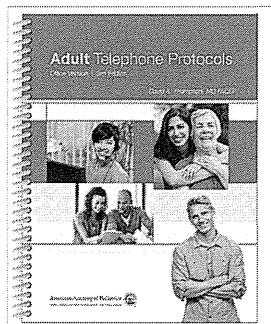
Kelley JM, Kraft-Todd G, Schapira L, Kossowsky J, Riess H (2014) The Influence of the Patient-Clinician Relationship on Healthcare Outcomes: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis of Randomized Controlled Trials. PLoS ONE 9(4):e94207. doi:10.1371/journal.pone.0094207  
<http://journals.plos.org/plosone/article?id=info%3adoi%2f10.1371%2fpone.0094207>



## 米国家庭医療クリニックでは

### ナースによるトリアージ

- プロトコルに沿った電話トリアージ
  - セルフケア・生活指導・フォローアップ
  - 軽症受診、ER受診の抑制：ペナルティあり
  - 予約枠の限定、複雑度（Level 1-5）に応じた報酬



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## ヨーロッパのプライマリ・ケアは Population Healthに貢献

### PRIMARY CARE

By Dianne S. Kringos, Wiebke Boerma, Jouke van der Zee, and Peter Grootewegen

DOI: 10.1215/0022216X-2012-1242  
HEALTH AFFAIRS 32,  
NO. 4 (2013) 886–894  
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The People-to-People Health  
Foundation, Inc.

## Europe's Strong Primary Care Systems Are Linked To Better Population Health But Also To Higher Health Spending

**Dianne S. Kringos** [ds.kringos@ruc.nl] is a postdoctoral health systems researcher at the Department of Social Medicine at the Academic Medical Center, University of Amsterdam, in the Netherlands.

**Wiebke Boerma** is a senior researcher at NIVEL, the Netherlands Institute for Health Services Research in Utrecht.

**Jouke van der Zee** is a part-time professor in the Department of International Health at Maastricht University, in the Netherlands.

**Peter Grootewegen** is the director of NIVEL.

**ABSTRACT** Strong primary care systems are often viewed as the bedrock of health care systems that provide high-quality care, but the evidence supporting this view is somewhat limited. We analyzed comparative primary care data collected in 2009–10 as part of a European Union–funded project, the Primary Health Care Activity Monitor for Europe. Our analysis showed that strong primary care was associated with better population health, lower rates of unnecessary hospitalizations, and relatively lower socioeconomic inequality, as measured by an indicator linking education levels to self-rated health. Overall health expenditures were higher in countries with stronger primary care structures, perhaps because maintaining strong primary care structures is costly and promotes developments such as decentralization of services delivery. Comprehensive primary care was also associated with slower growth in health care spending. More research is needed to explore these associations further, even as the evidence grows that strong primary care in Europe is conducive to reaching important health system goals.

Kringos DS, et al. Health Affairs 2013.

**P**

primary care is the first level of professional care, where people present their health problems and where most therapeutic and preventive health needs can be satisfied.<sup>1</sup>

health of populations and the performance of health systems, and they suggest directions for further research.

In Europe these studies have evoked an increased interest in the great variation among

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## ヨーロッパのプライマリ・ケア

## PCシステムの特徴とアウトカム

### EXHIBIT 2

#### Correlation Between Selected System Features And Outcomes In European Health Systems

	Structure	Accessibility	Continuity	Coordination	Comprehensiveness
Total health spending, 2009 (USD PPP per capita)*	-0.01	-0.01	0.08	0.11	0.22
% change in total health expenditure, 2000–09 (USD PPP per capita)*	0.04	0.02	0.12	-0.10	<b>-0.37</b>
% pop. rating quality of family doctors as "good," 2007*	-0.05	-0.06	-0.04	-0.14	0.04
<b>ADMISSION RATE PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2007–09*</b>					
Asthma	-0.23	-0.13	0.05	-0.24	<b>-0.36</b>
COPD	-0.15	-0.11	0.13	-0.28	<b>-0.09</b>
Diabetes	-0.01	<b>-0.40</b>	-0.11	-0.10	0.25
<b>POTENTIAL YEARS OF LIFE LOST PER 100,000 POPULATION, 2005–09*</b>					
Diabetes	0.07	0.16	0.12	-0.09	<b>-0.02</b>
Ischemic heart disease	-0.27	-0.00	0.07	-0.25	<b>-0.52</b>
Cerebrovascular disease	-0.21	0.20	0.17	-0.15	<b>-0.42</b>
Asthma, bronchitis, and emphysema	-0.23	0.08	0.05	<b>-0.43</b>	0.02
<b>CONCENTRATION INDEX, 2006*</b>					
Bad (very bad) self-rated health	-0.27	<b>-0.26</b>	<b>-0.43</b>	0.05	-0.02
Asthma prevalence	0.11	0.32	0.04	0.01	0.06
Diabetes prevalence	0.05	0.02	0.11	0.12	-0.01

**SOURCE** Authors' analysis. **NOTES** The exhibit provides the results of the Pearson correlation analysis of study variables. The bold correlation indices are statistically significant ( $p < 0.10$ ). The correlation indices of sex-specific variables can be viewed in Appendix 3 (see Note 10 in text). USD PPP is US dollar purchasing power parity. \*The analysis included data for all thirty-one participating European countries (Austria, Belgium, Bulgaria, Cyprus, Czech Republic, Denmark, Estonia, Finland, France, Germany, Greece, Hungary, Iceland, Ireland, Italy, Latvia, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Malta, the Netherlands, Norway, Poland, Portugal, Romania, Slovak Republic, Slovenia, Spain, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and the United Kingdom). The analysis included data for twenty-seven countries, excluding Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey (because of lack of data). The analysis for asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease included data for twenty-three countries, excluding Bulgaria, Cyprus, Estonia, Greece, Lithuania, Luxembourg, Romania, and Turkey (lack of data); for diabetes the analyses also excluded France, Hungary, and the Slovak Republic. The analysis for diabetes, ischemic heart disease, and cerebrovascular disease included data for twenty-four countries, excluding Bulgaria, Cyprus, Latvia, Lithuania, Malta, Romania, and Turkey (lack of data). For bronchitis, data covered twenty-three countries, also excluding Switzerland. The analysis included data for twenty-seven countries, excluding Iceland, Norway, Switzerland, and Turkey.

Kringos DS, et al. Health Affairs 2013. 43