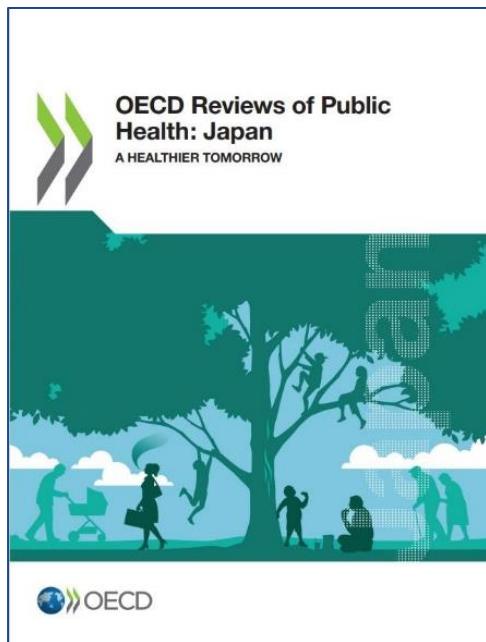


「OECD 日本の公衆衛生レビュー」



「OECD 日本の公衆衛生レビュー」が公刊されました。

3.8「健康診断の品質確保」において、国の策定するガイドラインにより、健診品質の標準化が進められていること、また、品質確保の一環として、例えば国立公衆衛生院（NIPH）における学習支援教材の開発やこれに基づく教育訓練の実施が実施されていること、加えて、**全衛連**の精度管理調査、労働衛生サービス機能評価、専門家養成研修が、日本の健康診断のレベルアップに貢献していると紹介されています（P150-P151）。

3.8. The quality assurance mechanisms have been established for health check-ups Which are required to provide legally

The quality assurance mechanism has been developed for health-check-ups which are legally required in Japan, namely health check-ups for preschool children, school children, full-time employees and adults aged between 40 and 74. For these health check-ups, the coverage of health check-up items and methods of delivering them are reviewed regularly by experts at working group meetings designated for each of these check-ups, and national guidelines are updated and circulated among providers so that the quality of these services is standardized.

For example, as part of quality assurance of specific health check-ups and guidance, based on the national guideline, the National Institute of Public Health (NIPH) has developed learning and support materials and makes these materials available online for providers of specific health check-ups, and providers training on the specific health check-up and guidance to managers at the prefectural governments, and insurers at the national or prefectural level. Three-days training is available for trainers at the prefecture level so that they can train managers at municipality governments to plan, organize and evaluate specific health check-ups at the local level. Two-day training is also available for those engaged in evaluating specific health check-ups and guidance at the prefectural level so that they can train and support those responsible for monitoring and evaluation of

specific health check-ups and guidance at the municipality or insurer's level. Those who underwent training provided by the NIPH provide training to providers of specific health check-ups at the prefectural and municipal levels and NIPH staff sometimes provides training to them in order to assure that the quality of specific health check-ups and health guidance provided by various health care providers is high and standardized.

In addition, the National Federation of Industrial Health Organization makes further efforts to assure the quality of core health check-ups for full-time employees. The National Federation evaluates samples of blood and urine laboratory test, X-ray examination and ultrasonography for testing precision provided by participating providers, and these results are reported publically. If they wish, providers of health check-ups can ask National Federation of Industrial Health Organization to conduct comprehensive performance assessment of multiple dimensions including human resource, equipment, facility, technical aspects of health check-ups, data management and follow-up protocols after a health check-up, and certifies them based on the assessment results. In addition, the Federation provides training to professionals providing health check-ups including doctors, public health nurses, nurses, clinical laboratory technicians and radiology technicians providing health check-ups.

Quality assurance procedures are available for most health check-ups which municipalities are recommended to provide to provide. To assure quality, national guidelines have been developed and updated for health check-up items recommended to provide at the municipality level including osteoporosis, periodontal disease, tests for hepatitis and health check-ups for the elderly aged 75 and over.

Additional efforts have been made to improve the quality of certain health check-ups. Recently, the government tries to incentivise insurers to attain higher health outcomes through specific health check-up, and the outcome measures such as a reduction of people with diabetes and people with risks of developing lifestyle-related diseases are used to monitor the effectiveness of specific health check-ups. But more can be done. For example, within the national monitoring system, these outcomes could be reported at the insurance level and used to provide feedback to each insurer.

<全衛連紹介部分 仮訳>

加えて、全衛連は、労働者に供される健康診断の質を保証するための事業を展開している。全衛連は、健診機関の検査精度調査のため、血液および尿の臨床検査、X線検査、および超音波検査のサンプルの提出を求め、精度を評価している。これらの評価結果は公に報告される。また、健診機関は、全衛連の実施する人的資源、設備、施設、健康診断の技術的側面、データ管理、健康診断後のフォローアッププロトコルを含む包括的・総合的パフォーマンスについての審査を受け、一定の水準に達していると評価された場合、施設認証を得ることができる。さらに、全衛連は、医師、保健師、看護師、臨床検査技師、および健康診断を提供する放射線技師を含む健康診断を提供する専門家にトレーニングを提供している。