

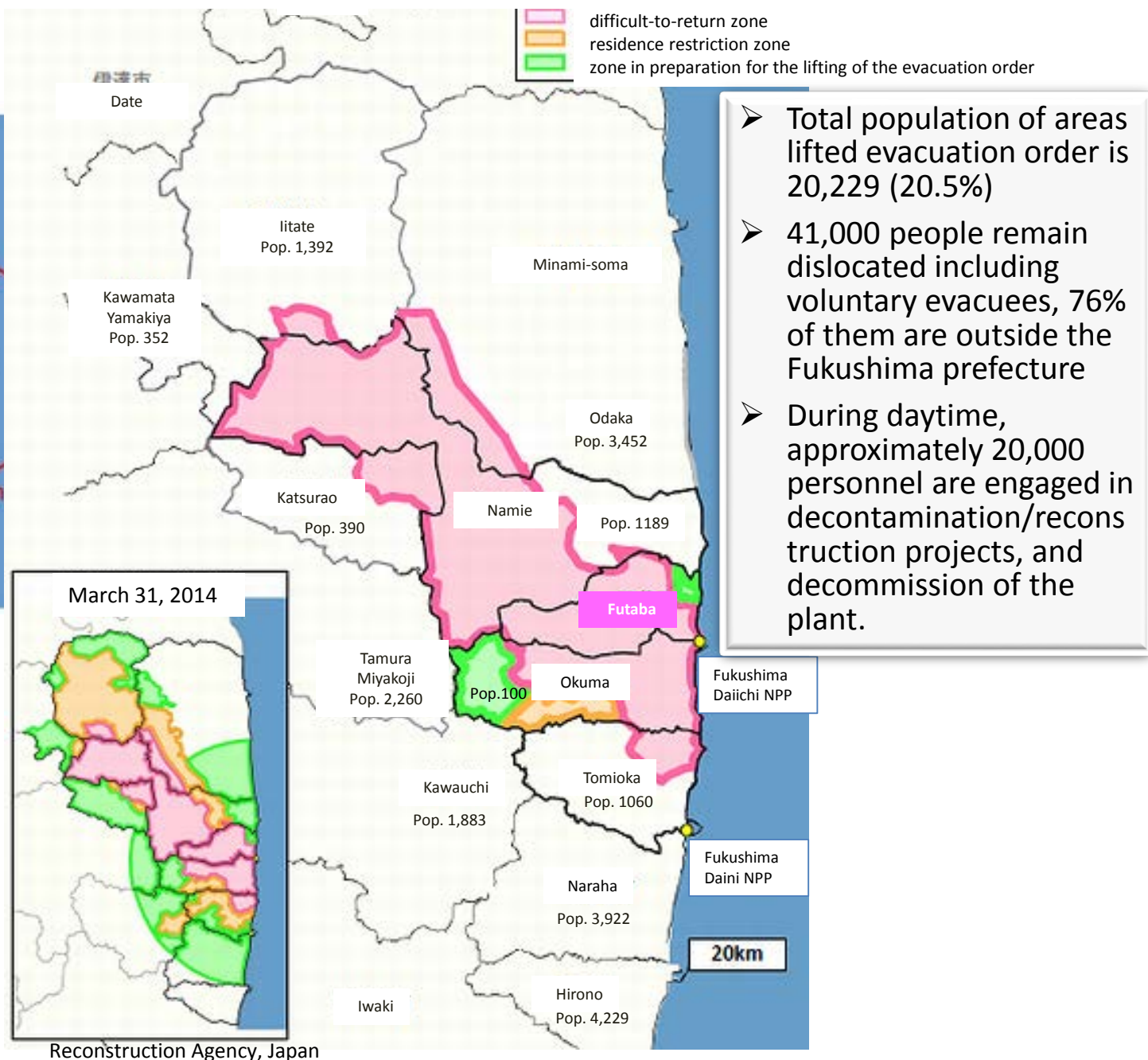
Medical system in Futaba region after the Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant accident - Moving forward toward the recovery of Fukushima -

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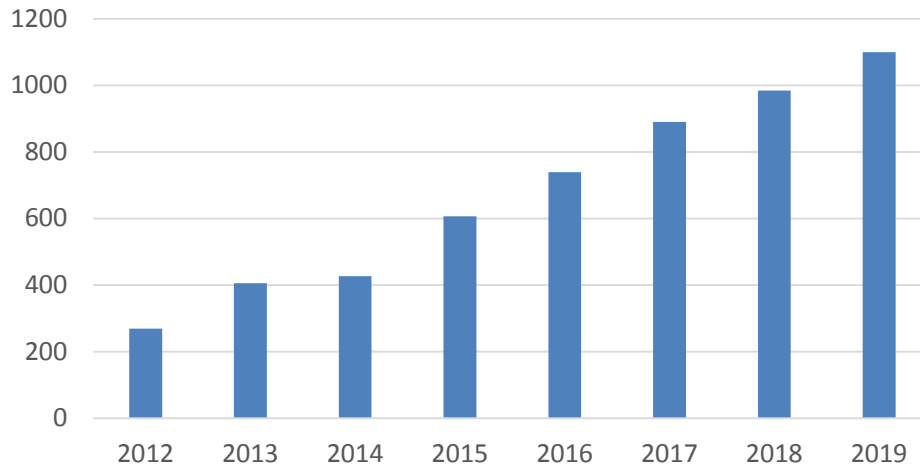


Municipalities and population in areas lifted evacuation order (2019)

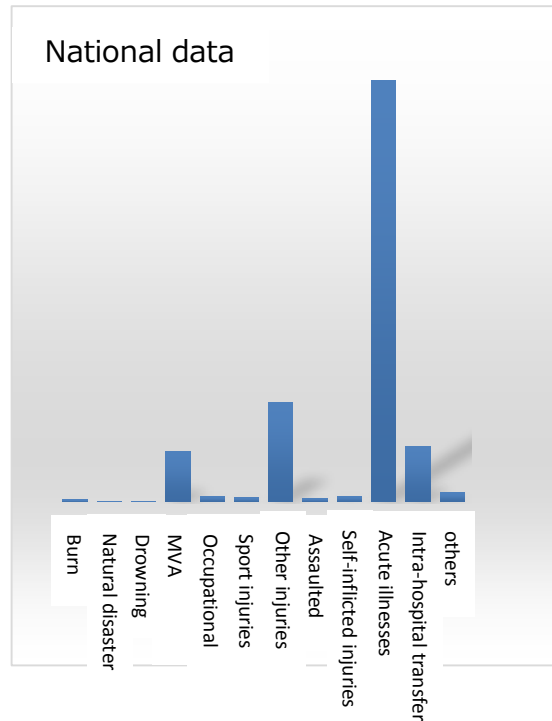


- Total population of areas lifted evacuation order is 20,229 (20.5%)
- 41,000 people remain dislocated including voluntary evacuees, 76% of them are outside the Fukushima prefecture
- During daytime, approximately 20,000 personnel are engaged in decontamination/reconstruction projects, and decommission of the plant.

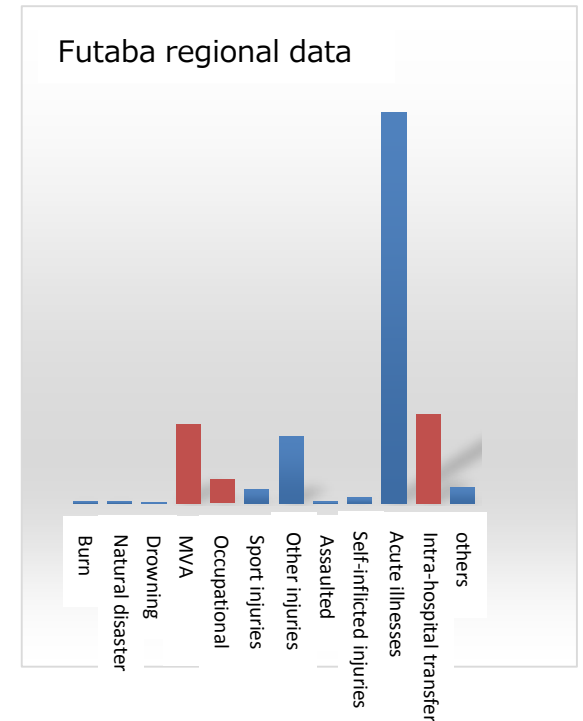
Number of EMS call in Futaba region



National data

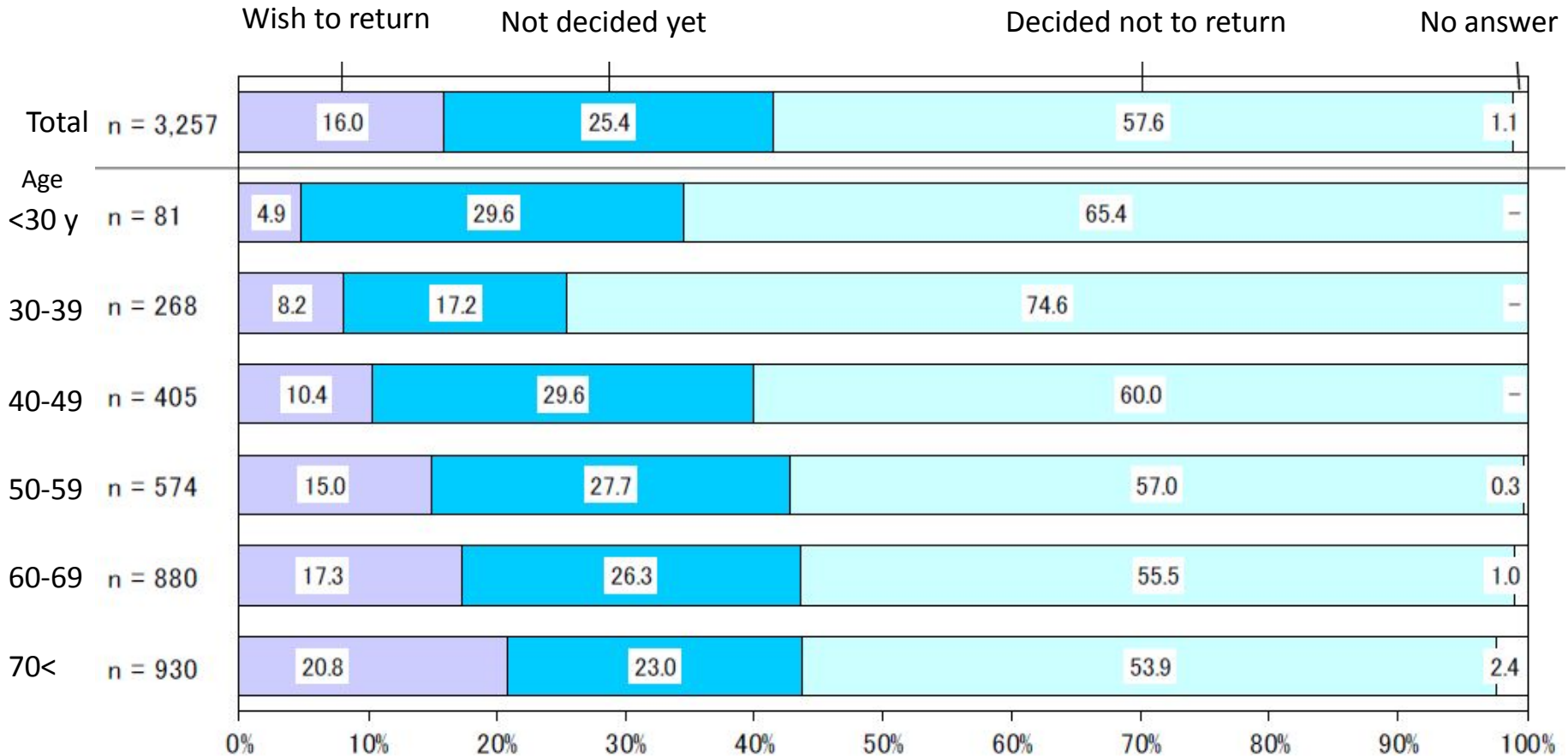


Futaba regional data



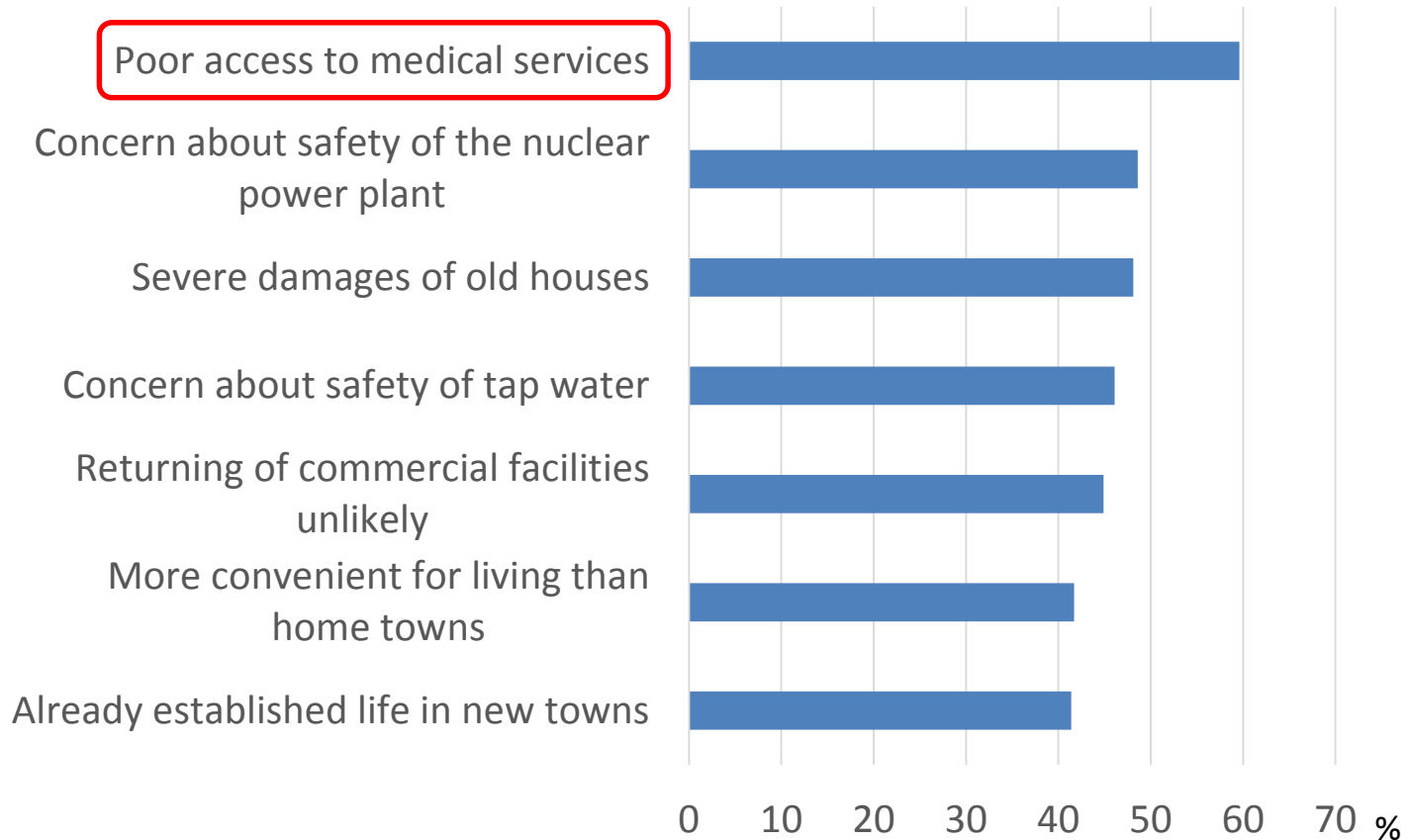
Reasons of EMS call

Results of a questionnaire for residents in Tomioka Town



Intension about returning to Tomioka Town

Results of a questionnaire for residents in Tomioka Town

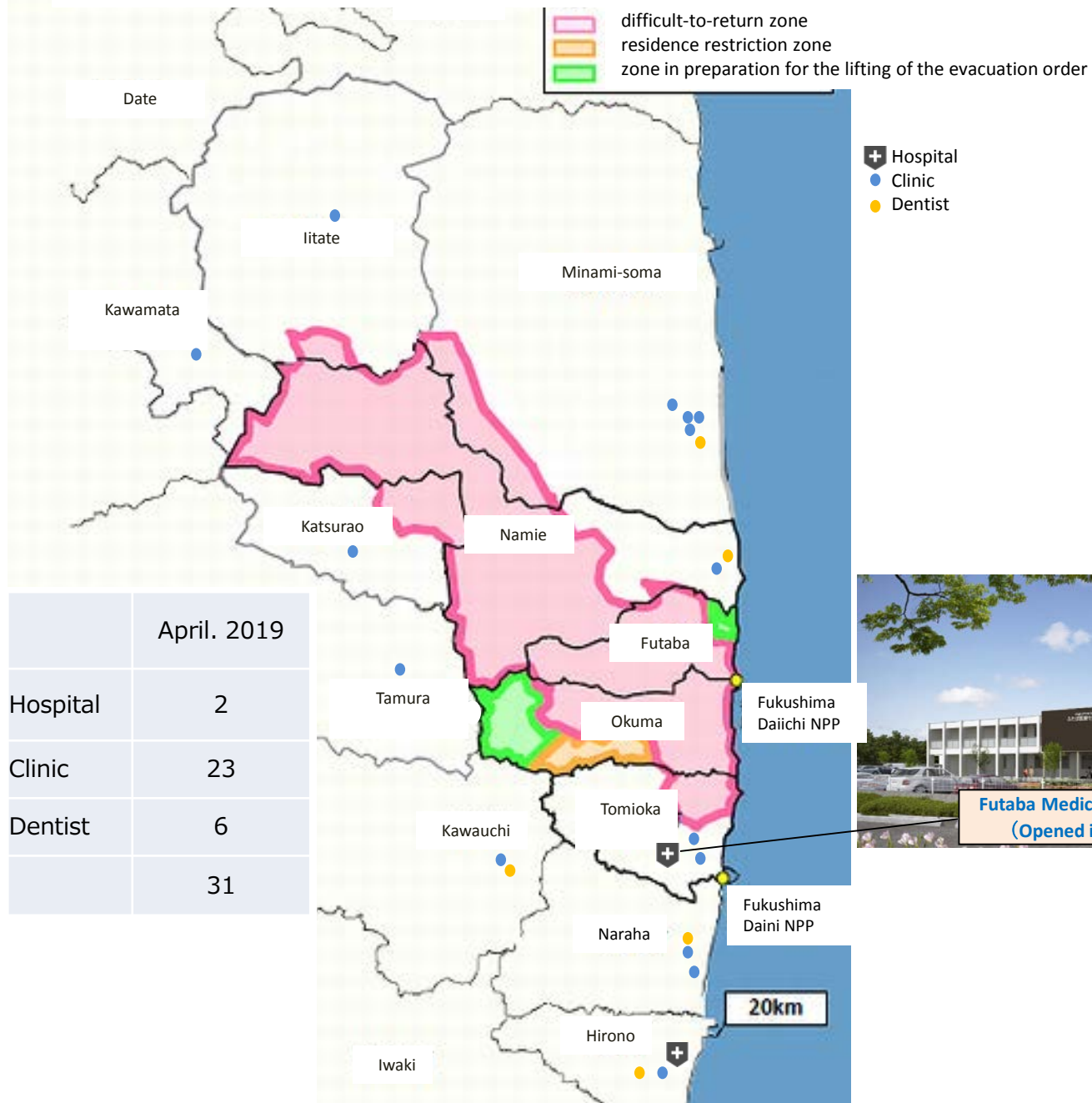


Major reasons for “decided not to return” or “not decided yet”

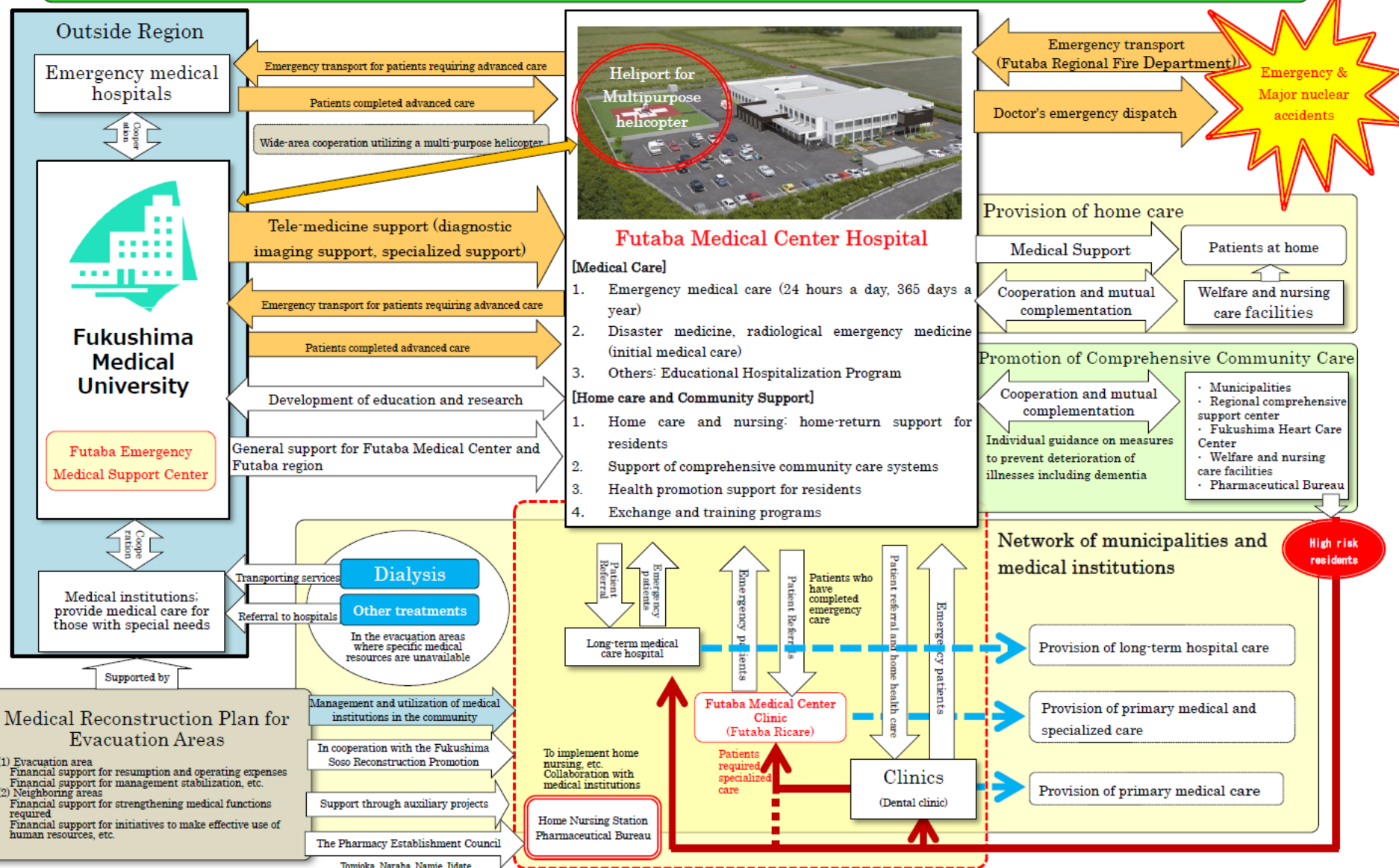
Issues in re-establishing medical system in Futaba region

- Marked increase in traffic as well as decontamination and reconstruction projects
 - ⇒ increase of motor vehicle and occupational accidents
- Acceleration of population aging after the accident
 - ⇒ increase proportion of elderly residents with multiple medical problems requiring multiple medications (polypharmacy)
- Shortage of medical resources after the accident
 - ⇒ significant difficulties in securing human resources due to loss of living environment
- Increase of middle and old aged workers in reconstruction and decontamination projects
 - ⇒ health management and prevention of illnesses needs to be more focused
- Staggering development of public transportation system in a large area
 - ⇒ poor access to medical facilities

Medical facilities in Futaba region (2019)



Roles of Futaba Medical Center in the Futaba region



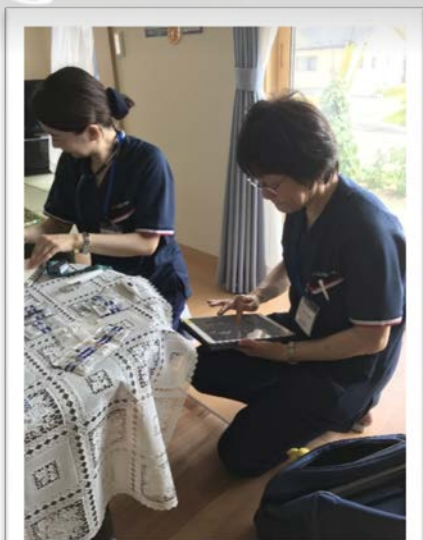


Fukushima Medical University

Tele-medical support



Futaba Medical Center Hospital



FMC contributes to reconstruct the Futaba region

- FMC responses to disasters and nuclear emergencies
- FMC functions as a safety net and promotes health of residents and workers;
 - ✓ deals with a wide variety of emergency medical problems by an effective use of manuals, guidelines, telemedicine and air transportation to overcome shortage of medical resources and geographical disadvantages
 - ✓ addresses local medical needs by providing outpatient rehabilitation, care of patients with multiple medical problems, home-visit medical care/nursing for those with poor medical access
 - ✓ prevents deterioration of pre-existing diseases by use of proactive approaches targeting high-risk residents with untreated and/or multiple medical problems in collaboration with local health professionals
 - ✓ supports prevention of illnesses and promotes health of residents and workers by engaging with health promoting activities organized by municipalities and various organizations

Major challenges; human resources

Needs to secure staff by • •

- ✓ collaborating with academic institutions and other hospitals
 - ⇒ personnel training and human resource development
- ✓ appealing to medical/nursing students
 - ⇒ collaboration with academic institutions
- ✓ featuring FMC and Futaba to attract personnel, establishing living environment
 - ⇒ refining uniqueness of FMC/Futaba, obtaining support from municipalities and local organizations

Rarity

Re-building a sustainable society in the post-nuclear power plant accident site is unprecedented. Our experiences would provide a basis for future planning following a nuclear accident.

Futaba Town

Okuma Town

Fukushima Daiichi NPP

Tomioka Town

Universality

To counteract depopulation and aging society which became very common in Japan, tele-medicine, proactive approaches are suitable for regions with similar problems.

Futaba Medical Center Hospital