

Choosing Wisely Japan

~Less is More~

過ぎたるは及ばざるがごとし

JCHO本部 総合診療顧問

徳田安春

自己紹介 総合診療医 徳田安春



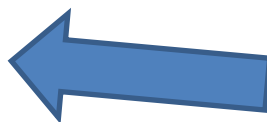
1988-2006 沖縄県立中部病院



2006-2009
聖路加国際病院



2009-2014
筑波大学
水戸協同病院

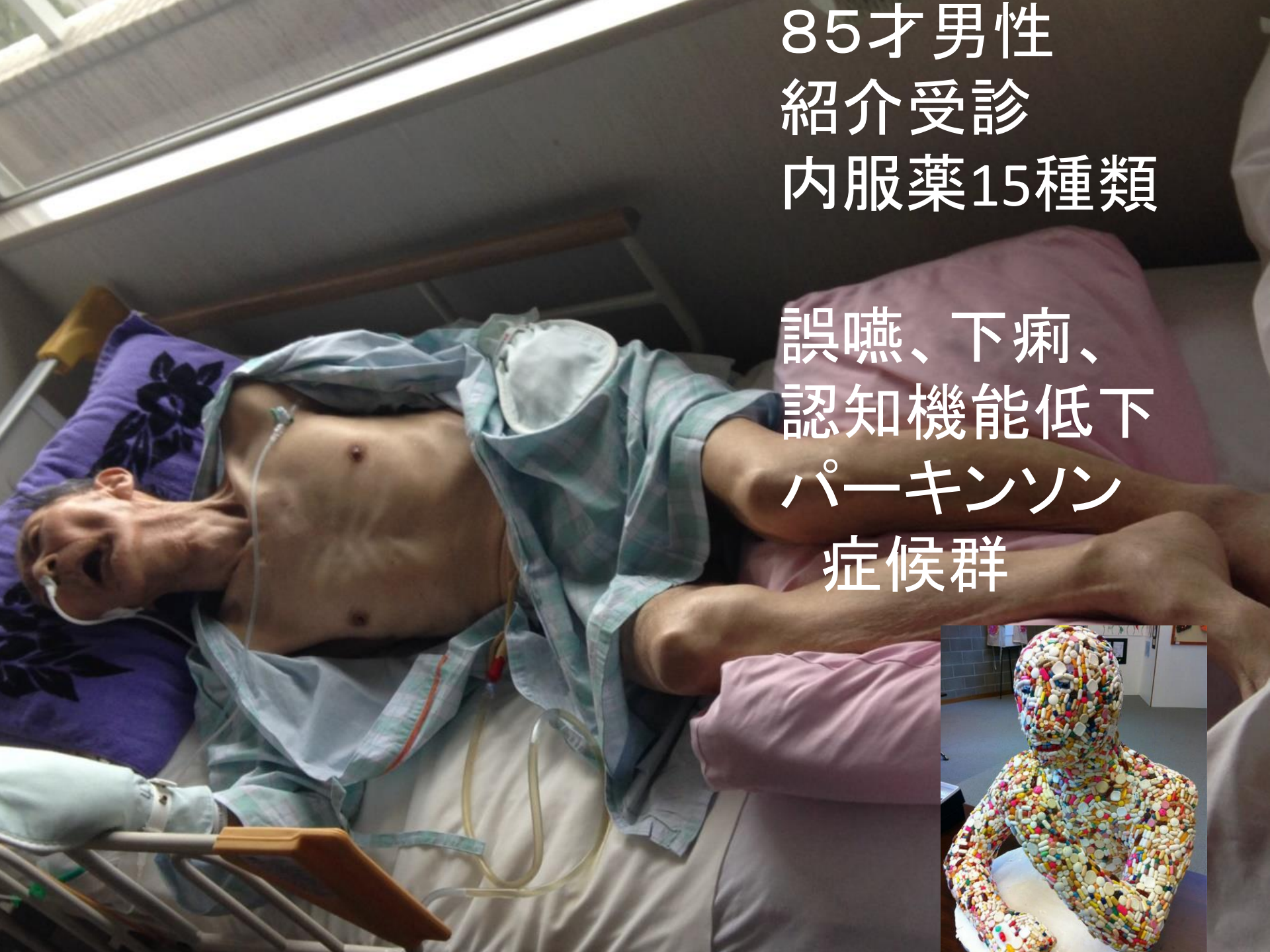


2014-
JCHO



85才男性
紹介受診
内服薬15種類

誤嚥、下痢、
認知機能低下
パーキンソン
症候群



処方内容

- ペロスピロン「アメル」4mg 6錠分3 (ドパミン・セロトニン受容体遮断薬)
- クロチアゼパム「リーゼ」5mg3錠分3 (ベンゾジアゼピン系鎮静薬)
- エチゾラム「デパス」1mg1錠眠前 (チエノジアゼピン系鎮静薬)
- クロカプラミン「クロフェクトン」25mg1錠眠前 (ドパミン・ノルアドレナリン受容体遮断薬)
- ベゲタミンB配合錠1錠眠前
- クロルプロマジン12.5mg (ドパミン受容体遮断薬)
- プロメタジン12.5mg (抗ヒスタミン・抗コリン薬)
- フェノバルビタール30mg (バルビツール系鎮静薬)
- ビペリデン「タスモリン」1mg4錠分4 (抗コリン性抗パーキンソン薬)
- カンデサルタン「ブロプレス」4mg1錠朝食後 (アンギオテンシンII受容体遮断薬)
- ドネペジル「アリセプト」5mg1錠朝食後 (コリンエステラーゼ阻害薬)
- クロルプロマジン「コントミン」12.5mg1錠朝食後 (ドパミン受容体遮断薬)
- クエン酸第一鉄50mg3錠分3 (鉄剤)
- センノシド12mg4錠眠前 (センナ: 大腸刺激性下剤)
- アジャストA40mg2錠眠前 (センナエキス: 大腸刺激性下剤)
- ピコスルファート液0.75%必要時 (大腸刺激性下剤)

薬剤カスケード medication cascade

抗精神病薬 → 嚥下障害 → 誤嚥性肺炎



薬剤性パーキンソン症候群



抗コリン薬投与 → 認知能低下 → ドネペジル投与



便秘 → 下剤投与 → 下痢 → 脱水

内服調停7日後 元気に自力で食事摂取



- ペロスピロン6錠分3
- クロカプタミン1錠眠前
- エナラプリル1錠朝

【総合診療科への救急入院高齢者研究】 ～目的・方法～

- ポリファーマシーと薬剤有害事象の関連をみる
- 約250床・1～2次救急・急性期病院（水戸市）
- 総合診療科への救急入院高齢者700人検討
- 入院の原因となった疾患について評価
- 薬剤副作用による入院：WHO-Uppsala基準
- ポリファーマシー定義：5剤以上の処方

【総合診療科への救急入院高齢者研究】

～結果その1～

- 年齢・平均80歳（男54%・女46%）
- 薬剤副作用で入院：700人中34人（約5%）
- 処方薬剤数の平均値
 - 薬剤副作用で入院した患者 平均9種類
 - 副作用以外で入院した患者 平均6種類

$p < 0.001$

藥劑・種類・副作用

Age & gender	Class	Suspected medication	ADE
80 M	antiplatelet	aspirin	renal dysfunction
78 F	antiplatelet	aspirin	renal dysfunction
69 M	antiplatelet	cilostazol	lower gastrointestinal bleeding
82 M	antiplatelet	sarpogrelate	liver dysfunction
81 M	anticagulant	warfarin	gastric mucosa injury
85 F	anticagulant	warfarin	cerebral bleeding
74 M	antiplatelet, anticoagulant	aspirin, warfarin	gastrointestinal bleeding
75 F	antiplatelet, anticoagulant	ticlopidine, warfarin	gastric ulcer bleeding
85 F	benzodiazepine	brotizolam	weakness
68 F	benzodiazepine	loflazepate, diazepam, flunitrazepam, triazolam	nausea
88 F	benzodiazepine	etizolam	auditory hallucination
75 F	benzodiazepine	brotizolam	altered mental status
79 F	Chinese herbal medicine	Bupleuri radix	interstitial pneumonitis
73 F	Chinese herbal medicine	licorice	hypokalemia
91 F	Chinese herbal medicine	licorice	edema, hypokalemia
79 F	NSAIDs	celecoxib	nephrosis
78 F	NSAIDs	meloxicam	gastrointestinal bleeding
79 M	NSAIDs	loxoprofen	gastric ulcer
91 F	digitalis	digoxin	congestive heart failure
91 F	digitalis	digoxin	congestive heart failure
78 M	opioid analgesic	oxycodone	urinary retention
78 M	opioid analgesic	oxycodone	constipation
74 M	beta-adrenergic receptor blocker	bisoprolol	sick sinus syndrome
75 M	beta-adrenergic receptor blocker, antihypertensive	bisoprolol and/or nifedipine	nausea
90 F	diuretic	furosemide	cerebral infarction
77 M	antihypertensive, diuretic	nifedipine, furosemide	hypotension
74 F	antineoplastic	gemcitabine	nausea
85 F	antineoplastic	tegafur, gimeracil, oteracil	loss of appetite
86 F	antibiotic	azithromycin	liver dysfunction
76 M	anticholinergic	solifenacin	ileus
69 M	antipsychotic	unknown	ileus
86 M	beta-adrenoceptor agonist inhaler	procaterol inhaler	congestive heart failure
70 F	immunosuppressant	tacrolimus	hyperglycemia
69 M	steroid	prednisolone	diabetes

【薬の副作用による入院】 ～多変量解析結果～

薬の副作用による入院に 関連する因子

因子	オッズ比	(95%信頼限界)
年齢	0.97	0.93-1.02
性別(女性)	1.78	0.80-3.98
血清CRE(腎機能)	0.87	0.61-1.24
ポリファーマシー	5.89	1.74-19.9

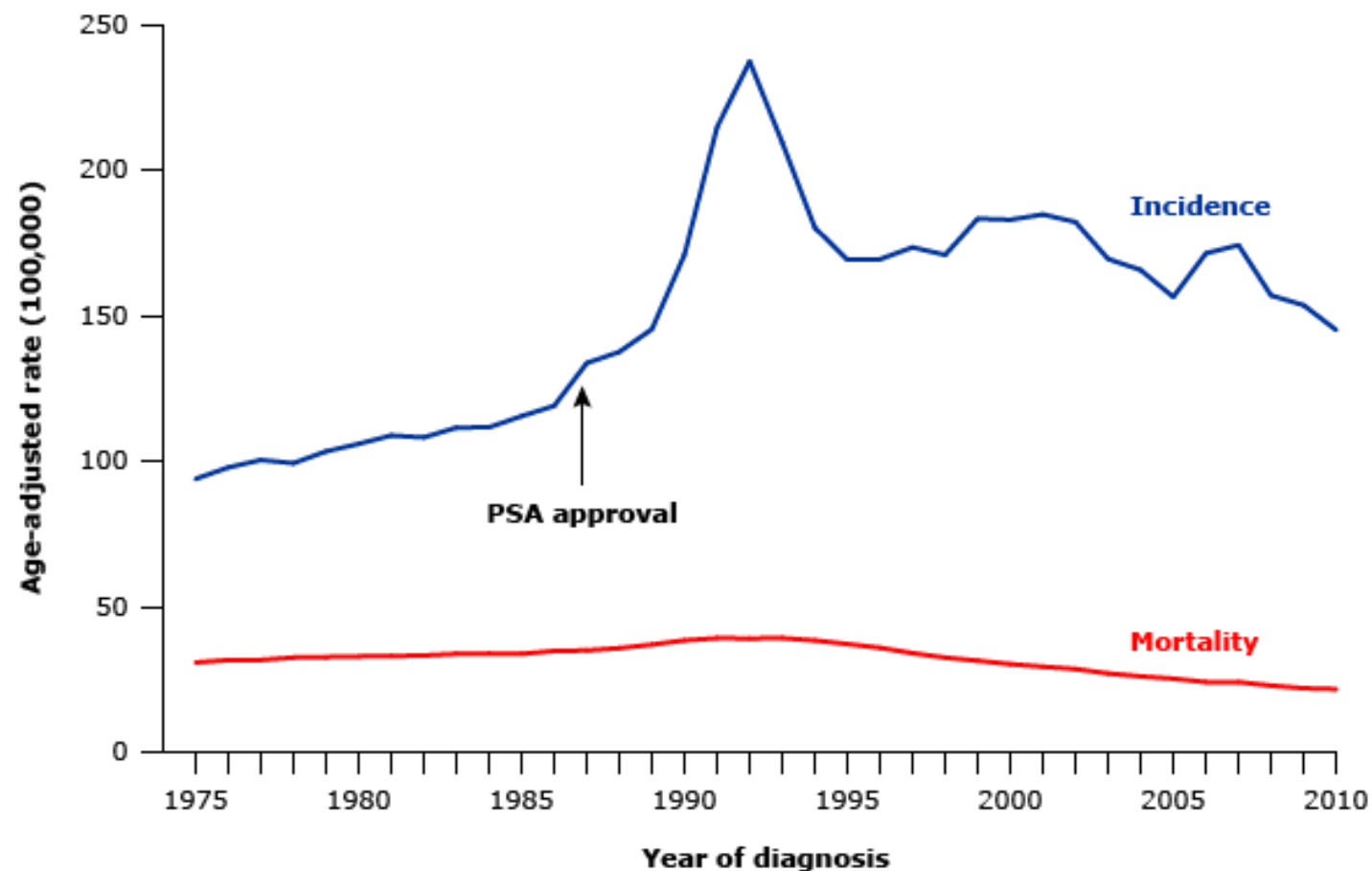


(産業機械健保ドック)

承题番号	
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○この健康診断結果は、統計・調査研究を実施する時に限り使われます（個人が識別されることはありません）。今回知り得た個人情報も、健康診断実施、健康管理の目的以外には、使用しません。また、個人情報の取り扱いには、万全を期しております。

Prostate cancer: Changes over time average annual age-adjusted incidence and mortality rates in the United States, 1975-2010



Incidence of prostate cancer in the United States during the widespread use of screening with prostate-specific antigen (PSA).

Data from: Surveillance Epidemiology and End Results (SEER) Program. National Cancer Institute.

<http://seer.cancer.gov/>.



LETTERS

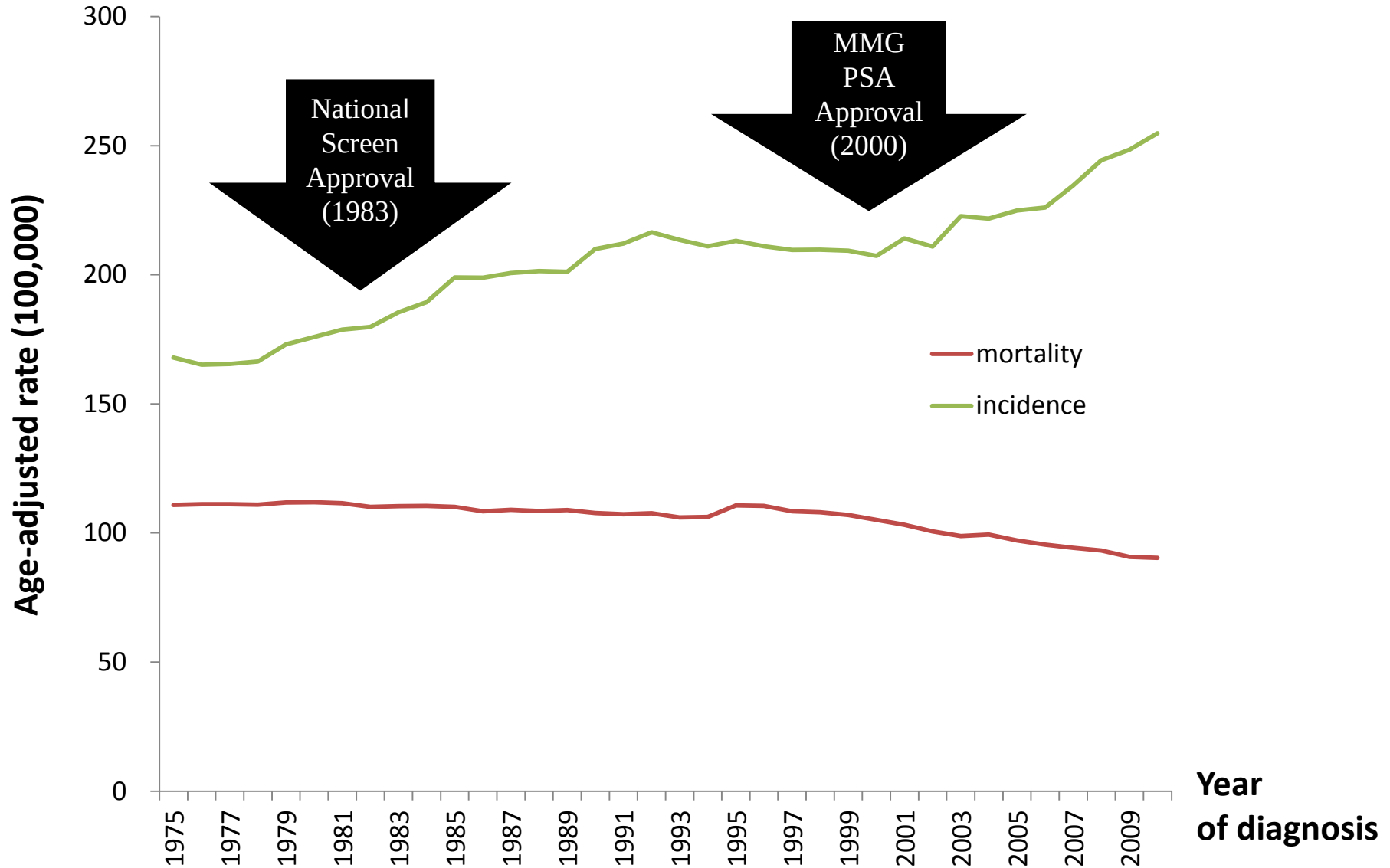
TOO MUCH MEDICINE

Direct to consumer unproved screening tests turn a profit in Japan

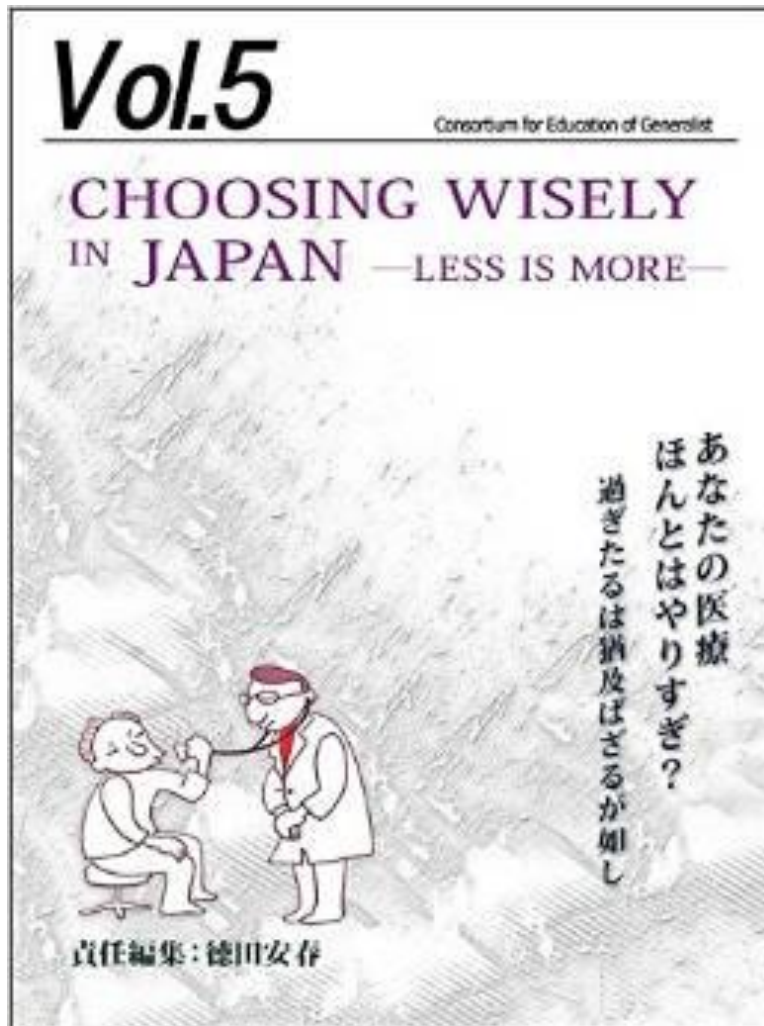
Yasuharu Tokuda *internist*¹, Mitchell D Feldman *professor of medicine*²

¹University of Tsukuba, 3-2-7 Miya-machi, Mito, Ibaraki, Japan; ²University of California, San Francisco, 1545 Divisadero, Suite 315, San Francisco, CA 94143-0320, USA

Age-adjusted cancer incidence in Japan

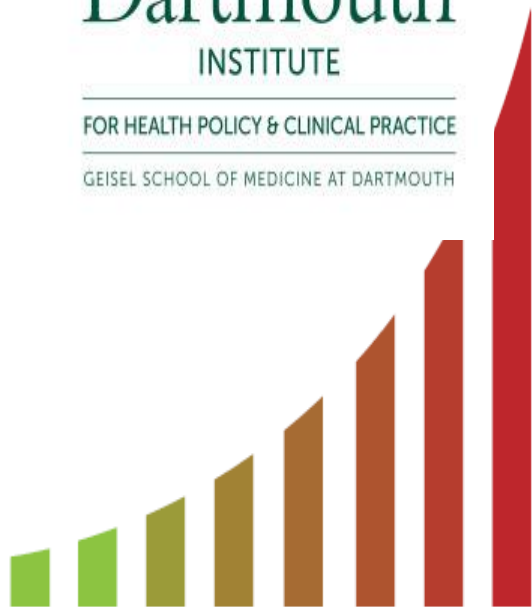


医療の価値 (バリュー Value) = アウトカム - 有害反応 - コスト



過剰診断防止会議

THE
Dartmouth
INSTITUTE
FOR HEALTH POLICY & CLINICAL PRACTICE
GEISEL SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AT DARTMOUTH



PREVENTING OVERDIAGNOSIS

Winding back the harms of too much medicine



SEPTEMBER 1-3, 2015

NATIONAL CANCER INSTITUTE

Division of Cancer Prevention

UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

Centre for Evidence-Based Medicine

NATCHER CONFERENCE CENTER

National Institutes of Health | Bethesda, Maryland USA



Over-testing by routine pre-procedure coagulation screening for patients undergoing gastrointestinal endoscopy

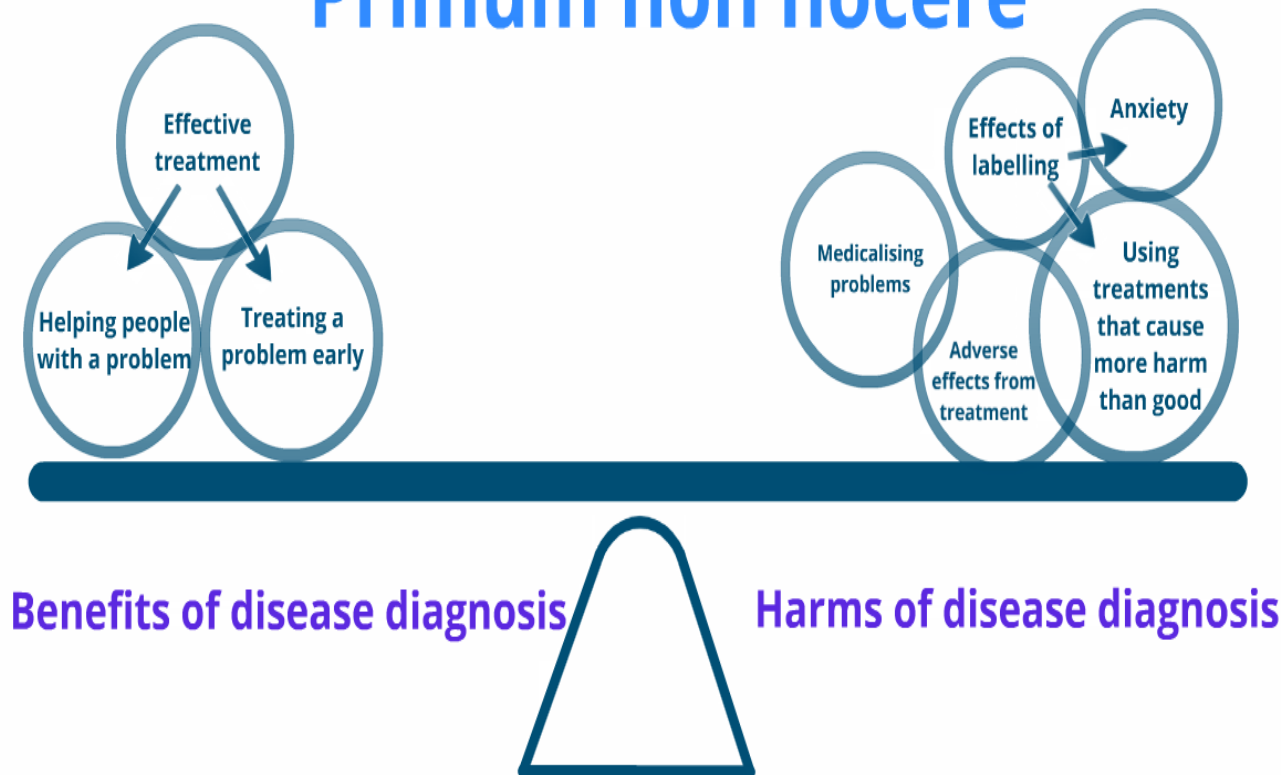
Abstract 0131 Overuse of PET, CT and radionuclide bone scans in the staging of early prostate and breast cancer patients - measurement of ASCO's Choosing Wisely recommendations – Momoko Iwamoto

Evidence-Based Medicine (EBM)

Dr Glasziou (Bond University, Australia)



Primum non nocere





Pages

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- [FAQs for Posters and Presenters](#)
- [Fordsayre](#)
- [Hayward](#)
- [Opening Plenary](#)

‘over-diagnosis is actively harmful’
BMJ, 2012

‘concern about over-diagnosis is justified’
JAMA 2012

‘over-diagnosis of disease: a modern epidemic’
Archives of Internal Medicine, 2012

Choosing wisely: 賢明な選択を



Choosing Wisely Japan リスト

1. Don't recommend PET-CT cancer screening for asymptomatic adults.
2. Don't recommend tumor marker screening for asymptomatic adults.
3. Don't recommend MRI brain screening for asymptomatic adults.
4. Don't perform routine abdominal CT for non-specific abdominal pain.
5. Don't place urinary catheters for provider convenience.

의료서비스의 적정화 방안과 보건의료인 교육 Choosing Wisely Campaign

일시 : 2015년 1월 30일(금) 오후 13:30 ~ 17:50
장소 : 고려대학교 의과대학 유광사홀

주관 : 한국보건대학원협의회, 고려대학교 보건대학원, BK21 PLUS융합중개 의과학 사업단
후원 : 한국연구재단, 대한의사협회, 한국보건의료연구원



HEALTH & RISK LITERACY.

EDUCATION — CME

CHOOSING WISELY

(SHARED DECISION MAKING)

PATIENT AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

PATIENT CONTROL OUTCOME

COMMUNICATION TOOLS
FOR DOCTORS

[ETHICAL IMPERATIVE
FOR DOCTORS & PATIENTS
TO UNDERSTAND THE DIFFERENCE
BW ARR + RRR TO PROTECT
PATIENTS FROM UNNECESSARY
ANXIETY AND MANIPULATION]

POLICY — MANDATE DRUG COMPANIES
TO ADVERTISE/PROMOTE
PRODUCTS USING ARR + NNT

INFORMED CONSENT
(PROTECT AGAINST LITIGATION)

DISCLOSURE OF COMPETING INTERESTS

TRANSPARENT REPORTING IN
MEDICAL JOURNALS
NNT, NNT + SUBGROUPS
SUBMIT A PAPER MAKING THE
CASE
EDUCATE JOURNALISTS



Table: Characteristics of Campaign Activities of Choosing Wisely USA and Canada

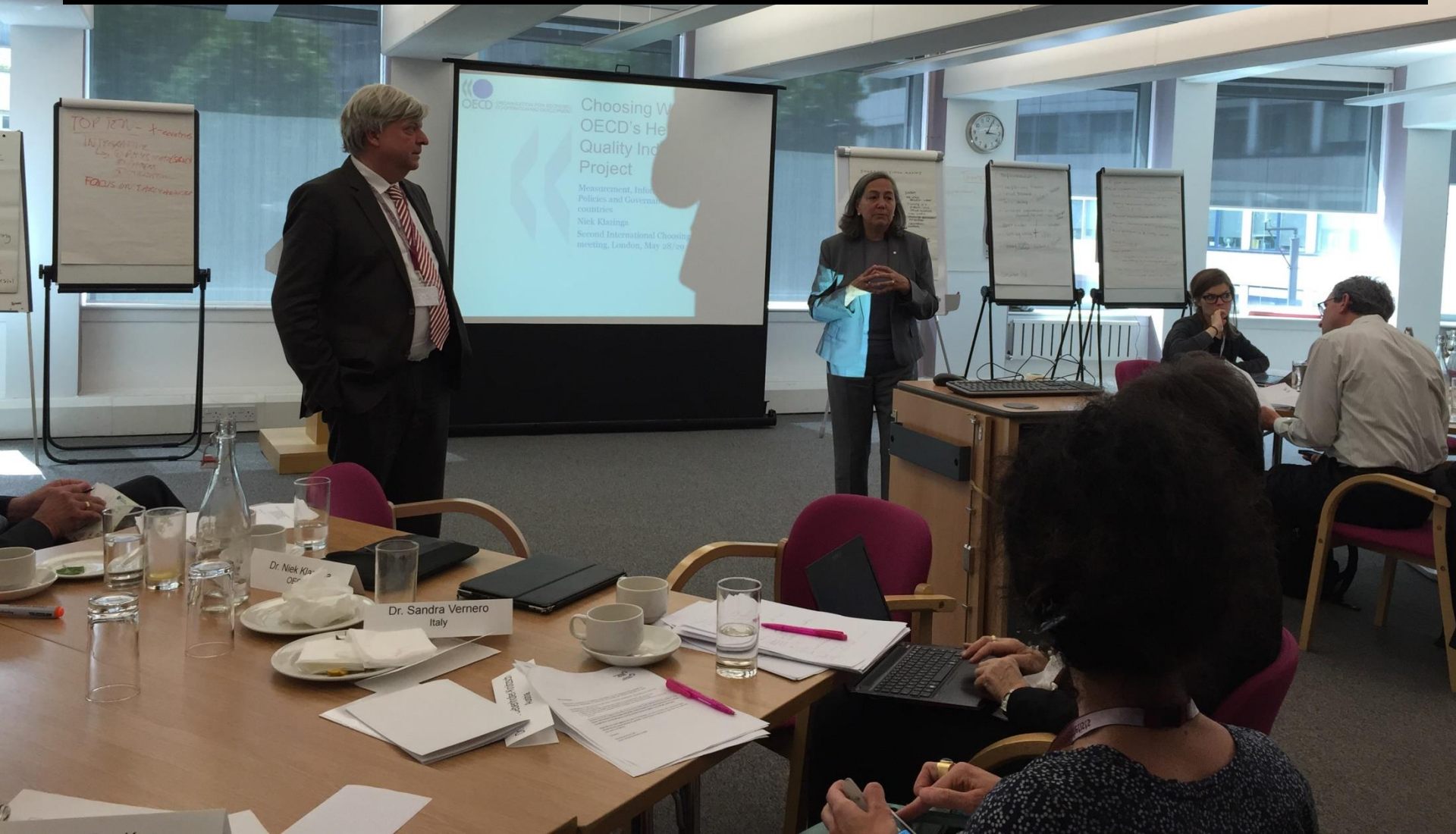
Characteristic	Choosing Wisely USA	Choosing Wisely Canada
Starting year	2012	2014
Participating society	70 specialty societies	45 specialty societies
Recommendations	400	150
Patient pamphlet	90	25
Implementation	Organic and accelerated	Organic

Undermeasuring Overuse—An Examination of National Clinical Performance Measures

Results | Of 521 unique measures that met inclusion criteria, 477 (91.6%) targeted underuse while 34 (6.5%) targeted overuse; 14 (2.7%) addressed misuse (4 measures addressed 2 target issues). Of 16 measure collections, just 3 contained an appreciable ($\geq 10\%$) representation of overuse measures; nearly half (7 of 16) contained no overuse measures (Figure).

Most overuse measures (82.4%) addressed either diagnostic imaging or medication prescription (Figure). By comparison, underuse was well represented (over half of measures) as a target of measures across all categories of clinical service.

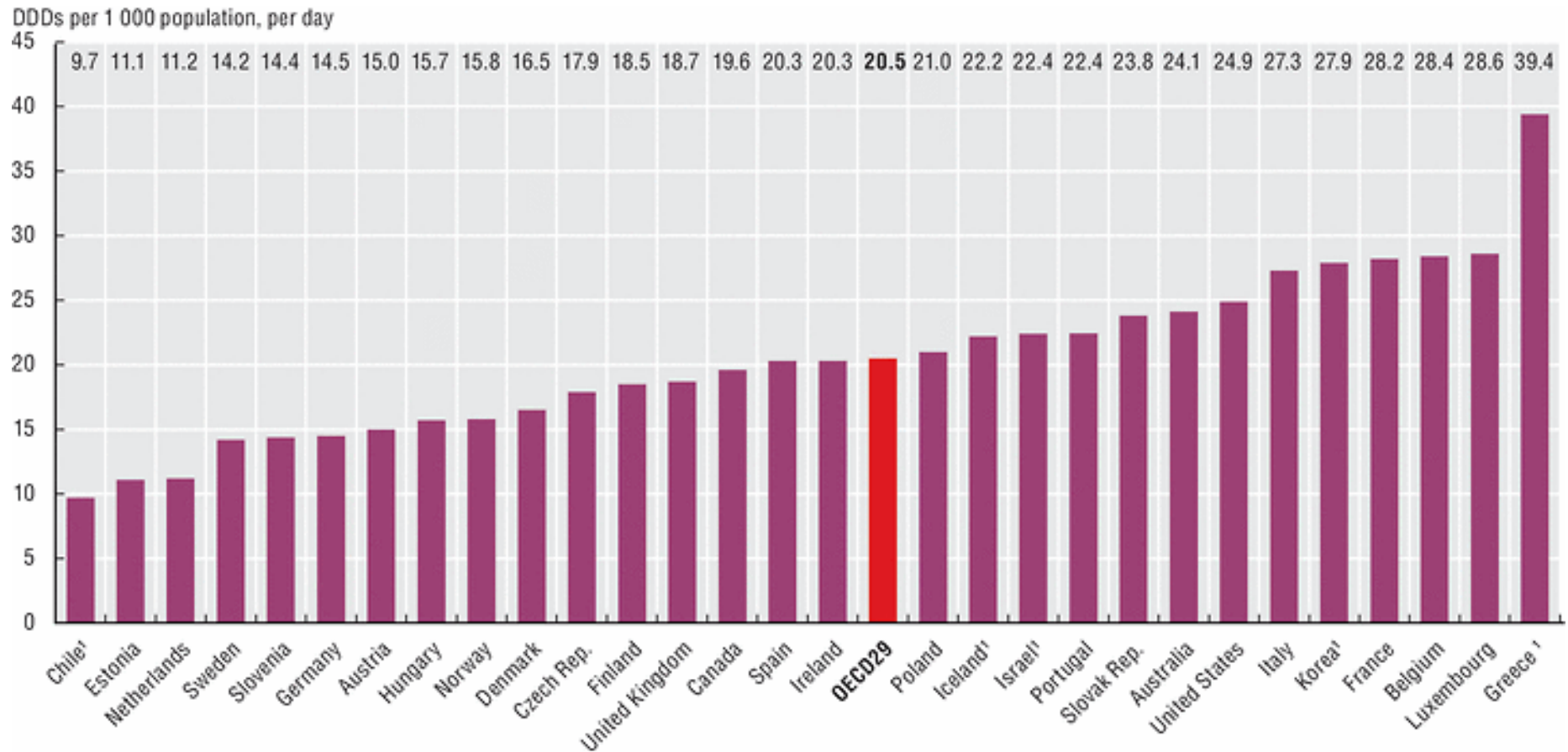
Mr. Niek Klazinga, OECD: Health Care Quality Indicators Measurement of Overuse: *Cross-country comparisons of choosing wisely recommendations*



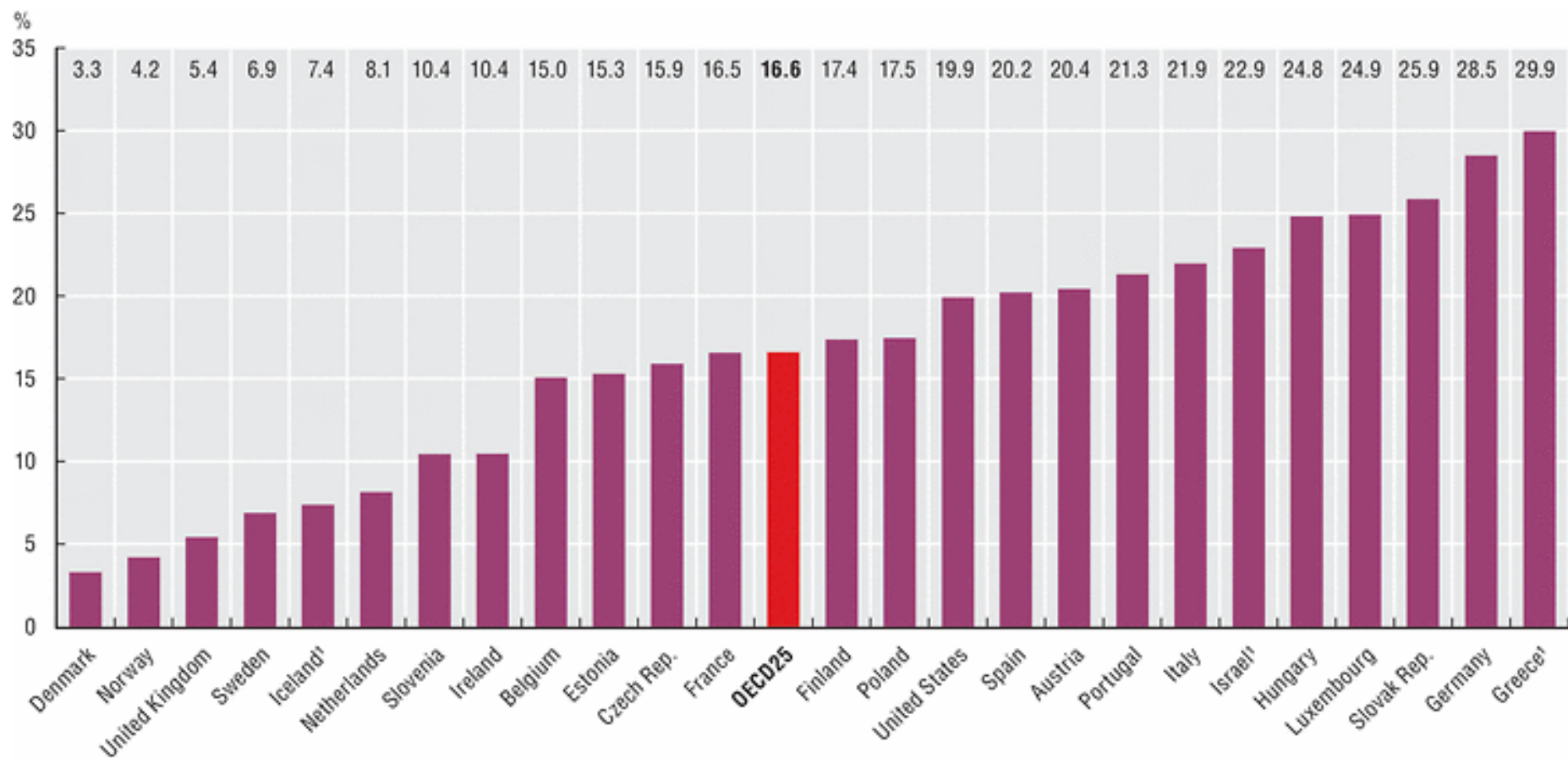
医療介入内容の測定実施状況

							
Prescription drugs	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Antibiotics			●	●		●	
Cancer screening		●		●		●	
Imaging for low-back pain	●	●	●			●	●

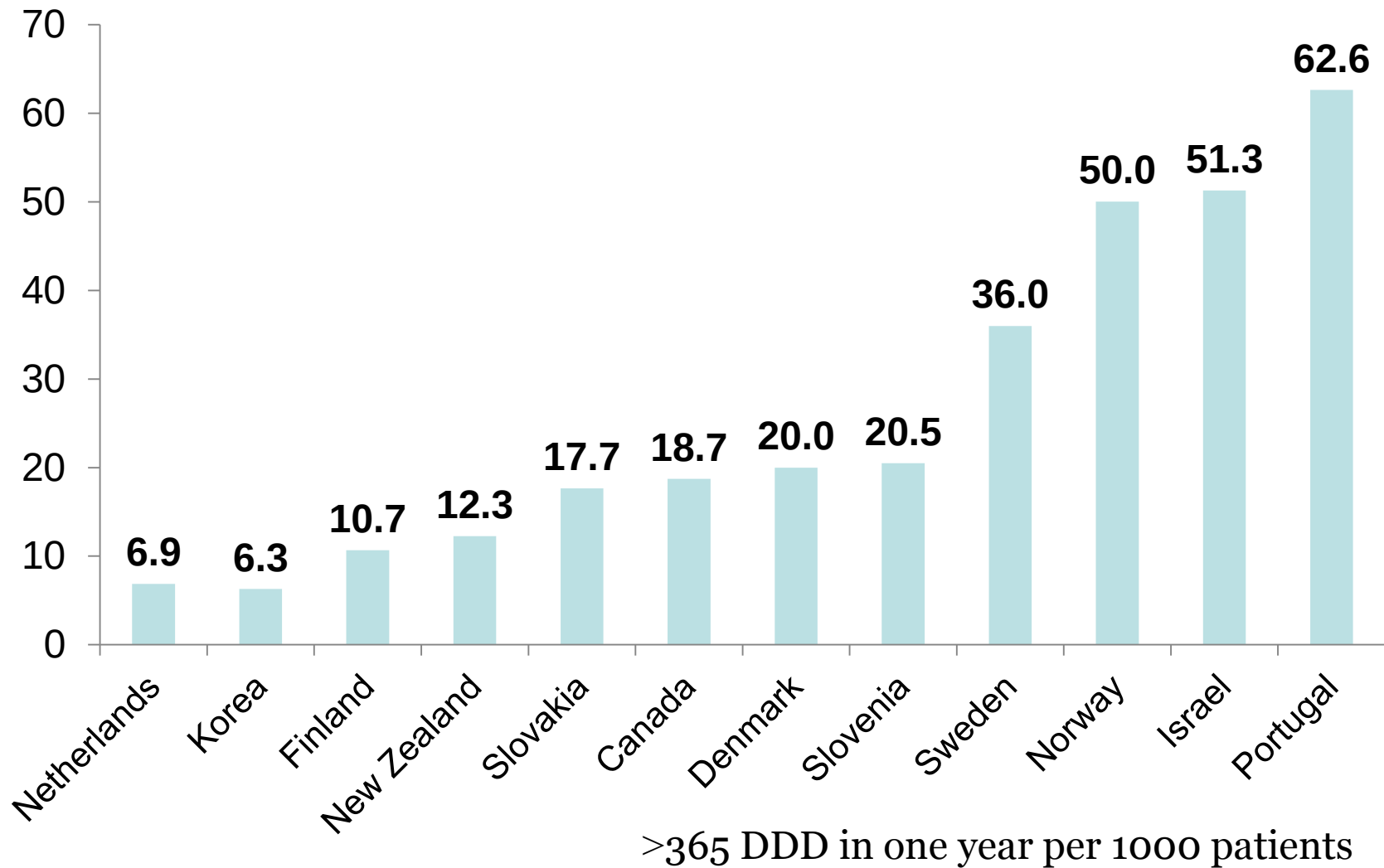
抗菌薬の処方量(DDD), 2010



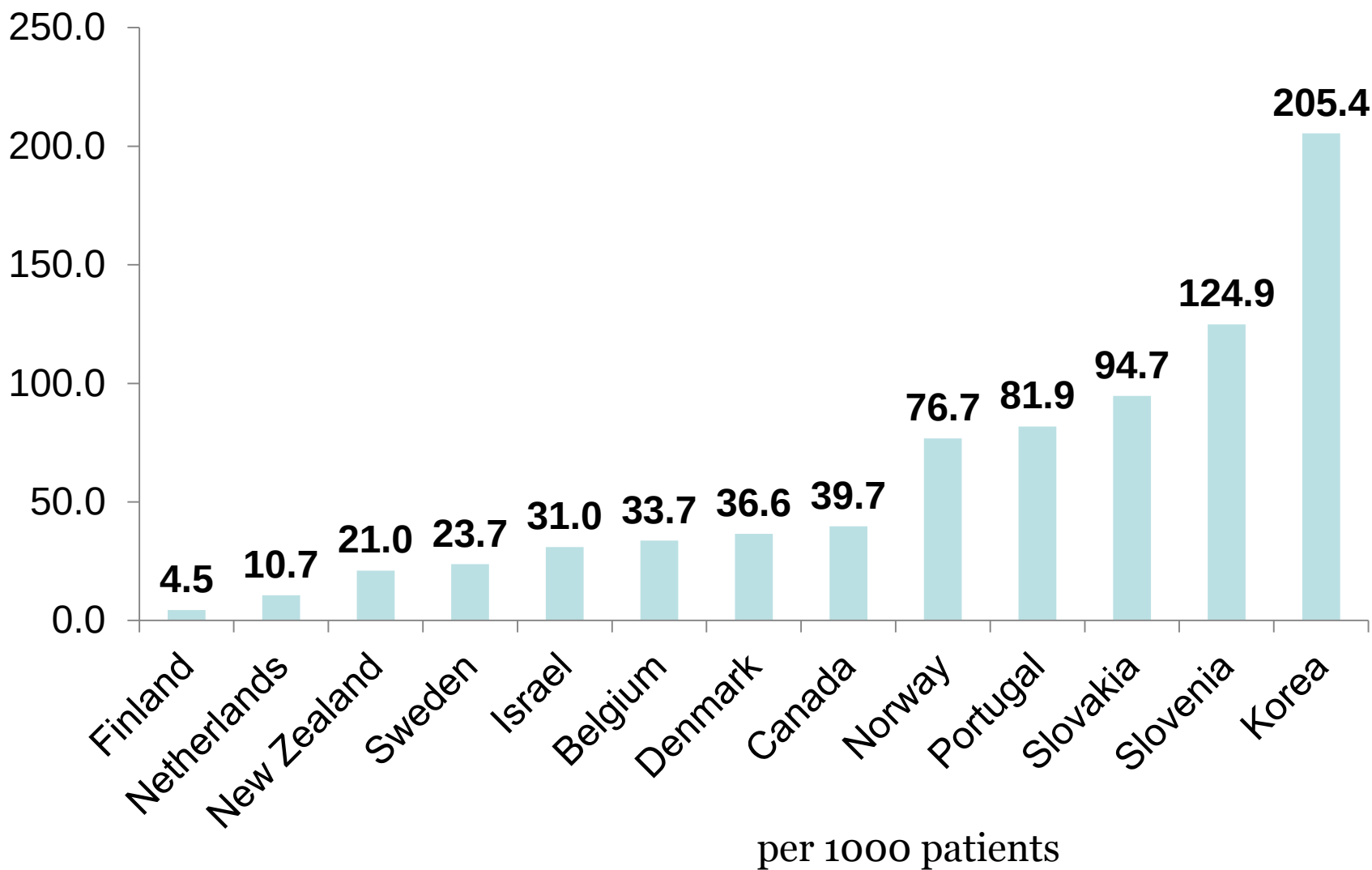
全ての処方抗菌薬のうちセフェム系 とフルオロキノロン系の割合 2010



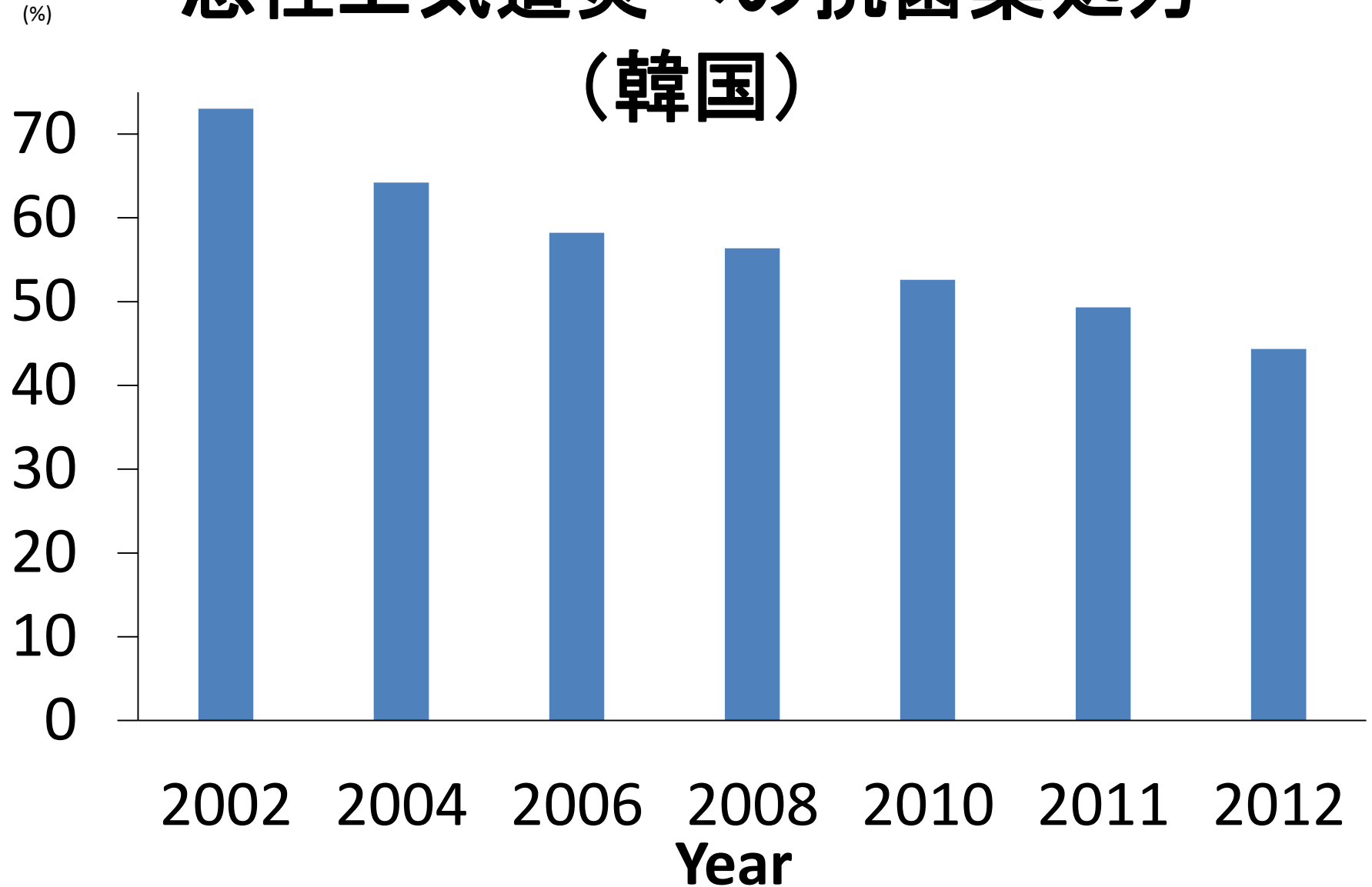
高齢者における ベンゾジアゼピン系薬使用



高齢者における長時間作用型 ベンゾジアゼピン系薬使用



急性上気道炎への抗菌薬処方 (韓国)



Choosing Wisely Internationalのトップ10

	# of countries that ranked intervention:				
	1 st	2 nd	3 rd	4 th	5 th
Antibiotics for URIs/bronchitis/sinusitis	7	1	1	1	2
Imaging for low back pain	4	4	1	2	2
Pre-operative testing in low-risk patients (EKG, stress EKG, chest x-ray, labs)		1	2	3	2
Artificial nutrition in patients with advanced dementia or advanced cancer			1		1
Urinary catheter placement		2	1	1	
Cardiac imaging in low risk patients		1	2	2	
Cancer screening (pap, ovarian, PSA)	2	2	1	1	
DEXA scan for bone density	1			1	1
Benzodiazepine/antipsychotics in older patients		4	2	1	2
Imaging for headaches			1	1	2

Other:

- PPIs (3 countries)
- blood chemistries tests at regular intervals (such as every day)
- Vitamin D
- Brain MRI for asymptomatic patients
- Genetic testing
- General screening for asymptomatic people especially using high tech diagnostic devices

スタチンを処方すべきか？

- 60歳女性A子さん：BMI 20 BP 120/70
糖尿病なし 喫煙なし 冠動脈疾患家族歴なし
生来健康 とくに既往なし ウォーキングが趣味
- 健診データ：総コレステロール250mg/dl、HDL
コレステロール50mg/dl、中性脂肪100mg/dl
$$\text{LDLコレステロール} = 250 - 50 - (100/5) = 180$$

(mg/dl)

リスクは相対的には30%下がる

- ガイドライン: LDLコレステロールが140mg/dL以上で高LDLコレステロール血症
- 最近の研究結果: 100人の日本人女性(冠動脈疾患の既往のない平均年齢60歳代女性)を10年間フォローで約3人心筋梗塞発症
- スタチンを10年間飲むと心筋梗塞発症率が約30%(約3分の1)低下(前提)

リスクは絶対的には1%下がる

- 100人を10年間フォローし、約3人の心筋梗塞発症なので、百分率では3%
- スタチンを10年間飲むと30%（約3分の1）の「相対」リスク低下があるので、「3人中の3分の1=1人」の「1人の発症を予防できる」
- 100人中1人予防できるということは、絶対リスクは1%低下となる（絶対リスク低下=1%）
- 心筋梗塞に脳梗塞を加えると約5%→3分の1発症減少すると3%へ下がる

NNT=100人(10年間)

- 100分率での「絶対リスク」の低下値の逆数を取ると、「何人を治療したら1人の発症を予防できるか」の「何人」であるか人数値となる
- これを必要治療人数(number needed to treat: NNT)という
- 1%は1/100なので、この逆数をとると、必要治療人数は100人(10年間)となる
- 100人が10年間薬を飲んで1人の発症予防

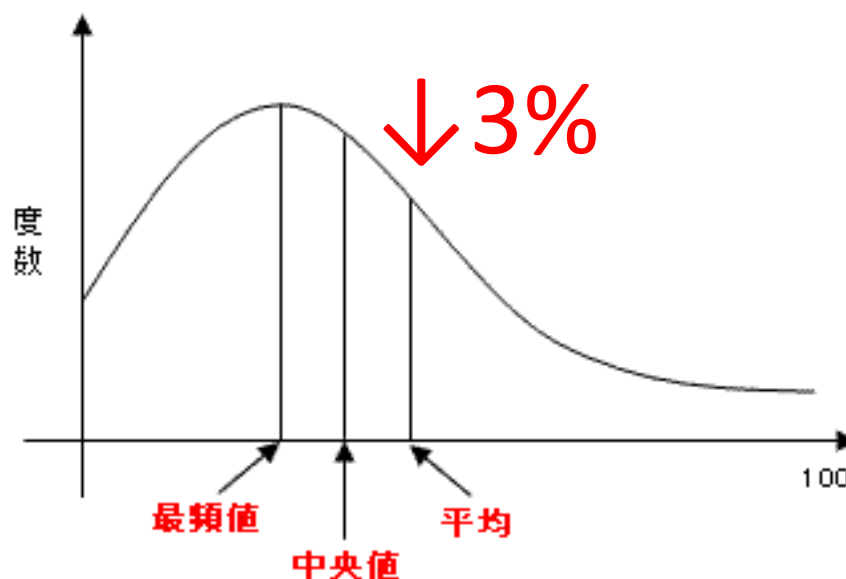
スタチンの副作用

- 筋肉の障害（横紋筋融解症）
- 耐糖能障害（糖尿病になりやすくなる）
- 記憶障害

20年以上服用した場合の認知症リスク不明

レイク・オベゴン効果(中央値<平均値)

- 研究対象女性群には、高血圧・糖尿病・喫煙者もかなりの割合いる(平均値は血圧132/78 mmHgでBMIは24、喫煙者>10%)
- A子さんの実際の個別リスクは平均より低く、3%未満



カルチャーに変化を！ Reflective of Cultural Shifts

- 1) Moving from managed processes **TO** ones with **minimal rules/principles and maximum flexibility**
- 2) Moving from control **TO** **autonomy and respect**
- 3) Moving from hierarchical/top-down relationships **TO** **non-hierarchical, bottom-up** ones
- 4) Moving from product creation **TO** a **platform**
- 5) Moving from one-way communication **TO** **community- and relationship-centered communication**
- 6) Moving from competition **TO** **collaboration and co-creation**



Choosing Wisely

Focus on Reducing Three Areas of Overuse

具体的介入方法 Interventions will include:

- Incorporating **clinical decision support**, including in some cases best practice alerts in EMRs
- Providing clinicians with **feedback and benchmarking**
- Engaging **physician champions**
- Providing **supportive clinician education**

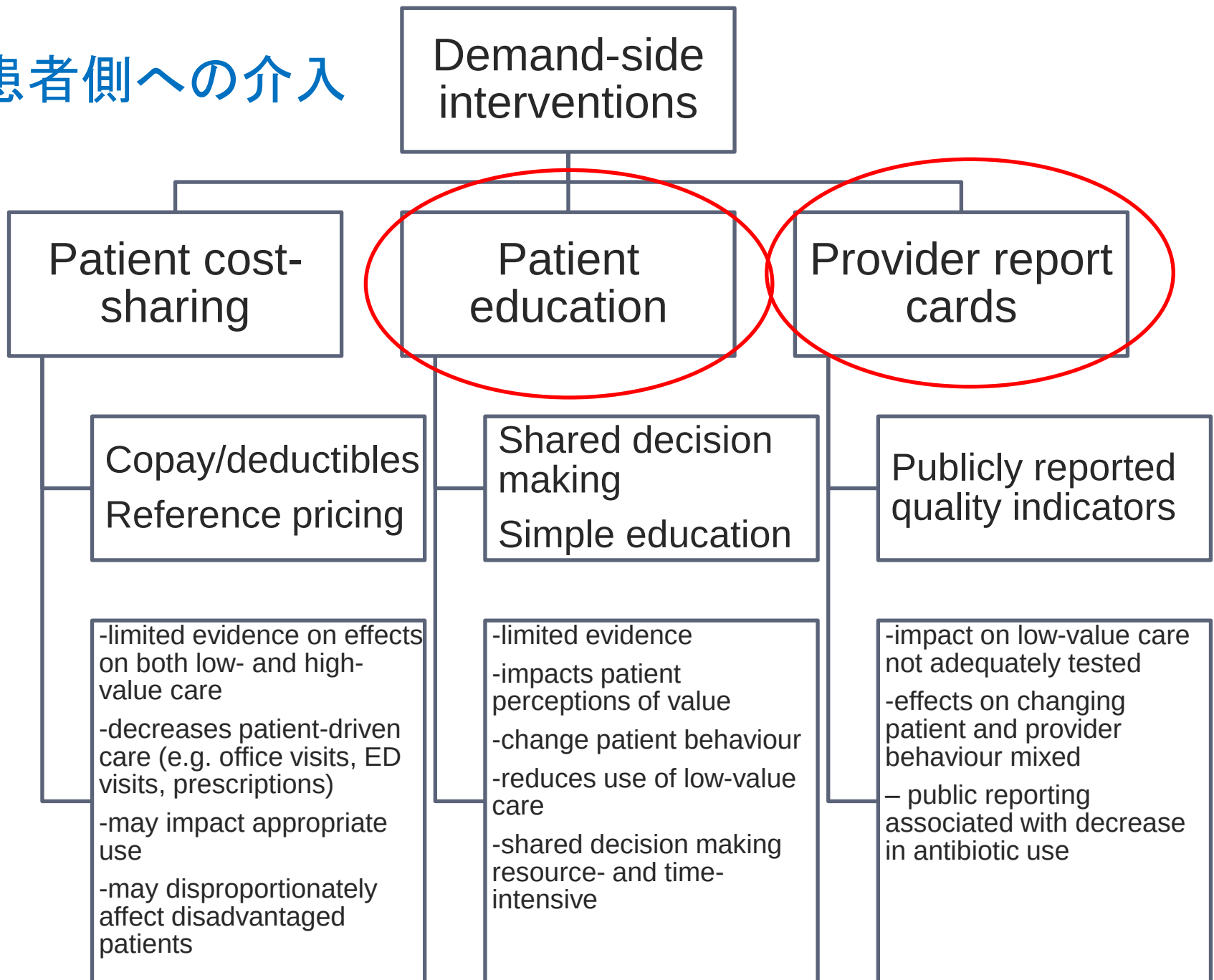


Robert Wood Johnson
Foundation



**Choosing
Wisely**

患者側への介入



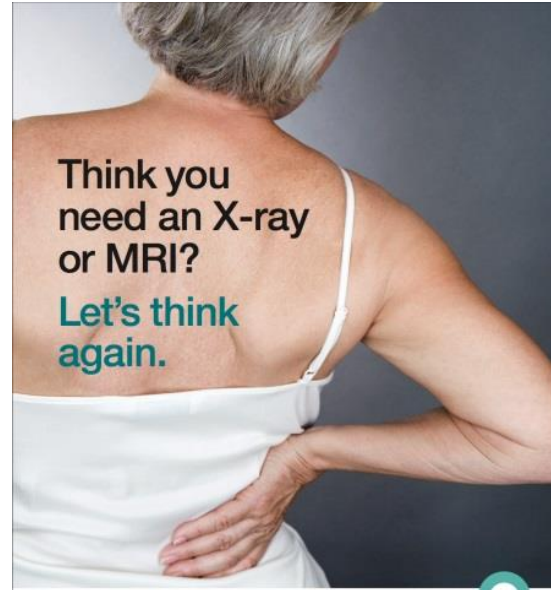


Think you need antibiotics?
Let's think again.

Choosing Wisely Canada
In partnership with the Canadian Medical Association

A healthy conversation about medical tests, treatments and procedures.
Talk with your doctor or visit ChoosingWiselyCanada.org

Twitter icon @ChooseWiselyCA

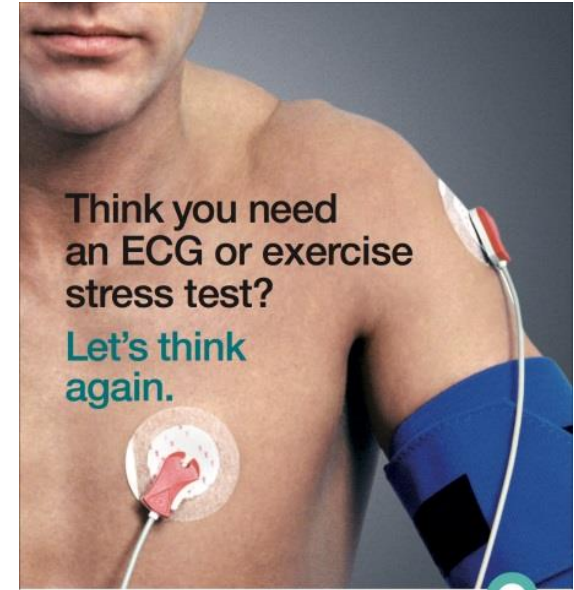


Think you need an X-ray or MRI?
Let's think again.

Choosing Wisely Canada
In partnership with the Canadian Medical Association

A healthy conversation about medical tests, treatments and procedures.
Talk with your doctor or visit ChoosingWiselyCanada.org

Twitter icon @ChooseWiselyCA



Think you need an ECG or exercise stress test?
Let's think again.

Choosing Wisely Canada
In partnership with the Canadian Medical Association

A healthy conversation about medical tests, treatments and procedures.
Talk with your doctor or visit ChoosingWiselyCanada.org

Twitter icon @ChooseWiselyCA

From: **Reduction of Inappropriate Benzodiazepine Prescriptions Among Older Adults Through Direct Patient Education: The EMPOWER Cluster Randomized Trial**

JAMA Intern Med. 2014;174(6):890-898. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2014.949

かかりつけ薬局による介入研究

RCT in Quebec, Canada

30 community pharmacies randomized

- Community-dwelling patients ≥ 65 with long-term **benzodiazepine** prescription

Patient empowerment intervention

- Education
- Peer champion stories
- Recommendations

From: **Reduction of Inappropriate Benzodiazepine Prescriptions Among Older Adults Through Direct Patient Education: The EMPOWER Cluster Randomized Trial**

JAMA Intern Med. 2014;174(6):890-898. doi:10.1001/jamainternmed.2014.949

Table 2. Prevalence, Risk Difference, and Odds Ratios for Discontinuation and Discontinuation Plus Benzodiazepine Dose Reduction at the 6-Month Follow-up

Variable	Participants, No.	Outcome, No. (%)	Risk Difference (95% CI) ^a	No. Needed to Treat	Crude OR (95% CI)	Adjusted OR (95% CI) ^b
Discontinuation of benzodiazepine use						
Intention to treat analysis						
Intervention	148	40 (27.0)	0.23 (0.14-0.32)	4.35	8.05 (3.51-18.47)	8.33 (3.32-20.93)
Usual care	155	7 (4.5)				
Intracluster correlation			0.008		0.008	0.010
Per protocol analysis						
Intervention	123	38 (30.9)	0.26 (0.16-0.36)	3.85	8.53 (3.69-19.76)	8.10 (3.34-19.66)
Usual care	138	7 (5.1)				
Intracluster correlation			0.007		0.007	0.005
Discontinuation plus benzodiazepine dose reduction						
Intention to treat analysis						
Intervention	148	56 (37.8)	0.27 (0.18-0.37)	3.70	5.05 (2.66-9.59)	5.49 (2.78-10.84)
Usual care	155	17 (11.0)				
Intracluster correlation			0.006		0.006	0.010
Per protocol analysis						
Intervention	123	54 (43.9)	0.34 (0.22-0.45)	2.94	6.33 (3.10-12.92)	6.73 (3.12-14.55)
Usual care	138	16 (11.6)				
Intracluster correlation			0.030		0.030	0.020

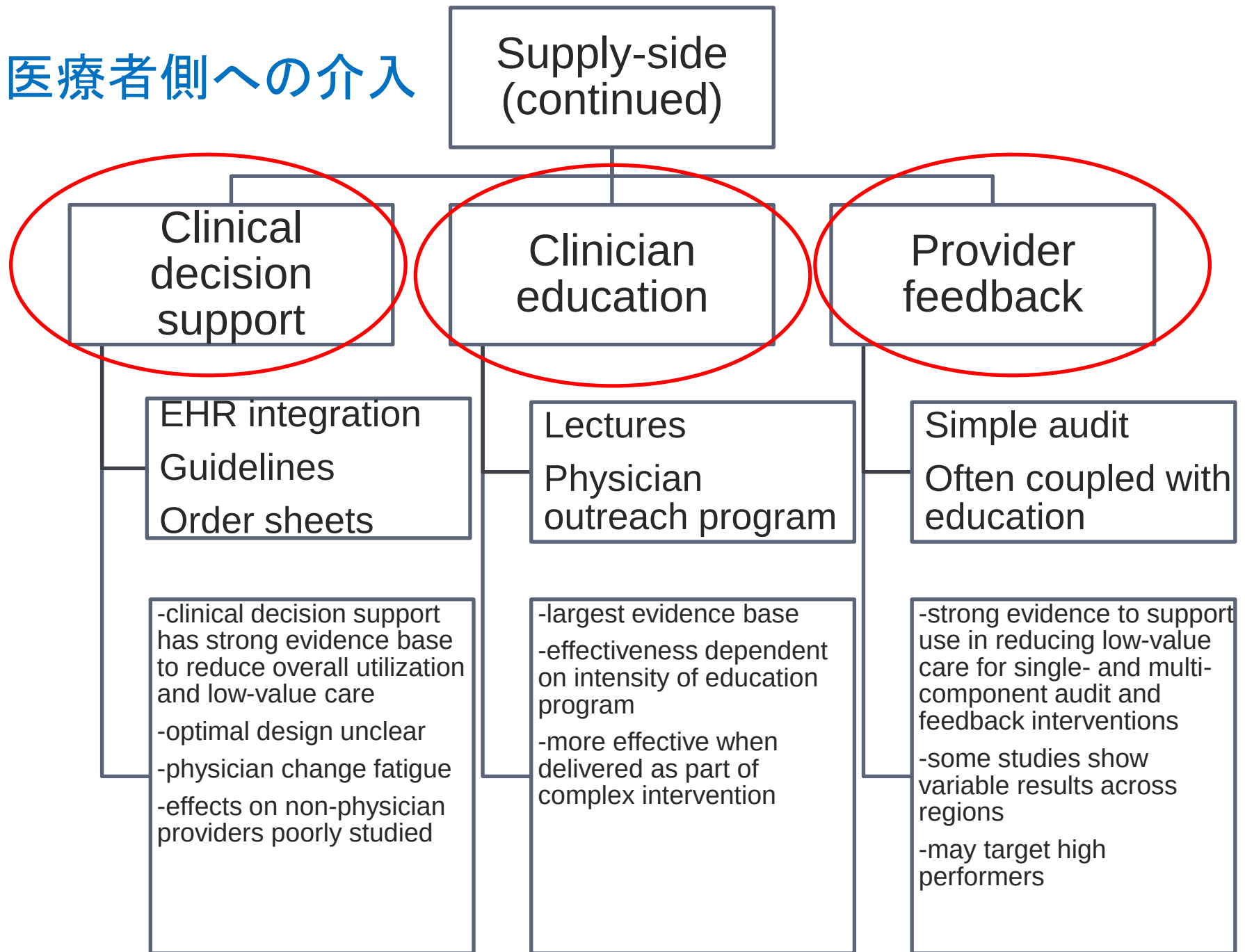
^a 95% Confidence intervals were calculated using robust standard errors.

^b Adjusted for age, sex, education, health status, indication of benzodiazepine use for insomnia, anxiety disorder, benzodiazepine dose, previous attempt at tapering, duration of benzodiazepine use, and number of medications.

Table Title:

Prevalence, Risk Difference, and Odds Ratios for Discontinuation and Discontinuation Plus Benzodiazepine Dose Reduction at the 6-Month Follow-up

医療者側への介入



電子カルテにアラートを組み込む工夫

- 310 alerts covering 180 Choosing Wisely Recommendations
- 320 alerts fired per day on average

BestPractice Advisory - Wellington,Diana

▼ Choosing Wisely (1 Advisory)

▼ **Don't use benzodiazepines or other sedative-hypnotics in older adults as first choice for insomnia, agitation or delirium.**
(American Geriatrics Society)^{1,2,3}

Acknowledge reason:   

Failed non-drug options and first-line d... Withdrawal / delirium tremens Seizure disorder
Severe / refractory GAD Periprocedural anesthesia End-of-life care
Rapid eye movement sleep disorders Other (please specify)

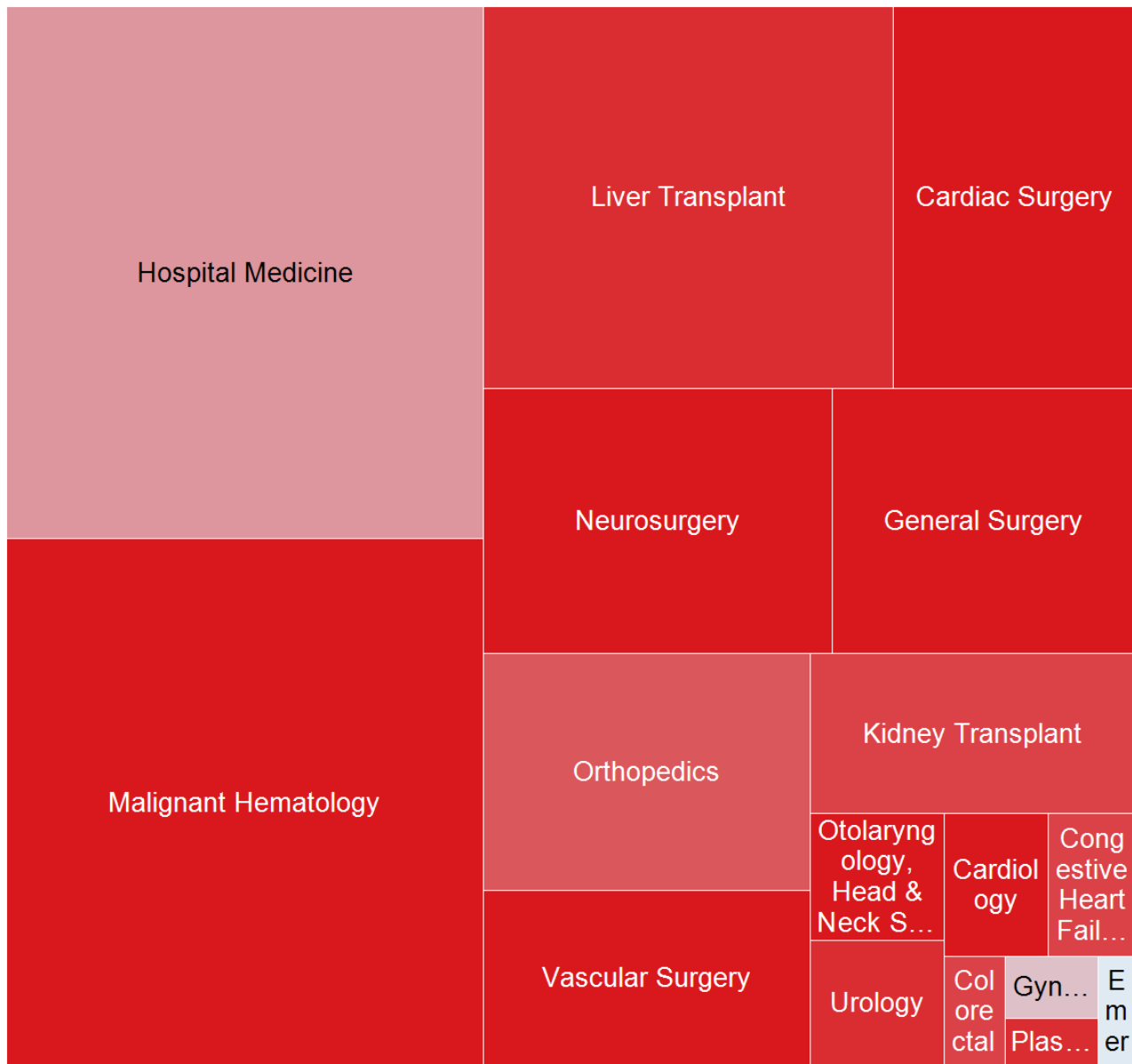
 Choosing Wisely: American Geriatrics Society

Accept & Stay Accept Cancel

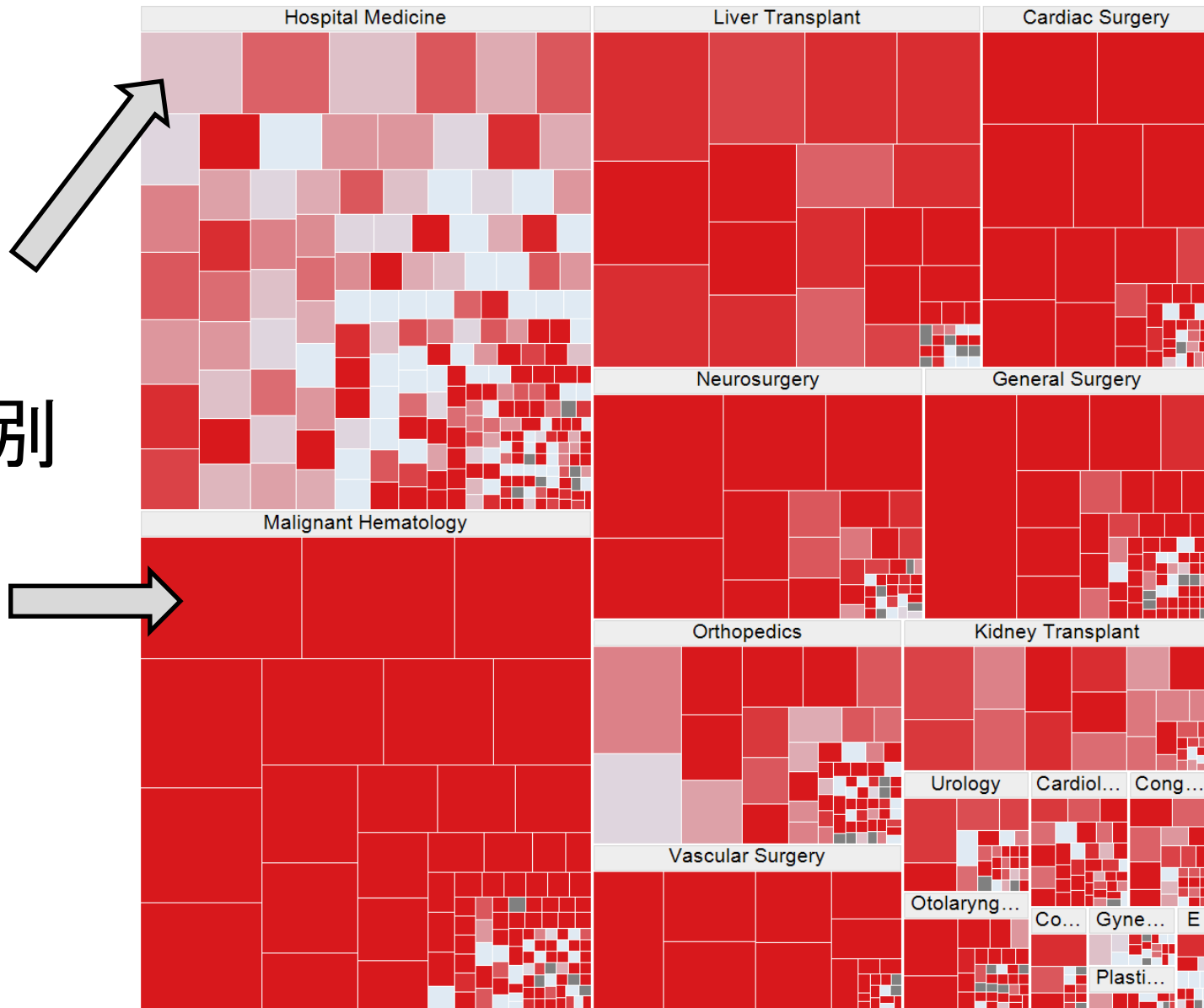
UCSF 病院での 赤血球輸血 の施行

輸血量
＝面積

輸血前のHb
が低いほど
薄い色(EBM)



醫師 個人別 成績





YOUR MED STOP PER

More Likely to Stop	Medication	Condition	May improve symptoms?	May reduce future illness?	May cause harm?	Beers Criteria	STOPP Criteria	Suggest taper approach	~Dose reduction %	~Dose reduction frequency	What to watch for	Clear
	citalopram (Celexa)	depression				None	Avoid with a history of clinically significant hyponatremia	N	25% ▼	Every 2 to 4 weeks	constipation	
	digoxin (Lanoxin , Digitek)	arrhythmia				Avoid if >0.125mg/d	Avoid at a long-term dose > 125 µg/day with impaired renal function	Y	25% ▼	Every 2 to 4 weeks	insomnia	
	tramadol (Ultram)	pain				None	Avoid as first-line therapy for mild to moderate pain, for more than 2 weeks in those with chronic constipation, long-term use in dementia unless for chronic pain, those with recurrent falls	Y	10% ▼	Every 4 weeks	insomnia	

SWEDEN: Fas Ut (Phase Out)

National de-prescribing manual

- Manual given to all prescribers in Sweden
- Prudent assessment of withdrawal of drugs, especially among the elderly.
- Covers more than 200 pharmaceuticals
- How to evaluate and stop treatment
- What to observe in the patient
- Alternative pharmacological and non-pharmacological interventions
- 4th edition coming in 2015 with current drugs, more evidence and translations
- Will be available as an open data source to integrate with electronic medical records



医薬品適正使用への介入

1. ポリファーマシーを避ける取組み
2. 薬剤カスケード(薬の滝)のチェック
3. 診療チームで「診断名と検査値情報」をシェア
4. 薬剤情報は薬剤師(PharmD)から入手
5. 効果は「絶対リスク」を用い判断
6. NNT (number needed to treat)を患者とシェア
7. NNH (number needed to harm)を患者とシェア

医療者と患者への教育



117 people like this



BOHEMIAN POLYPHARMACY



Mortality



Falls



Disability



Frailty



No. of medicines

If you've been diagnosed with polypharmacy, don't you worry.

We've got a pill for that.



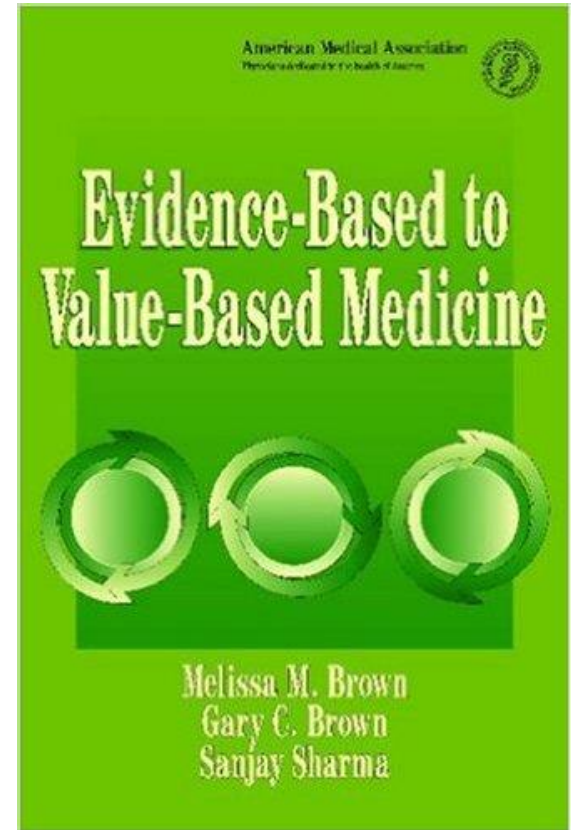
Oh, you must work in a hospital too

Original crude med-ecard humor
from The Happy Hospitalist Blog



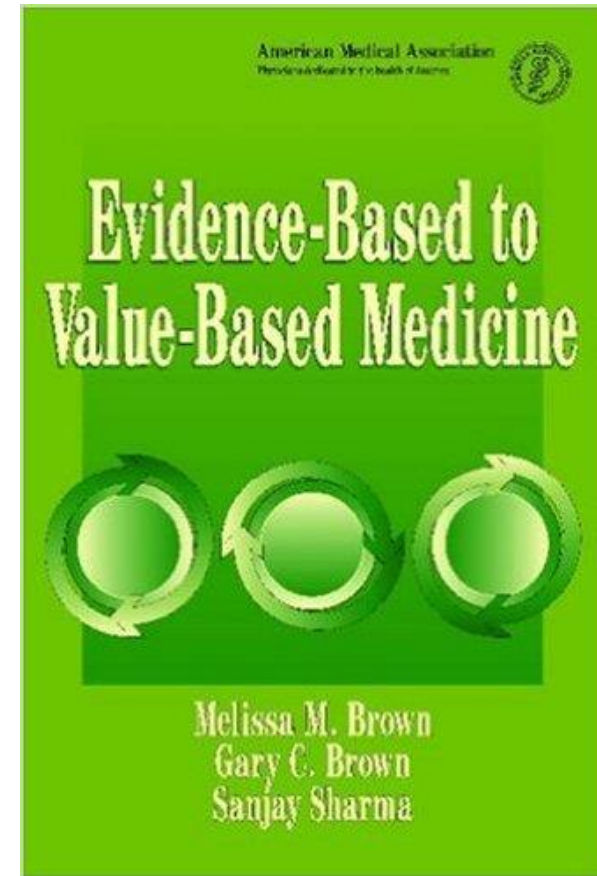
High Value Care の例

- 病歴聴取と身体診察
- 認知行動療法
- 動機づけ面接法（重症化予防）
- 緩和ケア（非がん患者も含む）
- リハビリテーション
- 医療関連感染症予防バンドル



Low Value Care の例

- 安定狭心症におけるPCI治療
- 肺塞栓予防IVCフィルター
- 非病的骨折への椎体形成術
- 半月板損傷のないOAに対する
関節鏡的手術



Specialist-induced Demand

例：米国PSA検診

- 米国泌尿器科学会は推奨
- 米国内科学会は非推奨
- 政府機関USPSTFは非推奨

臓器別専門医学会は
過剰検査推奨傾向あり

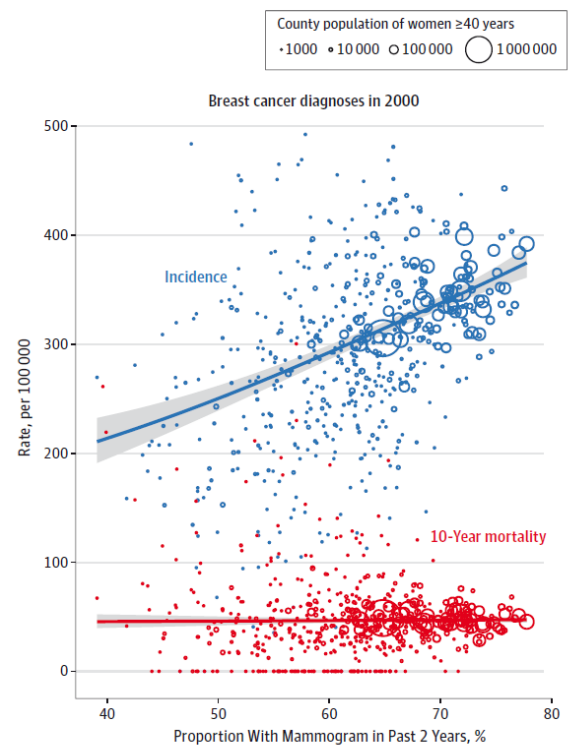


Breast Cancer Screening, Incidence, and Mortality Across US Counties

JAMA Intern Med. doi:10.1001/
Published online July 6, 2015.

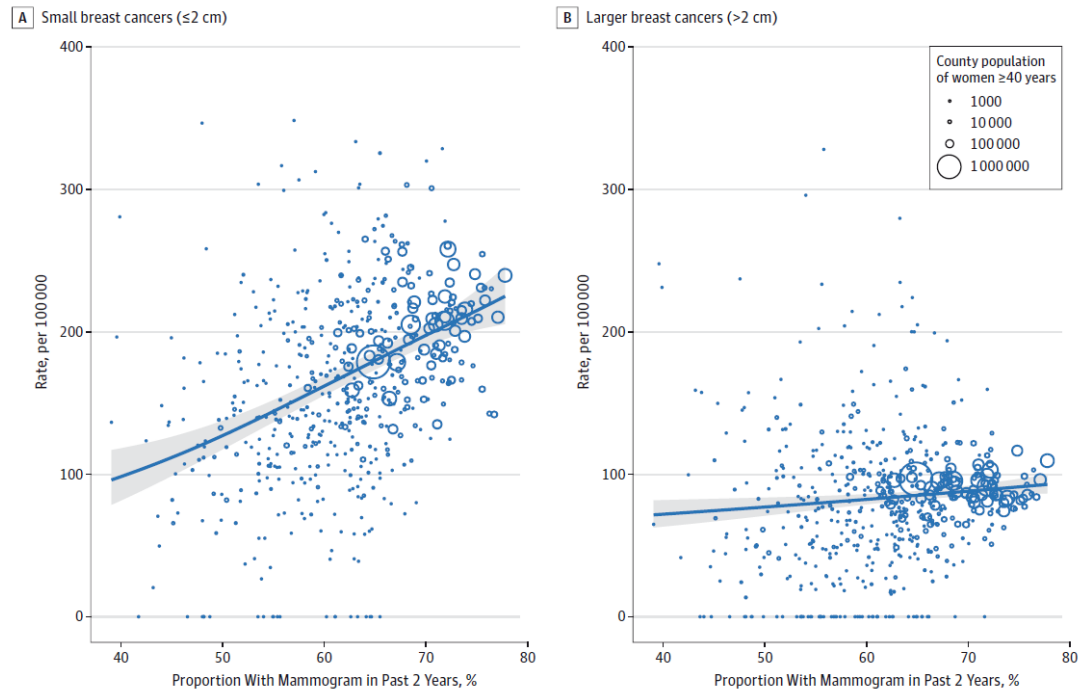
Charles Harding, AB; Francesco Pompei, PhD; Dmitriy Burmistrov, PhD; H. Gilbert Welch, MD, MPH;
Rediet Abebe, MAST; Richard Wilson, DPhil

Figure 2. Extent of Screening, Breast Cancer Incidence, and Mortality From Breast Cancer Among Women 40 Years and Older in 547 US Counties



Each circle presents data for a single county; circle area is proportional to the county population of women 40 years and older. Each fitted curve is a smoothing spline, presented with 95% confidence bands.

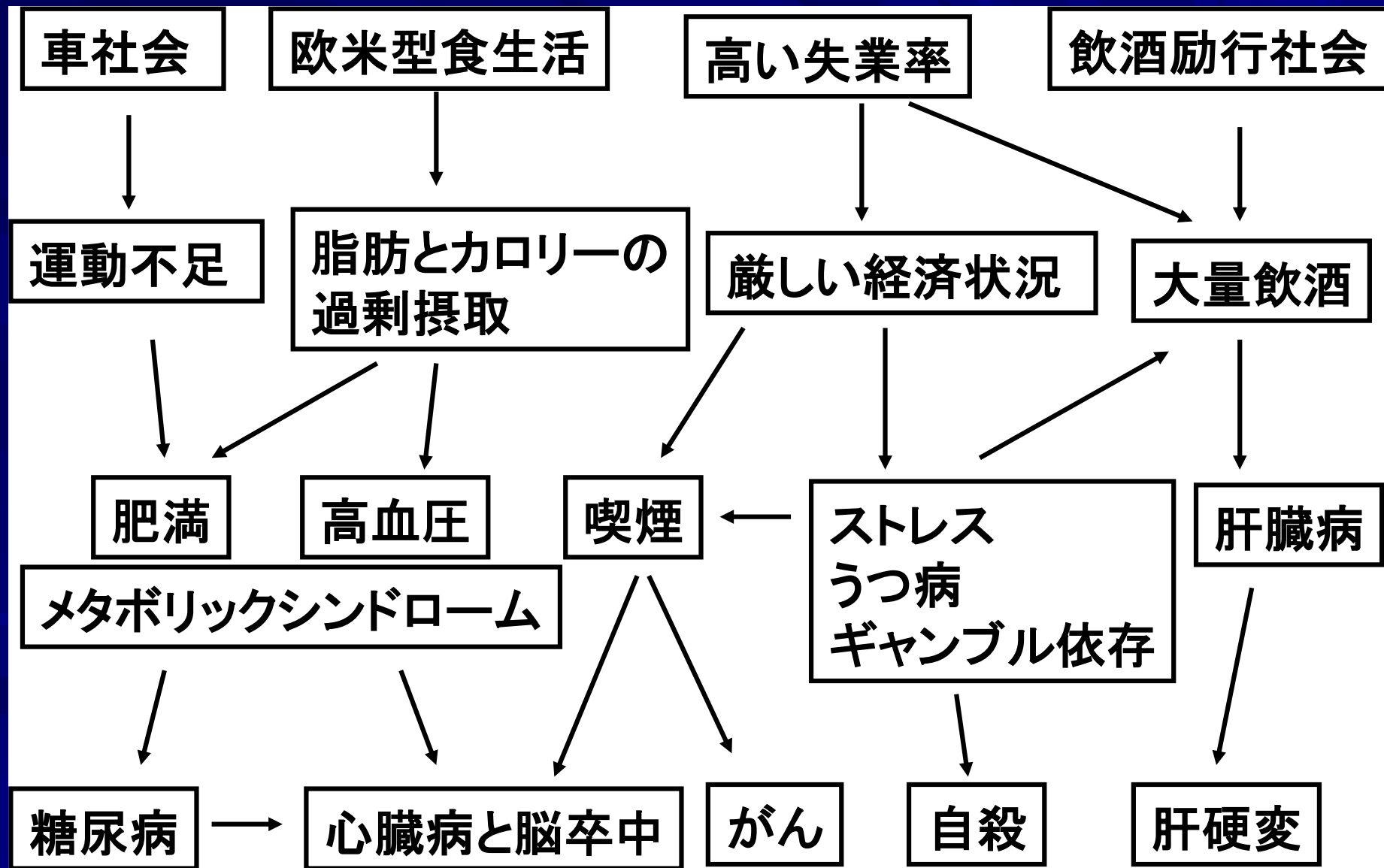
Figure 3. Extent of Screening and Breast Cancer Incidence, Stratified by Tumor Size



A, Tumors ≤2 cm. B, Tumors >2 cm. Each circle presents data for a single county; circle area is proportional to the county's population of women 40 years and older. Each fitted curve is a smoothing spline, presented with 95% confidence bands.

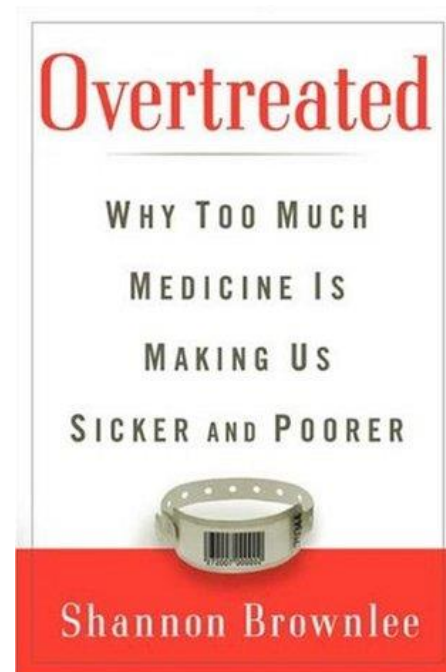
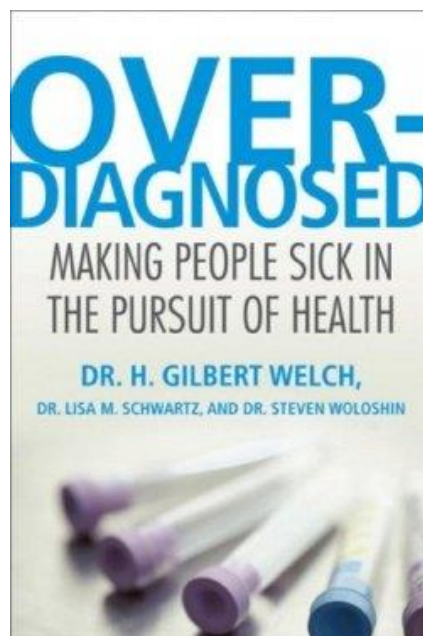
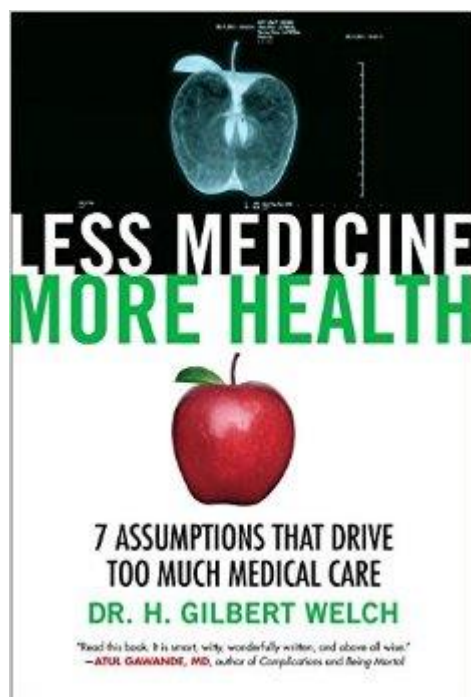
findings suggest widespread overdiagnosis.

社会・経済・生活習慣、そして病気・・・



予防医療政策の見直し: 1、3を重視

- 1次予防(ソーシャルキャピタル) ← 保健政策
- 2次予防(検診・健診・検査)
- 3次予防(重症化予防・緩和ケア) ← 医療



「ポピュレーション・戦略」の例

- タバコ税の引き上げ
- タバコの自動販売機の禁止
- タバコの広告宣伝の禁止
- 公共施設と飲食店内は禁煙
- 消費者金融業やギャンブル業者の営業規制
- 外食産業でのカロリー表示義務化
- 自転車無料シェア導入
- 日曜祭日における酒類販売の禁止
- 12時以降スナック業の禁止

ご清聴ありがとうございました。

Choosing Wisely Japan

~Less is More~

過ぎたるは及ばざるがごとし

JCHO本部 総合診療顧問

徳田安春