

**"We will promote the health of the children in Fukushima for the long term."**

## [Purpose]

It has been reported that cases of thyroid cancer increased among children after the Chernobyl NPS Accident due to internal exposure to radioactive iodine. Although radioactive iodine doses are considered to be lower in Fukushima than in Chernobyl, the Thyroid Ultrasound Examination was commenced with the aim of ascertaining children's thyroid status and promoting their health for the long term.

## [Coverage]

All people of Fukushima Prefecture who were aged zero to 18 as of March 11, 2011 (those born from April 2, 1992, to April 1, 2011) (approx. 368,000 people)

\* For the Full-scale Survey in FY2014 onward, the coverage was expanded to include those born from April 2, 2011, to April 1, 2012 (approx. 381,000 people in total).

Prepared based on the Report on the Fukushima Prefecture's Fukushima Health Management Survey (FY2019)

It has been reported that cases of thyroid cancer increased among children after the Chernobyl NPS Accident due to internal exposure to radioactive iodine. Compared with the Chernobyl NPS Accident, the amount of radioactive materials discharged into the environment after the accident in Fukushima was much smaller, and estimated internal and external doses of the residents were even smaller. Therefore, it is predicted that there would be no epidemiologically detectable thyroid health risks (p.141 of Vol. 1, "Evaluation of the Interim Report on Thyroid Cancer Compiled by the Expert Meeting on Health Management After the TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS Accident"). However, as concerns remain about effects of radiation due to the accident on children's thyroid glands, the Thyroid Ultrasound Examination has been continued under the framework of the Fukushima Health Management Survey with the aim of ascertaining children's thyroid status and promoting their health into the future.

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