

### ● Results of the Primary Examination

	Number of eligible persons (people)	Number of participants (people)		Diagnosis rate (%)	Number of those diagnosed (people)			
		Examination rate (%)	Participants at venues outside of the prefecture		Breakdown by grade (%)			
					A		Those recommended to take the Confirmatory Examination	
				A 1	A 2	B	C	
Total	381,237	270,552(71.0)	15,663	270,552 (100.0)	108,726(40.2)	159,596(59.0)	2,230(0.8)	0 (0.0)

### ● Results of the Confirmatory Examination

Grade A : 99.2%

	Number of eligible persons (people)	Number of participants (people)	Examination rate (%)	Rate of definitive diagnosis (%)	Number of those who received a definitive diagnosis (people)		
					For next examination		For regular healthcare program, etc.
					A 1	A 2	
Total	2,230	1,877(84.2)	1,834(97.7)	63(3.4)	367(20.0)	1,404(76.6)	207(14.7)

\* The total of percentages with one decimal place may not be 100% due to rounding.

### ● Results of the fine-needle aspiration cytology

Malignant or suspicious for malignancy: 71 people; 32 males and 39 females

Average age: 16.9 ± 3.2 years old (9 to 23 years old); At the time of the disaster: 12.6 ± 3.2 years old (5 to 18 years old)

Average tumor size: 11.1 ± 5.6 mm (5.3 to 35.6 mm)

- Out of 71 people whose tumors were diagnosed as malignant or suspicious for malignancy, 55 received surgery (papillary cancer: 54; other types of thyroid cancer: 1).

Prepared based on the material for the 42nd Prefectural Oversight Committee Meeting for Fukushima Health Management Survey

These are the results of the first Full-scale Survey, which was the second round of the Thyroid Ultrasound Examination.

Participants diagnosed as Grade A in the Primary Examination accounted for 99.2% of the total, while those diagnosed as Grade B accounted for 0.8%. Most of those diagnosed as Grade A2 had cysts of 20 mm or smaller and those diagnosed as Grade B had nodules of 5.1 mm or larger. This tendency was the same as that observed in the Preliminary Baseline Survey.

In the Confirmatory Examination, as a result of fine-needle aspiration cytology, 71 participants were diagnosed that their tumors were malignant or suspicious for malignancy.

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