

## ● Results of the Primary Examination

	Number of eligible subjects (people)	Number of examinees (people)		Diagnosis rate (%)	Number of those diagnosed (people)			
		Examination rate (%)	Examinees from outside the prefecture		Breakdown by grade (%)			
					A		Those recommended to take the Confirmatory Examination	
				A 1	A 2	B	C	
Total	87,694	7,621(8.7)	2,507	7,260(95.3)	3,102(42.7)	3,799(52.3)	359(4.9)	0(0.0)

Grade A: 95.1%

## ● Results of the Confirmatory Examination

	Number of eligible subjects (people)	Number of examinees (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	Those who received fine-needle aspiration cytology	
Total	359	239(66.6)	227(95.0)	1(0.4)	16(7.0)	210(92.5)	17(8.1)	

\* 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: 9 people; 2 males and 7 females

Average age: 25.2 ± 0.8 years old (24 to 27 years old); At the time of the earthquake: 17.0 ± 0.7 years old (16 to 18 years old)

Average tumor size: 20.2 ± 14.4 mm (9.4 to 49.9 mm)

- Out of 9 people whose tumors were diagnosed as malignant or suspicious for malignancy, 6 received surgery (papillary cancer: 5; follicular cancer: 1).

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

In the implementation period of the Full-scale Survey (third-round survey) (FY2017), a survey targeting people who become 25 years old during the relevant fiscal year was commenced as part of the Full-scale Survey. These are the results of such surveys targeting people born in FY1992 through FY1994.

Examinees diagnosed as Grade A in the Primary Examination accounted for 95.1% of the total, while those diagnosed as Grade B accounted for 4.9%. 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 so far, but targeted examinees were older than in prior examinations, and therefore, the percentages of those diagnosed as Grade B and those diagnosed to have nodules were higher compared with the Preliminary Baseline Survey and the Full-scale Surveys (second- to fourth-round surveys).

In the Confirmatory Examination, as a result of fine-needle aspiration cytology, 9 examinees were diagnosed that their tumors were malignant or suspicious for malignancy.

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