Comprehensive Health Checkup: Purpose

Due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the subsequent accident at TEPCO's Fukushima Daiichi NPS, many people were forced to live under evacuation and experienced significant changes in their diet, fitness or other daily habits. Some have worries over their health due to their inability to receive health checkups. Therefore, Fukushima Prefecture commenced the Comprehensive Health Checkup for people residing in Evacuation Areas with the aim of ascertaining the overall health conditions of the residents and utilizing the obtained data for the prevention of lifestyle-related diseases and early detection and treatment of diseases.

Prepared based on the website of the Radiation Medical Science Center for the Fukushima Health Management Survey, Fukushima Medical University (information on the Comprehensive Health Checkup)

Due to the Great East Japan Earthquake and the subsequent accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi NPS, many residents were forced to live as evacuees. Fukushima Prefecture has been conducting the Comprehensive Health Checkup for the purpose of monitoring whether they have any physical problems and guiding them to early treatment as necessary.

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013 Updated on March 31, 2019 Comprehensive Health Checkup

Comprehensive Health Checkup: Outline (1/2)

Age group	Check items
Aged zero to 6 (babies and preschoolers)	Body height [Only when requested] Blood count; fred blood cell count, hematocrit, hemoglobin, platelet count, white blood cell count, and differential white blood cell count)
Aged 7 to 15 (first to ninth grade students)	Body height, weight, blood pressure, and blood counts (red blood cell count, hematocrit, hemoglobin, platelet count, white blood cell count, and differential white blood cell count) [Only when requested] Blood blochemistry (AST, ALT, Y-GT, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, HbA1c, blood sugar, serum creatinine, and uric acid)
Aged 16 or older	Body height, weight, abdominal girth (or BMI), blood pressure, and blood counts (red blood cell count, hematocrit, hemoglobin, platelet count, white blood cell count, and differential white blood cell count) Urinalysis (protein, glucose and blood) Blood blochemistry (AST, ALT, y-GT, TG, HDL-C, LDL-C, HbA1c, blood sugar, serum creatinine, eGFR, and uric acid) * Items in red letters are additional items that are not ordinarily checked in the specified health checkups
or Evacuation-Prepare vacuation as of 2011 Checkup as a result of = The entire areas of	egistered at any of the municipalities designated as Restricted Areas, Deliberate Evacuation Areas ed Areas in Case of Emergency or at any of the areas containing Specific Spots Recommended for .(approx. 210,000 people) and residents who were found to require the Comprehensive Health f the Basic Survey Tamura City, Minamisoma City, Kawamata Town, Hirono Town, Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Jkuma Town, Futaba Town, Namie Town, Katsurao Village and litate Village, and parts of Date City)
	Prepared based on the website of the Radiation Medical Science Center for the Fukushima Health Management Surve

Check items for all age groups are decided so that each of the residents residing in covered areas can ascertain their own health conditions and obtained data can be utilized for the prevention and early detection and treatment of lifestyle-related and other diseases.

Based on the check items for the Specific Health Checkup targeting people aged 16 or older, ordinary health checkups are conducted by adding other necessary items, such as blood counts (those in red letters).

The Comprehensive Health Checkup covers people who were residing in any of the municipalities designated as Restricted Areas, Deliberate Evacuation Areas or Evacuation-Prepared Areas in Case of Emergency or in any of the areas containing Specific Spots Recommended for Evacuation^{*1} at the time of the accident at Tokyo Electric Power Company (TEPCO)'s Fukushima Daiichi NPS.

*1: The entire areas of Tamura City, Minamisoma City, Kawamata Town, Hirono Town, Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Kawauchi Village, Okuma Town, Futaba Town, Namie Town, Katsurao Village and litate Village, and parts of Date City

Included in this reference material on March 31, 2013 Updated on March 31, 2021

Comprehensive Health Checkup: Outline (2/2)

Every year, the Comprehensive Health Checkup is conducted at designated medical institutions individually for all children aged 15 or younger and people aged 16 or older who reside outside the prefecture. Every year, residents aged 16 or older who reside within the prefecture can receive the Comprehensive Health Checkup by any of the following three methods:

1. Receive a Specific Health Checkup or a General Health Checkup conducted by a municipality, wherein the items

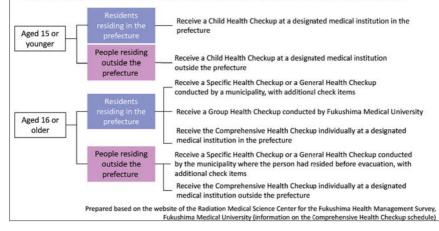
specific to the Comprehensive Health Checkup are additionally checked

Comprehensive

Health Checkup

2. Receive a Group Health Checkup conducted by Fukushima Medical University

3. Individually receive the Comprehensive Health Checkup at any of the designated medical institutions in the prefecture

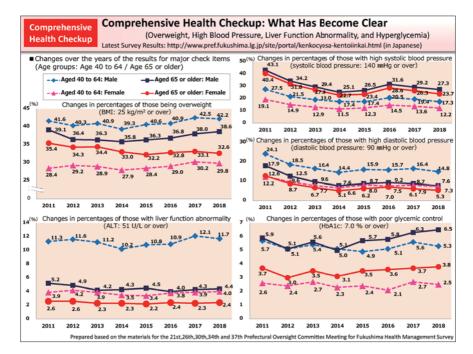


Children aged 15 or younger, whether residing in or outside Fukushima Prefecture, can receive pediatric health checkups at any of the designated medical institutions with cooperating pediatricians.

Residents aged 16 or older who reside in Fukushima Prefecture can select any of the following methods to receive a checkup: receive a Specific Health Checkup or a General Health Checkup conducted by a municipality, with additional check items specific to the Comprehensive Health Checkup; receive a Group Health Checkup conducted by Fukushima Medical University; or receive the Comprehensive Health Checkup individually at a designated medical institution in the prefecture.

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From the results of the Comprehensive Health Checkup conducted from FY2011 to FY2018, changes in the results for major check items over the years were examined.

• Examinees being overweight

The condition of being overweight (BMI: 25 kg/m² or over) was found more among males than among females for all these fiscal years. Looking at the changes in each fiscal year, the percentage of overweight female examinees aged 65 or older showed a declining trend from FY2011 to FY2015 but did not show a large change from FY2016 to FY2018. • Examinees with high blood pressure

The percentage of examinees with high systolic blood pressure (systolic blood pressure: 140 mmHg or over) showed a declining trend from FY2011 to FY2014 for both males and females aged 40 or older. The percentage increased from FY2015 to FY2016 but decreased toward FY2018.

The percentage of examinees with high diastolic blood pressure (diastolic blood pressure: 90 mmHg or over) showed a declining trend from FY2011 to FY2014 for both males and females aged 40 or older but did not show a large change from FY2015.

• Examinees with liver function abnormality

The percentage of examinees with liver function abnormality (ALT: 51 (U/L) or over), which is generally higher among males aged 40 to 64, has been almost flat overall.

Examinees with poor glycemic control

The percentage of examinees with poor glycemic control (HbA1c: 7.0% or over) has been higher among males than among females for all these fiscal years. When compared with the percentage in FY2011, the percentage in FY2018 was higher for males aged 65 or older.

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