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## 国際学会での私達の活動報告について

子宮頸がん征圧をめざす専門家会議

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子宮頸がん征圧をめざす専門家会議では、2008年設立からの活動報告と最近の日本における子宮頸癌予防ワクチンの承認、地方自治体および政府による暫定的公費負担接種のはじまり、そして、定期接種への決定までのプロセスを世界規模の国際学会で相次いで報告を行いました。

政府や議員、自治体担当者、メディアをはじめ多くの方々のご理解を得て、欧米先進国と同様に、公費接種を実現させたこと（アジアではマレーシアに次いで2番目）、イギリスやオーストラリアなどの学校接種ではないにもかかわらず、個人接種での接種率が学校接種並みにおよそ70%に達していることは、現在、公費接種実現に取り組んでいる東欧ならびにアジア諸国にとって、良い意味で刺激的なニュースとなり、私達の経験をシェアしていただくことで世界にも貢献できることとなりました。HPVが子宮頸癌の原因であることを突き止めた2008年ノーベル医学・生理学賞受賞者の zur Hausen 博士にも直接報告を行い、お祝いの言葉をいただきました。

## 発表学会

2012年6月14日 10<sup>th</sup> International conference of the Asian clinical oncology society,  
Satellite symposium, Seoul, Korea

2012年7月10日 EUROGIN 2012, Scientific session, Prague, Czech Republic

2012年7月14日 AOGIN 2012, Plenary session, Hong Kong



## 抄録 (abstract)

**RECENT ACTIVITIES – CERVICAL CANCER PREVENTION IN JAPAN****The Japanese Expert Board for the Eradication of Cervical Cancer, Executive committee**

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HPV vaccination is one of the most useful strategies to reduce cervical cancer. In Japan, routine vaccination is free, individual (clinic-based) and funded by regional governments. On the other hand, non-routine vaccines are basically self-pay. Clinical research on HPV vaccines targeted at Japanese women started in 2007. In November, 2008, we established the Japanese Expert Board for the Eradication of Cervical Cancer with goal of obtaining national funding for HPV vaccination as a routine vaccine and high coverage of more accurate screening. Members of the Project include Drs, Nurses, Midwives, Cytotechnologists, Researchers, Cancer survivors, Patient support groups, and Cancer Association. We presented the recommendation with evidence showing the advantages and cost effectiveness for governmental funding. To educate and raise awareness in politicians, policy makers, health professionals, mass media and the general public, many educational campaigns, seminars and promotions were also implemented. One of the HPV vaccines was licensed and became available first as a private (non-routine) vaccine from December, 2009. Since regional governments funding HPV vaccination with their own budget gradually increased, the national government judged the establishment of a specific fund for HPV vaccine targeted at girls aged 13 to 16 to be necessary. Consequently, the national government and regional governments provide the budget half and half and an interim nationwide HPV vaccination program was started since November, 2010. Uptake ratio was estimated by MHLW at approximately 70% (1<sup>st</sup> dose, November, 2011) of the target age groups. In May, 2012, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare approved HPV vaccination as part of the national routine immunisation program.