

# わが国におけるがん対策のあゆみ

## History of Cancer Control in Japan

昭和38年(1963)	厚生省がん研究助成金制度の発足
昭和56年(1981)	悪性新生物が死亡原因の第1位となる
昭和59年(1984)	対がん10カ年総合戦略の策定（～平成5年度）
平成6年(1994)	がん克服新10カ年戦略の策定（～平成15年度）
平成16年(2004)	第3次対がん10カ年総合戦略の策定（～平成25年度）
平成17年(2005) 5月	がん対策推進本部の設置（厚生労働省）
平成17年(2005) 8月	がん対策推進アクションプラン2005の公表
平成18年(2006) 6月	がん対策基本法の成立
平成19年(2007) 4月	がん対策基本法の施行
平成19年(2007) 6月	がん対策推進基本計画の策定（閣議決定）
平成21年(2009) 7月	がん検診50%推進本部の設置（厚生労働省）
平成24年(2012) 6月	がん対策推進基本計画の見直し（閣議決定）

- ・がんは、昭和56（1981）年からわが国の死亡原因の第1位である。政府は、昭和59年度（1984）より「対がん10カ年総合戦略」、平成6（1994）年度より「がん克服新10カ年戦略」を策定し、がん対策に取り組んできた。さらに、平成16（2004）年からは、「がん罹患率と死亡率の激減」を目指して、がん研究の推進および質の高いがん医療を全国に普及することを目的に、「がん予防の推進」および「がん医療の向上とそれを支える社会環境の整備」を柱とする「第3次対がん10カ年総合戦略」を推進している。
- ・厚生労働省は、平成17（2005）年5月に、がん対策全般を総合的に推進するため、厚生労働大臣を本部長とする「がん対策推進本部」を設置し、部局横断的な取組を行うとともに、同年8月には、がん対策の飛躍的な向上を目的とした「がん対策推進アクションプラン2005」を策定した。
- ・わが国のがん対策は、これまで様々な取り組みにより進展し、一定の成果を収めてきた。しかし、がんは依然として国民の生命および健康にとって重要な問題となっており、そのような現状にかんがみ、平成18（2006）年6月「がん対策基本法」が成立、翌年4月に施行された。この法律に基づき、がん対策推進協議会の議論を踏まえ、平成19（2007）年6月に、がん対策の総合的かつ計画的な推進を図るため、がん対策の基本的方向について定めた「がん対策推進基本計画」が閣議決定された。
- ・平成21（2009）年7月に、基本計画の個別目標の一つである「がん検診受診率50%」の達成のため、厚生労働大臣を本部長とする「がん検診50%推進本部」を設置し、部局横断的な取組を行うこととした。
- ・がん対策推進基本計画は、がん対策推進協議会及びその下に設置された3つの専門委員会の議論を踏まえ、平成24（2012）年6月に閣議決定された。

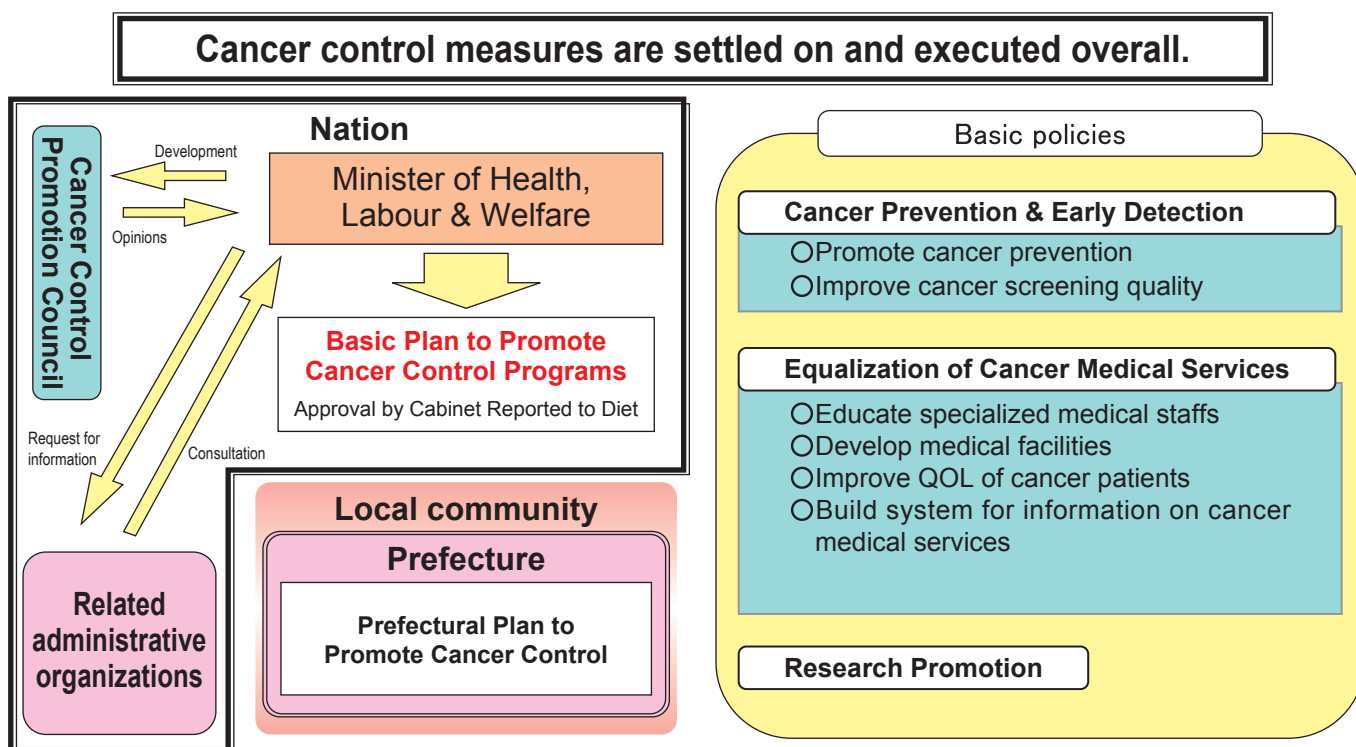
1963	Subsidy for cancer research by Ministry of Health and Welfare started
1981	Cancer became the leading cause of death
1984	Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (~1993)
1994	New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (~2003)
2004	The 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (~2013)
2005 May.	Headquarters of Cancer Control in Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW)
2005 Aug.	Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control
2006 Jun.	Cancer Control Act approved
2007 Apr.	Cancer Control Act implemented
2007 Jun.	Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs approved
2009 Jul.	Headquarters of 50% Cancer Screening Rate (MHLW)
2012 Jun.	Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs revised

- ・Cancer has been the leading cause of death in Japan since 1981. The Japanese government implemented the Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control (1984-1993) and the New 10-year Strategy to Overcome Cancer (1994-2003) to tackle cancer. Since 2004, the 3rd-term Comprehensive 10-year Strategy for Cancer Control has been implemented in order to promote cancer research and disseminate high-quality cancer medical services, with the slogan "Drastic reduction in cancer morbidity and mortality".
- ・In May 2005, the Japanese Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare (MHLW) developed the Headquarters of Cancer Control in order to promote multidisciplinary activity for comprehensive cancer control, and launched the Action Plan 2005 for Promotion of Cancer Control in August.
- ・In June 2006, the Cancer Control Act was approved and the law has been implemented since April 2007. Based on this law, the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control programs was discussed by the Cancer Control Promotion Council and approved by the Japanese Cabinet in June 2007.
- ・In July 2009, the Japanese MHLW developed the Headquarters of 50% Cancer Screening Rate to promote multidisciplinary activity for cancer screening.
- ・In June 2012, the Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs was revised based on the discussion at the Cancer Control Promotion Council and three expert committees under the council.

資料：厚生労働省健康局がん対策・健康増進課

Source: Division of Cancer Control and Health Promotion, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare

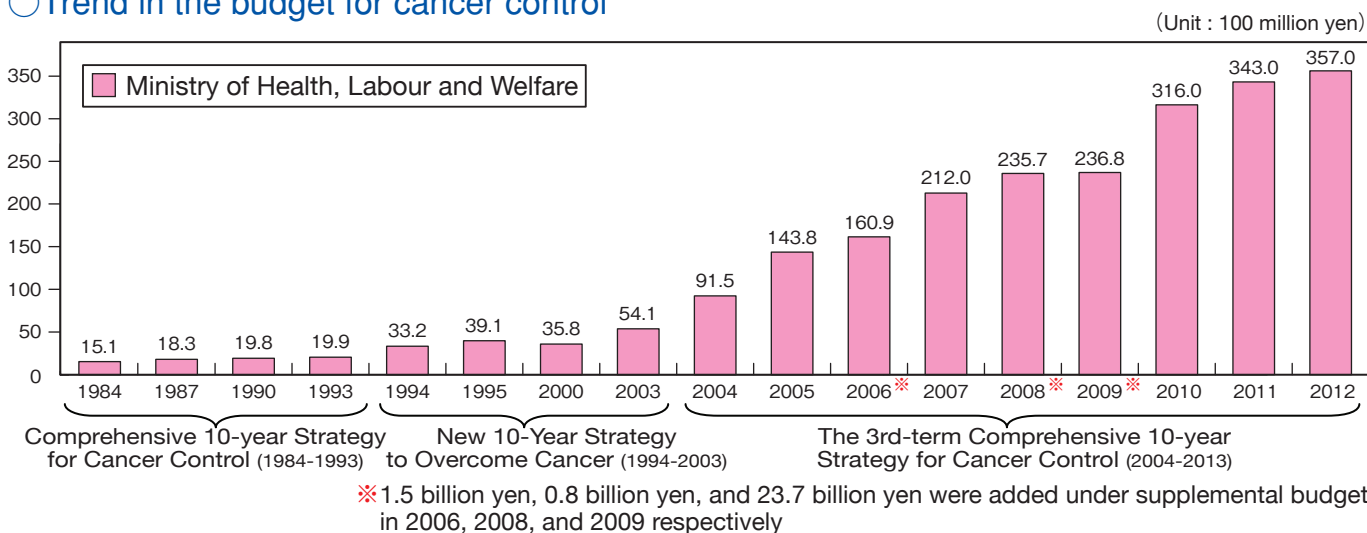
## ○Cancer Control ACT (Jun, 2006)



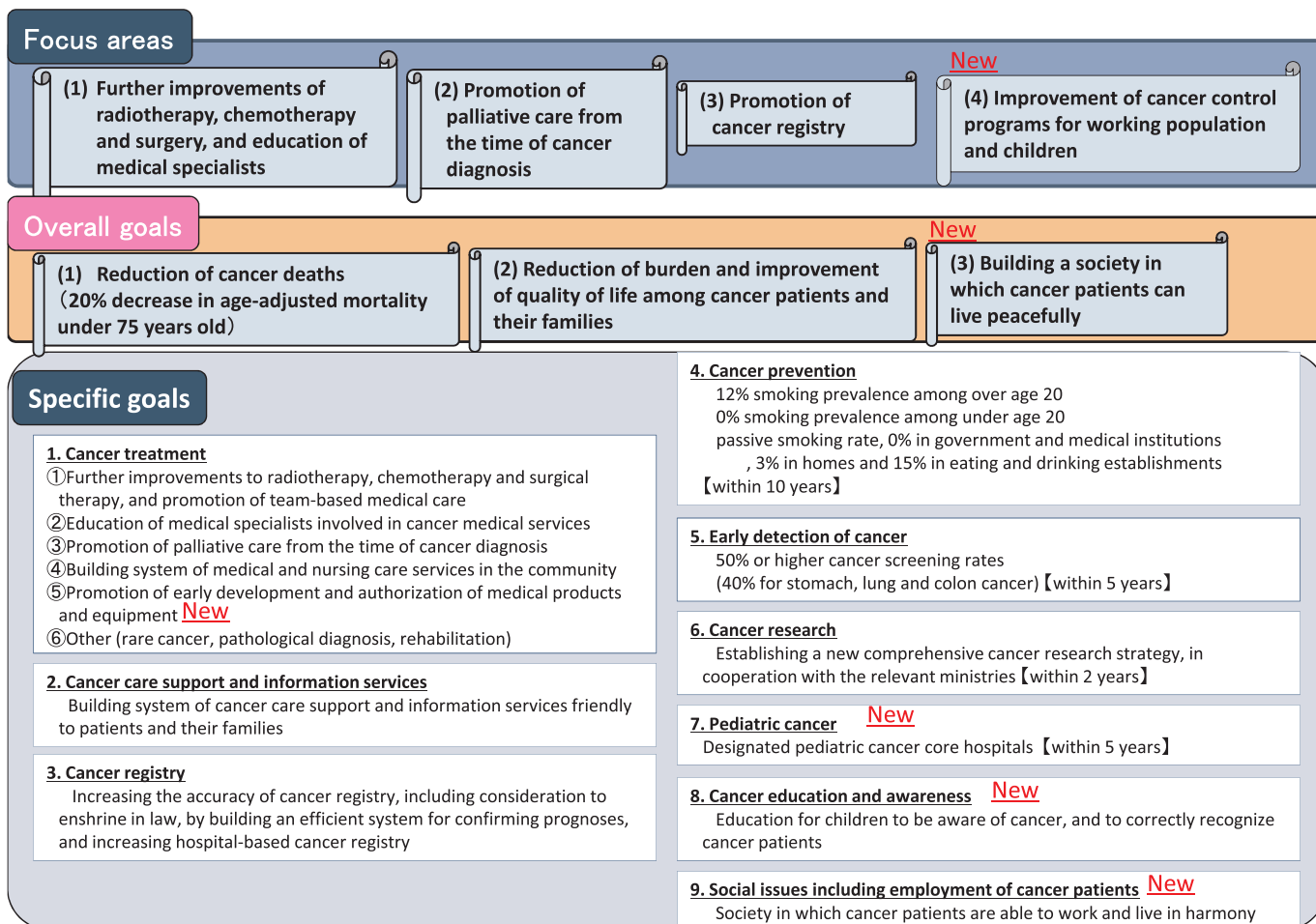
## ○Cancer Control Act

- This law has been implemented since April 2007. Its basic concepts are as follows.
  - Promotion of cancer research and utilization of research outcomes
  - Equalization of cancer medical services
  - Development of cancer medical services to satisfy patients
- Based on this law, the Japanese government built the Basic Plan to promote Cancer Control Programs. This plan must reflect the opinion of cancer patients and their families, as well as cancer medical specialists and academic experts. Each prefecture is expected to build the Prefectural Plan to Promote Cancer Control modeling the national basic plan. The national government, local communities, medical insurance companies, physicians and surgeons will support each other to realize the above 3 basic concepts.

## ○Trend in the budget for cancer control



Source : Division of Cancer Control and Health Promotion, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare



## ○ Basic Plan to Promote Cancer Control Programs

- The Basic plan, launched in June 2007, was revised in June 2012. It covers 5 fiscal years from 2012 to 2016. It defines the basic concept of cancer control and aims to promote comprehensive and well-planned cancer control in Japan. It also provides a model for developing the Prefectural Plan to Promote Cancer Control. It needs updating at least every 5 years under Cancer Control Act.
- Three overall goals and nine specific fields
  - Reduction of cancer deaths
  - Reduction of burden and improvement of quality of life among cancer patients and their families
  - Building a society in which cancer patients can live peacefully
  - ① Cancer treatment
  - ② Cancer care support and information services
  - ③ Cancer registry
  - ④ Cancer prevention
  - ⑤ Early detection of cancer
  - ⑥ Cancer research
  - ⑦ Pediatric cancer
  - ⑧ Cancer education and awareness
  - ⑨ Social issues including employment of cancer patients
- Focus areas
  - ① Further improvements of radiotherapy, chemotherapy and surgery, and education of medical specialists.
  - ② Promotion of palliative care from the time of cancer diagnosis
  - ③ Promotion of cancer registry
  - ④ Improvement of cancer control programs for working population and children
- The Japanese government implements cancer control policy in cooperation with local communities; the general public, including cancer patients; medical facilities; health insurance companies; academic associations; patient groups; and the mass-media. The ultimate goal is to realize a society where the general public can know, face and overcome cancer.

Source : Division of Cancer Control and Health Promotion, Health Services Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare