2022年7月23日(土) 16時~17時30分

兵庫県保険医協会・政策研究会

国の新型コロナウイルス対策における 科学性の欠如



京都大学名誉教授 一般財団法人 LHS研究所 代表理事

福島 雅典

Masanori FUKUSHIMA M.D., Ph.D. www.lhsi.jp

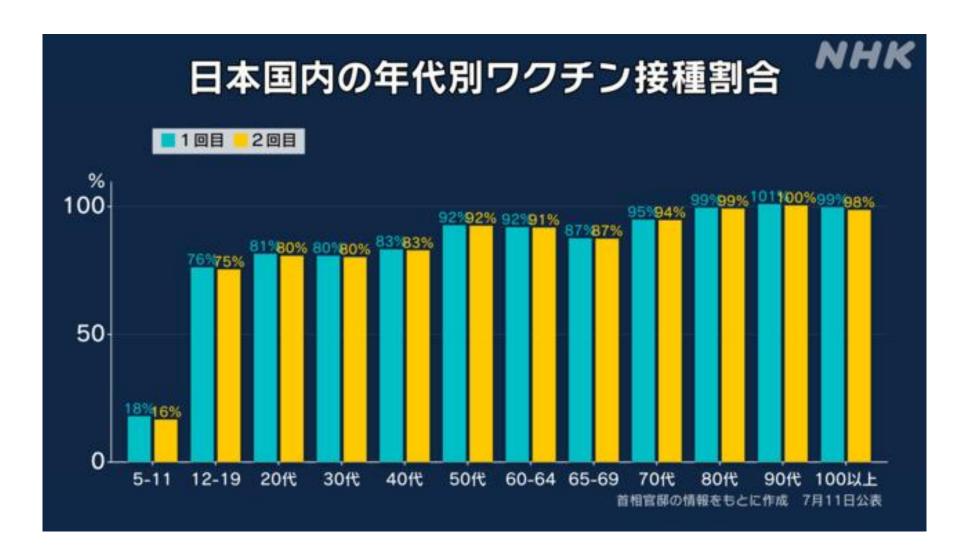
論点



- 1. 感染拡大防止対策は正しかったか?
- 2. ワクチン戦略は正しいのか?
- 3. COVID-19から何を学び, 何をなすべきか?



https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/entire/



https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/vaccine/progress/#mokuji0



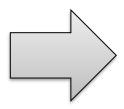
https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/entire/

ワクチン接種後死亡症例



20代男性

新型コロナワクチン(コミナティ)接種後一週間以内に死亡 急性うっ血性心不全(横紋筋融解)

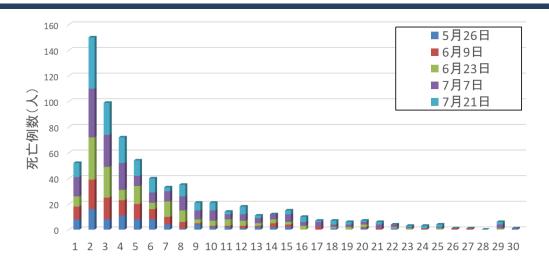


<u>厚労省:新型コロナワクチン接種後の死亡として報告された事例の概要</u> (2022年7月8日付)

ワクチン接種後の死亡と薬剤疫学的評価の概要

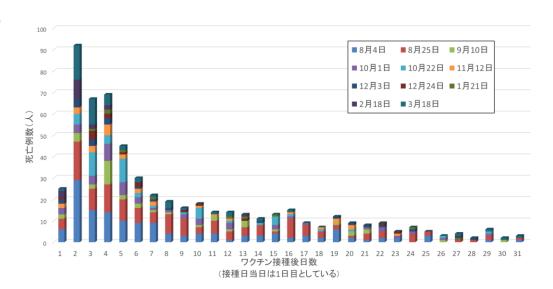
ワクチン接種後死亡と薬剤疫学的評価の概要 Then & Now: ワクチン接種後経過日数





厚生労働省:「新型コロナワクチン接種後の死亡として報告 された事例の概要」 2021年5月26日~2021年7月21日の各時点報告の集計

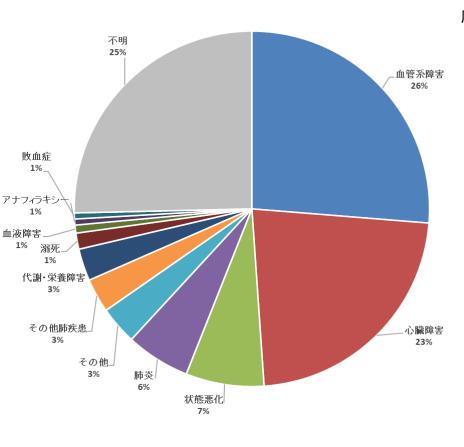
ワクチン接種後日数 (接種日当日は1日目としている)



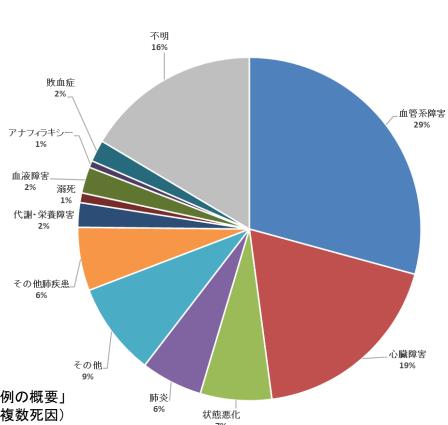
厚生労働省:「新型コロナワクチン接種後の死亡として報告 された事例の概要」 2021年8月4日~2022年3月18日の各時点報告の集計

ワクチン接種後死亡と薬剤疫学的評価の概要 Then & Now:報告された死因の割合





厚生労働省:「新型コロナワクチン接種後の死亡として報告された事例の概要」 2021年5月26日~2021年7月21日の各時点報告の集計:単一死因のみ



厚生労働省:「新型コロナワクチン接種後の死亡として報告された事例の概要」 2021年5月26日~2022年3月18日の集計(ファイザーのみ,複数死因)

コロナの研究論文数: 日本14位 存在感薄



日至公

総論文数で14位にとどまった。この結果、感染症対策を海外の研究成果に 万本以上の論文が出たが、科学技術振興機構(JST)の分析では日本は 頼ってきた。日本の基礎研究力の低下が改めて浮き彫りになっている。 新型コロナウイルスに関する研究論文で日本の存在感が薄い。世界で18

データの収集体制も課題

月から21年12月までに発 表された新型コロナに関 JSTは2020年1 する論文を分析した。日 論文数は4087本で世 研究者が著者に含まれる 本の研究機関に所属する 本の2%、 界全体の約18万6400 14位にとどま

英国では50

った。 国は約2万2000本だ 万7000本、 った。1位の米国は約5 この結果は従来の実力 2位の英

は世界8位だった。 染症関連の論文数は日本 前の16~18年における感 技術・学術政策研究所の 分析によると、コロナ禍

通りとはいえない。科学

STが引用数で上位〇・ 多く引用されるほど注目 論文は質でも劣る。論文 は一般的にほかの論文に 度が高く評価される。 日本のコロナに関する 2月まで) 少ない(発表数、21年) 3 6万 英国 (出所)JSTの分析から データ収集にも弱みがあ 用の多い論文の著者は海 つだろう」と話す。 高めておくのが方策の一 だ。平時から国際連携を クをうまく活用したよう の吉田秀紀調査役は「引 大きい。 国の約390本との差は の約610本や2位の中 16位だった。1位の米国 たる最終著者の国別で分 外研究者とのネットワー 類すると、日本は17本で て研究の責任者などにあ %に入った論文につい 日本は研究材料となる 分析を担当したJST との取り組みが中心だ。 見につなげた事例などが タベースも多い。 約150本に上る。 ある。ただ、研究機関ご に関わる遺伝的特徴の発 体を3000人分以上集 などが20年から患者の検 的には10万人規模のデー 新型コロナ関連の論文は があり、これを活用した 康情報を集めたデータベ 万人規模の遺伝情報や健 ース「UKバイオバンク」 国内では慶応義塾大学 新型コロナへの既存率 例えば、 新型コロナの重症化

る体制をつくる必要があ データを自動的に収集す るための手続きが煩雑 状では医療データを集め 学の土井洋平教授は「現 に取り組んだ藤田医科大 の効果について臨床研究 個人情報を守りつつ コロナとは異なる感染症 する懸念は拭えず、 る。新たな変異型が登場 因があるとの指摘があ 発で日本の遅れが目立つ のは、研究力の低さに原 る」と指摘する。 治療薬やワクチンの開 ることが求められてい (尾崎達也、福岡幸太郎) 際共同研究の推進や、 策の基盤となる研究力を 高めることが必要だ。 への備えのためにも、 タ利活用の体制をつく 玉

9

Email from Dr. Swinbanks





Hi Fukushima sensei Hisashiburi

Hope all is well with you in these difficult times of the pandemic (and War in Europe).

I am on the road to semi-retirement but am still working part-time for Springer Nature and also Digital Science, a sister company that runs the Dimensions database.

I am writing to you because I know you are familiar with medical research in Japan in a broad sense and would like to tap your thoughts on infectious disease research and in particular Covid-related research in Japan.

We recently did a Nature Index supplement on infectious disease in Nature (https://www.natureindex.com/supplements/nature-index-2021-infectious-disease) drawing on data from Nature Index and Dimensions. One thing that struck me, but, which wasn't a focus of our supplement, was the very weak level of research on infectious disease in Japan and in particular on covid compared with other developed nations. Please see attached powerpoint.

Japan typically ranks 4^{th} or 5^{th} in the world in scientific/medical research no matter what database you look at. But in infectious disease Japan ranks below ten at 12^{th} (see slide 2 of attached). And whereas all developed countries of the world have shown a dramatic rise in research output on covid, for Japan it is barely a blimp...

I have been in contact with Ohmagiri sensei at National Center for Global Higiven some interesting insight to the weakness of Japan in infectious distand perspectives are. Why is there such a relatively weak level of rese

In addition to your thoughts, I would be very grateful if you could poin comment on this ideally in English. I am working with colleagues at Dig topic and might also like to direct them to you if that is Ok?

Looking forward to hearing your thoughts.

Best regards David

David Swinbanks, PhD

Chairman, Springer Nature, Australia & New Zealand Founder, *Nature Index*

Springer Nature

Suite 8.03, 227 Elizabeth Street, Sydney, NSW 2000, Australia Mobile (Aus) +61 419 860 186 Mobile (International) +44 7834 310 342 One thing that struck me, but, which wasn't a focus of our supplement, was the very weak level of research on infectious disease in Japan and in particular on covid compared with other developed nations. Please see attached powerpoint.

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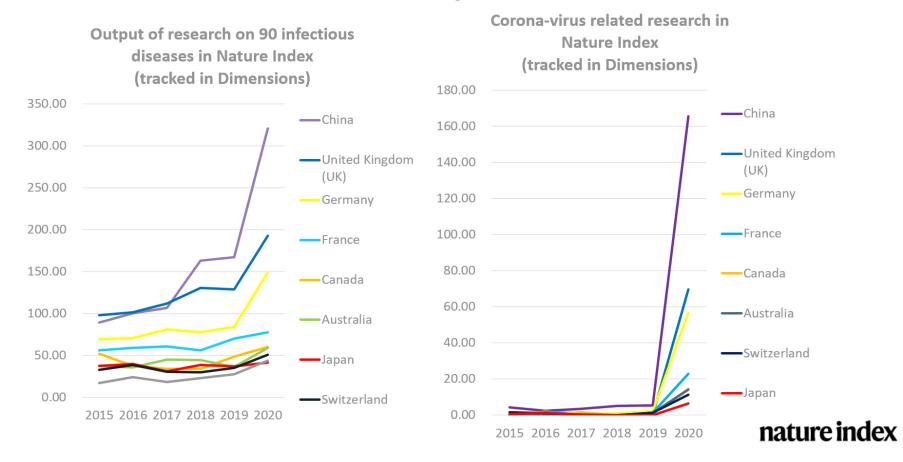
Email from Dr. Swinbanks (2)

2022/7/23





Infectious disease research and impact of covid-19

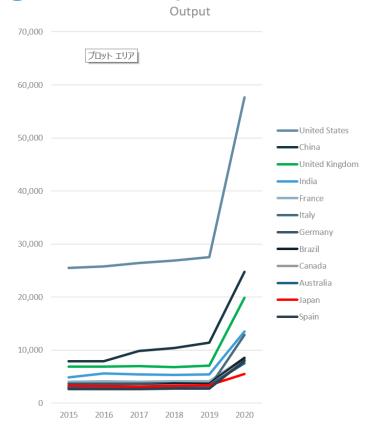


Email from Dr. Swinbanks (3)





Output of articles on infectious disease across all publications in Dimensions (Digital Science)





Email to Dr. Swinbanks





Dear David,

Now I am sending you my comments and some data For your reference, below are the situations around COVID19 treatments here in Japan:

- 1. COVID19 patients are not concentrated in university hospitals with research capabilities, and the annual number of COVID19 patients at university hospitals itself is small.
- 2. Patients admitted to university hospitals are referred from other hospitals, seriously ill, and typically emergency cases, making it difficult to for university hospitals to establish a system for continuous research on them, together with the above situation.
- 3. COVID19 patients admitted to university hospitals are not treated by specialists in infectious diseases but by specialists in respiratory medicine and cardiology, as respiratory management is the primary treatment for these patients. In addition, hematologists will be in charge of treating patients with thrombosis; COVID-19 is out of the scope of the study due to their expertise (respiratory medicine, cardiology, and hematology).
- 4. According to the policy of the MHLW, patient samples and other data are to be concentrated at the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, which is under the direct control of the MHLW. This makes it difficult for university hospitals with research capabilities to plan and develop virological studies.
- 5. Infectious diseases themselves, including but not limited to COVID-19, can be considered, in a sense, as special diseases here in Japan, which is another reason for the difficulty for research facilities to collect cases. TB, as you pointed out in your email, is also a rare disease now, and our current concern is that the disease is so rare that doctors are sometimes unable to diagnose TB these days, in other words, doctors cannot even suspect the diagnosis.
- 6. Nosocomial infection is a major risk management issue. Every hospital has its own infection control team, and university hospitals have a well-developed system and infectious disease specialists. There are 1,700 infectious disease specialists certified by the Japan Society of Infectious Diseases nationwide.

Email to Dr. Swinbanks

2022/7/23





7, As already answered in a previous email, research papers that are critical to the care of COVID-19 patients have been published already. Here are some examples:

Hirose R, et al. Survival of severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-Cov-2) and influenza virus on human skin: Importance of hand hygiene in coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19). Clinical Infectious Disease. https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciaa1517/5917611

Yokota I, et al. Mass screening of asymptomatic persons for SARS-CoV-2 using saliva. Clinical Infectious Diseases. https://academic.oup.com/cid/advance-article/doi/10.1093/cid/ciaa1388/5911780

Sakurai A, et al. Natural History of Asymptomatic SARS-COV-2 Infection. New England Journal of Medicine. 2020; 383:885-6 https://www.nejm.org/doi/full/10.1056/NEJMc2013020

Yamamoto K, et al. Health Observation App for COVID-19 Symptom Tracking Integrated With Personal Health Records: Proof of Concept and Practical Use Study. JMIR Mhealth Uhealth. 2020;8(7):e19902. doi: 10.2196/19902. https://mhealth.jmir.org/2020/7/e19902/

Abe K, et al. Severity of COVID-19 is inversely correlated with increased number counts of non-synonymous mutations in Tokyo. https://www.medrxiv.org/content/10.1101/2020.11.24.20235952v1

Goto A, et al. Sustained neutralizing antibodies 6 months following infection in 3762 Japanese COVID-19 survivors. Frontiers in Microbiology. Forthcoming 2021 https://www.frontiersin.org/articles/10.3389/fmicb.2021.661187/full

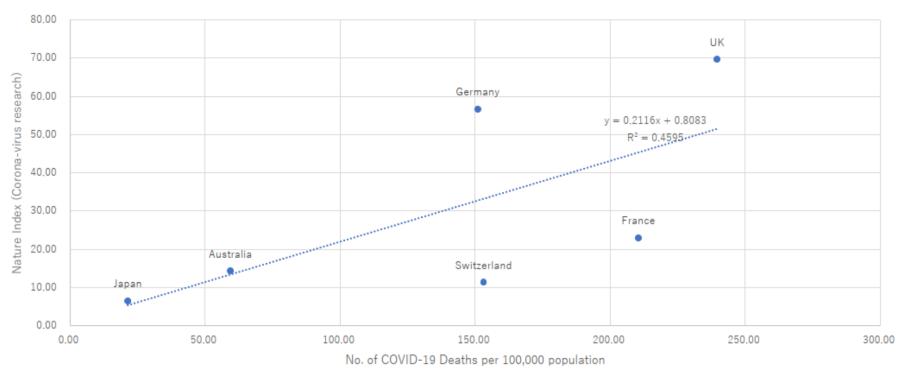
- 8, We have a well-organized, very thorough guideline essential for the care of COVID -19 patients and it has been constantly updated (currently in its 7th edition), and in each hospital, physicians diagnose and treat COVID-19 patients in accordance with the guideline. One of the reasons why the mortality rate due to COVID-19 is significantly lower in Japan than in other countries may be attributed to the fact that the guideline are strictly and consistently followed in the treatment of patients. Another reason for the low mortality rate is that access to hospitals is better than those in other countries.
- 9. COVID-19 has been categorized in class 2 by Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases enacted in 1998 (originated in the law enacted in 1897), and the first interventions by public health centers under the supervision of local governments under the leadership of the Ministry of Health, Labor, and Welfare resulted in inadequate Medical services by physicians from the time the infection began to spread. This is one of the reasons why mortality was high in the early stages of COVID- 19 pandemic.
- 10 Last spring, I published a paper with the title "Recommendations from Clinical Practice," in which I proposed that all strategic and practical measures against this disease be left to medical associations and university hospitals, and that specialized hospitals be created or designated and patients be concentrated there. Together with Dr Yokokura, the former president of Japan Medical Association, I submitted the report to the government, the heads of local governments, and the media, but there has been little response so far.

Email to Dr. Swinbanks 3





Figure 1. Relation between Nature Index (Corona-virus research) and No of COVID-19 Deaths China excluded



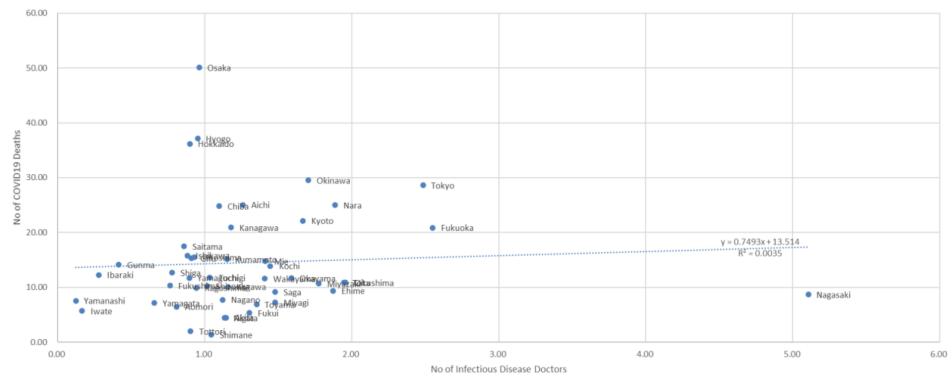
Email to Dr. Swinbanks (4)





Figure 2a. Relation between No. of COVID-19 Deaths and No. of Infectious Disease Doctors by JA Prefecture per 100,000 population

(No. of COVID-19 Deaths = any, No. of Infectious Disease Doctors = any)



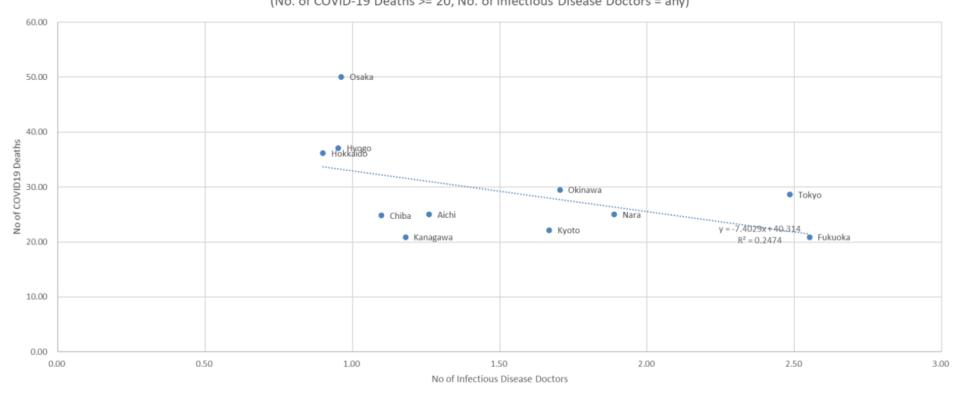
Email to Dr. Swinbanks (5)





Following attached figures shows the facts that there is negative relation between the mortality rate versus infectious disease experts number per million population, And also there is positive relationship between mortality rate and nature index score

Figure 2b. Relation between No. of COVID-19 Deaths and No. of Infectious Disease Doctors by JA Prefecture per 100,000 population (No. of COVID-19 Deaths >= 20, No. of Infectious Disease Doctors = any)



新型コロナウィルス感染症関連論文シリーズ



- 新型コロナウイルス関連肺炎に罹らないために
- 新型コロナウイルス関連肺炎重症化への対処について
- 【緊急提言】新型コロナ感染対策の抜本的改革~臨床からの提言
- 【提言】新型コロナウイルス感染対策を問う~臨床からの提言
- 巻頭言(COVID19ワクチンに関連して)
- COVID-19ワクチン接種後の死亡と薬剤疫学的評価の概要:
 全国民ベースの概観と提案
- 論説:COVID-19ワクチンブースター接種でパンデミックを防止できるのか?

新型コロナウイルス感染対策を問う~臨床からの提言



Clin Eval 49 (1) 2021



新型コロナウイルス感染対策を問う ~臨床からの提言*1

福島 雅典

京都大学名誉教授 一般財団法人LHS (ラーニングヘルスソサエティ) 研究所 代表理事

COVID-19 control – Critical appraisal and proposals

Masanori Fukushima Professor Emeritus, Kyoto University Representative Director, Foundation of Learning Health Society Institute

Rinsho Hyoka (Clinical Evaluation). 2021; 49(1): 53-66.

http://cont.o.oo7.jp/49_1/p53-66.pdf



まとめ①



- 1. 地域単位で、行政と、医師会と大学病院基幹病院が 協議会を作って地域の実情に合った対策を策定、実施
 - → 新型コロナ感染症専門診療センター(予備病院)の 設置と運営
- 2. 日本の研究者の研究成果を適切に評価して対策に反映
 - → 感染拡大防止に重要な研究結果はすべてなされている!
- 3. 診療ガイドラインの普及と遵守、バージョンアップ

まとめ②



- 4. 汚染防止の基本原則「検疫・消毒・隔離」を徹底
 - •人混みを避ける
 - 換気の徹底
 - ・ 粉塵除去の徹底
 - ・マスクの着用
 - ・うがいの励行
 - 手洗い、洗顔洗髪入浴
 - ・栄養・休息・熟睡・運動
- 5. 感染経路の徹底調査
- 6. ワクチン接種者の感染状況と感染実態の調査

まとめ③



- 7. ワクチン接種者の接種後受診状況(中長期的な副作用)の把握
 - 抗体依存性感染増強、抗原原罪仮説に関する検証
 - ・ワクチン接種者における感染の遷延、不顕性化、 慢性化(保菌、排菌)、新たな疾患の発生等々についても<u>調査</u>
- 8. ワクチン接種後死亡(接種後の経過期間を問わない)、及び ワクチン接種者で新型コロナウィルス感染後死亡に関して 病理解剖の徹底、当該患者受診後の診療の全例調査
- 9. ワクチン接種者の感染状況と感染実態の調査

まとめ ④



10. 上記5から9までは、当然のことながら精密なプロトコール作成の上調査しなければならない!



臨床科学の厳格な適用



ご清聴ありがとうございました