

Outline of Results

I Survey of Medical Institutions

As of 1st October 2017, the nationwide total number of medical care institutions is 180,909. Among them, “active medical care institutions” excluding those that are “Temporarily closed or not in practice for more than a year” is 178,492 (98.7% of the total number of medical care institutions).

The following is a summary regarding “active medical care institutions”.

1 Number of medical care institutions

(1) By type of medical care institutions

Nationwide total number of medical care institutions is 178,492, down by 419 from the previous year. “Hospitals” are 8,412, 30 fewer than the previous year, “Medical clinics” 101,471, down by 58, and “Dental clinics” 68,609, down by 331.

Looking at the number of medical care institutions by their type, “Psychiatric hospitals” number 1,059, 3 fewer than a year earlier, and “General hospitals” 7,353 down by 27.

Among general hospitals, “Hospitals with beds for long-term care” number 3,781 (44.9% of the total number of hospitals), 46 fewer than the previous year.

Among medical clinics, clinics “With beds” are 7,202 (7.1% of the total number of medical clinics), down by 427 from a year earlier. Among them, “Medical clinics with beds for long-term care” are 902, decreased by 77 from the previous year. And clinics “Without bed” are 94,269 (92.9% of the total number of medical clinics), 369 more than the previous year. (Table 1, Table 2, Figure 1)

(Reference) Statistics Table 1 Trends of Number of Medical Care Institutions/Beds (also per 100,000 Population) by Type of Medical Care Institution

Statistics Table 7 Yearly Trend of Dynamic State by Type of Medical Care Institution

Statistics Table 12 Number of Medical Care Institutions with Beds for Long-term Care and Number of Beds by Prefecture

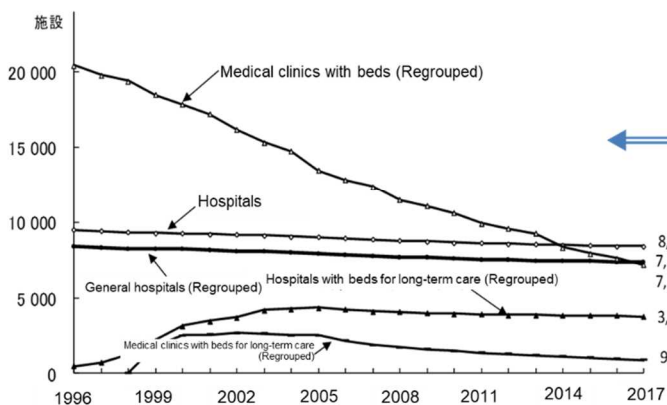
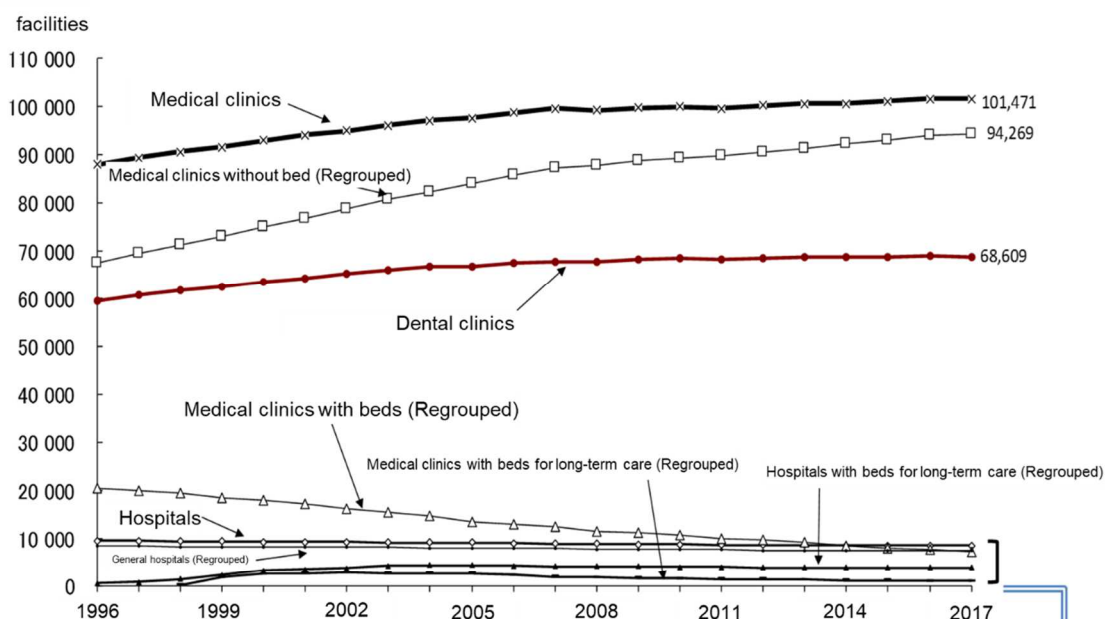
Table 1 Number of Medical Care Institutions by Type

As of October 1 of each year

	Number of institutions		Change YoY		Percentage distribution (%)	
	2017	2016	In number	In percentage (%)	2017	2016
Total	178 492	178 911	Δ 419	Δ 0.2	...	...
Hospitals	8 412	8 442	Δ 30	Δ 0.4	100.0	100.0
Psychiatric hospitals	1 059	1 062	Δ 3	Δ 0.3	12.6	12.6
General hospitals	7 353	7 380	Δ 27	Δ 0.4	87.4	87.4
(Regrouped) Hospitals with beds for long-term care	3 781	3 827	Δ 46	Δ 1.2	44.9	45.3
Medical clinics	101 471	101 529	Δ 58	Δ 0.1	100.0	100.0
With beds	7 202	7 629	Δ 427	Δ 5.6	7.1	7.5
(Regrouped) Medical clinics with beds for long-term care	902	979	Δ 77	Δ 7.9	0.9	1.0
Without bed	94 269	93 900	369	0.4	92.9	92.5
Dental clinics	68 609	68 940	Δ 331	Δ 0.5	100.0	100.0
With beds	24	27	Δ 3	Δ 11.1	0.0	0.0
Without bed	68 585	68 913	Δ 328	Δ 0.5	100.0	100.0

Figure 1 Yearly Trend of Number of Medical Care Institutions

As of October 1 of each year



- Notes: 1) "Beds for long-term care" was "Long-term care type beds group" until 2000, "Beds for long-term care" and "Transitional old long-term care type beds group" in 2001 and 2002.
 2) Data collection on hospitals with beds for long-term care and medical clinics with beds for long-term care was started in 1993 and 1998, respectively.
 3) Medical care institutions include Kaiho clinics in Okinawa prefecture until 2008.

Table 2 Dynamic State of Number of Medical Care Institutions by Type

	As of October 1, 2017	Increase/Decrease in number							As of October 1, 2016
		(October 2016-September 2017)							
		Increased		Decreased		Change in type			
		Established	Re-opened	Closed permanently	Closed temporarily				
Hospitals	8 412	Δ	30	89	5	106	18	.	8 442
Psychiatric hospitals	1 059	Δ	3	4	-	5	-	Δ	1 062
General hospitals	7 353	Δ	27	85	5	101	18	2	7 380
Medical clinics	101 471	Δ	58	7 674	391	7 168	955	.	101 529
With beds	7 202	Δ	427	51	33	113	64	Δ	7 629
Without bed	94 269		369	7 623	358	7 055	891	334	93 900
Dental clinics	68 609	Δ	331	1 720	115	1 739	427	.	68 940
With beds	24	Δ	3	-	-	1	-	Δ	27
Without bed	68 585	Δ	328	1 720	115	1 738	427	2	68 913

(2) By establishing organization

Looking at the number of medical care institutions by type of establishing organization, “Medical corporations” established the largest number (5,766) of hospitals (68.5% of the total number of hospitals) followed by “Public organizations” with 1,211 hospitals (14.4%). As for medical clinics, the largest group of founders was “Medical corporations” with 41,927 clinics (41.3% of the total number of medical clinics), followed by “Individuals” with 41,892 clinics (41.3%). The largest number (54,133) of dental clinics was established by “Individuals” (78.9% of the total number of dental clinics).

Compared with the previous year, the number of hospitals established by “Medical corporations” rose by 12 whereas those founded by “Individuals” decreased by 30. General clinics established by “Medical corporations” increased by 787 while those by “Individuals” dropped by 878. Dental clinics established by “Medical corporations” increased by 478 while those by “Individuals” dropped by 797. (Table 3, Table 4)

In this one year period, establishing organizations changed in 81 hospitals, 1,322 medical clinics, and 669 dental clinics, among which 27 hospitals, 1,080 medical clinics, and 568 dental clinics changed their establishing organizations from “Individuals” to “Medical corporations”. (Table 5)

(Reference) Statistics Table 2 Trends of Number of Hospitals/Beds by Establishing Organization

Statistics Table 3 Trends of Number of Medical/Dental Clinics by Establishing Organization

Statistics Table 4 Number of Medical Care Institutions by Establishing Organization and Type of Medical Care Institution

Table 3 Number of Medical Care Institutions by Establishing Organization

As of October 1 of each year

	Number of medical care institutions		Change YoY		Percentage distribution (%)	
	2017	2016	In number	In percentage (%)	2017	2016
Hospitals	8 412	8 442	Δ 30	Δ 0.4	100.0	100.0
National government	327	327	-	-	3.9	3.9
Public organizations	1 211	1 213	Δ 2	Δ 0.2	14.4	14.4
Social insurance bodies	52	53	Δ 1	Δ 1.9	0.6	0.6
Medical corporations	5 766	5 754	12	0.2	68.5	68.2
Individuals	210	240	Δ 30	Δ 12.5	2.5	2.8
Others	846	855	Δ 9	Δ 1.1	10.1	10.1
Medical clinics	101 471	101 529	Δ 58	Δ 0.1	100.0	100.0
National government	532	542	Δ 10	Δ 1.8	0.5	0.5
Public organizations	3 583	3 610	Δ 27	Δ 0.7	3.5	3.6
Social insurance bodies	471	484	Δ 13	Δ 2.7	0.5	0.5
Medical corporations	41 927	41 140	787	1.9	41.3	40.5
Individuals	41 892	42 770	Δ 878	Δ 2.1	41.3	42.1
Others	13 066	12 983	83	0.6	12.9	12.8
Dental clinics	68 609	68 940	Δ 331	Δ 0.5	100.0	100.0
National government	5	5	-	-	0.0	0.0
Public organizations	265	278	Δ 13	Δ 4.7	0.4	0.4
Social insurance bodies	7	7	-	-	0.0	0.0
Medical corporations	13 871	13 393	478	3.6	20.2	19.4
Individuals	54 133	54 930	Δ 797	Δ 1.5	78.9	79.7
Others	328	327	1	0.3	0.5	0.5

Table 4 Dynamic State of Number of Medical Care Institutions by Establishing Organization

	As of October 1, 2017	Increase/Decrease in number						As of October 1, 2016
		(October 2016-September 2017)						
		Increased		Decreased		Change in establishing organizations		
		Established	Re-opened	Closed permanently	Closed temporarily			
Hospitals	8 412	Δ 30	89	5	106	18	.	8 442
National government	327	-	1	-	1	-	-	327
Public organizations	1 211	Δ 2	12	-	16	1	3	1 213
Social insurance bodies	52	Δ 1	1	-	2	-	-	53
Medical corporations	5 766	12	66	4	71	14	27	5 754
Individuals	210	Δ 30	1	-	3	1	Δ 27	240
Others	846	Δ 9	8	1	13	2	Δ 3	855
Medical clinics	101 471	Δ 58	7 674	391	7 168	955	.	101 529
National government	532	Δ 10	52	6	55	13	-	542
Public organizations	3 583	Δ 27	170	32	173	35	Δ 21	3 610
Social insurance bodies	471	Δ 13	39	2	51	7	4	484
Medical corporations	41 927	787	2 213	125	2 214	329	992	41 140
Individuals	41 892	Δ 878	2 968	131	2 593	385	Δ 999	42 770
Others	13 066	83	2 232	95	2 082	186	24	12 983
Dental clinics	68 609	Δ 331	1 720	115	1 739	427	.	68 940
National government	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Public organizations	265	Δ 13	5	3	11	5	Δ 5	278
Social insurance bodies	7	-	1	-	1	-	-	7
Medical corporations	13 871	478	364	18	329	70	495	13 393
Individuals	54 133	Δ 797	1 315	92	1 357	350	Δ 497	54 930
Others	328	1	35	2	41	2	7	327

Table 5 Number of Medical Care Institutions Where Establishing Organizations Changed

October 2016-September 2017

		After change						
		Total	National government	Public organizations	Social insurance bodies	Medical corporations	Individuals	Others
Hospitals	Total	81	-	11	1	31	1	37
	National government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public organizations	8	-	6	-	-	-	2
	Social insurance bodies	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
	Medical corporations	4	-	-	1	.	-	3
	Individuals	28	-	-	-	27	.	1
	Others	40	-	5	-	4	1	30
Before change Medical clinics	Total	1 322	1	9	8	1 091	94	119
	National government	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
	Public organizations	30	-	2	-	1	2	25
	Social insurance bodies	4	-	-	1	1	1	1
	Medical corporations	99	-	-	-	.	85	14
	Individuals	1 093	-	1	-	1 080	.	12
	Others	95	1	6	6	9	6	67
Dental clinics	Total	669	-	-	-	572	75	22
	National government	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Public organizations	5	-	-	-	-	2	3
	Social insurance bodies	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Medical corporations	77	-	-	-	.	73	4
	Individuals	572	-	-	-	568	.	4
	Others	15	-	-	-	4	-	11

Note: Change in the Minor Groups in the Classification of establishing organizations is tabulated.

(3) By number of beds

Looking at the number of medical care institutions by number of beds, hospitals with “50-99 beds” added up to 2,088, making up the largest group in hospitals (24.8% of the total number of hospitals) whereas medical clinics with “10-19 beds” numbered 5,144, accounting for 71.4%, the largest part, of medical clinics with beds. (Table 6, Table 7)

Looking at the number of hospitals by their number of beds for long-term care, the largest group was hospitals with “50-99 beds”. They numbered 1,405 and accounted for 37.2% of the total number of hospitals with beds for long-term care. (Table 9)

There was a change in number of beds in 621 hospitals during the one year period. Among them, 172 hospitals increased the number of beds and 449 reduced the number of beds. (Table 8)

Total 502 medical clinics changed their number of beds. Among them, 57 medical clinics increased beds, and 445 decreased them. Among the latter, a great number (372) of medical clinics removed all beds. (Table 10)

(Reference) Statistics Table 6 Trends of Number/Percentage Distribution of Medical Care Institutions by Number of Beds

Table 6 Number of Medical Care Institutions by Number of Beds

As of October 1 of each year

	Number of medical care institutions		Change YoY		Percentage distribution (%)	
	2017	2016	In number	In percentage (%)	2017	2016
Hospitals	8 412	8 442	Δ 30	Δ 0.4	100.0	100.0
20-49 beds	919	919	-	-	10.9	10.9
50-99	2 088	2 120	Δ 32	Δ 1.5	24.8	25.1
100-149	1 426	1 423	3	0.2	17.0	16.9
150-199	1 365	1 331	34	2.6	16.2	15.8
200-299	1 114	1 136	Δ 22	Δ 1.9	13.2	13.5
300-399	700	706	Δ 6	Δ 0.8	8.3	8.4
400-499	389	389	-	-	4.6	4.6
500-599	168	174	Δ 6	Δ 3.4	2.0	2.1
600-699	109	106	3	2.8	1.3	1.3
700-799	55	54	1	1.9	0.7	0.6
800-899	26	31	Δ 5	Δ 16.1	0.3	0.4
900 or more	53	53	-	-	0.6	0.6
Medical clinics (with beds)	7 202	7 629	Δ 427	Δ 5.6	100.0	100.0
1-9 beds	2 058	2 234	Δ 176	Δ 7.9	28.6	29.3
10-19	5 144	5 395	Δ 251	Δ 4.7	71.4	70.7

Table 7 Dynamic State of Number of Hospitals by Number of Beds

	As of October 1, 2017	Increase/Decrease in number						As of October 1, 2016
		(October 2016-September 2017)						
		Increased		Decreased		Change in number of beds		
		Established	Re-opened	Closed permanently	Closed temporarily			
Hospitals	8 412	Δ 30	89	5	106	18	-	8 442
20-49 beds	919	-	17	-	23	6	12	919
50-99	2 088	Δ 32	19	4	34	8	Δ 13	2 120
100-149	1 426	3	19	1	17	4	4	1 423
150-199	1 365	34	14	-	16	-	36	1 331
200-299	1 114	Δ 22	9	-	6	-	Δ 25	1 136
300-399	700	Δ 6	6	-	5	-	Δ 7	706
400-499	389	-	2	-	2	-	-	389
500-599	168	Δ 6	1	-	1	-	Δ 6	174
600-699	109	3	2	-	1	-	2	106
700-799	55	1	-	-	1	-	2	54
800-899	26	Δ 5	-	-	-	-	Δ 5	31
900 or more	53	-	-	-	-	-	-	53

Table 8 Change in Number of Beds at Hospitals

October 2016-September 2017

		Number of beds after change											Hospitals in total before change	
		20-49 beds	50-99	100-149	150-199	200-299	300-399	400-499	500-599	600-699	700-799	800-899		900 or more
Number of beds before change	20-49 beds	17 Down Up 12 5	5		1	1								24
	50-99	18	59 Down Up 45 14	16	3									96
	100-149	1	18	58 Down Up 34 24	11		1							89
	150-199			18	48 Down Up 36 12	6								72
	200-299			1	43	57 Down Up 43 14	9							110
	300-399		1		2	21	62 Down Up 44 18	7						93
	400-499						15	44 Down Up 41 3						59
	500-599							7	17 Down Up 14 3	2				26
	600-699								3	18 Down Up 10 8	1			22
	700-799									2	3 Down Up 2 1			5
	800-899									2	3	4 Down Up 1 3		9
	900 or more												16 Down Up 12 4	16
Hospitals in total after change		36	83	93	108	85	86	59	20	24	7	4	16	621 Down Up 449 172

Note: indicates the number of hospitals which remained in the same group after either increasing or decreasing the number of beds.

Table 9 Number of Medical Care Institutions by Number of Beds for Long-term Care

Table 10 Change in Number of Beds at Medical Clinics

October 2016-September 2017

	Number of medical care institutions		Change YoY		Percentage distribution (%)	
	2017	2016	In number	In percentage (%)	2017	2016
Number of medical care institutions with beds for long-term care	4 683	4 806	Δ 123	Δ 2.6	...	...
Hospitals	3 781	3 827	Δ 46	Δ 1.2	100.0	100.0
1-49 beds	1 268	1 295	Δ 27	Δ 2.1	33.5	33.8
50-99	1 405	1 425	Δ 20	Δ 1.4	37.2	37.2
100-299	1 039	1 036	3	0.3	27.5	27.1
300 or more	69	71	Δ 2	Δ 2.8	1.8	1.9
Medical clinics	902	979	Δ 77	Δ 7.9	100.0	100.0
1-9 beds	453	483	Δ 30	Δ 6.2	50.2	49.3
10-19	449	496	Δ 47	Δ 9.5	49.8	50.7

		Number of beds after change			Medical clinics in total before change
		Without bed	1-9 beds	10-19	
Number of beds before change	Without bed	.	17	21	38
	1-9 beds	179	22 Down Up 19 3	3	204
	10-19	193	23	44 Down Up 31 13	260
Medical clinics in total after change		372	62	68	502 Down Up 445 57

Note: indicates the number of medical clinics which remained in the same group after either increasing or decreasing the number of beds.

(4) By clinical specialties

1) By clinical specialties proclaimed by hospitals

Looking at the number of general hospitals by clinical specialty, “1 Internal medicine” is offered by the largest number (6,785) of general hospitals (92.3% of the total number of general hospitals), followed by “34 Rehabilitation” with 5,557 general hospitals (75.6%), and “25 Orthopedic surgery” with 4,924 (67.0%).

Compared with the previous year, an increase was seen in “7 Diabetes and endocrinology (Internal medicine of metabolism)” (up by 110 general hospitals), “19 Breast surgery” (up by 83), and “5 Renal medicine” (up by 71) whereas a decrease was registered in “16 Surgery” (down by 45), “13 Pediatrics” (down by 26), “1 Internal medicine” (down by 14), etc.

As for psychiatric hospitals, hospitals specializing in “15 Psychosomatic medicine” increased by 12. (Table 11)

(Reference) Statistics Table 8 Yearly Trend of Number of General Hospitals by Clinical Specialty (Multiple Answers)

Table 11 Number of Hospitals by Clinical Specialty (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1 of each year

		General hospitals				Psychiatric hospitals					
		2017	2016	Change YoY		Percentage based on the total	2017	2016	Change YoY		Percentage based on the total
				In number	In percentage (%)				In number	In percentage (%)	
	Total	7 353	7 380	Δ 27	Δ 0.4	100.0	1 059	1 062	Δ 3	Δ 0.3	100.0
1	Internal medicine	6 785	6 799	Δ 14	Δ 0.2	92.3	660	658	2	0.3	62.3
2	Respiratory medicine	2 749	2 718	31	1.1	37.4	8	8	-	-	0.8
3	Cardiovascular medicine	3 964	3 935	29	0.7	53.9	18	20	Δ 2	Δ 10.0	1.7
4	Gastroenterological medicine	4 012	3 982	30	0.8	54.6	23	23	-	-	2.2
5	Renal medicine	1 187	1 116	71	6.4	16.1	2	-	2	100.0	0.2
6	Neurology	2 512	2 465	47	1.9	34.2	201	210	Δ 9	Δ 4.3	19.0
7	Diabetes and endocrinology (Internal medicine of metabolism)	1 424	1 314	110	8.4	19.4	-	-	-	-	-
8	Hematology	640	596	44	7.4	8.7	1	1	-	-	0.1
9	Dermatology	3 053	3 035	18	0.6	41.5	29	31	Δ 2	Δ 6.5	2.7
10	Allergy	442	450	Δ 8	Δ 1.8	6.0	-	-	-	-	-
11	Rheumatology	1 303	1 282	21	1.6	17.7	2	2	-	-	0.2
12	Infectious disease medicine	145	134	11	8.2	2.0	-	-	-	-	-
13	Pediatrics	2 592	2 618	Δ 26	Δ 1.0	35.3	20	21	Δ 1	Δ 4.8	1.9
14	Psychiatry	1 740	1 724	16	0.9	23.7	1 059	1 062	Δ 3	Δ 0.3	100.0
15	Psychosomatic medicine	629	629	-	-	8.6	468	456	12	2.6	44.2
16	Surgery	4 574	4 619	Δ 45	Δ 1.0	62.2	12	16	Δ 4	Δ 25.0	1.1
17	Respiratory surgery	976	949	27	2.8	13.3	-	-	-	-	-
18	Cardiovascular surgery	1 128	1 093	35	3.2	15.3	-	-	-	-	-
19	Breast surgery	915	832	83	10.0	12.4	-	-	-	-	-
20	Broncho-esophageal surgery	85	87	Δ 2	Δ 2.3	1.2	-	-	-	-	-
21	Gastroenterological surgery	1 699	1 633	66	4.0	23.1	-	-	-	-	-
22	Urology	2 829	2 809	20	0.7	38.5	4	5	Δ 1	Δ 20.0	0.4
23	Proctological surgery	1 188	1 188	-	-	16.2	-	-	-	-	-
24	Neurosurgery	2 581	2 571	10	0.4	35.1	7	6	1	16.7	0.7
25	Orthopedic surgery	4 924	4 918	6	0.1	67.0	10	11	Δ 1	Δ 9.1	0.9
26	Plastic surgery	1 364	1 317	47	3.6	18.6	-	-	-	-	-
27	Cosmetic surgery	121	124	Δ 3	Δ 2.4	1.6	-	-	-	-	-
28	Ophthalmology	2 414	2 421	Δ 7	Δ 0.3	32.8	3	2	1	50.0	0.3
29	Otorhinolaryngology	1 966	1 971	Δ 5	Δ 0.3	26.7	5	7	Δ 2	Δ 28.6	0.5
30	Pediatric surgery	376	378	Δ 2	Δ 0.5	5.1	-	-	-	-	-
31	Obstetrics and gynecology	1 127	1 136	Δ 9	Δ 0.8	15.3	-	-	-	-	-
32	Obstetrics	186	196	Δ 10	Δ 5.1	2.5	-	-	-	-	-
33	Gynecology	851	859	Δ 8	Δ 0.9	11.6	1	4	Δ 3	Δ 75.0	0.1
34	Rehabilitation	5 557	5 500	57	1.0	75.6	54	51	3	5.9	5.1
35	Radiology	3 375	3 387	Δ 12	Δ 0.4	45.9	25	25	-	-	2.4
36	Anesthesiology	2 727	2 738	Δ 11	Δ 0.4	37.1	11	13	Δ 2	Δ 15.4	1.0
37	Pathological diagnosis	885	837	48	5.7	12.0	-	-	-	-	-
38	Laboratory medicine	231	215	16	7.4	3.1	-	-	-	-	-
39	Emergency medicine	714	648	66	10.2	9.7	-	-	-	-	-
40	Dentistry	1 095	1 105	Δ 10	Δ 0.9	14.9	183	186	Δ 3	Δ 1.6	17.3
41	Orthodontics	146	139	7	5.0	2.0	3	3	-	-	0.3
42	Pediatric dentistry	151	152	Δ 1	Δ 0.7	2.1	3	3	-	-	0.3
43	Dentistry and oral surgery	962	944	18	1.9	13.1	10	9	1	11.1	0.9

2) By clinical specialties proclaimed by medical clinics

By clinical specialty, “1 Internal medicine” is offered by the largest number (63,994) of medical clinics (63.1% of the total number of medical clinics), followed by “13 Pediatrics” with 19,647 medical clinics (19.4%), and “4 Gastroenterological medicine” with 18,256 (18.0%). (Table 12)

(Reference) Statistics Table 9 Trend of Number of Medical Clinics by Clinical Specialty (Multiple Answers)

Table 12 Number of Medical Clinics by Clinical Specialty (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

		Number of medical clinics	Percentage based on the total (%)
Medical clinics			
Total		101 471	100.0
1	Internal medicine	63 994	63.1
2	Respiratory medicine	7 813	7.7
3	Cardiovascular medicine	13 057	12.9
4	Gastroenterological medicine	18 256	18.0
5	Renal medicine	1 962	1.9
6	Neurology	3 120	3.1
7	Diabetes and endocrinology (Internal medicine of metabolism)	3 870	3.8
8	Hematology	445	0.4
9	Dermatology	12 198	12.0
10	Allergy	7 475	7.4
11	Rheumatology	4 410	4.3
12	Infectious disease medicine	397	0.4
13	Pediatrics	19 647	19.4
14	Psychiatry	6 864	6.8
15	Psychosomatic medicine	4 855	4.8
16	Surgery	13 076	12.9
17	Respiratory surgery	150	0.1
18	Cardiovascular surgery	386	0.4
19	Breast surgery	796	0.8
20	Broncho-esophagological surgery	402	0.4
21	Gastroenterological surgery	1 188	1.2
22	Urology	3 741	3.7
23	Proctological surgery	3 113	3.1
24	Neurosurgery	1 811	1.8
25	Orthopedic surgery	12 675	12.5
26	Plastic surgery	2 046	2.0
27	Cosmetic surgery	1 233	1.2
28	Ophthalmology	8 226	8.1
29	Otorhinolaryngology	5 828	5.7
30	Pediatric surgery	369	0.4
31	Obstetrics and gynecology	2 976	2.9
32	Obstetrics	351	0.3
33	Gynecology	1 829	1.8
34	Rehabilitation	11 834	11.7
35	Radiology	3 367	3.3
36	Anesthesiology	2 008	2.0
37	Pathological diagnosis	56	0.1
38	Laboratory medicine	63	0.1
39	Emergency medicine	56	0.1
40	Dentistry	1 751	1.7
41	Orthodontics	139	0.1
42	Pediatric dentistry	196	0.2
43	Dentistry and oral surgery	210	0.2
Dental clinics			
Total		68 609	100.0
40	Dentistry	67 145	97.9
41	Orthodontics	24 627	35.9
42	Pediatric dentistry	43 561	63.5
43	Dentistry and oral surgery	25 708	37.5

3) Pediatrics, Obstetrics and gynecology, and Obstetrics

Among general hospitals, 2,592 of them (35.3% of the total number of general hospitals) proclaim "Pediatrics", 1,127 (15.3%) "Obstetrics and gynecology", and 186 (2.5%) "Obstetrics."

The number of general hospitals offering "Obstetrics and gynecology" or "Obstetrics" is 1,313 (17.9% of general hospitals) and it is on the decline year after year. (Table 13)

Table 13 Yearly Trends of Number of Medical Care Institutions Proclaiming Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Obstetrics

As of October 1 of each year

	Medical care institutions proclaiming pediatrics				Medical care institutions proclaiming obstetrics and gynecology, and obstetrics											
	General hospitals		Medical clinics		General hospitals						Medical clinics					
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Obstetrics and gynecology + Obstetrics		Obstetrics and gynecology		Obstetrics		Obstetrics and gynecology + Obstetrics		Obstetrics and gynecology		Obstetrics	
					Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
2008	2 905	37.7	22 503	22.7	1 496	19.4	1 319	17.1	177	2.3	3 955	4.0	3 555	3.6	400	0.4
2009	2 853	37.3	...	...	1 474	19.3	1 294	16.9	180	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2010	2 808	37.0	...	...	1 432	18.9	1 252	16.5	180	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2011	2 745	36.5	19 994	20.4	1 395	18.5	1 239	16.5	156	2.1	3 619	3.7	3 284	3.3	335	0.3
2012	2 702	36.1	...	...	1 387	18.5	1 218	16.3	169	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2013	2 680	35.9	...	...	1 375	18.4	1 203	16.1	172	2.3	...	...	...	...	...	...
2014	2 656	35.8	20 872	20.8	1 361	18.3	1 176	15.8	185	2.5	3 469	3.5	3 105	3.1	364	0.4
2015	2 642	35.6	...	...	1 353	18.2	1 159	15.6	194	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2016	2 618	35.5	...	...	1 332	18.0	1 136	15.4	196	2.7	...	...	...	...	...	...
2017	2 592	35.3	19 647	19.4	1 313	17.9	1 127	15.3	186	2.5	3 327	3.3	2 976	2.9	351	0.3

Notes: 1) Number of medical clinics was surveyed on years of Static Survey only.

2) Data of medical clinics of 2011 excludes the whole area of Fukushima prefecture.

(Reference) Yearly Trends of Number of Medical Care Institutions Proclaiming Pediatrics, Obstetrics and Gynecology, and Obstetrics

As of October 1 of each year

	Medical care institutions proclaiming pediatrics				Medical care institutions proclaiming obstetrics and gynecology, and obstetrics											
	General hospitals		Medical clinics		General hospitals						Medical clinics					
	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Obstetrics and gynecology + Obstetrics		Obstetrics and gynecology		Obstetrics		Obstetrics and gynecology + Obstetrics		Obstetrics and gynecology		Obstetrics	
					Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)	Number	Percentage (%)
1990	4 119	45.7	27 747	34.3	2 459	27.3	2 189	24.3	270	3.0	5 992	7.4	5 388	6.7	604	0.7
1991	4 090	45.5	...	...	2 433	27.1	2 163	24.1	270	3.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1992	4 021	45.3	...	...	2 402	27.1	2 117	23.8	285	3.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
1993	4 025	46.0	27 370	32.5	2 339	26.7	2 121	24.2	218	2.5	5 509	6.5	4 869	5.8	640	0.8
1994	3 938	45.6	...	...	2 281	26.4	2 061	23.9	220	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1995	3 866	45.4	...	...	2 221	26.1	2 011	23.6	210	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
1996	3 844	45.6	27 095	30.8	2 148	25.5	1 996	23.7	152	1.8	5 154	5.9	4 225	4.8	929	1.1
1997	3 768	45.1	...	...	2 081	24.9	1 913	22.9	168	2.0	...	...	...	...	...	...
1998	3 720	45.0	...	...	2 032	24.6	1 832	22.2	200	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
1999	3 528	42.9	26 788	29.3	1 884	22.9	1 681	20.4	203	2.5	4 945	5.4	4 096	4.5	849	0.9
2000	3 474	42.3	...	...	1 837	22.4	1 625	19.8	212	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2001	3 433	42.0	...	...	1 803	22.1	1 590	19.5	213	2.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
2002	3 359	41.4	25 862	27.3	1 750	21.6	1 553	19.1	197	2.4	4 648	4.9	3 878	4.1	770	0.8
2003	3 284	40.8	...	...	1 715	21.3	1 524	18.9	191	2.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
2004	3 231	40.4	...	...	1 666	20.8	1 469	18.4	197	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2005	3 154	39.7	25 318	26.0	1 616	20.3	1 423	17.9	193	2.4	4 381	4.5	3 622	3.7	759	0.8
2006	3 075	39.1	...	...	1 576	20.0	1 383	17.6	193	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
2007	3 015	38.7	...	...	1 539	19.8	1 344	17.3	195	2.5	...	...	...	...	...	...

Note: After the partial revision of the enforcement order of the Medical Care Act (effective as of April 1, 2008), the naming of clinical specialties changed from the previous system specifically listing approved names in the ministerial ordinance to a revised system using names to express certain characteristics of body regions and patients' conditions. Since the revision may have affected the survey results, it is decided not to conduct a simple comparison with annual transition before 2007, thus the table is for reference only.

2 Number of beds

(1) By type of bed

Total number of beds in medical care institutions was 1,653,303, down by 11,222 from the previous year. Hospitals had 1,554,879 beds, 6,126 fewer than the previous year whereas medical clinics also saw a decline by 5,096 beds to 98,355 beds. Dental clinics had 69 beds, remaining unchanged from the previous year.

Looking at the number of beds in hospitals by type of bed, “General beds” numbered 890,865 (57.3% of the total number of hospital beds), down by 533 from a year earlier, “Psychiatric beds” 331,700 (21.3%), down by 2,558, and “Beds for long-term care” 325,228 (20.9%), 2,933 fewer than the previous year.

Number of “Beds for long-term care” in medical clinics was 9,069, decreased by 837 from the previous year. (Table 14, Figure 2)

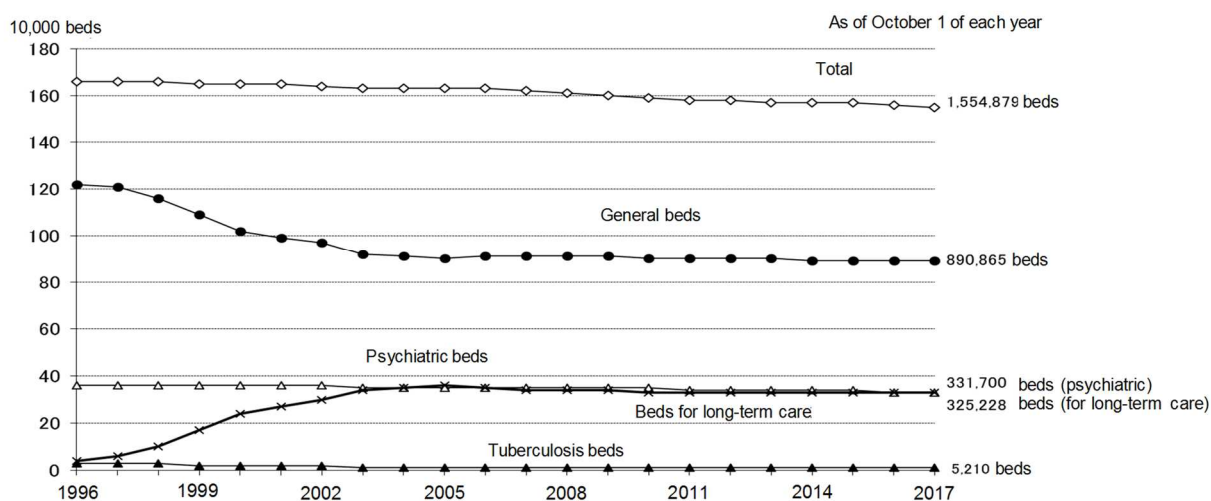
(Reference) Statistics Table 1 Trends of Number of Medical Care Institutions/Beds (also per 100,000 Population) by Type of Medical Care Institution

Table 14 Number of Beds by Type

As of October 1 of each year

	Number of beds		Change YoY		Percentage distribution (%)	
	2017	2016	In number	In percentage (%)	2017	2016
Total	1 653 303	1 664 525	Δ 11 222	Δ 0.7	...	...
Hospitals	1 554 879	1 561 005	Δ 6 126	Δ 0.4	100.0	100.0
Psychiatric beds	331 700	334 258	Δ 2 558	Δ 0.8	21.3	21.4
Psychiatric hospitals	247 595	249 903	Δ 2 308	Δ 0.9	15.9	16.0
General hospitals	84 105	84 355	Δ 250	Δ 0.3	5.4	5.4
Infectious diseases beds	1 876	1 841	35	1.9	0.1	0.1
Tuberculosis beds	5 210	5 347	Δ 137	Δ 2.6	0.3	0.3
Beds for long-term care (A)	325 228	328 161	Δ 2 933	Δ 0.9	20.9	21.0
General beds	890 865	891 398	Δ 533	Δ 0.1	57.3	57.1
Medical clinics	98 355	103 451	Δ 5 096	Δ 4.9	100.0	100.0
(Regrouped) Beds for long-term care (B)	9 069	9 906	Δ 837	Δ 8.4	9.2	9.6
Dental clinics	69	69	-	-	...	...
Beds for long-term care (total) (A)+(B)	334 297	338 067	Δ 3 770	Δ 1.1	...	...

Figure 2 Yearly Trend of Number of Hospital Beds by Type of Bed



Notes: 1) "General beds" refers to "Other beds" excluding "Long-term care type beds group" from 1993 to 2000, and "General beds" + "Transitional old other beds (excluding transitional old long-term care type beds group)" in 2001 and 2002.
 2) "Beds for long-term care" refers to "Long-term care type beds group" until 2000, and "Beds for long-term care" + "Transitional old long-term care type beds group" in 2001 and 2002.

(2) By establishing organization

Looking at the number of beds by establishing organization, the largest group of establishing organizations was "Medical corporations" with 865,116 beds in hospitals (55.6% of the total number of beds in hospitals) and 72,824 in medical clinics (74.0% of the total number of beds in medical clinics with beds) (Table 15).

(Reference) Statistics Table 2 Trends of Number of Hospitals/Beds by Establishing Organization
 Statistics Table 5 Number of Beds by Establishing Organization and Type of Bed

Table 15 Number of Beds by Establishing Organization

	As of October 1 of each year						
	Number of beds		Change YoY		Percentage distribution (%)		Number of beds per institution
	2017	2016	In number	In percentage (%)	2017	2016	
Hospitals	1 554 879	1 561 005	Δ 6 126	Δ 0.4	100.0	100.0	184.8
National government	128 184	129 185	Δ 1 001	Δ 0.8	8.2	8.3	392.0
Public organizations	316 804	317 827	Δ 1 023	Δ 0.3	20.4	20.4	261.6
Social insurance bodies	15 643	16 006	Δ 363	Δ 2.3	1.0	1.0	300.8
Medical corporations	865 116	863 183	1 933	0.2	55.6	55.3	150.0
Individuals	20 109	24 196	Δ 4 087	Δ 16.9	1.3	1.6	95.8
Others	209 023	210 608	Δ 1 585	Δ 0.8	13.4	13.5	247.1
Medical clinics	98 355	103 451	Δ 5 096	Δ 4.9	100.0	100.0	13.7
National government	2 220	2 229	Δ 9	Δ 0.4	2.3	2.2	10.1
Public organizations	2 505	2 566	Δ 61	Δ 2.4	2.5	2.5	14.2
Social insurance bodies	-	9	Δ 9	Δ 100.0	-	0.0	-
Medical corporations	72 824	75 509	Δ 2 685	Δ 3.6	74.0	73.0	14.4
Individuals	19 532	21 877	Δ 2 345	Δ 10.7	19.9	21.1	11.8
Others	1 274	1 261	13	1.0	1.3	1.2	14.0

Note: Number of beds per institution for medical clinics refers to number of beds per medical clinic with beds.

(3) By prefecture (per 100,000 population)

Looking at the number of beds per 100,000 population, “Total number of beds” decreased by 2.6 beds from the previous year (1,229.8) to 1,227.2 beds. By type of bed, “Psychiatric beds” numbered 261.8, “Beds for long-term care” 256.7, and “General beds” 703.1.

Looking at the number of beds per 100,000 population by prefecture, “Total number of beds” was the largest in Kochi (2,544.8), whereas Kagoshima had the most “Psychiatric beds” (588.0). Kochi also had the largest number per 100,000 population in both “Beds for long-term care” (914.0) and “General beds” (1,109.8).

Additionally, the maximum number is 3.2 times as large as the minimum in “Total number of beds,” 3.9 times in “Psychiatric beds,” 6.3 times in “Beds for long-term care,” and 2.2 times in “General beds.” (Figure 3, Table 16).

(Reference) Statistics Table 1 Trends of Number of Medical Care Institutions/Beds (also per 100,000 Population) by Type of Medical Care Institution

Statistics Table 11 Number of Beds (also per 100,000 Population) by Prefecture or Designated City/Special Ward/Core City (Regrouped)

Figure 3 Number of Beds per 100,000 Population by Prefecture

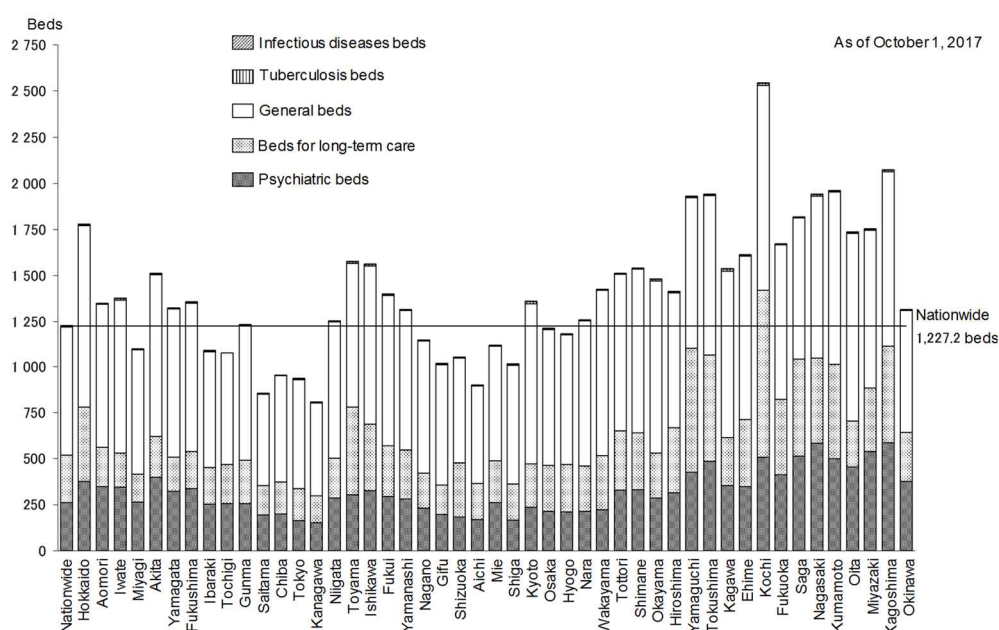


Table 16 Total Number of Hospital Beds per 100,000 Population

	Total number of beds		Psychiatric beds		Infectious diseases beds		Tuberculosis beds		Beds for long-term care		General beds		
Nationwide	1 227.2		261.8		1.5		4.1		256.7		703.1		
Prefectures with more beds	Kochi	2 544.8	Kagoshima	588.0	Shimane	4.4	Kagawa	12.2	Kochi	914.0	Kochi	1 109.8	
	Kagoshima	2 072.9	Nagasaki	583.2	Oita	3.5	Kochi	12.2	Yamaguchi	677.3	Oita	1 025.4	
	Kumamoto	1 961.8	Miyazaki	538.8	Yamanashi	3.4	Kyoto	11.5	Tokushima	577.9	Hokkaido	989.5	
	Nagasaki	1 942.5	Saga	512.5	Wakayama	3.4	Iwate	9.2	Kagoshima	529.5	Kagoshima	944.0	
	Tokushima	1 942.1	Kochi	507.3	Akita	3.2	Nagasaki	9.0	Saga	527.7	Okayama	940.4	
Prefectures with fewer beds	Chiba	953.2	Shizuoka	183.0	Hyogo	1.0	Chiba	2.0	Chiba	172.9	Chiba	577.0	
	Tokyo	934.7	Aichi	168.2	Aichi	1.0	Kanagawa	1.8	Saitama	159.9	Shizuoka	570.5	
	Aichi	899.4	Shiga	164.8	Chiba	0.9	Saitama	1.8	Gifu	159.3	Aichi	529.5	
	Saitama	852.9	Tokyo	162.3	Osaka	0.9	Mie	1.7	Miyagi	149.0	Kanagawa	506.7	
	Kanagawa	806.2	Kanagawa	151.5	Kanagawa	0.8	Wakayama	1.6	Kanagawa	145.4	Saitama	497.4	
	Ratios (Max./Min.)	3.2		3.9		5.4		7.7		6.3		2.2	

Notes: 1) The data is rounded off to the first decimal place.

2) Ratios are calculated with data before rounding off.

3 State of medical care, etc.

(1) State of exams, surgery and radiotherapy

1) State of exams, surgery and radiotherapy

Looking at exam data conducted at general hospitals during September 2017, “13 Multislice CT” was conducted by 5,749 general hospitals (78.2% of the total number of general hospitals), “03 Upper endoscopy” by 4,906 general hospitals (66.7%), and “01 Bone mineral density exam” by 4,904 general hospitals (66.7%).

As for surgery, “02 Dialysis” was conducted by 2,431 general hospitals (33.1% of the total number of general hospitals) and “01 Malignant tumor surgery” by 2,152 general hospitals (29.3%). (Table 17)

Table 17 State of Exams, Surgery, etc. and Radiotherapy in General Hospitals (Multiple Answers)

During September 2017

	Number of hospitals	Percentage based on the total (%)	Number of pieces of equipment installed ¹⁾	Number of times (t) of implementation or patients (p)	Number of times (t) of implementation or patients (p) per hospital	
General hospitals Total	7 353	100.0	...	...	...
Exams, etc.	01 Bone mineral density exam	4 904	66.7	...	200 433 p	40.9 p
	02 Bronchofiberscopy	1 251	17.0	...	15 018 p	12.0 p
	03 Upper endoscopy	4 906	66.7	...	572 090 p	116.6 p
	04 Colonoscopy	4 091	55.6	...	258 077 p	63.1 p
	05 Serial angiography	1 679	22.8	...	101 565 p	60.5 p
	06 DSA (Regrouped)	1 420	19.3	...	32 512 p	22.9 p
	07 Cardiovascular DR (Regrouped)	1 180	16.0	...	63 941 p	54.2 p
	08 Mammography	2 511	34.1	2 699	238 838 p	95.1 p
	09 RI exam (scintigram)	1 113	15.1	1 422	78 540 p	70.6 p
	10 SPECT (Regrouped)	1 048	14.3	1 325	45 224 p	43.2 p
	11 PET	61	0.8	66	1 512 p	24.8 p
	12 PET-CT	310	4.2	391	39 639 p	127.9 p
	13 Multislice CT	5 749	78.2	7 099	2 412 260 p	419.6 p
	14 Other CT	654	8.9	678	40 763 p	62.3 p
	15 MRI 3.0T or higher	701	9.5	830	230 274 p	328.5 p
	16 MRI 1.5T-3.0T	2 771	37.7	3 186	712 372 p	257.1 p
	17 MRI under 1.5T	692	9.4	698	43 214 p	62.4 p
	18 3D image processing	2 166	29.5	...	285 428 p	131.8 p
	19 Coronary CT/Heart MRI (Regrouped)	1 425	19.4	...	37 679 p	26.4 p
Surgery, etc.	01 Malignant tumor surgery	2 152	29.3	...	59 670 t	27.7 t
	02 Dialysis	2 431	33.1	61 908	1 817 662 t	747.7 t
	03 Delivery (including normal delivery)	995	13.5	...	41 778 t	42.0 t
	04 Cesarean section (Regrouped)	944	12.8	...	10 761 t	11.4 t
Radiotherapy	01 X-ray simulator (Targeting device)	179	2.4	192	1 775 p	9.9 p
	02 CT simulator (Targeting device)	723	9.8	778	20 649 p	28.6 p
	03 Radiotherapy planning system	776	10.6	1 981	22 780 p	29.4 p
	04 Radiotherapy (external irradiation)	818	11.1	...	217 089 p	265.4 p
	05 Linear accelerator/Microtron (Regrouped)	737	10.0	957	203 463 p	276.1 p
	06 Gamma Knife/CyberKnife (Regrouped)	80	1.1	84	3 213 p	40.2 p
	07 Radiotherapy (intracavitary irradiation/implant radiation)	179	2.4	...	1 092 p	6.1 p
	08 RALS (Regrouped)	160	2.2	160	761 p	4.8 p
	09 With high-precision irradiation, e.g., IMRT (Intensity-Modulated Radiation Therapy)	375	5.1	...	...	...

Note: 1) Number of pieces of equipment installed is as of October 1, 2017.

Looking at exam data conducted at medical clinics, “01 Bone mineral density exam” was conducted by 21,948 medical clinics (21.6% of the total number of medical clinics) and “03 Upper endoscopy” by 15,973 medical clinics (15.7%). As for surgery, “03 Dialysis” was conducted by 2,089 medical clinics (2.1%).

As for dental clinics, 24,014 of them (35.0% of the total number of dental clinics) had “Implantation.” (Table 18)

**Table 18 State of Exams, Surgery, etc. and Radiotherapy in Medical Clinics and Dental Clinics
(Multiple Answers)**

During September 2017

	Number of clinics	Percentage based on the total (%)	Number of pieces of equipment installed ¹⁾	Number of times (t) of implementation or patients (p)	Number of times (t) of implementation or patients (p) per clinic	
Medical clinics						
Total	101 471	100.0	...	...	...
Exams, etc.	01 Bone mineral density exam	21 948	21.6	...	434 518 p	19.8 p
	02 Bronchofiberscopy	121	0.1	...	1 530 p	12.6 p
	03 Upper endoscopy	15 973	15.7	...	500 447 p	31.3 p
	04 Colonoscopy	6 647	6.6	...	136 818 p	20.6 p
	05 Serial angiography	127	0.1	...	6 088 p	47.9 p
	06 DSA (Regrouped)	102	0.1	...	1 258 p	12.3 p
	07 Cardiovascular DR (Regrouped)	33	0.0	...	4 830 p	146.4 p
	08 Mammography	1 432	1.4	1 649	305 628 p	213.4 p
	09 Rl exam (scintigram)	26	0.0	29	4 404 p	169.4 p
	10 SPECT (Regrouped)	16	0.0	17	377 p	23.6 p
	11 PET	19	0.0	22	976 p	51.4 p
	12 PET-CT	64	0.1	107	14 483 p	226.3 p
	13 Multislice CT	3 957	3.9	4 008	261 371 p	66.1 p
	14 Other CT	1 770	1.7	1 774	49 321 p	27.9 p
	15 MRI 3.0T or higher	122	0.1	149	37 412 p	306.7 p
	16 MRI 1.5T-3.0T	833	0.8	879	175 929 p	211.2 p
	17 MRI under 1.5T	1 175	1.2	1 181	130 252 p	110.9 p
	18 3D image processing	666	0.7	...	60 211 p	90.4 p
	19 Coronary CT/Heart MRI (Regrouped)	124	0.1	...	3 250 p	26.2 p
Surgery, etc.	01 Malignant tumor surgery	473	0.5	...	1 300 t	2.7 t
	02 Chemotherapy for outpatients	581	0.6	...	9 960 t	17.1 t
	03 Dialysis	2 089	2.1	71 684	1 927 355 t	922.6 t
	04 Delivery (including normal delivery)	1 144	1.1	...	35 175 t	30.7 t
	05 Cesarean section (Regrouped)	966	1.0	...	4 926 t	5.1 t
Radiotherapy	01 Radiotherapy (external irradiation)	28	0.0	...	2 819 p	100.7 p
	02 Gamma Knife/CyberKnife (Regrouped)	9	0.0	11	190 p	21.1 p
	03 Radiotherapy (intracavitary irradiation/implant radiation)	3	0.0	...	25 p	8.3 p
Dental clinics						
Total	68 609	100.0	...	...	...
Implantation	24 014	35.0	...	27 383 t	1.1 t	

Note: 1) Number of pieces of equipment installed is as of October 1, 2017.

2) State of delivery care, etc.

During September 2017, 995 general hospitals and 1,144 medical clinics performed “delivery (including normal delivery),” showing a clear downward trend. (Table 19)

The cases of delivery are on the decline every survey year. In the meantime, the percentage of Cesarean section in the number of delivery cases is on the rise. (Table 20, Figure 4).

Among medical care institutions which provided delivery care, 160 general hospitals (accounting for 15.5% of medical care institutions which provided delivery care) and 54 medical clinics (4.3%) had an “in-house maternity section.” (Table 21)

Table 19 Trend of Number of Medical Care Institutions Which Performed Delivery

	During September each year					
	Number of medical care institutions which performed delivery			Percentage distribution (%)		
		Number of general hospitals which performed delivery	Number of medical clinics which performed delivery		Number of general hospitals which performed delivery	Number of medical clinics which performed delivery
2005	2 933	1 321	1 612	100.0	45.0	55.0
2008	2 567	1 126	1 441	100.0	43.9	56.1
2011	2 378	1 051	1 327	100.0	44.2	55.8
2014	2 284	1 041	1 243	100.0	45.6	54.4
2017	2 139	995	1 144	100.0	46.5	53.5

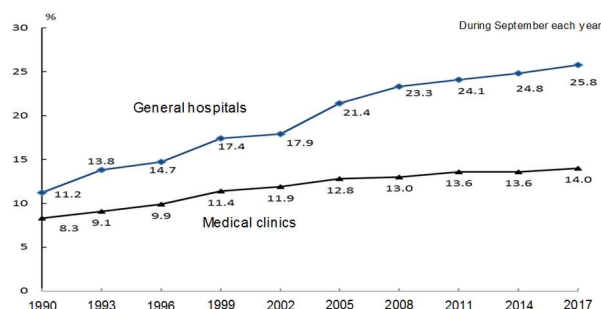
Note: Data of 2011 exclude Ishinomaki and Kesenuma medical zones of Miyagi prefecture as well as the whole area of Fukushima prefecture.

Table 20 Trend of Number of Deliveries

	During September each year					
	General hospitals			Medical clinics		
	Number of deliveries	Number of C-sections (Regrouped)	Percentage based on the number of deliveries (%)	Number of deliveries	Number of C-sections (Regrouped)	Percentage based on the number of deliveries (%)
1990	53 497	5 981	11.2	35 233	2 919	8.3
1993	54 065	7 486	13.8	40 347	3 687	9.1
1996	52 976	7 791	14.7	43 034	4 270	9.9
1999	50 959	8 852	17.4	40 097	4 571	11.4
2002	49 629	8 900	17.9	41 498	4 938	11.9
2005	44 865	9 623	21.4	40 247	5 156	12.8
2008	47 626	11 089	23.3	42 792	5 553	13.0
2011	46 386	11 198	24.1	40 309	5 464	13.6
2014	46 451	11 543	24.8	38 765	5 254	13.6
2017	41 778	10 761	25.8	35 175	4 926	14.0

Note: Data of 2011 exclude Ishinomaki and Kesenuma medical zones of Miyagi prefecture as well as the whole area of Fukushima prefecture.

Figure 4 Trend of Percentage of Cesarean Section



Notes: 1) Data of 2011 exclude Ishinomaki and Kesenuma medical zones of Miyagi prefecture as well as the whole area of Fukushima prefecture.
2) Percentage of Cesarean section is that over the number of delivery cases.

Table 21 State of Delivery Care

	As of October 1, 2017				
	Total	Performed delivery ¹⁾		Number of physicians (full-time equivalent)	Number of midwives (full-time equivalent)
		With in-house maternity section			
Number of medical care institutions					
General hospitals	7 353	1 031	160	6 370.8	18 086.9
Medical clinics	101 471	1 242	54	2 187.5	5 515.0
Percentage distribution (%)					
General hospitals	100.0	14.0	2.2	...	...
		(100.0)	(15.5)		
Medical clinics	100.0	1.2	0.1	...	...
		(100.0)	(4.3)		

Notes: 1) "Performed delivery" applies if a medical care institution provided delivery care irrespective of whether a baby was delivered during September.

2) () indicates percentage based on the number of general hospitals/medical clinics which performed delivery.

(2) State of palliative care

Looking at palliative care in general hospitals (including that which does not meet the facility criteria), a “Palliative care ward” was found in 433 general hospitals (5.9% of the total number of general hospitals), and a “Palliative care team” was available in 1,086 general hospitals (14.8%). (Table 22)

Table 22 State of Palliative Care in General Hospitals

As of October 1, 2017

Palliative care ward			Palliative care team		
		Percentage distribution (%)			Percentage distribution (%)
General hospitals	7 353 facilities	100.0	General hospitals	7 353 facilities	100.0
With palliative care ward	433 facilities	5.9	With palliative care team	1 086 facilities	14.8
Number of beds	8 387 beds	...	Number of patients during September	30 028 persons	...
Total number of patients served during September	127 661 persons	...	(Regrouped) Number of patients who newly	9 030 persons	...
Without palliative care ward	6 920 facilities	94.1	Without palliative care team	6 267 facilities	85.2

(3) State of possession of special care equipment

As for special care equipment, 1,822 general hospitals (24.8% of the total number of general hospitals) own “06 Chemotherapy room for outpatients,” and 712 (9.7%) have “01 Intensive care unit (ICU).”

Among general hospitals proclaiming “Obstetrics and gynecology” or “Obstetrics,” 123 of them (9.4%) have “03 Maternal Fetal Intensive Care Unit (MFICU),” 350 (26.7%) “07 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU),” and 290 (22.1%) “09 Growing Care Unit (GCU). (Table 23)

Table 23 State of Possession of Special Care Equipment by General Hospitals (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

	Number of general hospitals	Percentage based on the total %	Number of beds Beds	Number of patients served during September Persons
General hospitals				
Total	7 353	100.0	...	...
01 Intensive care unit (ICU)	712	9.7	6 298	109 606
02 Stroke Care Unit (SCU)	162	2.2	1 295	29 011
03 Maternal Fetal Intensive Care Unit (MFICU)	123	1.7	850	18 049
04 Bioclean room (except operating room)	530	7.2	4 689	78 765
05 Radiotherapy room	84	1.1	220	3 287
06 Chemotherapy room for outpatients	1 822	24.8	15 942	265 179
07 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)	353	4.8	3 289	70 313
08 Coronary Care Unit (CCU)	287	3.9	1 670	26 211
09 Growing Care Unit (GCU)	293	4.0	4 057	61 947
10 Pediatric Intensive Care Unit (PICU)	42	0.6	337	5 464
11 Depressurized room	639	8.7	6 009	68 886
(Regrouped)				
General hospitals proclaiming "Obstetrics and gynecology" or "Obstetrics".	1 313	(100.0)	...	...
03 Maternal Fetal Intensive Care Unit (MFICU)	123	(9.4)	850	18 049
07 Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)	350	(26.7)	3 220	68 518
09 Growing Care Unit (GCU)	290	(22.1)	3 937	58 820

Note: () indicates percentage based on the number of general hospitals proclaiming "Obstetrics and gynecology" or "Obstetrics."

(4) State of home medical care services

During September 2017, 5,328 hospitals (63.3% of the total number of hospitals) provided “Home services by medical care insurance,” and 2,630 (31.3%) provided “Home services by long-term care insurance.” As for medical clinics, 36,250 of them (35.7% of the total number of medical clinics) provided “Home services by medical care insurance,” and 10,576 (10.4%) provided “Home services by long-term care insurance.” As well, dental clinics which offered “Home medical care services” numbered 14,927 (21.8% of the total number of dental clinics).

The average number of cases per facility which performed home medical care service was largest in “06 Psychiatric home-visit nursing care and guidance” for hospitals, “03 Home-visit dental care” for medical clinics, and “03 Home-visit dental hygiene guidance” for dental clinics. (Table 24)

Table 24 State of Home Medical Care Services (Multiple Answers)

During September 2017

	Number of medical care institutions	Percentage based on the total (%)	Number of cases implemented	Number of cases per medical care institution which provided service
Hospitals				
Total	8 412	100.0	...	...
Provided home services by medical care insurance	5 328	63.3	...	...
01 House visit by physician	1 661	19.7	16 990	10.2
02 Regular home-visit medical care	2 702	32.1	162 381	60.1
03 Home-visit dental care	183	2.2	12 263	67.0
04 Emergency transport with physician	690	8.2	10 946	15.9
05 Home-visit nursing care and guidance	753	9.0	23 456	31.2
06 Psychiatric home-visit nursing care and guidance	838	10.0	113 899	135.9
07 Home-visit rehabilitation and management	602	7.2	11 790	19.6
08 Giving medical instructions to home-visit nursing care station	3 228	38.4	70 185	21.7
09 Home end-of-life care	583	6.9	1 328	2.3
Provided home services by long-term care insurance	2 630	31.3	...	...
10 Home care management and guidance (incl. care prevention service)	1 185	14.1	72 726	61.4
11 Home-visit nursing care (incl. care prevention service)	827	9.8	96 971	117.3
12 Home-visit rehabilitation (incl. care prevention service)	1 549	18.4	203 574	131.4
Medical clinics				
Total	101 471	100.0	...	...
Provided home services by medical care insurance	36 250	35.7	...	...
01 House visit by physician	20 851	20.5	191 319	9.2
02 Regular home-visit medical care	20 167	19.9	1 065 659	52.8
03 Home-visit dental care	198	0.2	20 300	102.5
04 Emergency transport with physician	1 384	1.4	3 014	2.2
05 Home-visit nursing care and guidance	2 889	2.8	60 758	21.0
06 Psychiatric home-visit nursing care and guidance	457	0.5	24 699	54.0
07 Home-visit rehabilitation and management	1 898	1.9	10 848	5.7
08 Giving medical instructions to home-visit nursing care station	15 629	15.4	161 011	10.3
09 Home end-of-life care	4 729	4.7	9 958	2.1
Provided home services by long-term care insurance	10 576	10.4	...	...
10 Home care management and guidance (incl. care prevention service)	7 263	7.2	426 134	58.7
11 Home-visit nursing care (incl. care prevention service)	1 597	1.6	32 367	20.3
12 Home-visit rehabilitation (incl. care prevention service)	1 649	1.6	84 885	51.5
Dental clinics				
Total	68 609	100.0	...	...
Provided home medical care services	14 927	21.8	...	...
01 Home-visit dental treatment	10 011	14.6	136 077	13.6
02 Facility-visit dental treatment	10 287	15.0	536 116	52.1
03 Home-visit dental hygiene guidance	5 151	7.5	358 082	69.5
04 Home care management and guidance (by dentist)	5 615	8.2	233 577	41.6
05 Home care management and guidance (by dental hygienist, etc.)	4 439	6.5	286 637	64.6
06 Home-based preventive recuperative care control and instruction (by dentist)	1 815	2.6	16 025	8.8
07 Home-based preventive recuperative care control and instruction (by dental hygienist, etc.)	1 565	2.3	17 989	11.5
08 Other home medical care services	101	0.1	2 579	25.5

(5) State of emergency medical care

Looking at the state of emergency medical care, 4,840 hospitals (57.5% of the total number of hospitals) had an “emergency medical system” in place, 1,659 (19.7%) were “Medical care institutions providing medical care to emergency patients of a mild degree at night and holidays,” and 4,006 (47.6%) were “Emergency medical care institutions for patients requiring hospitalization,” 288 (3.4%) were “Emergency medical service centers,” and 1,096 (13.0%) had a “psychiatric emergency care system in place.” (Table 25)

As for the type of diseases which can be treated at emergency services at night (including the middle of the night), 3,197 hospitals (38.0% of the total number of hospitals) treat “Diseases of internal medicine” almost every day, 2,407 (28.6%) treat “Diseases of surgery,” 898 (10.7%) treat “Diseases of pediatrics (including pediatric surgery),” and 871 (10.4%) treat “Diseases of obstetrics (including delivery). (Table 26)

As well, 14,876 medical clinics (14.7% of the total number of medical clinics) had a “system for doctors on duty” in place. (Table 27)

Table 25 State of Emergency Medical Care System at Hospitals (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

	Total	With emergency medical care system in place	Primary system (Medical care institutions providing medical care to emergency patients of a mild degree at night and holidays)	Secondary system (Emergency medical care institutions for patients requiring hospitalization)	Emergency medical service centers	With psychiatric emergency care system in place
Number of hospitals	8 412	4 840	1 659	4 006	288	1 096
Percentage based on the total (%)	100.0	57.5	19.7	47.6	3.4	13.0

Table 26 Availability of Emergency Services at Night (Including the Middle of the Night) at Hospitals (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

	Number of hospitals					Percentage distribution (%)				
	Total	Available		N/A	Unknown	Total	Available		N/A	Unknown
		Almost everyday	Others				Almost everyday	Others		
Emergency service at night by type of diseases										
Diseases of internal medicine	8 412	3 197	1 107	3 702	406	100.0	38.0	13.2	44.0	4.8
Diseases of pediatrics (incl. pediatric surgery)	8 412	898	616	6 438	460	100.0	10.7	7.3	76.5	5.5
(Regrouped) Hospitals proclaiming "Pediatrics" or "Pediatric surgery"	2 650	851	504	1 199	96	100.0	32.1	19.0	45.2	3.6
Diseases of surgery	8 412	2 407	1 280	4 289	436	100.0	28.6	15.2	51.0	5.2
Diseases of neurosurgery	8 412	1 199	719	6 030	464	100.0	14.3	8.5	71.7	5.5
Diseases of obstetrics (incl. delivery)	8 412	871	130	6 958	453	100.0	10.4	1.5	82.7	5.4
(Regrouped) Hospitals proclaiming "Obstetrics and gynecology" or "Obstetrics"	1 313	866	110	304	33	100.0	66.0	8.4	23.2	2.5
Psychiatry	8 412	610	626	5 332	1 844	100.0	7.3	7.4	63.4	21.9
Multiple injury	8 412	1 151	765	6 000	496	100.0	13.7	9.1	71.3	5.9

Table 27 State of Emergency Medical Care System and Holiday/Night Emergency Medical Centers at Medical Clinics (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

	Total	With system for doctors on duty in place	Holiday/night emergency medical centers	With psychiatric emergency care system in place
Number of medical clinics	101 471	14 876	444	362
Percentage based on the total (%)	100.0	14.7	0.4	0.4

(6) State of preventive measures against hospital infection

The number of hospitals which had “dedicated staff” in charge of preventive measures against hospital infection was 5,707 hospitals (67.8% of the total number of hospitals), and those professionals numbered 15,501. (Table 28)

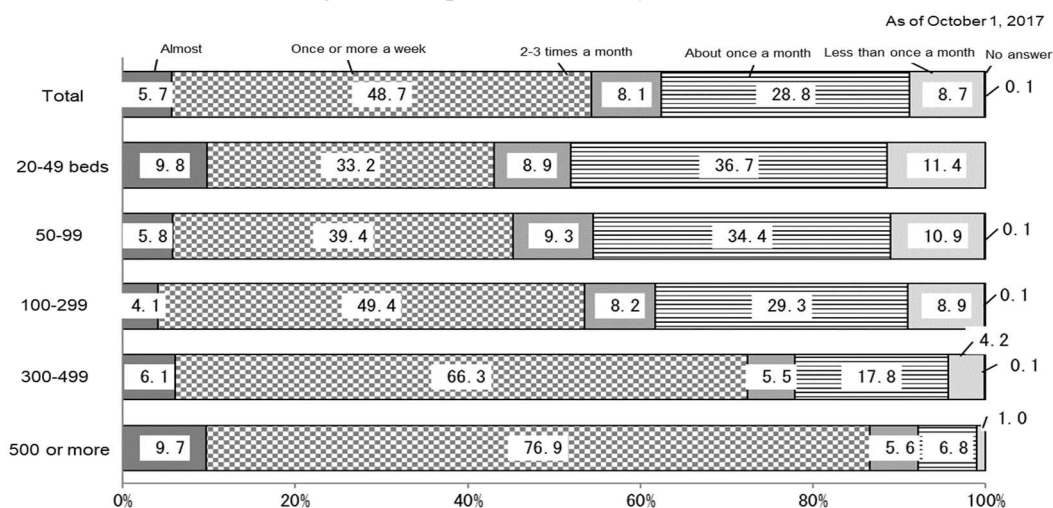
Looking at the frequency of rounds of visits to inpatients as a preventive measure against hospital infection by number of beds, “Once or more a week” was the largest in any group with 50 or more beds. (Figure 5)

Table 28 With or Without Dedicated Staff in Charge of Preventive Measures Against Hospital Infection by Number of Beds in Hospitals

As of October 1, 2017

	With or without dedicated staff in charge of preventive measures against hospital infection			Number of dedicated staff (person)
	Total	With dedicated staff	Without dedicated staff	
	Number of hospitals			
Total	8 412	5 707	2 705	15 501
20-49 beds	919	473	446	1 021
50-99	2 088	1 238	850	3 143
100-299	3 905	2 693	1 212	7 777
300-499	1 089	925	164	2 299
500 or more	411	378	33	1 261
	Percentage distribution (%)			
Total	100.0	67.8	32.2	...
20-49 beds	100.0	51.5	48.5	...
50-99	100.0	59.3	40.7	...
100-299	100.0	69.0	31.0	...
300-499	100.0	84.9	15.1	...
500 or more	100.0	92.0	8.0	...

Figure 5 Frequency of Rounds of Visits to Inpatients as a Preventive Measure Against Hospital Infection by Number of Beds



(7) State of preventive measures against passive smoking

By state of preventive measures against passive smoking, the largest number (4,938) of hospitals (58.7% of the total number of hospitals) enforced a “Total smoking ban in premises,” whereas the largest numbers of medical clinics (43,367 or 42.7% of the total number of medical clinics) and dental clinics (33,007 or 48.1% of the total number of dental clinics) implemented a “Total smoking ban in facilities.” (Table 29)

As well, “Smoking cessation outpatient service,” a specialty outpatient service, was available in 2,496 hospitals (29.7% of the total number of hospitals) and 13,183 medical clinics (13.0% of the total number of medical clinics). (Table 30)

**Table 29 State of Preventive Measures
Against Passive smoking**

As of October 1, 2017

	Number of medical care institutions			Percentage distribution (%)		
	Hospitals	Medical clinics	Dental clinics	Hospitals	Medical clinics	Dental clinics
Total	8 412	101 471	68 609	100.0	100.0	100.0
Total smoking ban in premises	4 938	41 649	26 406	58.7	41.0	38.5
Total smoking ban in facilities	2 260	43 367	33 007	26.9	42.7	48.1
Smoking sections set up and measures taken to prevent smoke from flowing out	990	7 544	3 125	11.8	7.4	4.6
Other measures taken	118	1 199	646	1.4	1.2	0.9
No measures taken	15	1 864	1 219	0.2	1.8	1.8
Unknown	91	5 848	4 206	1.1	5.8	6.1

**Table 30 With or Without Smoking Cessation
Outpatient Service**

As of October 1, 2017

	Number of medical care institutions		Percentage distribution (%)	
	Hospitals	Medical clinics	Hospitals	Medical clinics
Total	8 412	101 471	100.0	100.0
With smoking cessation outpatient service	2 496	13 183	29.7	13.0
Without smoking cessation outpatient service	5 916	88 288	70.3	87.0

(8) State of training for new nursing staff

Looking at the state of training for new nursing staff in hospitals, 4,959 hospitals (59.0% of the total number of hospitals) had “new nursing staff.” Among these hospitals, 4,168 of them (84.0% of hospitals with new nursing staff) answered “Training provided based on the training guidelines for new nursing staff.” (Table 31)

Table 31 State of Training for New Nursing Staff at Hospitals

As of October 1, 2017

	Total	With new nursing staff	Training provided			Without new nursing staff
			based on the training guidelines for new nursing staff	but not based on the training guidelines for new nursing staff	not provided for new nursing staff	
Number of hospitals	8 412	4 959	4 168	647	108	3 453
Percentage based on the total (%)	100.0	59.0	49.5	7.7	1.3	41.0
		(100.0)	(84.0)	(13.0)	(2.2)	

Note: () indicates percentage based on the number of hospitals with new nursing staff.

(9) State of in-hospital childcare service for staff

Looking at the state of in-hospital childcare service for staff, 3,685 hospitals (43.8% of the total number of hospitals) answered “In-hospital childcare service provided.” Among them, 1,947 (52.8% of the number of hospitals which provided in-hospital childcare service) answered “Nighttime childcare service provided,” and 783 (21.2%) answered “Sick child care service provided.” (Table 32)

The largest group of users of in-hospital childcare service was “Nurses/assistant nurses of the responding facility,” who were found in 3,560 hospitals (96.6% of hospitals with in-hospital childcare service). (Table 33)

Table 32 State of In-hospital Childcare Service for Staff at Hospitals (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

	Total	In-hospital childcare service provided	In-hospital childcare service provided			
			In-hospital facility used	External facility used	Nighttime childcare service provided	Sick child care service provided
Number of hospitals	8 412	3 685	2 783	930	1 947	783
Percentage based on the total (%)	100.0	43.8	33.1	11.1	23.1	9.3
		(100.0)	(75.5)	(25.2)	(52.8)	(21.2)

Note: () indicates percentage based on the number of hospitals providing in-hospital childcare service.

Table 33 State of Users of In-hospital Childcare Facilities (Multiple Answers)

As of October 1, 2017

	In-hospital childcare service provided	Users of childcare facilities				
		Physicians/dentists of the responding facility	Nurses/assistant nurses of the responding facility	Other staff of the responding facility	Staff of adjoining facilities	Others
Number of hospitals	3 685	2 628	3 560	3 091	1 363	455
Percentage based on the number of hospitals providing in-hospital childcare service (%)	100.0	71.3	96.6	83.9	37.0	12.3

4 State of number of health professionals

(1) Number of professionals (full-time equivalent) at hospitals

Looking at the number of professionals (full-time equivalent) by profession, "Physicians" numbered 217,567.4, which were made of 172,192 "Physicians (full-time)," and 45,375.4 "Physicians (part-time)."

The number of "Pharmacists" was 49,782.8 while "Nurses" added up to 805,708.0 and "Assistant nurses" 113,496.5. (Table 34)

(2) Number of professionals (full-time equivalent) at medical clinics

Looking at the number of professionals (full-time equivalent) by profession, "Physicians" numbered 135,605.7, which were made up of 102,960 "Physicians (full-time)," and 32,645.7 "Physicians (part-time)."

"Nurses" added up to 138,019.7 and "Assistant nurses" 87,909.7. (Table 34)

(3) Number of professionals (full-time equivalent) at dental clinics

Looking at the number of professionals (full-time equivalent) by profession, "Dentists" numbered 97,980.7, which were made up of 84,729 "Dentists (full-time)" and 13,251.7 "Dentists (part-time)."

"Dental hygienists" numbered 111,262.5 and "Dental technologists" 9,880.5. (Table 34)

Table 34 Number of Health Professionals (Full-time Equivalent) at Medical Care Institutions by Profession

(Unit: Persons)

As of October 1, 2017

		Hospitals				Medical clinics	Dental clinics
		Total	Psychiatric hospitals (Regrouped)	General hospitals (Regrouped)	Medical educational institutions (Regrouped)		
	Total	2 090 967.5	167 147.3	1 923 820.2	212 837.1	708 306.8	325 046.5
1	Physicians	217 567.4	9 086.1	208 481.3	48 526.4	135 605.7	202.2
2	Full-time ¹⁾	172 192	6 652	165 540	39 810	102 960	74
3	Part-time	45 375.4	2 434.1	42 941.3	8 716.4	32 645.7	128.2
4	Dentists	9 825.1	133.1	9 692.0	6 441.7	2 088.2	97 980.7
5	Full-time ¹⁾	7 705	65	7 640	5 027	1 297	84 729
6	Part-time	2 120.1	68.1	2 052.0	1 414.7	791.2	13 251.7
7	Pharmacists	49 782.8	2 936.8	46 846.0	6 363.4	4 297.6	481.6
8	Public health nurses	5 658.5	114.5	5 544.0	376.8	8 111.2	...
9	Midwives	22 881.7	2.0	22 879.7	3 513.5	7 661.3	...
10	Nurses	805 708.0	55 670.7	750 037.3	91 887.3	138 019.7	741.8
11	Assistant nurses	113 496.5	26 035.4	87 461.1	275.0	87 909.7	202.0
12	Nursing aid personnel	175 234.8	25 758.2	149 476.6	6 320.8	19 152.1	...
13	Physical therapists (PT)	78 439.0	233.8	78 205.2	2 303.0	13 255.8	...
14	Occupational therapists (OT)	45 164.9	6 775.7	38 389.2	995.9	2 687.1	...
15	Orthoptists	4 320.5	12.0	4 308.5	870.7	4 568.6	...
16	Speech therapists	15 781.0	59.2	15 721.8	607.5	858.2	...
17	Prosthetists	61.6	-	61.6	-	43.7	...
18	Dental hygienists	5 970.9	148.4	5 822.5	1 174.7	1 627.8	111 262.5
19	Full-time ¹⁾	82 495
20	Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	28 767.5
21	Dental technologists	661.9	5.3	656.6	321.0	189.1	9 880.5
22	Full-time ¹⁾	8 968
23	Part-time	...	...	...	...	...	912.5
24	Dental assistants	...	...	...	...	...	70 226.2
25	Clinical radiologists	44 755.4	563.6	44 191.8	5 355.1	9 457.7	...
26	Clinical x-ray technologists	105.5	5.9	99.6	-	1 103.0	...
27	Clinical laboratory technologists	54 960.2	953.5	54 006.7	7 673.3	11 905.8	...
28	Health laboratory technicians	76.5	0.2	76.3	17.4	350.7	...
29	Clinical engineers	21 184.3	12.2	21 172.1	2 303.5	6 859.1	...
30	Japanese traditional acupressure massage therapists	1 229.5	16.6	1 212.9	15.8	2 379.0	...
31	Judo therapists	486.4	2.0	484.4	-	3 617.5	...
32	Senior nutritionists	22 430.0	2 231.4	20 198.6	1 303.0	4 192.9	...
33	Nutritionists	4 717.3	836.5	3 880.8	182.0	1 694.6	...
34	Psychiatric social workers	9 822.4	6 892.0	2 930.4	206.4	1 708.3	...
35	Certified social workers	12 966.6	67.0	12 899.6	542.1	1 323.8	...
36	Certified care workers	45 197.1	3 124.8	42 072.3	95.4	15 022.0	...
37	Childcare workers	7 238.8	368.4	6 870.4	186.3	1 359.9	...
38	Other technicians	18 916.6	2 365.3	16 551.3	1 909.5	6 972.6	...
39	Medical social workers	4 774.5	257.4	4 517.1	346.2	1 137.8	...
40	Administrative staff	218 004.0	11 618.1	206 385.9	18 853.0	173 292.2	26 931.3
41	Other staff	73 547.8	10 861.2	62 686.6	3 870.4	39 854.1	7 137.7

Notes: 1) Numbers of full-time physicians, dentists, dental hygienists, and dental technologists are actual numbers.

2) Number of professionals at hospitals does not cover hospitals with the number of professionals unknown.

(4) Number of professionals (full-time equivalent) at hospitals per 100 beds by profession

There were 135.7 professionals (full-time equivalent) per 100 beds in hospitals. Psychiatric hospitals had 68.2 professionals whereas general hospitals had 148.4.

By profession, the number of “Physicians” was 14.1, “Nurses” 52.3, and “Assistant nurses” 7.4. (Table 35)

(Reference) Statistics Table 13 Number of Health Professionals (full-time equivalent) at Hospitals (also per 100 Beds) by Prefecture or Designated City/Special Ward/Core City (Regrouped)

Table 35 Number of Professionals (Full-time Equivalent) per 100 Beds by Type of Hospital and Major Profession

(Unit: Persons) As of October 1, 2017

	Total	Physicians	Dentists	Pharmacists	Nurses	Assistant nurses	Clinical radiologists/Clinical x-ray technologists	Clinical laboratory technologists/ Health laboratory technicians	Senior nutritionists/ Nutritionists	Others
Total	135.7	14.1	0.6	3.2	52.3	7.4	2.9	3.6	1.8	49.8
Psychiatric hospitals	68.2	3.7	0.1	1.2	22.7	10.6	0.2	0.4	1.3	28.0
General hospitals	148.4	16.1	0.7	3.6	57.9	6.7	3.4	4.2	1.9	53.9

Note: Hospitals with the number of professionals unknown are not included.

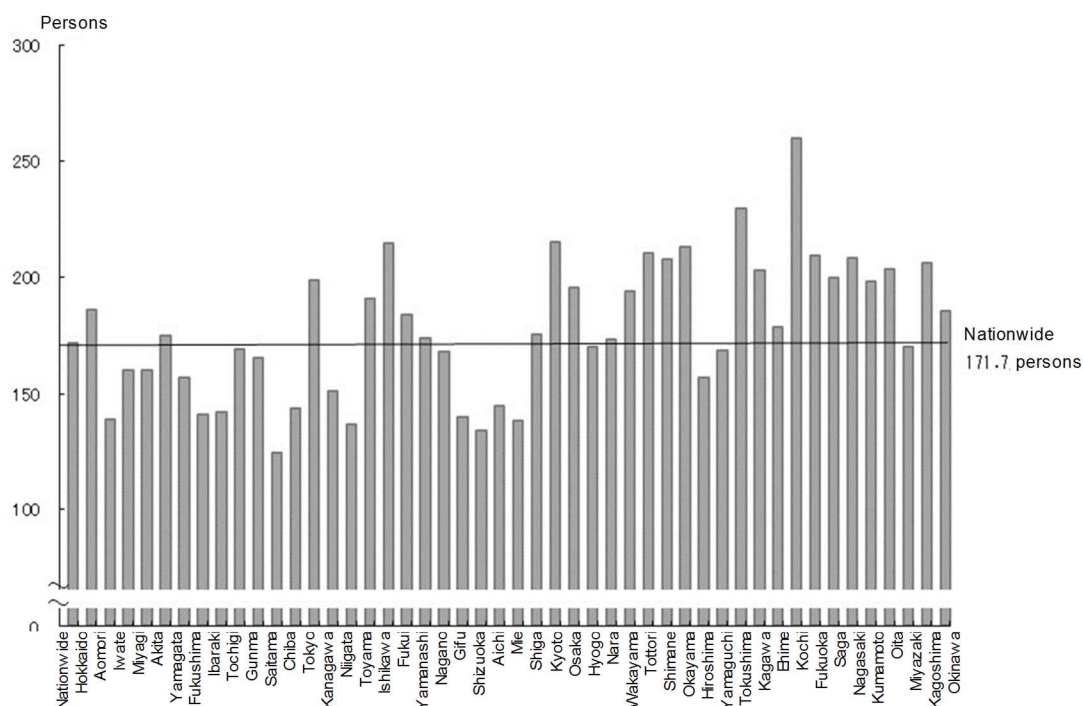
(5) Number of physicians (full-time equivalent) at hospitals per 100,000 population by prefecture

In terms of the number of physicians (full-time equivalent) at hospitals per 100,000 population by prefecture, Kochi was the largest (259.7), followed by Tokushima (229.9), Kyoto (215.0), Ishikawa (214.3), and Okayama (212.9) whereas Saitama had the fewest (124.9), followed by Shizuoka (134.3), Niigata (136.9), Mie (138.4), and Aomori (138.8). (Figure 6)

(Reference) Statistics Table 14 Number of Physicians (full-time equivalent) at Hospitals (also per 100,000 Population) by Prefecture

Figure 6 Number of Physicians (Full-time Equivalent) at Hospitals per 100,000 Population by Prefecture

As of October 1, 2017



Note: Hospitals with the number of professionals unknown are not included.

(6) Number of physicians (full-time equivalent) at hospitals by major clinical specialty and sex

Looking at the number of physicians (full-time equivalent) at hospitals by major clinical specialty, the largest number (29,770.9) of male physicians was found in “1 Internal medicine,” which was followed by “16 Surgery” (14,016.7), and “25 Orthopedic surgery” (13,998.8). As for female physicians, the largest number (7,036.6) of them was found in "1 Internal medicine," which was followed by “36 Anesthesiology” (3,728.6), and “13 Pediatrics” (3,608.8). (Table 36)

Table 36 Number of Physicians (Full-time Equivalent) at Hospitals by Major Clinical Specialty and Sex

As of October 1, 2017

		Number of physicians			Percentage distribution		
		Total	Male physicians	Female physicians	Total	Male physicians	Female physicians
		Persons	Persons	Persons	%	%	%
1	Internal medicine	36 807.5	29 770.9	7 036.6	100.0	80.9	19.1
2	Respiratory medicine	5 236.7	4 180.3	1 056.4	100.0	79.8	20.2
3	Cardiovascular medicine	10 671.2	9 367.3	1 303.9	100.0	87.8	12.2
4	Gastroenterological medicine	10 342.8	8 748.5	1 594.3	100.0	84.6	15.4
5	Renal medicine	2 894.1	2 127.1	767.0	100.0	73.5	26.5
6	Neurology	4 631.3	3 619.2	1 012.1	100.0	78.1	21.9
7	Diabetes and endocrinology (Internal medicine of metabolism)	2 778.2	1 859.8	918.4	100.0	66.9	33.1
8	Hematology	1 954.6	1 504.7	449.9	100.0	77.0	23.0
9	Dermatology	3 810.0	1 902.4	1 907.6	100.0	49.9	50.1
10	Allergy	273.9	202.3	71.6	100.0	73.9	26.1
11	Rheumatology	1 021.0	802.1	218.9	100.0	78.6	21.4
12	Infectious disease medicine	261.1	220.5	40.6	100.0	84.5	15.5
13	Pediatrics	10 576.7	6 967.9	3 608.8	100.0	65.9	34.1
14	Psychiatry	13 057.4	10 367.2	2 690.2	100.0	79.4	20.6
15	Psychosomatic medicine	412.3	314.5	97.8	100.0	76.3	23.7
16	Surgery	15 267.4	14 016.7	1 250.7	100.0	91.8	8.2
17	Respiratory surgery	1 731.5	1 572.6	158.9	100.0	90.8	9.2
18	Cardiovascular surgery	3 064.2	2 871.3	192.9	100.0	93.7	6.3
19	Breast surgery	1 155.5	711.9	443.6	100.0	61.6	38.4
20	Broncho-esophagological surgery	80.7	72.6	8.1	100.0	90.0	10.0
21	Gastroenterological surgery	3 671.5	3 408.0	263.5	100.0	92.8	7.2
22	Urology	5 693.4	5 267.5	425.9	100.0	92.5	7.5
23	Proctological surgery	298.0	274.2	23.8	100.0	92.0	8.0
24	Neurosurgery	6 787.5	6 375.0	412.5	100.0	93.9	6.1
25	Orthopedic surgery	14 886.7	13 998.8	887.9	100.0	94.0	6.0
26	Plastic surgery	2 230.3	1 545.8	684.5	100.0	69.3	30.7
27	Cosmetic surgery	14.0	10.8	3.2	100.0	77.1	22.9
28	Ophthalmology	5 017.6	3 039.2	1 978.4	100.0	60.6	39.4
29	Otorhinolaryngology	4 059.7	3 107.7	952.0	100.0	76.5	23.5
30	Pediatric surgery	710.4	576.1	134.3	100.0	81.1	18.9
31	Obstetrics and gynecology	5 891.3	3 475.4	2 415.9	100.0	59.0	41.0
32	Obstetrics	1 369.9	827.1	542.8	100.0	60.4	39.6
33	Gynecology	1 002.0	639.2	362.8	100.0	63.8	36.2
34	Rehabilitation	3 620.2	2 975.5	644.7	100.0	82.2	17.8
35	Radiology	6 764.5	5 217.7	1 546.8	100.0	77.1	22.9
36	Anesthesiology	9 850.4	6 121.8	3 728.6	100.0	62.1	37.9
37	Pathological diagnosis	2 035.3	1 491.3	544.0	100.0	73.3	26.7
38	Laboratory medicine	252.0	207.4	44.6	100.0	82.3	17.7
39	Emergency medicine	4 058.9	3 420.0	638.9	100.0	84.3	15.7
40	Dentistry	5 141.4	3 463.9	1 677.5	100.0	67.4	32.6
41	Orthodontics	464.5	278.9	185.6	100.0	60.0	40.0
42	Pediatric dentistry	306.6	149.7	156.9	100.0	48.8	51.2
43	Dentistry and oral surgery	3 311.6	2 530.4	781.2	100.0	76.4	23.6

Notes: 1) Number of physicians is a sum of physicians and dentists.

2) The table includes distinguishable clinical specialties only.