



政府統計

To the press and whom it may concern,

March 16, 2016

[Contact for inquiry]

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Results of Patient's Behavior Survey (Final Data) 2014

At the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, we compiled the results of “Patient's Behavior Survey (Final Data) 2014”, and hereby release them.

The survey's objective is to ask patients using medical care institutions about their condition at the time of receiving medical care and the degree of their satisfaction, and thereby to obtain basic data for health care policy making.

The results of the survey finalized preliminary data from “Patient's Behavior Survey (Preliminary Data) 2014” (released on September 8, 2015) through data linkage and re-tabulation with “Static Survey of Medical Care Institutions 2014” (released on November 19, 2015) and “Patient Survey 2014” (released on December 17, 2015), and come with additional Figures and Tables developed by cross tabulation with survey items of the Patient Survey.

[Key points of the results of the survey]

○ Details of consultation, treatment, exams, etc. (by major type of disease; only for outpatients)

Looking at those who answered “consultation, treatment, or exams” as their purpose of visit by major type of disease, the largest number (or 43.9%) of those with “Neoplasms” came to “Take exams or hear about the results of exams”; the largest number (or 38.1%) of those with “Diseases of the circulatory system” visited to “Receive a regular prescription,”; and the largest number (or 61.9%) of those with “Diseases of the respiratory system” answered “Seek consultation for symptoms”. [Figure 7, page 9]

○ Subjective symptoms (by major type of disease; only for outpatients)

A high percentage of patients (43.8% of patients with “Neoplasms” and 43.2% of patients with “Endocrine, nutritional and metabolic diseases”) did not have subjective symptoms when they first consulted physicians for diseases or symptoms which they were seeking help for.

Looking closer at those with malignant neoplasms by body region, the highest percentages of patients who did not have “subjective symptoms” for their malignant neoplasms were found in the groups of patients with “Malignant neoplasm of trachea, bronchus and lung” (57.9%), those with “Malignant neoplasms of liver and intrahepatic bile ducts” (56.2%), and those with “Malignant neoplasm of prostate” (56.0%). [Figure 12, page 13]

For more details, please see the attached Summary Report.