Outline of Survey

1. Purpose of the survey

The purpose of this survey is to investigate the actual situation of diseases and injuries of the patients who use hospitals and clinics (hereafter, medical institutions) to obtain basic data for the promotion of medical and health services.

2. Coverage and subject of the survey

The subjects are patients of medical institutions nationwide (Except for Ishinomaki medical area and Kesennuma medical area of Miyagi prefecture, and Fukushima prefecture), and the objects are patients who use the medical institutions selected by random stratified sampling.

	Number of institutions	Extraction rate	Number of objects	
			Inpatient/ Outpatient (Unit:10,000)	Discharged patients (Unit:10,000)
Hospitals	Inpatients 6,428 Outpatients 3,303	Inpatients 7.6/10 Outpatients 3.9/10	202.5	101.0
General clinics	5,738	6.3/100	28.3	1.0
Dental clinics	1,257	1.9/100	2.7	

Note:Only outpatients were surveyed at dental clinics

3. Survey date

The survey was conducted at hospitals on one designated date set for each hospital from three days during Tuesday 18st and Thursday 20th in October 2011, and at clinics, one designated date set for each clinic from Tuesday 18th, Wednesday 19th and Friday 21st (Since the year 2005, Thursday was excluded as many of the clinics are closed on the day).

The discharged patients were surveyed for the one-month period from 1st to 30th of September 2011.

4. Survey items

Sex, date of birth, patient address, type of inpatient/outpatient visit, circumstances in receiving medical treatment (receiving medical care and health services for diagnosis, treatment, examination, management, or others) were surveyed.

5. Method and system of the survey

Managers of medical institutions filled in the survey sheets.

MHLW —————— Prefectures —————— Public health centers ————— Medical institutions

Cities and wards with public health center

6. Tabulation of the results

The results were tabulated by the Statistics and Information Department, Minister's Secretariat, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare.

Some of the information on medical institutions was taken from the Static Survey of Medical Institutions in 2011.

7. Definitions of the terms

(1) Estimated number of patients (per day)

Estimates number of patients who received medical treatments at hospitals, general clinics on the dates surveyed.

(2) Estimated discharged patients
   Estimated number of patients who were discharged from hospitals and general clinics during the period surveyed (1st to 30th of September 2011).

(3) Average length of stay of patients who were discharged during the period surveyed (1st to 30th of September 2011).

(4) Rate of estimated patients
   The rate of estimated number of patients per 100,000 population.
   Rate of estimated number of patients (per 100,000 population) = Estimated number of patients/Estimated population $\times$ 100,000

(5) Estimated number of patients receiving medical treatment (estimated number by diseases and injuries)
   Estimated number of patients who were continuously receiving medical treatment (including those who did not receive medical treatment at medical institutions on the dates of this survey) calculated by the following formula.
   Estimated number of patients receiving medical treatment = Estimated number of inpatients + Estimated number of initial visit outpatients + (Estimated number of return visit outpatients $\times$ Average interval since last visit $\times$ Adjustment factor (6/7))

(6) Type of bed
  Psychiatric bed
    Beds for inpatients with mental disorders
  Infectious diseases bed
    Beds for patients with type I infectious diseases, type II infectious diseases, and newly identified infectious diseases regulated by the Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (Act No.114, 1998)Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases (Law No.114, 1998) , Act on Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients Suffering Infectious Diseases
  Tuberculosis bed
    Beds for patients with tuberculosis
  Beds for long-term care
    Beds in hospitals or general clinics mainly used for patients who require long-term care (excluding psychiatric bed, infectious diseases bed, and tuberculosis bed)
  General bad
    Beds other than psychiatric beds, infectious diseases beds, tuberculosis beds, and beds for long-term care

(7) Medical area
   "Medical area" in this Summary Report means the secondary medical area. Secondary medical area is the zone which is set for each prefecture (generally the large municipal area), where hospital beds mainly serving for general inpatient care should be prepared pursuant to the provision of the Medical Care Act.

8. Notes for using this survey

(1) Classification of diseases and injuries in this survey are based on the International Statistical Classification of Diseases and Related Health Problems (ICD) published by the World Health Organization (WHO).
   The survey of year 2011 complies with the ICD-10 (2003 version).

(2) Rules of symbols used in the tables

Figure does not exist	—
Data not available or unsuitable for representation	…
Statistics is not possible	·
Data after rounding estimated figures/percentages is lower than 1 which is the minimum digit for representation	0 or 0.0

(3) Sum of the items may not always make up the total due to values below one unit being rounded.

(4) Population used in calculating the rates of estimated patients per 100,000 population is the estimated number of population by "Current Population Estimates on 1st Oct 2011" by the Statics Bureau of the Ministry of Internal Affairs and Communications.

(5) Estimated number of patients by classification of disease is on primary disease and injury (*).
　　*primary disease and injury
　　　　Inpatients: The cause of hospitalization at the date of survey
　　　　Outpatients: Chiefly treated or examined at the date of survey
　　　　Discharged patients: The cause of hospitalization at the time of discharge

(6) This survey was not conducted in the medical institutions of Ishinomaki medical area (Ishinomaki city, Higashimatsushima city, and Onagawa town) and Kesennuma medical area (Kesennuma city and Minamisanriku town) of Miyagi Prefecture, and Fukushima Prefecture due to the Great East Japan Earthquake, and the tabulation was made excluding the data of these regions. The figure excluding the data of the same regions for results of the previous survey (2008) are presented in the "Reference Table" for reference in making comparison.