第10回新たな医療の在り方を踏まえた医師・看護師等の働き方ビジョン検討会

新たな医療の在り方における 医療の提供体制と医師の働き方改革

―タスクシフティングにおけるPAの役割及び 医師の適正労働時間の検討一

構成員:山内 英子

新たな医療の在り方を踏まえた医師・看護師等の働き方を考える上で、 国民にとって安心、安全な医療の提供がまず担保されなければいけない。

今回の内容は、以下の略歴である山内英子のアメリカでの経験及び、現在アメリカテキサス州MD Anderson がんセンターでPAとして働いているAki Ohinata氏、ハワイ州Tripler Army Medical Center の Family Medicine ClinicでFamily Nurse Practitionerとして働いているYuka Hobin氏、聖路加国際病院麻酔科・シミュレーション教育部宮坂清之医師、聖路加国際大学公衆衛生学研究科副研究科長、聖路加国際病院一般内科Gautam A. Deshpande医師よりの情報提供、AAPA:American Academy of Physician Assistant、NCCPA: National Commission on Certification of Physician Assistantsのホームページなどより構成。

- 1987 順天堂大学医学部卒業
- 1987-1993 聖路加国際病院外科レジデント
- 1993-1994 聖路加国際病院外科医員
- 1994-1996 Dana-Farberがん研究所研究助手
- 1996-2001 Georgetwon大学Lombardiがんセンター研究フェロー/助手
- 2001-2004 Hawaii大学外科レジデント
- 2004-2005 Hawaii大学外科チーフレジデント
- 2005-2006 Hawaii大学外科集中治療学臨床フェロー
- 2007-2009 Moffittがんセンター/South Florida大学臨床フェロー
- 2009-2010 聖路加国際病院乳腺外科医長
- 2010-現在 聖路加国際病院乳腺外科部長、ブレストセンター長

Medical Resident Work Hours in US

研修医の 勤務時間

2003Reform

- 80時間/週
- 30時間以上の連続勤務の禁止
- 1日/週の休日

ヨーロッパでは週 48時間

2011Reform

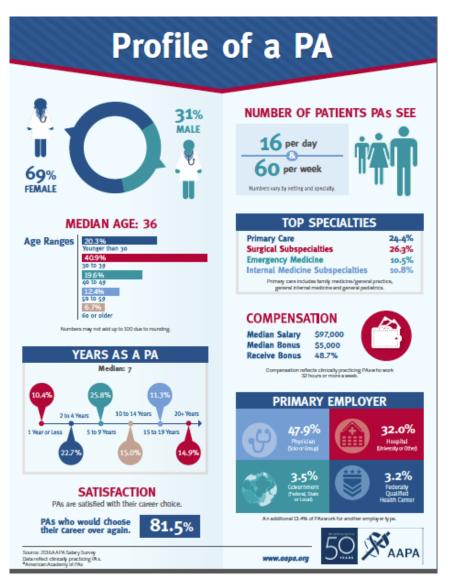
- 1年目研修医の16時間以 上の継続勤務を禁止
- 勤務間インターバルの確保

2001ハワイ大学外科研修医インターンとして開始2003Reform真っ只中。

2007南フロリダ大学 フェローとして勤務 PAの台頭を目のあたりに

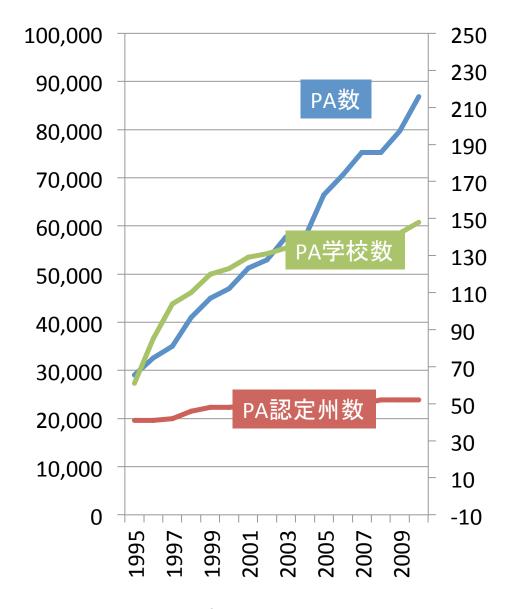
2016 患者への安全性の低下 が目立ったのみで、研修 医のQOLの改善はなし

PA(Physician Assistant)とは?



- 医師の監督のもとに診察、薬の処方、手 術の補助など、医師が行う医療行為の8割 方をカバーする医療従事者
- 国家資格を得た後に、州免許を所得して 職務に就く
- Physician Assistant Practice Actに基づき、 免許発行、職務規定がおこなわれている
- 3年間の修士プログラム
- 2000時間以上の臨床ローテション
- 100時間/2年のCME
- 10年に一度の更新
- アメリカでは現在、108,500
- プライマリケアや、外科補助に多く従事している

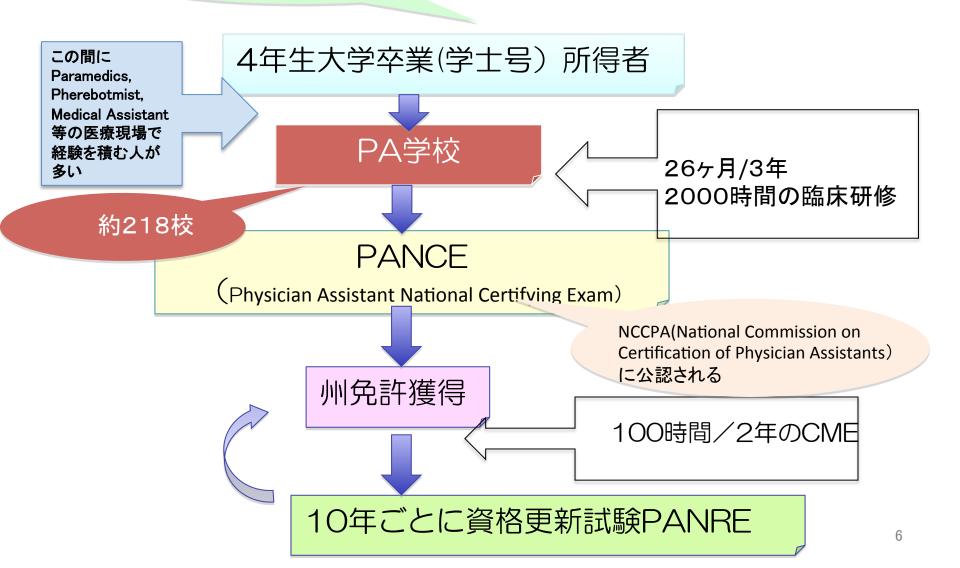
PAの歴史



- 第2次世界大戦のおいて、さらには の1960年代のベトナム戦争にお いて、医師不足の中、衛生兵から 「中間医療職」としておこされた
- 医師不足地域への提供を目的に、 1967年に始めてのPA研修プログ ラムがDuke 大学に出来た
- 1968年にはThe American
 Association of Physician Assistants
 (現在のthe American Academy of
 Physician Assistants)ができた
- 1970年にはPAも制度がアメリカ医 師協会に認められた
- 1998年には23,000人以上に

PAへの道のり

必須項目は大学で学ぶ



NEW YORK PA PRACTICE PROFILE



Number of PAs in New York: 10.800+ Number of PAs in the U.S.: 108.000+

Source: NCCPA

Percent of PAs by Specialty in New York



- 27.8% Surgical Subspecialties
- 26% All Other Specialties
- 12.8% Internal Medicine Subspecialties
- 12.5% Emergency Medicine
- 12.3% Family Medicine
- 8.6% General Peds, General Internal Med

20.9% of PAs specialize in Primary Care (Primary Care includes Family Medicine (with and without Urgent Care), General Internal Medicine, and General Pediatrics)

Percent of PAs by Setting in New York



- 47.9% Hospital Settings
- 36% Physician Office of Clinic
- 11.7% Other Settings
- 4.3% Urgent Care Center

85.7% of PAs are employed by a Physician Group or Solo Practice

In New York

- 5.6% of PAs serve in rural areas
- A typical PA completes 56 patient visits per week
- 50% of patients have 3 or more comorbidities

NORTH DAKOTA PA PRACTICE PROFILE



Number of PAs in North Dakota:

Number of PAs in the U.S.:

300 +

108,000+

Source: NCCPA

Percent of PAs by Specialty in North Dakota



- 50% Family Medicine
- 22.2% All Other Specialties
- 11.1% Surgical Subspecialties
- 5.6% Internal Medicine Subspecialties
- 5.6% Emergency Medicine
- 5.6% General Peds, General Internal Med

55.6% of PAs specialize in Primary Care (Primary Care includes Family Medicine (with and without Urgent Care), General Internal Medicine, and General Pediatrics)

Percent of PAs by Setting in North Dakota



- 68.4% Physician Office or Clinic
- 15.8% Hospital Settings
- 10.5% Urgent Care Center
- 5.3% Other Settings

57.9% of PAs are employed by a Physician Group or Solo Practice

In North Dakota

- 42.1% of PAs serve in rural areas
- A typical PA completes 60 patient visits per week
- 30% of patients have 3 or more comorbidities

MASSACHUSETTS PA PRACTICE PROFILE



Number of PAs in Massachusetts: Number of PAs in the U.S.: 2,700+108,000+

Source: NO

Percent of PAs by Specialty in Massachusetts



- 36.6% Surgical Subspecialties
- 25.2% All Other Specialties
- 12.5% General Peds, General Internal Med
- 11.4% Emergency Medicine
- 7.4% Internal Medicine Subspecialties
- 6.9% Family Medicine

19.4% of PAs specialize in Primary Care (Primary Care includes Family Medicine (with and without Urgent Care], General Internal Medicine, and General Pediatrics)

Percent of PAs by Setting in Massachusetts



- 46.1% Hospital Settings
- 37.3% Physician Office or Clinic
- 11.4% Other Settings
- 5.2% Urgent Care Center

87.2% of PAs are employed by a Physician Group or Solo Practice

In Massachusetts

- A typical PA completes 50 patient visits per week
- 60% of patients have 3 or more comorbidities

WYOMING PA PRACTICE PROFILE



Number of PAs in Wyoming: Number of PAs in the U.S.:

108,000+ 200 +

Source: NCCPA

Percent of PAs by Specialty in Wyoming



- 42.9% Family Medicine
- 23.8% Surgical Subspecialties
- 14.3% Internal Medicine Subspecialties
- 9.5% All Other Specialties
- 4.8% Emergency Medicine
- 4.7% General Peds, General Internal Med

47.6% of PAs specialize in Primary Care (Primary Care includes Family Medicine (with and without Urgent Care), General Internal Medicine, and General Pediatrics)

Percent of PAs by Setting in Wyoming



- 78.3% Physician Office or Clinic
- 13% Hospital Settings
- 8.7% Other Settings

73.9% of PAs are employed by a Physician Group or Solo Practice

In Wyoming

- 52.2% of PAs serve in rural areas
- A typical PA completes 60 patient visits per week
- 35% of patients have 3 or more comorbidities

中間レベル職種の充実

	Registered Nurses	Physician Assistants	Nurses Anesthetists Midwives Nurse Practitioners
2015 Median Pay 🕜	\$67,490 per year \$32.45 per hour	\$98,180 per year \$47.20 per hour	\$104,740 per year \$50.36 per hour
Typical Entry-Level Education 🕜	Bachelor's degree	Master's degree	Master's degree
Work Experience in a Related Occupation 3	None	None	None
On-the-job Training 🕡	None	None	None
Number of Jobs, 2014 🕡	2,751,000	94,400	170,400
Job Outlook, 2014-24 🔞	16% (Much faster than average)	30% (Much faster than average)	31% (Much faster than average)
Employment Change, 2014-24 🕡	439,300	28,700	53,400

	Physicians & Surgeons	Physical Therapists	Occupational Therapists	
2015 Median Pay 🕜	This wage is equal to or greater than \$187,200 per year or \$90.00 per hour.	\$84,020 per year \$40.40 per hour	\$80,150 per year \$38.54 per hour	
Typical Entry-Level Education	Doctoral or professional degree	Doctoral or professional degree	Master's degree None	
Work Experience in a Related Occupation ?	None	None		
On-the-job Training 🕡	Internship/residency	None	None	
Number of Jobs, 2014 🕜	708,300	210.900	114,600	
Job Outlook, 2014-24 🕡	14% (Much faster than average)	34% (Much faster than average)	27% (Much faster than average) 30,400	
Employment Change, 2014- 24 (2)	99,300	71,800		

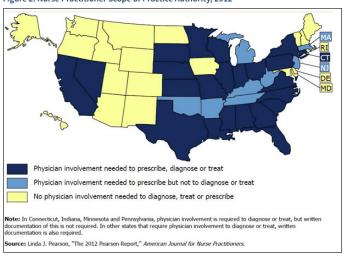
医療の担い手の見直し

地域医療の担い手として

Figure 1. Physician Assistant Dispensing Authority



Figure 2. Nurse Practitioner Scope of Practice Authority, 2012



- アメリカにおいても過疎医療の担い手の確 保は難しい
 - 国民の20%がすんでいるのに、医師の11%しか従事していない
- アメリカにおいてもBaby Boomerの高齢化で地域医療の提供は重要な課題である
- NP&PAの投入が行なわれた
- IOMのレポートにおいても、地域医療をNP が行なうことで入院等を減らすことができると報告されている
- NP&PAの医療の質の確保も充実してきた
- 2009年MA州での研究では医師よりもコストの削減が20-30%できたとしている

PAの日本での活用 今だからこそ!?

- 医師の働き方改革の今だからこそ
- 医療の需要が変化している今だからこそ
- チーム医療がすすんだ今だからこそ
- キュアではなくケアが必要な今だからこそ
- 国民の医療に対する理解が高まっている今だからこそ
- 医療費の分配を考える今だからこそ
- IOTが医療に入る今だからこそ
- 研修医のマンパワーに頼ってはいけない今だからこそ
- 研修医の教育の質を上げなければいけない今だからこそ
- 医師、看護師の二分化から、段階的職種への今だからこそ。



REQUIREMENTS FOR CERTIFIED PAS

GRADUATE

from accredited PA program (Master's level)

PASS

the Physician Assistant National Certifying Exam

OBTAIN LICENSE

from state medical board



THEY PERFORM ROUTINE MEDICAL SERVICES AND INTRICATE PROCEDURES.

Perform physical exams

Order & interpret

PAS TREAT

7.7 MILLION

PATIENTS/WEEK

Perform surgical lab tests procedures

Monitor & manage hospital

Prescribe

medicine & educate

inpatients | patients OF PAs **WORK IN** 2 OR MORE THAT'S CLINICAL **400 MILLION POSITIONS** PATIENT VISITS/YEAR

MEDIAN AGE OF 38 PAs IS 66% FEMALE

13.9%

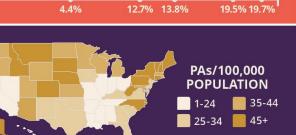
97% OF **PAS RETAIN** CERTIFICATION **THROUGHOUT** THEIR CAREER.

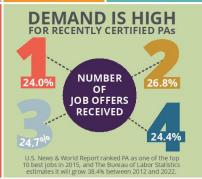
THEY:

100 Continuing Medical Education (CME) credits

Pass the Physician Assistant Nátional Recertifying Exam every 10 years

TOP 5 PA PRACTICE AREAS BY SPECIALTY FAMILY MEDICINE/GENERAL PRACTICE SURGICAL SUBSPECIALTIES **EMERGENCY MEDICINE**





www.nccpa.net

Why PA?!

- アメリカで人気の職業#1
 - 経済的安定
 - やりがい
 - ライフワークバランスの良さ
 - 自分に適した専門性
- 社会への経済的メリット
 - 教育育成コストが医師より低い
 - 給与コストは削減できる
- ケアの提供の持続性

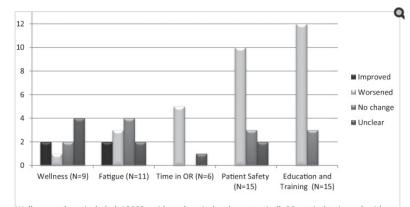
課題

- どの領域での活用から始めるか
 - プライマリケア?
 - 外科領域補助?
- 教育をどうするか
- 高校卒業と同時に進路決定?
- 役割分担
- 診療権限を限定化?
- 国民の理解をどう得る?

医師の働き方 4つの側面と4つの時期

4つの時期 4つの側面 初期研修医 診療 教育 研究 管理職 後期研修医 Administration 中間管理職

ACGME 80hours week



Wellness analyses included: 12689 residents (surgical and non-surgical), 38 surgical trainees (residents and fellows), and 549 program directors.

Fatigue analyses included: 3848 residents (surgical and non-surgical), 50 program directors, program coordinators and residents, and 1013 program directors.

Time in the operating room analyses included: 1620 surgical residents and 954 program directors.

Patient safety analyses included: 13375 residents (surgical and non-surgical), 1418 program directors, 38 surgical trainees (residents and fellows), 50 program directors, program coordinators and residents.

Education and training analyses included: 11301 residents (surgical and non-surgical), 1418 program directors, 38 surgical trainees (residents and fellows), 50 program directors, program coordinators and residents.

Ann Surg. 2014 Jun: 259(6):1041-53. doi: 10.1097/SLA.000000000000595.

A systematic review of the effects of resident duty hour restrictions in surgery: impact on resident wellness, training, and patient outcomes.

- "Resident":病院に住んでいて患者ケアを行なう
- 最初に患者への安全性との関連で注目されたのは 3/1984

NYでの働き過ぎの研修医による処方ミスで18歳の男性 が死亡

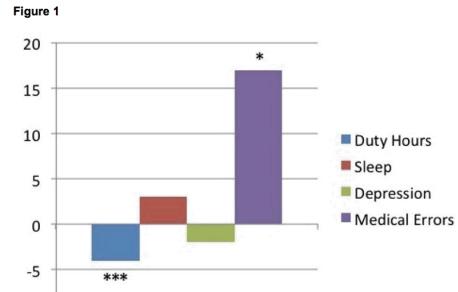
- 疲労と医師のパーフォーマンスの関連の研究発表以来、2003年ACGMEが規則を定めた
 - 1週間の労働時間を80時間とする
 - 継続しての24時間以上の勤務の禁止
 - 1週間に一日は休日を
 - 3日に1回以上の当直は行なってはいけない
- さらに2011年には研修医1年目は16時間以上 連続して勤務してはいけないとした
- その後のパフォーマンスを幾つかの研究で検討中である

Accreditation -ACGME

- •Accreditation Council

 for Graduate Medical Education
- •A private, non-profit council
- •Evaluate and accredits medical residency programs in US
- •Established in 1981
- •Improve health care by assessing and advancing the quality of resident physician's education through accreditation
- •8355 ACGME-accredited residency programs in 126 specialties and subspecialties

2011 Reformの評価



Percent Change in Key Variables Pre and Post Implementation of 2011 ACGME Reforms

2323 interns

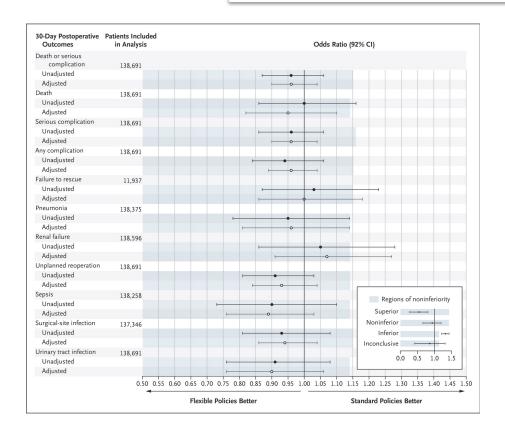
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2011 Reformの前後比較

- 初期研修医1年もの継続労働時間を16時間以下に 制限、シフト間の最低時間を設定-2011 Reform
- その前後で研修医本人にアンケート調査
- 労働時間の多少の減少
- 睡眠の改善やうつなどの症状の改善、また研修医の well-beingの改善はそれほど認められなかった
- それに対して、有意に医療ミスの増加がみとめられた
- 外科領域においては労働時間の過度な制限により 安全性が損なわれることが長らく懸念されていなが ら、なかなか確定的なデータが得られていない。
- 実態を明らかにすべく前向きの臨床試験が進行中
 - The Flexibility in Duty Hour Requirements for Surgical Trainees (FIRST) trial
 - The iCompare trial
- 外科教育の内容のパラダイムシフトも考慮?
 - 多くの手術数の経験から、シュミレーション教育へ

2011 Reformの評価

The Flexibility in Duty Hour Requirements for Surgical Trainees (FIRST) trial



Outcome	Standard-Policy Group	Flexible-Policy Group	P Value†	Odds Ratio for Flexible- Policy Group (95% CI):	P Valu
	no./tota	no. (%)			
Primary outcomes					
Dissatisfaction with overall quality of resident educations	200/1874 (10.7)	194/1768 (11.0)	0.86	1.08 (0.77-1.52)	0.64
Dissatisfaction with overall well-being§	226/1876 (12.0)	263/1769 (14.9)	0.10	1.31 (0.99-1.74)	0.06
Secondary outcomes					
Dissatisfaction§					
With patient safety	77/1875 (4.1)	62/1770 (3.5)	0.48	0.85 (0.55-1.31)	0.46
With continuity of care	188/1876 (10.0)	83/1769 (4.7)	< 0.001	0.44 (0.32-0.60)	< 0.00
With quality and ease of handoffs and transitions in care	190/1873 (10.1)	124/1766 (7.0)	0.009	0.69 (0.52-0.92)	0.01
With duty-hour regulations of the program	161/1876 (8.6)	144/1768 (8.1)	0.74	0.99 (0.71-1.40)	0.97
With work hours and scheduling	236/1874 (12.6)	214/1767 (12.1)	0.76	0.95 (0.71-1.27)	0.72
With time for rest	280/1875 (14.9)	329/1768 (18.6)	0.08	1.41 (1.06-1.89)	0.02
Perception of negative effect of institutional duty hours¶					
On patient safety	491/1891 (26.0)	223/1782 (12.5)	< 0.001	0.40 (0.32-0.51)	< 0.00
On continuity of care	1053/1892 (55.7)	339/1786 (19.0)	< 0.001	0.16 (0.12-0.21)	< 0.00
On clinical-skills acquisition	688/1888 (36.4)	232/1777 (13.1)	< 0.001	0.24 (0.19-0.31)	< 0.00
On operative-skills acquisition	928/1885 (49.2)	337/1781 (18.9)	< 0.001	0.22 (0.17-0.27)	< 0.00
On resident autonomy	663/1888 (35.1)	232/1782 (13.0)	< 0.001	0.26 (0.20-0.34)	< 0.00
On operative volume	915/1887 (48.5)	330/1778 (18.6)	< 0.001	0.22 (0.17-0.28)	< 0.00
On availability for urgent cases	845/1890 (44.7)	266/1783 (14.9)	< 0.001	0.20 (0.16-0.25)	< 0.00
On availability for elective cases	651/1889 (34.5)	264/1781 (14.8)	< 0.001	0.30 (0.24-0.39)	< 0.00
On attendance at educational conferences	431/1886 (22.9)	218/1780 (12.2)	< 0.001	0.47 (0.36-0.62)	< 0.00
On relationship between interns and residents	488/1892 (25.8)	199/1782 (11.2)	< 0.001	0.38 (0.29-0.49)	< 0.00
On time for teaching medical students	523/1888 (27.7)	262/1781 (14.7)	< 0.001	0.45 (0.37-0.56)	< 0.00
On case preparation away from hospital	176/1887 (9.3)	427/1781 (24.0)	< 0.001	3.37 (2.54-4.47)	< 0.00
On participation in research	172/1888 (9.1)	373/1780 (21.0)	< 0.001	2.81 (2.12-3.73)	< 0.00
On professionalism	240/1891 (12.7)	148/1780 (8.3)	0.002	0.65 (0.49-0.87)	0.00
On job satisfaction	262/1888 (13.9)	226/1782 (12.7)	0.43	0.94 (0.73-1.23)	0.67
On satisfaction with career choice	172/1887 (9.1)	164/1777 (9.2)	0.92	1.03 (0.79-1.33)	0.84
On morale	301/1892 (15.9)	294/1782 (16.5)	0.73	1.09 (0.85-1.40)	0.51
On time with family and friends	168/1888 (8.9)	441/1779 (24.8)	< 0.001	3.66 (2.70-4.97)	< 0.00
On time for extracurricular activities	172/1886 (9.1)	458/1779 (25.7)	< 0.001	3.81 (2.84-5.11)	< 0.00
On rest	178/1887 (9.4)	470/1781 (26.4)	< 0.001	3.85 (2.88-5.15)	< 0.00
On health	128/1883 (6.8)	326/1778 (18.3)	< 0.001	3.22 (2.37-4.36)	< 0.00
Fatigue always or often affects personal safety	175/1878 (9.3)	188/1774 (10.6)	0.26	1.15 (0.91-1.47)	0.25
Fatigue always or often affects patient safety	118/1878 (6.3)	133/1774 (7.5)	0.17	1.18 (0.91-1.53)	0.21
Occurrence during past month owing to duty-hour regulations**	/ (0.0)			(0.00
Left during an operation	256/1944 (13.2)	128/1821 (7.0)	< 0.001	0.46 (0.32-0.65)	<0.00
Missed an operation	817/1944 (42.0)	544/1821 (29.9)	< 0.001	0.56 (0.45-0.69)	<0.00
Handed off an active patient issue	901/1944 (46.3)	583/1821 (32.0)	< 0.001	0.53 (0.45-0.63)	<0.00

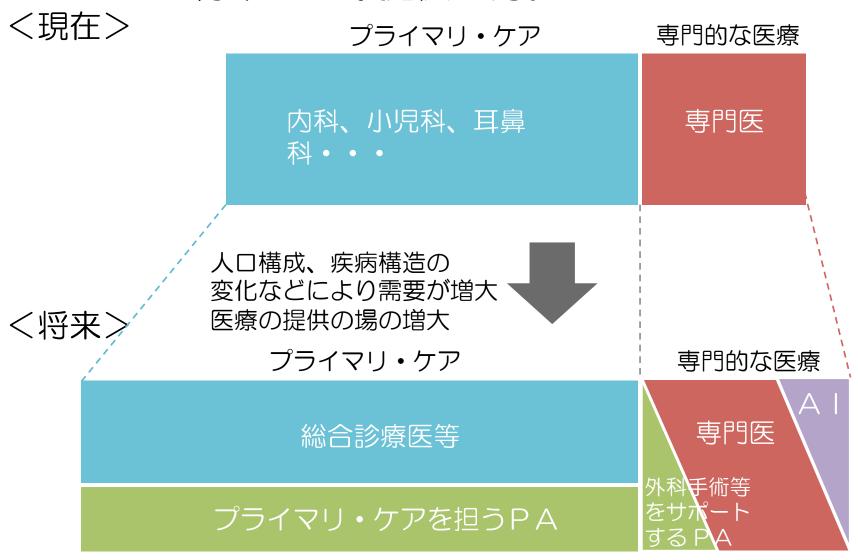
- Denominators represent the number of respondents per survey item in the trial sample of residents. Response rates varied across survey items, ranging from 8.4 to 87%. When the Bonferoni correction was applied to the 34 resident outcomes assessed, the level of significance was adjusted from 0.05 to 0.0015, and the differences between the study groups were no longes significant for three outcomes: time for rest, quality and ease of handolfs and translitions in care, and professionalism. Cluster-corrected P values were calculated by mens of a chi-square test of association between study-group assignment and dichotomised resident outcome. Odds ratios and 95% confidence intervals (C) and two studied P values were calculated by mens of two-level hierarchical legistic registion with program-level random intercepts. Models assessed the association between outcomes and study-group assignment, with adjustment for program-level strata based on 30-day rates of possiporeative each or 15 complications and policies over standard poli
- than 1.00 favor standard policies over flexible policies.
- The numerator presents the number of residents who reported being "very dissatisfied" or "dissatisfied" versus "neutral," "satisfied," or "very satisfied."
 The numerator represents the number of residents who perceived a "negative effect" of 2014-2015 institutional duty hours versus "on effect" or a "possitive effect."
 The numerator represents the number of residents who perceived that fatigue "always" or "offere "affect personal satiety or patient safety versus "sometimes," "rarely," or "never.
 The numerator represents the number of residents who reported that fatigue "always" or "offere "affect personal satiety or patient safety versus "sometimes," "rarely," or "never.
- 全米の117の外科研修プログラムにおいて2014-2015 academic yearに2011Reformに従った研修プログラムとその前とに無作為に割り当て、患者のアウトカム、研修医のwell-being、 教育の質、研修医の満足度にを比較したところ、有意な差は認められなかった。
- 週80時間は守るが、あとはflexibleで問題ない?
- この研究自体の倫理性(研修医、患者からの同意なし)は問題とされた
- 2016-2017にて更なる研究を継続予定

将来の医師供給のイメージ

<現在> 働き方0.8 働き方2.0の医師 の医師 働き方改革により改善 PA等コメディカルへのタスクシフティング AI等の導入により <将来> PA等コメディカルへの 働き方1.0の医師 AI タスクシフティング

働き方改革による医師の供給の変化

将来の医療提供の分担のイメージ



増大するプライマリ・ケア、専門的な医療の需要は、 PA・AIによって分担可能