

Title	放射線疫学へのマーケティング・サイエンス手法の適用
Sub Title	Application of estimation method developed in marketing science toward radiation epidemiology data
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Abstract	本研究の目的はマーケティング・サイエンスにおける分析手法を用いることによって、低線量被曝の影響をより明らかにすることである。研究は3年計画で進めており、3年目の本年は以下を行った。 1) 福島県甲状腺検査、UNSCEAR福島報告書に関する批判的検討 昨年に引き続いて、2022年3月に発行されたUNSCEAR(原子放射線の影響に関する国連科学委員会)福島2020/21報告書について健康影響の章を中心に批判的検討を行った。黒川眞一氏によって、UNSCEAR報告書で用いられているシミュレーションと、福島市内での観測データが大きくかい離していることが見いだされた。浪江など、他のモニタリングポストについて、同様の比較を行ったところ、黒川氏の結果と同様、シミュレーションは測定された空間線量率とかい離しており、被ばく量が過小評価されていることが確認された。この結果を、国際環境疫学会でポスター発表した(Hamaoka 2022b)。 2) 福島県甲状腺検査の公開データの再分析 昨年度の分析結果を、国際環境疫学会で報告した(Hamaoka 2023a)。 3) 低線量被ばく研究に関する研究のレビュー 近年、毒性物質の暴露から、分子レベル、細胞レベル、組織レベル、人体レベル、集団レベルに至る各段階についての知見をまとめようというAdverse Outcome Pathwayが注目されている。放射線影響に関しては被ばく量と固形がんの発症率には線形の関係があるが、これらの間のメカニズムを解明するために、これを取り入れようとしている。公開されているAOPwikiを分析し、登録されている437のAOPのうち、専門家パネルによって、承認されたのは29件、登録されているイベント間の関連1758件のうち、定量的なエビデンスレベルが高いと評価されたのは、220件と少なかった。放射線関連のAOPは14件登録されていたが、上述のパスに沿った各段階の定量的なエビデンスの蓄積には極めて長い時間がかかると考えられる。この結果を放射線関連国際学会、ICRP東京で報告した(Hamaoka 2023c,d)。 4) 被ばく量に関連するデータの収集と妥当性の検討 昨年度までに妥当性を検証できた、関東一円で市民が測定した土壌沈着量(「みんなの測定サイト」)の測定値を用いて市町村レベルでの分析を行っている。分析は進行中であり、結果がまとまり次第報告する予定である。 5) 放射線防護の民主化フォーラムの開催 これらの知見を共有し、市民主体の放射線防護策を立案するきっかけとして、市民、研究者らを召集したイベントを2023年11月3-4日、福島市でハイブリッド開催した。述べ200名程度の現地参加、1000回以上の視聴された(https://sites.google.com/view/democratize-rp)。 This research aims to clarify the effects of low-dose radiation exposure by using analytical methods developed in marketing science, and it is being carried out under a three-year plan. The results of the third year are summarized below. 1) Critical review of the Fukushima Prefecture Thyroid Examination and the UNSCEAR Fukushima Report Following last year, the UNSCEAR (United Nations Scientific Committee on the Effects of Atomic Radiation) Fukushima 2020/21 Report, published in March 2022, was critically reviewed with a focus on the chapter on health effects. Shinichi Kurokawa found that the simulation used in the UNSCEAR Report and the observation data in Fukushima City were significantly different. In this study, a similar comparison was conducted for other monitoring posts, such as Namie and Okuma; it was confirmed that the simulation also had underestimated radiation exposure. The results were presented at the International Society for Environmental Epidemiology (Hamaoka 2022b). 2) Re-analysis of the public data of the Fukushima Prefecture thyroid examination The results of last year's analysis were reported to the International Society for Environmental

	Epidemiology (Hamaoka, 2023a). 3) Review of research on low-dose exposure research In recent years, "the Adverse Outcome Pathway" approach, which is intended to summarize the knowledge of each stage from exposure to toxic substances to the molecular level, cellular level, tissue level, human body level, and population level, is getting attention. In this study, the AOPwiki was analyzed, and the following results were obtained. Among 437 registered AOPs, only 29 were approved by a panel of experts, and among 1758 registered associations between events, only 220 were rated as "a high level" of quantitative evidence. Although 14 radiation-related AOPs were registered, it seems that it will take a very long time to accumulate quantitative evidence for each stage along the above-mentioned path. We reported this result at ICRR2023 and ICRP 2023 Tokyo (Hamaoka 2023c, d). 4) Collection and validation of exposure dose-related data Last year, we verified the validity of the data on Cesium soil deposition measured by citizens throughout the Kanto region ("Minna no Sokutei Site"). The measurement data is introduced as a regressor of the results of thyroid examination. The analysis is ongoing, and results will be reported when the analysis is finalized. 5) Hosting of "Forum for Democratization of Radiation Protection" On November 3-4, 2023, a hybrid event was held in Fukushima City, inviting citizens and researchers to share their knowledge and build up citizen-led radiation protection. Approximately 200 people participated in the event, which was viewed more than 1,000 times (https://sites.google.com/view/democratize-rp).
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3. 本研究課題に関する発表

発表者氏名 (著者・講演者)	発表課題名 (著書名・演題)	発表学術誌名 (著書発行所・講演学会)	学術誌発行年月 (著書発行年月・講演年月)
Hamaoka, Yutaka (a)	Thyroid nodules, Fine Needle Aspiration Cytology, and Thyroid Cancer in Fukushima	ISEE 2023	Sep. 18
Hamaoka, Yutaka (b)	The novel terminology "discernible " undiscerned Conclusions: A Critical Review of UNSCEAR 2020/21 Fukushima Report 2	ISEE 2023	Sep. 18
Hamaoka, Yutaka (c)	Critical Review on AOP Based on Bibliometric Analysis and Quantitative Analysis Of AOPwiki	ICRR 2023	Aug. 27-30
Hamaoka, Yutaka (d)	Do not Waste Time and Money for AOP: Admitting LNT as a Scientific Fact is the Highest Priority for Revised General Recommendation	ICRP 2023	Nov. 6-9