## 日本の医療保険制度

健康保険? 医療保険?

保険者、被保険者とは誰か?

あなたの保険は?



国民健康被保険者		有効期限	99年99月99日
記号番号 99 被保険者 ほ	9999 ナん たろう		
		=	

## Social Security in Japan 社会保障

- 1. Social Insurance (from tax and premium) 社会保険
  - 1) Medical care insurance, 2) Pension,
  - 3) Workers' accident compensation insurance
  - 4) Unemployment insurance, 5) Long term care insurance
- 2. Social Welfare (from tax) 社会福祉
  - 1) For mother and baby, 2) For child, 3) For the disabled, 4) For the elderly
- 3. Public Assistance (from tax) 公的扶助、具体的には生活保護
  - 1) Livelihood, 2) Education, 3) Housing, 4) Medical care, 5) Long term care,
  - 6) Childbirth, 7) Job, 8) Funeral
- 4. Public Health including Medical Services (from tax) 公衆衛生(医療を含む)
  - 1) Infection controls, 2) Food safety, 3) Water supply, 4) Waste disposal

## 医療保険制度の体系

#### 後期高齢者医療制度

約15兆円

- •75歳以上
- •約1,690万人
- ・保険者数:47(広域連合)

75歳

前期高齢者財政調整制度(約1,690万人)約7兆円(再掲)※3

65歳

#### 国民健康保険

(市町村国保+国保組合)

- ·自営業者、年金生活者、 非正規雇用者等
- •約3.480万人
- •保険者数:約1,900

約10兆円

協会けんぽ(旧政管健保)

- 中小企業のサラリーマン
- -約3,830万人
- ・保険者数:1

約6兆円

健康保険組合

- 大企業のサラリーマン
- •約2,850万人
- 保険者数:約1,400

·公務員

- •約860万人
- -保険者数:85

共済組合

健保組合 共済等 約5兆円

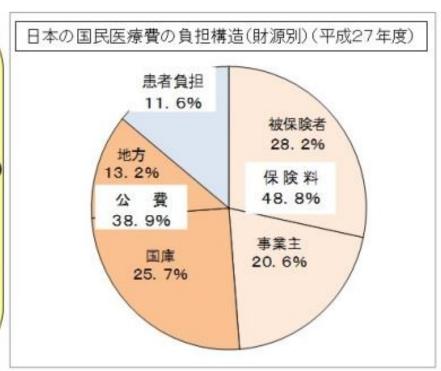
- ※1 加入者数・保険者数、金額は、平成29年度予算ベースの数値。
- ※2 上記のほか、経過措置として退職者医療(対象者約90万人)がある。
- ※3 前期高齢者数(約1,690万人)の内訳は、国保約1,300万人、協会けんぽ約220万人、健保組合約90万人、共済組合約10万人。

#### 国民皆保険制度の意義

- 〇 我が国は、国民皆保険制度を通じて世界最高レベルの平均寿命と保健医療水準を実現。
- 〇 今後とも現行の社会保険方式による国民皆保険を堅持し、国民の安全・安心な暮らしを保障していくことが必要。

#### 【日本の国民皆保険制度の特徴】

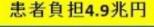
- ① 国民全員を公的医療保険で保障。
- ② 医療機関を自由に選べる。(フリーアクセス)
- ③ 安い医療費で高度な医療。
- ④ 社会保険方式を基本としつつ、皆保険を維持するため、公費を投入。



#### 我が国の医療制度の概要

- · 75歲以上 1割負担 (現役並み所得者は3割負担)
- ・70歳から74歳 2割負担※ (現役並み所得者は3割負担)
- 義務教育就学後から69歳 3割負担
- ·義務教育就学前
- 2割負担

※平成26年4月以降に新たに70歳になる者 同年3月末までに既に70歳に達している者 1割。 患者(被保険者)



②受診・窓口負担

③診療

医療費42.4兆円

保険料20.7兆円

①保険料

【医療提供体制】

病院: 8,442 (病床数:1,561,005)

診療所: 101,529

(病床数:103,451)

歯科診療所: 68,940

薬局:

58,678

※数字は、平成28年10月1日時点

(出典:平成28年医療施設(動態)調查)

※菜局は、平成27年3月末時点

(出典:平成28年度衛生行政報告例)

【医療保険制度】



1,880

保険者

(保障者数)

(加入者数)

④請求

約3,500万人

全国健康保険協会 管掌健康保険

約3,700万人

⑤支払

約2,900万人 1,405

約900万人 85

※保険者数及び加入場数は平成28年3月末時点

保健師

医師

歯科医師

薬剤師

看護師

1,210,665人 62,118人

319,480人

104.533人

301,323人

助産師

39,613人

※原師・黄科医師・薬剤師は平成28年12月31日時点 (平成28年 医師· 奋科医師· 某制師調查)

※看護師・保健師・助産師は平成28年における

厚生労働省医改局看護理集計



都道府県

市町村



公費負担

各保険者



(主な制度名)

国民健康保険

(旧政管健保)

組合管掌健康保険

共済組合

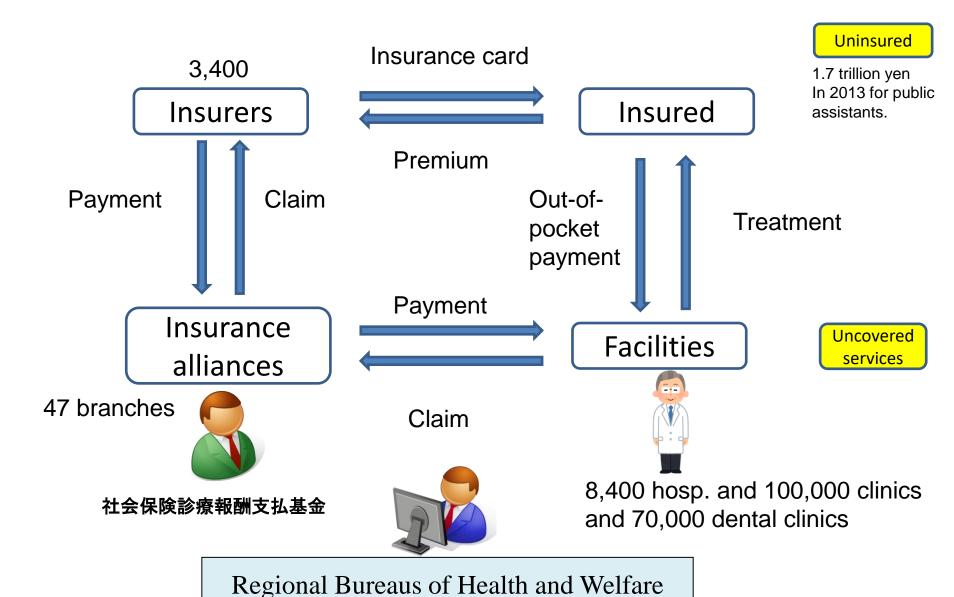
後期高齢者医療制度

47

約1,600万人

※加入增数は平成28年3月末時点

## Health insurance in Japan



## Health care / medical treatment

Covered care/treatment by insurance doctors 保険医による保険診療 Fees regulated by government Uncovered care/treatment by doctors 医師による自由診療 Fees determined by facility

Medical Practitioners' Act 医師法 Medical Service Act 医療法

Infectious Disease Act 感染症法 etc.

Health Insurance Act 健康保険法
Ordinance on health insurance 療養担当規則

## Health care / medical treatment

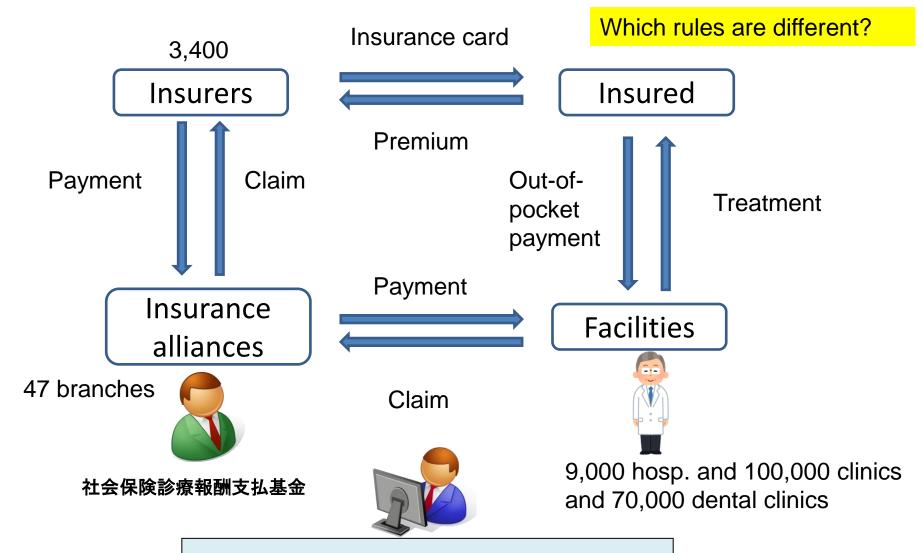
Covered care/treatment by insurance doctors 保険医による保険診療 Fees regulated by government Uncovered care/treatment by doctors 医師による自由診療 Fees determined by facility

Health checkup, normal childbirth, cosmetic surgery etc.

Medical Practitioners' Act 医師法 Medical Service Act 医療法 Infectious Disease Act 感染症法 etc.

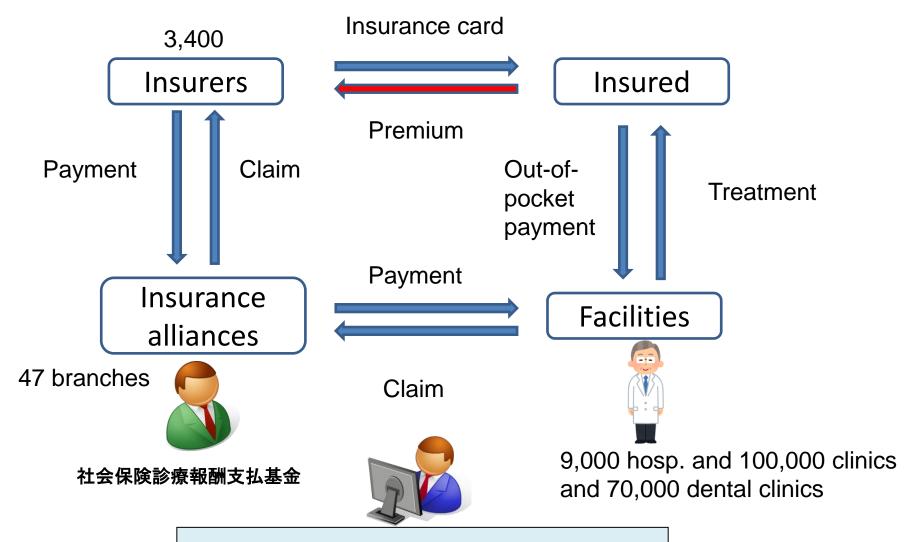
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## Health insurance in Japan



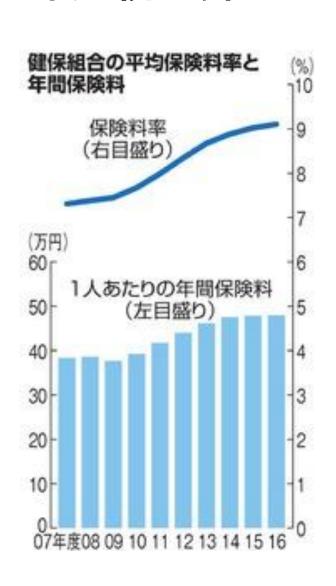
Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare

## Health insurance in Japan



Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare

## 健保の料率、最高を更新 16年度平均9.1%に 9年連続上昇 2016年4月22日05時00分



大企業の会社員らが入る医 療保険である健康保険組合 の2016年度の平均保険料 率は、過去最高の9・1%に なった。前年度より0・08ポイ ント高く、上昇は9年連続。1 人当たりの年間保険料(労使 合計)は平均で787円増え、 47万9354円になる。

#### 国民健康保険の保険料

世田谷区在住、3人家族で世帯全員が国保に加入の例

http://5kuho.com/html/keisan.html

夫 40歳 年収 4,000,000円 → 所得金額 2,660,000円 → 基準額 2,330,000円

妻 39歳 年収 1,000,000円 → 所得金額 350,000円 → 基準額 20,000円

子 12歳 年収0円 所得金額0円 基準額0円 **基準額の合計 2,350,000円** 

#### 「所得割額」計算式

- ① 基準額×6.45% (医療分)
- ② 基準額×1.98% (支援金分)
- ③ 40~64歳の方の基準額×1.50%(介護分)
- ④ ①+②+③「均等割額」計算式
- ⑤ 加入者数×33,900円 (医療分)
- ⑥ 加入者数×10,800円(支援金分)
- ⑦ 40~64歳の加入者数×14,700円(介護分)
- 8 5+6+7

#### シミュレーション

- 2,350,000円×6.45%=151,575円
- 2,350,000円×1.98%=46,530円
- 2,330,000円×1.50%=34,950円
- 151,575円 +46,530円 +34,950円 =233,055円
- シミュレーション
- 3名×33,900円=101,700円
- 3名×10,800円=32,400円
- 1名×14,700円=14,700円
- 101,700円+32,400円+14,700円=148,800円
- ⑨ ④所得割額+⑧均等割額233,055円+148,800円=381,855円

東京23区の場合、国民健康保険料の年間上限金額は 850,000円

平成26年度の政令指定20都市の保険料で一番高のは神戸市(597,090円)、一番安いのは相模原市(346,425円)

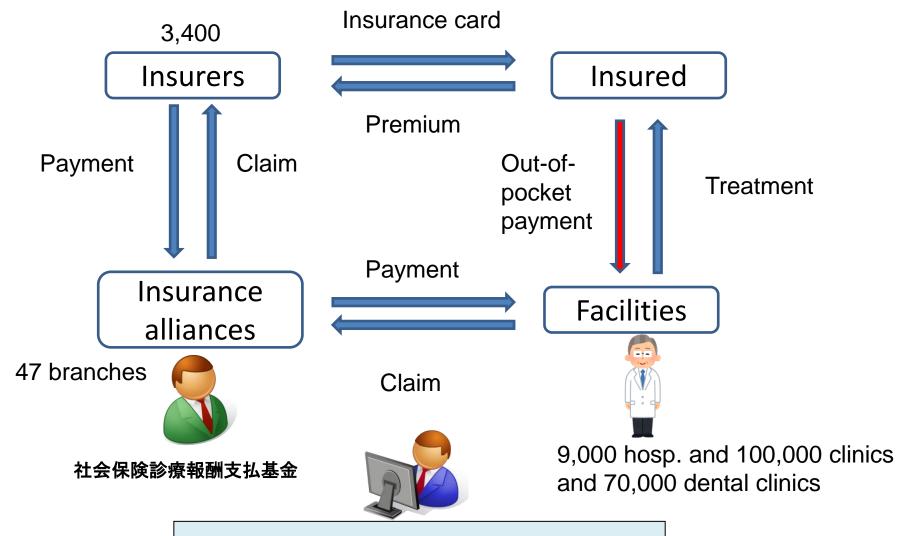


# 国保の保険料上限、3万円増の年80万円に厚労省方針

厚生労働省は、国民健康保険(国保)で、高所得層が払う保険料の上限を現在の年77万円から年80万円に引き上げることを決めた。加入者全体の1・99%が対象になる見込みで、来年度からの実施を目指す。高所得層の保険料上限の引き上げは2年連続。

国保の保険料は所得が高い世帯ほど高くなるが、上限が設定されている。全国平均の状況として、現在は年間所得840万円以上だと保険料は年77万円に固定される。来年度からは年間所得880万円以上の場合、年80万円を払うことになる。880万円未満は、個々の所得に応じて80万円未満の保険料を払う。

## Health insurance in Japan



Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare

### **UHC** in Japan

1)Those under public assistance (2.2 mil in 2015) ②Elderly aged ≥75 years with a limited income 3 Children before elementary school 4 Elderly aged 70-74 years with a limited income (5) Elderly age ≥70 years with a similar income to 6 100% (taxable income >1.45 mil and 90% total income >3.85 min in 80% single family househould or >5.2 min in 2 generation 70% household (6) The others under health insurance 7)Those without support # # Free services such as **6 (5)** 4 **3** 2 (1)Services infection treatments covered

Health insurance Public assistance

### Fees not included in health insurance

#### Expenses for daily life

- (1) Diaper
- (2) Pajama
- (3) Rental TV
- (4) Haircutting
- (5) Landry

#### **Documents**

- (1) Certificate in unofficial use
- (2) Copy of medical chart

## Fees paid by health insurance

In 2016, monthly payments more than 10 million yen were 484 cases, and ones more than 100 million yen were 2 cases.

Out-of-pocket payment was about 1.2 million yen per year at maximum.

https://webshufu.com/thanks-for-high-cost-illness-insurance/

健康保険組合連合会(健保連)の集計によると、患者1人あたりの医療費が1カ月で1千万円以上だった例が、2016年度は484件となった。15年度に比べて件数は3割以上増え、過去最多になった。1カ月で1億円を超えた治療も2件あった。(医療費月1000万円以上、最多 1人あたり、昨年度484件:日本経済新聞)

- •高額療養費による医療費自己負担上限額(70歳未満の場合)は、せいぜい120万円程度
  - 区分ア(標準報酬月額83万円以上)の場合は約120万円
  - 区分イ(標準報酬月額53万円~79万円)の場合も約120万円
  - 区分ウ(標準報酬月額28万円~53万円)の場合は約110万円
  - 区分エ(標準報酬月額26万円以下)の場合は57,600円
  - 区分才(住民税非課税者)の場合は35,400円

#### Ceiling of out-of-pocket payment in health insurance

Since January, 2015

Age	Annual incom	ne Ceiling in JY per mor	nth	年多
<70 years	11.6 mil <	252,600 + (Total – 842,000)	× 0.01	140,100
	7.7-11.6 mil	167,400 + (Total – 558,000)	× 0.01	93,000
	3.7-7.7 mil	80,100 + (Total – 267,000)	× 0.01	44,400
	<3.7 mil	57,600		44,400
	No local tax	35,400		24,600
		Per a household	Per a ı	member
≥70 years	Same*	$80,100 + (Total - 267,000) \times 0.01$	44,	400
	Middle	44,400	12,	000
	No local tax	24,600	8,	000
	Lower	15,000	8,	000

<sup>\*</sup> Same as that before retirement.

年多: frequent payment in one year: 4th time or over in the past 12 months

JY 10,000 for those with expensive chronic disease with an exception of JY 20,000 for those aged less than 70 years with a high income

## Subsidies reducing out-of-pocket payment

## Subsidy for 306 designated diseases by local/central government

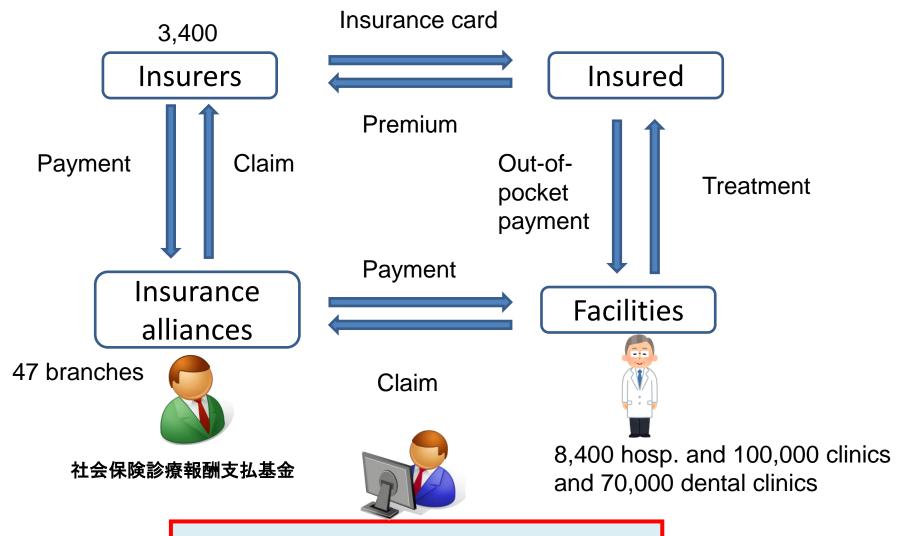
http://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000084783.html

難病 Nanbyou
Difficult diseases or intractable diseases 2,500 to 30,000 yen per month

Subsidy for infectious diseases

Subsidy for psychiatric diseases

## Health insurance in Japan



Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare

## Regional Bureaus of MHLW

Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare (8)

Former Regional Medical Affairs Office

+

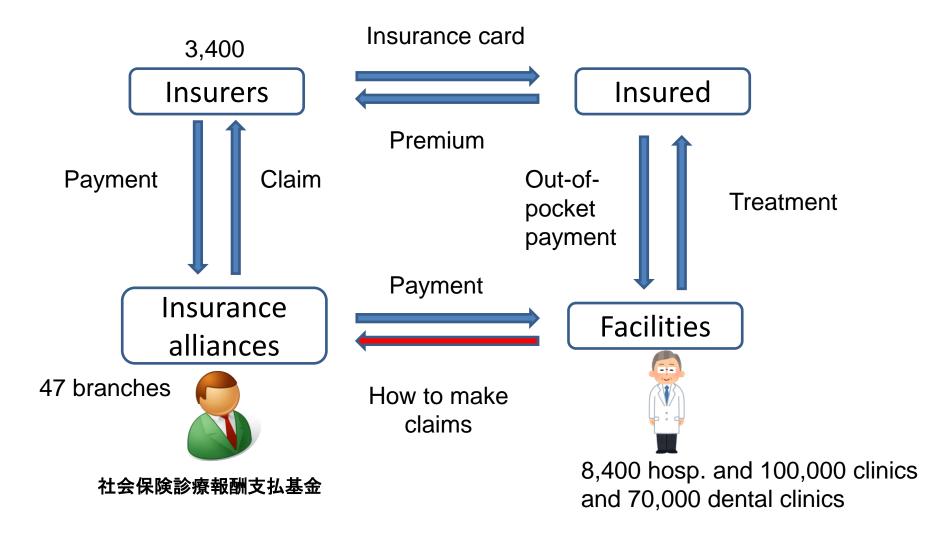
Former Regional Narcotic Control Offices

Supervision on welfare and medical care, health insurance societies, and employees pension





## Health insurance in Japan



## Ordinance to facilities and doctors translation responsible for insured services\* 療養担当規則

#### Article 1 Contents for payment

- 1. Medical examination and diagnosis
- 2. Supply of medicines and treatment materials
- 3. Operation and procedures
- 4. Home care and home nursing
- 5. Inpatient care/treatment

Disease prevention is not included.

#### The below are prohibited.

- 1. Treatments without examination
- 2. Treatments not allowed by insurance
- 3. Treatments combined with uncovered treatments
- 4. Tests for research purposes
- 5. Health checkup

## Health care / medical treatment

Covered care/treatment
by insurance doctors
保険医による保険診療
Fees regulated by government

Uncovered care/treatment by doctors 医師による自由診療 Fees determined by facility

Health checkup, normal childbirth, cosmetic surgery etc.

#### Combined care/treatments are not allowed.

- 1. No payments from the insurance organization
- 2. Paying the past claims back
- 3. Revocation of insurance facility

#### Exceptions for the combined care/treatment 保険外併用療養費制度

- 1. Patient-selected services 選定療養: extra room charge, erectile dysfunction treatment etc.
- 2. Treatments to be evaluated 評価療養: treatment in a clinical trial etc.

## Extra room charge

- 1. The price should be noticed on bulletin board in hospital.
- 2. The price should be informed before the admission.
- 3. The agreement is required.

In case that a single room is necessary for treatment, hospital provides a single room without an extra charge. When the patient became unnecessary for the single room, the patient can be moved to an two- or four-bed room. It may cause a problem.

Any extra charge for patient-selected services should be reported to Regional Bureaus of Health and Welfare

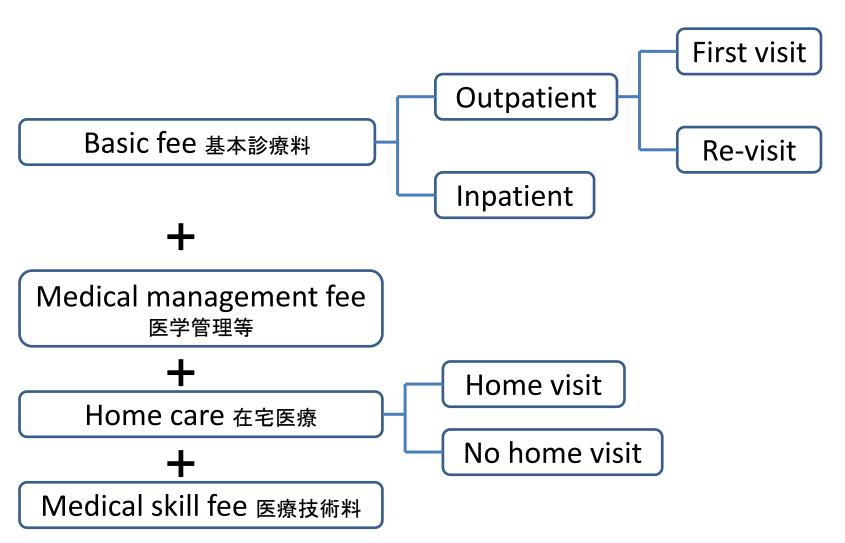


https://akitah.johas.go.jp/hospitalization/rooms/room4.html 2021/1/20



https://www.ejirihospital.or.jp/ 2021/1/13

## **Components of fees**



Laboratory test, image diagnosis, prescription, injection, rehabilitation Operation, anesthesia, radiation therapy, pathological diagnosis, etc.

## Outpatient services in 2014 version

#### First visit

282 points

Additional for infant, mid-night, holiday, etc.

141 points for the second department in the same day

#### Re-visit

72 points for clinics and hospital with less than 200 beds, and 73 points for hospital with 200 beds or more.

Additional for infant, mid-night, holiday, etc.

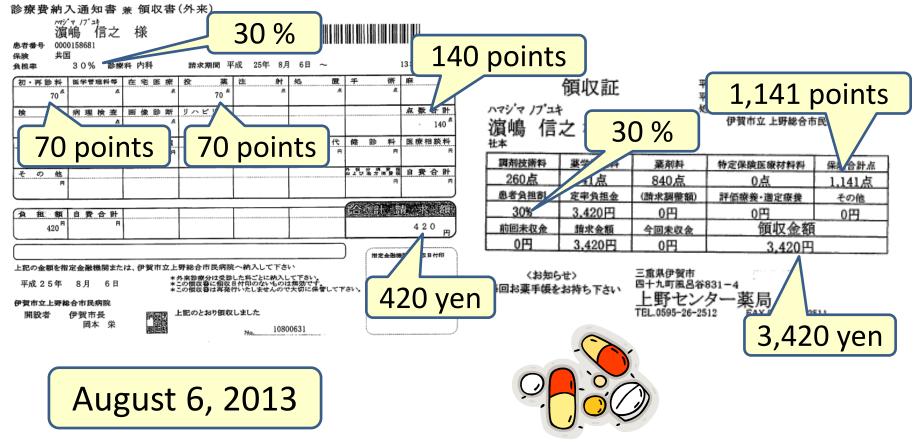
36 points for the second department in the same day

In 2014 version: 1,020 points for head CT, and 450 points for the diagnostic skill

## Responsibility to issue receipt and the details

#### Receipt of hospital

Receipt of pharmacy



## Inpatient services

#### **Definition**

Medical necessity judged by a doctor, admission to an inpatient room, and provision of inpatient services.



Visit by an ambulance car at midnight

No necessity to admit, but no vehicle

Provision of a bed at an outpatient room

No charge from out-of-pocket payment No payment from insurance fund

## Inpatient services

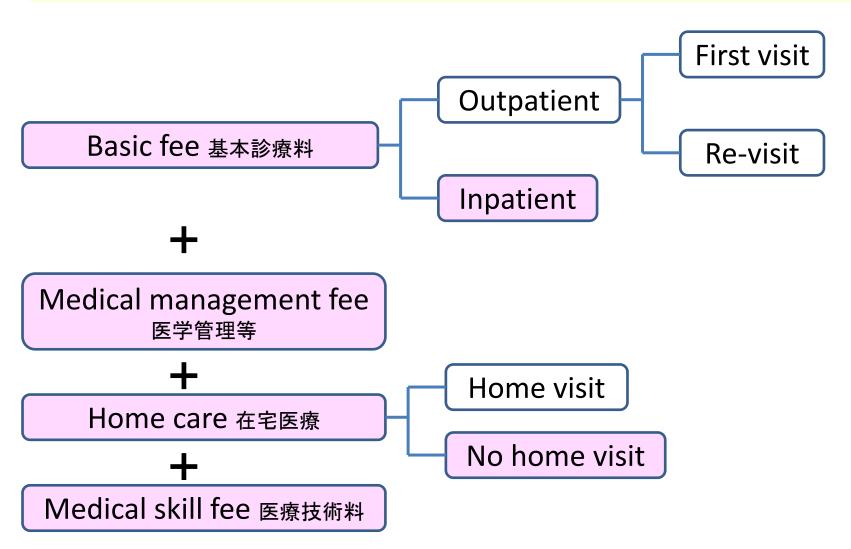
#### **Definition**

Medical necessity judged by a doctor, admission to an inpatient room, and provision of inpatient services.

#### Requirements

- 1. Treatment plan (入院診療計画)
   Documented explanation of diagnosis, schedule, and expected period of admission, within 7 days with the signatures of a doctor and a nurse.
- 2. Infection control program (院内感染防止対策): 4 criteria
- 3. Safety management (医療安全管理体制): 4 criteria
- 4. Decubitus control(褥瘡対策): 4 criteria
- 5. Nutrition management(栄養管理体制): 6 criteria

## **Components of fees**



Laboratory test, image diagnosis, prescription, injection, rehabilitation Operation, anesthesia, radiation therapy, pathological diagnosis, etc.

## Inpatient services

Basic fee + Addition - Reduction

e.g. Friday admission >40% or Monday discharge
>40%: 8% reduction for Saturday and Sunday

一般病棟

療養病棟

結核病棟

精神病棟

- for general ward mainly for acute diseases
- for care ward
- for tuberculosis ward
- for psychiatric disease ward
- clinic ward (facilities with less than 20 beds) 有床診療所
- clinic care ward 有床診療所療養病床 etc.

## Inpatient services

\*P: inpatients

Basic fee

P* to Nursing	% of Nurse	Average	Points
Employees	among <mark>NE</mark>	stay	rev in 2014
7 to 1	<u>&gt;</u> 70%	≤ 18 days	1,591
10 to 1	<u>&gt;</u> 70%	≤ 21 days	1,332
13 to 1	<u>&gt;</u> 70%	≤ 24 days	1,121
15 to 1	<u>&gt;</u> 70%	< 60 days	960
Other cases			584

- for general ward mainly for acute diseases
- for care ward
- for tuberculosis ward
- for psychiatric disease ward
- clinic ward (facilities with less than 20 beds)
- clinic care ward etc.

Additional fee

1-14 days 450

15-30 days 192

"Other cases"

1-14 days 300

15-30 days 155

### Inpatients to nursing employees ratio

10 to 1 on average of 24 hours

A ward for 40 inpatients  $40 \times 30$  days  $\times 24$  hours = 28,800 hours  $28,800 \div 10 \div 160$  hours/month = 18

18 nursing employees are needed.

Nursing employees are nurses, assistant nurses, and nurse assistants.

## Average stay in each type of ward

A total of inpatient-days in the past three months

(Admitted patients + Discharged patients) ÷ 2 in the three months

Number of inpatients is that at the end of the day (24 o'clock). Inpatients who discharged or died at the admission day are counted. Inpatients who stayed 90 days or over due to a chronic condition requiring artificial respirator, frequent sputum drainage, cancer treatment, etc. are not counted.

The average stay in day is round up, e.g., 25.1 days is regarded to be 26 days.

## **Components of fees**

Home visit
No home visit

- 1. Self insulin subcutaneous injection: 1,230 points
- 2. Home peritoneal dialysis: 4,000 points
- 3. Home hemodialysis: 8,000 points
- 4. Oxygen supply: 1,300 points
- 5. Self urinary catheterization: 1,800 points etc.

The points are per month.

## Hemodialysis

#### J038 Hemodialysis in 2012

< 4 hours

4=< , but < 5 hours

5 =<

2,040 points per day

2,205 points per day

2,340 points per day

22,050 yen  $\times$  12 times/ month = 264,000 yen / month

Out-of-pocket payment is 10,000 yen/month under the government support.

In Japan, there are 300,000 patients under hemodialysis.

## **Upper Gastrointestinal (UGI) Endoscopy**

Table of reward points for diagnosis and treatment 2014 D308 Gastroduodenal endoscopy 1,140 points D414 Biopsy using endoscopy 310 points N006 Pathological diagnosis 400 points

As of 2013	3	Price t	o be charged
scopolami	ne butylbromide (buscopan®)	2% 20mg/mL	58 yen
glucagon	(glucagon G Novo®)	1mg	2,381 yen
	(glucagon Ito®)	1 U.S.P.	1,983 yen

The price to buy the drug from company is determined by negotiation.

Contraindications for buscopan are glaucoma, urinary retention due to benign prostatic hyperplasia, etc.

## 日本の医療保険制度

健康保険? 医療保険?



国民健康保険 有効期限 99年99月99日 被保険者証 記号番号 999999 被保険者 ほけん たろう

