

Human Enhancement and Healthy Longevity

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Work Stream of Global Data Sharing in WEF

2018年11月11日～12日

- World Economic Forum (WEF) Annual Meeting of the Global Future Councils (GFC) 38セッションの1つ、Human Enhancement and Healthy LongevityのCo-Chairとして、以下の今後の活動計画をとりまとめ。



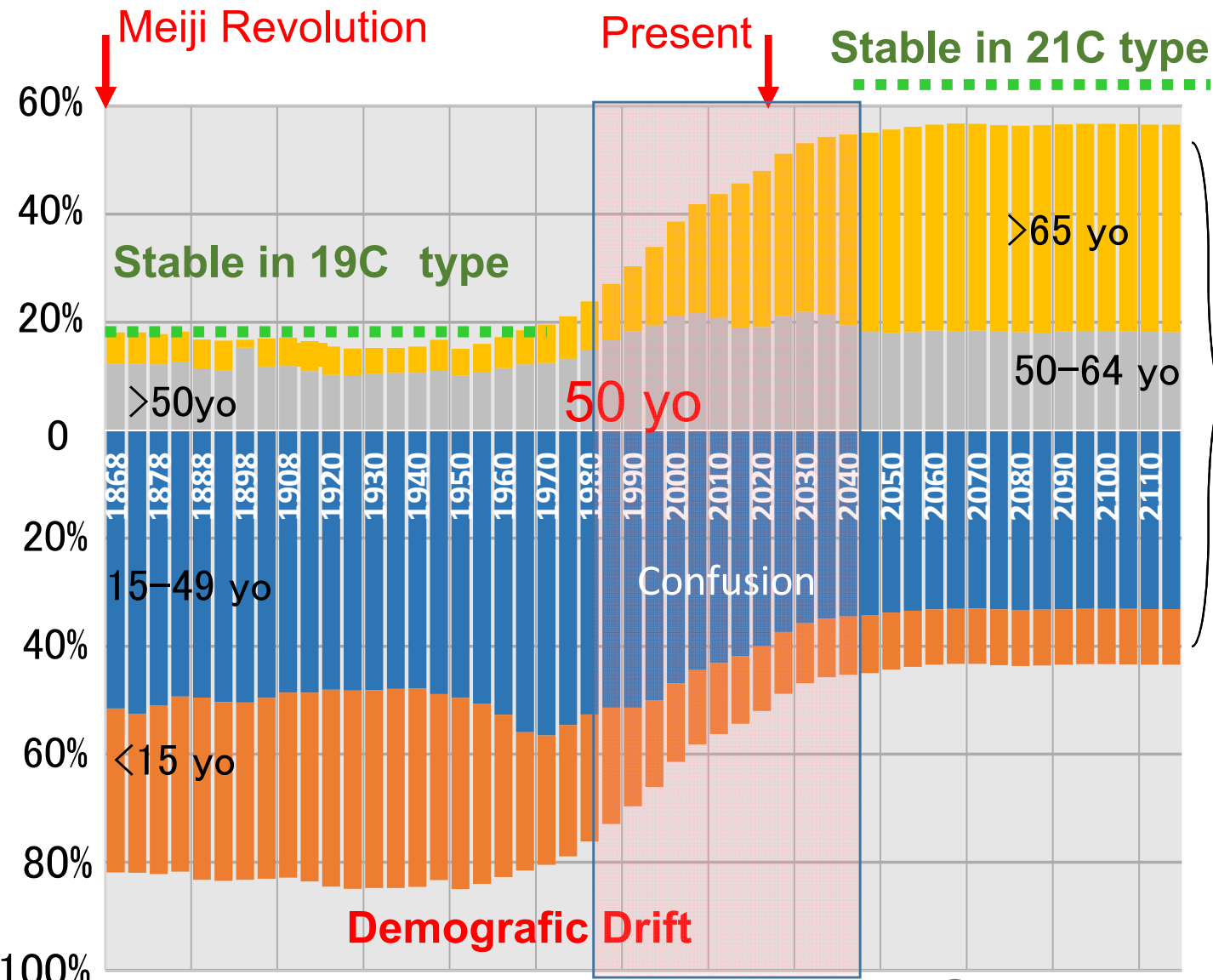
取り組むべき課題	責任者
1. Advocating for data-sharing in research related to healthy longevity	Makoto Suematsu, Janneke Annegarn,
2. Understanding the needs of older adults, and advocating for fully leveraging the opportunities of the silver market	John Beard, Alana Officer, Andreas Wimmer,
3. Ethics, equity and governance of an aging world population	Victor Dzau,
4. The Human Capital of Older Populations; Developing human capital for the care of older adults	Linda Fried,

2019年1月22日～25日

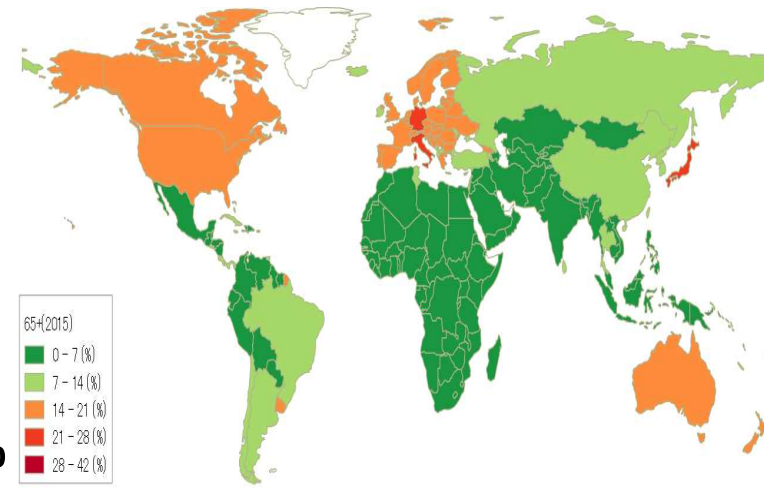
- ダボス会議で開催される約600セッションに、GFCのCo-Chairがファシリテーターとして各セッションに参加。

Population Diagram of Japan

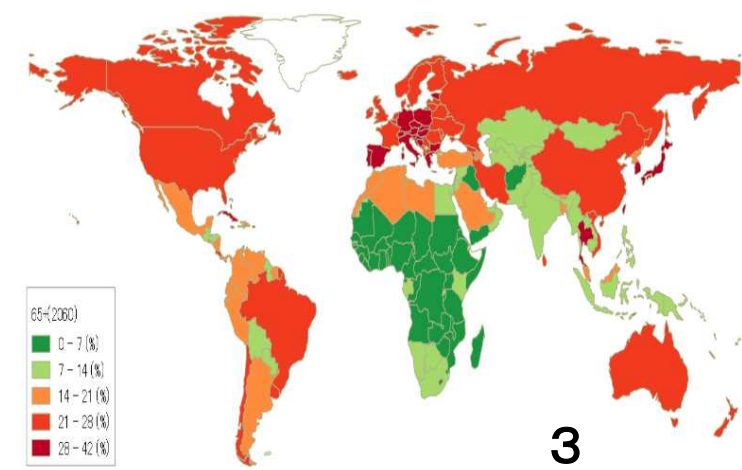
Divided at Age 50



Population(%) age over 65 years in 2015



in 2060



Super-aging society in Japan: specific problems(1/2)



Rural to city migration

- ❑ Population dense cities caused by changes in industrial structure
- ❑ Differences in the rate of aging between large cities, regional cities and depopulated areas
- ❑ Difficult to access villages where 50 percent of the population has reached or exceeded the age of 65 because of depopulation - imbalances have effects on local ceremonial occasions
- ❑ Compact cities and networks - concentration of resources including shops, hospitals, electricity etc. in built-up areas - not readily available to less populated communities

Regional issues (community)

- ❑ Shortage of human resources for services
- ❑ Economic and health disparity in elderly generations (compared to those in populated areas)
- ❑ Transportation, including step-free access for the disabled and handicapped
- ❑ Affects to support networks - the concept of sharing knowledge between young and older businesses
- ❑ Passing down of knowledge and regional techniques as part of the manufacturing industry to younger generations

Declining birthrate, declining child resilience

- ❑ Childbearing age increase
- ❑ Infertility, inability to raise children
- ❑ Premature baby birthrate increase
- ❑ Developmental disorders in children and young people
- ❑ High child and young adult suicide rate

Individual longevity

- ❑ Increase in dementia sufferers - this leads to issues with management of assets, interruption to train services or roads by accidents by medically unfit drivers (in Japan families must compensate these events), demand for a high level of individual care for sufferers (internal diseases, loss of musculoskeletal or cognitive function), various long-term care systems and multiple divisions coordination
- ❑ Retirement age - life after retirement has increased but the working period remains unchanged
- ❑ Housing - ownership policies, 65 years old plus risk associations, reverse mortgages
- ❑ The demand for nursing and deathbed attendance

Decrease of family quality of life

- ❑ Tolls on traditional family life (increased responsibilities)
- ❑ Aged couples forced to take care of each other
- ❑ Doubled responsibility for child and elderly care

Changes and effects of population structural changes

- ❑ The former mindset was Japan's population is increasing while its economic growth is growing
- ❑ Improvements to productivity per person (IT utilization)
- ❑ Innovation, service integration, diversification of human resources
- ❑ A demand for payable services for the elderly (medical and care-related services, etc.)
- ❑ Management of medical and nursing services - next generation personal health care (coordination of tasks between doctors and nurses etc.), cooperation between multiple divisions, handling of the elderly and disabled

AMED's approach to Precision Public Health:

Research for the right intervention to the right population at the right timing



- **Proact** to risks and diseases throughout the life-course.
 - **New understanding** of intervention point through a combined approach of genomic, lifestyle and environmental factors.
 - **Develop effective interventions** through a bio-psycho-social approach

Approaches

- **Data linkage** to leverage existing data/cohort studies
- **Multidisciplinary approach** (-omics, epi, IoT, behavioral, env, etc.)
- **Promote implementation** of interventions

