

国際原子力機関 (IAEA) 事務局次長
ダウド・モハマド

皆様、こんにちは。放射線被ばく者医療に関するIAEAとHICAREの国際シンポジウムで、再度お話しする機会をいただき、感謝申し上げます。

IAEAについて再度、詳しくご説明いたします。IAEAは、国連傘下の政府間組織であり、現在、151か国が加盟しています。1957年のIAEA設立条項にあるとおり、IAEAは、基本的に世界の平和、健康及び繁栄のための原子力利用を促進し、拡大する権限を有しています。

IAEAの国際協力は、IAEAのビジョン、使命及び権限に沿って行われています。昨年署名したHICAREとの協力もIAEAのビジョン及び使命に沿って行われており、特に、放射線被ばく者医療において密接に協働することが重要と考えております。

さて、昨年8月、土肥HICARE会長と私の上司である天野事務局長との間で、協働に関する覚書を締結しましたが、その中で、主に、次の3分野に関心を持っています。まず、HICAREとの共同研究分野です。ここで、HICAREという場合、HICAREの協力機関を含んでいます。次に、放射線医学分野において、加盟国が自立し、持続的に研究できるように教育、訓練する分野です。第三は、放射線被ばく者医療に関する情報交換と医学的管理の知識の普及分野です。

最初の研究分野について、昨日、同僚のエドワード・ローゼンブラットとともに、放射線影響研究所を訪問し、大久保理事長にお会いしました。ご承知のとおり、放射線影響研究所は、1947年に設立された原爆傷害調査委員会(ABCC)を前身とし、1975年に設立されました。大久保先生や研究員の先生にご説明を受け、共同で取り組むことができる多くの重要分野があることがよく分かりました。

このうち、生物学的線量評価の分野は、直ちに共同で取り組むべき重要分野です。これは、2つの理由によります。1つは、放射線影響研究所が以前開発した生物学的線量評価の技術において、最近、目覚ましい技術進歩があったことから、これを発展させるためです。2つ目は、IAEA加盟国の協働機関のネット

Daud MOHAMAD, PhD,
Deputy Director General of the IAEA

Mr. Chairman, your Excellencies, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen, good afternoon. And I'll take this opportunity to thank the organizers again for the opportunity to speak to the audience once again on this international cooperation between IAEA and HICARE for medical care for radiation-exposed individuals.

What is IAEA? I would like to elaborate again. The IAEA, International Atomic Energy Association, is an intergovernmental organization under the umbrella of the United Nations and, currently, we have 151 Member States. And I would like to mention again, the overall mandate of the IAEA as stated in the Article of Establishment of the IAEA in 1957 is basically to accelerate and enlarge the contribution of atomic energy to peace, health, and prosperity throughout the world. That has been the general or overall mandate of the IAEA.

And international cooperation has been in line with the vision, mission, and the mandate of the IAEA. And cooperation, in particular with HICARE, which was signed and enacted last year, has been one of the objectives, in line with the vision and mission of the IAEA. And we recognize the importance of a close collaboration, especially in the field of medical care for radiation-exposed individuals.

To materialize that, as I mentioned, we have signed the Practical Arrangements or the MOU, memorandum of understanding, between HICARE, represented by Dr. Dohy, president of HICARE, and my boss, the Director General of IAEA, Mr. Amano, last August.

The areas of interest that are outlined in the Practical Arrangements are in three major areas; the first area is on research, the joint research between IAEA and HICARE. Of course, when I mention HICARE, that also involves the partners of the institution of HICARE. The second area is on education and training, which is very important in ensuring the sustainability and the self-reliance of the Member States in a particular area- in this case, in radiation medicine. The third area is on exchange of information, especially in the medical treatment and working towards a great public awareness of medical management of radiation-exposed individuals.

I would like to touch on the first area, research. Yesterday, I had the opportunity, together with my colleague, Dr. Eduardo Rosenblatt, to visit RERF, the Radiation Effects Research Foundation, and Dr. Okubo was there, the president of RERF, which was established way back in 1975, and of course was preceded by the A-Bomb Casualty Commission, or ABCC, that was established in 1947. There are a number of activities, research in particular, being conducted at RERF. We have been briefed by Dr. Okubo and his colleagues in the RERF. There are definitely lots of areas of importance that we should be able to work together on.

However, I thought there is one important area that we would be able to work on together immediately. It is the area of biological dosimetry for two main purposes; one is to improve the current techniques that have been developed by RERF on biodosimetry many years ago, but have been improved tremendously of late. And the other is to develop networks of collaborating institutions in the

ワークを確立することです。放射線影響研究所やHICAREと生物学的線量評価の研究分野で得た専門知識を共有することを期待しています。

また、昨日、広島大学医学部及び大学病院などの高等教育機関を訪問しました。高度救命救急センターで谷川教授に、原爆放射線医科学研究所で神谷教授に、さらに、放射線腫瘍学分野の永田教授にお会いしました。世界でも一流の学部と多くの優れた施設があり、ここで、HICAREとIAEAの協働事業としての教育及び訓練の実施、中でも、加盟国からのフェローの受け入れを期待したいと思いました。

3つ目は、私たちの本質的な使命であり、非常に重要なことです。広島は、原爆に被爆した経験がありますので、多くのデータがあり、特に、原爆被爆者に関するたくさんのデータが蓄積されています。

これらの主な分野は、覚書に含まれていますので、こうした分野での協力が促進されることを期待しています。

最後に、繰り返しになりますが、私及びローゼンブラットをお招きいただき、IAEAとHICAREについて情報交換させていただいたことに心から感謝申し上げます。

ありがとうございました。

【柳田】

ありがとうございました。モハド次長には、IAEAとHICAREとの協働と将来に対する期待ということで、最後のまとめをいただきました。本日は、登壇しておられます5名の先生方に、それぞれの立場でお話をいただきまして、モハド次長にもIAEAとしての追加をしていただきました。それぞれ、各人各様のご説明をされたわけですが、結局、被爆直後の医療の話からございましたけれども、やはり広島には、もう60数年にわたるそういう被爆者医療の経験もあるし、放射線影響研究所を中心とする、膨大なデータもあって、やはりこれは世界にこしかない、広島、長崎にしかないものをずっと持っておりますし、今後これがどんどん増えてくると、その研究も続くという状況でございます。

今回、福島は、大変不幸なことが起こったわけですが、知事の話にもありましたように、とにかく広島は、オール広島で福島をサポートしていくのだと、これは研究者もそうだし、医師会を中心とした医療人もそうだし、行政もそうだし、また山内様をはじめとする報道関係の方もそうだしということで、みんな一丸となって福島を支援していきましょうというのが本日のまとめかなと、司会者としてはそういうふうに理解させていただきますし

member states of the IAEA. I hope that RERF and HICARE will be able to share with us the expertise they have in this area of research in biological dosimetry.

Also, I had the opportunity to visit an institute of higher learning, in particular the Hiroshima University Medical Faculty, or the hospital yesterday. At the Advanced Emergency and Critical Care Center, where we were briefed, we met Dr. Tanigawa, the Professor and Chairman of the department, and we also had the opportunity to visit the Research Institute for Radiation Biology and Medicine led by Director and Professor, Dr. Kamiya, and we also had the opportunity to visit the Department of Radiation Oncology, led by Dr. Nagata.

I've seen that they have a world-class faculty and a lot of outstanding facilities, and in this case, I think that we will be able to work together between HICARE and IAEA in the area of education and training. Among others, I hope they will be able to receive the fellows of the training from the Member States of the IAEA.

The third area is our essential mission. This is very important. Hiroshima has direct experience, and you have accumulated a lot of data in many areas, especially in the area of radiation-exposed individuals, based on the A-bomb survivors.

These are the three main areas, in my opinion, that are covered and included under the Practical Arrangements. We hope that we will be able to enhance our cooperation in these areas.

And once again, I'd like to take this opportunity to thank the organizers for inviting us to be here to share information about the IAEA, HICARE and Hiroshima.

Thank you.

YANAGIDA

Thank you very much. Deputy Director General Dr. Mohamad has given us a final summary of the collaborative activities by IAEA and HICARE and the anticipations for its future. Today we have heard each of the five panelists on the platform give a talk from his own particular standpoint, as well as some additional remarks by Deputy Director General Dr. Mohamad from the IAEA perspective. The different talks by the different panelists covered a varied range, but from those that are concerned with medical treatment in the wake of the Atomic Bombing, one can say that after all, Hiroshima has the experience of such medical care for the radiation-exposed going back over 60 years now, and huge amounts of data have been built up, principally at the Radiation Effects Research Foundation - this is of course something that is not to be found anywhere else in the world, something that all along only Hiroshima and Nagasaki have had, and in the future, this data is set to steadily increase, and the research on it will continue.

Not long ago in Fukushima a most terrible thing occurred, and as we heard from our prefectural governor, Hiroshima will, at all events, be supporting Fukushima on an "All Hiroshima" basis. That also goes for the researchers, for the medical people gathered around the medical association, for public administration, and for the medical people - especially Mr. Yamauchi. And so my understanding as the Moderator summing up today's discussions is that all these will be supporting Fukushima

た。

それでは、本日皆様、ご清聴ありがとうございました。以上で終了いたします。

【司会】

パネリストの皆様、コメンテーターのモハマド様、それから座長の柳田先生、大変ありがとうございました。もう一度拍手をお願いいたします。

色々なお話を聞かせていただきまして、大変、私どもも今後の糧になるように感じたところでございます。

in unison.

Thank you all for your attention. That brings today's symposium to a close.

Chair

Many thanks to all the panelists, to the Commentator Dr. Mohamad, and to the Moderator Dr. Yanagida. Let us give them one more round of applause.

We have heard a variety of different talks today, and I feel that they will provide us with a great deal of nourishment for the times ahead.

