## 34. Comparison of Surgical Therapy of Gastric Cancer in Japan and Germany

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Introduction: Gastric Cancer involves major morbidity and mortality. Both in Germany and Japan, surgical resection still constitutes the principal therapeutical intervention.

Methods: We compared operative treatment in Japan and Germany based on a literature search and discussions with researchers in Japan and Germany.

Results: In Japan and Germany, the treatment is performed according to almost the same algorithm<sup>1,2)</sup>. However, in Germany the Laurén classification has a greater relevance to the decision of surgical procedures than in Japan. With regard to lymph node involvement, in Japan and Germany, the D1 and D2 compartments are identical, however, the Japanese guideline also features a D1+ compartment.

According to the data that has been obtained from the 1st department of surgery at Mibu University Hospital spanning the period from 2007 to 2015, the number of laparoscopic operations is on the rise as the indication has been expanded to T2N0 cases. In contrast, in Germany, it is considered unproven that outcome of open surgery and laparoscopic surgery is of the same quality with regard to complete resection and lymph node excision, for this reason laparoscopic surgery has not been performed as widely as in Japan.

There are no major differences with regard to adjuvant chemotherapy  $^3$ ). The 5-year survival rate for all cases in 2011 was 63.3  $\%^4$ ) in Japan and 33  $\%^5$ ) in Germany.

Discussion: Gastric cancer is among the three most frequent cancer types in Japan. Its incidence tends to decrease worldwide, but the number of patients still shows an increase in Japan due to the aging of the population. In contrast to Germany, Japan offers screening for gastric cancer and more than half of the cases are detected at an early stage. On the other hand, in Germany many cases are detected at an advanced stage. This explains the difference in overall survival data.

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- 3. K. Bauer et al. J Gastric Cancer 2015; 15(1): 10-18 http://dx.doi. org/10.5230/jgc.2015.15.1.10 Viewed Dec. 1, 2016
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## 35. City of Hope: Bed Side Learning Experiences

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私達は City of Hope (COH) で 2 週間の海外実習を 行った. COH は癌治療・研究の最先端施設として知 られている病院であり、特に緩和ケアについて理解 を深めた. また, COH は "There is no profit in curing the body, if in the process, we destroy the soul."の理念の 基に運営されており、安らかな精神状態が健康状態 を改善することがいくつかの研究で報告されてい

本発表では実際に見学させていただいた 2 症例を もとに緩和ケアのメリットや特徴について紹介し

症例1は人工肛門の穿孔によって感染症とうつ病 を合併した症例だ. Social Worker が医師と患者のよ き仲介者として働き, 医師と患者の診察の質を高め るだけでなく、Social Worker と精神科医との働きで 患者の精神状態をも改善していた. チーム医療が患 者の QOL だけでなく緩和ケアチーム全体のアウト カムを高めていると紹介した.

症例2は急性骨髄性白血病の地固め療法施行後に 再発し、肉体的・精神的にも苦痛を感じていた症例 だ. 緩和ケア専門医は患者の症状を取り除くだけで なく、コミュニケーションを通して苦痛を取り除く ために相互間の意思の疎通を大切にしていた例を紹 介した.

COHで取り組まれている緩和ケア医療は以下の3 点の特徴がある.

- 1. 生命予後を改善するために、苦痛のない生活を 送れるようにサポートする.
- 2. 多くの専門職が存在する. その中には日本に馴 染みのない職種も含まれている(i.e. Child Life Specialists)
- 3. さまざまな職種が全人的ケアを実現するために トレーニングを受けている.

これら3点が患者のQOLを高めていたと考えられ る. 緩和ケアチームがより良いサポートを実践して いたのは、単に医療技術の進歩にとどまらず、人間 同士の親切心と優しさが組み合わさることで実現で きていたと思われる. そのためには様々な職種が協 力して緩和ケアを実践することが不可欠だと考えら れる.