

Relief for Patients with Environmental Diseases and Disabilities

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Table of Contents.....	1
Relief for Patients with Environmental Diseases and Disabilities	2
[1]Medical care.....	3
1, National Examination Examination Criteria	3
2, Hospitalization and Hospital Visits	7
3, Home-Visit Nursing	9
4, Surveys and research	9
[2]Issuance of Physical Disability Certificate	10
1, Revision of the Disability Classification of Article 15, Paragraph 2 of the Act on the Welfare of Persons with Physical Disabilities:	11
2, Notice to the Social Welfare Council that conducts certification survey	11
3, [3]About nursing care	11
1, Establishment of residential facilities for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities in each prefecture	12
2, Care fees for home-visit care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities	12
3, Family care	12
4, About certification surveys:	13
[4] on environmental disease measures for children and youth	14
1, Study and implementation of remedies	15
2, On the Grand Network for the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Youth	16
3, Notification of documents	16
4, Guide for Teachers "Student Guidance Proposal"	16
5, Measures in Compulsory and Higher Education	16
6, Measures in distance education	17
7, Employment support	18
8, Measures to prevent environmental diseases	18
[5] Evacuation in case of disaster	19
1, Establishment of shelters for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities	20
[6]Election	20
1, Revision of the Public Offices Election Law	21
[7]Establishment of Safety Areas in Public Places	21
1, Mandatory establishment of safety areas in municipal and prefectural government offices	22
2, Establishment of dedicated cabs	22
3, Establishment of dedicated train cars	22
[8] Installation of evacuation facilities	22
1, Establishment of temporary evacuation facilities and provision of living quarters	23

Relief for Patients with Environmental Diseases and Disabilities

Hypersensitivity syndrome, an environmental disease, is officially named in the International Classification of Diseases (ICD10) T6

In Japan, it was covered by insurance in 2009. Hypersensitivity is a reaction to trace chemical substances (in ppm and ppb) and electromagnetic waves, etc., which are barely a problem in normal cases, and can cause multiple organ damage (cardiovascular, neurological, immunological, and metabolic disorders).

Symptoms are diverse due to multiple organ involvement (dyspnea, dysrhythmias, circulatory disturbances, headache

dyspnea, dysrhythmia, circulatory disturbance, headache, dizziness, tinnitus, muscle weakness, myalgia, arthralgia, tremor, dysuria, urinary incontinence, menstrual irregularity

urinary incontinence, menstrual irregularities, abdominal pain, nausea, diarrhea, constipation, dermatitis asthma, sore throat, autoimmune abnormalities (abnormal sweating, easy fatigability, conjunctival irritation symptoms, visual disturbances, gastrointestinal abnormalities, etc.). Recent findings suggest that there is an increased brain response, and the concept of central hypersensitivity syndrome, a disease included in the hypothalamic syndrome, is gaining acceptance.

There is no established treatment for this disease. Symptoms can be suppressed only by avoiding exposure to chemicals. Symptoms may occur with re-exposure, and improvement in the intrinsic hypersensitivity level is not seen.

The hypersensitivity, once acquired, is said to be permanent.

To avoid re-exposure, patients must live their entire lives avoiding trace amounts of the causative agent.

However, the variety of chemicals and electromagnetic radiation used in modern society makes life extremely difficult for patients. Patients with severe disease are forced to live a very restricted life in order to avoid the substances that cause their disease.

They are forced to live a very restricted life in order to avoid the causative agents, such as synthetic detergents, insecticides, insect repellents, etc., used by neighboring houses.

Some live in a limited space with a special air purifier to avoid synthetic detergents, insecticides, insect repellents, etc., used by neighboring houses, or in remote mountainous areas.

Some people live in remote mountainous areas. They cannot use public transportation with passengers wearing clothes washed with synthetic detergents, hair styling products, makeup, cell phones, smart phones, etc. Also, they cannot ride in a car because of exhaust gas and electromagnetic waves.

emissions and electromagnetic waves, their living space is very limited. Even if they want to go to school, they cannot enter buildings due to reactions to their friends' clothes, detergents, etc., or to VOCs volatilized from building materials, and they cannot go to work or be hospitalized.

They cannot enter a building because of VOCs from building materials; they cannot work; they cannot be hospitalized; they cannot be treated for other diseases due to reactions to medical equipment or drugs, and they cannot receive nursing or care services; unable to apply for a disability certificate; unable to receive a disability pension, and many choose suicide due to poverty and despair.

In Japan, a woman with hypersensitivity to environmental diseases committed suicide in 2004, and her husband was convicted of assisting her suicide.

There has been no end to the number of suicides since then. In Canada, a system called "Medical Assistance in Dying (MAID)" has been legislated, and in February 2022, a new law will be enacted to provide "medical assistance to persons who are suffering from unbearable pain that cannot be treated.

Euthanasia for women with chemical sensitivity is permitted in February 2022 after it has been officially determined that the patient is suffering from "untreatable and unbearable pain.

The woman's death was also euthanized. After her death, hypersensitive patients continue to seek euthanasia.

The number of patients with environmental diseases is increasing every year and is estimated to be in the hundreds of thousands in Japan. The number of patients with environmental diseases is the same as that of rheumatoid arthritis patients, but their presence is far less visible. Patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities have difficulty in going out and attending gatherings.

In many cases, such children are reported as being withdrawn or not attending school.

On February 22, 2017, at the 193rd session of the Budget Committee of the National Assembly, the Cabinet Office acknowledged that hypersensitivity is a disability and that it is eligible for various types of support. While the barrier-free environment for people with disabilities continues to advance, people with environmental diseases and disabilities are still socially excluded. In general, able-bodied people are able to reach out and help disabled people when they go out. Blocks for the visually impaired, the sound of traffic lights are less offensive to able-bodied people, and wheelchair ramps are also friendly to the elderly.

On the other hand, when people with environmental diseases or disabilities go out, people around are deprived of freedom of taste and lifestyle. People around are not allowed to use computers, smart phones, cell phones, and are not allowed to use synthetic detergents, perfumes, cosmetics, and other products containing fragrances.

People around cannot wear synthetic detergents, perfumes, cosmetics, or hairdressing products that contain fragrances if a person with an environmental disease or disability lives in a neighboring house.

If a person with environmental disease or disability lives in a neighboring house, he or she may be asked to restrict the use of pesticides, synthetic detergents, etc. For healthy people, it is very inconvenient and in order to protect their right to personal liberty, it may be the most efficient way for society to pretend that they (sensitive people) do not exist and to eliminate them.

The current law does not provide remedies for people with environmental diseases and disabilities. Diversity of substances that cause symptoms makes it very difficult to take measures to protect the patients and people with environmental diseases and disabilities. However, in order for people with environmental diseases and disabilities to protect themselves from danger and receive social security for life support, partial revision of existing laws and support measures for relief are urgently needed. Some say that it is difficult for local governments to take action.

The government needs to establish a committee of experts such as medical specialists, architects, and other specialists, as well as patients and persons with disabilities, to take comprehensive measures to help patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities.

The following is a description of the specific issues and suggestions for necessary measures.

(The following passages are shown just as DeepL.com/Translator translated, and some sentences are repeated with variation and some are fragmented.)

[1] Medical care

1. National Examination Criteria

Environmental diseases and chemical sensitivity were included in the section on environmental diseases in the 2009 National Medical Examination Examination Examination Criteria for Physicians.

Although environmental diseases and chemical sensitivity were included in the section on environmental diseases in the National Medical Examination Examination Standards for Physicians in 2009 and approved as an insured disease name, they are still not fully understood by physicians, nurses, care workers, and other medical professionals.

However, the knowledge of doctors, nurses, care workers, and other health care workers in the medical field is still very low, and there are many cases of misdiagnosis and inappropriate treatment, nursing, and care that worsen the patient's condition.

However, the knowledge of doctors, nurses, care workers, and other medical professionals in the medical field is still very limited. Harassment by health care workers with no knowledge of environmental diseases is also a problem.

Harassment by health care workers with no knowledge of environmental diseases is also a problem. In addition, nurses and caregivers who spend a lot of time with patients in order to provide physical care are often forced to leave the hospital.

The lack of knowledge of the disease among the nurses and caregivers who attend to the patients for a long time in order to provide physical care has also led to the deterioration of the patients' conditions.

There is also a problem of patients refusing to visit the hospital.

Regarding hospitalization of patients with environmental diseases and disabilities, even minor illnesses are accompanied by worsening of symptoms in an air environment where no measures are taken.

There are no facilities available for hospitalization of patients with multiple chemical sensitivities or disabilities who develop other diseases.

There are no facilities where patients with multiple chemical sensitivities/disabilities can be hospitalized when they develop other diseases. Even patients with mild illnesses who are able to undergo surgery should be discharged early to avoid worsening of their condition.

Even for patients with minor illnesses or disabilities who are able to undergo surgery, early discharge from the hospital is desirable to avoid worsening of their condition. Under the current circumstances where hospitalization is difficult, it is desirable for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities

Home nursing care is essential for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities.

However, some patients are denied home nursing care because they have environmental diseases.

In order to improve the aforementioned difficult situation of patients, it is desirable for healthcare professionals to acquire knowledge about environmental diseases as soon as possible.

In order to improve the aforementioned difficult situation of patients, it is desirable for healthcare professionals to acquire knowledge about environmental diseases as soon as possible. Chemical hypersensitivity as an environmental disease has been included in the National Medical Examination Examination Standards for Physicians.

Although chemical hypersensitivity was included as an environmental disease in the national examination standards for physicians, there is no mention of environmental diseases in the national examination standards for nurses and caregivers.

The standards for dentists do not include a single case of chemical hypersensitivity. There is only one small reference to environmental diseases in the national examination guidelines for dentists.

Since the content of study has been delegated to each training institute, the only way to confirm mastery of the content is to take an examination.

The only way to confirm mastery is to take an examination. In addition to the national examination standards for physicians, the national examination standards for dentists, nurses, and care workers have also been revised.

The content of the content of the medical education should be clearly stated in the national examination standards for dentists, nurses, and caregivers as well as in the national examination standards for physicians. In addition, the standards for dental treatment

In addition, because dental treatment involves the use of fillings, adhesives, disinfectants, and other materials in the oral cavity, hypersensitivity can often develop as a result of such treatment procedures.

hypersensitivity is often caused by such treatment procedures. The current question criteria alone are insufficient.

(1) Examination Criteria for the National Qualifying Examination for Medical Doctors

Items for which hypersensitivity syndrome should be clearly stated in the examination criteria for the National Qualifying Examination for Medical Practitioners
Basic items required for the examination

8 General physical examination - 3) "Consideration for indoor environment such as air and electromagnetic waves" should be clearly stated in the section "Consideration for the patient".

(2) National Nursing Qualification Examination

(2) Examination Criteria for the National Nursing Examination

Matters that we think should be clearly stated about hypersensitivity in the examination criteria for the National Nursing Examination.

Required Questions

1 Definition and understanding of health - B. Indicators of health - "Chemical substances used in daily life" should be clearly stated.

15 Nursing skills to protect the safety and comfort of patients - A. Therapeutic environment - "Elimination of chemical substances" should be clearly stated.

Structure and function of the human body

3 Defense mechanisms of the body - B Specific biological defense reactions - Specify "hypersensitivity reactions

2) Origin of disease and promotion of recovery

3 Basic etiology and its origin - B. Disorders of the body - specify "hypersensitivity

4 Medical treatment for diseases -D Health hazards caused by medical treatment - "Hypersensitivity to chemicals, etc.

12 Neurological Functions - A. Pathophysiology, Diagnosis, and Treatment of Central Nervous System Diseases, specifying "hypersensitivity".

Health Support and Social Compensation System

10 Health promotion for consumers - A Prevention of environmental diseases - "Prevention of environmental diseases" is specified.

Basic Nursing Science

4 Assistive technology for daily living - A. Environment - specifies "maintenance of air and electromagnetic environment

Adult Nursing

16 Nursing care of patients with impaired physical defense function -D Nursing care according to stage and dysfunction - "Environmental Disease" is specified.

*22 "Nursing care of patients with hypersensitivity disorder due to environmental disease" is newly added.

Pediatric Nursing

4 Impact of illness, medical treatment, and hospitalization on children and their families and nursing care

I Nursing care for children and their families who have to cope with hypersensitivity due to environmental diseases" will be newly added.

Home Health Care Nursing / Community and Home Health Care Nursing

1. Target of Community and Home Health Care Nursing - A. Characteristics and health issues of home health care patients - "Home health care patients who have difficulty being hospitalized" is added.

Specify "A. Characteristics and health issues of home care patients - "home care patients who have difficulty being hospitalized.

3 Safety and health risk management in community and home health care nursing

3 Safety and health risk management in community and home health care - B Impact of disasters on people's lives - "Preparing for patients who cannot enter evacuation centers

6 Community home health care nursing based on symptoms, diseases, and treatment - B Home health care nursing based on major diseases - "Environment Specify "environment" and "disease" (July 1, 2021, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

(July 1, 2021, from the Nursing Division, Medical Affairs Bureau, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare)

The following items were presented by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as "Excerpts from the Examination Standard for Nursing Examinations for Chemical Substance Sensitivity" (July 1, 2021, Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare).

The Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare presented the following items as "Excerpts from the Examination Criteria for the Nursing Examination for Chemical Substance Sensitivity," but no specific disease names are given.

The following items were presented by the Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare, but no specific disease names were given.

The following items were presented by the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare as "Excerpts from the criteria for the nursing examinations".

Adult Nursing - 16 Nursing care of patients with defensive dysfunction - D

Nursing care for patients with impaired physical defense function

Health Support and Social Security System - 9 Living Environment and Measures for Problems in Public Health - Housing and Environment

(3) Examination Criteria for the National Qualifying Examination for Caregivers

Items for which hypersensitivity should be clearly indicated in the National Examination Criteria for Caregivers

Domain: Nursing care

(1) Assistive technology for daily living - 2) Maintenance of living environment for independence - 3) Points to keep in mind depending on the condition and situation of the subject

(3) Points to keep in mind for people with environmental diseases" should be clearly stated in "Points to keep in mind for people with environmental diseases".

Lifestyle Support Techniques - Personal Preparation Care for Independence - 4) Points to keep in mind according to the subject's condition and circumstances.

(4) Points to keep in mind for persons with environmental illnesses" is specified in the section "Assistive Living Techniques - Personal Care for Independence.

Lifestyle support skills - Care for bathing and keeping clean for independence - 4) Points to keep in mind depending on the subject's condition and circumstances.

(4) "Points to keep in mind for people with environmental diseases" is specified in "Points to keep in mind according to the subject's condition and situation.

Domain: Mental and physical systems

2) Mental and physical mechanisms related to personal care (2)

(2) Effects of chemical substances volatilized from clothing and oral care products" in "2) Effects of functional decline or impairment on personal hygiene".

The effects of chemical substances volatilized from clothing and oral care products" in "2) Effects of functional decline and disability on personal hygiene".

The effects of the chemical substances that volatilize from clothing and the chemical substances contained in oral care products" was added to the "Mental and Physical Mechanisms II - 2) Mental and Physical Mechanisms Related to Eating" section.

The effects of food additives on patients with environmental diseases" in "The effects of food additives on diet" in "II-II.

Mental and physical functions II - Impairment of mental and physical functions related to bathing and cleanliness

The effect of soaps, shampoos, bath salts, etc. on patients with environmental diseases" was specified in the "Effects of soaps, shampoos, bath salts, etc. on patients with environmental diseases" section.

The effects of soaps, shampoos, bath salts, etc. on people with environmental illnesses" is clearly stated.

2) "Causes and characteristics of hypersensitivity disorder" in "Understanding Disability - Basic understanding of medical and psychological aspects of disability".

2) Understanding of disabilities - Basic understanding of medical and psychological aspects of disabilities

2) Understanding of disabilities - Life of people with disabilities and support according to the characteristics of disabilities - Issues in daily life and support

(3) Understanding of disabilities - Life of people with disabilities and support according to the characteristics of disabilities - Life challenges and support

(4) Examination Criteria for the National Dental Qualifying Examination

Matters that should be clearly stated about hypersensitivity disorder in the National Dental Examination Examination Criteria

6. etiology/pathophysiology of major diseases and disorders - in the concept of disease

Environmental diseases

Insurance and welfare by life stage

--Health and welfare of handicapped children and people with disabilities: "Treatment of hypersensitivity disorder" is specified.

Environmental health - "Health hazards due to chemical substances and electromagnetic waves" is specified in "Environmental health measures

General Dentistry - General Theory V - 3. "Response to hypersensitivity disorder" is specified in "Response to disabled patients".

General Dentistry - General Theory V - Examination - 6.

Imaging tests - Protection and management of medical radiation exposure - "Electromagnetic hypersensitivity in patients with environmental diseases" is specified.

Basis of treatment - Diseases that should be considered for systemic management

Environmental diseases

Diseases, Conditions, and Prevention Related to the Elderly, Ill, and Disabled Persons Requiring Consideration and Dental Treatment-2. Diseases and Conditions-Environmental diseases" is specified as a disease that should be considered in systemic management.

Diseases, pathological conditions, prevention, and dental treatment related to the elderly, sick, and disabled that require consideration

Prevention and Dental Treatment - 8. Dental Treatment of the Disabled - "Symptoms of Exposure to Chemical Substances and Electromagnetic Waves" is specified as an item to be considered in dental treatment. 2.

2. hospitalization and hospital visits

Patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities cannot stay in unsuitable indoor environments because the indoor environment (air, electromagnetic waves, etc.) can cause serious symptoms. There is no ECU in Japan (Kitasato University Hospital used to have an inpatient facility specializing in hypersensitivity, but it is now closed), and there is no hospital or hospital room where patients with environmental diseases or disorders can be safely admitted without worsening their symptoms. Immediate measures need to be taken to ensure that patients can receive medical care in a safe environment without worsening their condition. The following issues need to be discussed and implemented. A study committee should be established to discuss and implement the following.

(1) Establish at least one hospital in each prefecture where hypersensitive patients can be admitted.

It is desirable to set up a university hospital or a general hospital equivalent to a university hospital that can provide a variety of medical services.

It is desirable to set up at least one hospital for hypersensitivity patients in each prefecture.

(2) Establish hospital rooms for patients with environmental diseases and hypersensitivity.

Proposed measures

Private rooms (with bathroom and toilet)

Rooms with access to outside air (manual ventilation in two places)

Permission to bring in bedding, etc. from home

Installation of air purifiers

Rooms without wireless LAN environment/equipment to cut electromagnetic waves

Implementation of electromagnetic shielding measures

Washing and cleaning of in-room bedding and other items using organic soaps, etc.

Indoor cleaning with fragrance-free detergent (organic soap, etc.)

Prohibition of the use of chlorine bleach, deodorizers, and antibacterial agents

Prohibit the use of petroleum-based floor waxes, fragrance-containing products, etc.

Remove fluorescent lights and LEDs and replace them with incandescent lights

Provide additive-free and pesticide-free hospital food

Some overseas hotels are taking the above measures.

Individualized measures should be taken.

Refer to the guidelines of the European Academy of Environmental Medicine for countermeasures against electromagnetic radiation.

(3) Notification

All medical institutions, health centers, fire departments, and local governments are requested to give consideration to patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities when transporting, hospitalizing, and treating them.

(3) Notification to all medical institutions, public health centers, fire departments, and local governments to give consideration to patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities when transporting, hospitalizing, and treating them.

(The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall issue a notice to prefectural boards of education and schools to give special consideration to children and students with chemical sensitivity.

(The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology has notified prefectural boards of education and schools to give special consideration to children and students with chemical sensitivity many times over the past 20 years.)

(4) Insurance coverage of medical and nursing necessities and other items considered essential for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities.

*Dental treatment

Insurance coverage for self-funded treatment such as hybrid ceramic resin crowns, ceramics, titanium, etc.

*Fees for the use of private rooms during hospitalization

*Items required by medical personnel in nursing and nursing care to prevent hypersensitivity

3, Visiting Nursing Care

There are no inpatient facilities for patients with severe environmental diseases and people with disabilities, so they rely heavily on home-visit nursing.

However, nurses themselves can improve daily life and provide nursing care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities without worsening their symptoms.

However, it is not possible to secure nurses who can improve the daily lives of the nurses themselves and provide nursing care for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities without worsening their symptoms. By improving the knowledge of nurses

It is essential to increase the number of nurses who can provide appropriate nursing care for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities by improving the knowledge of nurses.

It is essential to increase the number of nurses who can provide appropriate nursing care for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities by improving their knowledge.

In addition, the supplies that nurses need to improve their daily lives are currently borne by the individual.

Therefore, it is essential to increase the number of nurses who can provide appropriate nursing care to patients with environmental diseases and disabilities.

Therefore, it is necessary to cover the expenses for improving the daily lives of patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities by insurance.

(1) To prevent denial of home nursing care to patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities

(1) The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare should notify home nursing agencies

(2) The insurance should cover various expenses for improving daily life necessary for providing home-visit nursing care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities.

(2) The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare should provide insurance coverage for various expenses for improving daily life necessary for providing home-visit nursing care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities

4. Surveys and Research

(1) Surveys

*Nationwide survey on the number of patients with environmental diseases, chemical sensitivity, and electromagnetic sensitivity

(2) Survey on the number of patients with environmental diseases, chemical sensitivity, and electromagnetic hypersensitivity who have difficulty in receiving education due to their illnesses in the field of education (compulsory education and higher education).

Nationwide survey on the number of patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities who have difficulty in receiving education due to their illnesses in the field of education (compulsory education and higher education).

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) should take the lead in the above survey. Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology through the Board of Education.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) should conduct the survey through the Board of Education, since it is difficult to conduct an accurate survey when schools and other institutions are surveyed.

(2) Research

Increase of Grant-in-Aid for Scientific Research on Environmental Diseases (Chemical Substance Hypersensitivity and Electromagnetic Wave Hypersensitivity)

[2] Issuance of physical disability certificates

Currently, there is no established treatment for environmental diseases, and it is said that patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities who have acquired hypersensitivity will continue to suffer from it throughout their lives.

It is said that there is no established treatment and that patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities who have acquired hypersensitivity will continue to have it throughout their lives. They have difficulty in leading a normal daily life, and are considered to be disabled by the Cabinet Office.

The Cabinet Office recognizes them as persons with disabilities, but they are not able to receive a certificate for environmental diseases and disabilities alone.

The most significant reason for the difficulty in obtaining a certificate is the fact that the disabled persons are not able to receive a certificate.

The most important reason for the difficulty in obtaining a certificate is that environmental diseases and disorders, which are based on the new concept of "hypersensitivity," are not included in the current disability categories.

The most important reason for the difficulty in obtaining a certificate is that the new concept of "hypersensitivity" is not included in the current disability categories.

The symptoms caused by hypersensitivity, as mentioned above, vary widely throughout the body.

The symptoms caused by hypersensitivity, as mentioned above, are varied and change throughout the body, but the hypersensitivity remains throughout life, and there is no established treatment for it. For example

Muscle weakness, for example, is not a permanent symptom, but can be mild and may flare up again with exposure.

The condition of hypersensitivity is permanent. The hypersensitivity is permanent. There is no permanence in any one symptom.

The current disability classification, which requires a claim for each fluctuating symptom, is not appropriate for environmental illnesses.

The current disability classification is not appropriate for environmental diseases.

In addition, when applying for the current disability classification, the MHLW asks that the applicant apply for the most severe symptoms.

However, the most severe symptoms vary depending on the chemicals and electromagnetic radiation to which one is exposed. The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW)

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare (MHLW) does not understand the disease. To give an example, exposure to electromagnetic radiation can cause headaches and dizziness

irritable bowel syndrome worsens when exposed to insect repellents, and nosebleeds persist when exposed to new construction materials.

exposure to insect repellents may aggravate irritable bowel syndrome, and exposure to new building materials may cause nosebleeds to persist. Each of these symptoms may resolve within a few days, but may persist for months or years.

but may persist for months or even years. In today's society, it is difficult to completely eliminate chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation.

These symptoms are always mixed and persistent. In such cases, what is the name of the department/practitioner in charge of the patient's condition?

What is the name of the department/clinic in charge of such cases? In the case of environmental diseases, in which various symptoms appear all over the body depending on the exposure, the most severe symptoms are the most common.

In the case of a disease, an application for one of the most severe symptoms is not appropriate for the condition or disorder.

In any case, it is impossible to apply under the current classification.

As mentioned above, it is not a permanent hypersensitivity disorder, but rather one of a variety of fluctuating systemic symptoms.

If an application is filed in this way, the application is dismissed on the grounds that it is not permanent.

If an application is filed in this way, the application will be rejected on the grounds that it is not permanent.

In addition, when the applicant applies for a certificate of disability at the municipal office, he or she is given a medical certificate by the municipal staff, which is not classified as a hypersensitivity disorder.

When they apply for a certificate of disability, they are not able to get a certificate because they are not classified as having a hypersensitivity

Many people give up on the application because they cannot get a medical certificate. Even when they are able to apply, the experts at the Social Welfare Council are not knowledgeable about the disease, so they are not able to give an approximate idea of what is going on.

In some cases, the application is rejected because the experts at the Social Welfare Council do not have knowledge of the disease.

In some cases, the application is dismissed because the experts of the Social Welfare Council have no knowledge of the disease.

This situation should be remedied as soon as possible, and the new concept of disability classification

The revision of the "disability classification" is necessary.

(It is already possible to use medical certificates for blood and hematopoietic diseases when applying for basic disability pension and disability welfare pension, and a special form for environmental diseases has also been created.

(It is already possible to use medical certificates for blood and hematopoietic diseases when applying for basic disability pension and disability welfare pension.)

1. Revision of disability classification in Article 15, Paragraph 2 of the Act on the Welfare of Persons with Disabilities

(1) New "environmental disease disability" is established.

(2) To specify the name of the subject and department designated by the physician for the application of general functional disability due to environmental diseases.

To be clearly stated.

2. Notification to the Social Welfare Council that conducts certification survey

The members of the Social Welfare Council, which is assigned to each prefecture and conducts the investigation for certification of the issuance of disability certificates, should be notified to the social welfare councils.

Most of the physicians who are members of the Social Welfare Council, which conducts the certification survey for the issuance of disability certificates, are older, have not studied environmental diseases, and have no knowledge or clinical experience in environmental diseases.

Most of them have not studied environmental diseases and do not have knowledge or clinical experience in environmental diseases.

The Ministry of Health, Labor and Welfare should notify them to deepen their knowledge of disabilities caused by environmental diseases.

[3] Nursing care

As mentioned above, patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities are seriously affected by the indoor environment (air, electromagnetic waves, etc.).

They cannot stay in an unsuitable indoor environment because the indoor environment (air, electromagnetic waves, etc.) can cause serious symptoms. They cannot stay in unsuitable indoor environments because the indoor environment (air, electromagnetic waves, etc.) can cause serious illnesses.

The patients cannot stay in unsuitable indoor environments because the indoor environment (air, electromagnetic waves, etc.) can cause serious illnesses in patients with environmental diseases.

The patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities need to be cared for in a safe environment without worsening their condition. Patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities do not have a safe and secure place to die.

There is no place where they can die safely and securely. They will die at home without medical care or nursing care.

The current situation is that severely oversensitive patients are not able to receive care.

Currently, there are no facilities that can accept severely hypersensitive patients, so they have to rely on home-visit care.

However, even at home care facilities, caregivers themselves should improve the daily lives of hypersensitive patients and help them to live a normal life without aggravating their symptoms.

However, it is impossible to secure caregivers who can improve their own daily lives and provide care to hypersensitive patients without aggravating their symptoms. Caregivers

The inability to secure caregivers has also led to the problem of young caregivers, in which children and young people provide care for patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities.

This is also leading to the problem of young caregivers, in which children and young people are taking care of patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities.

It is essential to increase the number of caregivers who can provide appropriate care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities by improving the knowledge of caregivers.

However, there is also a fundamental shortage of caregivers, and it is necessary to increase the number of caregivers who can provide appropriate care for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities by improving the knowledge of caregivers.

However, there is also a fundamental shortage of caregivers, and measures need to be taken in the event that it is not possible to secure caregivers who can deal with hypersensitivity.

In addition, there are no items corresponding to environmental diseases in the survey for the certification of long-term care needs, and accurate surveys are not conducted.

A new item on environmental diseases needs to be added. A new item on environmental diseases needs to be added. The manual for certification survey states, "A regular review of survey items is necessary in accordance with the way of care and its methods, etc."

The manual for certification survey states that "it is necessary to periodically review the survey items in accordance with the way care is provided and the methods used."

It is essential to respond to environmental diseases, which are new diseases.

1. Establishment of residential facilities for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities in each prefecture

Establish at least one facility for persons with disabilities in each prefecture.

*Measures that can add nursing care fees and other payments to the facilities for persons with disabilities that accept them.

2. Care fees for home-visit care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities

Measures to add a nursing care fee for hypersensitivity measures and daily life improvements by visiting caregivers for both medical insurance and long-term care insurance.

Both medical insurance and long-term care insurance should be used to pay additional care fees for irritability measures and daily life improvements made by caregivers during home visits.

3. Family care

When providing care for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities, caregivers should be required to avoid exposure to reactive substances to which patients and persons with disabilities are exposed.

It is essential for caregivers to prepare their own living environment on a daily basis so that they will not be exposed to reactive substances to which the patient or disabled person is exposed.

However, it is almost impossible to find knowledgeable caregivers who can take such measures and provide care.

However, it is almost impossible to find knowledgeable caregivers who are willing to take such measures and provide care.

Each time a caregiver who has not taken these measures enters the patient's home, the patient's symptoms continue to worsen and the patient's general condition worsens.

The patient's symptoms continue to worsen and his general condition also worsens each time an unprotected caregiver enters the home. A situation in which caregivers do not know what they are providing care for is occurring in the field.

The situation is a complete reversal of the original purpose of caregiving.

In addition, many nursing care facilities refuse to visit patients if they are told that they are patients with environmental diseases or disabilities.

This is not discrimination against people with disabilities. Is this not discrimination against people with disabilities? The family cannot go to work without the patient.

The family cannot go to work without the patient, and the patient's livelihood becomes untenable.

In light of the current situation, there are no residential or inpatient facilities for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities, and many nursing homes refuse to accept them due to the refusal of home-visit care facilities.

In light of this situation, we have decided to provide family members who are able to stay in the same environment and always take measures to prevent hypersensitivity to the environment, as long as there are no residential or inpatient facilities for patients with environmental diseases or disabilities and they cannot receive care due to the refusal of home care agencies.

In such cases, a policy that allows family members who are able to stay in the same environment with the patient to receive training similar to that required for caregiver certification and to provide care while earning an income should be considered.

(In-home care is a private room and the caregiver is not allowed to be in the same room with the family.

(Caregiving in the home is a closed room, and there are problems such as abuse by family members.

(In view of the fact that in-home care can be a clandestine environment, and in light of the problems of abuse by family members, a medical certificate of environmental disease, a doctor's opinion, a patient's letter of consent, etc., should be submitted.)

4. Certification Surveys

(1) A new survey item corresponding to environmental diseases was added to the items of the survey for certification of persons requiring long-term care.

(2) The following notes are added to the survey notes and examples of special notes.

When conducting a certification survey for patients and persons with disabilities with environmental diseases, sufficient consideration should be given so that the patients and persons with disabilities will not aggravate their diseases through the certification survey.

When conducting a certification survey for patients/disabled persons with environmental diseases, sufficient care should be taken not to aggravate their conditions through the certification survey.

Electromagnetic waves (cell phones, smart phones, PCs, etc. owned by others), trace chemical substances, etc. (synthetic substances contained in clothes, etc.) (e.g., synthetic detergents and insect repellents in clothing, perfumes, cosmetics, etc.), which can cause systemic symptoms.

Therefore, the survey should be conducted without these items on.

In addition, the location of the survey should be such that the surveyor does not enter the home to bring in chemical substances and cause the patient/disabled person's medical condition to deteriorate.

In addition, the survey should be conducted outside the home (e.g., in the yard or park) to prevent the surveyor from entering the home and bringing in chemical substances that could worsen the condition of the patient or disabled person.

(3) Conduct and keep in mind the certification survey.

(3) Implementation and points to be noted in the certification survey

(3) Implementation and points to keep in mind when conducting the survey

"The survey shall be conducted after taking measures against hypersensitivity so that the survey will not cause worsening of the patient's condition" shall be added.

Specific measures to be taken

Do not bring or use cell phones, smart phones, computers, oil-based markers, etc.

Do not wear chemical substances (clothes washed with synthetic detergents, cleaned clothes, insect repellents perfumes, cosmetics, perfumed shampoos and soaps)

Not surveying inside the house to ensure that the surveyor does not bring chemicals into the house (e.g., in a place with good air quality, such as a garden).

Do not place air fresheners or deodorizers in the vehicle used by the surveyor for transportation.

(4) The survey shall be conducted from the viewpoint that the surveyor may have difficulty in various activities due to systemic symptoms caused by reactions to electromagnetic waves, trace chemical substances, and the like.

(4) It is necessary to provide examples of points to be noted in the survey and special notes from the viewpoint of the difficulty of various activities due to systemic symptoms caused by reactions to electromagnetic waves, trace chemical substances, etc.

(1) Nonconformity to Group 5-4

The patient's medical condition worsens due to exposure to chemical substances and electromagnetic waves caused by environmental diseases.

(2) Group 5-5-4 Nonconformity to group activities (1) Group 5-5-4 Nonconformity to group activities

Examples of points to be noted in the survey and special notes

The patient's medical condition worsens due to exposure to chemicals, electromagnetic waves, etc. caused by environmental diseases, not due to personality, lifestyle, preferences, etc.

The patient is unable to participate in group activities even if he/she wishes to do so due to worsening of his/her medical condition.

Some people bring cell phones, etc.

Someone is wearing clothing that has been washed with scented detergent, etc., cleaned, mothballed, etc.

Some people wear clothes that volatilize chemicals, such as clothes washed with scented detergents, clothes that have been dry-cleaned, or clothes that have been treated with mothballs, etc.

Someone is wearing makeup or perfume

New building materials, wax, electromagnetic radiation, and chemicals in buildings

Inability to act collectively due to various environmental factors such as those mentioned above that cause worsening of the disease

<Example of special notes

If you are unable to participate in group activities because you are unable to go near people wearing clothes washed with synthetic detergent due to hypersensitivity, please specify 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11.

If the patient is unable to engage in group activities because he/she has hypersensitivity and cannot go near people wearing clothes washed with synthetic detergent, select 3 or Yes.

Group 5-5 Shopping (Method of assistance)

(2) Group 5-5 Shopping (Method of Assistance) *Example of points to be noted in the survey and special notes

The patient is unable to go out due to worsening of the disease caused by exposure to chemicals and electromagnetic waves due to environmental diseases.

Inability to enter a building or store, inability to use a telephone, PC, etc. to place an order, etc.

3, Partial assistance is selected.

[4] Measures against environmental diseases for children and youth

In compulsory education, children who cannot go to school due to environmental diseases or disabilities

In compulsory education, children who are unable to attend school due to environmental illnesses or disabilities are treated as school shunning or truancy without receiving appropriate support, even though they want to attend school but cannot because of their illnesses or disabilities.

However, they are often treated as school shut-ins or truants without receiving appropriate treatment. Environmental factors such as chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation

They are forced to go out and cut off communication with others due to environmental factors such as chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation, etc., and are not considered to be a "shut-in" or "truant".

This is different from withdrawal or truancy.

Since the 1900s, the Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has notified local governments and schools in writing to give consideration to children and students with chemical sensitivity.

However, it cannot be said that sufficient measures have yet been taken. However, not enough measures have been taken yet.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science, and Technology has not yet eliminated the treatment of students as "just overconcerned" or "nervous" in the school setting.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has issued a document clearly stating that the field of education should take concrete measures to treat patients with environmental diseases, which has been covered by insurance since 2009.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) needs to notify local governments and schools of a document that clearly indicates specific measures to be taken by the educational field for patients with environmental diseases, which have been covered by insurance since 2009.

With the advancement of ICT, children who react to electromagnetic radiation from environmental diseases are increasingly unable to enter schools.

ICT has made it increasingly difficult for children who are sensitive to electromagnetic radiation from environmental diseases to enter schools. ICT is also advancing in distance learning, and paper-based classes are decreasing.

This makes it difficult for those who are sensitive to electromagnetic waves to enter schools. Chemical sensitivity

In the case of children and students with chemical sensitivity who have difficulty going out, schooling is now mandatory for correspondence courses, and they cannot graduate even if they can study at home.

High schools and universities do not provide support for people with environmental diseases and disabilities, so even if they have high academic ability, they are forced to abandon higher education.

Therefore, even if they have high academic ability, they have no choice but to give up on higher education. Children who were not able to receive an education are forced to find employment in the modern society, even if they have disabilities.

It is extremely difficult for children with disabilities who were not able to receive an education to find employment in modern society.

The Fundamental Law of Education states that "All citizens shall be given the opportunity to receive an education that is appropriate to their abilities.

The Fundamental Law of Education states, "All citizens shall be given the opportunity to receive education in accordance with their abilities, and shall not be discriminated against in education. The national and local governments shall ensure that persons with disabilities are given the opportunity to receive education that is appropriate to their abilities and that they are not discriminated against in education.

The national and local governments shall provide the necessary support to enable persons with disabilities to receive an adequate education in accordance with their disabilities.

The Act on the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Young Persons states

The Law for Supporting the Development of Children and Youth states that "the State shall provide children and youths who have difficulties in leading a smooth social life with medical care.

The Act on the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Young Persons states that "the State shall provide children and young people who have difficulties in leading a smooth social life with assistance in receiving medical treatment and recuperation, improving their living environment, and providing them with opportunities to study or work.

The Act on Supporting the Development of Children and Young Persons states that "the State shall help children and young people who have difficulties in leading a smooth social life to receive medical care and treatment, improve their living environment, and help them to study or work.

The "Framework for the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Youth," created based on the Law for the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Youth, states that "every child and young person deserves the support of the government.

The "Framework for the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Young People," prepared in accordance with the Law for the Promotion of Support for the Development of Children and Young People, states that "the government will work to ensure that no child or young person is left behind and that they can grow and play an active role while having many safe places in society.

The Law for Ensuring the Rights and Welfare of Children and Young People states that "all children and young people

The Law for Ensuring the Safe and Secure Education of Children and Young Persons states that "schools shall ensure a safe and secure environment in which all children and young people can receive an education.

The Basic Law for Children states that "all children should be provided with a safe and secure environment in schools so that they can receive an education with peace of mind.

The Basic Law for Children states that "all children shall be respected as individuals and their fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed.

The Basic Law for Children states that "all children shall be respected as individuals and their fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed.

The Basic Law states that "all children shall be respected as individuals, their fundamental human rights shall be guaranteed, they shall not be discriminated against, their livelihoods shall be secured, their independence shall be promoted, their rights to welfare shall be guaranteed, and they shall have equal rights to education.

The right to welfare is guaranteed, and the right to education is given equally.

The laws that have been enacted one after another do not specify specific measures, so children with environmental diseases and disabilities are left behind.

Children with environmental diseases and disabilities are left behind. The environment for children with environmental diseases and disabilities is not secured.

The children with environmental diseases and disabilities are not provided with a secure environment, and they are forced to endure the hardships of commuting to school.

There are calls from local governments for concrete measures. Children's growth does not wait for them. Children's growth does not wait.

Children grow up while we are talking to each other all the time. Support for children in the process of growth is urgent.

The right to education for children with environmental diseases and disabilities, which is a new disease, is an urgent need.

The government needs to provide concrete measures to protect the right to education for children with environmental diseases and disabilities, which is a new disease.

1. Consider and implement remedial measures

The Headquarters for Supporting the Development of Children and Youth should consider and implement comprehensive relief measures for children and youth with environmental diseases and disabilities.

Comprehensive relief measures for children and youth with environmental diseases and disabilities should be considered and implemented at the Headquarters for Supporting the Development of Children and Youth.

2. About the Network for Promotion of Support for Child and Youth Development

The "Comprehensive Network for Supporting the Development of Children and Youth" should clearly state the support for children and youth with environmental diseases and disabilities.

and

Specify support for children and youth with environmental diseases and disabilities in the second 2.

Specify support for children and youth with environmental diseases and disabilities in 2-2 Support for children, youth and their families in need.

Specific details of the attached measures - 2 Support for children/youth in need and their families - (2) Efforts for each difficult situation (2) Support for children/youth with disabilities, etc.

(2) Support for children and youth with disabilities, etc.

(2) Support for children and youth with disabilities, etc., clearly state support for children and youth with environmental illnesses and disabilities.

3. Notification of documents

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) has clearly indicated to local governments and schools that they should take measures for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities, which have been covered by insurance since 2009.

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology (MEXT) should notify local governments and schools in writing, clearly indicating that it will take measures for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities covered by insurance from 2009. Specify concrete plans for the measures

The Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology shall clearly indicate the measures to be taken.

4. Teachers' Guide "Student Guidance Proposal

Environmental diseases should be clearly stated in the "Student Guidance Guide" for teachers.

Chapter 13, Student Guidance for Students with Diverse Backgrounds, should clearly state the following

Disability Discrimination Law and Reasonable Accommodation

Understanding Environmental Diseases and Disabilities

Challenges to Environmental Diseases and Disabilities

Organizational Responses in Schools

Cooperation with relevant organizations

Examples and concrete measures

5. Measures in Compulsory and Higher Education

Proposed concrete measures for patients with environmental diseases and disabilities in school settings

(1) Evacuation sites

Establish safe places inside and outside of school buildings for temporary evacuation in the event of worsening symptoms.

(2) Installation of air purifiers

(3) Internet environment

(3) Internet environment: Wireless and wired LANs must be switchable and adapted according to the situation.

(4) Individual classes

If it is difficult to have classes with other children and students, classes should be held in a safe separate room (with additional teachers, etc.)

(5) Measures for teachers

Teachers who deal with children/students with environmental diseases/disabilities should take measures (see [3] Survey for certification of care needs and teachers).

Synthetic detergents, insect repellents, perfumes, cosmetics, etc. contained in clothing react with them and cause systemic symptoms.

The teachers are required to take measures (see [3] Caregiver Certification Survey) to prevent the children and students from wearing these products and to prevent the environmental diseases and disorders from worsening.

(6) Online

(6) Online

In cases where a child/children with severe chemical sensitivity but no hypersensitivity to electromagnetic waves wishes to receive online care at home, the school will provide online care at the child/children's request.

(6) Online home classes shall be provided for children and students with severe chemical sensitivities but no sensitivity to electromagnetic radiation.

(7) Home-visit classes

(7) Visiting teachers give classes when the environmental disease is severe and it is difficult to give classes at school or online.

(8) Pre-admission school orientation

(8) Explanation of the environmental disease at the school orientation before enrollment

(9) Distribution of alternative textbooks (to continue the current method)

(10) Expenses related to the above measures (1) through (9) should be covered by government subsidies.

Case 1

Hokkaido Sapporo City Board of Education installed PoE power supply equipment in each classroom

Guidelines for the use of one terminal per student" stipulate how to respond to requests for consultation from students and parents.

in case of consultation with students and parents.

Case 2

Shimoda City, Shizuoka Prefecture, implemented (1)-(4), (7), (9) and in-school explanation of hypersensitivity at junior high schools in the city from 2017 to 2019.

(1) to (4), (7), (9) and in-school explanation of hypersensitivity at junior high schools in Shimoda City, Shizuoka Prefecture from 2017 to 2019

6. Measures in distance learning

(1) Alternative to schooling

In cases where it is difficult to participate in schooling, corresponding assignments may be used as alternatives.

(2) Classes by paper media, etc.

(2) Classes by paper media, etc.

If online classes are not feasible, paper-based classes should be offered, or classes should be offered in a format other than online.

(3) At the time of commuting to school such as schooling, etc., the same measures as those in 2.

(3) Schooling and other commuting measures shall be the same as those in 2, Compulsory Education and Higher Education.

(3) When commuting to school, etc., the same measures should be taken as those in 2.

7. Employment support

Children and youths with environmental diseases and disorders should be able to work in an environment free from chemicals and electromagnetic waves without worsening their conditions.

In many cases, children and young people with environmental diseases/disabilities can work in environments where chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation are eliminated without worsening their conditions. Such a work environment is

In the current situation, such a work environment is almost nonexistent. In some cases, it is possible to work in an environment free from chemicals and electromagnetic radiation without worsening the disease.

The workplace needs to be designed in such a way that it is possible to stay only in an environment that is free from chemicals and electromagnetic radiation, which is a major difference from that of patients with other diseases and persons with disabilities.

Currently, it is difficult for them to find a job, and they have to rely on the disability pension, but they cannot live on the disability pension alone.

However, they cannot make a living only with the disability pension, and have to receive welfare benefits.

The patient has difficulty going out due to environmental factors such as chemical substances and electromagnetic waves, and is forced to cut off communication with others.

The specific support measures are needed to cope with the unique problems of difficulty in going out and being forced to cut off communication with others due to environmental factors such as chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation.

8. Measures to prevent environmental diseases

It is feared that indoor environmental problems in school buildings may cause environmental diseases among children and students.

In response to environmental diseases, the "sick school" problem, and the revision of the Building Standard Law, school environmental health standards have been revised.

However, with the progress of ICT, there is no description of the measurement of electromagnetic radiation in schools.

However, there is no information on the measurement of electromagnetic radiation in schools. However, there is no information on the measurement of electromagnetic radiation in schools, even though there are no standards or measures for safety in schools.

However, there is no information on the measurement of electromagnetic radiation in schools, despite the fact that there are no standards or measures for safety in schools.

GIGA Schools, where students are provided with tablet PCs to study using wireless LANs, have started in April 2021, despite the lack of standards and measures for safety in schools. It has been pointed out that radio frequency electromagnetic waves may have a negative impact on children's health.

In other countries, various preventive measures have been taken to protect children's health.

Various preventive measures to protect children's health have already been implemented in other countries.

As with measures against chemical substances, the measurement of electromagnetic waves and preventive measures should be clearly stated in the school environmental health standards as soon as possible.

As with the measures against chemical substances, the measurement of electromagnetic waves and preventive measures should be clearly stated in school environmental health standards as soon as possible.

The following are examples from overseas

Case 1

The Parliamentary Assembly of the Council of Europe (CoE) adopted in 2011 "Resolution 1815: Potential hazards of electromagnetic fields and their effects on the environment.

The Council of Europe (CoE) adopted "Resolution 1815: The potential dangers of electromagnetic fields and their effects on the environment" in 2011, which called for reasonable measures to reduce the exposure of children and young people to electromagnetic fields and for the establishment of a national electromagnetic safety standard in school premises.

It adopted a recommendation to 47 Member States to take reasonable measures to reduce exposure of children and young people to electromagnetic radiation, to strictly regulate the use of cell phones by students on school premises, and to give priority to wired rather than wireless LANs in schools.

The Council also adopted a recommendation to the 47 member countries to take reasonable measures to reduce exposure of young people to electromagnetic radiation.

Case Study 2

Since 2014, the Belgian government has banned cell phone advertising for children under 7 years old.

Case 3

In France, a law enacted in 2015 banned the installation of wireless LAN in facilities where children under 3 years old spend time, such as daycare centers.

The law prohibits the installation of wireless LAN in facilities where children under 3 years old spend their time, such as nursery schools, and prohibits the installation of internet communication devices in elementary schools in the future.

In France, a law enacted in 2015 banned the installation of wireless LAN in facilities where children under 3 years of age spend time, such as daycare centers, and required that future Internet communication devices installed in elementary schools be turned off except when necessary for learning activities.

Case 4

In 2014, the Israeli government set up an inter-ministerial coordination team to consider measures, and decided to introduce a wired LAN only when it is difficult to install a wired LAN.

In 2014, the Israeli government established an inter-ministerial coordination team to consider measures and decided to allow the installation of wireless LANs on a conditional basis only when it is difficult to install wired LANs. Nursery schools and kindergartens are prohibited from installing wireless LANs.

The government also prohibited the introduction of wireless LANs in nursery schools and kindergartens, and limited the amount of time elementary school students could use the Internet in their classrooms by grade level.

The time of use of the Internet in classrooms was restricted for elementary school students by grade level. Elementary school students in grades 1-3 are allowed to use the Internet in their classrooms for up to one hour per day, three hours per week, and one hour per day for up to three days per week.

Students in grades 1-3 are allowed to use the Internet in the classroom for up to one hour per day, three days per week. The use of tablets and other computers for learning is limited to 20% of all lessons for grades 1-3, and to 20% of all lessons for grades 4 and 5.

students in grades 1-3 are allowed to use tablets and other computers for no more than 20% of all lessons, and grades 4-6 are allowed no more than 30% of all lessons.

Case 5

In January 2015, the French Parliament adopted a comprehensive law to protect the public from excessive exposure to electromagnetic radiation.

In January 2015, the French Parliament adopted a comprehensive law to protect the public from excessive exposure to electromagnetic radiation. In particular, it banned the use of Wi-Fi in daycare centers for children under 3 years old

Case 6

The European Parliament's Science and Technology Selective Opinion Assessment (STOA) Committee has published a report examining the safety of 5G, "The Health Impact of 5G.

The European Parliament's Select Committee on Science and Technology (STOA) published a report examining the safety of 5G and acknowledged the harmful effects of electromagnetic waves used in 5G.

The report proposes five policies to reduce exposure to electromagnetic radiation. One of them is "to reduce exposure to electromagnetic radiation, just as we have established smoke-free areas for cigarettes.

As with the establishment of a no-smoking zone for cigarettes, a radio frequency electromagnetic wave ban zone will be established to prevent passive exposure to electromagnetic waves, and a "smoke-free zone" will be established for children and the elderly.

to protect children, the elderly, the immunocompromised, and those suffering from electromagnetic hypersensitivity.

[5] Evacuation during a disaster

As mentioned above, it is difficult for environmental disease patients and people with disabilities to be in the same room for long periods of time with people who have not taken measures to protect themselves from chemical electromagnetic radiation.

It is difficult for them to stay in the same room for a long period of time with people who do not have chemical electromagnetic radiation countermeasures. It is not possible for patients/disabled persons with environmental disease sensitivities to evacuate to shelters in their current form.

On February 22, 2017, at the 193rd session of the Budget Committee of the National Diet, the Cabinet Office stated that hypersensitivity is a disability, and that it is difficult for people with various disabilities to stay in evacuation centers.

The Cabinet Office acknowledged that hypersensitivity is a disability and that it is eligible for various types of support, and recommended that each municipality set up a shelter for environmental disease patients and persons with disabilities.

The Cabinet Office recognized the need for each municipality to set up evacuation centers for patients and persons with disabilities.

During the series of disasters such as the Tohoku Earthquake, patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities were unable to enter evacuation centers and were in need of shelter.

In the Tohoku earthquake series, patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities were unable to enter evacuation centers and were impoverished. Disasters are occurring more frequently with global warming.

It is necessary to establish evacuation centers where patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities can shelter.

1. Establishment of evacuation centers for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities

Municipalities should be obliged to establish evacuation centers for patients with environmental disease sensitivity and persons with disabilities.

(1) For persons with minor illnesses

separate rooms from general evacuees, and chemical and electrical products should not be used in those rooms.

(2) For the mildly ill, a separate room shall be set up from the general evacuees.

The room shall have windows that can be opened and closed.

Install air purifiers.

(2) Critically ill people

Prepare private rooms in a building separate from the general evacuation area. (2) For people who are seriously ill: (1) Prepare a private room in a building separate from the general evacuation area.

(2) For severely ill people: (1) Prepare a private room in a building separate from the general evacuation shelter.

Private rooms in hospitals where patients with the above-mentioned environmental diseases and people with disabilities can be hospitalized, private rooms in facilities where they can be admitted, and temporary evacuation facilities should be used as evacuation sites.

The evacuation site should be a temporary shelter.

The response should be carried out by a person who has taken measures against chemical substances and electromagnetic waves (see [3] Survey for certification of care requirements).

To be carried out by those who have taken measures against chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation (see [3] Survey for certification of care needs).

Prepare pesticide-free and additive-free evacuation food

[6] Election

Voting in elections is a right of Japanese citizens, but the current Public Office Election Law does not allow people with environmental diseases or disabilities to vote.

However, under the current Public Offices Election Law, persons with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities are deprived of this right.

According to Article 44, an elector must go to the polling place on the election day and vote in person.

However, there are people with severe environmental diseases and disabilities who have difficulty going out and cannot go to the polling place. Even those who are able to go outside may have difficulty entering the building. Article 4

The same shall apply to voting before the date set forth in Article 48.

Article 49 Absentee voting is allowed for physically disabled persons provided for in Article 4 of the Act on the Welfare of the Disabled, provided that they can vote by mail, etc.

However, for the reasons stated above ([2] Issuance of Physical Disability Certificate), patients with environmental disease hypersensitivity disorder and persons with disabilities are not recognized as persons with physical disabilities.

However, for the reasons mentioned above ([2] Issuance of Physical Disability Certificate), only a small number of patients with hypersensitivity to environmental diseases and persons with disabilities are recognized as physically disabled persons.

However, for the reasons mentioned above ([2] regarding the issuance of physical disability certificates), only a small number of people with environmental disease sensitivity are recognized as disabled, and many of them find it difficult to vote.

In order to enable people with environmental illnesses and disabilities to vote in elections, it is necessary to revise the Physical Disability Welfare Law and the Public Office Election Law.

The following revisions will enable patients with environmental disease sensitivity to vote in elections.

The following revisions will also enable persons with disabilities who are not environmentally sick or disabled to vote at polling places in the same way.

The following revisions will restore the right to vote to persons with disabilities and patients who do not have environmental diseases or disabilities, but who also have difficulty voting at polling places.

1. Revision of the Public Office Election Law

(1) (Proxy Voting) Article 48.

It is hereby revised that an elector who is unable to enter the polling place may apply to the polling administrator to have a proxy vote for him.

(2) (Absentee Voting)

(2) (Absentee Voting) Article 49.

An elector who is disabled may vote by mail or other means by submitting a doctor's certificate or a written opinion.

(2) (Absentee Voting) Article 49 shall be revised as follows.

(3) New wording should be added regarding the indoor environment of polling places.

(3) Add a new phrase regarding the indoor environment of polling places: "Measures shall be taken to reduce chemical substances and electromagnetic waves in polling places so that people with environmental illnesses and people with disabilities can vote without discrimination.

(4) "Measures should be taken to reduce chemical and electromagnetic radiation in polling places so that people with environmental diseases and disabilities can vote without discrimination.

[7] Establishment of safety areas in public places

As the barrier-free society is progressing, it is becoming possible for wheelchair users to ride on trains, buses, cabs, and other public transportation.

However, patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities are not able to use public places and transportation due to various chemical substances and electromagnetic waves.

However, patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities are unable to use public places and transportation due to various chemical substances, electromagnetic radiation, and other factors. They are not allowed to enter public buildings such as city hall.

city halls and other public buildings. For patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities who have difficulty going out, it is necessary for them to obtain their own personal number card, which is recommended by the government.

The problem is that they are unable to obtain a my number card, which is recommended by the government, because they must receive the card in person.

Environmental disease

The government has been working on a system that allows patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities to have access to public places while protecting their personal safety from chemical substances and electromagnetic waves.

(Refer to the IEQ Report by the National Institute of Building Sciences to ensure accessibility for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities.

(Refer to the IEQ Report by the National Institute of Building Sciences to ensure accessibility for people with environmental diseases and disabilities).

1、Mandatory establishment of safety areas, etc. at municipal and prefectural government offices

Proposed concrete measures

Ensure that visitors can be handled in a separate room from general visitors

In the separate room, there should be no objects that emit electromagnetic waves or fragrances, windows can be opened and closed, and air purifiers should be installed.

Open/close windows and install air purifiers.

If it is not possible to enter the building, the person in charge will take care of the patient outside the building.

Patient home visits

Turn off wireless LAN and wireless communication devices

2. Installation of dedicated cabs

As with wheelchair cabs, mandate the installation of dedicated cabs for electromagnetic radiation, removal of fragrances, etc.

Establishment of standards for cabs for environmental disease countermeasures, the government rents them for a certain amount of time, and the necessary expenses related to the countermeasures

Establishment of standards for environmentally friendly taxis, the government rents taxis for a certain amount of time, and specific arrangements such as subsidies for the necessary expenses related to the measures

3、Establishment of dedicated train cars

Obligation to set up special train cars where cell phones, cell phones, computers are turned off and no perfumes are allowed.

Make specific arrangements such as the government borrowing a certain amount of time and providing subsidies as necessary expenses for environmental disease countermeasures

Decisions should be made.

[8] Establishment of evacuation facilities

As mentioned above (euthanasia is allowed in Canada due to housing problems), the problem of residence is serious for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities.

As mentioned above (euthanasia is allowed in Canada due to housing problems), the problem of housing is serious for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities. They are constantly forced to move in search of a place to live due to chemical substances and electromagnetic radiation from the surrounding environment.

Some patients are forced to move constantly in search of a place to live due to the chemicals and electromagnetic radiation emitted from the surrounding area.

The physical burden of relocation is extremely heavy, and it aggravates the disease.

This worsens their medical conditions. Many patients have lost their jobs due to their illnesses and disabilities.

The financial burden is extremely high and is a matter of life and death.

Smoking areas are provided for smokers to protect the health of those who do not smoke.

However, people with environmental disease sensitivity and people with disabilities are placed in a situation where there is no way to protect their lives. As a national measure, a shelter needs to be established as soon as possible. This shelter should also be used as an evacuation center for patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities in the event of a disaster.

The shelter should be constructed in a location that will also be used as an evacuation center for patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities in the event of a disaster.

1、 Establishment of temporary evacuation facilities and provision of residence

Establishment of facilities that can be occupied when temporary evacuation is required, such as during construction work or disasters in the vicinity of the residential area.

Establishment of the following.

(1) To be constructed on land that meets the following minimum requirements

No fields or orchards (pesticide and chemical fertilizer issues) in the vicinity

No residences (various chemical and electromagnetic radiation problems used by residents) in the vicinity

No cell phone towers (electromagnetic radiation problems) in the vicinity

No large roads (exhaust emissions and other problems) in the vicinity

No solar, wind, or other power generators in the vicinity

No campgrounds (smoke, fireworks, etc. problems) nearby

No equipment that generates infrasound in the vicinity (consider that infrasound from large wind farms can reach tens of kilometers away)

(Consider that infrasound from large wind farms can reach tens of kilometers away)

(2) The project must be designed in such a way that it is accessible to doctors, researchers, architects, builders, etc., who have expertise in environmental disease countermeasures, as well as to patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities, etc.

(2) A committee of experts including doctors, researchers, architects, builders, etc., who have expertise in environmental disease countermeasures, patients with environmental diseases, people with disabilities, etc., should be convened to discuss the issue.

(3) Establish at least one facility in each municipality (patients with environmental diseases and people with disabilities cannot move for long periods of time).

(3) At least one facility should be established in each municipality (patients with environmental diseases and persons with disabilities have difficulty moving around for long hours)

(4) The environment in and around the facilities may cause the deterioration of the patients' and disabled persons' medical conditions, and the patients and disabled persons may not be able to enter the facilities in the prefecture where they reside.

(4) If the environment in or around the facility causes deterioration of the patient/disabled person's condition and it is difficult for the patient/disabled person to be admitted to a facility in the prefecture in which he/she resides, he/she should be able to be admitted to a facility in another prefecture.