

[Original Article]

PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS AFTER THE GREAT EAST JAPAN EARTHQUAKE AND FUKUSHIMA DAIICHI NUCLEAR POWER PLANT ACCIDENT : RESULTS OF A MENTAL HEALTH AND LIFESTYLE SURVEY THROUGH THE FUKUSHIMA HEALTH MANAGEMENT SURVEY IN FY2011 AND FY2012

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Abstract : [Background] On 11 March 2011, the Great East Japan Earthquake followed by a gigantic tsunami hit the Pacific coast of Northeast Japan (Tohoku) and damaged Tokyo Electric Power Company's Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant, causing a radiation hazard in the entire Fukushima Prefecture. The radiation dose exposed either externally and internally in Fukushima residents have been evaluated to be low so far and it is hardly believed that they may have any direct radiation risk on physical condition. The purpose of this report is, therefore, to describe results of a mental health and lifestyle survey intended to facilitate adequate care for residents who are at a higher risk of developing mental health problems after the complicated accident. [Participants and Methods] The target population of this survey is the residents of evacuation zones including Hirono Town, Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Kawauchi Village, Okuma Town, Futaba Town, Namie Town, Katsurao Village, Minamisoma City, Tamura City, Yamakiya district of Kawamata Town, and Iitate Village. The targeted population was 210,189 in fiscal year 2011 (FY2011) and 211,615 in fiscal year 2012 (FY2012). Questionnaires have been mailed since January 2012, and subsequently, January 2013, 10 and 22 months after the disaster. Among of them, children 63.4%, adults 40.7% for FY2011, and children 41.0%, adults 29.7% for FY2012 responded to the questionnaires mailed. [Results] Sociodemographic data showed that many evacuee households were separated after the disaster and had to move several times. K6 was used in this survey to estimate general mental health. The proportion (14.6% in FY2011 and 11.9% in FY2012) of adults who scored above the K6 cut-off (≥ 13) for general mental health was higher than usual, indicating severe mental health problems among evacuees. The proportion (21.6% in FY2011 and 18.3% in FY2012) of adults who scored above the cut-off (≥ 44) of PTSD checklist (PCL), reflecting traumatic symptoms, was almost equal to that of the workers after the 9.11 World Trade Center attacks. These results also indicate the presence of severe traumatic problems among evacuees. The proportions of children (4–6

years old) and children of primary school age (6–12 years old) who scored above the cut-off (≥ 16) of Strengths and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) reflecting the mental health status in children, 24.4% and 22.0% in the survey of FY2011, were double the usual state respectively, whereas 16.6% in children of 4–6 years old and 15.8% in children of 6–12 years old in FY2012 were 1.5 times. These findings also disclosed the presence of severe mental difficulties in children, with relative improvement year by year. [Conclusion] As revealed by the present mental health survey, the earthquake and tsunami followed by the nuclear accident caused psychological distress among residents in Fukushima prefecture. Continuous survey and mental care programs are required.

Key words : Earthquake, Tsunami, Nuclear Accident, Mental Health, Survey

INTRODUCTION

The Great East Japan Earthquake hit mainly the Pacific coast of three prefectures (Miyagi, Iwate and Fukushima) in Northeast (Tohoku area) Japan at 14 : 46 on 11 March 2011. The earthquake was followed by a gigantic tsunami which, to make matters worse, damaged the Tokyo Electric Power Company's (TEPCO) Fukushima Daiichi Nuclear Power Plant (NPP), causing a radiation hazard in Fukushima Prefecture. Although the exposure dose externally and internally just after the accident itself is estimated to be very low and it is very difficult to confirm the direct effect of radiation exposure on any physical condition for the residents in Fukushima¹⁾, the TEPCO-Fukushima Daiichi NPP accident has cast a wide-ranged shadow on the mental health of inhabitants who fear radioactive contamination. Unfortunately it was very difficult for the Japanese mental health community to immediately respond to this crisis in comparison with the past experience with purely natural disasters in Japan. This is exactly unexpected and unprecedented worst nuclear accident.

According to a review of the existing literature on mental health after the previous nuclear power plant accidents, psychological reactions observed in the Three Mile Island and Chernobyl accidents also occurred in Fukushima^{2,3)}. That is, the affected people experienced confusion, distrust, mental health problems, and stigma. Twenty years after the Chernobyl accident, WHO concluded that mental health is the most serious public health problem^{4,5)} as a result of that nuclear accident and the same problems might be observed in Fukushima as well.

These mental health problems can be devastating. Based on clinical observation, the primary problem seems to be anxiety regarding the effects of radiation on health (especially for children), community, lifestyle, and the economy. Although these are rational concerns that we should not dismiss, a post-

Chernobyl study showed that diagnoses of mental disorders increased in the aftermath of the incident, which suggests that the observed anxiety issues may represent legitimate disorders when they persist. Another issue observed in Fukushima and learnt from previous nuclear power plant accidents is the loss of control that the affected people experienced over their lives and their powerlessness as victims. Rather than simply offer services or health check-ups, a better solution would support them in making their own decisions based on sound information.

Fukushima prefecture started the Fukushima Health Management Survey to monitor its residents' long-term health, to promote their future wellbeing, and to determine whether long-term low-dose radiation exposure affects health. This multifaceted survey includes a basic survey for the general population and a more targeted detailed survey. Mental health is a focal point of the detailed survey, and a mail-based, self-administrated survey was conducted in January 2012, and subsequently, January 2013, 10 and 22 months after the disaster. The present report briefly describes the results of the survey and compares the results in two time points⁶⁻⁸⁾.

Participants

The target population consists of officially registered residents of any age from the nationally designated evacuation zones including Hirono Town, Naraha Town, Tomioka Town, Kawauchi Village, Okuma Town, Futaba Town, Namie Town, Katsurao Village, Minamisoma City, Tamura City, Yamakiya district of Kawamata Town, and Iitate Village. The target population was 210,189 in fiscal year 2011 (FY2011), and 211,615 in fiscal year 2012 (FY2012). The survey response rates were : children 63.4%, adults 40.7% for FY2011, and children 41.0%, adults 29.7% for FY2012.

Methods

The primary purposes of the Fukushima Health Management Survey are to monitor the long-term health and daily lives of residents of Fukushima and to provide them proper care. The entire protocol of this survey is published elsewhere⁹. We send the self-administrated mental health questionnaire to the target population.

Socioeconomic and disaster-related variables were asked, including age, gender, current living situations such as change in work, income, number of times moving, number of cohabitants, and experience related to the earthquake, tsunami, and NPP accident, specifically, witnessing or hearing any hydrogen explosion at the NPPs.

To assess mental health status of residents over 15 years old, Kessler's K6¹⁰, PTSD Checklist Stressor-Specific Version (PCL-S)¹¹ were used. Additionally, CAGE was used to assess problem drinking in the survey in FY2012.

We measured non-specific mental health distress as a primary outcome by K6. In the K6, participants were asked if they had the following symptoms during the past 30 days: feeling so sad that nothing could cheer you up, feeling nervous, hopeless, restless or fidgety, feeling everything was an effort, and feeling worthless. Each question was rated on a 5-point Likert scale from zero (none of the time) to four (all of the time), with higher scores signifying worse mental health status (range: 0-24). The Japanese version of the K6 has been validated^{12,13}.

PCL-S was used to measure traumatic symptoms, and we specified the event as the experience of the Great East Japan Earthquake and the disaster. We summed up the responses to the 17 Likert-like items in the PCL and classified a responder as having probable PTSD if the total score was ≥ 44 ¹¹, where each item was scored as 1-5 (corresponding respectively to not at all, a little bit, moderately, quite a bit, or extremely).

In the survey of FY2012, other measures were added, which include the CAGE questionnaire for alcohol abuse¹⁴, the Sheehan Disability Scale to estimate the extent to which emotional problems disrupted work, social life, and family and home responsibilities^{15,16}, and Lubben's Social network^{17,18}.

Regarding the risk perception of radiation health effect, three items on perceptions of immediate, delayed, and genetic effects were asked¹⁹. The items were translated forward and subsequently backward and modified after the discussion with the

authors, with the 4-point Likert scale ranging from very unlikely, to very likely.

To assess children's mental health status, Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire (SDQ) was used^{20,21}, which consists of 25 questions to the parents concerning both positive and negative behavior of their child. There is one subscale for prosocial behavior (social strength; up to 10 points) and four subscales for difficult behaviors (emotional symptoms, conduct problems, hyperactivity/inattention, and peer relationship problems; up to 40 points in total). For SDQ-prosocial behavior, higher scores indicate more positive behavior, and for SDQ-difficult behavior, higher scores indicate more problematic behavior.

This survey was approved by the ethics review committee of Fukushima Medical University (No. 1316).

RESULTS

Demographic and current living situation data are presented in Table 1. With regard to current living situation in FY2012, 14,923 people (39.2%) answered that they live separately from any family member who used to live with them before the disaster. The number of cohabitants before the disaster varied from 0 (meaning living alone) among 57 people (0.2%), one among 2,341 people (6.6%), two among 7,882 people (22.1%), to more than three among 25,401 people (71.1%). At the survey, the current number of cohabitants were from 0 (meaning living alone), 85 people (0.2%); one, 5,130 people (13.8%); two, 12,956 people (34.9%); and more than three, 18,925 people (51.1%). Regarding the number of times moving, 3,619 people (10.1%) reported zero, 3,998 people (11.2%) once, 4,656 people (13.0%) twice, 6,366 people (17.8%) three times, 6,085 people (17.0%) four times, and 11,090 people (30.9%) moved more than 5 times (Table 1).

General mental health

Among the valid responses ($n=59,807$ in FY2011, $n=32,508$ in FY2012), the overall mean score of K6 was 6.3 (5.5 in males and 6.8 in females) in FY2011, and 5.7 (5.1 in males and 6.3 in females) in FY2012. Those who scored 13 and above on K6 were 8,717 (14.6%) in total, 3,133 (11.9%) among males and 5,584 (16.7%) among females in FY2011, versus 3,865 (11.9%), 1,468 (10.0%) and 2,397 (13.5%), respectively in FY2012. The distribution of K6 in FY2011 and FY2012 is presented in Figure

Table 1. Participants' sociodemographic information and living situations in survey FY2011 and FY2012 (Adults)

	FY2011		FY2012	
	<i>n</i>	%/mean	<i>n</i>	%/mean
Age (mean)		55.5		59.0
Gender	73,433		39,495	
Males	32,301	44.0	17,624	44.6
Females	41,132	56.0	21,871	55.4
Living place				
In Fukushima prefecture	59,435	80.9	31,965	80.9
Out of Fukushima prefecture	13,998	19.1	7,530	19.1
Experience of disaster (multiple answer)				
Earthquake	69,700		35,346	
Tsunami	14,757		7,563	
Nuclear Power Plant Accident	38,392		34,954	
None	1,095		307	
Living arrangement				
Evacuation Shelter	734 ^{*1}	1.3	15,727 ^{*2}	
Temporary housing	6,896 ^{*1}	12.0	7,295 ^{*2}	
Rental house, apartment	22,947 ^{*1}	40.0	19,059 ^{*2}	
Relative's home	2,460 ^{*1}	4.3	16,156 ^{*2}	
Own home	21,459 ^{*1}	37.5	10,442 ^{*2}	
Other	2,778 ^{*1}	4.9	3,442 ^{*2}	
Living separately from any family member			14,923	39.2
Number of cohabitants				
Before the disaster				
0 (Living alone)			57	0.2
1			2,341	6.6
2			7,882	22.1
3+			25,401	71.1
Current				
0 (Living alone)			85	0.2
1			5,130	13.8
2			12,956	34.9
3+			18,925	51.1
Number of times moving				
0			3,619	10.1
1			3,998	11.2
2			4,656	13.0
3			6,366	17.8
4			6,085	17.0
5+			11,090	30.9
Change of work	36,507	54.0	16,652	50.7
Current living circumstances				
Poor off			6,110	17.1
Relatively poor off			10,990	30.7
Normal			17,443	48.7
Relative well off			929	2.6
Well off			332	0.9

*1 Number of people living there at the time of survey

*2 Number of people having lived there

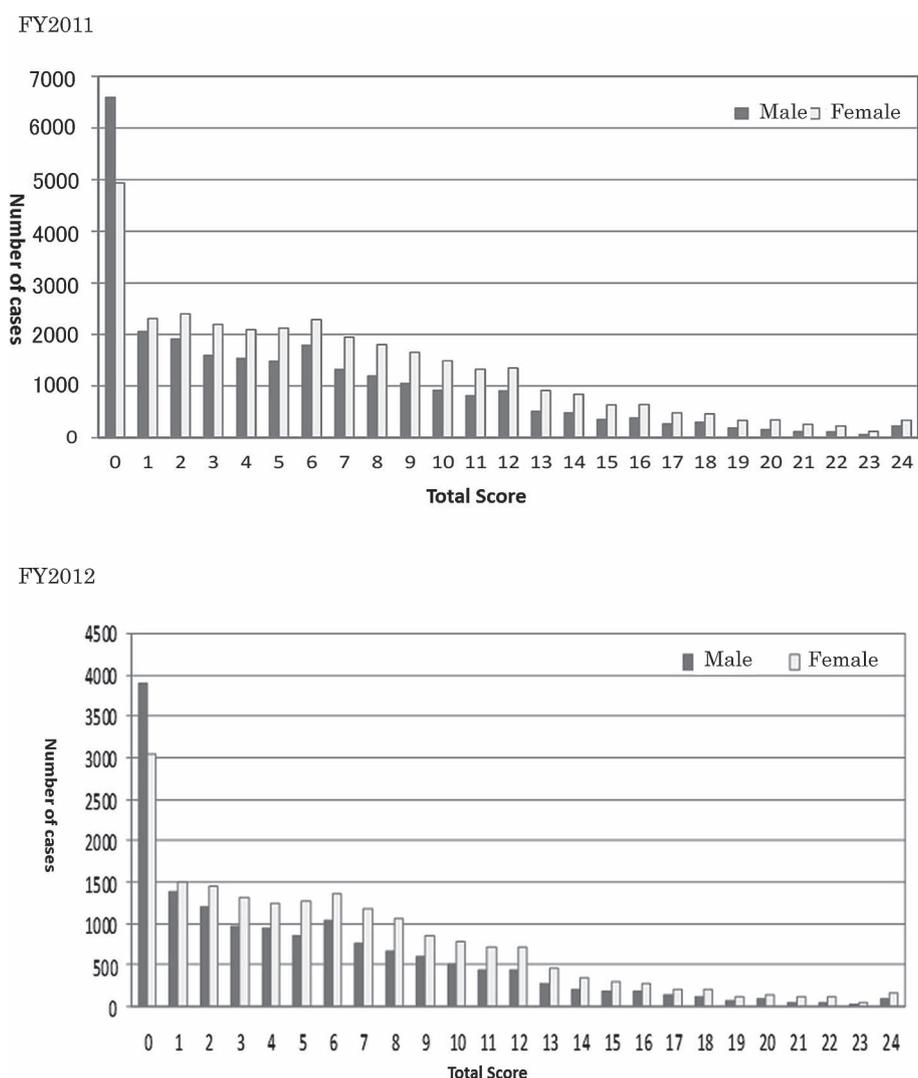


Fig. 1. Distribution of score of non-specific mental health problems measured by K6 in survey of FY2011 and FY2012.

1. Regarding social disability due to mental health problems, the number of those who responded as “none of the time” was 19,173 (56.8%), “a little of the time” was 8,351 (24.8%), “some of the time” was 4,015 (11.9%), “most of the time” was 985 (2.9%), and “all of the time” was 1,213 (3.6%) in FY2012.

Traumatic symptom

Among the valid responses ($n=60,704$ in FY2011, $n=32,246$ in FY2012), the overall mean score of PCL-S was 33.0 (31.2 in males and 34.4 in female) in FY2011, and 31.7 (30.6 in males and 32.6 in females) in FY2012. Those who scored 44 and above on PCL were 13,111 (21.6%) in total, 4,864 (18.2%) among males and 8,247 (24.3%) among females in FY2011, versus 5,892 (18.3%), 2,420 (16.6%) and 3,472 (19.6%), respectively in FY2012.

The distribution of PCL-S in FY2011 and FY2012 is presented in Figure 2. Regarding social disability due to traumatic symptoms, those who responded yes were 8,127 (25.0%) and those who responded no were 24,443 (75.0%).

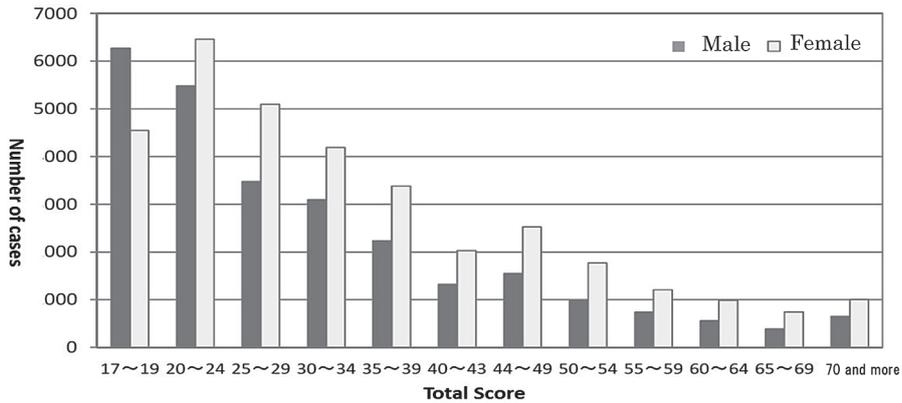
Alcohol problem (CAGE)

Among those who drink alcohol, 5,690 (21.1%) felt the need to cut down on drinking, 1,819 (6.8%) reported to be annoyed by criticism of their drinking behavior, 2,522 (9.4%) felt guilty about drinking, and 1,642 (6.1%) felt the need of drink as eye-opener. (Table 2)

Risk perception of radiation

Regarding the degree of risk perception of radiation health effects in FY2012 survey, 3,045 (9.3%) respondents reported an immediate effect is very

FY2011



FY2012

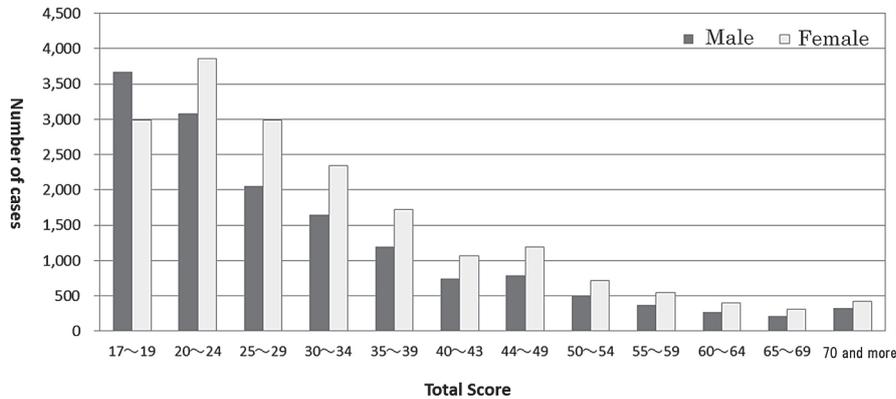


Fig. 2. Distribution of score of traumatic symptoms measured by PTSD checklist (PCL), specific version in survey of FY2011 and FY2012

likely, 6,352 (19.5%) reported delayed effects, and 8,215 (25.4%) reported genetic effects due to exposure of the radioactive materials from the Fukushima Nuclear Power Plant. Details are presented in Table 3.

Children’s mental health status

Demographics of children who returned the surveys are presented in Table 4. The prevalence difficulties above the cut-off (>=16) on SDQ in the survey of FY2011 was 24.4% in children of 4-6 year-old, 22.0% in children of primary school age (6-12 years old), and 16.2% in children of junior high school age (12-15 years old). Those in the survey of FY2012 were 16.6% in children of 4-6 year-old, 15.8% in children of primary school age, and 12.8% in children of junior high school age. The comparison of the mean total difficulties scores and proportion of above-cut-off results in FY2011 and FY2012 by different age groups are presented in Table 5.

DISCUSSION

The mental health and lifestyle survey was conducted twice (10 and 22 months after the disaster) to provide adequate mental care and lifestyle support for evacuees who are at a higher risk of developing mental health and lifestyle problems. It was one of four detailed surveys in a large-scale cohort study of the Fukushima Health Management Survey⁹⁾.

As shown in the sociodemographic information of evacuees, many people (39.2%) were compelled to live separately from their usual household members after the disaster and had to move several times. Two or more moves and suddenly living alone likely provoke substantial mental burdens as evidenced by previous report from Chernobyl^{1,2)}.

K6 was employed in this survey to estimate general mental health of evacuees. The percentage of adults who scored above the cut-off points of 13

Table 2. Results of mental health assessments in survey FY2011 and FY2012 (Adults)

	FY2011		FY2012	
	<i>n</i>	%/mean	<i>n</i>	%/mean
Non-specific mental health (K6)				
Mean (<i>n</i> =59,807 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =32,508 in FY2012)		6.3		5.7
Males (<i>n</i> =26,321 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =14,710 in FY2012)		5.5		5.1
Females (<i>n</i> =33,486 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =17,797 in FY2012)		6.8		6.3
>=13	8,717	14.6	3,865	11.9
Males	3,133	11.9	1,468	10.0
Females	5,584	16.7	2,397	13.5
Traumatic symptoms (PCL)				
Mean (<i>n</i> =60,704 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =32,246 in FY2012)		33.0		31.7
Males (<i>n</i> =26,752 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =14,543 in FY2012)		31.2		30.6
Females (<i>n</i> =33,952 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =17,703 in FY2012)		34.4		32.6
>=44	13,111	21.6	5,892	18.3
Males	4,864	18.2	2,420	16.6
Females	8,247	24.3	3,472	19.6
Problem drinking (CAGE)				
Cut down-yes (<i>n</i> =26,981)			5,690	21.1
Annoyed-yes (<i>n</i> =26,744)			1,819	6.8
Guilty-yes (<i>n</i> =26,761)			2,522	9.4
Eye-opener-yes (<i>n</i> =26,862)			1,642	6.1
Social network (LSNS-6)				
Mean (<i>n</i> =34,400)			13.1	
Males (<i>n</i> =15,306)			12.9	
Females (<i>n</i> =19,093)			13.3	
<12			13,618	39.6
Males			6,308	41.2
Females			7,310	38.3

Abbreviations : K6 ; Kessler's 6, PCL ; PTSD Checklist, CAGE ; CAGE Alcohol Screening Test, LSNS-6 ; Lubben Social Network Scale 6.

Table 3. Results of risk perception of radiation health effects in survey FY2011 and FY2012

	Very unlikely		←—————→				Very likely	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
FY2011								
Immediate effects	39,687	66.0	11,774	19.6	4,707	7.8	3,964	6.6
Delayed effects	13,345	22.1	17,958	29.8	13,906	23.1	15,094	25.0
Genetic effects	9,174	15.2	14,827	24.6	15,241	25.3	20,978	34.9
FY2012								
Immediate effects	19,114	58.5	7,240	22.2	3,259	10.0	3,045	9.3
Delayed effects	10,225	31.4	9,531	29.2	6,488	19.9	6,352	19.5
Genetic effects	7,857	24.3	8,982	27.7	7,331	22.6	8,215	25.4

Table 4. Participants' sociodemographic information and living situations in survey FY2011 and FY2012 (Children)

	FY2011		FY2012	
	<i>n</i>	%	<i>n</i>	%
Age (mean)				
0-3 years old		} 3.1		2.0
4-6 years old				4.8
Primary school age		9.5		9.4
Middle school age		14.0		13.9
Gender				
0-3 years old			1,804	
Boys	} Total : 7,818 Boys : 3,969 Girls : 3,849	Boys : 50.8 Girls : 49.2	876	48.6
Girls			928	51.4
4-6 years old			1,905	
Boys			963	50.6
Girls			942	49.4
Primary school age	7,464		3,974	
Boys	3,815	51.1	2,037	51.3
Girls	3,649	48.9	1,937	48.7
Middle school age	3,411		1,796	
Boys	1,717	50.3	891	49.6
Girls	1,694	49.7	905	50.4
Living place				
0-3 years old			1,804	
In Fukushima prefecture			1,194	66.2
Out of Fukushima prefecture	In Fukushima pref : 5,083	In Fukushima pref : 65.0	610	33.8
4-6 years old	Out of Fukushima pref : 2,735	Out of Fukushima pref : 35.0	1,905	
In Fukushima prefecture			1,316	69.1
Out of Fukushima prefecture			589	30.9
Primary school age	7,476		3,974	
In Fukushima prefecture	5,404	72.4	2,885	72.6
Out of Fukushima prefecture	2,060	27.6	1,089	27.4
Middle school age	3,411		1,796	
In Fukushima prefecture	2,734	80.2	1,436	80.0
Out of Fukushima prefecture	677	19.8	360	20.0

for K6 was 14.6% in in FY2011 and 11.9% in FY2012, respectively. Those values are substantially higher than 3% for K6 in the usual state as reported previously²². The proportion above K6 cut-off (≥ 13) was higher among females than males. These results suggest the severity of mental health problems in adults from the evacuation zones.

PCL was used to evaluate traumatic symptoms of evacuees. The percentage of adults who scored above the cut-off of 44 for PCL, reflecting traumatic response, was 21.6% in FY2011 and 18.3% in FY2012, respectively. Although gender ratio, age structure and survey time after a disaster is different, those percentages are almost equal to 20.1% reported in the previous study concerning the rescue and clean-up workers after the 9.11 World Trade Center At-

tacks²³. Furthermore, Our results are comparable to those of the previous research in that, L. Di-Grande *et al.* showed that the prevalence of probable PTSD using the DSM-IV diagnostic criteria (16.1%) was similar to the prevalence based on the PCL cut-off score 44 or < (15.1%) among lower Manhattan residents 2-3 years after the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks²⁴. The proportion above PCL cut-off (≥ 44) was higher among females than males. These results also indicate the presence of severe traumatic problems in adults from the evacuation zones.

There is no paper published in Japan that reports the prevalence of alcohol problems using CAGE, even though the clinical utility of the CAGE is recognized. After the major natural disaster, al-

Table 5. Results of mental health assessments in survey FY2011 and FY2012 (Children)

	FY2011		FY2012	
	<i>n</i>	%/mean	<i>n</i>	%/mean
SDQ total difficulties score				
4-6 years old (<i>n</i> =3,427 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =1,898 in FY2012)				
Mean		11.7		10.2
Boys (<i>n</i> =1,755 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =957 in FY2012)		12.1		10.8
Girls (<i>n</i> =1,672 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =941 in FY2012)		11.2		9.7
>=16	836	24.4	316	16.6
Boys	476	27.1	180	18.8
Girls	360	21.5	136	14.5
Primary school age (<i>n</i> =7,450 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =3,967 in FY2012)				
Mean		11.0		9.7
Boys (<i>n</i> =3,808 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =2,034 in FY2012)		11.5		10.3
Girls (<i>n</i> =3,642 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =1,933 in FY2012)		10.4		9.1
>=16	1,637	22.0	627	15.8
Boys	935	24.6	372	18.3
Girls	702	19.3	255	13.2
Middle school age (<i>n</i> =3,332 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =1,785 in FY2012)				
Mean		9.7		8.8
Boys (<i>n</i> =1,681 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =888 in FY2012)		9.5		8.9
Girls (<i>n</i> =1,651 in FY2011, <i>n</i> =897 in FY2012)		9.8		8.7
>=16	539	16.2	228	12.8
Boys	266	15.8	119	13.4
Girls	273	16.5	109	12.2

Abbreviations : SDQ ; Strength and Difficulties Questionnaire.

cohol use may increase to cope with stressed life, and only limited proportion of people reportedly develop alcohol use disorder²⁵⁾. However, in the context of persisting lifestyle change after a NPP accident, careful monitoring on alcohol problems is required.

SDQ was employed in this survey to assess children's mental health status. The proportion of children (4-12 years old) above 16 on SDQ (usual community setting) was 9.5%. 24.4% in children of 4-6 year-old and 22.0% in children of primary school age (6-12 years old) were estimated in the survey of FY2011 were double the values of a usual state, whereas 16.6% in children of 4-6 year-old and 15.8% in children of primary school age in the survey of FY2012 was 1.5 times than the usual²¹⁾. These results also suggest the presence of severe mental difficulties in children from the evacuation zones. However, those are relatively improved year by year.

This survey was not conducted purely for scientific research ; rather, it was conducted for needs analysis of the affected people and for provision of better services. On the basis of the survey response, the Mental Health Support Team of Fuku-

shima Medical University, consisting of clinical psychologists and public health nurses, attempted to make contact via telephone with the respondents who required support, and provided them with advice and information about mental health issues. The written materials providing the telephone number of the Mental Health and Lifestyle Survey helpline for consultation were sent to the respondents who could not be reached for telephone support due to absence or other reasons. In order to provide them with telephone counseling, the written materials included a response card for them to write down any changes of general condition. The information of the respondents who definitely required continuous support was shared with municipal governments, which worked with the Fukushima Centre for Disaster Mental Health as needed.

The survey team worked closely with service providers by providing training for mental health and radiation issues to create a better liaison system in the community. The team also worked with local mental health care ('kokoro no kea' in Japanese) centres by referring follow-up cases in the community to the centres. However, more dialogue and collab-

oration with residents is required for the researchers to effectively conduct the survey and the mental care.

As revealed by the present mental health survey, the earthquake and tsunami followed by the nuclear power plant accident caused psychological distress among residents in Fukushima prefecture. As described above, this survey is not purely for academic purpose, but for needs assessment and prioritizes those who have probable mental health problem for mental health care. Although the target population of the survey is large, at the same time, better response rate and validation of the cut-off in use of this specific disaster warrants further effort. In addition, continuous survey and proper mental health care programs are strongly required.

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APPENDIX

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