

日本と海外の MSM の HIV 感染予防対策関連予算の比較 Funding for MSM related HIV prevention: How does Japan compare?

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研究要旨

日本のエイズ動向委員会で報告されているように、国内において同性間の性的接触を行う男性 (MSM: Men who have Sex with Men) の HIV 感染は年々増加傾向にある。日本において MSM の HIV 感染予防対策に必要なとされる予算を検討するため、日本と海外の先行研究から現在の日本の対策予算と海外の予算を比較した。過去 20 年以上にわたる HIV 感染対策の経験から、MSM に対する HIV 感染予防対策に必要な要因が特定されてきた。HIV 感染予防対策に必要な国家予算の算定に困難が続きまとう一方、HIV 感染予防への投資が治療費の大幅な削減に大きく関与しているという有力な証拠がある。また、HIV の有病率が HIV 感染予防関連の公的資金によって大きく影響を受けていることを示している先行研究もある。

本研究は、現在の日本の MSM に対する HIV 感染予防対策予算を評価するために、海外の MSM に対する HIV 感染予防対策予算と照合することを目的とした。MSM に対する HIV 感染予防対策資金や HIV 有病率に関する先行研究、国際会議における MSM 関連の会議録、日本の AIDS 関連団体、厚生労働省のデータを使用した。HIV 感染予防対策がなされた時、治療費の削減をはじめ生活の質で調整した生存年数 (QALYs) が蓄えられるなど多大な利益が生じると、先行研究で示されている。豪州ニューサウスウェルス州政府保健対策課によると、HIV 感染予防対策 1 に対し 189 の利益が得られると報告されている。資金のデータを入手するのは困難であり、また比較が難しい。HIV 有病率では、HIV 感染の多くが MSM とされているアジア地域の発展途上国の HIV 感染予防対策関連資金は、中国の 0.1% からタイの 3.9% であった。アジア地域の先進国の感染予防対策予算に占める MSM 関連予算は、韓国の 10.9% からシンガポールの 25.5% と幅広い。アジア以外の先進国であるオーストラリアとイギリスは 50% を MSM への予算がしめている。一方、日本は事業費では 1.8% (2009 年)、エイズ対策研究費では 6.3% (2009 年) と少ない。MSM 間で増加する HIV 感染に歯止めをかけるためにも、日本は MSM に対する HIV 感染予防対策予算を増加する必要がある。

A. 目的

In view of increasing HIV infections among MSM in Japan, this study aimed to review the international and Japanese literature relating to budgets provided for HIV prevention programs for MSM.

B. 方法

Literature regarding HIV funding for MSM prevention programs and HIV prevalence data among MSM were collated from international published and grey literature, meetings on MSM, national AIDS organizations, and Japanese health

department data.

A literature search was conducted using PubMed and Google Scholar internet search engines to collect literature related to funding for MSM HIV prevention programs, and HIV prevalence data among general population and MSM. Japanese data was obtained from the Ministry of Health Labour and Welfare's website. A total of 32 papers were reviewed. Data is presented on countries for which funding data for HIV prevention activities among MSM and general population was available. In the case of the United States, HIV prevention funding data was limited to general populations only.

C. 結果

Data on funding levels were difficult to obtain, and most of the data was not recent. Furthermore, comparison is difficult due to the different values of currencies, different years that data was obtained, and other differences in health service quality and provision between the countries reviewed.

A large body of data exists on HIV prevalence among MSM in the USA, UK, Australia, Europe and high income and low income countries, and UNAIDS UNGASS indicators include HIV prevalence rates of MSM in countries' capital cities. Data on HIV prevalence indicates the high burden of HIV infections are among MSM reflected in high rates of HIV prevalence in comparison with general populations. However, the methodology for collecting HIV prevalence data is not consistent, with some countries collating data from sero-prevalence testing, and others from self-reported

rates of HIV infection.

Funding and HIV prevalence data was divided into low income Asian countries, high income Asian countries, other developed countries, and Japan for analysis.

HIV prevalence data among MSM in Asia (See Table 1) varies from 0.5% to 9.1% in China to 17% to 31% in Thailand. HIV prevalence among MSM in developed countries varies from 7.0% to 9.0% in Australia to 25.0% in the United States. Japanese data (see Table 2) is from prevalence among MSM and general population estimations which are based on HIV surveillance data which underestimate HIV prevalence among MSM. HIV prevalence data from a gay friendly HIV testing site in Osaka reported a HIV prevalence rate of 5.1 in 2008 [1], which is similar to the prevalence rate reported in Vietnam, Laos and Hong Kong.

Although not recent, HIV prevention related funding data is available from a number of Asian countries, collated by the Health Policy Initiative in 2006 for the International Consultation on Male Sexual Health and HIV in Asia and the Pacific held in New Delhi, India. Among low income Asian countries, the amount of expenditure targeted to MSM activities as a ratio of the total HIV prevention budget is low, from 0.1% in China to 3.9% in Thailand. High income Asian countries target a slightly higher percentage to overall where HIV prevention expenditure on MSM prevention varying from 10.9% in Korea to 25.5% in Singapore. Expenditure data from Australia and the UK indicate that 50% of HIV prevention budgets are spent on MSM.

In contrast, the amount of spending by Japan on MSM related activities as a percentage of overall HIV prevention expenditure is low at 1.8% in 2009. Research funding targeting MSM was a little higher at 6.3% in 2009, but low in comparison to other developed countries.

D. 考察

While comparison is difficult due to the different methodologies used in estimating MSM populations and prevalence, it is clear that MSM share a high proportion of HIV infection burden globally [2, 3], and in the Asia Pacific region specifically [4]. Evaluation of HIV prevention funding costs indicates considerable savings in treatment costs when HIV infections are prevented [5, 6, 7]. Furthermore, evaluation of HIV prevention programs have found that community development programs are effective in reducing HIV related risk for MSM [8, 9]. In spite of this, governments in Asia have not demonstrated the necessary funding and policy commitment to provide prevention programs to MSM [10].

E. 結語

Japan is experiencing steadily increasing infections, with an ever increasing burden of infections among MSM. Current funding levels for HIV prevention among MSM have not been able to halt this steady increase. Funding data from Australia and the UK indicate that a much higher proportion of HIV prevention funding are targeted toward MSM.

The commitment of government in providing leadership and funding for HIV

prevention activities, combined with community based activities can lead to success can reverse the course of the HIV pandemic [11, 12].

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Table 1: MSMのHIV感染予防対策費:海外

国・地域	年	HIV予防対策費			HIV陽性率			人口 ¹¹⁾ におけるHIV対策費	
		MSM 関連 (A)	総額 (B)	単位 (A/B)	MSM HIV 陽性率 (C) %	一般陽性率 (D) %	比 (C/D)	人口 (E) 千人	人口当たりの HIV対策費 (E/B) \$US/人
アジア:開発途上国									
タイ	2004	482,500	12,516,400	US\$	3.9	1.4	12.1-22.1	64,233	0.19
ミャンマー	2004	375,000	-	US\$	-	0.7	41.9	50519	-
ベトナム	2004	220,000	20,670,673	US\$	1.1	0.5	10.6-18.8	84,238	0.25
ホーチミンシティ	2004	4,232	430,376	US\$	1.0	-	-	-	-
カンボジア	2004	190,000	8,506,560	US\$	2.2	0.6	1.3-14.5	14,071	0.60
	2004	184,676	-	US\$	2.2	-	-	-	-
中国	2004	140,000	-	US\$	-	0.1	5-91	-	-
中国 地域1	2004	28,000	21,000,000	US\$	0.1	-	-	-	-
中国 地域2	2004	-	3,000,000	US\$	-	-	-	-	-
ラオス	2004	40,000	2,694,600	US\$	1.5	0.1	54.0	5,924	0.45
アジア:先進国									
香港	2006	160,000	1,000,000	US\$	16.0	0.23	18.5	7,041	0.14
シンガポール	2006	350,000	1,370,000	US\$	25.5	0.2	15.5	4,326	3.16
韓国	2006	760,000	7,000,000	US\$	10.9	-	-	47,817	0.15
その他先進国									
オーストラリア	2006	10,000,000	20,000,000	US\$	50.0	0.4	-	20,155	0.99
インドネー		-	-		-	-	22.5	-	-
ブリスベーン		-	-		-	-	17.5	-	-
メルボルン		-	-		-	-	20.0	-	-
イギリス	2001	46,458,000	92,916,000	US\$	50.0	0.006	2000	59,668	1.56
アメリカ	2007	-	581,000,000	US\$	-	0.43	58.1	298,213	1.95

出典

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8) Prestage 2008, NCHECR 2009
9) European Centre for the Epidemiological Monitoring of HIV/AIDS 2006
10) CDC MMWR 2005
McQuillan & Kuzson-Moran 2008
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Table 2: MSMのHIV感染予防対策費：日本

日本	年	HIV予防対策費			MSM HIV陽性率			HIV陽性率			人口 ¹¹ におけるHIV対策費	
		MSM 関連 100万円 (A)	総額 100万円 (B)	単位 (A/B) %	MSMにか ける割合 (A/B) %	文献	MSM HIV 陽性率 (C) %	一般陽性率 (D) %	比 C/D	人口 (E) 千人	人口当たりの HIV対策費 (E/B) 円/人	
事業費	2005	6	2,817	100万円	0.2	12)				128,085	22	
	2006	12	2,853	100万円	0.4	12)				128,085	22	
	2007	22	2,497	100万円	0.9	12)				128,085	19	
	2008	22	2,455	100万円	0.9	12)				128,085	19	
	2009	44	2,393	100万円	1.8	12)	0.882	0.017	51.9	128,085	19	
エイズ対策研究費	2005	105	4,282	100万円	2.5	13)				128,085	33	
	2006	388	4,548	100万円	8.5	14)				128,085	36	
	2007	376	4,317	100万円	8.7	15)				128,085	34	
	2008	391	4,131	100万円	9.5	16)				128,085	32	
	2009	236	3,718	100万円	6.3	17)				128,085	29	

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