

出國報告（出國類別：其他）

韓國小鹿島漢生病醫院 100 週年院慶

服務機關：衛生福利部附屬醫療及社會福利機構管理會
衛生福利部樂生療養院

姓名職稱：吳文正副執行長
賴慧貞院長

派赴國家：韓國小鹿島

出國期間：105.05.15~19

報告日期：105.05.25

摘要

韓國唯一的公立漢生病療養院是位於韓國最南端小島，小鹿島上的 Sorokdo national hospital。該院建於 1906 年，與台灣樂生療養院同樣是日治時代『漢生病防治法』下建立的隔離處所。今年恰逢建院 100 年，韓國政府提撥一筆經費，讓國立小鹿島醫院籌辦了這次 105.5.16-18 日的國際研討會,漢生病博物館開幕儀式和一系列慶祝活動。



國立臺灣師範大學范燕秋教授受邀演講，我和醫管會吳文正副執行長也受邀參加盛會。

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本文

「目的」

- 一、漢生病的歷史和人權議題。
- 二、漢生病的醫療進展和相關研究。
- 三、標竿私人的漢生病收容所；以及參觀漢生病博物館，以吸取如何收藏與記錄，使院民之歷史得以繼續留存。

「過程」

- 一、今(105)年為國立小鹿島醫院建院 100 年，籌辦了這次國際研討會、漢生病博物館開幕儀式和一系列慶祝活動。
- 二、本院為國內唯一漢生病專責機構，具漢生病預防、醫療與養護之責，受邀參與盛會。
- 三、2016.05.16 國際研討會主題：漢生病的歷史和人權議題。
- 四、2016.05.17 國際研討會主題：漢生病醫療的研究進展。
- 五、2016.05.18 參觀小鹿島醫院和漢生病博物館。

壹、漢生病的歷史和人權議題：

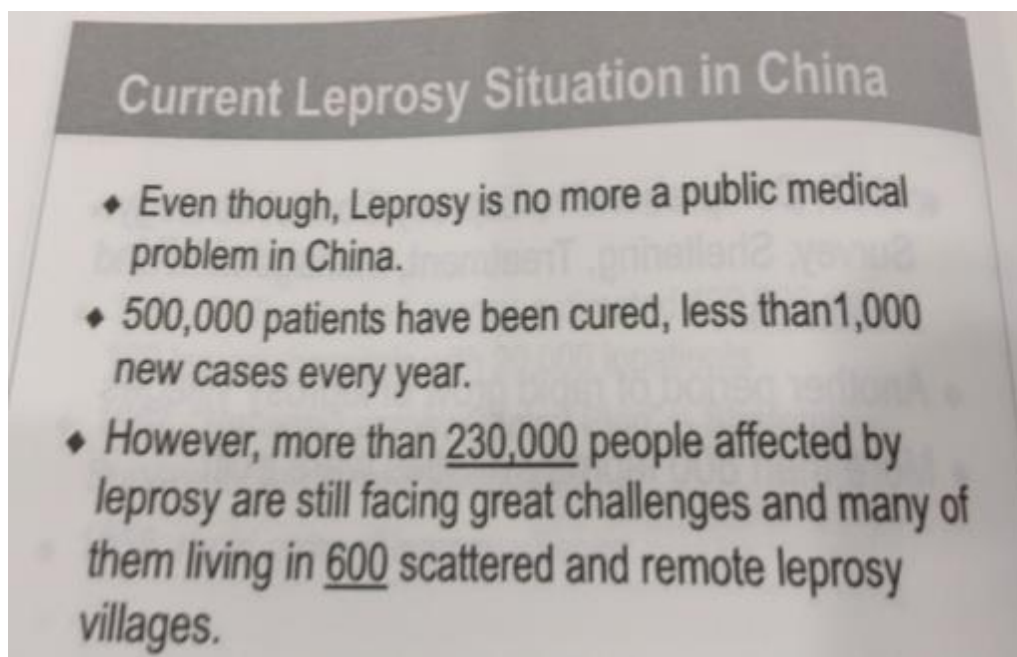
主要的演講分為三天，第一天主題是漢生病的歷史和人權議題。第二天講漢生病的醫療進展和相關研究。第三天講漢生病人復健治療，並參觀私人的漢生病收容所(Yeosu Aeyangwon)。

Date	Content	Time	Detail
May 15 (Sun.)	Welcome Reception	18:30 – 20:00	Sorokdo
	Opening Ceremony	09:00 – 09:30	Park Hyung-cheol (Sorokdo National Hospital)
May 16 (Mon.)	[Session 1] History / Human Right	09:30 – 12:00	Moderator : Jung Keun-sik (Seoul National University)
			Michael CHEN (HANDA Rehabilitation & Welfare Association) From Service Receivers to Agents of Change
			Yen-Chiou FAN (National Taiwan Normal University) The Control Policy of Hansen's Disease and its Sufferers Human Rights in modern Taiwan: From the Comparative Perspective of East Asian History
			Yasutaka MORIKAWA (University of the Ryukyus) – 100 years of Hansen's disease in Okinawa
			Grand Discussion
		12:00 – 13:00	Luncheon
		13:00 – 15:20	Moderator : Kim Ock-joo (Seoul National University)
			Kowit KAMPIRAPAP (Institute of Dermatology) Leprosy control in Thailand
			Arturo CUNANAN Jr. (Culion Sanitarium and General Hospital) Culion Leper Colony from Isolation to Integration
			Yutaka FUJINO (Keiwa College) History and Current status of Hansen's Disease Patients in modern Japan
Jung Keun-sik (Seoul National University) The 100th Anniversary of Sorok-do Hospital's Establishment: Its Commemoration and Reflection			
15:20 – 15:30	Coffee Break		
15:30 – 17:50	Moderator : Seo Hong-gwan (The Korean Society for the History of Medicine)		
	Nuah TARIGAN (GPDLI & Bina Nusantara University) KAMPUNG KUSTA - LAU SIMOMO - Tanah Karo - SUMATERA UTARA - INDONESIA		
	Kang Sun-bong (Sorokdo National Hospital) The 100th Anniversary of Sorokdo - Sorokdo's Yesterday, Today and Tomorrow, as seen by one of its residents!!		
	Yasunori FUKUOKA (Saitama University) Final Task for Leprosy Issue - Class Action Suit by Japanese Families and Future of Korean Settlements		
	Grand Discussion		
17:50 – 18:30	(To Dinner Venue)		
18:30 – 20:00	Networking Dinner(Goheung-gun)		

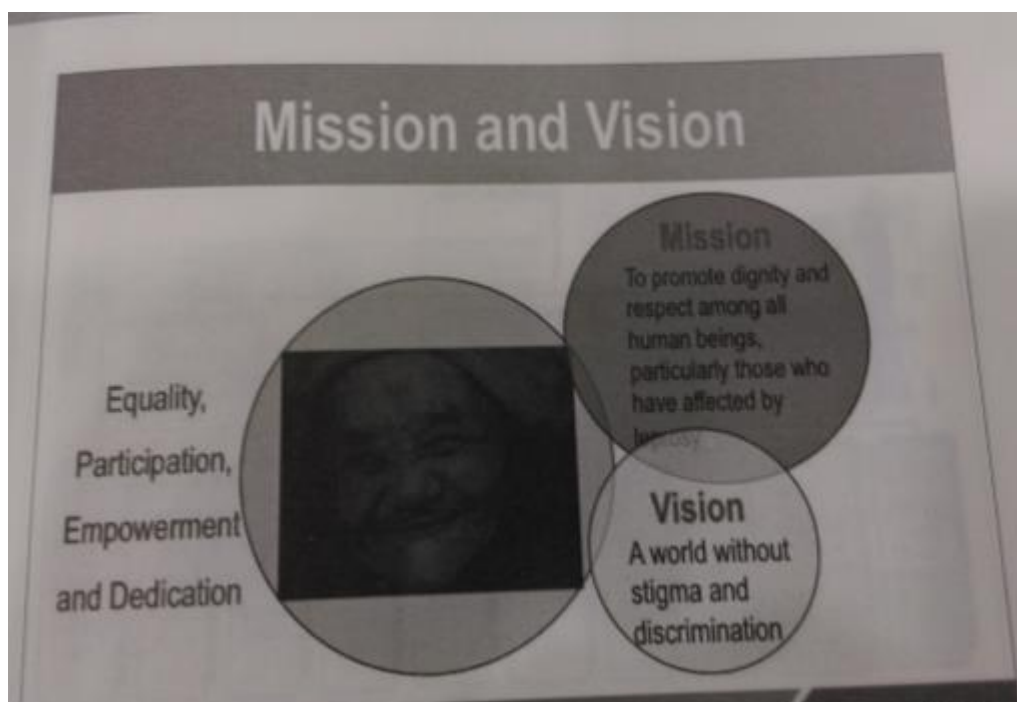
May 17 (Tue.)	[Session 2] Health	09:00 ~ 12:00	Global epidemiology of leprosy Hiroo UNO (National Sanatorium Tama-Zenshouen) My memory of dental mission in Sorokdo and report of National Sanatorium Tama-Zenshouen Lee Ji-eun (World Vision Korea) The decline of leprosy in the Republic of Korea; patterns and trends 1977-2013 Motoaki OZAKI (Kyoto University Graduate School) Sorokdo National Hospital and leprosy hospitals of Japan around the 1930's. Kang Tae-jin (Sahmyook University) The innate immune response to Mycobacterium leprae infection		
		12:00 ~ 13:00	Luncheon		
		13:00 ~ 14:50	Moderator : Lee Myoung-hee (worked at Sorokdo National Hospital) Kim Eun-sook (Sorokdo National Hospital) Centennial History of Nursing in Sorokdo Kim Myung-ok (Korean Hansen Welfare Association) Analysis of In-patients in Institute of Korean Hansen Welfare Association(1977-2015) Cho Seo-hee (Sorokdo National Hospital) Research on Depression Level of Inpatients in Sorokdo National Hospital Yoon Hyeon-ju (Sorokdo National Hospital) The effects of a complex rehabilitation program on persons with dementia or mental illness		
		14:50 ~ 15:00	Coffee Break		
		15:00 ~ 17:30	Moderator : Chae Gue-tae (Institute of Hansen's Disease) Park Seung-kyu (Sorokdo National Hospital) BMD analysis for PALs in Nat'l Sorokdo Hospital Masanori MATSUOKA (The Jyu-Kanbo National Museum) Drug resistance in leprosy and global surveillance Hong LIU (Shandong Provincial Institute of Dermatology and Venereology) Genetic research of leprosy Kim Byung-chaе (Chonnam National University) Joint Research Report : Department of Neurology, CNUH - Sorokdo National Hospital		
		17:30 ~ 18:30	(To Dinner Venue)		
		18:30 ~ 20:00	Networking Dinner(Goheung-gun)		
		May 18 (Wed.)	[Session 3] Rehabilitation	09:00 ~ 10:40	Moderator : Lee Seong-jae (National Rehabilitation Center) Kang Yoon-kyoo (Korea University) Importance of Rehabilitation Medicine for Leprosy Survivors Chung Sun-gun (Seoul National University) Dapsonе's Sarcopenic Effect on Patients Recovering from Leprosy Kim Jung-hwan (National Rehabilitation Center) Disability Perspective for Leprosy Survivors -Population aging of Sorokdo National Hospital
				10:40 ~ 11:40	Hospital Tour
				11:40 ~ 12:30	(To Luncheon Venue)
12:30 ~ 13:30	Luncheon				
Cultural Tour	13:30 ~ 19:00			Suncheon Bay, Yeosu Aeyangwon	
	19:00 ~ 20:30			Networking Dinner(Suncheon-si)	

Michael CHEN 陳志強醫師是廣東省漢達康福協會(HANDA Rehabilitation & Welfare Association) 的秘書長，也是皮膚科醫師。該協會是中國大陸關於漢生病唯一的NGO。他報告了大陸目前漢生病的狀況(1)，和該協會的運作情況(2)。綜合而言，大陸並沒有太多人權議題，反而是有一群熱心的專業人員，稟持悲天憫人的心情，努力讓這群人過得更好。

(1) 大陸漢生病現況

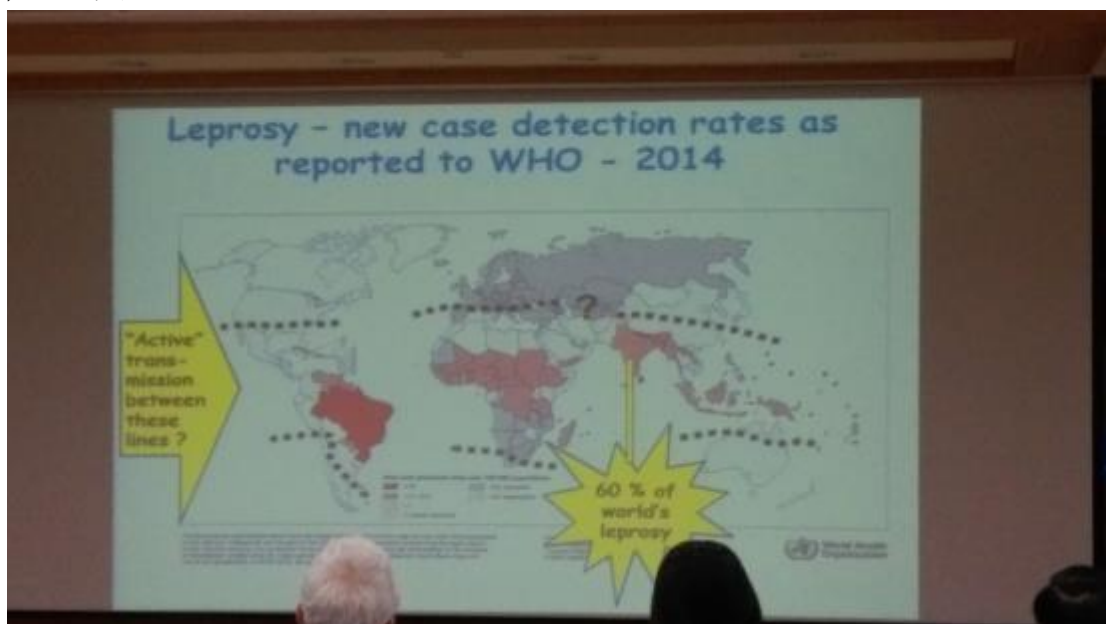


(2) 廣東省漢達康福協會使命願景



范教授報告樂生療養院的人權歷史後，又有日本，菲律賓和印尼各自報告自己國家的情況。最大的共同點是，幾乎都是亞熱帶(3)，

(3)亞熱帶範圍



受日本(4)等國殖民過的國家(菲律賓和印尼則被西班牙和荷蘭殖民)，而且都依據1931年日本訂定的『漢生病防治法』在很偏僻的地方做漢生病的隔離村。例如菲律賓的 Culion sanitarium and general hospital(5,6)，韓國小鹿島醫院和日本長島全生園。

(4) 日本的殖民地與漢生病關係

History and Current status of Hansen's Disease Patients in modern Japan

- 1. The start of the isolation policy**
 - 1907: Hansen's Disease Prevention Law ▶ Isolation of the patient to be wandering
 - 1910: Japan invaded Korea
The nation was eliminated not suitable for strong country people
- 2. Completion of Absolute isolation policy**
 - 1915: Sterilizations were carried in Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Zensei Hospital by Kensuke Mitsuda
 - 1920: Health Research Council Determine the policy of isolating one million patients
 - 1930: National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Nagashima Aiseien was opened
Director of a hospital Kensuke Mitsuda
 - 1931: Hansen's Disease Prevention Law amendment ▶ Absolute isolation
 - 1931: Establishment of the Hansen's Disease prevention Association benevolence of Empress Teimei
 - 1932: National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium Kuryu Rakuusenon was opened
 - 1938: "Special hospital room" ▶ prison of the patient was opened
 - 1931: Manchurian Incident ya
- 3. Invasion of Japanese Imperialism and isolation policy**
 - 1936: Expansion of Muraiken Movement
 - 1937: Expansion of the invasion of China ▶ 1940: one million patients were isolated Celebration of the 20th anniversary of the Meiji Restoration
 - 1941: Declaration of war to the United States and the United Kingdom

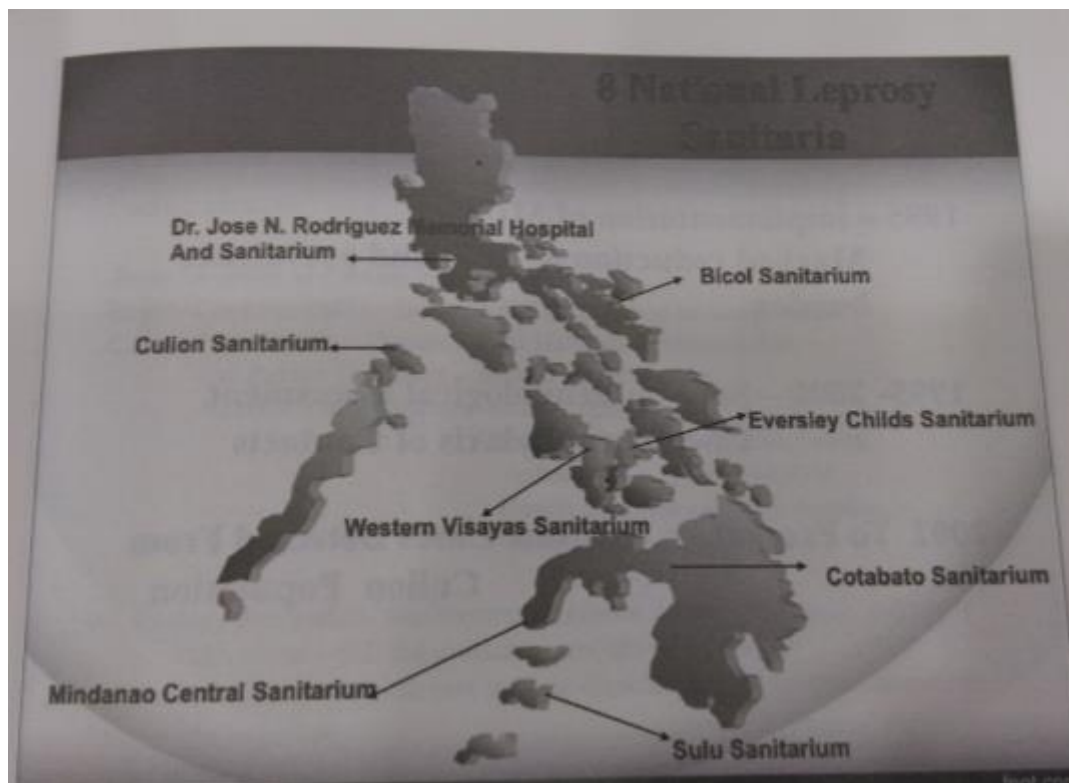
National Hansen's Disease Sanatorium in Japanese Colony

- 1916: Sorokdo Jikeijin (Korea) ▶ 1934 Sorokdo Kouseien
- 1920's: Hansen's Disease Sanatorium (Saipan, Palau, Yap and Marshal)
- 1930: Rakuseien (Taiwan)
- 1939: Doukouen (Manchuria) Massacre of the patient in the war Palau, Yap and Nauru

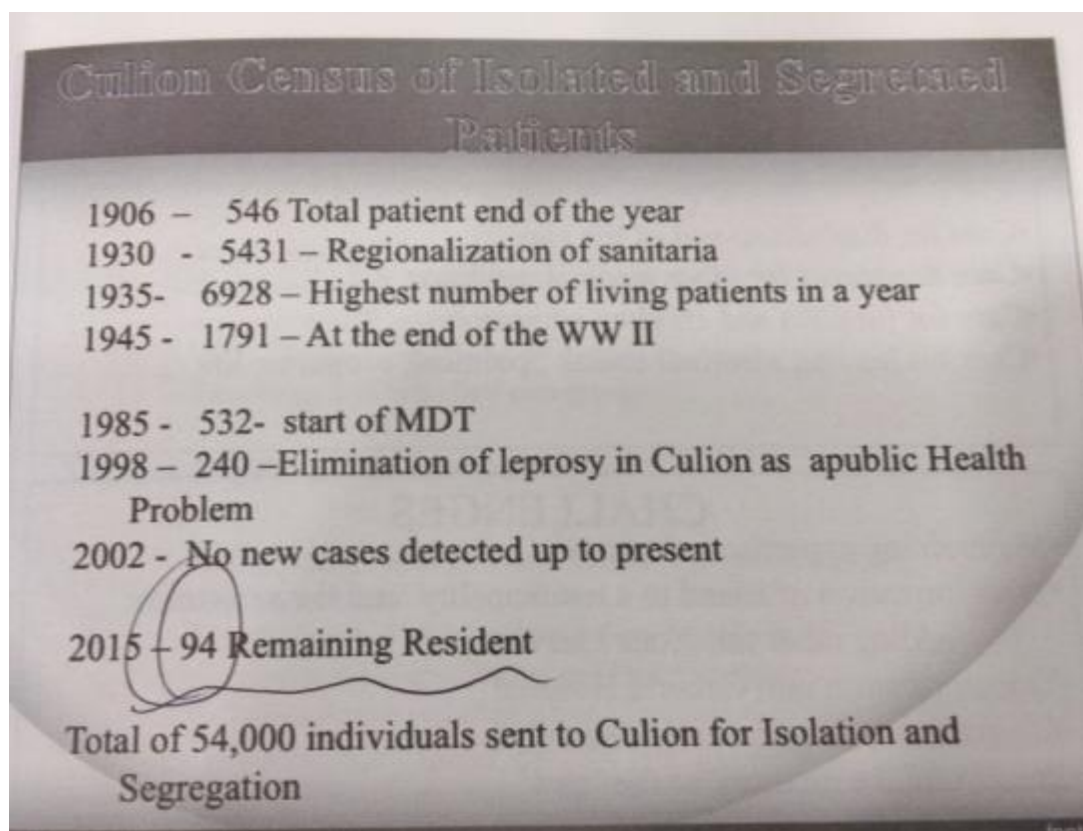
- 4. Continuation of absolute isolation policy at Postwar era**
 - 1947: Start of chemotherapy ↔ Continuation of absolute isolation policy
 - 1948: Eugenic Protection Law
 - 1953: Hansen's Disease Prevention Law amendment ← "Kankokurai" "Gunjinrai"
 - 1996: Act on leprosy Prevention was abolished
- 5. Contemporary Japanese Hansen's Disease problem**
 - 2001: Hansen's disease patients were won in court seeking compensation to the State
 - Hansen's Disease Prevention law violated the Constitution after 1960!

Recently Expansion justification of absolute isolation policy
Hansen's Disease Sanatorium was Asylum

(5) Culion Sanitorium



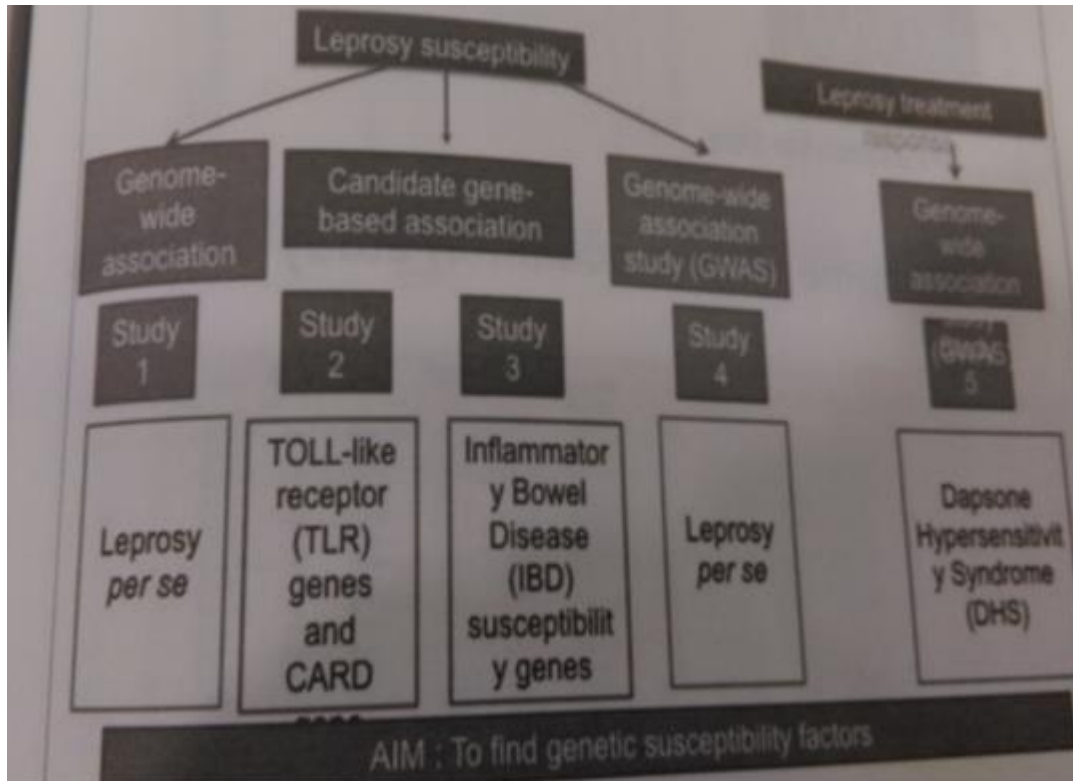
(6) 是菲律賓的八個漢生病療養院中,規模最大的隔離島



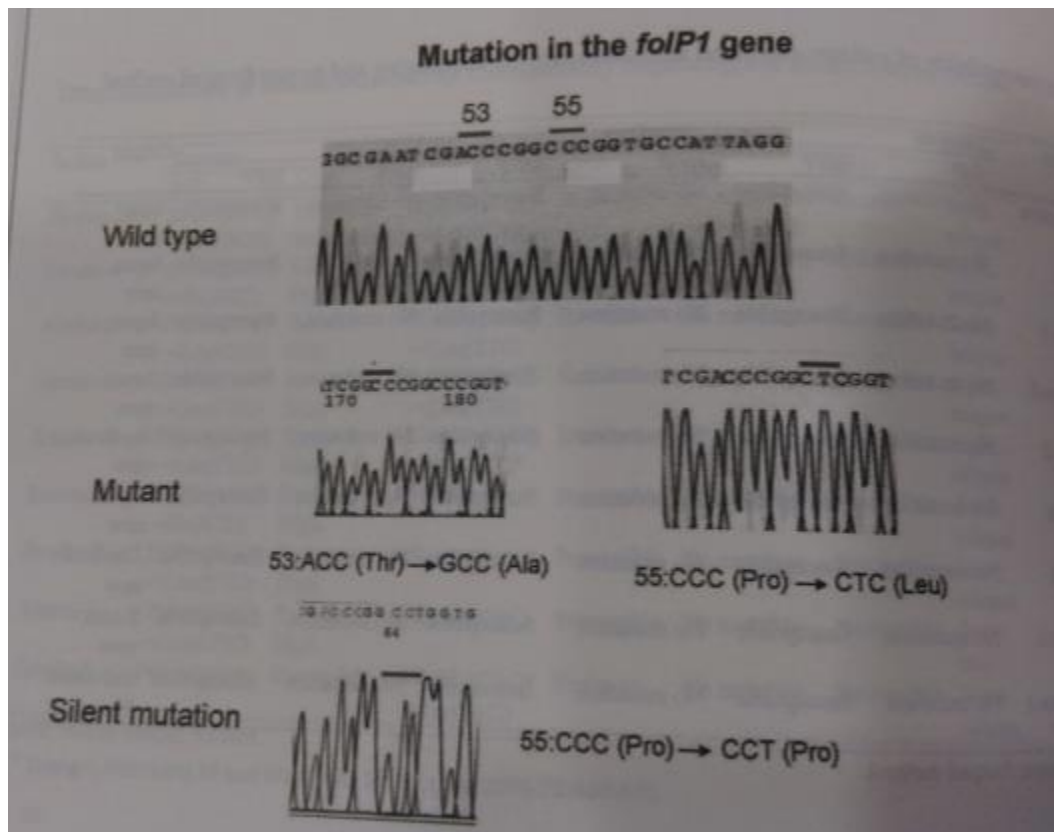
貳、漢生病的醫療進展和相關研究

第二天的主題讓人對漢生病醫療的研究進展耳目一新。包括各種基因遺傳位置(7)和藥物治療抗藥性的基因突變位置(8,9)。另外，由小鹿島醫院醫護團隊，也介紹了院民照護，憂鬱症和骨質疏鬆(10)的研究與治療。

(7) Dapsone Hypersensitivity Syndrome 與 HLAB1301 的關係



(8) 藥物治療抗藥性的基因突變位置



Kai M, Matsuoka M, Nakata N et al. Diaminodiphenylsulfone resistance of *Mycobacterium leprae* due to mutations in the dihydropteroate synthase gene. *FEMS Microbiol Lett*, 177:231-235 (1999)

Table 1
Mutations in the *folP* gene in clinical isolates of *M. leprae*

Strain	Source	DDS susceptibility in mice (degree of resistance)	Amino acid 53		Amino acid 55	
			Nucleotides	Amino acid	Nucleotides	Amino acid
H2548	Datubase	-	ACC	Thr	CCC	Pro
Thai-15	Thailand	Susceptible	ACC	Thr	CCC	Pro
Kanazawa	Ishikawa, Japan	Susceptible	ACC	Thr	CCC	Pro
Zenko-2	Tokyo, Japan	Resistant	ACC	Thr	CTC	Leu
Zenko-5	Tokyo-Japan	NT*	ACC	Thr	CTC	Leu
Aizuku-2	Okinawa, Japan	Resistant	ACC	Thr	CTC	Leu
Aizuku-3	Okinawa, Japan	Resistant	ATC	Ile	CCC	Pro
Zenko-4	Tokyo, Japan	Resistant	ATC	Ile	CCC	Pro
Shimoi-1	Miyagi, Japan	NT	GCC	Ala	CCC	Pro

*Not tested in mice, but clinically presumed to be DDS-resistant.



(9)Toll-Like Receptors

Mediating immunity to mycobacteria

Simon Foster

The Mycobacterium tuberculosis cell wall is a major barrier to host immune responses. The cell wall is composed of a complex of lipids, including mycolic acids, which are highly hydrophobic and resistant to degradation. This barrier prevents the entry of host immune cells and the release of antigens. The cell wall also contains other molecules, such as arabinans and galactans, which are involved in the interaction with the host immune system. The cell wall is a major barrier to host immune responses and is a key target for drug development.

Host Defense Mechanisms Triggered by Microbial Lipoproteins Through Toll-Like Receptors

Hans D. Brightbill,^{1*} Daniel H. Libraty,^{2*} Stephan R. Krutzik,³ Ruy-Bing Yang,⁴ John T. Belisle,⁵ Joshua R. Blaharski,¹ Michael Maitland,⁶ Michael V. Norgard,⁶ Scott E. Plavy,¹⁰ Stephen T. Smale,^{1,2,3} Patrick J. Brennan,⁷ Barry R. Bloom,^{8,11} Paul J. Godowski,⁹ Robert L. Modlin^{1,2,3,7}

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activated macrophage

第三天漢生病人復健治療是樂生療養院目前院民照護的重點，不過講師卻是首爾大學、國家復健中心，沒有真正照護過院民的復健科醫師及小鹿島的護理師。內容不是搔癢不到癢處就是太淺。席中，我跟首爾大學的講師提了兩個問題：1.樂生療養院的院民因為神經破壞導致截肢後，經過數十年都還有幻肢痛(phantom pain)，常常要類固醇及消淡止痛劑一起打才能止痛，不知道有沒有更好的治療方式？2.樂生療養院有院民因為吞嚥障礙，醫師說要終身插鼻胃管進食而自殺成功。請教沒有甚麼方式可以協助院民？我想他們因為不是直接照護者，所以都回答沒有經驗，是比較可惜的。



圖：課堂上發問

三天課程結束，與會者也合影為這次成功的研討會留下紀念



跟台灣很友好的日本和中國學者合影



我們也參觀了我們也參觀了小鹿島醫院的環境和設施設備，美侖美奐的小島(11-18)和漢生病博物館(19-27)，對於南韓政府能盡心盡力照護院民，小鹿島像是樂生療養院美化之後的放大版，非常敬佩。我不禁期待樂生療養院能在我在職時，完成整體發展計畫案。(11)納骨塔



(12)與漢生病專家在監獄海邊合影



(13)早期的診所



(14)惟二在韓國的日本醫師之一



(15)一村落一座美麗的教堂





(16)救癩塔(漢字，一目了然)



(17)被院民殺害的院長自己立的碑(人像已拆除)



(18)禁閉所



(19)與中國二位演講者在博物館前合影



(20) Sorokdo hospital 附設漢生博物館外觀。當天是開幕日，與會者前往祝賀







(21)内部展示漢生院民食衣住行相關故事







(22)院民居所及車庫







(23)餐廳、理髮廳及電動代步車車庫







(24)陽光室



(25)六角亭



(26)2014 年建成的跨海大橋



(27)第三天下午，我們離開小鹿島，驅車參觀基督教傳教士成立的漢生病收容所 Yeosu Aeyangwon 醫院，有歷任院長的紀念碑





(28) Yeosu Aeyangwon 院民居所，可以做台灣樂生療養院「國家漢生園區整體發展計畫」的建築參考。



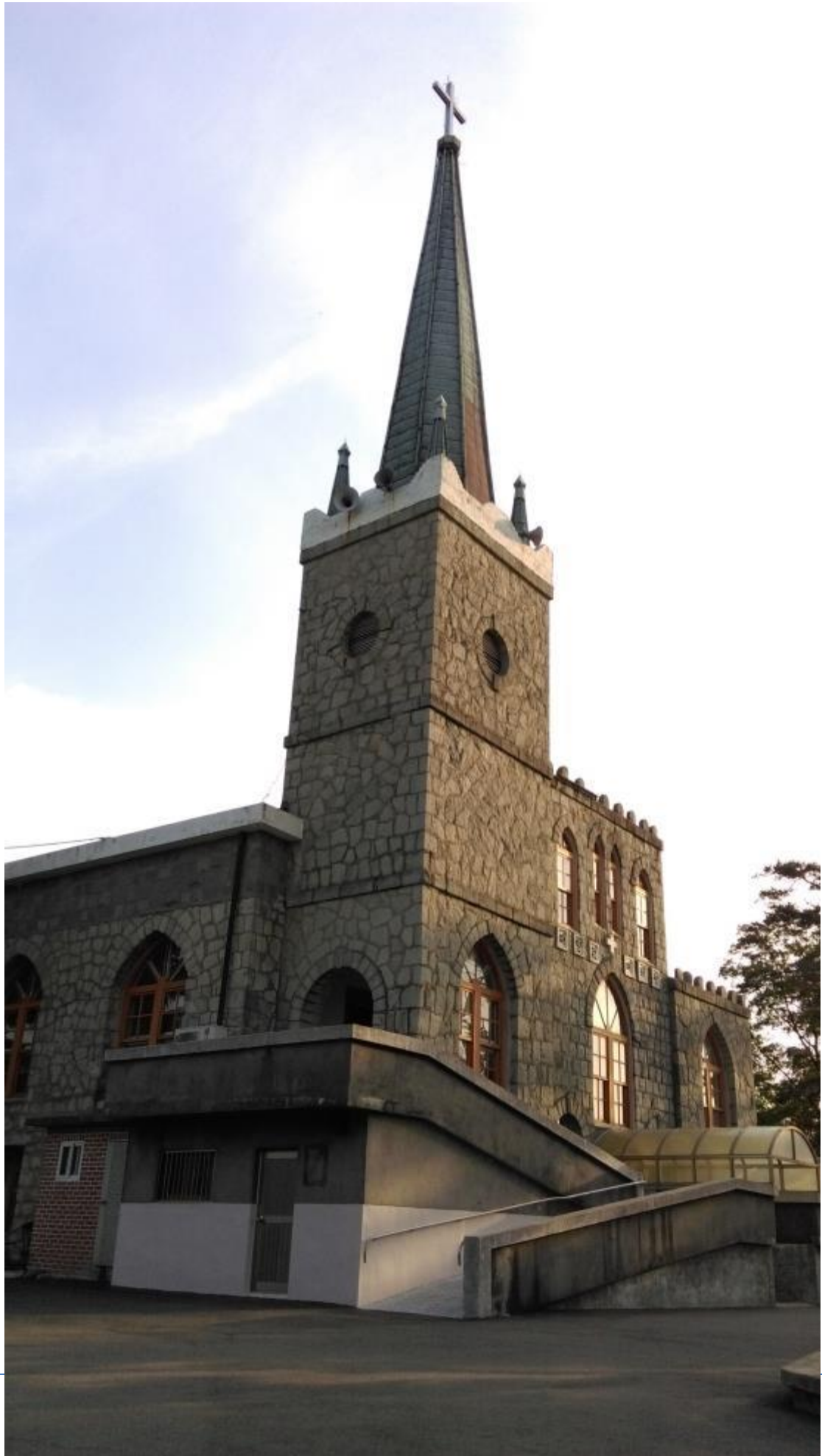






(29) Yeosu Aeyangwon 教堂





(30) Yeesu Aeyangwon 漢生博物館館藏





心得

這是一次非常有收穫的研討會，包括漢生病的歷史人權、醫療照護及復健，只要是公立療養院，各國皆 100%公務預算支出。

未來，隨著新莊線捷運機廠完工，樂生院的王字型大樓將復舊重建為人權博物館，其功能應該會與韓國國立漢生病博物館相同。是否能達到博物館蒐集、保存、調查、研究、展示史料，以達成推廣、教育之功能，端視博物館之內涵是否充實而定。

希望這次經驗，能對今後院民照護有更多助益

建議事項

1. 持續漢生病院民安養與照護。
2. 標竿各國漢生醫療、診斷、研究並與國際接軌。
3. 依據民國 97 年頒佈之漢生病病患人權保障及補償條例第 8 條：「政府應於樂生療養院內適當範圍進行漢生醫療園區之規劃，作為紀念及公共衛生教育之用。」配合以上政策，本院將積極規劃推動「國家漢生病醫療人權園區」之成立，藉此打造一處世界級漢生醫療聚落，落實漢生病患與年長者的照護，傳遞人權、生態教育，並向世界展示樂生療養院獨特的醫療價值和歷史意義。配合政府政策執行漢生醫療園區之規劃，作為紀念及公共衛生教育之用。