2018年岡山・愛媛豪雨災害における自宅溺水に関する検討

An analysis of drowning and near-drowning at home in the heavy rain disaster in Ehime and

Okayama in 2018

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ういてまてセミナー 1 国際交流会(2019 年 6 月 9 日 9:00~10:30、東京海洋大学) Uitemate Seminar-1, June 9, 2019, Tokyo University of Marine Science and Technology

> 本資料のデジタル資料は以下に(右に QR コード) http://plaza.umin.ac.jp/~GHDNet/d606.pdf



要約

【背景】2018年7月に西日本を襲った豪雨災害において多数の高齢者が命を落としたが、今回注目された被災パターンに「自宅溺水」がある。警察官の現場確認記録や検視所見などの客観的な記録は入手できていないが、テレビや新聞報道などの情報をもとに、今回の溺水傷病者の特徴を分析し、今後の犠牲者減少のためのヒントとしたい。

【方法】2018年7月の愛媛県西予市・大洲市および岡山県真備町の犠牲者に関する報道などをもとに、自宅内で溺死した事例や辛うじてそれを免れた事例を抽出し、自力で死を回避する手段があり得たかどうかを検討した。

【結果】1)愛媛県内の死者数は32人で、うち溺水が9人(29.1)%を占めた。このうち3人(9.7%)は住宅1階で発見され、いずれも70歳以上であった。

2)岡山県真備町の死亡者は51人、その全例が溺死で、うち42人は住宅の1階、1人は2階で、8人は屋外で発見された。1階で溺死した人の半数は平屋、残りは2階建て以上の住居に住んでいた(朝日新聞大阪本社2018年8月5日朝刊総合2面)。

愛媛県、岡山県の両県で、高齢者が配偶者を2階に上がらせることができず、夫婦の一方のみが死亡する 事例があった。また、寝ていたベッドが浸水によって天井の電球付近まで浮き上がり、そのまま一夜を明か したという生存例があった。愛媛県ではソファを浮き具に40m離れた隣家から老女と幼児(1歳)を浸水直 前に救出した事例もあった。

【考察および結論】屋外へ流される恐れの少ない自宅内水難においては、高齢者や身体障害者も、救命胴衣や代用浮き具を使用して生存できる可能性がある。これらの知識は地震に伴う津波や浸水への対策にも通じると考えられる。

Abstract

[Background] There were many elderly fatalities of the heavy rain disaster that struck western Japan in July 2018, and it is noteworthy that there was a pattern of victims "drowning and near-drowning at home." Although the objective reports such as police on-spot records and autopsy findings were unavailable, I analyzed the characteristics of the victims of this incident according to the TV and newspaper reports to minimize future victims.

[Method] I analyzed drowning and near-drowning cases at home according to the media reports and to the transportation records of fire stations about victims of Ehime prefecture, and Mabicho in the Okayama prefecture in July 2018 to see if there were any possible ways to avoid becoming victims.

[Results] 1: Within the victims of Ehime prefecture, there were 9 (29.1%) drowning victims among the total fatalities of 32, and 3 of which drowned at home (9.7% of the entire number). All 3 were 70 years of age or older and fell victim on the ground floor.

2) As for the victims of Mabicho, Okayama prefecture, all 51 were drowning victims, and 84.3% of which, 43 people, drowned at home, and 36 of them (70.6%) were 65 years of age or older. 42 out of 43 people drowned on the ground floor and 1 drowned on the second floor.

In both prefectures, some elderly residents survived on the second floor while they could not help their spouses to go up to the second floor. For the survivors' cases though, there was a case of an elderly couple who were able to spend the night on their bed that had floated up to the lights of the ceiling. In Ehime Prefecture, a case was reported that a high school student and his father swam 40 meters to the neighboring house and returned to their house taking 1 year old girl and her great

grandmother on a two-seater sofa.

[Discussion and Conclusion] For water disasters occurring inside the house with a small risk of being pushed out of the house, it is possible to float by the use of the life jackets and alternative floating devices (cooler boxes, stuffing clothes in a zipped backpack, etc.) Knowledges and siklls] to prevent home drownings can be applied in the major earthquakes with tsunamis and inundation to the residences.



An analysis of drowning and near-drowning at home in the heavy rain disaster in Ehime and Okayama in 2018

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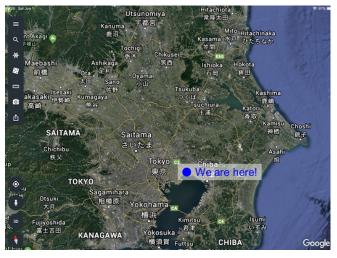


















■背景

2018年7月に西日本を襲った豪雨災害において多数の高齢者が命を落としたが、今回注目された被災パターンに「自宅溺水」がある。警察官の現場確認記録や検視所見などの客観的な記録は入手できていないが、テレビや新聞報道などの情報をもとに、今回の溺水傷病者の特徴を分析し、今後の犠牲者減少のためのヒントとしたい。

■Background

There were many elderly fatalities of the heavy rain disaster that struck western Japan in July 2018, and it is noteworthy that there was a pattern of victims "drowning and near-drowning at home." Although the objective reports such as police onspot records and autopsy findings were unavailable, I analyzed the characteristics of the victims of this incident according to the TV and newspaper reports to minimize future victims.

■方法

2018年7月の岡山県真備町および愛媛県西予市・大洲市の犠牲者に関する報道などをもとに、 自宅内での溺死事例や辛うじてそれを免れた事 例を抽出し、自力で死を回避する手段があり得た かどうかを検討した。

■Method

I analyzed drowning and near-drowning cases at home according to the media reports and to the transportation records of fire stations about victims of Ehime prefecture, and Mabicho in the Okayama prefecture in July 2018 to see if there were any possible ways to avoid becoming victims.

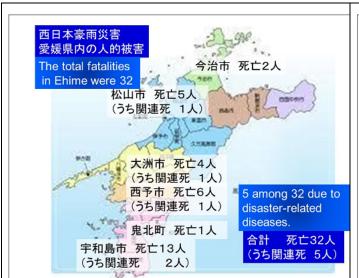
■結果1. 愛媛県内の犠牲者

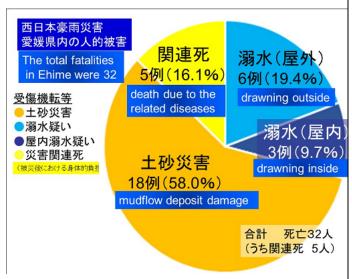
溺水死者は全死亡者32人中9人(29.1%)

うち3人が自宅溺水(全体の9.7%) —全員70歳以上、いずれも1階で被災

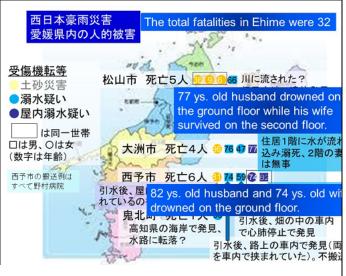
■ Results 1. Victims in EhimePrefecture

There were 9 drowning victims among the total fatalities of 32, and 3 of which drowned at home. All 3 were 70 years of age or older and fell victim on the ground floor.









■結果2. 岡山県真備町の犠牲者

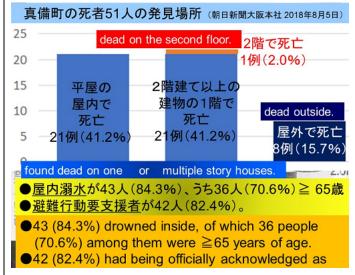
死者51人の全員が溺死

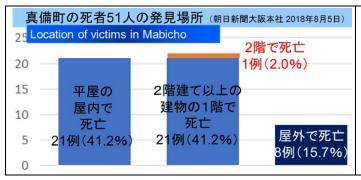
うち43人が自宅溺水(全体の84.3%) —うち36人(70.6%)が65歳以上。 42人が1階、1人が2階で被災

Results 2. Victims in Mabicho in Okayama Prefecture All 51 fatalities were drowning victims, and 84.3% of which, 43 people, drowned at home, and 36 of them were 65 years of age or older. 42 out of 43 people drowned on the ground floor and 1 drowned on the second floor.











着衣泳 DISCUSSION

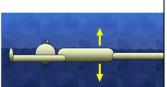


・水中での姿勢保持法である<u>背浮きや浮き具</u>を用いて身体を浮かせ、呼吸を維持するための技術。

われわれは溺水の犠牲者を減らすために、この溺者による「浮いて助けを待つ着衣泳」とバイスタンダー・救助者



ならびに医療を救命の連鎖 でつなぐことを提唱してきた



着衣泳 DISCUSSION

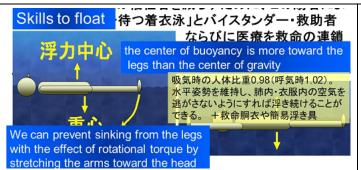


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・われわれは溺水の犠牲者を減らすために、この溺者に。 Skills to float 。 待つ着衣泳」とバイスタンダー・救助者



with the effect of rotational torque by stretching the arms toward the head



The specific gravity of a human body in an inspiratory phase is 0.98, so if a person keeps the body level horizontally with the nose and mouth out from water, as well as keeping the air in his clothes, he will be able to keep floating. And of course, using floating devices will help, such as life jackets and alternative items.







NHK報道より(Cases of the victims and survivors

■A子さん(88歳、自宅で溺死)は夫のBさん(86歳)と自立して生活していた(息子は他県)。「水がどんどんともうこの辺海だったさ。早く助けなきゃいかん(2階に)上がらせなきゃいかんと必死でした。・・水が来てたから、もうどうにもならなかった」とBさんは肩を落とした(2018年7月12日、NHKスペシャル「緊急検証・西日本豪雨 "異常気象新時代"命を守るために」)。

もしもう一度遭遇したら

- ・背浮きの姿勢で助けを待つ ・水位が2階に近づいたところで引き上げる ・防寒衣や雨合羽(ズボン式)を着用し裾を縛る
- ■救助された例としては、寝ていたベッドが浸水によって天井の電球付近まで浮き上がり、そのまま一夜を明かしたという老夫婦も(2018年7月8日、クローズアップ現代+「緊迫の救助現場で何が?"平成最悪"西日本豪雨」)。

ベットに注目を

・有力な浮き具となり得る ・洪水や津波の恐れがある地域では 浮くベットを選択 ・縋り付くためのロープや取っ手を

Here are some examples of victims in Mabicho that NHK programs broadcasted. An elderly husband was devastated since he couldn't help his elderly wife to evacuate to the second floor. If we faced the same situation, make sure that she is holding a floating device, and lying on her back to keep her breathing.

Then, once the water level approaches the upstairs, pull her out of the water. If you can put winter or rain gear on her and tie the cuffs and hems to keep her dry, it would be even better.

- For the survivors' cases though, there was a case of an elderly couple who were able to spend the night on their bed that had floated up to the lights of the ceiling.
- 救助された例としては、寝ていたベッドが浸水によって天井の電球付近まで浮き上がり、そのまま一夜を明かしたという老夫婦も(2018年7月9日、クローズアップ現代+「緊迫の救助現場で何が?"平成最悪"西日本豪雨」)。

ベットに注目を

・有力な浮き具となり得る ・洪水や津波の恐れがある地域では 浮くベットを選択 ・縋り付くためのロープや取っ手を Beds and mattresses can be powerful floating devices. So, I advise for ones in the zones with the possibility of Tsunamis to choose beds and mattresses that are easily floatable. Also, attaching some ropes and handles on to the beds to hold can be very efficient in case of flooding.

愛媛新聞オンラインより(宇和島市):一瞬の機転ソファの浮輪

■男子高校生と父親は7月7日朝、胸のあたりまで水に漬かる自宅で、水に濡れないようにと荷物を2階に運んでいた。「どこからか子どもの泣き声がする」。母親の声で男子生徒が付近を見回すと、平屋の隣家の窓から顔を出している82歳女性とひ孫の女児(1歳)が見えた。茶色い水が窓の高さまで迫っていた。

40メートルほど進んで隣家の窓から女児を助け出し、ソファに乗せて引き返すと、女性も同じように救助して自宅2階に避難させた。男子生徒は「その時は、ただ一生懸命で怖さはなかった。水に漬かっていると冷たくて寒いので、早く自宅の2階へ連れて行ってあげたかった」と当時の心境を語る。後日、女性から「外に出るにも勇気が要ったので、うれしかった」と感謝の言葉を受けたという。

"A quick-wit, sofa floating tube" in the Ehime Shimbun on-line news.

On the morning of the July 7th, a high school student and his father were carrying their belongings to the second floor of their house to save them from getting wet since the water level was up to their chest. Then his mother mentioned "I hear a kid crying," so he looked around and there, the 82-year-old neighbor and her great granddaughter (1 year old) sticking their faces out from their one-story house window, which the brown water was reaching up to.

"We have to quickly rescue them!" Although it had stopped raining, it was not possible to walk outside. But then, he saw a two-seater sofa floating and ⇒

⇒ thought "we could use it to rescue them," so he and his father pushed the sofa outside and used it as a floating device to swim with.

They swam about 40 meters, taking the girl and then returning to their house, and then did it again for the elderly neighbor. He explains, "At that time, I didn't feel any fear since I just wanted to help them. They must've→

→ been cold being in the water and I just really wanted to bring them to the second floor as soon as possible." Later, she expressed her appreciation to him saying that she was "very happy since she had to have so much courage to even get out the house."

■考察および結論

屋外へ流される恐れの少ない自宅内水難において、救命胴衣や代用浮き具(灯油タンク、クーラーボックス、着衣を密閉した背嚢に詰めるなど)を着用・使用し、上下肢の裾を絞ることなどにより、水に浮きかつ体温喪失を防ぎ得る可能性がある。ベットやソファも有用な浮き具となる。このような知識は南海地震に伴う津波対策にも通じると考えられる。

■Discussions and Conclusions

- 1. For water disasters occurring inside the house, it is possible to help maintain body temperature and float by the use of the life jackets and alternative floating devices.
- 2. Knowledges and skills to prevent home drownings can be applied in the major earthquakes with tsunamis or inundation to the residences.



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関連資料

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2. 越智元郎:災害医療コーディネータ・HP



https://plaza.umin.ac.jp/GHDNet/sennyu/home.html