

国際学生宿舎 居住者の皆様へ

健康管理に関するお知らせ

東京大学の国際学生宿舎では、入居者等の健康管理のために次の事項についてお願いしています。集団生活を送る上で感染症の対策は、自分を守るためにも、他の入居者のためにも重要なことです。

学生定期健康診断の受診 ※受診は必須です

毎年4~6月に春の新入学生（学部・大学院）、在学生の健康診断が行われます。9~11月には秋の新入学生の健康診断が行われます。該当する健康診断を毎年必ず受診するようにしてください。受診の有無については必要に応じて保健・健康推進本部（保健センター）に照会します。

予防接種について ※入居者には特に推奨します

1) 定期接種

各自で予防接種記録、母子健康手帳などを参照して定期接種の予防接種が完了していることを確認してください。特に麻しん・風しんについては2回の接種が完了している、または抗体検査で免疫があることが確認されていることが必要です。検査や予防接種については保健・健康推進本部（各地区保健センター）でも相談できます。

2) 百日咳

大学生の間で百日咳が流行することがあります。小児期に定期接種を完了している場合でも10年以上経過していれば任意で追加接種が受けられますので検討してください。

3) 髄膜炎菌感染症

日本小児科学会では学校の寮などで集団生活を送る者には髄膜炎菌ワクチンの接種を推奨しています。比較的稀な疾患ですが罹患すると重篤な経過をたどる場合があります。一度も髄膜炎菌ワクチン（任意接種）を受けたことがなければ接種を検討してください。

4) その他のワクチン

季節性インフルエンザ、新型コロナウイルス感染症などもワクチンで罹患や重症化をある程度予防できます。

宿舎内での基本的な感染防止対策について

宿舎内には共有スペースも多いため、集団生活を行う上で、次のことに留意してください。

- 1) 日頃から、手洗い等の手指衛生、咳・くしゃみをする際の咳エチケットを心がけてください。
- 2) 体調不良時は他者に感染する病気かもしれないことを考え、可能な限り自室で過ごす等の自己隔離や医療機関に相談するなど適切な対応を行ってください。

感染症に関すること、体調が悪いときの相談先について

保健・健康推進本部（保健センター）

本郷保健センター内科： 03-5841-2573

駒場保健センター内科： 03-5454-6168

柏保健センター内科： 04-7136-3040

感染症に罹患した場合

入居者は、発熱、咳、嘔吐、下痢などの体調不良で医療機関を受診し、インフルエンザ等の「感染症」（人にうつる病気）と診断された場合は、医師に学生宿舎で生活していることを伝え、自身の療養の他、他者との接触や共用のキッチンやトイレ、ランドリーなどの利用等についても指示を受け、その指示に従って行動してください。新型コロナウイルス感染症の他、インフルエンザ、ノロウイルス感染症などつりやすい疾患が流行する時期は特に注意してください。

また、感染症罹患時は速やかに宿舎管理室に、メールや電話など非接触による方法で報告してください。

保健センターからのお知らせ

自己自身の健康管理のために学生定期健康診断は必ず受診してください。感染症の発見や予防にも役立てて下さい。体調不良や健康上の問題は、早めに保健センターで相談しましょう。

※所定の健康診断実施日に受診できない場合には各自が医療機関で受診した健康診断結果を代用できる場合があります。代用を希望する場合には必要な項目（検査、記載事項など）の説明をしますので事前に相談して下さい。

結核

結核菌が原因の感染症。8割近くは肺結核です。患者から排出された結核菌は空気中をさまよい同居者など長時間同じ空間で過ごす人に感染が広がります。基本的には治療（6～9ヶ月間の服薬）で治りますが、重篤な経過をたどり、周囲にも感染を広げてしまいます。健康診断の胸部エックス線検査では肺結核の有無を確認していますが、長引く咳や微熱などの症状があれば保健センターで相談してください。

麻しん（はしか）

麻疹ウイルスが原因の感染症。結核と同様に空気感染するので病気が広がりやすい特徴があります。多くの人は高熱、発疹などを経て完全に回復しますが予防接種がはじまる以前は毎年日本でも数千人が麻しんで亡くなっています。今でも毎年数十人が亡くなっています。特別な治療薬はなく感染や重症化の予防のためのワクチンが最善の対策です。日本では学童期までに2回ワクチン接種を受けることになっています。

風しん

風疹ウイルスが原因の感染症。主に飛沫感染（咳やくしゃみのしぶきなど）を起こします。発熱、発疹などの症状を起こしますが大半の方は軽い症状のみで完全に回復します。妊婦が風しんにかかると胎児の死亡や、先天性風疹症候群の原因となります。感染や胎児の先天性風疹症候群の発生は2回の予防接種で防ぐことができます。日本では麻しん風しん混合ワクチンとして学童期までに2回の予防接種が実施されています。

百日咳

百日咳菌が原因の感染症です。発熱や咳などの症状ですが、感染がおさまった後も長く咳が続くのが特徴です。飛沫感染を起こすため、集団生活は流行のリスクとなります。日本では幼児期にワクチン接種が行われていますが予防接種完了後徐々に効果が下がってくるため大学生世代での感染、流行が見られることがあります。

侵襲性髄膜炎菌感染症

髄膜炎菌が原因の感染症。飛沫感染を起こします。発熱や皮疹、頭痛などの初期症状のあとに意識障害などをともない重症化することがあります。重症例では重い後遺症が出たり、死亡したケースもあります。アメリカでは大学の寮で患者の集団発生や死亡例の報告が相次ぎました。日本的小児科学会でも寮生活をする場合に予防接種を受けることを勧めています。

新型コロナウイルス感染症(COVID-19)、インフルエンザ

COVID-19 やインフルエンザは咳、鼻汁、のどの痛み、発熱など、多彩な、しかし普通のかぜと同じような症状を呈し、症状で感染を判断することは難しい疾患です。自分の体調管理をきちんと行い、体調が気になるときはなるべく人との接触を避け、マスク着用、咳エチケット、手指消毒・手洗いなどでできる感染対策に努めてください。適切な時期にワクチン接種も検討してください



Looking after yourself

July 2025

Dear Residents,

The UTokyo Accommodations require all residents to follow the instructions below so that you can protect and look after yourself and others. Prevention and control of infection is important in maintaining a safe environment in the accommodations for everyone by reducing the potential risk of spreading diseases.

Health Check-up for Students ※mandatory

The health check-up for students is conducted from April to June every year. For students who enroll in the fall semester, the check-ups are conducted between September and November. **Please note that it is mandatory for all students to get the health check-up for students every year.** If deemed necessary, we check with the UTokyo Health Service Center to see whether or not you have attended the health check-up.

Vaccines ※Especially recommended for residents

1) Routine vaccination (measles, rubella, varicella and ideally, mumps).

Please keep track of your vaccination records and check that you have received all your childhood vaccines. In particular, with measles and rubella, you are required to have received two doses of the MR vaccine or have presumptive evidence of immunity. You can also consult the UTokyo Health Service Center with regards to check-ups and vaccinations. Vaccinations for hepatitis B and Japanese encephalitis are also routine in Japan.

Routine vaccinations vary from country to country, so please scan the following QR code to obtain more detailed information.

https://www.know-vpd.jp/dl/schedule_multilingual/vc_schedule_english.pdf



2) Pertussis, also known as whooping cough

Pertussis can easily spread across college campuses nationwide. Even if you have completed the regular vaccination in your childhood, if it has been more than 10 years, you can receive a voluntary booster vaccination. Please consider receiving it.

3) Meningococcal disease

The Japan Pediatric Society recommends meningococcal vaccination for all college students living in a hall of residence. It is rare in Japan but still is a very serious illness. If you have never received the meningococcal vaccine (optional), please consider receiving it.

4) Other vaccines

Seasonal influenza and COVID-19 can also be prevented to some extent by vaccinations.

Basic infection prevention measures in accommodations

Since there are many shared spaces in the accommodations, please keep the following in mind when you live as a group.

- 1) Please maintain and observe hand hygiene (e.g., washing hands) and coughing etiquette when coughing or sneezing.
- 2) If you are not feeling well, consider the possibility that you may have an illness that can be spread to others, and take the appropriate measures such as self-isolation by staying in your own room as long as possible or consulting a medical institution.

For information on infectious diseases and where to consult when you feel unwell,

The University of Tokyo Health Service Center (Health Center)

Hongo: 03-5841-2573

Komaba: 03-5454-6168

Kashiwa: 04-7136-3040

If you are infected with a contagious disease

If you are diagnosed with an infectious disease such as influenza after having seen a doctor due to the following symptoms: fever, cough, vomiting and diarrhea, make sure to inform the doctor that you are living in an accommodation. Ask about your treatment, your contact with other people and the use of the common areas such as the kitchen, toilets, laundry, etc., and follow carefully the medical advice given. Please take extra care during the seasons when contagious diseases, such as the flu and norovirus, as well as COVID-19, become common. If you are diagnosed with an infectious disease, please report to the residence manager promptly by e-mail, telephone, or other non-physical contact means.

Notification from The University of Tokyo Health Service Center

To monitor and ensure your health, **everyone is required to attend the Health Check-up for Students.** It can help find health issues before they start. Please talk to us as soon as possible if you feel sick or have any health issue. ※You may substitute your health check-up with a report from other medical institutions if you cannot attend the check-up on the specified dates. Please let us know in advance if you wish to substitute it. We will explain the necessary examination items.

Tuberculosis

Tuberculosis (TB) is caused by a bacterium called Mycobacterium tuberculosis and is still relatively common in Japan.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis accounts for 80 percent of TB. TB bacteria are spread through the air from one person to another. People with TB are most likely to spread it to other people when they spend long time together every day. The disease is basically cured with treatment (medication for 6 to 9 months), but it can take a serious course and spread widely to others. A chest x-ray taken during the health check-up is used to see whether a person has the TB disease but if you have any symptoms such as a prolonged cough or persistent low-grade fever, please consult with the Health Service Center.

Measles

Measles is a very contagious disease caused by a virus. It spreads through the air when an infected person coughs or sneezes. Measles starts with a cough, runny nose, red eyes, and fever, then rash of tiny, red spots breaks out. Most people recover from measles after having symptoms such as a fever and cough. Before the measles vaccination program started, thousands of people died due to measles each year in Japan. Even now dozens of people still die because of it each year. Measles can be prevented with the MR vaccine. The Japanese government recommends children receive two doses of the MR vaccine.

Rubella (German Measles)

Rubella is a contagious disease caused by a virus. It is most often spread by respiratory droplets. Most people who get rubella usually have mild illness, with symptoms that can include low-grade fever and rash that starts on the face which then spreads to the rest of the body. Rubella can cause miscarriages or serious birth defects in unborn babies if a woman gets infected while pregnant. Rubella can be prevented with the MR vaccine. The government of Japan recommends children receive two doses of the MR vaccine.

Pertussis, also known as whooping cough

This is a highly contagious respiratory disease caused by the bacterium *Bordetella pertussis*. Pertussis starts with a fever and cough. Pertussis is known for the uncontrollable, violent coughing which often makes it hard to breathe. After the coughing fits, someone with pertussis often needs to take deep breaths. College students living in a residence are at a higher risk due to the closeness of the living quarters. The government of Japan recommends vaccination for all children. However, it may spread across college campuses nationwide because the vaccine protection wanes over time.

Invasive meningococcal disease

Neisseria meningitidis is a Gram-negative diplococcus. It spreads through respiratory secretions and requires close contact. It can become serious with loss of consciousness after early signs such as a fever, skin rash and headache. This illness is often severe and can be deadly. Clusters and deaths in residence halls have been reported in the United States. The Japan Pediatric Society recommends that students entering a hall of residence receive meningococcal vaccine.

COVID-19

COVID-19 presents itself with a variety of common cold-like symptoms, including coughing, runny nose, sore throat, and fever, making it difficult to determine the infection solely from the symptoms. Therefore, please take good care of your health, and if you have any concerns, avoid contact with people, wear a mask, practice coughing etiquette, disinfect and wash your hands, and take other recommended infection-prevention measures. Also, please consider being vaccinated at the appropriate times.

