<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>区役所</th>
<th>課名</th>
<th>所在地</th>
<th>電話番号</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>門司区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>門司区清滝1丁目1-1</td>
<td>093-331-1881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小倉北区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>小倉北区大手町1-1</td>
<td>093-582-3440 (直通)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>小倉南区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>小倉南区若園5丁目1-2</td>
<td>093-951-4111</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>若松区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>若松区浜町1丁目1-1</td>
<td>093-761-5321</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八幡東区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>八幡東区中央1丁目1-1</td>
<td>093-671-0801</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>八幡西区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>八幡西区筒井町15-1</td>
<td>093-642-1441</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>戸畑区役所</td>
<td>保健福祉課</td>
<td>戸畑区千防1丁目1-1</td>
<td>093-871-1501</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

※本文中に問い合わせ先、連絡先を記載していない項目は上記にお問い合わせください。

子育て支援サロン「ひあちーれ」
小倉北区浅野3丁目8-1 AIM3階
電話番号 093-511-1085

北九州市母子健康手帳
ガイドブック

Congratulations on your pregnancy!

About the Maternal and Child Health Handbook

The Maternal and Child Health Handbook is an important record of the health of both mother and child. Please make sure to bring it with you for medical examinations, vaccinations, and consults, and when necessary, take down important information.

Please use the handbook as a memo to document the health of mother and child and for the results of medical examinations. This handbook may be necessary when your child enters a daycare, kindergarten or elementary school, when he/she receives vaccinations, and when studying or working abroad. Please take care not to lose it.

Maternity Mark

This mark is a way to let people know about your pregnancy even during your early months when you may not yet be showing, so that they may be considerate of your condition.

You will have already received the maternity mark strap. Please feel free to use it when you go out.

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   - Post-partum Depression
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Health Schedule

Make use of the city's health services at ward offices and medical institutions to feel comfortable giving birth and raising your child in Kitakyushu.

Ward Offices, Resident Centers

- Application for grants for powdered milk (formula) (households exempt from income and resident tax; households on public assistance)
- Pregnancy-induced hypertension, other
- Application for medical treatment costs
- Health counseling for expectant mothers
- Maternity classes (for parents)
- Visits and guidance for pregnant women and nursing mothers

Birth of Your Child

- Premature babies
- Application for medical care benefits for premature babies (includes visits for newborns and premature babies)

Medical Institutions

- Health examinations for expectant mothers
- Dental examinations for pregnant women and nursing mothers
- Newborn Hearing Screening Test
- Screening for Congenital Metabolic Disorders

Ward Offices

- Registration of Birth
- Procedures for National Health Insurance
- Procedures for Medical Treatment for Infants and Children

Place of Employment, Other

- Health insurance procedures (for insurances other than National Health Insurance)

for Mother and Child

[All Ward Offices]

- Vaccinations (P11) Polio 3 months → 18 months → Under 7 & 1/2 years

  - "WaiWai" Child Care Consultation Service (Consultations available for parents concerned about their child's mental or physical development)
  - Consultations for infants and children, guidance on health

  - Classes on introducing solids and nutrition for babies

  - 4 months
  - 7 months
  - 18 months
  - 3 years

[At Home]

- Fill in the questionnaire for the audio-visual screening test

Medical Institutions

- 4-month-old Medical check
- 7-month-old Medical check
- 18-month-old Medical check
- 3-year-old Medical check

  - Fluoride treatment
  - Medical check and hearing test
  - Dental check

* The BCG vaccination is recommended from three months.

- BCG Immediately after birth → 3 months → Before six months

- OPT (Diphtheria, pertussis, & tetanus) 3 months → 1 year → To Phase 2

- Measles/Rubella → 1 year → Under 24 months → To Phase 2

- Japanese encephalitis → 6 months → 3 years, 4 years → Under 7 & 1/2 years

※Vaccinations should be done during this period.
※Please make sure to undergo a medical examination and consult with your physician before vaccinating your child.
1. Pregnancy to Birth

Medical & Dental Examinations During and After Pregnancy

When pregnant, you must take better care of yourself than usual. Even when there is nothing in particular to be concerned about, so many different types of changes are happening throughout your body. At the very least, you should have an examination once a month at a doctor’s office to check on the baby’s condition, and your own physical health (including blood pressure and urine tests). [Checks should be done twice or more a month once you are 24 weeks (7th month), and then once a week from 36 weeks (10th month).]

Once morning sickness has passed, you should also schedule a dental check.
※ For medical and dental examinations during and after pregnancy, you should bring your “Maternal and Child Health Handbook” and your “Mother’s Health Examination Handbook.” The Mother’s Health Examination coupons can be used at registered medical institutions in the prefecture and the dental examination form can be used at registered medical institutions within the city (For medical institutions in the city, please refer to the “List of Medical Institutions” (separate publication).)

Post-partum Depression

After birth, mothers may become irritated for no reason, have violent heart palpitations, become worried easily and/or become depressed. The causes of these feelings could be due to changes in your body from hormones after birth, as well as tiredness from lack of experience with caring for a child. Post-partum depression is an illness that strikes 10-15% of mothers after giving birth.

If you think you are suffering from post-partum depression, contact your doctor, midwife, health practitioner, or the consultation services for foreigners (see page 17) immediately.

Classes for Expectant Mothers and Parents

At each ward office, classes are offered for expectant mothers and fathers on life during pregnancy and after the birth of a child, how to care for a baby, and to give new parents an opportunity to meet with other parents.

Please inquire at the Public Health and Welfare Services Division at each ward office for more details.

2. After the Birth of Your Child

Screening for Congenital Metabolic Disorders

This is a test for congenital metabolic disorders and congenital hypothyroidism, such as phenylketonuria. Blood is taken and tested four to seven days after birth. If you wish to have this test done, please submit an application directly to your medical institution (OB/GYN) (Testing fee is free of charge; fees apply for blood samples.)

Newborn Hearing Screening Test

This test for newborns can detect hearing problems early so that treatment can begin quickly. If a hearing problem is discovered during the test, associated institutions are contacted and support for early treatment is provided (A part of medical expenses are to be paid individually.)

Test target: Newborns (within 27 days of birth)
Test venue: Practicing medical institution in the city (OB/GYN)

Infant & Child Health and Dental Examinations

Health and dental examinations are given to check the health of your infant or child. Please use the consultation forms included in your Maternal and Child Health Handbook for these visits.

Please consult with a physician at registered medical institutions in the city when your child is at the age for these examinations (Please see the “List of Medical Institutions” (separate publication).) (Free).

- Medical check: 4 months, 7 months, 18 months, 3 years
  (4 months after birth, 7 months after birth, 18 months after birth, 36 months after birth)
- Dental check: 18 months, 3 years
  (18 months after birth, 36 months after birth)
### Infant & Baby Nutrition

**Breastfeeding and formula**

A baby’s nutrition basically comes from his/her mother’s milk and it is good to breastfeed as much as possible. Even if it seems that there is no milk, leave it up to the baby to determine how much he/she wants and be patient; your milk will come in. It is also important that the mother take in sufficient nutrition and stay well-rested to improve the flow of her milk.

When a mother is sick or is taking medication and cannot breastfeed, or a mother is working, formula is used. It is important to dissolve the powder according to the directions on the product when making formula. Please do not force a baby to drink more than he/she wants, since the amount a baby may want can differ for each individual. If your baby is drinking happily and is gaining weight, there is no cause for concern.

**Introducing solids**

Weaning is a time when a baby who has relied primarily on milk starts to eat solid food that has been smoothly mashed or pureed, and gradually begins to eat food that is closer in texture, amount, and variety to baby food. Solid food that is smoothly mashed or pureed can be introduced at five or six months. The best sort of nutrition for a baby before weaning is milk (breastmilk or formula). Juice is not recognized as a meaningful form of nutrition before the start of introducing solids.

### Classes on Introducing Solids, Child Care, and Nutrition for Babies

In each ward office, classes (mainly lectures) are held on children’s mental and physical development, discipline, and child care. The ways of introducing solids and demonstrations for making baby food are also introduced during these classes. Please direct inquiries to the Public Health and Welfare Services Division at each ward office for more information.
### Finding a Pediatrician

The number of times a child will have to visit a doctor’s office or hospital will increase as they receive medical checks and vaccinations. Finding a doctor who will be familiar with a child’s physical health is important for your peace of mind.

### Sudden Illness and Injuries during Holidays and at Night

1. First, please consult with your child’s pediatrician’s office.
2. If your pediatrician is not available:

   Please call the Telephone Center TEL 522-9999 (located in the Emergency Medical Clinic (Nights and holidays)).

   ※ The telephone center is open 24-hours a day, 365-days a year.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Medical Institution</th>
<th>Address</th>
<th>Hours</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pediatric Emergency Center</td>
<td>4-18-1 Nishihon-machi,</td>
<td>Monday-Saturday 19:30-07:00 (next day)</td>
<td>093-665-1759</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(In Kitakyushu City Yahata Hospital)</td>
<td>Yahatahigashi-ku</td>
<td>Sunday, holidays 09:00-07:00 (next day)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergency Medical Clinic (Nights and holidays)</td>
<td>1-7-1 Bashaku, Kokurakita-ku</td>
<td>Monday-Saturday 19:30-23:30 (The reception desk is open until 23:00)</td>
<td>093-522-9999</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(1st floor of the General Public Health and Welfare Center)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday, holidays 09:00-23:30 (The reception desk is open until 23:00)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Emergenty Clinic</td>
<td>1-1-24 Hayama, Moji-ku</td>
<td>Sunday, holidays 09:00-17:00 (The reception desk is open until 16:30)</td>
<td>093-381-9699</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wakamatsu Emergency Clinic</td>
<td>2-1-29 Fujinoki, Wakamatsu-ku</td>
<td>Sunday, holidays 09:00-17:00 (The reception desk is open until 16:30)</td>
<td>093-771-9989</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>National Hospital Organization Kosei Nenkin Hospital</td>
<td>10-1 Harugaoka, Kokuraminami-ku</td>
<td>24-hours a day, 365-days a year</td>
<td>093-921-8881</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kitakyushu General Hospital</td>
<td>5-10-10 Yugawa, Kokuraminami-ku</td>
<td>Monday-Friday 17:00-07:00 (next day)</td>
<td>093-921-0560</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Saturday 13:00-07:00 (next day)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Sunday, holidays 09:00-07:00 (next day)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>You must call prior to consulting with a physician.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kyushu Kosei Nenkin Hospital</td>
<td>1-8-1 Kishinoura, Yahatanishi-ku</td>
<td>24-hours a day, 365-days a year</td>
<td>093-641-5111</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Publication: Multilingual Medical Questionnaire: http://www.k-i-a.or.jp/medical/
This website was made in cooperation between the International Community Hearty Konndai and the Kanagawa International Foundation. It is recommended that you check this site as the multilingual medical questionnaires are updated occasionally.
4. Vaccinations

Getting Your Child Vaccinated

The immunity to diseases passed on from mother to child almost completely disappears by 12 months after birth. Children go outside more as they grow and, consequently, are at higher risk for infection. Infants therefore must protect themselves from illnesses by increasing their own immunity to disease. Vaccinations are useful in helping a child’s immune system.

We recommend that you learn more about the advantages and side-effects of vaccinations, and vaccinate your child in appropriate stages in order to protect the health of your child.

What is a Vaccination?

A vaccination is the administration of a weakened form (vaccine) of infectious viruses and bacteria or of their toxins, which produces immunity to these diseases when introduced into the body. Vaccinations are given as defined in the Preventative Vaccination Law, as follows (BCG, polio, diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, measles, rubella, Japanese encephalitis).

Vaccinations and Side Effects

Some parents have a negative attitude to vaccinations because of concerns about side effects. However, the vaccines used in Japan today cause side effects less frequently than earlier vaccines, although the rate of side effects differs by vaccine. Each child will have a different response due to their physical make-up, and therefore, there may be cases where side effects will appear, although the severity may vary. It is important for you to decide whether to have your child vaccinated after a detailed consultation with your doctor, who is familiar with the physical health of your child. For group vaccinations (polio), you should decide whether to have your child vaccinated after a detailed consultation with the doctor at the vaccination venue.

Before Having Your Child Vaccinated

Vaccinations should be performed when your child is in good health. Observe your child carefully on the day of a vaccination and make sure that he/she is well. If you have any concerns, do not hesitate to consult with your doctor and decide whether your child should be vaccinated or not.

When Having Your Child Vaccinated

At the place where your child will be vaccinated, take the child’s temperature, and read and fill out the screening questionnaire completely. Please make sure to bring your Maternal & Child Health Handbook. If you have any concerns or questions, please consult with your doctor. The child being vaccinated should be accompanied by a parent/guardian who is familiar with the child’s usual physical condition. If you do not speak/understand Japanese, please go with someone who speaks/understands Japanese.

Children Who Cannot Receive Vaccinations

1. A child with an obvious fever
   In general, in cases where the child’s temperature at the place where he/she will be vaccinated is over 37.5°C, he/she will not be able to receive a vaccination.

2. A child with a severe acute illness
   In principle, no child being treated with medication for an acute, severe illness should receive a vaccination on that day due to concerns about changes with their illness after a vaccination.

3. A child who has had anaphylaxis to any component of the vaccine to be given on that day
   Anaphylaxis is an acute, severe allergic reaction, usually occurring within 30 minutes after vaccination, and is characterized by excessive sweating, a swollen face, systemic severe urticaria (hives), nausea, vomiting, hoarseness, and respiratory distress, resulting in shock.

4. With the BCG vaccination, a child with a keloid due to a previous vaccination or trauma

5. Other conditions that a doctor determines prohibit a child from receiving a vaccination
   Even if your child clears the above criteria, he/she cannot be vaccinated if a doctor decides that doing so would be inappropriate.
Children Requiring a Detailed Consultation with a Doctor when Receiving a Vaccination

A child meeting the following criteria should be checked by his/her doctor before receiving a vaccination to determine if the child can be vaccinated. When a child receives a vaccination, it is recommended that the doctor administer the vaccine at his/her office, or provide a medical certificate or referral to another doctor’s office.

1. A child who is being treated for a heart, kidney, liver or blood disease, or developmental disorder.
2. A child who has had a fever within two days of a previous vaccination or an allergic reaction, including a rash and urticaria (hives).
3. A child who has had a seizure in the past
4. A child who has had an abnormality of the immune system diagnosed in the past due to frequent bouts of middle ear infections or pneumonia, or has a family member or relative with immunodeficiency.
5. A child with an allergy to egg components, antibiotics, or the stabilizers used in any step of the vaccine production.
6. With the BCG vaccination, a child who is suspected to be infected with tuberculosis already, for example, a child who has been in prolonged contact with a family member with tuberculosis.

General Precautions after Receiving a Vaccination

1. Observe your child at the medical institution for 30 minutes after the vaccination is administered or a place where the doctor can be contacted immediately if there are acute side effects. Severe side effects will generally occur within this time.
2. Watch for possible side effects up to four weeks for live vaccines (polio, measles, rubella, BCG) or one week for inactive vaccines (DPT, Japanese encephalitis).
3. Keep the vaccination site clean. Bathing is allowed, but avoid rubbing the vaccination site.
4. Avoid strenuous physical activity on the day of vaccination.
5. If a child has an abnormal reaction at the vaccination site or has a change in his/her physical condition after vaccination, consult with a doctor immediately.

Vaccinate Your Child on Schedule

Please leave 27 or more days open before your child receives another vaccination after they have been vaccinated for BCG, polio, measles and rubella. For other vaccinations (DPT: diphtheria, pertussis, tetanus, and Japanese encephalitis), please leave six or more days open before receiving another vaccination. It is recommended that you consult with your child’s physician to develop a vaccination plan.

Regular vaccinations are free. However, charges apply if you wish to have your child vaccinated and they are not the target age for the vaccination.

Vaccination periods may change depending on revisions to pertinent laws. Please confirm this information in the city’s regular newsletter and website. If you have any concerns or do not understand a particular point, please inquire at the Public Health and Welfare Services Division at each ward office or with your child’s physician.

*Information for this section was taken from the Vaccination and Children’s Health guide (2008 version) by the Review Committee for Vaccination Guidelines (Published by The Foundation of the Vaccination Research Center).
Only polio is done as a group vaccination. Other vaccinations are done individually at medical institutions in the city.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Vaccination (Disease name)</th>
<th>Target</th>
<th>Number of vaccinations</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>BCG (Tuberculosis)</strong></td>
<td>Under 6 months (Standard vaccination period from 3 to 5 months)</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Polio (Poliomyelitis)</strong></td>
<td>3 months after birth to under 7 &amp; 1/2 years (Standard vaccination period before 18 months)</td>
<td>Twice</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DPT (Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus)</strong></td>
<td><strong>First administration</strong></td>
<td>Three times (after an interval of 20-56 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>3 months after birth to under 7 &amp; 1/2 years (Most effective if administered by 12 months of age)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Note: Please take note of the timing of this vaccination because your child cannot receive another vaccination for 27 days after the BCG or polio vaccination.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>3 months after birth to under 7 &amp; 1/2 years (Standard vaccination period from 12-18 months after the completion of the first administration of the vaccine)</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DT (Diphtheria, Tetanus)</strong></td>
<td>11-12 years (before his/her thirteenth birthday)</td>
<td>Once</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MR (Measles, Rubella)</strong></td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>(as early as possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>A child 9 or 6 years of age (before his/her seventh birthday)</td>
<td>(before his/her thirteenth birthday)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Japanese encephalitis</strong></td>
<td><strong>First administration</strong></td>
<td>Twice (after an interval of 6-28 days)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(Japanese encephalitis)</td>
<td>Phase 1</td>
<td>6 months after birth to under 7 &amp; 1/2 years</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Phase 2</td>
<td>6 months after birth to under 7 &amp; 1/2 years</td>
<td>Booster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>9-12 years (before his/her thirteenth birthday)</td>
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**Target date**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of vaccination</th>
<th>Place of vaccination</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
<td>(Throughout the year) Medical institutions in the city Individual vaccinations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First administration</strong></td>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second administration</strong></td>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Third administration</strong></td>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>One-year booster</strong></td>
<td>(12-18 months after the third administration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 1</strong></td>
<td>(from 12 months after birth: as early as possible)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 2</strong></td>
<td>(within the year from 4/1 to 3/31 of the following year, in the year before starting primary school i.e., a child in the last year of kindergarten or nursery school)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>First administration</strong></td>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Second administration</strong></td>
<td>(after an interval of 6-28 days after the first administration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 1 booster</strong></td>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Phase 2 booster</strong></td>
<td>From Year Month to Year Month</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
5 Advisory Services

Public Health and Welfare Services Division

Public health officials and nutritionists in the Public Health and Welfare Services Division in each ward office offer advisory services on daily life and health during pregnancy, as well as on the baby’s development after birth, child care, and vaccinations.

Advisory Services during Pregnancy, Post-Birth and for Infants & Children

Public health officials and other qualified persons help parents keep track of a child’s height and weight and offer advice on birth, child care and child development at resident centers and other location once a month. They also provide information about raising children and other pertinent topics.

“WalWai” Child Care Consultation Service

A staff of experts—pediatricians, clinical psychologists, physical and occupational therapists, and child care specialists—are available for consultations on the stress of raising a child and a child’s mental and physical development, such as not playing well with other children and being restless or fidgety. Appointments must be made in advance.

Child-Raising Salon “Piacere”

Licensed coordinators, such as those with qualifications as child care specialists and public health officials are on hand to provide advisory services to parents who are experiencing problems in raising their children. A wide range of information on child care is also available and depending on the details of the issue being discussed, staff may also coordinate with other related organizations.

Contact information: 093-511-1085

Consultation Services for Foreigners

When troubled or worried about daily life, solutions to problems can be found with the cooperation of expert organizations and groups and with needed information. The staff and overseas foreign language consultants at the Kitakyushu International Association (KIA) are available to provide advisory services for foreign residents.

Services are available in English, Chinese, Korean, Tagalog, and Japanese.

Consultation Line: 093-671-2606 (Yahata), 093-551-0055 (Kokura)
Email: helpdesk@kitaq-koryu.jp
Services are available Tuesday through Friday.

6 Post-Birth Procedures

Registration of Birth

Please submit the Registration of Birth to the ward office where the baby’s father or mother resides within 14 days after the birth of a child.

Necessary items when registering a birth

- Registration of Birth (You will receive a certificate from the medical institution where you gave birth.)
- Maternal and Child Health Handbook
- Stamp (ikan) of person submitting report
- Certificate of Foreign Registration, other

[When a child has foreign nationality]

When the Registration of Birth is submitted to the ward office, the baby’s foreign registration is complete. After submitting the Registration of Birth, please apply for the baby’s application for permission to acquire status of residence at the nearest Immigration Office within 30 days of birth. Please note, however, that it is not necessary to apply for permission if leaving Japan within 60 days after the birth of the baby.

- Please direct inquiries to the Resident Division in each ward office.
Childbirth & Childcare Lump Sum Payment

The Childbirth & Childcare Lump Sum Payment is paid when a health insurance subscriber gives birth.

- Amount of payment
  ¥390,000 or ¥420,000 (Depending on conditions)
- Payment can be made by either of the following methods.
  1. Direct payment (in cases where the health insurance group remits the lump sum payment directly to the medical institution)
     This method can only be used by subscribers who present their health insurance card to their doctor’s office and have reached an agreement about the form of payment. When using this method, the health insurance group will remit payment for the cost of delivery to the medical institution in place of the subscriber to the upper limit stipulated in the Childbirth & Childcare Lump Sum Payment regulations.
     → Please direct inquiries to your medical institution
  2. Cash payment
     In cases where the direct payment method is not used, the subscriber should submit an application directly to the health insurance group to which they are subscribed.
     → Please direct inquiries to the health insurance group to which you are subscribed.

Additional Information

The city also sponsors two additional systems: subsidizing a part of medical fees when an infant or child visits a hospital using their health insurance and providing child-care benefits to residents raising children. (Specific restrictions apply.)

→ Please direct inquiries to the Public Health and Welfare Services Division in each ward office.

### Ward Office Telephone Numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Division</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Telephone (Main)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Moji Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>1-1-1 Kyotaki, Moji-ku</td>
<td>093-331-1881</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kokurakita Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>1-1 Otemachi, Kokurakita-ku</td>
<td>093-582-3440 (Direct)</td>
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<td>Kokuraminami Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>5-1-2 Wakazono, Kokuraminami-ku</td>
<td>093-951-4111</td>
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<td>Wakamatsu Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>1-1-1 Hama-machi, Wakamatsu-ku</td>
<td>093-761-5321</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yahatahigashi Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>1-1-1 Chuo, Yahatahigashi-ku</td>
<td>093-671-0801</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yahatanishi Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>15-1 Tsutsui-machi, Yahatanishi-ku</td>
<td>093-642-1441</td>
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<tr>
<td>Tobata Ward Office</td>
<td>Public Health and Welfare Services Division</td>
<td>1-1-1 Senbou, Tobata-ku</td>
<td>093-871-1501</td>
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※ Please direct questions to the above offices for inquiries and contact information of services not included in this pamphlet.

### Consultation Service

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Telephone</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Child Care Support Salon “Piaceere”</td>
<td>3-8-1 Asano, Kokurakita-ku</td>
<td>093-511-1085</td>
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### Consultation Services for Foreign Residents

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
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<tr>
<td>Kitakyushu International Association</td>
<td>1-1-1 Hirano, Yahatahigashi-ku</td>
<td>093-671-2606</td>
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<td></td>
<td>3-8-1 Asano, Kokurakita-ku, AIM 2F</td>
<td>093-551-0055</td>
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