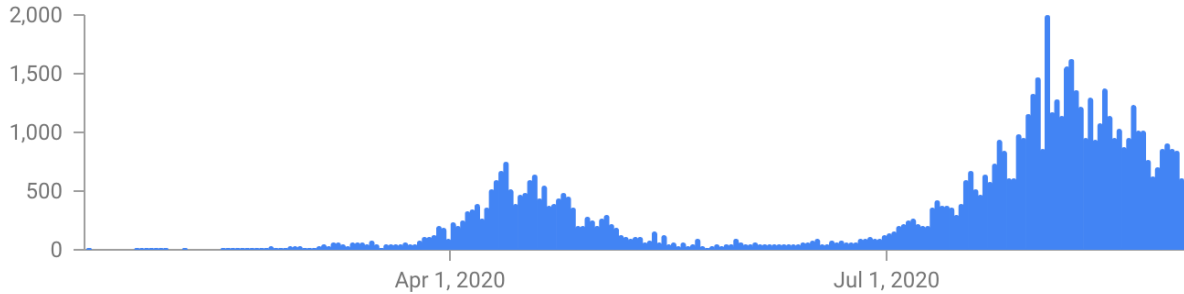


# Situation report – COVID19; Japan, Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2020

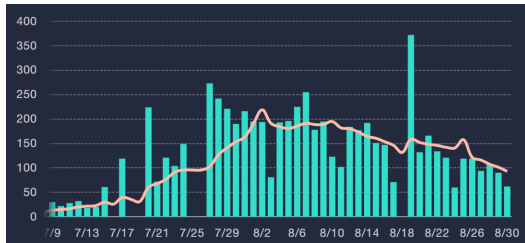
Confidential – for internal circulation only, not for release to outside parties without the prior consent of the author. This document represents the opinion of the author and does not constitute the provision of medical care. Readers with concerns over their individual health should contact their physician for advice.

## Current Situation in Japan

### National number of new diagnoses

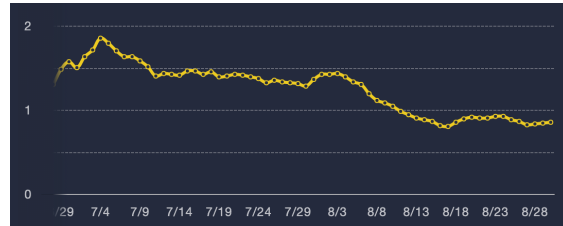


### Osaka

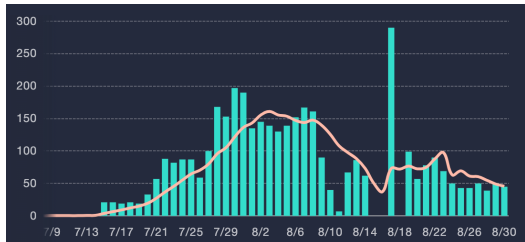


The country-wide reproduction rate remains below 1.0 (most recently reported as 0.86), reflecting an ongoing decline in daily case numbers in most parts of Japan:

### National Effective reproduction number (R)

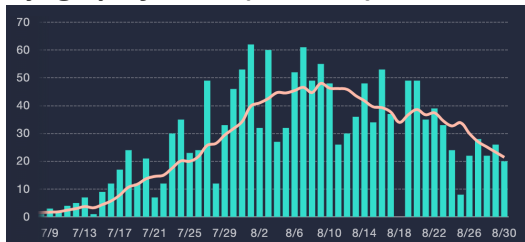


### Aichi prefecture (inc Nagoya)



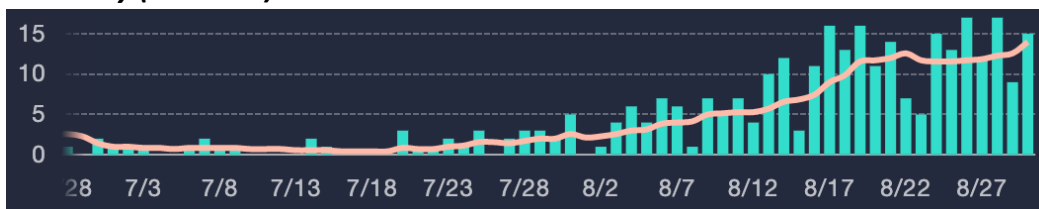
Individual prefectures almost all reflect the national trend, with falling numbers of infections seen in all major urban centers (Osaka, R 0.74, Nagoya, R 0.58, Kobe, 0.71). Some more rural parts of Japan have seen an increase in case numbers (Toyama and Fukushima), perhaps due to social distancing being more loosely adhered to in parts of the country whose residents have so far perceived the pandemic to be a distant concern.

### Hyogo prefecture (inc Kobe)



Mortality for the country as a whole remains modest but has yet to fall, with approximately 10-15 deaths reported per day.

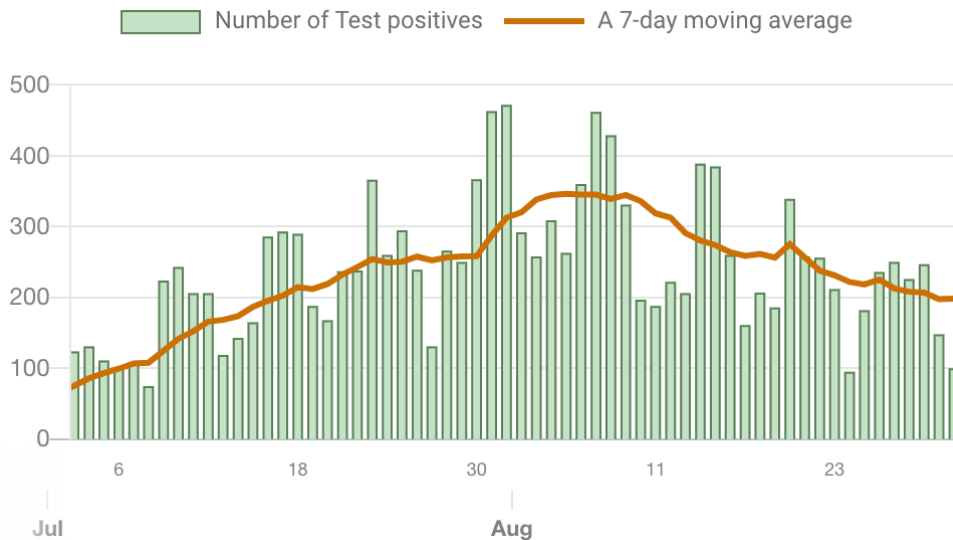
### Mortality (National)



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## Current Situation in Tokyo & the Kanto Region

### Tokyo daily cases

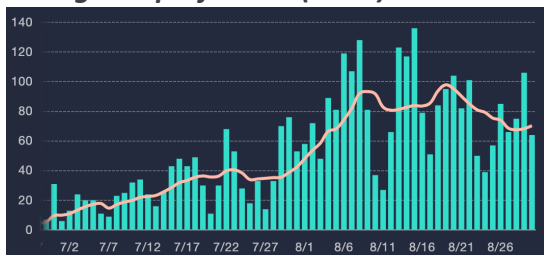


The seven-day average for cases in Tokyo has fallen to 198 per day, the first time that this index has been below 200 in 6 weeks.

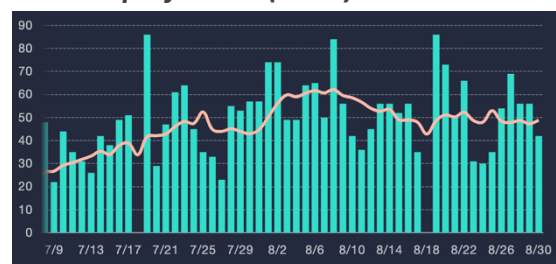
Shinjuku ward remains of special concern and has now reported over 2,500 cases. The current second wave of COVID19 was widely reported to have originated from nightlife and adult entertainment businesses in Kabuki-cho. For the most part these businesses remain in operation and some cases may be resistant to engaging with public health services. This in turn raises the concern that the country as a whole will remain vulnerable to further waves of infection as the population's level of vigilance drops as there is a policy level reluctance to forcibly close businesses.

Case numbers across the remainder of Kanto remain relatively high and are falling, though at a slower rate than in most of the remainder of Japan

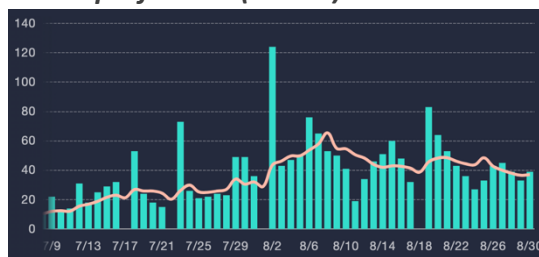
### Kanagawa prefecture (R 0.9)



### Saitama prefecture (R 1.0)



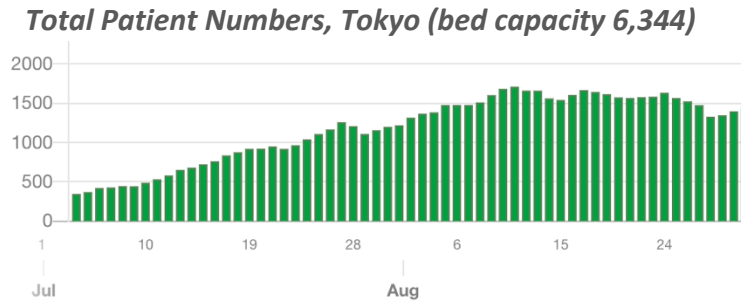
### Chiba prefecture (R 0.88)



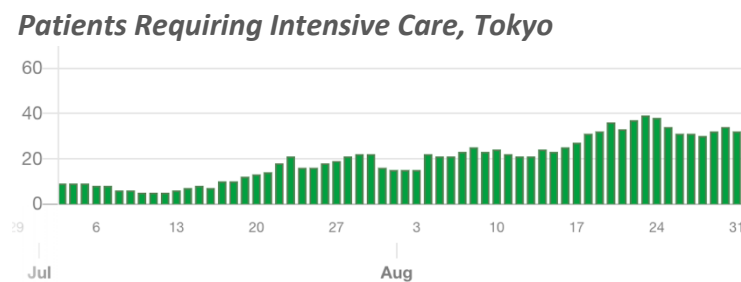
# Situation report – COVID19; Japan, Tuesday 1<sup>st</sup> of September 2020

## *Hospital Care in Tokyo*

Patient numbers are starting to show a modest reduction and remain comfortably within the capacity of the health care system

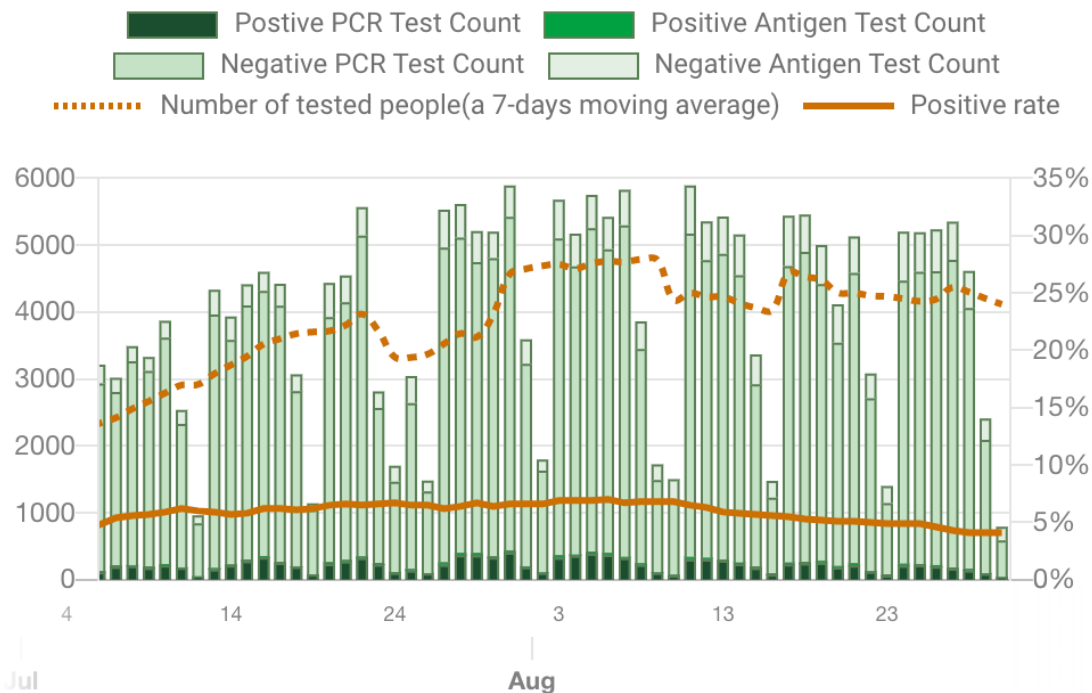


Similarly, high dependency / intensive care patient numbers are stable and remain well within capacity.



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### Testing in Tokyo



As mentioned in previous reports, by international standards Japan continues to test at a low level, leading to ongoing speculation and concern that the true extent of the spread of COVID19 is unknown. While it is undoubtedly true that some cases continue to go undetected, it is unlikely that this results in a significant distortion to the reported case load. We can be confident that rates of infection in Tokyo and in the rest of the country genuinely are falling, as in addition to the reduction in daily reported cases, the percentage of positive tests performed has fallen from a peak of 7% to 4.1% against a steady background of 5,000 tests performed daily in the capital.

This having been said, in most cases targeted testing performed by public health units limits testing to individuals who have been unwell with cough and fever for at least four days (though testing will typically be performed more rapidly in elderly or high risk individuals). Contact tracing is performed but will typically only result in testing being advised for cohabitants of infected people or in those who have come into close (less than 1m) contact for 15 minutes or longer with parties concerned not wearing masks. Limited access to testing therefore causes stress to concerned individuals and places some staffing strain on businesses whose workers need to stay home with milder respiratory symptoms.

### References

Reported Caseload Graphs and data sourced from MHLW as reported by Toyo Keizai and the Tokyo metropolitan government –

<https://toyokeizai.net/sp/visual/tko/covid19/en.html>

<https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/>

### Resources

How to get help if you suspect that you have COVID19 (Tokyo residents)

<https://stopcovid19.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/en/flow>