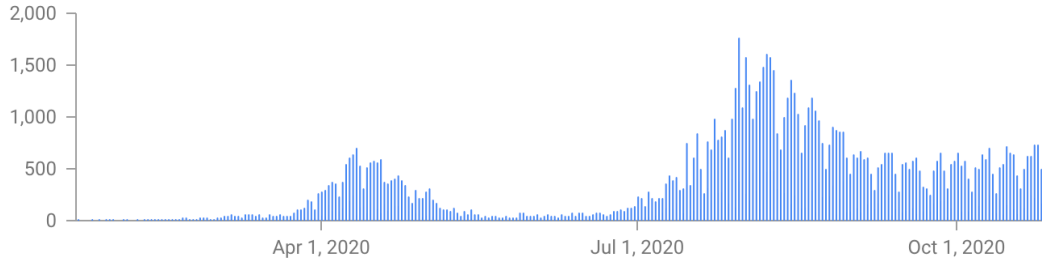


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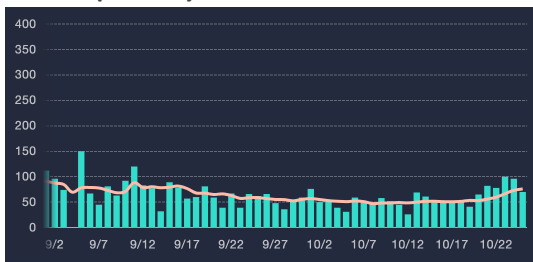
Confidential – for internal circulation only, not for release to outside parties without the prior consent of the author. This document represents the opinion of the author and does not constitute the provision of medical care. Readers with concerns over their individual health should contact their physician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

Current Situation in Japan

National number of diagnoses per day:



Osaka (R 1.32)

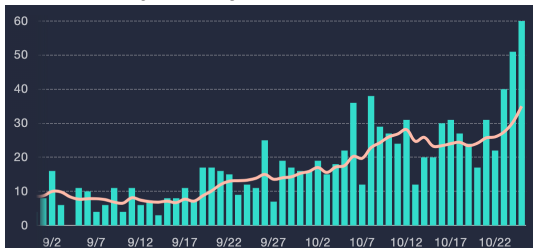


Case numbers continue to remain low but are increasing fractionally with a reproduction number (R) of 1.05.

National Effective reproduction number (R)

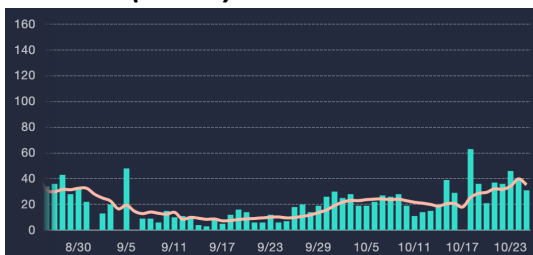


Hokkaido (R 1.29)



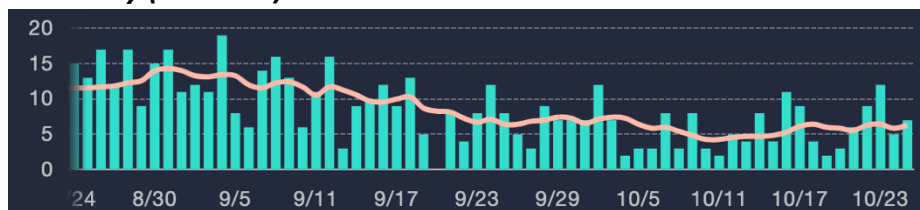
Hokkaido has seen the most significant increase in rates of infection over the past month with typical daily rates rising from below 10 to over 30. Some research suggests that COVID-19 may be transmitted more readily in cold dry conditions, so it is possible that this trend may be reproduced in other areas of the country with the onset of winter. However, factors other than climate are likely to be more important in contagion rates, and other disparate areas of the country have also seen some increase in the rate of transmission, including Okinawa and Osaka.

Okinawa (R 1.26)



Mortality remains very low by international standards and has continue to fall gradually.

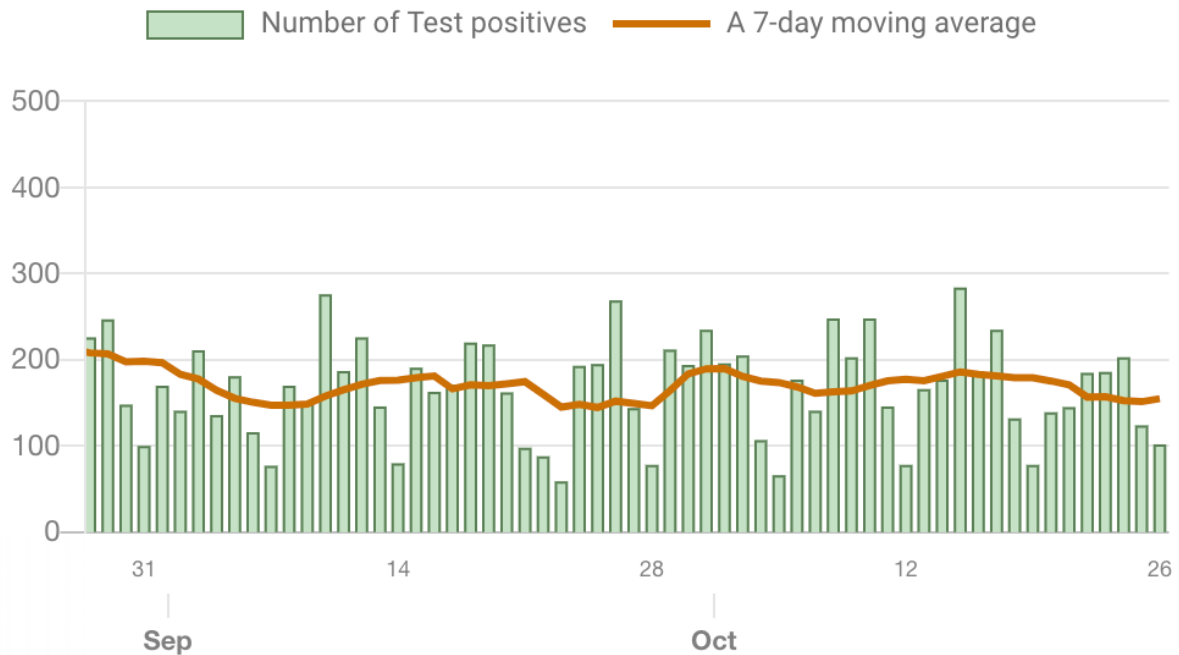
Mortality (National)



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Current Situation in Tokyo & the Kanto Region

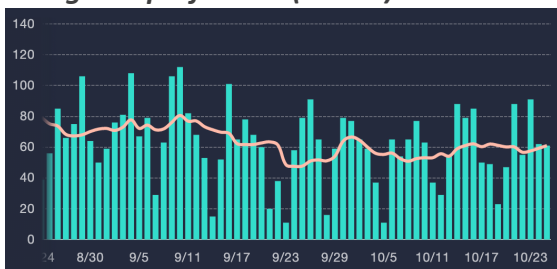
Tokyo daily cases



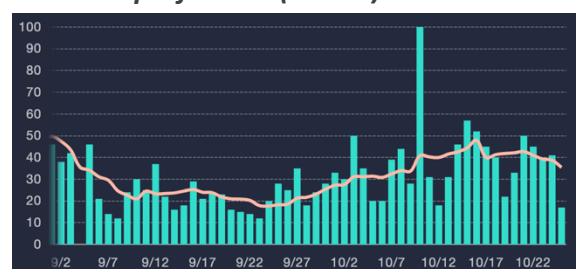
Rates of infection remain stable in Tokyo and have not changed noticeably since late August. However, over the coming month, testing capacity is likely to increase markedly, with the availability of rapid, lower cost point of care diagnostics available without recourse to public health units. This may lead to some increase in the numbers of new diagnoses as a consequence of expanded testing of people with mild or no symptoms.

Case numbers for the region – the three prefectures bordering the capital – have increased slightly over the past month, with combined daily diagnoses running at close to the same level as that seen in metropolitan Tokyo.

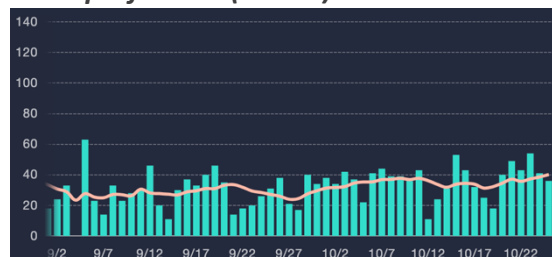
Kanagawa prefecture (R 1.12)



Saitama prefecture (R 1.02)



Chiba prefecture (R 1.06)



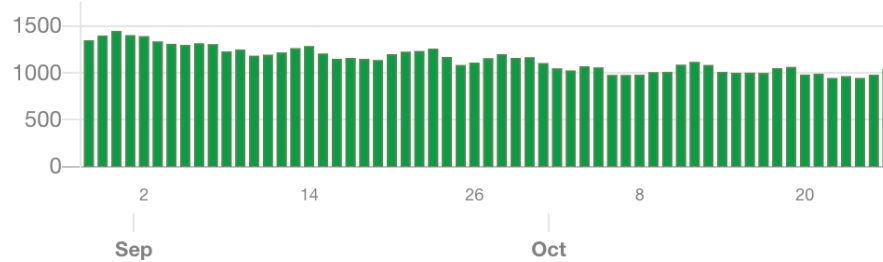
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Hospital Care in Tokyo

Substantially unchanged.

Inpatient numbers continue to gradually trend down from a peak of 1,710 in early August to 1,037 (October 26th). Substantial excess capacity is in place to cope with any increase in rates of infection and the regional medical system has an abundant capacity to increase available bed numbers further should the need arise.

Total Patient Numbers, Tokyo (bed capacity 5,910)



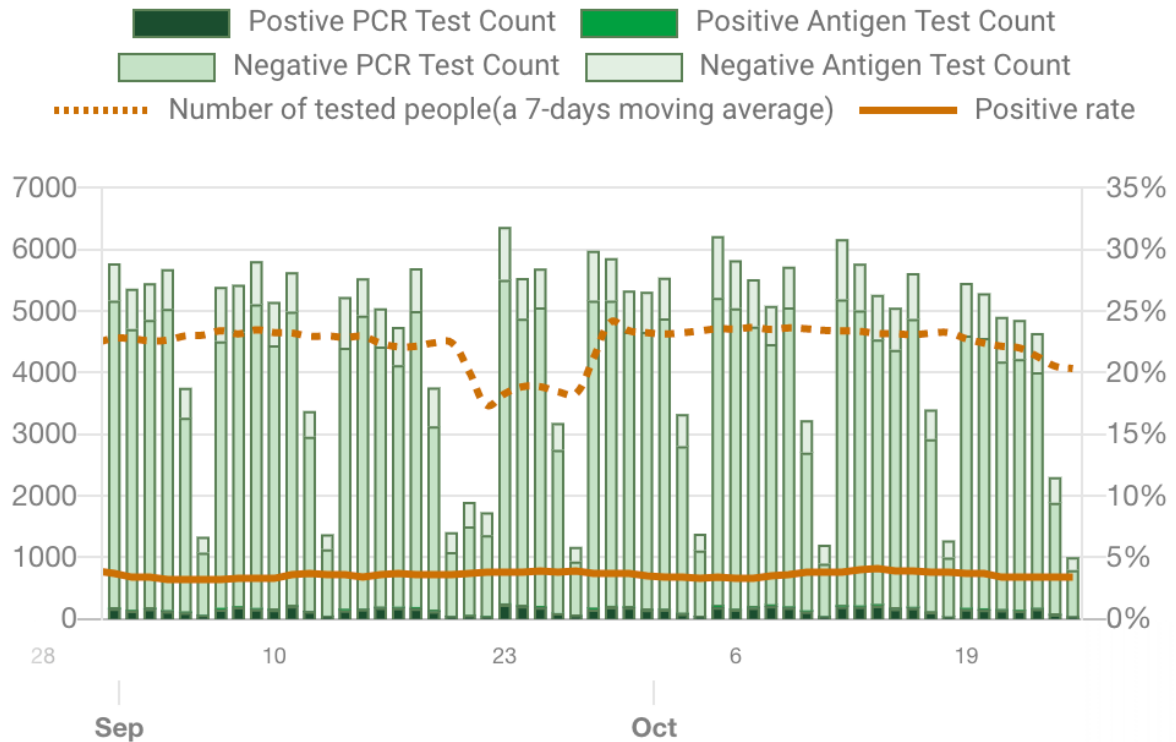
As has been the case for several months, high dependency / intensive care patient numbers are also low, stable and are not generating undue strain on Tokyo hospitals:

Patients Requiring Intensive Care, Tokyo



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Testing in Tokyo



Substantially unchanged.

Both the rate of testing (approx. 5,000/day) and the incidence of positive tests (trending at 3.3 to 3.9%) remain stable.

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>