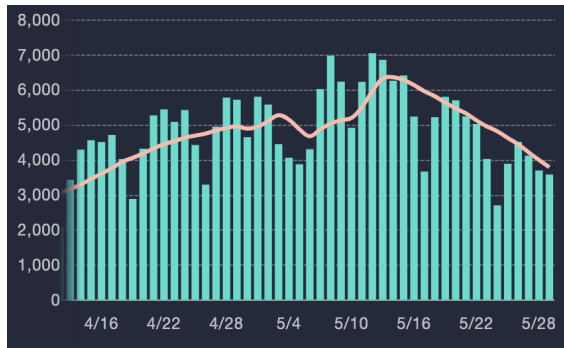


Situation report – COVID19; Japan 1st June 2021

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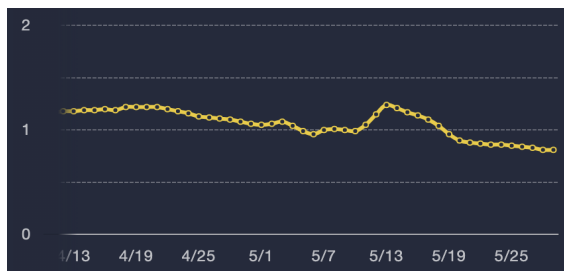
Current Situation in Japan

Test positives nationally:



Daily infections have fallen for a second consecutive week with a drop to approximately 4,000 (7 day average) from a peak of over 6,000 at the height of the current fourth wave. The decline in new infections has accelerated, with a reduction in the effective reproduction rate from 0.87 to 0.81 over the past week.

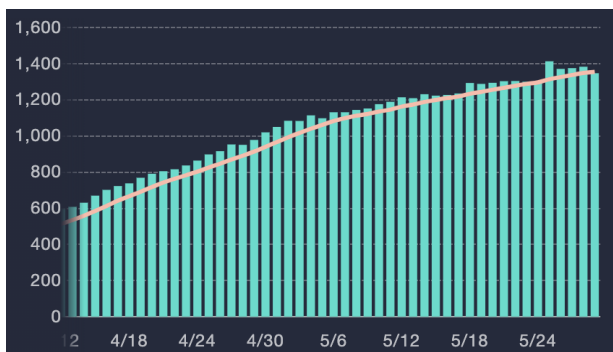
National Reproduction Rate - R_{eff} (R 0.81)



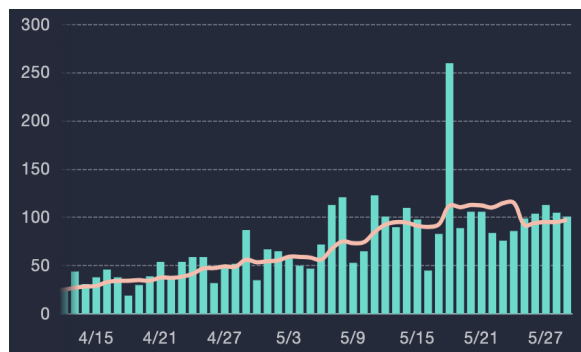
Despite this, May saw the highest number of new infections of any month since the beginning of the pandemic. As a consequence, hospitals in many parts of the country remain overburdened and the total number of critically ill patients has continued to rise. Thirteen prefectures report the highest level of pressure on medical resources (stage 4), with the most strained being Hiroshima, where 96% of COVID-19 designated medical beds are currently occupied.

Presently relatively few L452R (Indian variant) cases have been detected, with a total of 45 individuals infected excluding identification at immigration. There therefore remains a significant possibility of a further wave of infection as vaccination has yet to achieve significant coverage.

Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



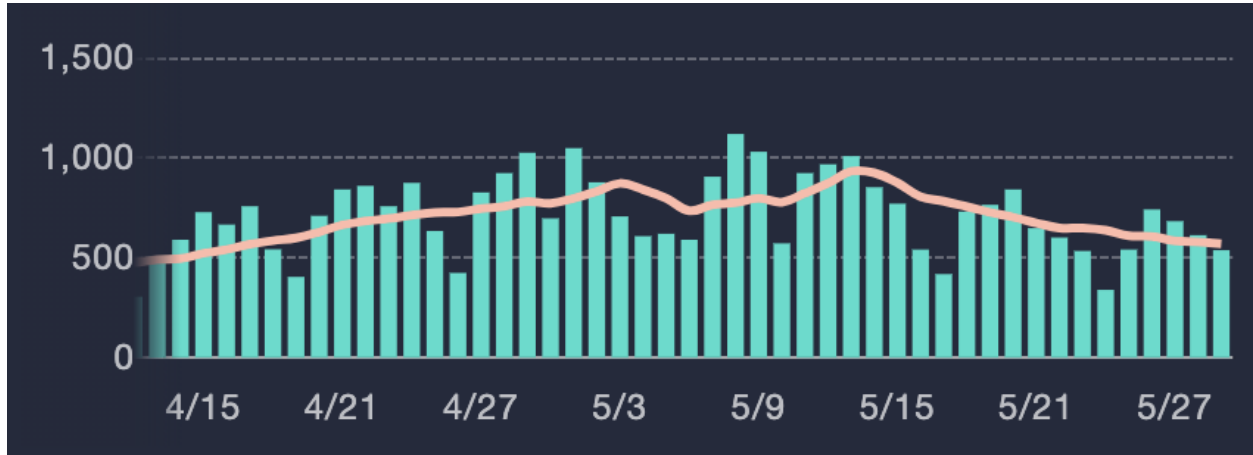
Mortality (Nationwide) - daily



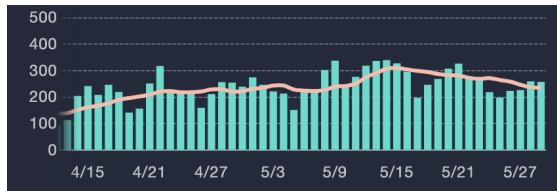
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Current Situation in Tokyo & the Kanto Region

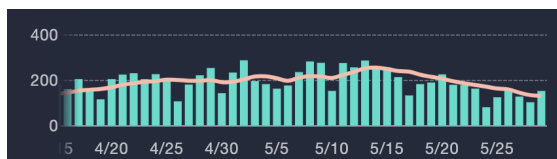
Tokyo daily cases (R 0.91)



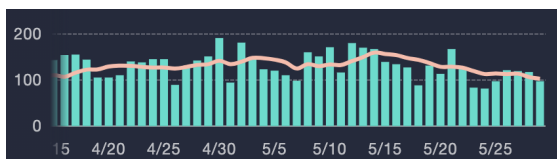
Kanagawa prefecture (R 0.90)



Saitama prefecture (R 0.78)



Chiba prefecture (R 0.86)



Similar to much of the rest of the country, rates of infection have fallen in the capital, although somewhat less rapidly than in Kansai and other key metropolitan areas (see below). As of the 25th of May, 14 cases of L452R COVID had been identified in Tokyo, of which 5 could not be traced to people who had recently entered the country. Community spread of this variant in other parts of the world is thought to have been associated with a 30-50% increase in the rate of contagion.

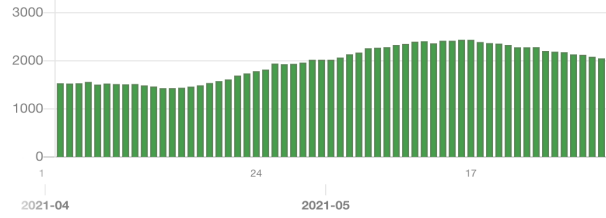
The state of emergency presently in effect in Tokyo is currently scheduled to continue until the 20th of June.

Prefectures neighbouring Tokyo (Kanagawa, Saitama and Chiba) have likewise achieved a modest reduction in rates of infection and remain under primary preventative measures, these having been extended to the 20th of June.

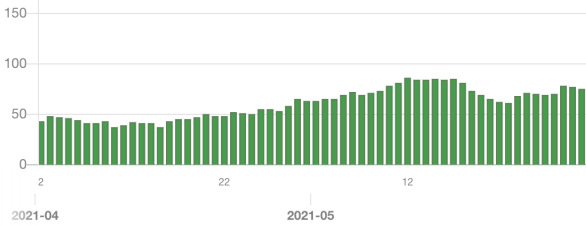
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Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo

Number of hospital patients

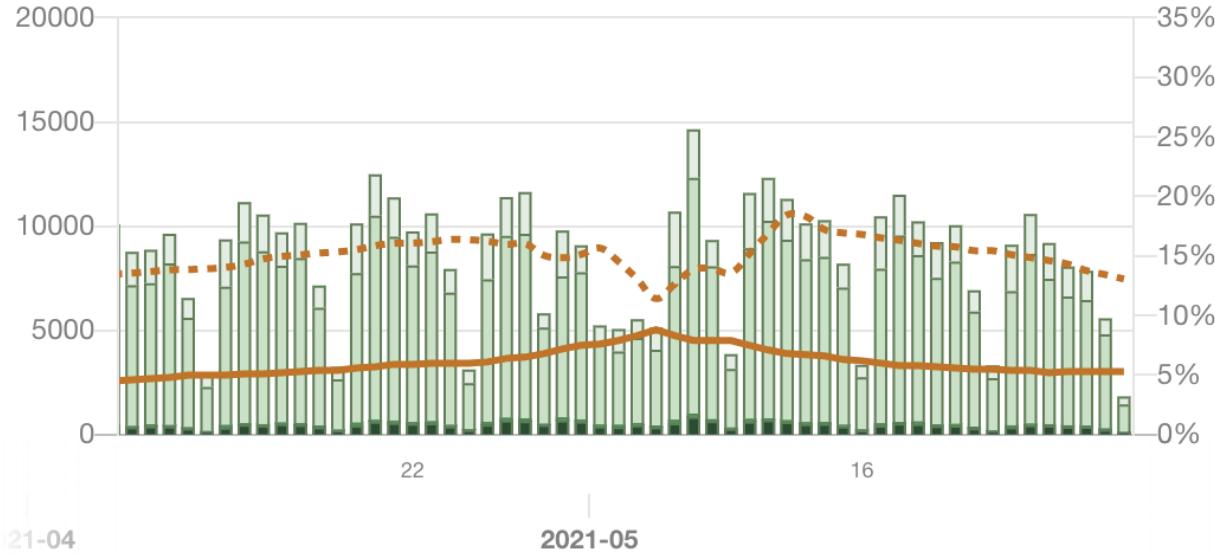


Number of critically ill patients



Hospitalization rates have fallen, while intensive care occupancy has increased slightly. The number of available hospital beds has remained the same at 5,594, of which 2,015 (36%) are occupied. The rate of occupancy of ICU beds is significantly lower, with 70 (19%) currently in use. Surge capacity is therefore available in the event of an abrupt increase in infections.

Testing for COVID 19



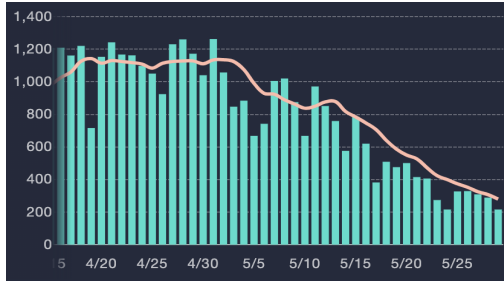
Rates of testing have declined slightly with the percentage of positive tests unchanged over the past week at 5.4%.

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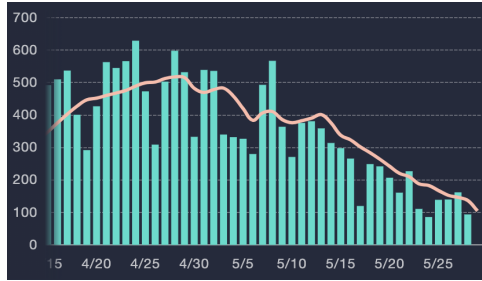
Regional Situation

Infections in Kansai (Osaka and Hyogo) are presently at the lowest level seen for over 8 weeks; however, the state of emergency enacted in late April has been further extended to the 20th of June.

Osaka (R 0.69)

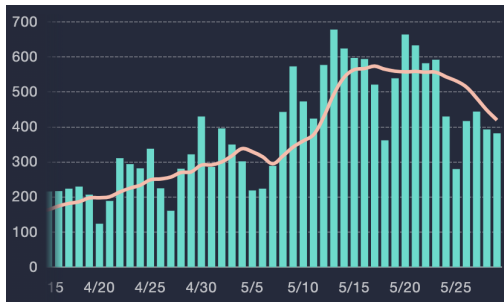


Hyogo (R 0.61)

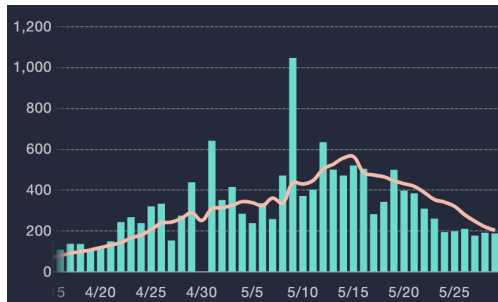


Aichi (Nagoya) and Fukuoka, respectively the 4th and 8th largest cities in Japan, have been under a state of emergency since the 12th of May and in both cases the response has been more rapid than that seen in Tokyo or Osaka.

Aichi (R 0.82)

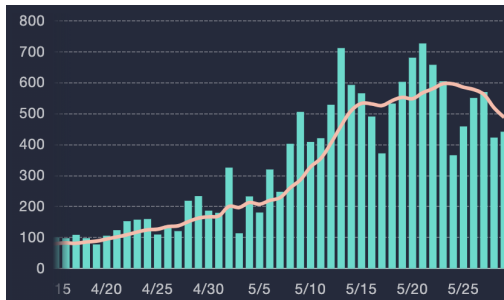


Fukuoka (R 0.63)

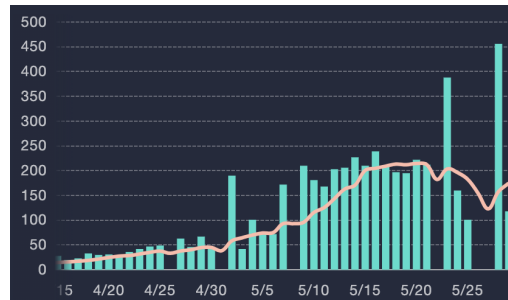


Prefectures subjected to SOE since the 16th are yet to demonstrate similar sustained falls in new cases but have nevertheless stabilized:

Hokkaido (R 0.88)



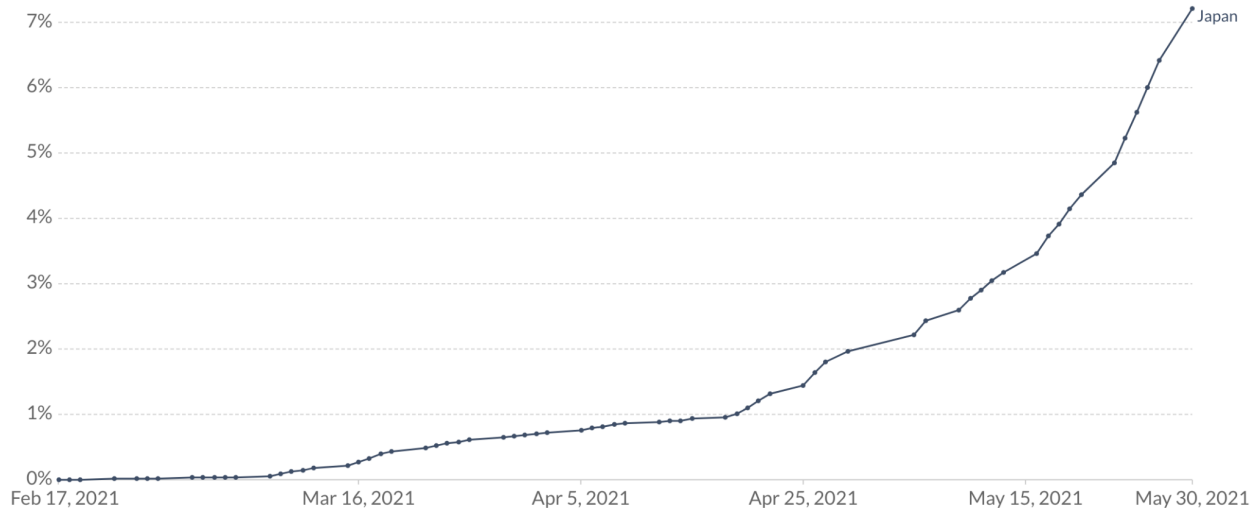
Hiroshima (R 0.97)



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COVID-19 Vaccination in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentage)



The rate of increase in coverage has increased significantly over the past two weeks. On the 16th of May just under 240,000 people received a vaccine, this increasing to 534,000 doses administered yesterday. This remains well below the government's stated target of one million doses a day, though. While Japan still lags far behind other industrialized nations, it is an encouraging indication that the rollout is at last gaining pace.

Further details of the government's plans are available on the website of the Prime Minister's office: <https://www.kantei.go.jp/jp/headline/kansensho/vaccine.html>

References and Resources

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/>

<https://www.stopcovid19.jp/#Tokyo>

<https://www3.nhk.or.jp/news/special/coronavirus/vaccine/progress/> **Resources**

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

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

FAQ: How foreign residents can get coronavirus vaccinations in Japan

<https://mainichi.jp/english/articles/20210212/p2a/00m/0na/046000c>