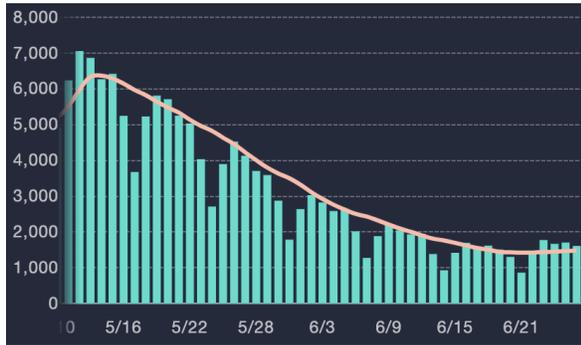


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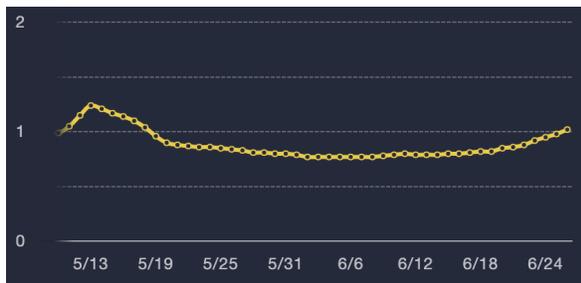
Current Situation in Japan

Test positives nationally:



Currently it is 9 days since the state of emergency was lifted in Kanto, Kansai and several other urban centres of Japan. New cases are stable at approximately 1,500 per day and the effective reproduction rate has risen to fractionally over 1.0.

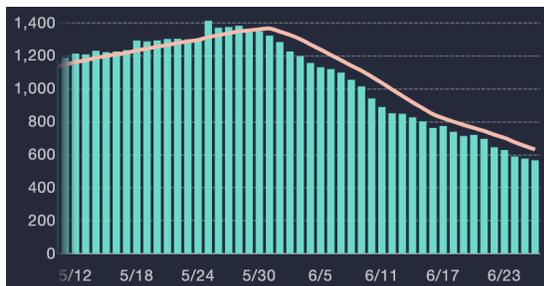
National Reproduction Rate - R_{eff} (R 1.02)



Rates of contagion are currently subject to positive pressure from the dissemination of the more contagious delta variant and negative pressure from the expanding vaccination campaign. As such, the next 2-4 weeks should determine whether widespread vaccination generates an effective enough barrier to prevent a 5th wave. Research recently published by Professor K. Ito (Hokkaido University) has estimated that the delta variant will become the dominant strain in Japan in mid-July. As it will take significantly longer than this for over 50% of the country to be fully vaccinated, some increase in infection is to be anticipated; whether this is significant enough to take the form of a new wave remains to be seen.

The reduction in new infections is, however, allowing hospitals to discharge patients faster than new cases present and thereby empty out COVID 19 dedicated beds.

Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



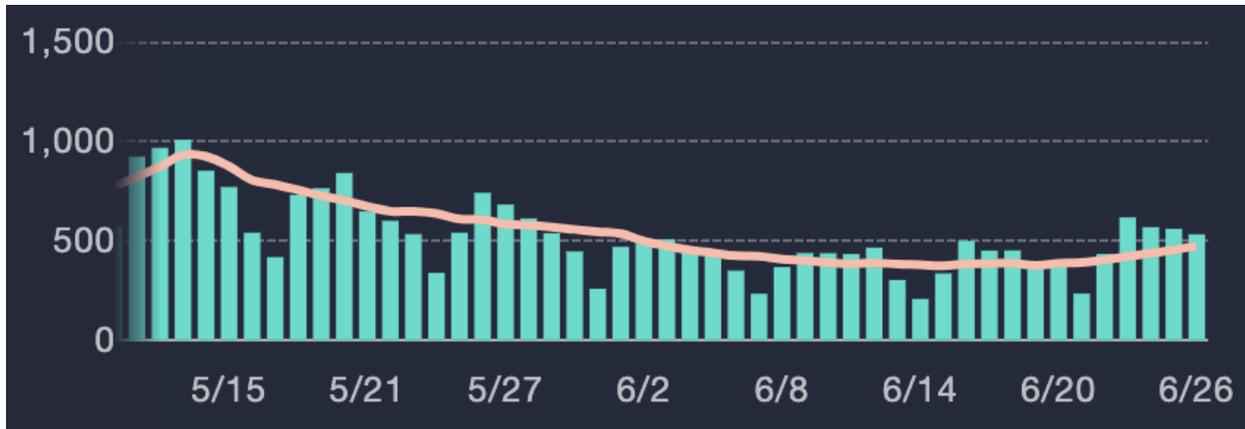
Mortality (Nationwide) - daily



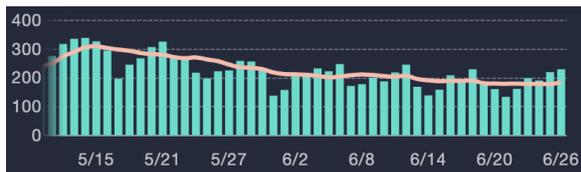
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Current Situation in Tokyo & the Kanto Region

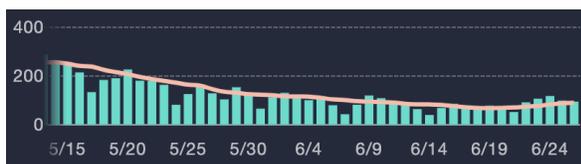
Tokyo daily cases (R 1.18)



Kanagawa prefecture (R 1.02)



Saitama prefecture (R 1.22)



Chiba prefecture (R 0.99)

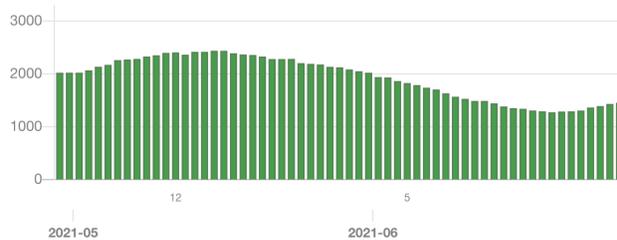


Cases are already rising gradually in both Tokyo and surrounding prefectures, with a reasonable expectation that this will accelerate over the next few weeks as the effects of exiting the state of emergency become apparent. As a delay of 10-14 days is anticipated before seeing the consequences of public health measure changes, the increase in cases of the past week is most likely to reflect an increase in the number of delta variant infections.

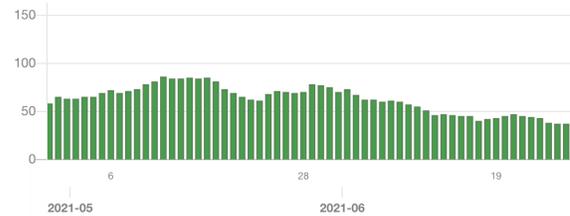
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Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo

Number of hospital patients

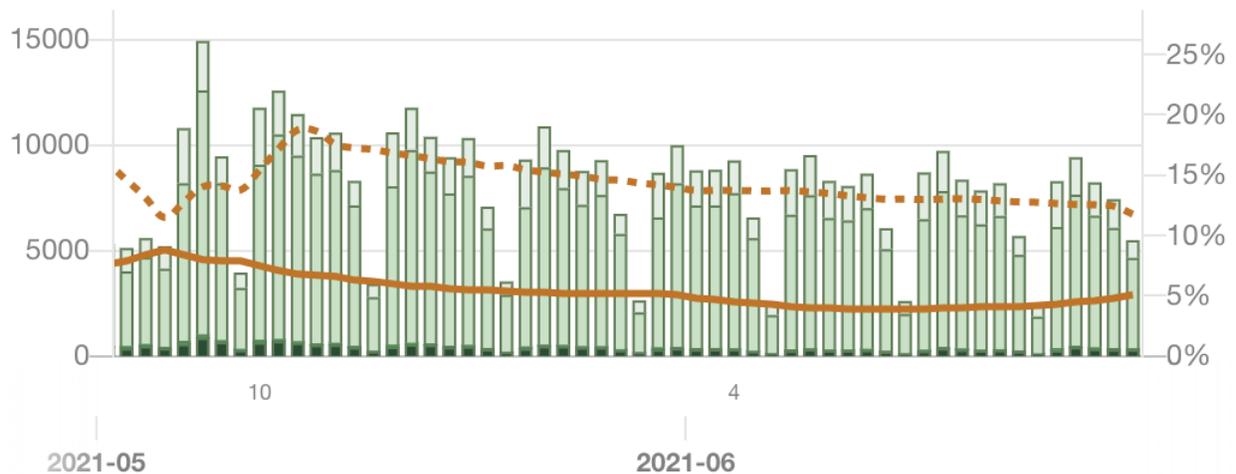


Number of critically ill patients



Pressure on medical resources remains light though hospitalizations have increased over the past week. The number of available hospital beds remains at 5,594, of which 1,491 (27%) are presently occupied. The rate of occupancy of ICU beds is lower, with 41 (11%) out of an available total of 373 currently in use. Surge capacity is therefore available in the event of an abrupt increase in infections.

Testing for COVID 19



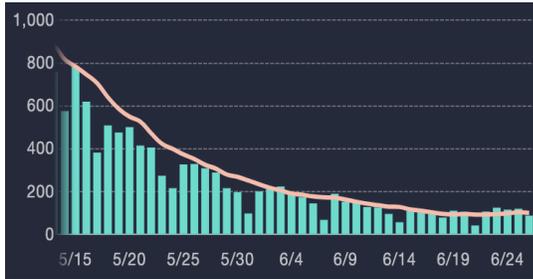
Rates of testing remain stable and over the past few days there has been an increase in the rate of positive results, with an increase from a nadir of 4% to 5.2% yesterday.

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Regional Situation

Cases in Osaka have stabilized at a low much lower level than Tokyo (approximately 100 cases a day), a success also seen in Hyogo. These areas remain under primary prevention measures.

Osaka (R 1.05)

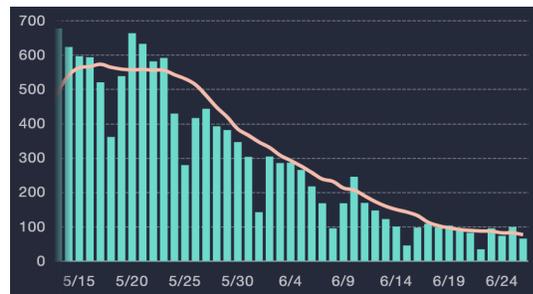


Hyogo (R 0.79)

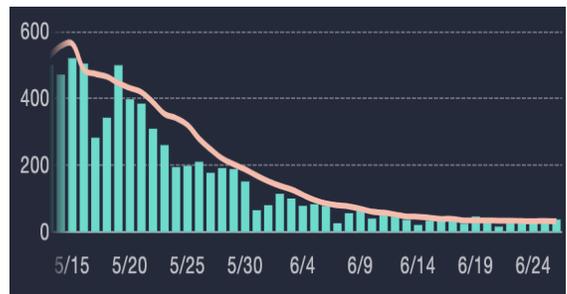


In Aichi (Nagoya) and Fukuoka, case numbers are similarly low and stable.

Aichi (R 0.85)

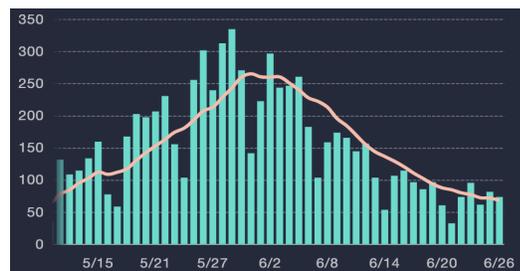


Fukuoka (R 0.94)



Per capital infections remain highest in Okinawa, currently the only prefecture under a state of emergency. However, here too, infections are falling.

Okinawa (R 0.80)



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COVID-19 Vaccination in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentage)



40.2 million vaccines have now been administered, 27.2 million people having received two doses. More than 50% of the elderly have received their first vaccination. Over a month has passed since the establishment of two large scale vaccination centres in Tokyo and Osaka and vaccines are now being administered to people over the age of 18 who have vaccination vouchers. The Ministry of Defense expects that the required time for inoculation per person will shorten, therefore the number of reservations per day has increased by 300 at the Tokyo venue and by 75 at the Osaka venue. However, regarding the workplace vaccinations, applications have been suspended as the demand was greater than expected. Prime Minister Suga has stated that the government will examine the applications to ensure that as many people can be inoculated as possible. The Ministry of Health has reported 139 confirmed vaccination mistakes, including incorrect inoculation intervals, reuse of syringes and the use of expired vaccines. Of the 139 cases, 70 were mistakes that could have led to significant adverse effects.

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>