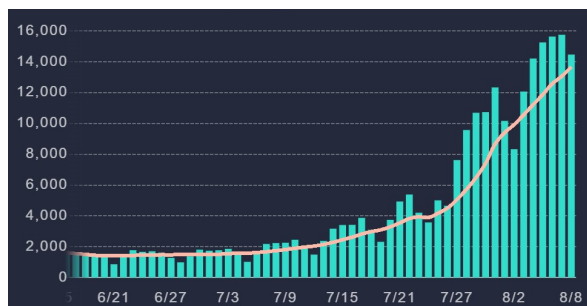


Situation report – COVID19; Japan, August 10th 2021

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.

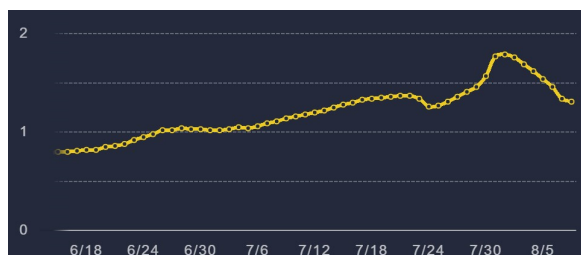
Current Situation in Japan

Test positives nationally:



Daily infections continue to increase although with a steady fall in the effective reproduction rate, which has dropped from a peak of 1.79 to 1.31 as of the 8th of August. A rate of over 1.0 reflects rising infections, and as of now relatively laissez-faire public health measures do not appear to be able to bring the current 5th wave under control. Mobility data from cellular phones suggests limited compliance with requests to limit socialising and commuting compared to previous waves.

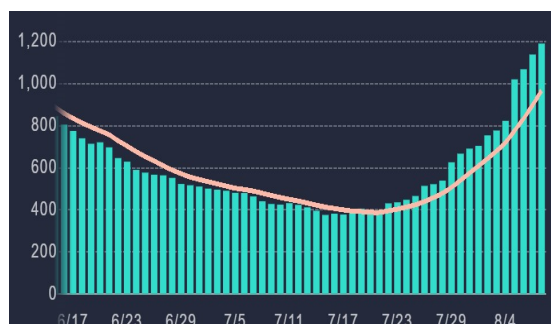
National Reproduction Rate - R_{eff} (R 1.31)



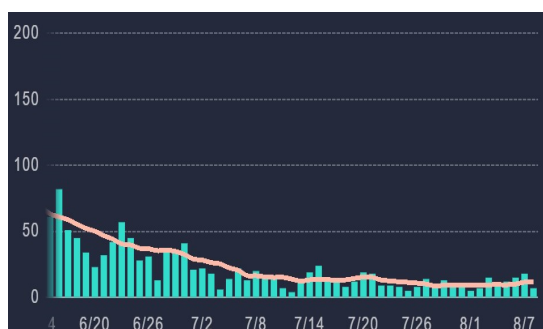
While vaccination has proven its worth by keeping COVID 19 mortality to much lower levels than seen in previous waves, intensive care occupancy is rising rapidly with proportionally more younger people being admitted. This trend is likely to continue as vaccine hesitancy remains more common with reducing age.

In an effort to husband medical resources for those most at need, the government recently announced that hospital admission would be limited to patients with severe symptoms or those deemed to be at a significant risk of developing such symptoms.

Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



Mortality (Nationwide) - daily



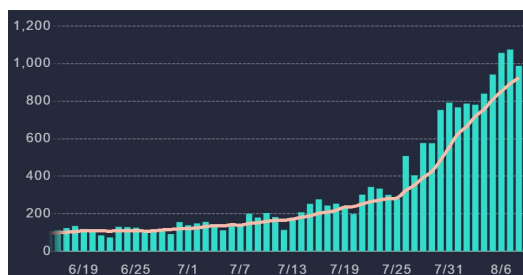
Situation report – COVID19; Japan, August 10th 2021

Current Situation in Tokyo & the Kanto Region

Tokyo daily cases (R 1.21)

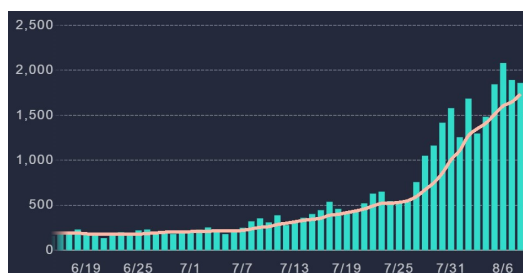


Chiba prefecture (R 1.32)



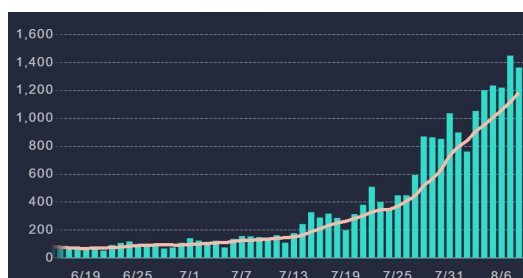
Rates of infection continue to rise in Tokyo and in surrounding prefectures. However, in the capital, the rate of increase in new cases has slowed more than in other parts of the country, the effective reproduction rate of 1.21 being lower than that seen in most other urban areas. Levels of contagion are nevertheless concerning high across the whole region with daily case numbers at record levels the three prefectures adjoining the capital.

Kanagawa prefecture (R 1.38)



Saitama, Kanagawa, Chiba and Tokyo are presently all under a state of emergency currently scheduled to remain in place until the end of the month.

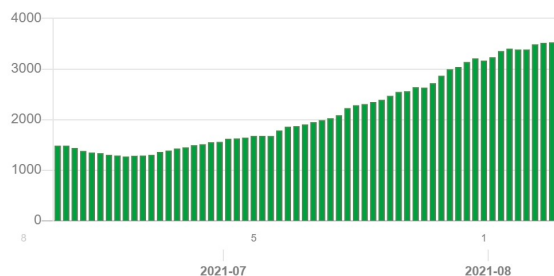
Saitama prefecture (R 1.33)



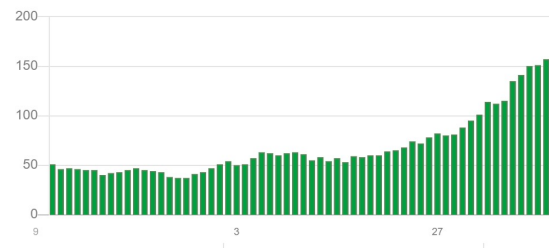
Situation report – COVID19; Japan, August 10th 2021

Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo

Number of hospital patients



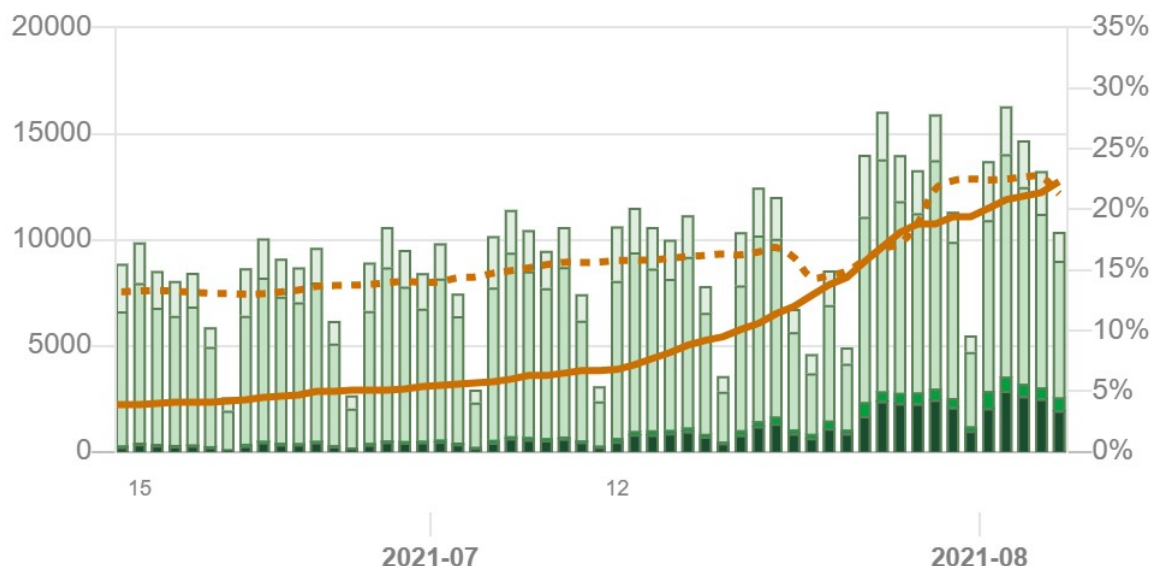
Number of critically ill patients



Hospitalizations in the capital have reached record levels, occupancy exceeding levels seen in January. With the in-patient population having increased by over 1,600 in the past month, there is now some concern that additional capacity will need to be provided, threatening the provision of routine care to non-COVID 19 patients. Out of a total capacity of 5,967 beds, 3,525 (59%) are presently occupied.

ICUs are under more strain, with bed usage having doubled in the past two weeks alone. Based on present trends this suggests some risk of current capacity being exceeded within 3-4 weeks. 157 of 392 COVID 19 designated intensive care beds are presently in use (40%).

Testing for COVID 19



Rates of testing remain low in proportion to the total population and prevalence of disease. Patients continue to experience difficulty in arranging testing at government designated facilities. The rate of positive tests (22.3%) continues to rise.

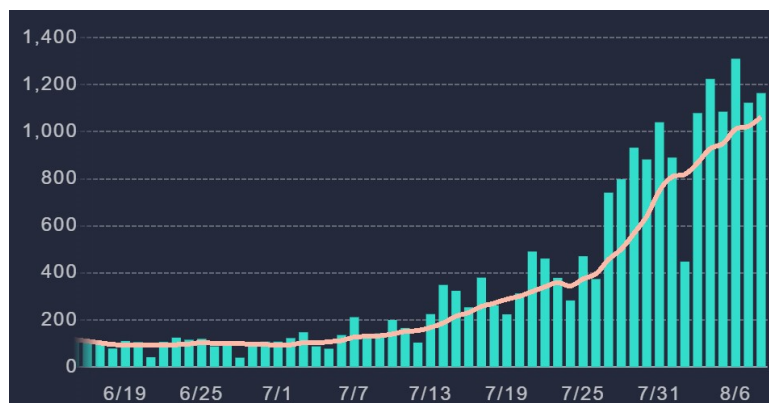
Situation report – COVID19; Japan, August 10th 2021

Regional Situation

Osaka is presently under a state of emergency and thirteen other prefectures across the country are under quasi-emergency regulations (primary preventative measures) – Hokkaido, Ishikawa, Kyoto, Hyogo, Fukuoka, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Shizuoka, Aichi, Shiga and Kumamoto.

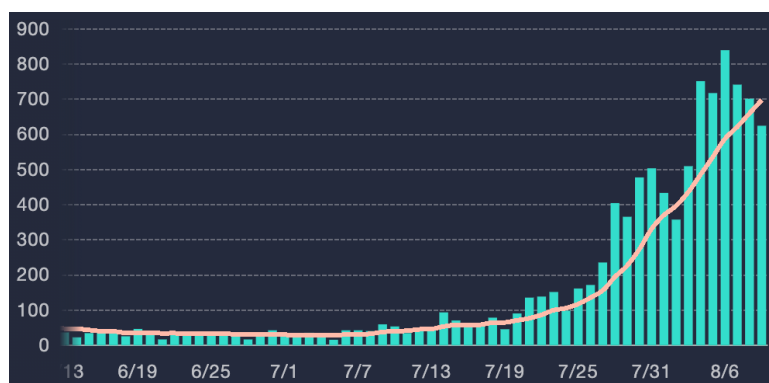
Similar to Tokyo, Osaka continues to report more cases but with a falling relative reproduction rate:

Osaka (R 1.22)



Fukuoka has experienced one of the most dramatic surges in cases over recent weeks, with an almost tenfold increase in the 7 day average of daily infections over the past month:

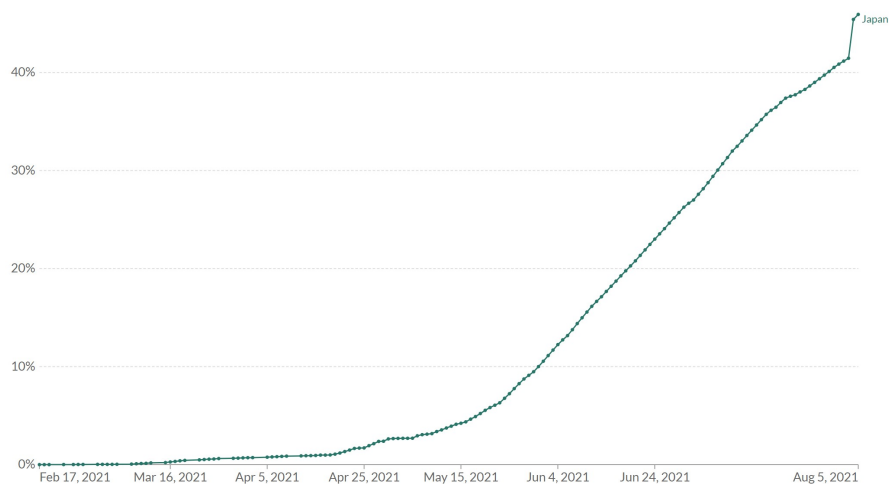
Fukuoka (R 1.5)



Situation report – COVID19; Japan, August 10th 2021

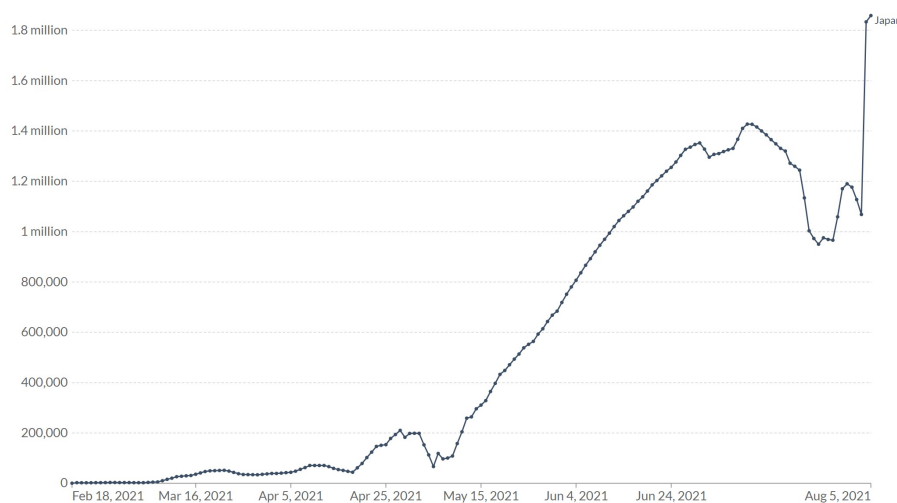
COVID-19 Vaccination in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentage)



Vaccines continue to be administered at a rapid rate, with coverage now reported as 47% of the population (one or more doses).

Vaccines administered (7 day average of daily doses given)



Astra Zenica vaccine was approved for use in Japan in May, but has only been authorized for distribution in the past week. Two million doses will be made available for use in Kansai and other parts of the country under emergency measures where they are intended for use in people aged 40 or above. Moderna vaccine has now been approved for use in children aged 12 and above (previously they could only receive Pfizer's vaccine).

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>

Situation report – COVID19; Japan, August 10th 2021

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>