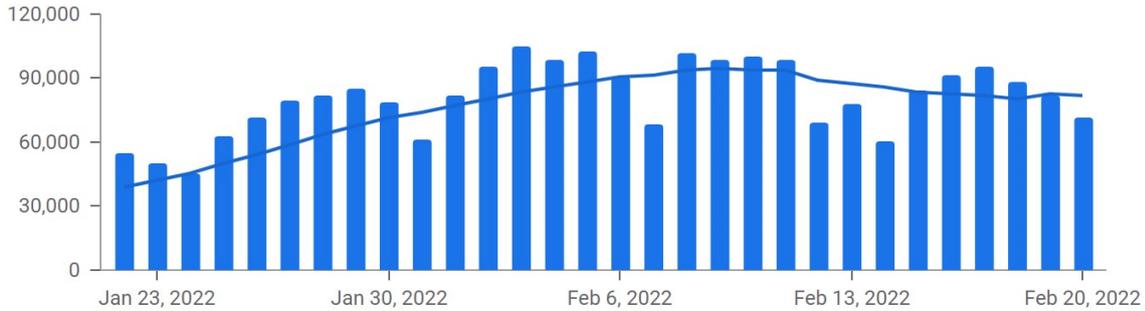


# Situation report – COVID19; Japan, February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2022

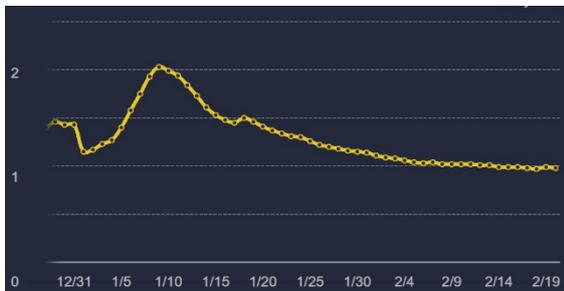
*Confidential – for internal circulation only, not for release to outside parties without the prior consent of the author. This document represents the opinion of the author and does not constitute the provision of medical care. Readers with concerns over their individual health should contact their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

## Current Situation – Japan

### Japan - daily Infections (past 30 days)

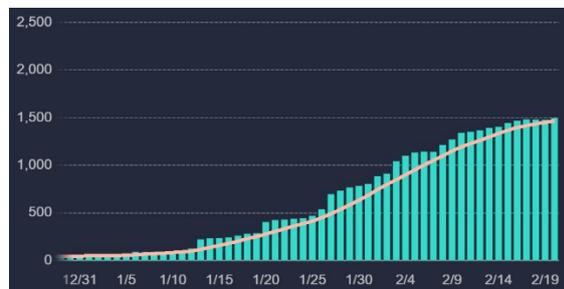


### National Reproduction Rate – (R 0.98)

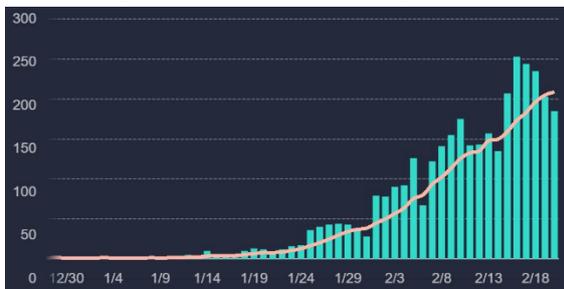


Although infections have peaked, the rate of decline in new cases is slow. The highest 7-day average of cases was reported on the 9<sup>th</sup> of February, at approximately 94,500. In the following 10 days, a drop of about 13% (to 82,400 cases) was seen. Comparison to the previous (5<sup>th</sup>) wave, caused by the delta variant in the summer of 2021, showed a drop of 26% in the equivalent 10 days post peak. Because of an increase in the proportion of cases occurring in elderly people and due to the anticipated delay between infections and precipitation of more severe disease, critical illness and mortality continue to rise. Pressure on medical services across much of the country can therefore be expected to continue well into March.

### Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



### Mortality (Nationwide) – daily total

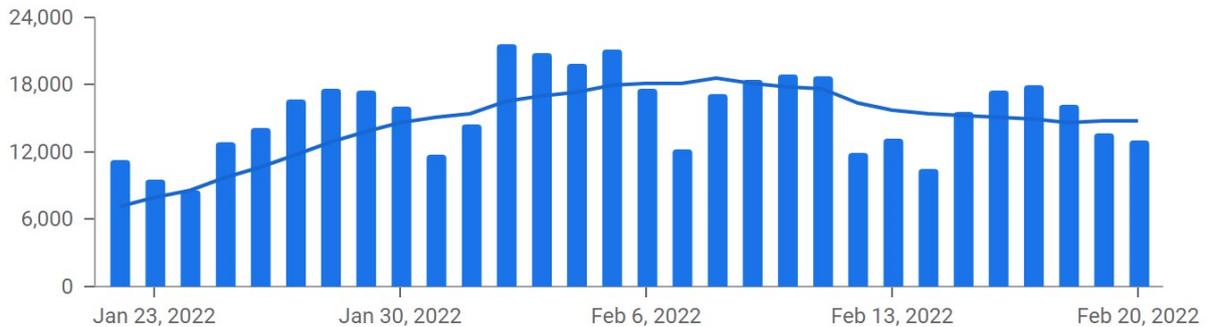


Inbound travel for non-resident foreigners will resume in March with an increase in the numbers of travelers accepted. Daily capacity is scheduled to increase from 3,500 to 5,000, this figure including re-entry of Japanese nationals and long term residents. Despite this, the government is facing increasing calls both within the country, from the business lobby, and internationally, to further loosen travel regulations.

## Situation report – COVID19; Japan, February 22<sup>nd</sup>2022

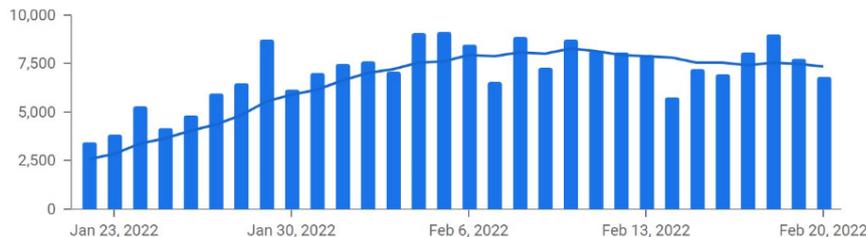
### Tokyo and the surrounding Kanto region

#### Tokyo daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.98)

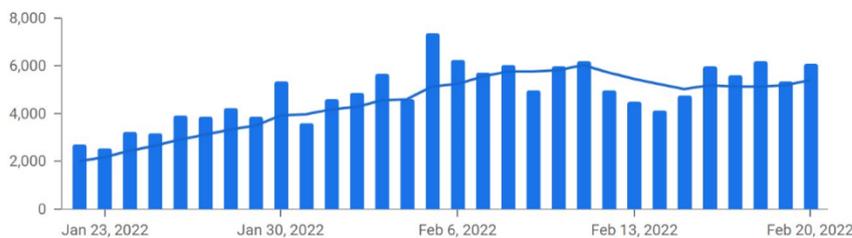


Tokyo and surrounding prefectures remain under quasi-emergency measures which have been extended to the 6<sup>th</sup> of March. Overall case numbers are falling, with a significant shift in the distribution of cases. Comparing the first full week of January (4<sup>th</sup> to 10<sup>th</sup>) to the second week of February (8<sup>th</sup> to 14<sup>th</sup>) shows that the number of young adults (age 20-29) becoming infected has fallen dramatically, from 40.5% of cases to 16%. During the same period, infections in children (age 0-19) increased from 12.5% to 21.4% of cases and more concerning, infections in people over 60 almost doubled, from 6.8% to 12.7% of cases recorded.

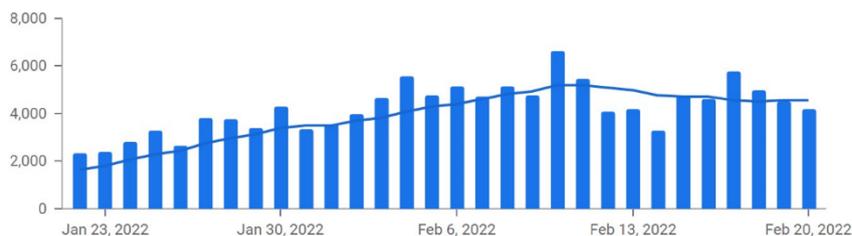
#### Kanagawa daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.98)



#### Saitama daily infections, past 30 days (R 1.00)

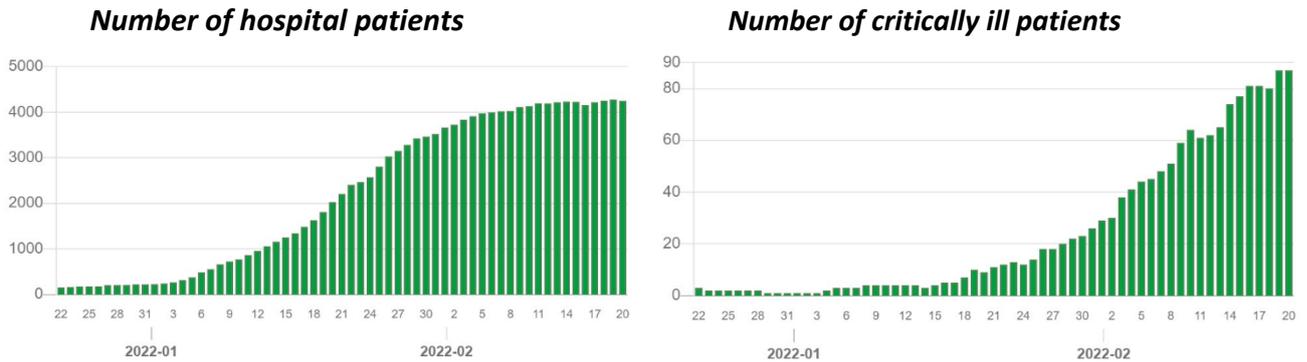


#### Chiba daily infections, past 30 days (0.98)



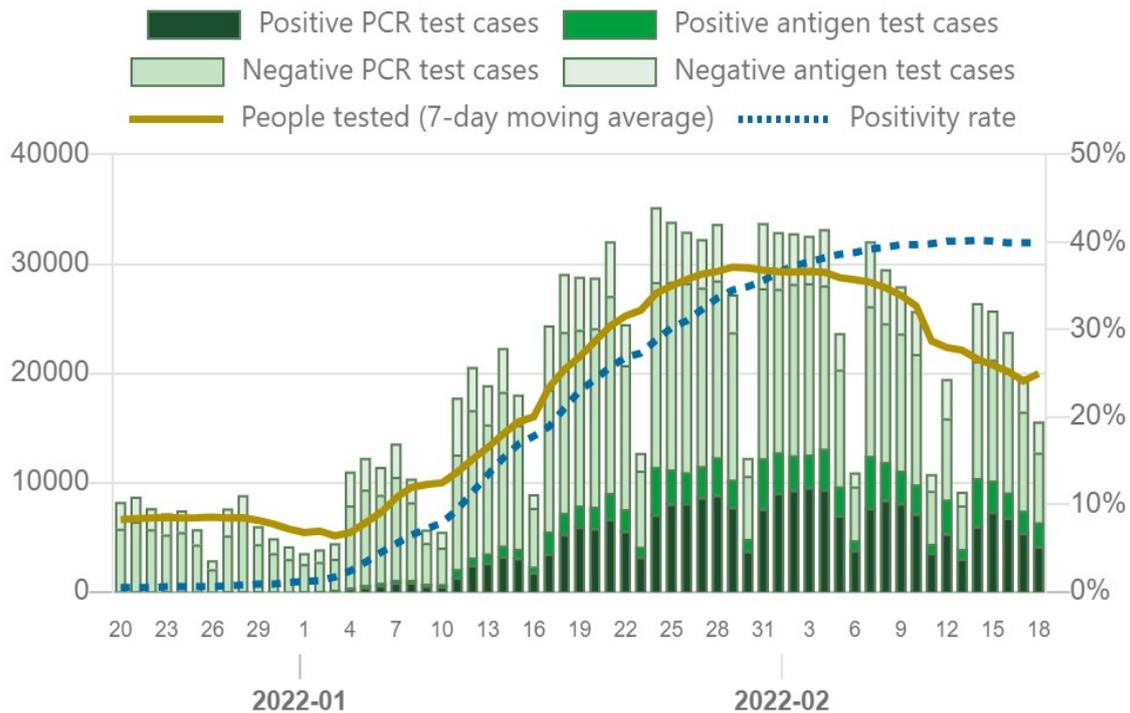
# Situation report – COVID19; Japan, February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2022

## Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo



Hospital bed occupancy is relatively stable at 57.5% (4086 of 7109 beds in use) with an additional 190 beds being made available for COVID19 cases over the past week. Intensive care occupancy is rising but remains well within capacity, 14.9% (76 out of 510) of beds being occupied at present.

## Testing for COVID 19



The proportion of positive tests has begun to decline, confirming that the level of contagion across the capital is falling gradually. However, a significant burden of disease remains present and the fall in the proportion of positive tests is quite modest (from a little over 40% to 39%).

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## Regional Situation

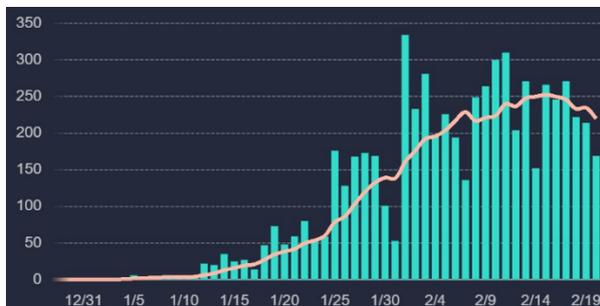
### Quasi-state of Emergency Measures

Period	Area
From January 9, 2022 to March 6, 2022	Hiroshima
From January 21, 2022 to March 6, 2022	Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Niigata, Gifu, Aichi, Mie, Kagawa, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Miyazaki
From January 27, 2022 to March 6, 2022	Hokkaido, Aomori, Fukushima, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Ishikawa, Nagano, Shizuoka, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Okayama, Fukuoka, Saga, Kagoshima
From February 5, 2022 to March 6, 2022	Wakayama
From February 12, 2022 to March 6, 2022	Kochi

31 of Japan's 47 prefectures, accounting for most of the population, remain under quasi-emergency measures. Measures were allowed to lapse in five prefectures (Yamaguchi, Okinawa, Yamagata, Shimane and Oita) but were extended in 17 prefectures including Osaka and the surrounding Kansai region. All 31 currently affected prefectures will remain under existing measures until the end of next week.

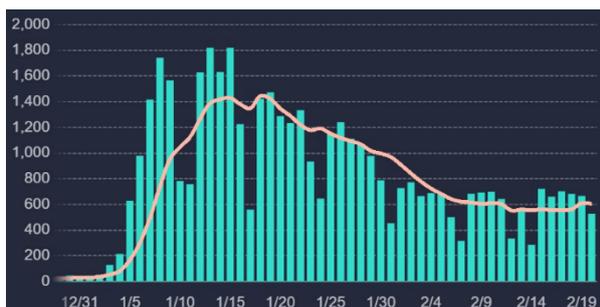
Infections are now falling across the country, with the last prefecture to be placed under quasi-emergency measures (Kochi) reporting a peak in new cases on the 15<sup>th</sup> of February:

#### Kochi ( $R = 0.97$ )



Okinawa, the first prefecture to record a sharp increase in infections due to the omicron variant, has seen infections plateau over the past ten days, with cases stable at a little under half of the peak (early January) level:

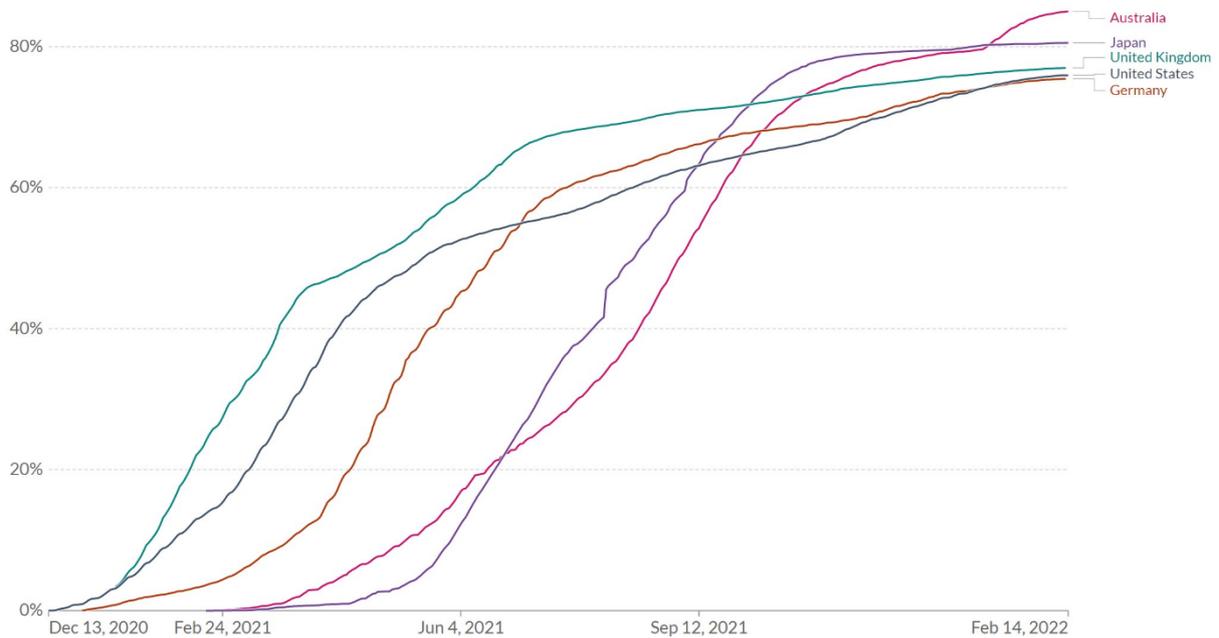
#### Okinawa ( $R = 1.02$ )



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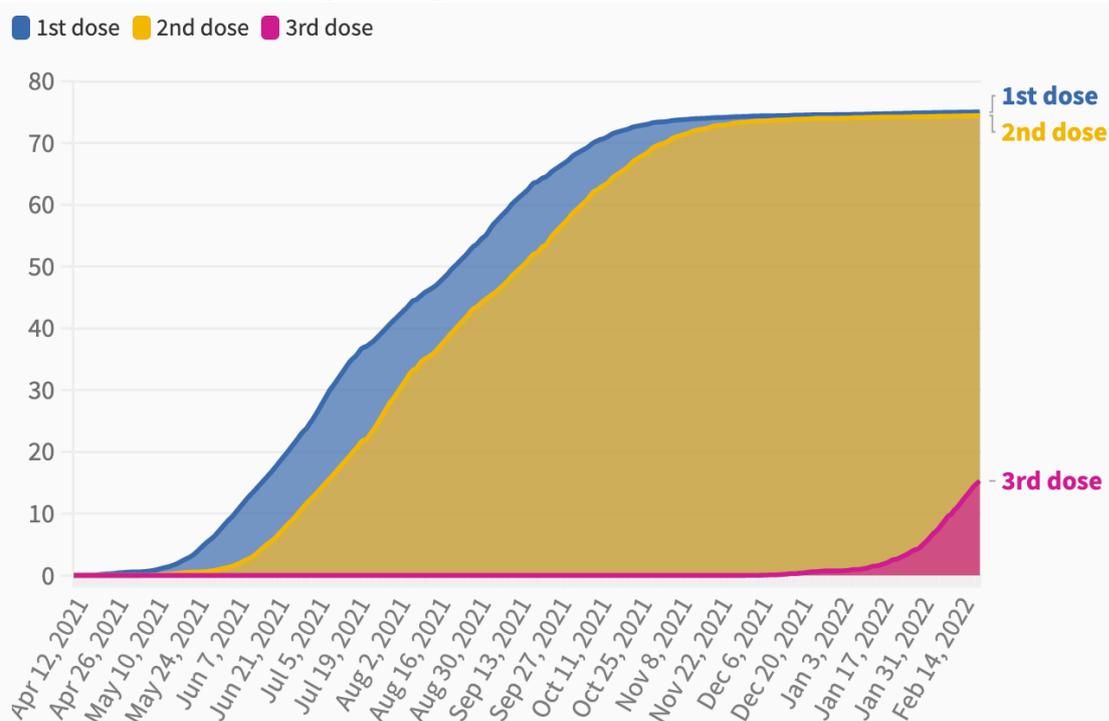
## COVID 19 Vaccinations in Japan

### Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentages)



Although still lagging far behind other industrialized nations, Japan is now beginning to administer third (booster) vaccine doses at a meaningful rate. As of last week, well over 1 million doses per day were being given. The proportion of the population who have received a booster remains low, at 14.4%, however.

### Vaccines administered by doses given



## Situation report – COVID19; Japan, February 22<sup>nd</sup> 2022

### ***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>