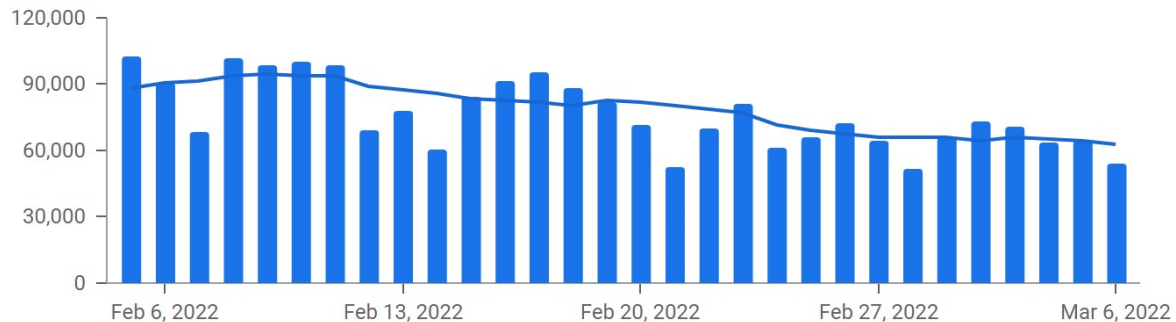


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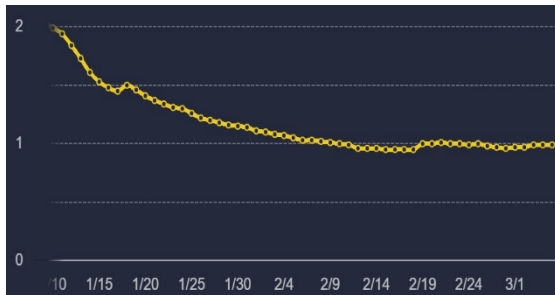
Confidential – for internal circulation only, not for release to outside parties without the prior consent of the author. This document represents the opinion of the author and does not constitute the provision of medical care. Readers with concerns over their individual health should contact their physician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

Current Situation – Japan

Japan - daily infections (past 30 days)

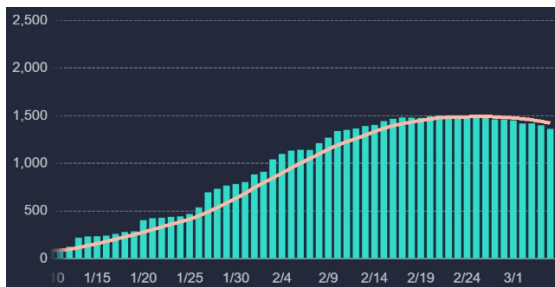


National Reproduction Rate – (R 0.99)



Infections, mortality and critical illness all remain high with a very slow rate of decline in numbers in each case. While sufficient medical resources are in place to manage new infections, cases have not dropped enough to allow COVID19 allocated hospital beds to be re-designated for other medical care. This is resulting in longer waiting times for elective procedures and unprecedented problems for patients who need urgent medical care for non-COVID problems.

Critical Illness (Nationwide)- daily total



Restrictions on travel into Japan continue to be eased. Individuals who have received three approved COVID19 vaccines travelling from many countries, including most of Europe and North America, are no longer required to quarantine on arrival to Japan, though a negative pre-departure PCR is still required, and testing will still be performed at the point of entry into the country. The cap on daily inbound travelers will be further raised to 7,000 per day from next week, with priority being given to students who have spent an extended period waiting to be allowed to enter to begin studies.

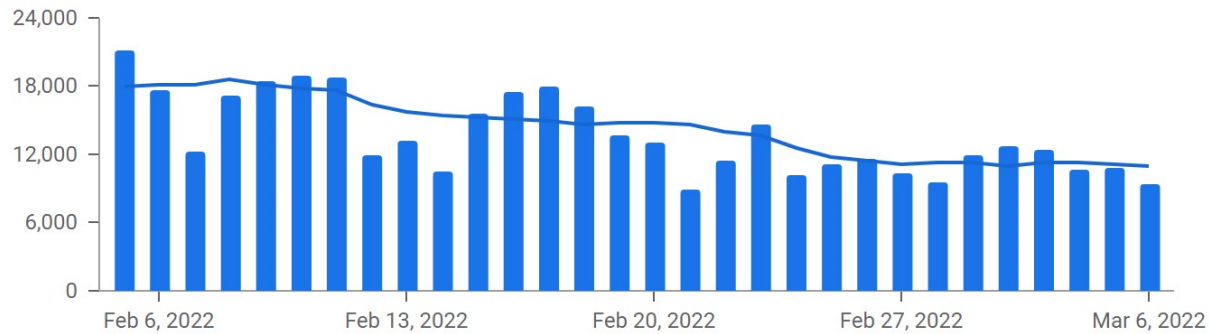
Mortality (Nationwide) – daily total



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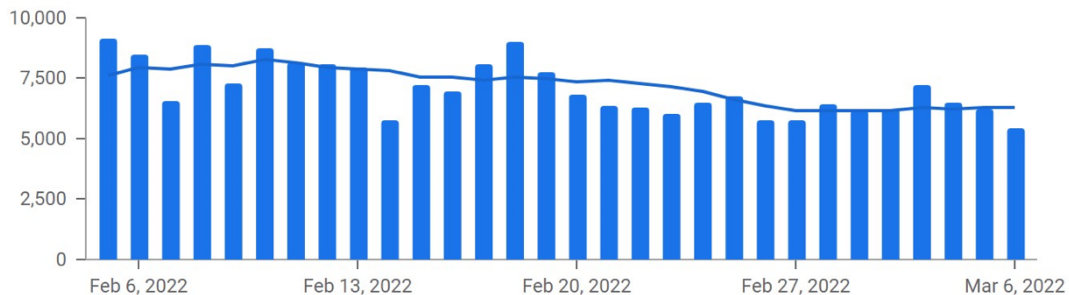
Tokyo and the surrounding Kanto region

Tokyo daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.99)

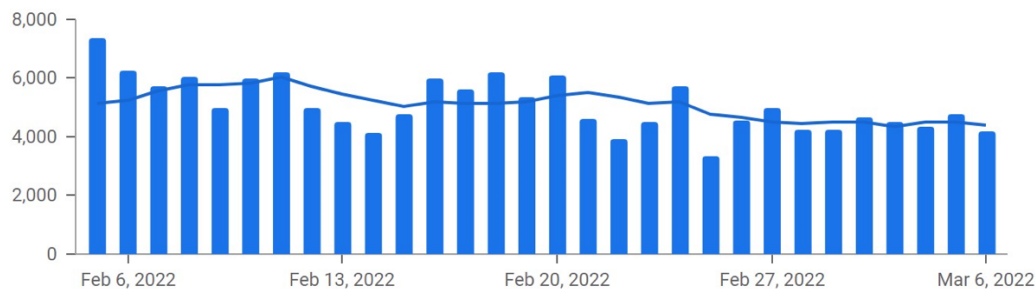


Daily infection numbers continue to fall very slowly, in line with the national trend. The proportion of infections recorded in people over 60 has fallen for the first time since early January and presently stands at about 12.7%. Infections in children, and especially in under 10s are rising, though. This cohort now accounts for the highest proportion of new cases, at 19.1% of the total, perhaps unsurprisingly given that vaccination coverage is lowest in this group.

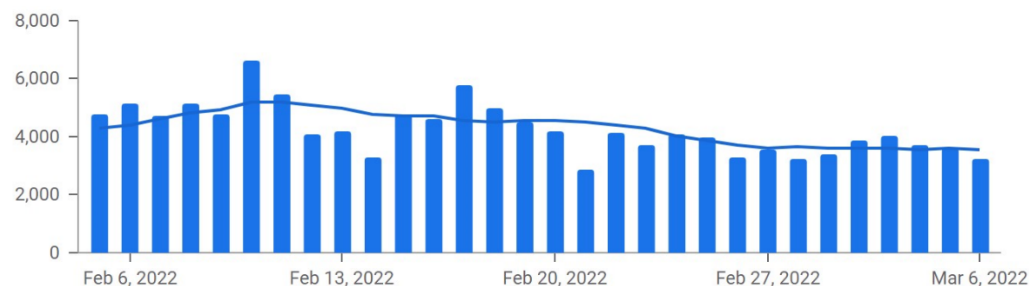
Kanagawa daily infections, past 30 days (R 1.00)



Saitama daily infections, past 30 days (R 0.99)



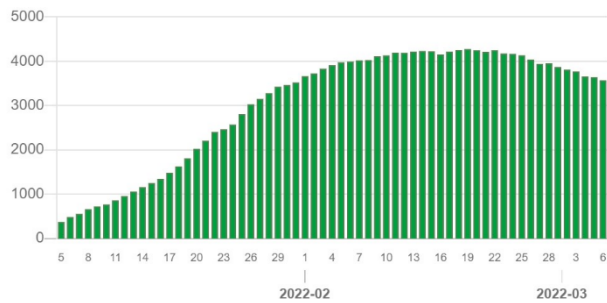
Chiba daily infections, past 30 days (0.99)



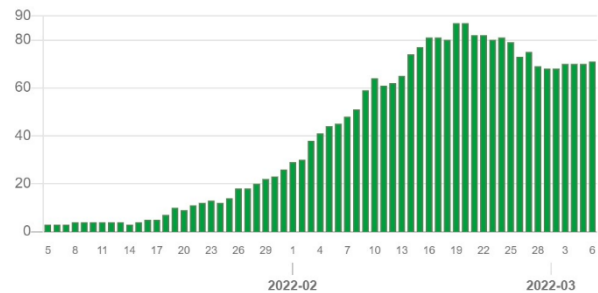
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Hospital Care and Testing in Tokyo

Number of hospital patients

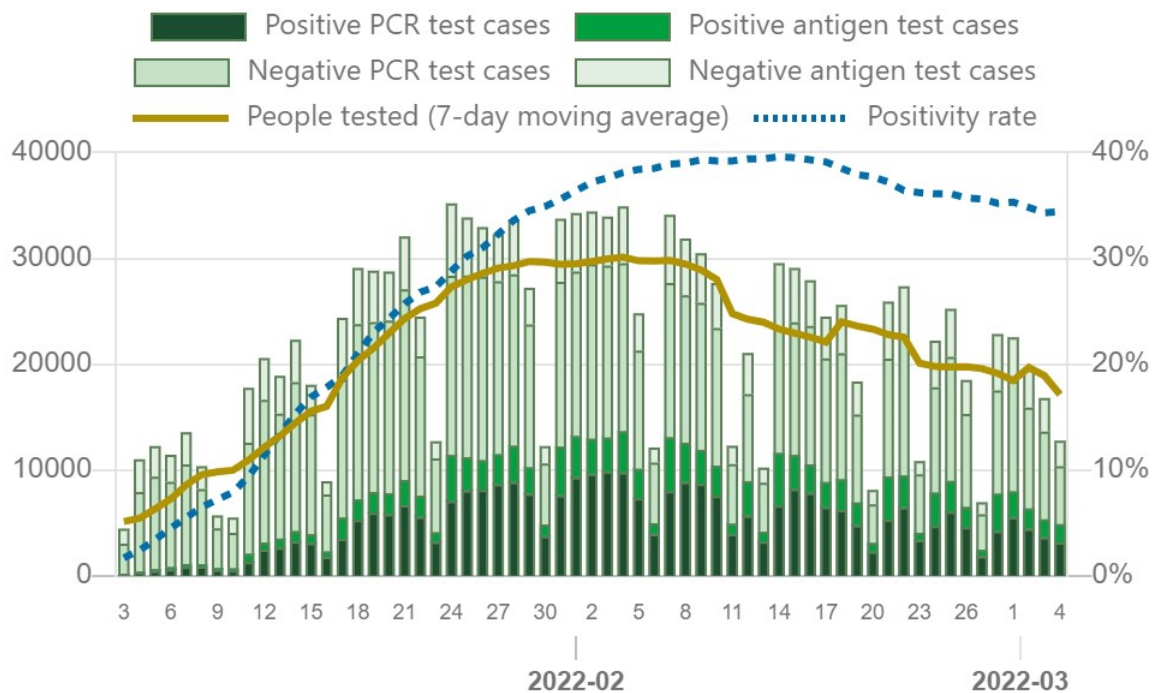


Number of critically ill patients



Hospital bed occupancy is falling and is now at 47.6% (3438 of 7229 beds in use) with the number of allocated beds remaining static over the past week. This is the first time that occupancy has been below 50% for several weeks. Intensive care occupancy is relatively static and is well within capacity, 12.2% (62 out of 510) of beds being occupied at present.

Testing for COVID 19



The proportion of positive tests has declined over the past three weeks and now stands at approximately 35%.

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Regional Situation

Quasi-state of Emergency Measures

Period	Area
From January 21, 2022 to March 21, 2022	Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Gifu, Aichi, Kagawa, Kumamoto
From January 27, 2022 to March 21, 2022	Hokkaido, Aomori, Ibaraki, Tochigi, Ishikawa, Shizuoka, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo

18 of Japan's 47 prefectures, remain under quasi-emergency measures after three-week extension due to run until the 21st of March. Measures were allowed to lapse in another 13 prefectures. Areas still under these measures account for well over half of the population, though, as they include all of Kanto, Kansai as well Nagoya (Aichi) and Sapporo (Hokkaido) and – these being the country's fourth and fifth biggest cities.

Two prefectures which were allowed to exit from their quasi-emergency states are continuing to show some increase in infections:

Okinawa ($R = 1.09$)



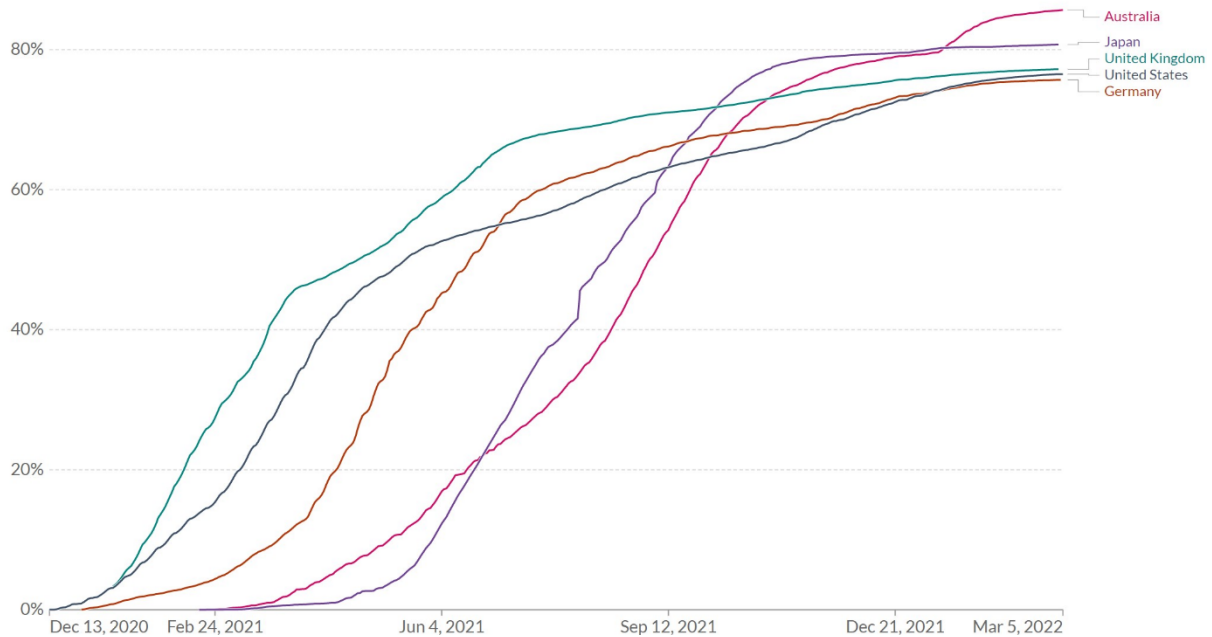
Yamagata ($R = 1.02$)



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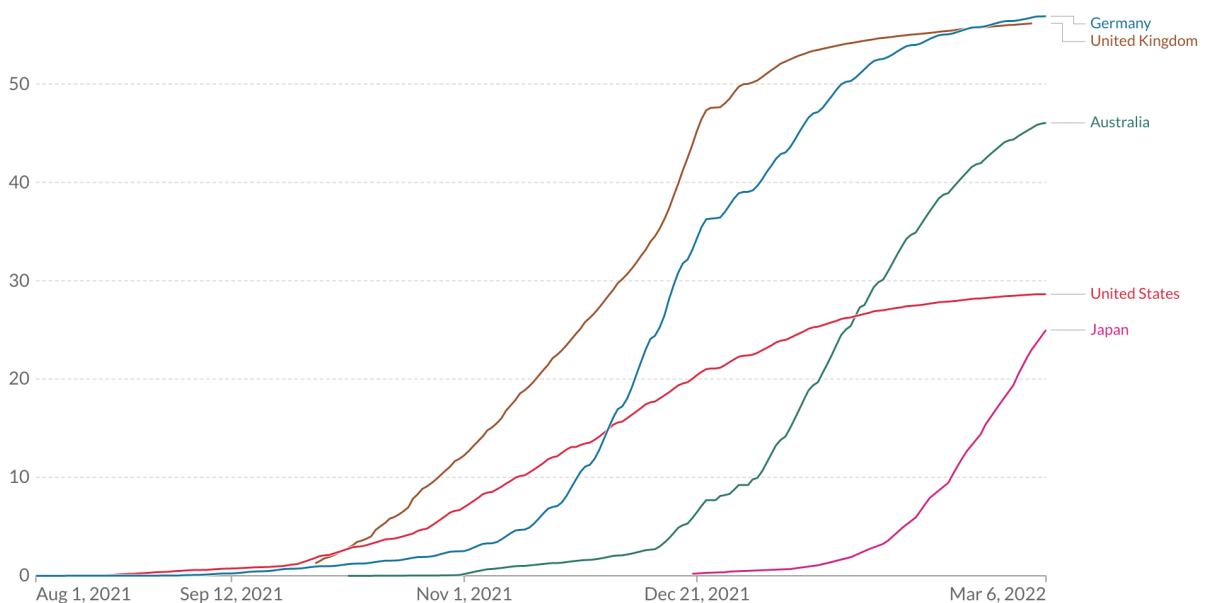
COVID 19 Vaccinations in Japan

Vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentages)



Although still lagging far behind other industrialized nations, the rate of administration of COVID19 booster doses continues to increase with over 1,000,000 being given daily. 25.9% of the total population have received boosters, the percentage increasing to 62.9% in people over 60.

Booster (3rd) vaccine doses administered (cumulative, nationwide, percentages)



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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>