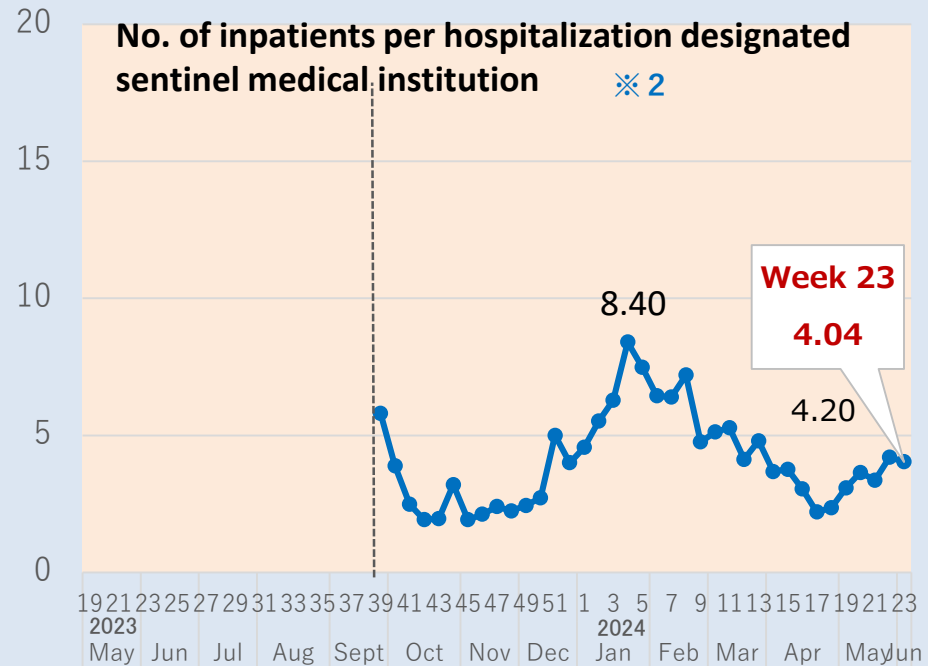
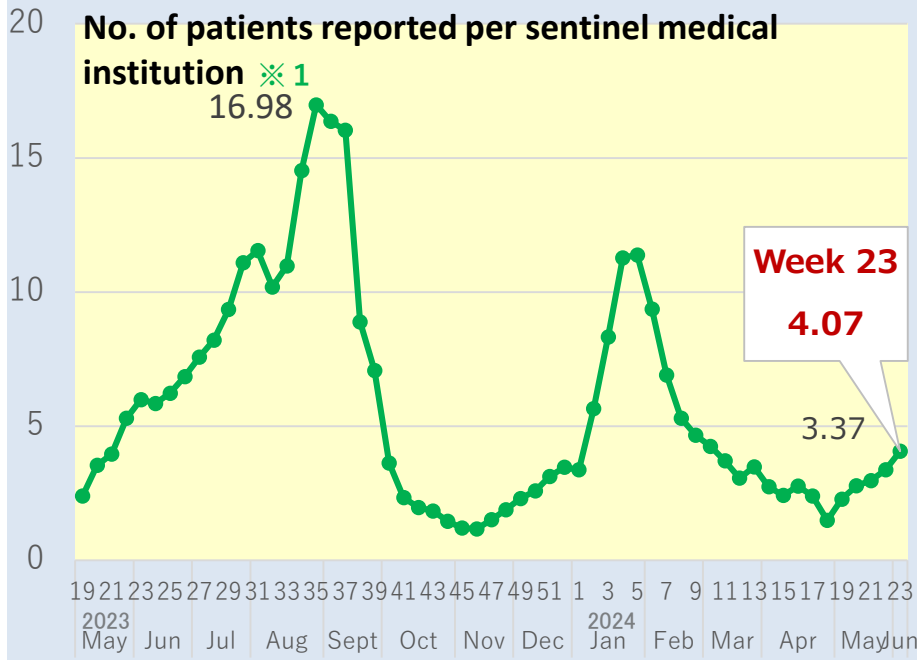


Status of Infection in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Week 23: June 3 - June 9)



※1: Figures based on reports from sentinel medical institutions (Number of patients reported for the week/Number of reporting medical institutions)

※2: Figures based on reports from hospitalization designated sentinel medical institutions (Number of inpatients for the week/Number of reporting medical institutions)

Trends to Date

- Number of cases reported usually increases in summer and winter. Last summer, it peaked from late August to early September.

Current Situation

- Reported cases per sentinel medical institution have been climbing for five consecutive weeks since the end of Golden Week
- Number of inpatients per designated sentinel medical institution is also on the rise

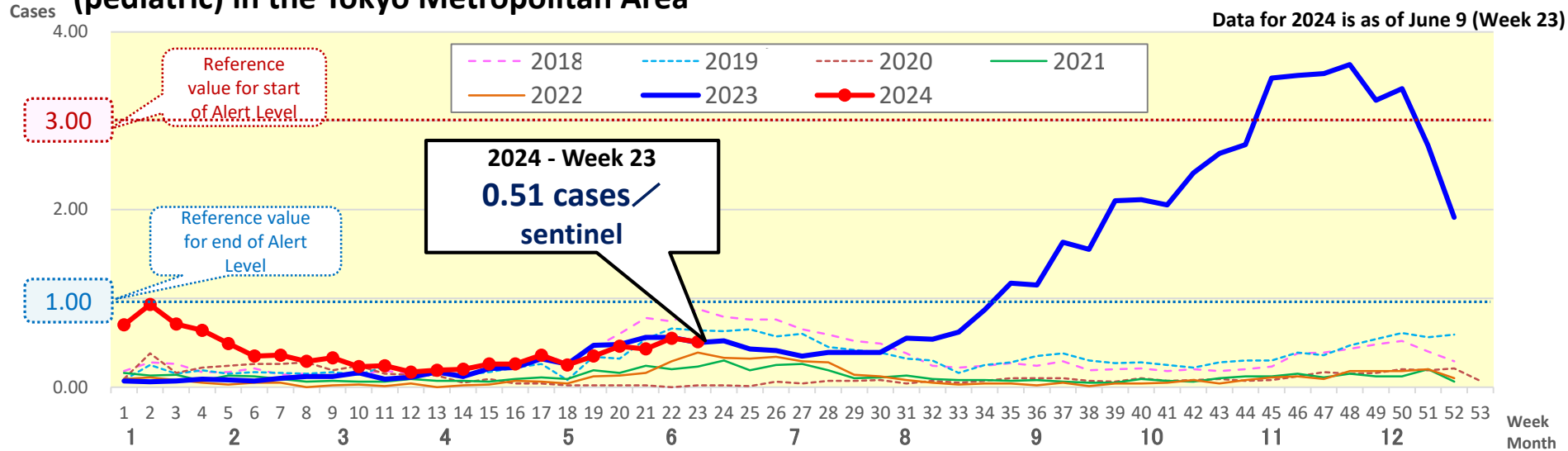
Pharyngoconjunctival Fever

- Infectious Disease to Watch Out for in Summer -

... Class 5 Infectious Disease

Infectious disease mainly prevalent among children

Weekly number of cases reported per sentinel (pediatric) in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area



Period of Outbreak

- Outbreaks usually start around June and peak in summer
- Last year, the number of cases increased again after August and reached the Alert Level in Week 40
- This year, the number of cases per sentinel was 0.51 cases as of Week 23 (similar to that of an average year)

Symptoms

Pharyngitis and conjunctivitis caused by adenovirus (droplet infection, contact infection)

- Fever of around 39°C, pharyngitis, and conjunctivitis persist for 1-2 weeks
- In rare cases, aggravation of disease may be complicated by pneumonia

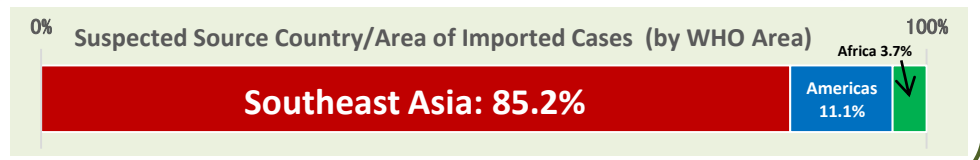
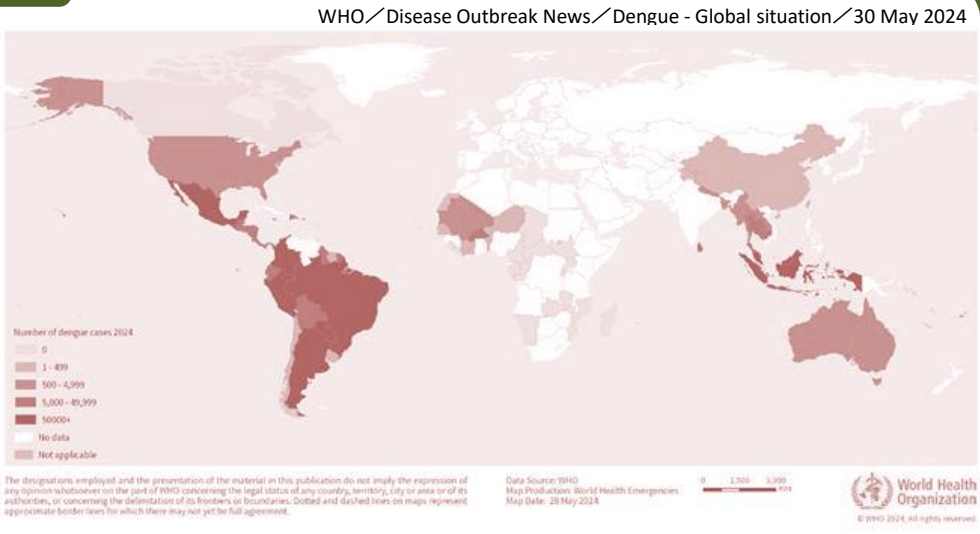
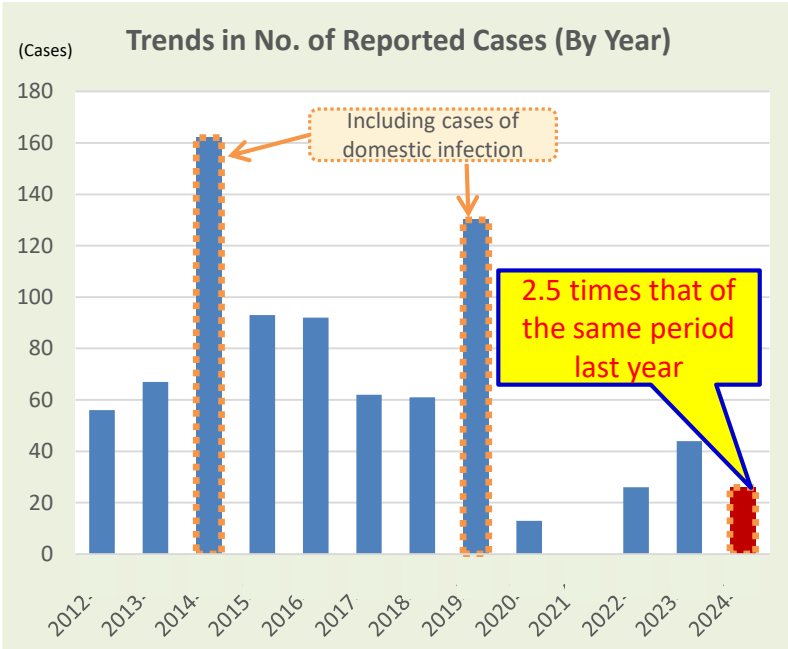
Symptoms

Fever, rashes, headache and other symptoms caused by the dengue virus (mosquito-borne infection)

- Fever, rashes, headache, joint pain, muscle pain, etc.
- In severe cases, dengue hemorrhagic fever or dengue shock syndrome may develop

Incidence in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area

Data for 2024 is as of June 2 (Week 22)



There is concern over the potential increase in the number of imported cases of dengue fever due to population movements following the COVID-19 pandemic, and the global outbreak of dengue fever

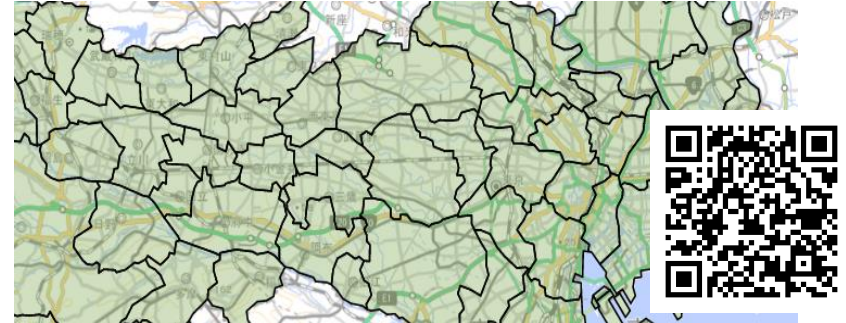
Surveillance of Infectious Disease Vector Mosquitoes

Investigation and Monitoring of Populations of Virus-Carrying Mosquitoes

【Overview of Mosquito Surveillance】

	Wide-Area Surveillance	Key Area Surveillance
No. of Surveillance Facilities	16	9
Main Surveillance Facilities	Odaiba Marine Park, Tama Zoological Park, etc.	Yoyogi Park, Hibiya Park, etc.
Surveillance Period	June - October (Total: 10 times)	April - November (Total: 14 times)

【Provision of Information on Virus-Carrying Mosquitoes and High-Risk Areas】



Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center Website
<https://idsc.tmiph.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/diseases/mosquito/mosquitomap/>

Guidelines for Medical Treatment at Medical Institutions

In case of **fever** of unknown focus, ask about **history of overseas travel**

✂ Mosquito-borne infections often only have systemic symptoms (e.g., fever, headache, joint pain) and do not exhibit local symptoms indicating the location of infection (according to expert opinion).

Seminar for medical institutions on treating overseas travelers and foreign patients [7/3(Wed), free of charge][Registration is ongoing]



Precautions Against Infection

- Infectious Disease to Watch Out for in Summer-

COVID-19 and Infectious Diseases Mainly Prevalent Among Children

- Ventilate, wash hands, and wear a mask depending on the situation
- Alcohol is not effective against some viruses, so wash hands with soap



Dengue Fever (Mosquito-Borne Infection)

- Prevent mosquitoes from breeding
 - Eliminate **stagnant water** around your home to reduce the emergence of mosquitoes
- Avoid being bitten by mosquitoes
 - **Cover** as much **skin** as possible when doing activities outdoors, etc.
 - Use **insect repellent** properly

