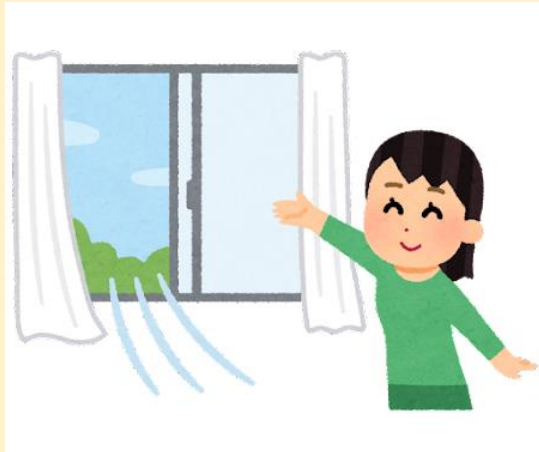


Tokyo COVID-19 patient numbers continue to increase slowly

Continue to publicize the effectiveness of infection prevention measures such as ventilation, handwashing and masking, depending on the situation

*Bearing in mind that infection prevention measures are at the discretion of the individual or business

*Be sure to balance ventilation and masking with heatstroke prevention



Diseases like herpes spread mainly by children are increasing

Publicize advisory centers to reduce the pressure on outpatient and emergency departments

Tokyo Metropolitan COVID-19 Consultation Center

Consults about concerns over hospital visits, medical issues when recuperating at home

e.g. • Which hospital should I visit?

• I am resting at home, but feel unwell, etc.

0120-670-440 (Every day/ 24 hour)

Other advisory centers

#8000(Children's Medical Hotline)

#7119 (Emergency Telephone Consultation Center)

Promoting vaccination

Promote vaccinations among seniors and those with pre-existing conditions by running large-scale vaccination centers, dispatching vaccine buses and more

TMG large-scale vaccination centers

	Eligibility	Dates and times	
Tokyo Metropolitan Government Building North Observatory	Over 12	Thur/Fri/Sat/Sun	1 p.m. to 6:30 p.m. (Until 8 p.m. on Fri)
	Child (5 to 12 years)	Sun	4:30 p.m. to 5:30 p.m.
	Infant (6 months to 4 years)	Sun	3 p.m. to 4 p.m.
Sanraku Hospital	Child (5 to 12 years)	Tues/Fri	3:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.
	Infant (6 months to 4 years)	Tues / Every second and fourth Friday	1:30 p.m. to 3:30 p.m.
	Drive-through vaccination applicants	Every second Friday	5 p.m. to 6 p.m.

Dispatch of vaccine buses to aged care facilities, etc.

- **Dispatch of vaccine buses to aged care facilities to old age care facilities at their request**

*FY2023 (as of June 30): **221 facilities visited, 8,966 shots**



By the end of July, some 98% of Tokyo aged care facilities are expected to have completed their vaccinations

Infection prevention guidebook for old aged care and disabled facilities

To prevent clusters at facilities for the elderly and people with disabilities where high-risk people live, it is necessary to encourage universal masking and to thoroughly implement "standard procedures" such as correct hand disinfection and proper use of personal protective equipment (PPE)



A guidebook is created for facility staff that clearly explains measures that should be implemented during normal times and what to do in the event of an outbreak. It can be used to improve a facility's response capabilities (to be posted today on the TMG website)

Key features

- Designed to be practical, with plenty of illustrations and photos so staff can read and implement measures
- Contains Tokyo iCDC expert views for reference

Infection prevention guidebook for old age care and disabled facilities (extract)

(6) マスク (ユニバーサルマスク)

- 咳やくしゃみなどの飛まつを浴びる恐れがあるケアを行う場合は、必ずマスクを着用します。
- ただし、高齢者等の重症化リスクが高い利用者が生活している施設では、ケアの時以外にも常にマスクを着用する「ユニバーサルマスク」が推奨されています。
- ユニバーサルマスクとは、発熱や咳など症状の有無にかかわらず、すべての人が施設内で常に不織布マスクを着用することを指します。特に施設外から病原体を持ち込む機会がある職員や面会者は必ずマスクを着用してください。
- 感染症によっては、発症前から他の人に感染させる可能性があります。また、発症せず無症状のまま経過する場合も同時に、他の人に感染させることもあります。サージカルマスクをきちんと着用していれば、感染のリスクを大幅に下げることができます。

サージカルマスク (不織布マスク)

ブリーツ型 オメガ型

- マスクは不織布のものを使う。ワイヤーが入っている方が上
- マスクの表裏は、紙の付け根ではなく、必ず商品のパッケージを見て確認
- ブリーツ型のマスクは、装着した時に外から見てブリーツが下向き
- オメガ型のマスクは、ブリーツが山形になっている方が表
- メーカー名が書いてある場合は読める方が表
- ノーズワイヤーは必ず自分の鼻の形に合わせて、鼻を覆って周囲のすき間をなくす

(7) 手指衛生

① 手指消毒

① 手指消毒は、感染対策の基本です。
② アルコール消毒液は、濡れた手ではなく、必ず乾いた手に使います。
③ アルコール消毒液（濃度70%以上95%以下のエタノール）は、手全体にいきわたる量を使用しましょう。ポンプを押し切った量が、適正量（約3ml）です。
④ 施設で使っている製品の正しい使い方（量や振り込み時間）も、きちんと確認しましょう。

消毒液の濃度は70～95%	使用開始直前を容器に記入	消毒する手は乾燥した状態で	ポンプは下までしっかり押し切る
① ポンプを下までしっかり押し切る。アルコール消毒液の量を手のひらに取る（1500円玉大のアルコール消毒液の量を取りが可以的）	② 取り出したアルコール消毒液に液体を付けて手のひらに振りつける	③ 手のひらをこする	④ 手のひら同士をこすって、指の間や手の甲から手の隙を消毒する
			消毒液は足りていますか？ 消毒液が、15秒以下で乾いてしまつた場合は、消毒液が足りていません。
⑤ 手の甲をこする	⑥ 親指を反対の手で包むようにして、アルコール消毒液を振り込む	⑦ 手首も反対の手で包むようにして、最後に手全体が乾燥するまでこする	

Strengthened initiative to protect high-risk populations②

Infectious disease prevention leadership training for facilities

(starting July)

- In order for old aged-care facilities to be able to run their own infectious disease prevention training, dispatch an rapid support team of nurses to conduct practical training

Infectious disease prevention leadership training (2 sessions for every facility)

Training by facility

Leadership training (1 session)

Hands-on training (2 sessions)

At least twice yearly

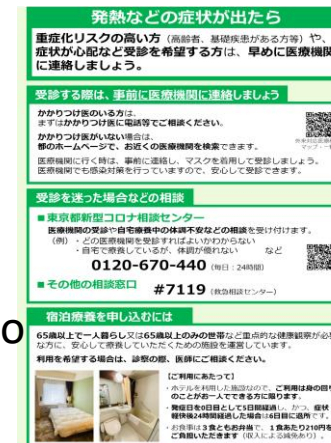
The rapid support team teaches the required knowledge and know-how to future trainers – facility leaders and nurses who will be responsible for infection prevention

Hands-on training for facility employees conducted by leadership trainees on required infection prevention measures for carers

Facility prepares and conducts training on a regular basis

Raising awareness about elderly care

- Through municipalities, care managers and community genera support centers will gather information and inform seniors about where to find advice on whether to see a doctor about fever and other symptoms, how to apply for old aged care accommodation, etc.



(for illustration)

The healthcare system this summer (outpatient and in-patient)

Outpatient system

Hospitals that handle outpatients — approx. 5,400 (as of July 5)

The list of medical facilities (list and map) **is on the TMG website**



- Medical facilities not yet registered as handling outpatients will be progressively registered and added to the list
- Subsidies for upgrades that contribute to separation and infection prevention measures required to register as a hospital that handles outpatients (partitioning, air purifiers, minor renovations for ventilation purposes, etc.)



In-patient system

No. of hospital beds secured — approx. 3,100

(beds to be operated flexibly depending on regular medical system, especially acute)

- Promote a system with a broad range of hospitals admitting patients
(Subsidize overheads required for hospitals to secure care staff, infection prevention measures, etc.)
→ **570 hospitals**/total of 630 hospitals can accommodate (as of end September)
- In order to protect the elderly and other high-risk groups, operate all beds in aged care facilities
(total of **8,692 beds**)

Preparing for outbreaks this summer

In preparation for potential outbreaks this summer, secure network capable of flexibly supporting medical facilities

- During Obon in mid-August, provide support to secure Tokyo's outpatient handling hospital healthcare network and pharmacy dispensing network
- Support strengthening of the local outpatient and testing centers
- Support to secure the pediatric medicine during weekends and public holidays
- Support to promote admission of patients, of elderly and disabled children requiring care, and patient transfers



Decide on necessary initiatives, taking into account all the factors including future disease transmission and pressure on hospitals (outpatient and in-patient)