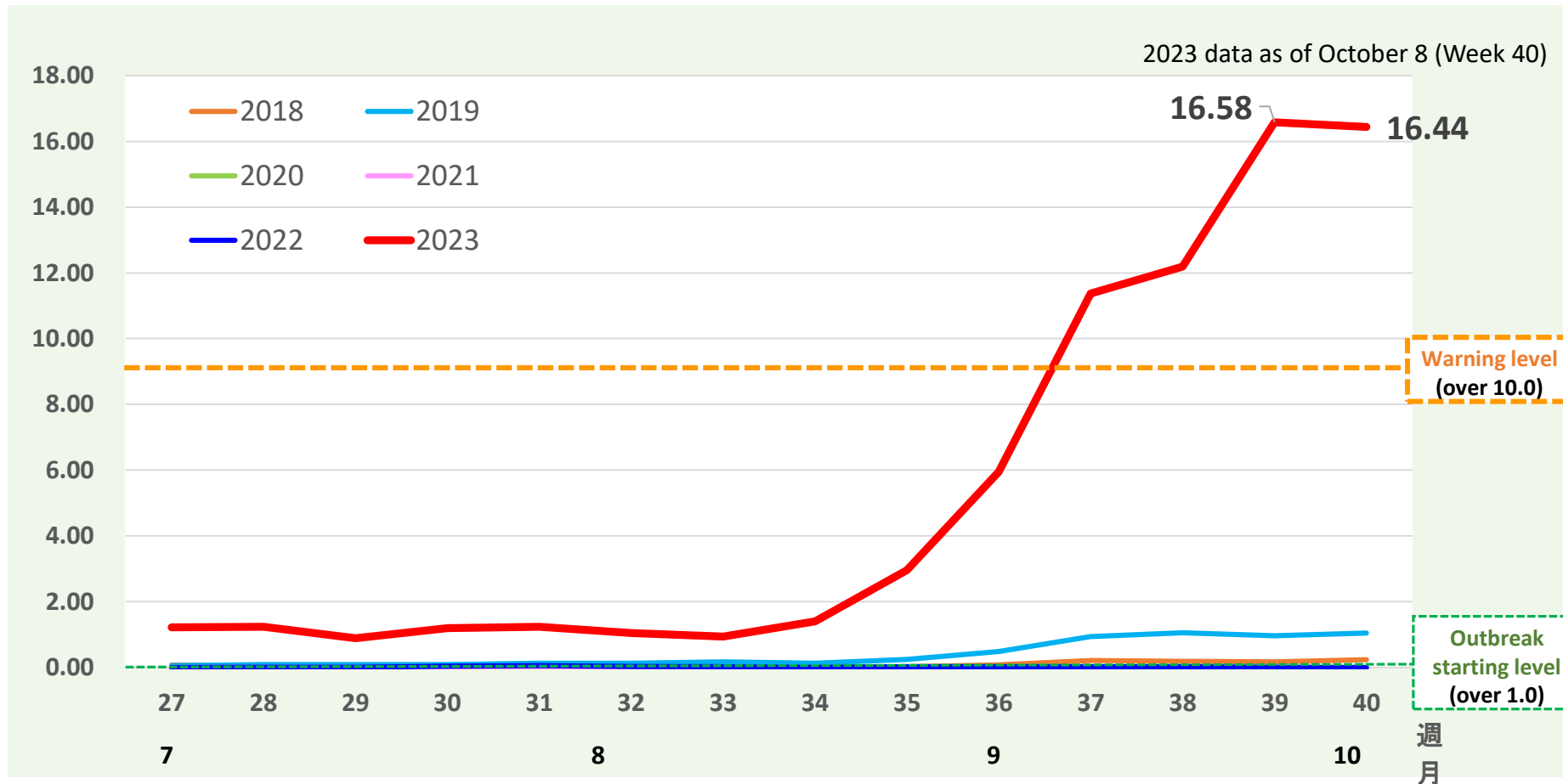


Tokyo influenza “outbreak alert”



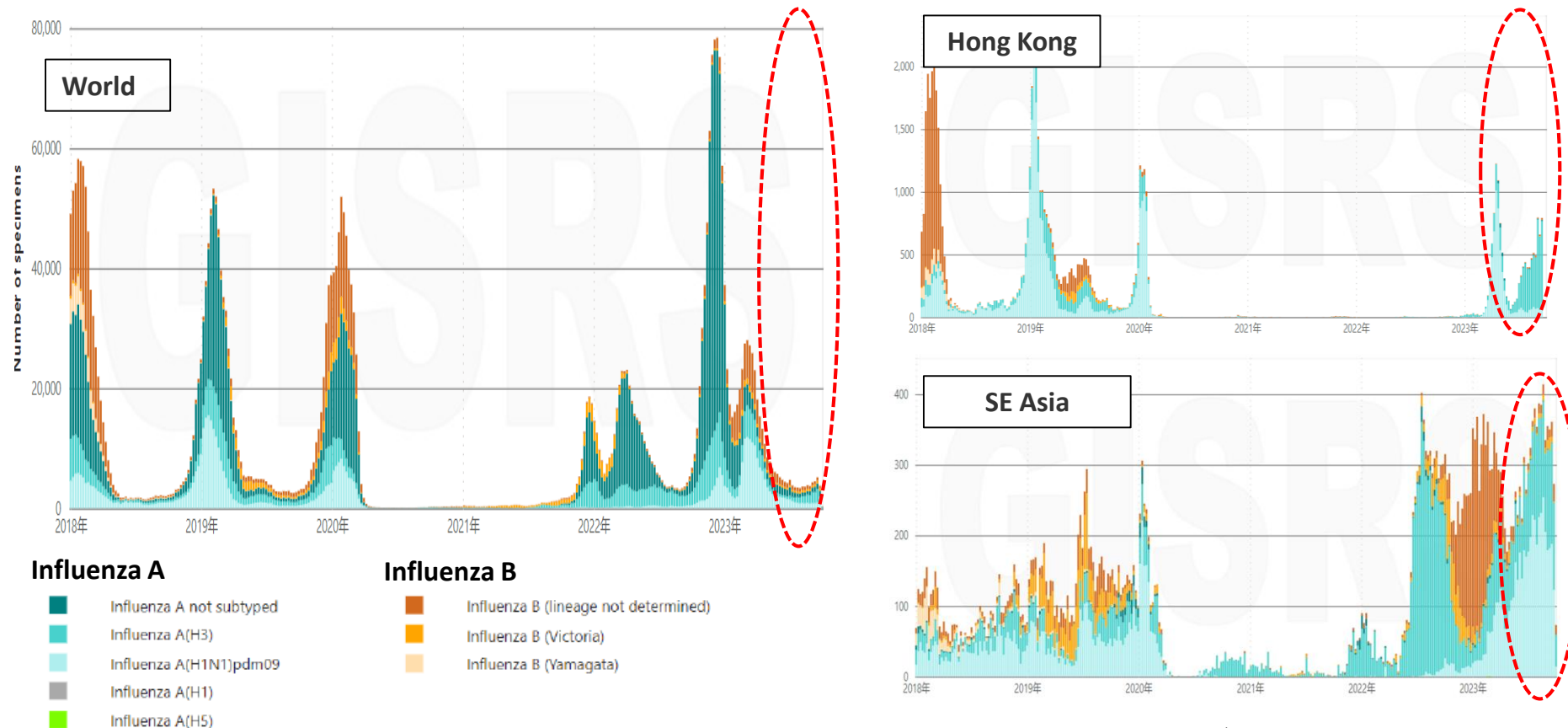
Take all infection prevention measures including ventilation and handwashing.

Influenza – World influenza surveillance report-

- Globally, influenza continues to be detected at low levels
- Most northern hemisphere regions reported low levels, while overall the southern hemisphere is declining (because summer is coming)
- In East Asia, prevalence was high in Hong Kong and there has been a slight rise in southern China
- In Southeast Asia, high prevalence continued

Source: WHO Influenza Update Oct 2, 2023

Ref: Influenza update (Jan. 2018 to Sep. 2023)



Source: WHO FluNet (<https://www.who.int/tools/flunet>)

Influenza – Urgent request to Government regarding influenza -

Context of request

- Influenza season usually lasts from December to March, but since April the number of reported patients at fixed point sites across Japan has exceeded the level of outbreak
- The number of reported patients in Tokyo has continuously exceeded the outbreak level, but it spiked in late August and has exceeded the “warning level” since
- While COVID-19 transmission has been declining again lately, it has been trending up since the transition to class 5, with increased pressure on healthcare

Specific request

- **September 26: Urgent request to Keizo Takemi, Minister of Health in the name of Yuriko Koike, Governor of Tokyo**

In order to protect the lives and health of the people of Tokyo and Japan, and to reduce pressure on the healthcare system, in view of the need to promote the influenza vaccine as an effective way to prevent spread and severe cases of influenza, as well as a stable supply of treatments, we request that:

1 Influenza shots are promoted

- (1) advocacy for early vaccination
- (2) vaccines are secured

2 Stable supply of treatments

- (1) proper supply of anti-influenza drugs
- (2) more organized supply of cough medicines, fever medicines, etc.
- (3) more resilient supply chain

Information about preventing influenza

infection (Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center)

Link

<https://idsc.tmiph.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/diseases/flu/flu/>

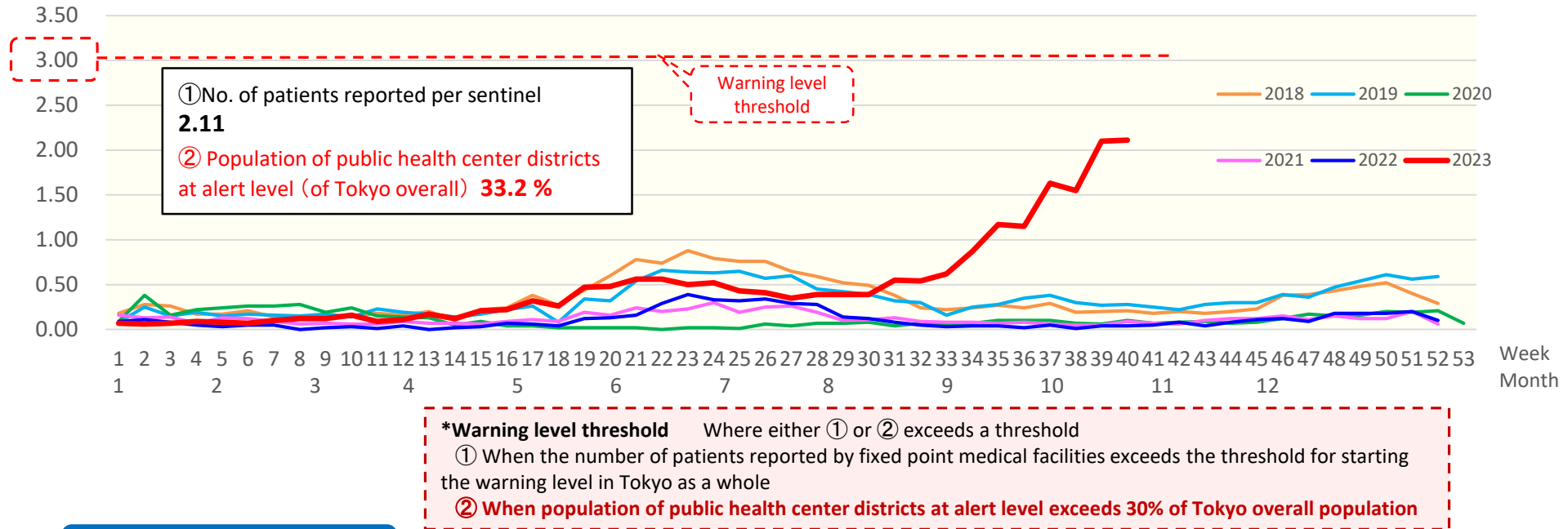


Pharyngoconjunctival fever (pool fever) - Class 5 infectious disease -

No. of patients reported weekly in Tokyo per sentinel

Warning level

2023 data as of October 8 (Week 40)



Seasonality

Ref: MHLW website, Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center website

- Typically infections begin to increase from around June, peaking in July or August.
- Most infections occur in summer and as can be spread in pools, also called “pool fever”
- **In Tokyo, a sudden increase since August puts it at warning level** (No. of reported patients exceeds 3.0 in Osaka and Fukuoka)
- Since records began in 1999, **this is the first time reports of infection have reached warning level in Tokyo**

Key infection routes

Pathogen: Adenovirus (extremely infectious)

Droplet transmission: virus contained in spray from infected person’s cough or sneeze

Contact transmission: from handling a towel or other object with the virus after being handled by an infected person

Pharyngoconjunctival fever (pool fever) – symptoms and prevention-

Symptoms

Ref: MHLW website, Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center website

- **Fever, headache, sore throat, conjunctivitis**
- **High fever can last relatively long (lasting about 5 days)**
- **No particular treatments, usually resolves by itself**

Prevention

- **During the season, wash hands with soap and running water, gargle**
- **Avoid close contact with infected persons (do not share a towel, etc.)**
- **When leaving the pool, take a shower and gargle**



- **If high fever continues, with severe lethargy, cough, nausea or headache, contact a doctor**

The response of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government to Mpox

- 1. What is Mpox?**
- 2. Incidence of Patients Worldwide**
- 3.1 Cases in Tokyo and in Japan**
- 3.2 Genomic Sequencing of Samples From Patients in Tokyo (Analysis of Molecular Lineage)**
- 4.0 Response by Tokyo Metropolitan Government (TMG)**
 - 4.1 Initial Response and Response upon Infection Spread**
 - 4.2 Raising Awareness and Moving Towards a Response**

1. What is Mpox - Category IV Infectious Disease -

- Japan now refers to “Monkeypox” as “Mpox”
- based on a revision to the Order for Enforcement of the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases (May 26, 2023)
- Reported in patients who have not traveled to previously endemic countries since May 2022
- The World Health Organization (WHO) **declared a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)** on July 23, 2022 due to the continued disease spread. The PHEIC was declared over on May 11, 2023

Mpox Symptoms

(Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and the National Institute of Infectious Diseases)

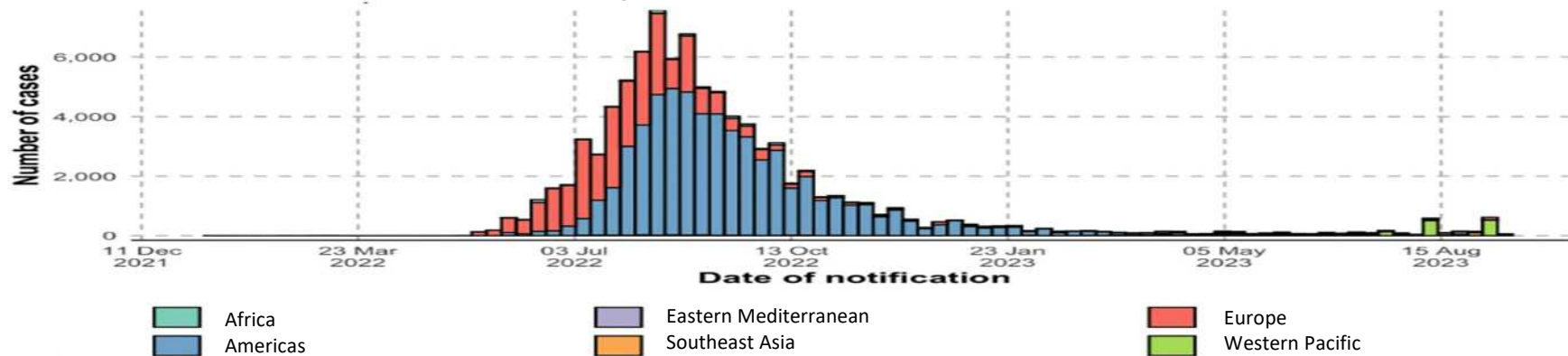
- Caused by the Mpox virus.
- Prevalent throughout central and western Africa since the discovery of infection in humans in 1970
- The virus can be divided largely into two groups: the Congo Basin clade (clade I), and the West African clade (clade II)
 - Clade II has two further subclades: clade IIa and clade IIb
 - Clade I is often more severe than clade II, and is more contagious from person to person
 - (Clade II has been detected in cases in Japan)
- Humans have become infected through contact with **rodents** and squirrels from Africa, as well as monkeys, rabbits, and **other animals that carry the virus**
 - **Coming into contact (including sexual contact) with skin lesions, bodily fluids, or the blood of an infected person or animal, prolonged exposure to droplets in close proximity to a patient, or contact with a patient’s bedding or bed clothes can cause infection**
- Symptoms generally develop after an incubation period of 6-13 days following exposure to the virus (max 5-21 days)
 - Symptoms, such as fever, headache, and swollen lymph nodes, last 0-5 days. A rash appears 1-3 days after the fever
 - In most cases, symptoms persist for 2-4 weeks and resolve on their own. However, the symptoms may turn into severe illness depending on the degree of exposure
- In Japan, the main method of treatment is symptomatic treatment, as there is no specific treatment for **Class IV Infectious Diseases under the Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases**. However, Europe has approved the drug Tecovirimat as a therapeutic agent, and is currently running clinical trials

2. Incidence of Mpox in Patients Worldwide

(Source: Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, the National Institute of Infectious Diseases, and various municipal websites)

- More than 90,000 cases have been reported worldwide since the epidemic began in May 2022. While most cases, according to WHO, are found in males, there have also been cases reported in women and children
- Most cases of infection resolve on their own; however, children, pregnant women, and immunocompromised individuals may become seriously ill. There were 130 deaths worldwide between January 1, 2022, to May 2, 2023 (none of these deaths occurred in Japan)
- All cases of infection reported in Japan were in men

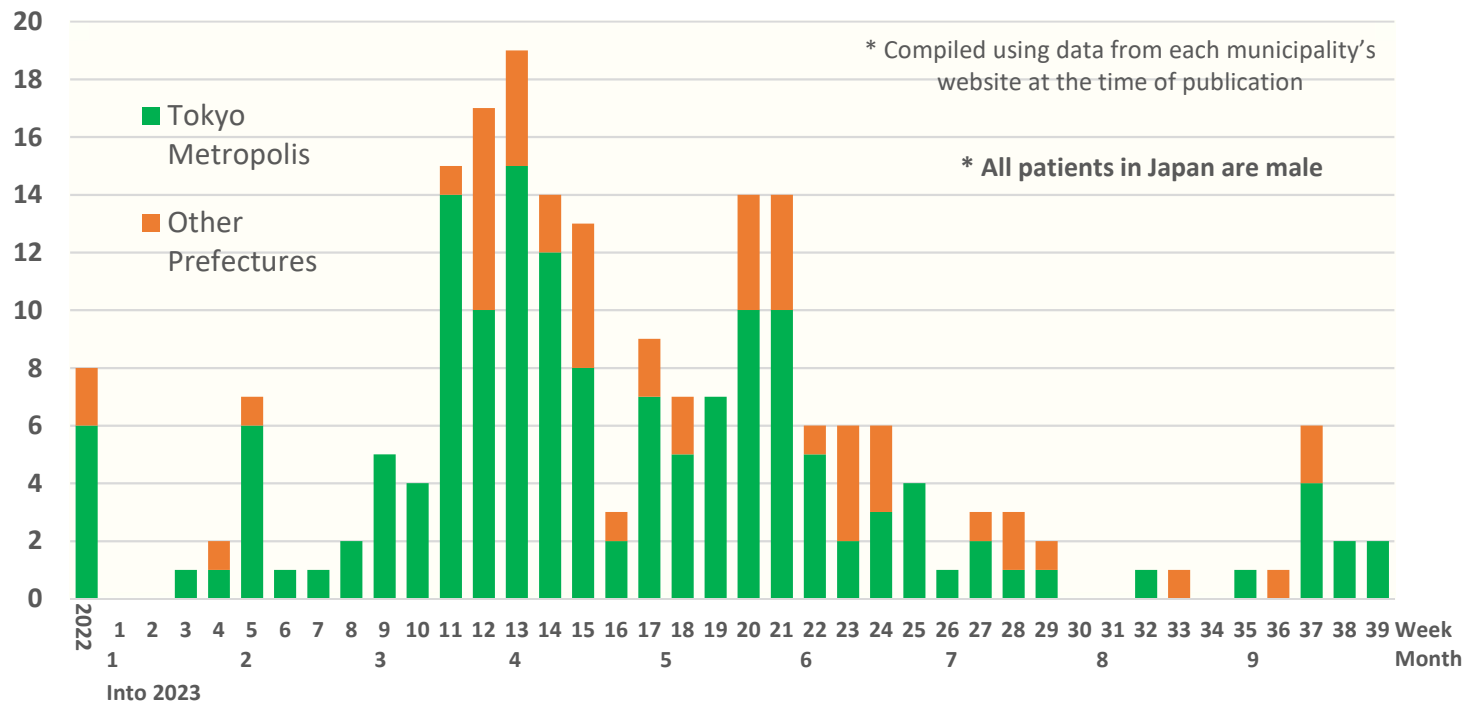
Incidence of Mpox Worldwide (January 2022 to July 17, 2023)



3.1 Mpox in Tokyo and in Japan

- A traveler who stayed in Europe from the end of June to the middle of July, 2022, visited a medical institution in Tokyo on July 25 due to fatigue upon returning to Japan
- A same-day sample was taken and tested positive for the Mpox virus (Japan’s first case of infection)
- A small number of cases were subsequently confirmed throughout 2022, and numbers were increasing into 2023
- The number of reported cases in Tokyo increased from March 2023, but decreased from June

Mpox Cases in Japan (July 25, 2022 to October 6, 2023)



Number of cases by municipality

Municipality - Number of cases	
Tokyo Metropolis	156
Other prefectures	52
Total	208

Number of Tokyo cases by age group

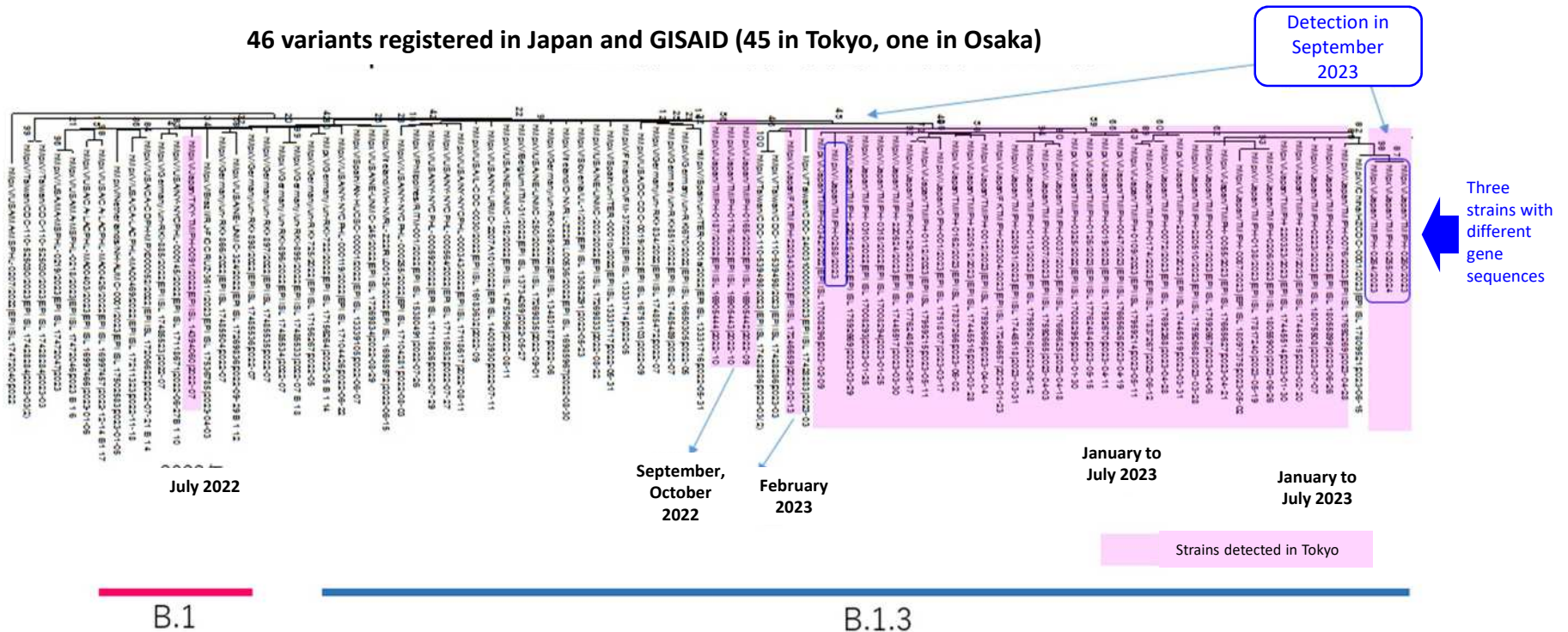
Age	Number of cases
0-19,	1
20-29,	24
30-39,	57
40-49,	62
50-59,	8
60-69,	3
70+	1
Total	156

3.2 Genomic Sequencing of Samples From Patients in Tokyo (Analysis of Molecular Lineage)

From Analysis by the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health

- Genomic sequencing was conducted on the 45 different strains of the mpox virus detected in cases in Tokyo
 - The first case from July 2022 was the B.1 strain
 - Those from September to October 2022, and after February 2023 were the B.1.3 strain
- The strain found in cases subsequent to September 2022 had accumulated a few mutations in the gene sequence; however, it was otherwise relatively close to the initial strain. Although the domestic epidemic ended at the end of 2022, the infection had spread from imported cases around February 2023
- Three of the four strains detected in September 2023 (the blue line) had different gene sequences from those detected in Japan so far

46 variants registered in Japan and GISAID (45 in Tokyo, one in Osaka)



4.1 Initial Response and Response as the Infection Spread

TMG's Response (Initial Response)

- Requested medical support from designated Medical Institutions for Infectious Diseases (June 23, 2022)
- Built a system for conducting tests at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health
- Held the Tokyo iCDC One Health Approach Promotion Task Force (July 11, 2022)
 - Discussed measures to be taken in the event of an Mpox outbreak (risk assessment, TMG's response, etc.)
- Held the Tokyo Monkeypox Liaison Conference to share information (July 26, 2022) (Japan's first case of infection was confirmed in Tokyo on July 25)
 - * The Tokyo Monkeypox Liaison Conference was abolished on May 8, 2023, and amalgamated into the Tokyo Infectious Diseases Liaison Conference
- Advised the citizens of Tokyo regarding precautions against symptoms and sources of infection

TMG's Response (As the Infection Spread)

- Built systems for consultation and treatment
 - Built systems for consultation and treatment at TMG hospitals. Published these as designated medical institutions on TMG's website
 - Medical institutions: Hiroo Hospital, Komagome Hospital, Toshima Hospital, Ebara Hospital, Bokutoh Hospital, Tama Medical Center, Children's Medical Center, and Matsuzawa Hospital (8 hospitals in total)
 - Non-TMG medical institutions that agreed to publish information were also published on the TMG website
Medical institutions: The University of Tokyo, The Institute of Medical Science, Keio University Hospital, and St. Luke's International Hospital
- Public Awareness
 - Held training sessions for medical institutions
(June 2023 / Lecturer: Dr. Satoshi Kutsuna, Department of Infection Control, Graduate School of Medicine, Osaka University)
 - Created and distributed leaflets for event organizers and store owners in cooperation with relevant agencies* to educate high-risk groups (those identifying as men who have sex with men (MSM) with multiple sexual partners, bisexual people, etc., See next page)



* The National Institute of Infectious Diseases, NCGM, MSM Community-based Organizations (CBOs), the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, and local governments working together to disseminate information

4.2. TMG's Response

- Raising awareness and moving towards a response -

Educational leaflets

お店やイベントで **mpox (サル痘)** の感染リスクを減らすために

日本でmpox感染の報告が増えています！

海外では、男性同士の性的接触での感染が多く報告されています

2023年から日本の複数の地域で増えています

そんな時は、性的接触（セックス、キス）、直接の接触などはひかえましょう

mpoxに感染したかも...

mpoxには、発熱、発疹、性的接触、性感染症などを併発し、重篤な感染する可能性があります。

お互いの感染リスクを下げるには？

- ✓ 体調が悪いときは、お店やイベントに行くのをひかえよう
- ✓ リスクが高い状況を選らそう
- ✓ 体調が悪いときは、お店やイベントで体調不良に気付いたら
 - できれば、帰って休みましょう。
 - 他に濃厚接触の発生（プツプツ）、や体ぶくれ、かさぶたなどがあったら、すぐにその部分をガーゼや服などで包みましょう。
 - 帰ってしたら、マスクをしましょう。

感染リスクが高い状況

- 肌と肌が触れ合う可能性が高い
- 参加者の混雑が濃い
- 飲み物をシェアしている
- 多くの人とキス、ハグ、セックスする

そして、できるだけ早めに医療機関を受診！

詳しくはこちらへ

厚生労働省 | mpoxの流行状況など、最新の状況がわかる

国立国際医療研究センター | 「診断されたか」「感染したか」を1つの検査で同時に判定する検査メニューが導入

mpoxマップ | mpoxの発生、感染や予防策などの情報

東京都 | 都内で相談できる医療機関・保健所リストの掲載

【お問合】と「お問合せ」はこちら

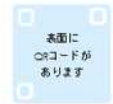
感染症コミュニケーション推進委員会 2023年4月7日

お店のオーナー、スタッフ、イベントの主催者の方に

3つのおねがい

1 正しい最新の情報の確認

Mpoxについて正確で最新の情報を取得してください。国の研究機関などで、最新の情報を見ることができます。



2 体調不良の人と他の人との接触を減らす

- ✓ 体調が悪い場合勤務や参加を控えてもらう
- ✓ プツプツをおおってもらう
- ✓ マスクをつけてもらう
- ✓ 医療機関の受診をすすめる



3 情報公開も重要

Mpoxは、感染した人の発疹(プツプツ)やかさぶた、体液などに触れること、近くで飛沫を長時間吸いこむことで感染が起ります。

そのため、濃厚な接触、肌や粘膜同士の接触に注意が必要です。右の内容について、スタッフやお客さんに伝えるようにしましょう。

- SNSやホームページなどで
- ✓ 最新の基準など
 - ✓ 参加者日、支店別に、体調をご自分で確認いただくよう案内
 - ※ 特に肌、発疹(プツプツ)、のどや肛門の痛み
- お店や会場などで(例えば、トイレのドアなど)
- ✓ お客さん、スタッフ向けの感染予防情報を掲載
 - この資料の表紙も、ご利用ください

Moving towards a response

- Continue to raise awareness of infection prevention measures
- Use what we have learned from the Mpox outbreak to respond to emerging infectious diseases