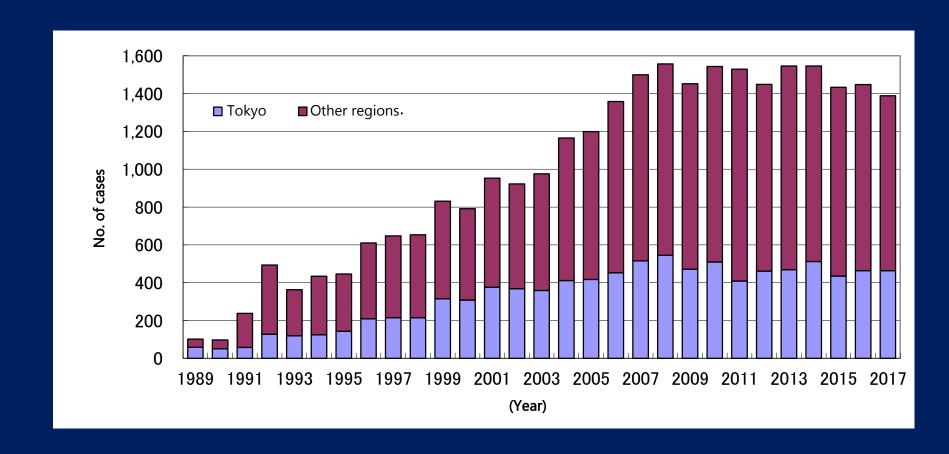
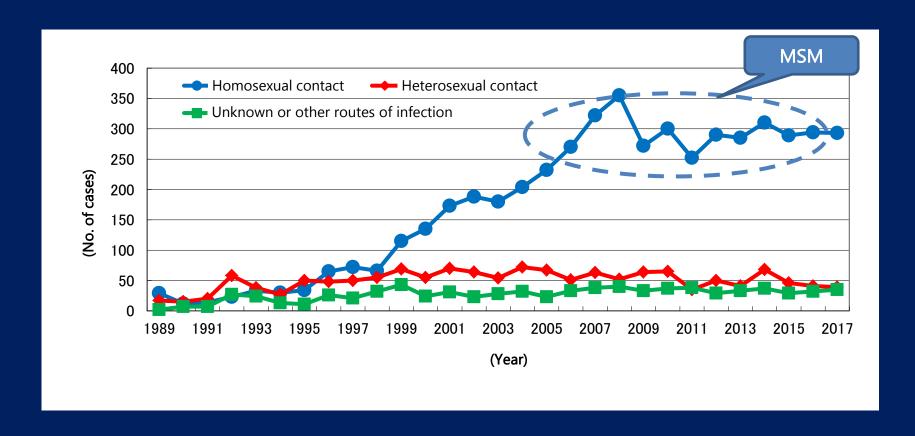
### Current HIV/AIDS status in Tokyo and its countermeasures

Infectious Disease Control Section, Health and Safety Division, Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

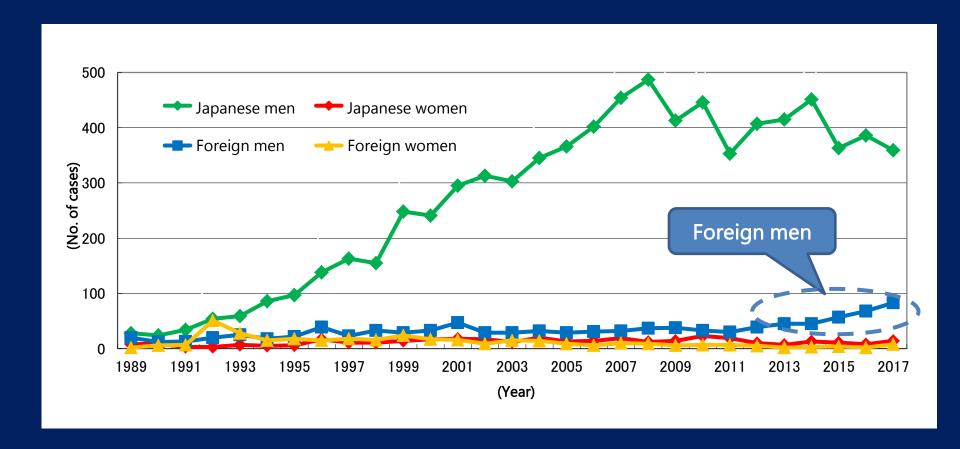
### Changes in the number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in Tokyo and the other regions of Japan



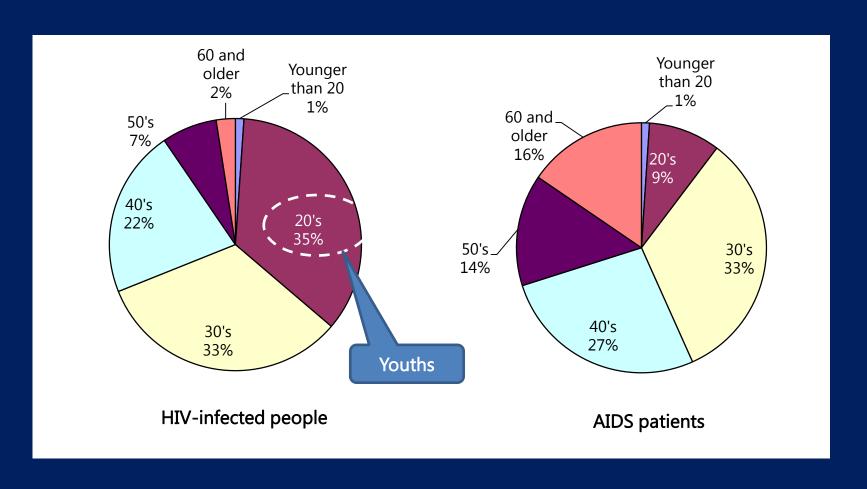
### Changes in the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Tokyo by presumed route of infection



### Changes in the number of HIV/AIDS cases in Tokyo by nationality and sex

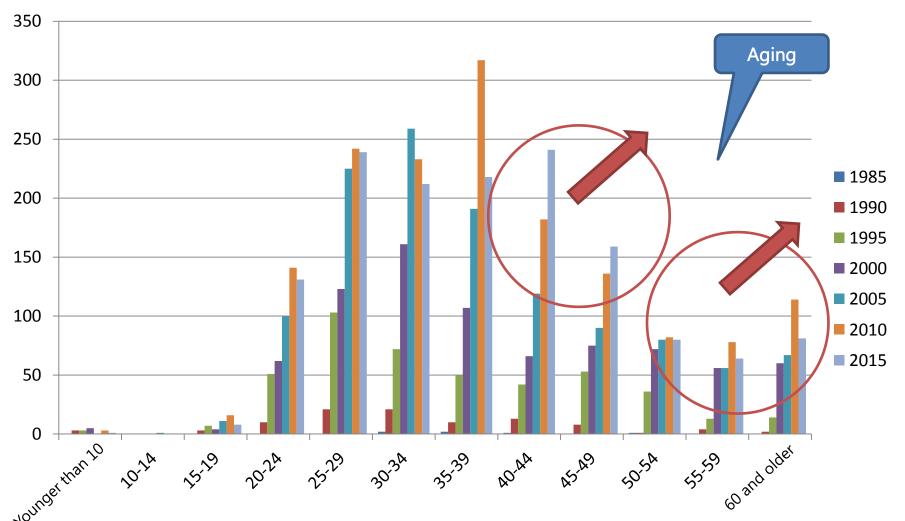


### Number of reported HIV/AIDS cases in Tokyo by age group (2017)



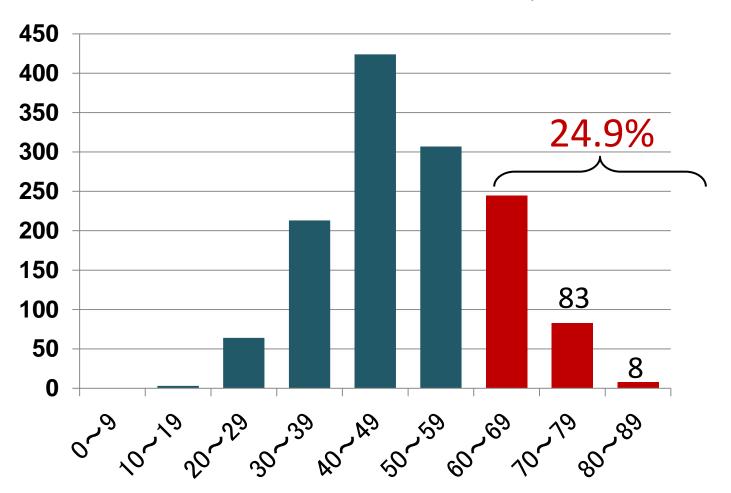


### Changes in the annual number of cases by age group (HIV-positive individuals and AIDS patients in Japan)

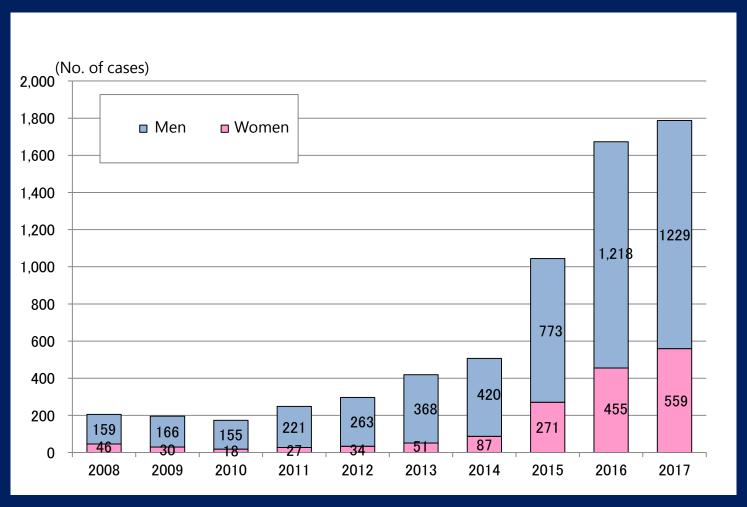


### Age of outpatients visiting Komagome Hospital

2016, n=1347



### Changes in the number of reported syphilis cases in Tokyo



## Measures taken by Tokyo against HIV/AIDS

- 1 Promote understanding of AIDS and HIV infection
- 2 Prevent the spread of infection
- 3 Support people living with HIV

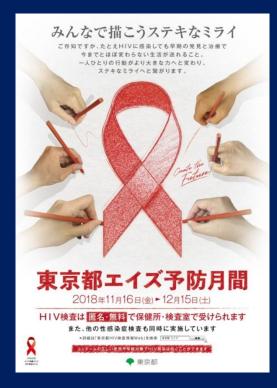
# 1 Promote understanding of AIDS and HIV infection (major efforts made so far)

#### Campaign months

Put posters in public facilities and transportation systems, post information in PR magazines, improve the quality of testing, hold live events to raise awareness, distribute videos via the Internet, etc.

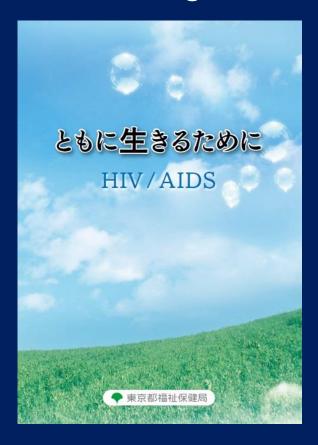
Tokyo HIV Testing and Counseling Month:
June 1 to 30

Tokyo AIDS Prevention Month: November 16 to December 15



#### Raise awareness of HIV/AIDS

Create leaflets and distribute them through hospitals, health center, schools, etc. to provide general Tokyo public with basic knowledge and raise awareness of HIV/AIDS.





#### Peer education

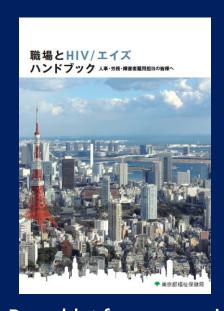
Young peer educators provide people of their age with basic knowledge about HIV/AIDS and how to prevent it.





#### Raise awareness in the workplace

Create pamphlets to raise awareness and hold seminars to expand the understanding of HIVpositive employees in the workplace.



Pamphlet for persons in charge of human resources, labor and disabled persons' employment



Pamphlet for employees



Seminar

### 2 Prevent the spread of infection (major efforts made so far)

### Easy access for Tokyo residents to testing and counseling services

Free and anonymous testing for HIV and STIs is available in the following health centers and Testing and Counseling Offices:

- Ward, city and metropolitan health centers
- O Tokyo Metropolitan Minami-Shinjuku Testing and Counseling Office (weekday evenings and Saturday and Sunday)
- Tokyo Metropolitan Tama Area Testing and Counseling Office (every Saturday)

#### Health Center Map

Our Health Center Map contains information on health centers etc. in Tokyo that provide testing and consultation services for HIV and STIs.

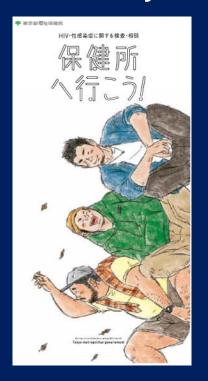


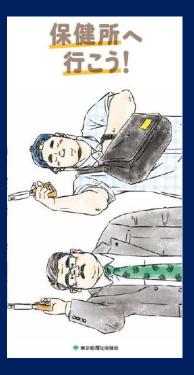


#### Raise awareness among MSM

Collaborate with NPOs to create leaflets to raise awareness among MSM.

Create outreach opportunities in commercial facilities frequented by MSM.

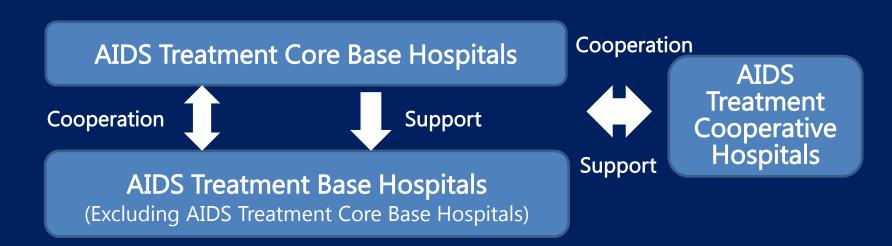


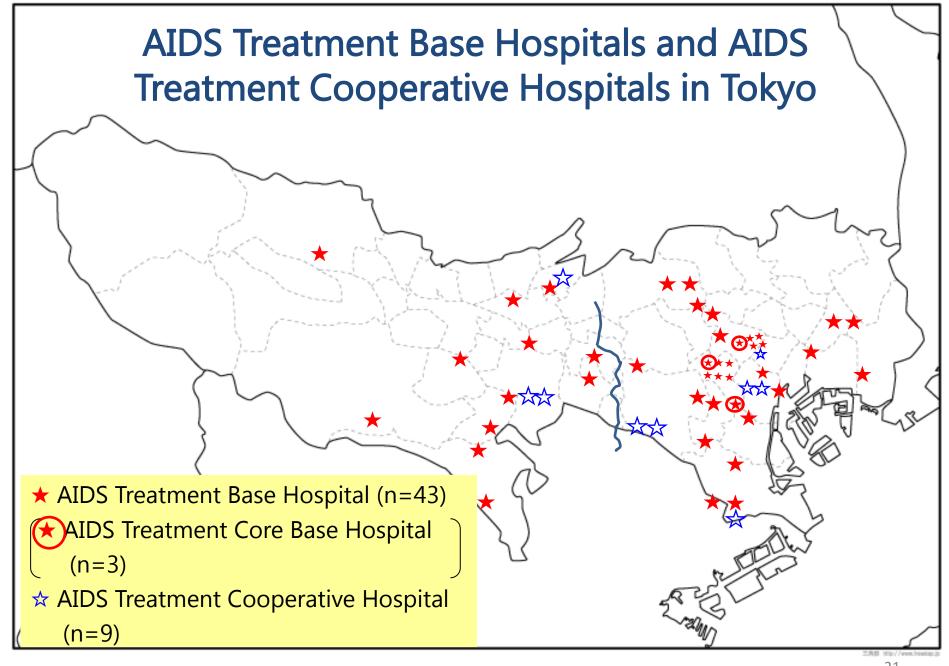


### 3 Support people living with HIV (efforts made so far)

### Secure medical services and strengthen cooperation

Healthcare delivery is organized with AIDS
Treatment Core Base Hospitals at the center of
the system





#### Case forum

AIDS Treatment Core Base Hospitals provide a training course for healthcare professionals in Tokyo.

- < 2018 topics (achievements) >
- New challenges to medication support posed by extended periods of care
- Reality and challenges of HIV infections STIs
- Future of regional long-term care services for people living with HIV
- HIV infections and related STIs



### Mental and social support for people living with HIV

Provide pamphlets and counseling services to help people living with HIV cope with their challenges.



Pamphlet for people living with HIV

#### Future efforts

#### 1 New awareness activities

- < Target populations and challenges >
- (1) MSM → Further use of MSM information sites
- (2) Foreigners → Use of easy-to-understand language for publicity
- (3) Youths → Use of the Web to bolster awareness

# (1) For MSM Post banner ads on information sites for MSM

Collaborate with NPOs to create banner ads and post them on information sites for MSM to attract them to test information sites on smart phones and

東京都HIV検査情報Web 検査イベント情報 New!! ! 検査・相談所 ! エイズQ&A ! リンク プライバシーポリシー 存知ですか、たとえHIVに感染しても早期の発見と治療で 楽しいセックスライフには、 定期的に「HIV 検査」を受けよ

# (2) For foreigners Description in easy-to-understand Japanese

Descriptions of Testing and Counseling Offices in easyto-understand Japanese (example)

「HIVに 感染(かんせん) しているかを 調(しら) べたり、相談(そうだん)が できる場所(ばしょ)です。」

「O円(えん)・ 匿名(とくめい)(自分(じぶん)の 名前(なまえ)を 言(い)わない)で HIVの 検査(けんさ)(感染(かんせん)しているかを 調(しら)べること)ができます。」

In a survey on the Great East Japan Earthquake status, 85% of the foreigners living in Japan answered they understood easy-tounderstand Japanese.

A website in easy-tounderstand Japanese to introduce Testing and Counseling Offices in Tokyo will be available.

# (3) For youths Open "Tokyo STI Navi," a comprehensive website for STIs.



Tokyo STI Navi is a unified source of information on HIV/AIDS and other STIs such as syphilis and genital chlamydial infection.

The appearance and contents are designed to attract young people.

#### 2 Improved coverage of testing

- < Challenges and efforts >
- The syphilitic population is increasing.
   In women, the increase is rapid especially in 20's.
- STIs such as syphilis increase the risk of contracting HIV.
  - → One can get tested for HIV and syphilis simultaneously, and for chlamydia and gonococcus upon request.

#### Simultaneous test for HIV and syphilis

Simultaneous testing for HIV and syphilis is available in Tokyo Metropolitan Testing and Counseling Offices (anonymous and free).



Minami-Shinjuku Testing and Counseling Office

Tama Area Testing and Counseling Office

#### 3 Considerations to long-term care

#### < Challenges >

- Aging of HIV-positive individuals and their complications
- It is important that dialysis be available in general medical institutions.
- Acceptance by dialysis facilities in Tokyo (2011):
   Facilities that have accepted HIV-positive individuals:
   8.1%
   Facilities that have never accepted HIV-positive individuals and find it difficult to do so in the future:
   64.6%
- Raising awareness among welfare personnel

### A seminar for healthcare professionals in dialysis facilities

The seminar has been held since 2012.

It provides knowledge required to accept HIV-positive individuals, the latest information on HIV, specific efforts taken by accepting medical institutions, etc.



### Surveys on dialysis facilities' acceptance of HIV-positive individuals

Facilities that have accepted HIV-positive individuals:

```
8.1\% (2011) \rightarrow 16.8\% (2018)
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 Facilities that have never accepted HIV-positive individuals and find it difficult to do so in the future:

$$64.6\%$$
 (2011)  $\rightarrow$  47.0% (2018)

### Survey on dialysis facilities' acceptance of HIV-positive individuals

(Cont.)

 Main reasons why they find it difficult to accept in the future

They cannot provide special beds for HIV-positive individuals.

They do not have organized procedures for responding HIV-positive individuals.

They have concerns about backup support for emergency during dialysis.

⇒ Acceptance of HIV-positive individuals is improving but not yet sufficient, which makes it vital to raise further awareness of correct knowledge and promote cooperation between AIDS Treatment Base Hospitals and general medical institutions.

#### Summary

#### < HIV/AIDS incidence trends in Tokyo >

- The number of newly reported cases stays the same.
- The most likely route of infection is homosexual contact (among MSM)
- The incidence is on the rise in foreigners and men.
- People in 20's comprise the largest proportion of the HIV infection cases.
- The HIV-positive population is aging.

#### < Future Challenges >

- Raise awareness among foreigners.
- Raise further awareness among healthcare and welfare personnel about long-term care interventions such as dialysis and promote cooperation between medical institutions.