

東京都蚊媒介感染症対策会議 報告書

Tokyo metropolitan Mosquito-mediated infectious
disease measures meeting report

平成 26 年 12 月 24 日

December 24, 2014

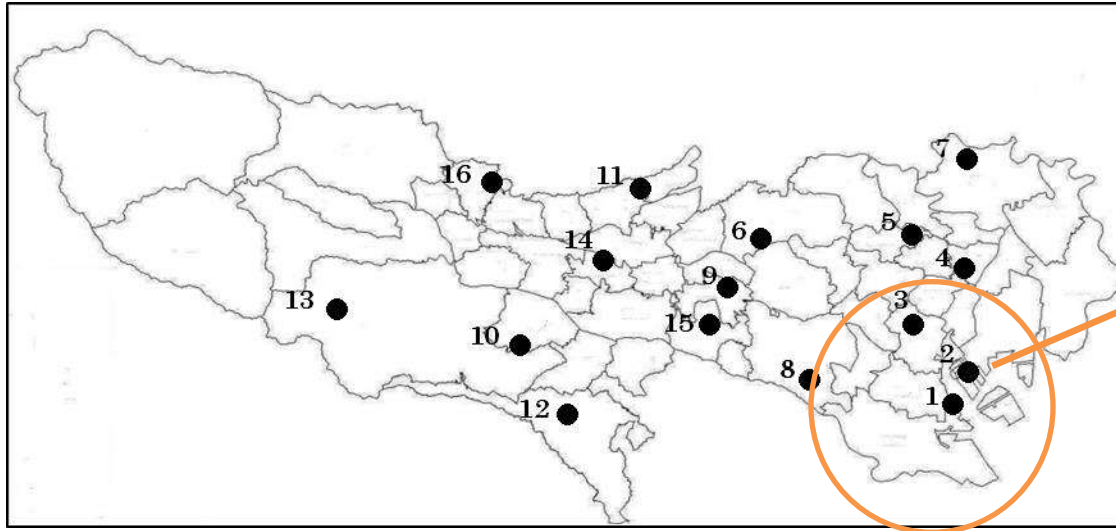
Role of Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health

- Surveillance of infectious disease vector mosquitoes in the parks
(Mosquito type classification and virus testing)
- Virus NAT of Patient's blood and sequence analysis of viruses
- Infectious diseases information on the website
(Countermeasures against infectious disease vector mosquitoes in Tokyo)

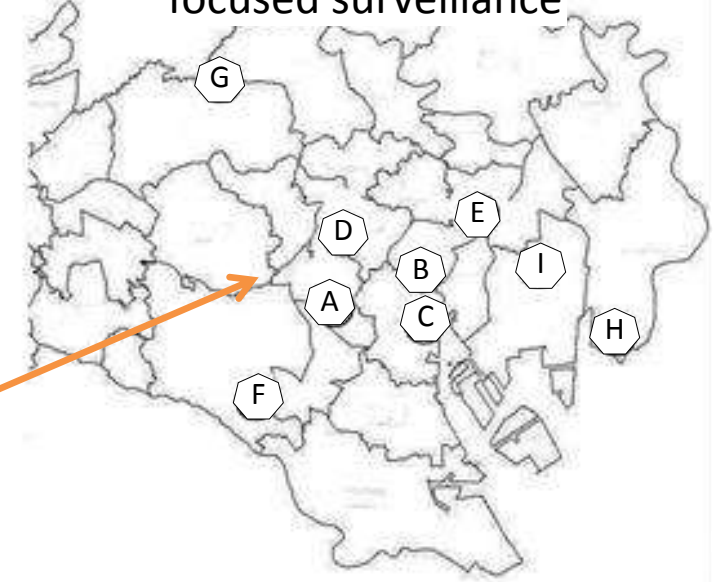
Early detection of mosquito-borne infections

Surveillance of infectious disease vector mosquitoes in the parks

Facilities for wide-area surveillance



Facilities for focused surveillance



16

	Facility name		Facility name
1	Oi Central Seaside Park	9	Inokashira Park
2	Odaiba Marine Park	10	Tama Zoological Park
3	Aoyama Cemetery	11	Sayama Park
4	Yanaka Cemetery	12	Oyamada Green Area
5	Somei Cemetery	13	Hachioji Cemetery
6	Shakujii Park	14	Medical Botanical Garden
7	Toneri Park	15	Jindai Botanical Park
8	Kinuta Park	16	Mizuho Nogei High School

9

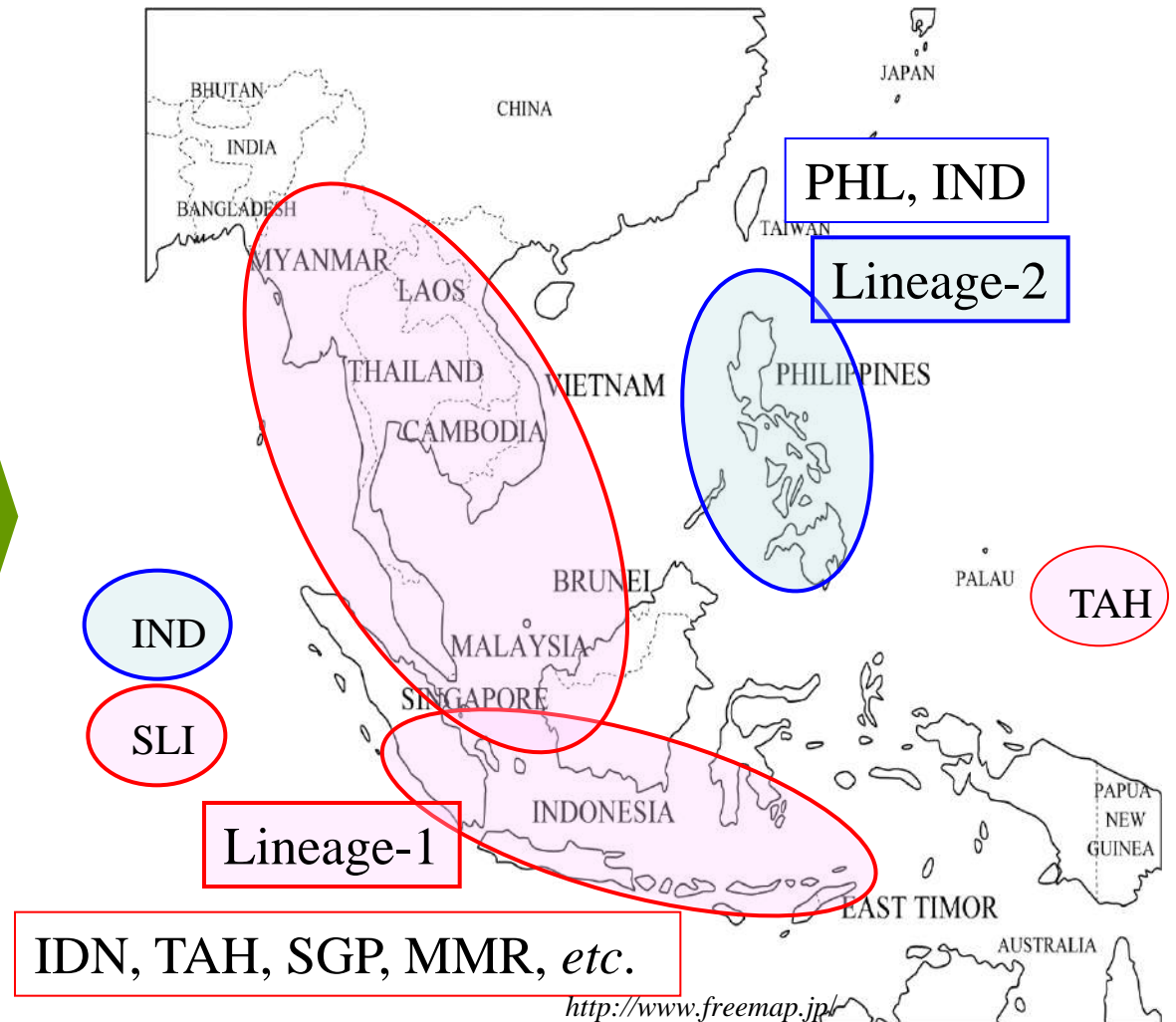
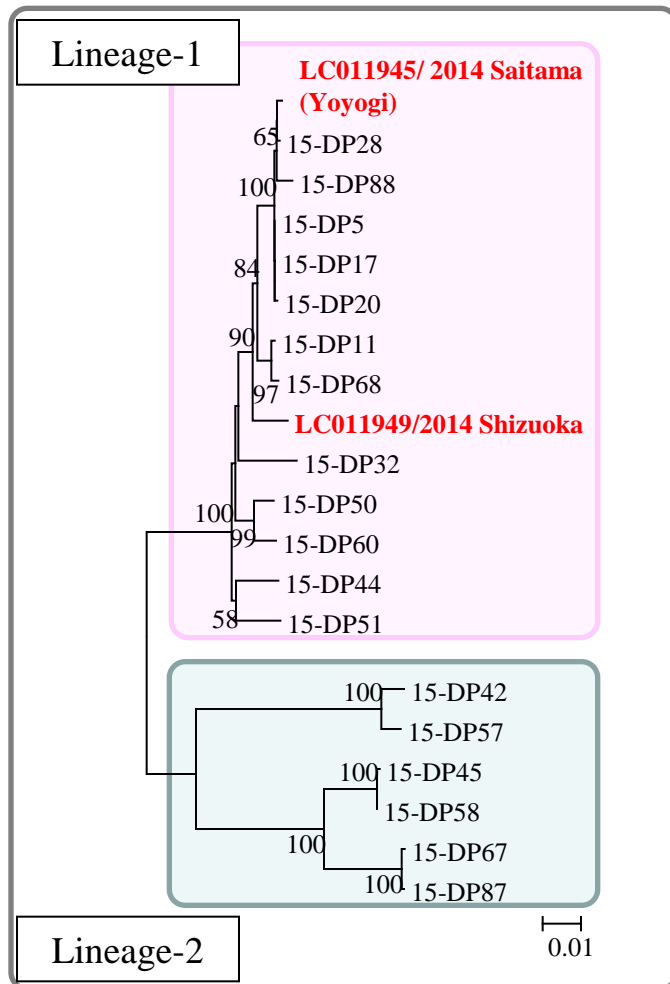
	Facility name
A	Yoyogi Park (Districts A and B)
B	Hibiya Park
C	Hamarikyu Gardens
D	Toyama Park
E	Ueno Park
F	Komazawa Olympic Park
G	Hikarigaoka Park
H	Sarue Onshi Park
I	Kasai Rinkai Park

Surveillance of infectious disease vector mosquitoes in the parks

	Wide-area surveillance (16points/16 places) June to October	Focused surveillance (50points/9 places) April to November
Tests items	- Infectious agents-carrying mosquito monitoring	- Monitoring of virus-carrying mosquitoes - Adult mosquito classification and Virus survey - Virus survey of mosquito larvae
Test pathogens	Dengue virus Chikungunya virus Zika virus West Nile virus Plasmodium falciparum	Dengue virus Chikungunya virus Zika virus
Type and number of mosquitoes captured [Data in 2018]	<i>Aedes albopictus</i> 2,563 <i>Culex tritaeniorhynchus</i> 311 <i>Anopheles.sp</i> 1 Others 206	Adults <i>Aedes albopictus</i> 3,851 <i>Aedes aegypti</i> 0 Others 2,739 Larvae 4,292
	There were no mosquitoes with the viruses(2015-2018).	

Patient-derived DENV type 1 sequence analysis

- All Dengue fever patients (2015-2018) reported in Japan were infected abroad and there were no domestic infections.
- None of the DENV1 strains (from 2015 to 2018) had a same nucleotide sequence of Yoyogi strain in 2014.
- Dengue viruses were divided into two groups (Lineage-1 and 2).
- Strains from PHL and IND belong to Lineage-2 and strains from other regions belong to Lineage-1.



Chikungunya virus

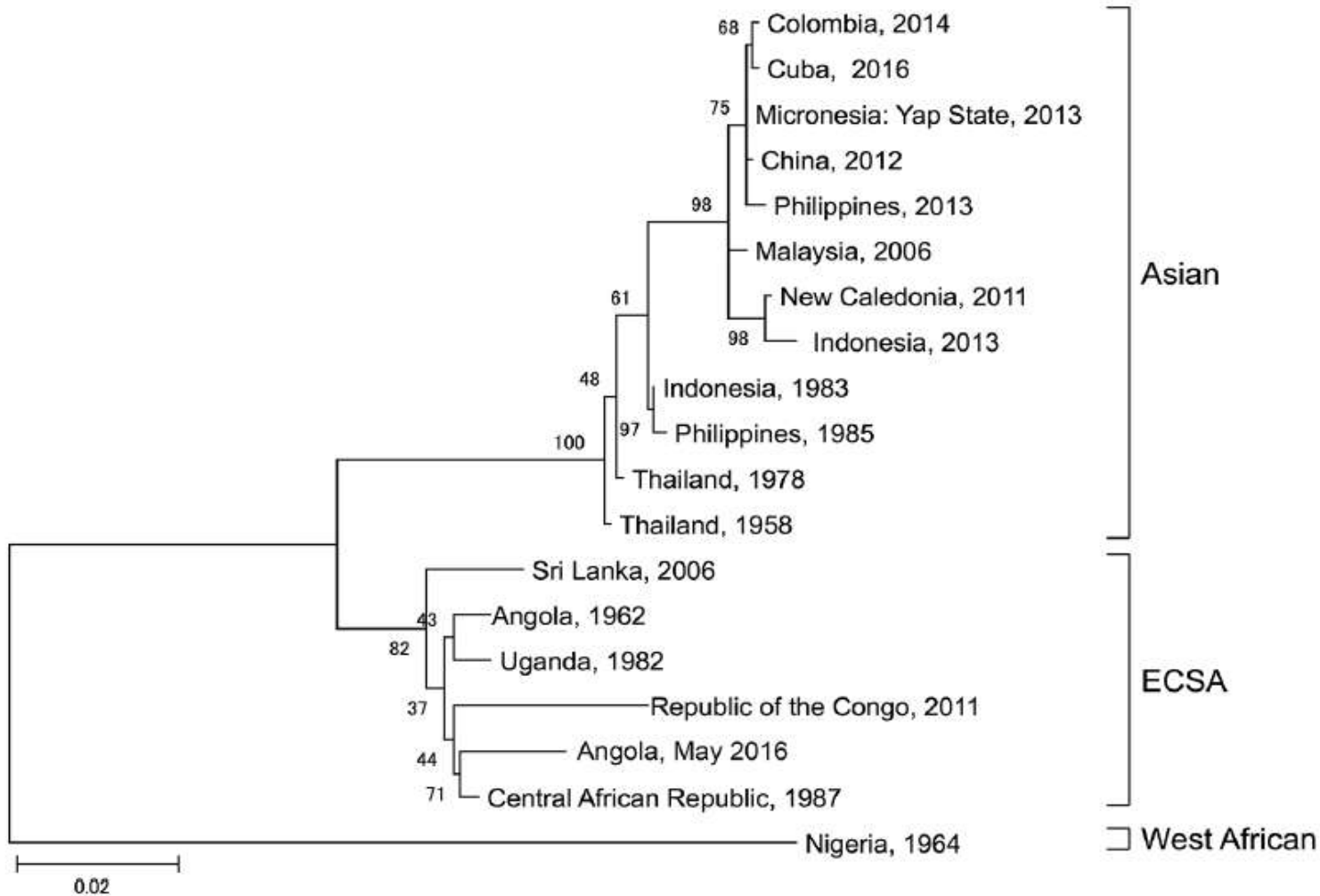


Figure. Phylogenetic comparison of the chikungunya virus sequence obtained from a patient traveling from Angola to Japan in May 2016 and reference sequences. Virus lineages are shown on the right. Scale bar represents substitutions per nucleotide position. ECSA, East/Central/South African lineage.

March, 2016

45 years old, Male

Travelling overseas : India

Rash, joint pain

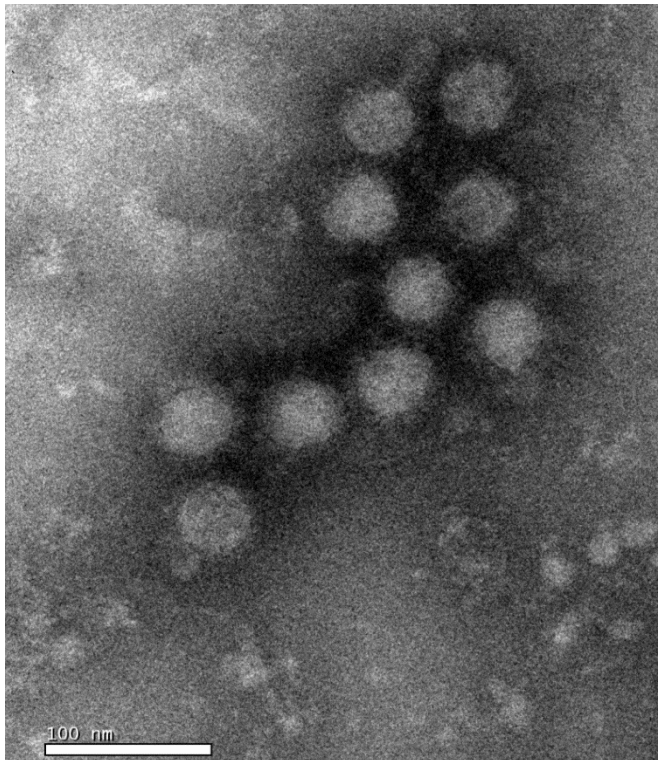
Serum and urine samples

(health center brought in)

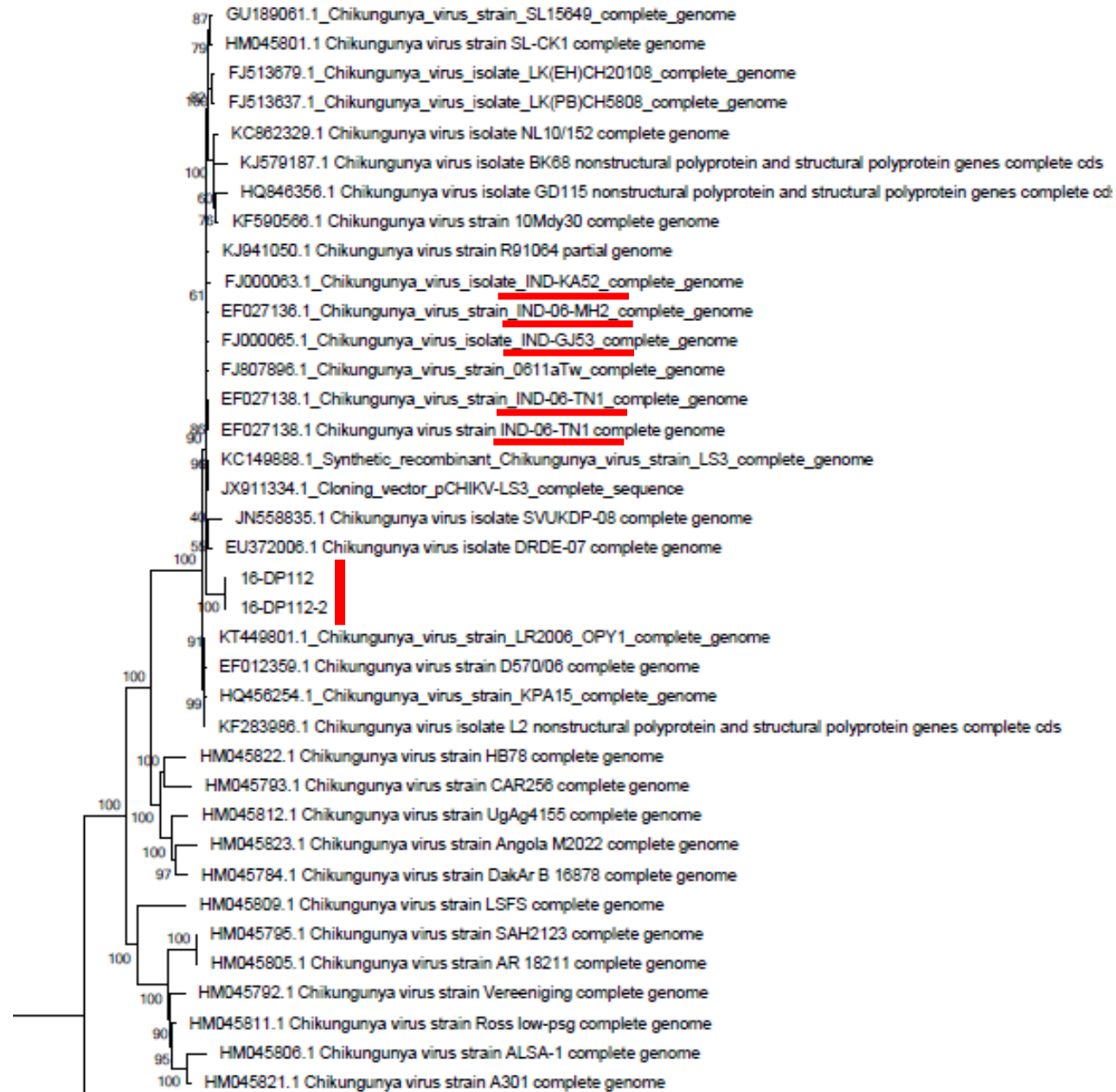
Chikungunya virus

sequences Positive

Virus isolated (Vero cell)



Asian Lineage



ZIKA virus

September, 2016

39 years old, Male

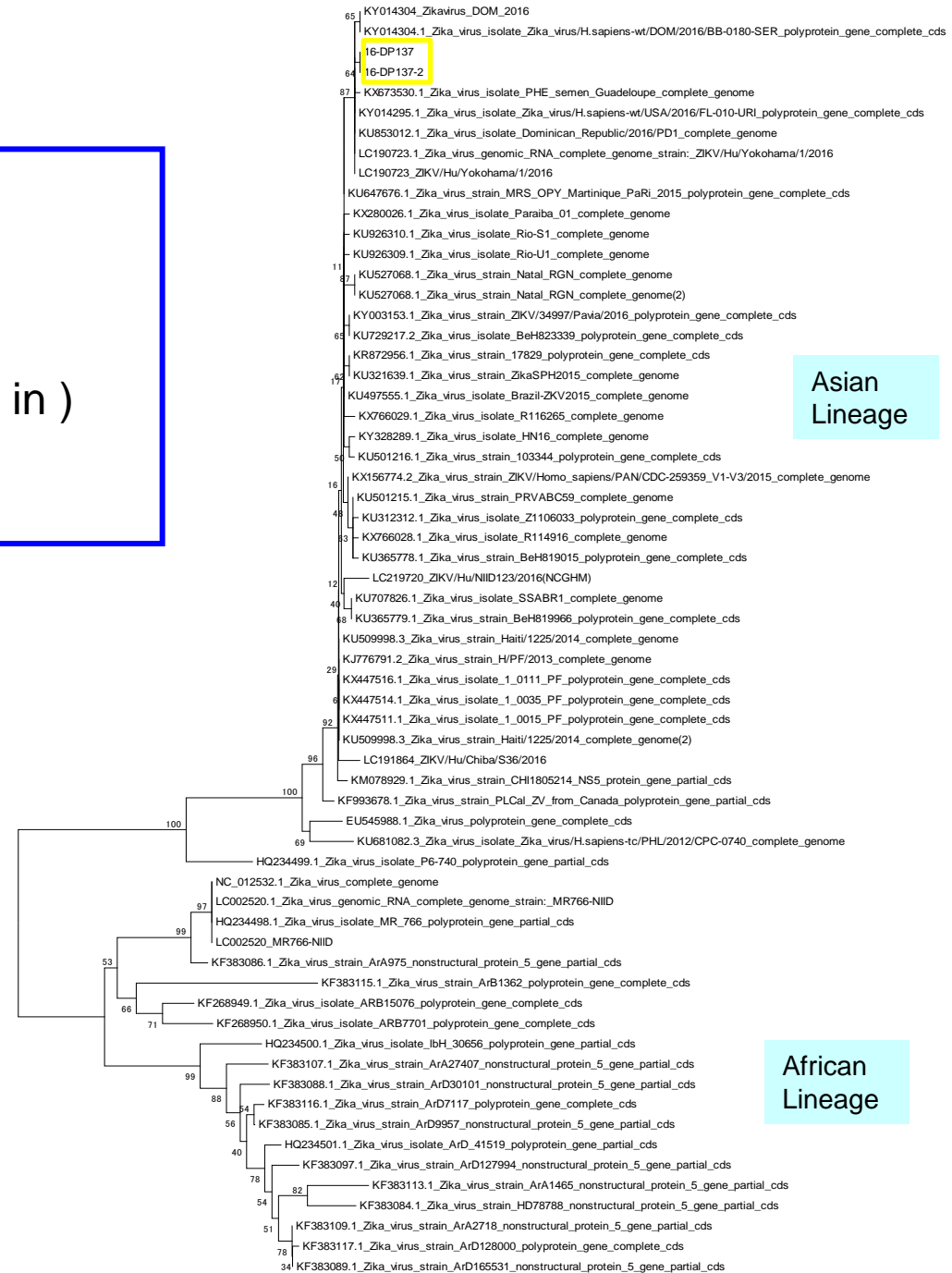
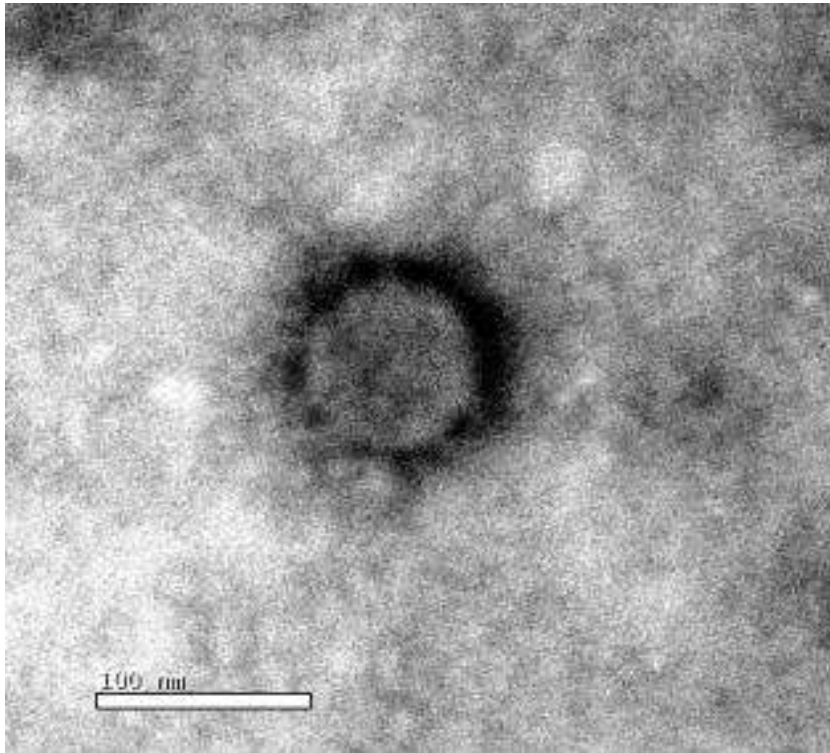
Travelling overseas : Dominican Republic

Red-toned eczema with itching, conjunctivitis

Serum and urine samples(health center brought in)

ZIKA-V sequences Positive

Virus isolated (Vero cell)





Asian Lineage

Infectious diseases Information on the website

Countermeasures against infectious disease vector mosquitoes in Tokyo

 東京都健康安全研究センター
Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health



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合法? 危険ドラッグ
いいえ、**違法**です!!
東京都福祉保健局

東京都の花粉情報

東京都の感染症媒介蚊対策





トピックス

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- [感染症媒介蚊サーベイランス 実施結果](#) **NEW** 
- [平成28年度健康食品試買調査結果](#)について
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 **都内の環境放射線測定結果**
Monitored data on environmental radiation levels in Tokyo

 **東京都感染症情報センター**
Tokyo Metropolitan Infectious Disease Surveillance Center

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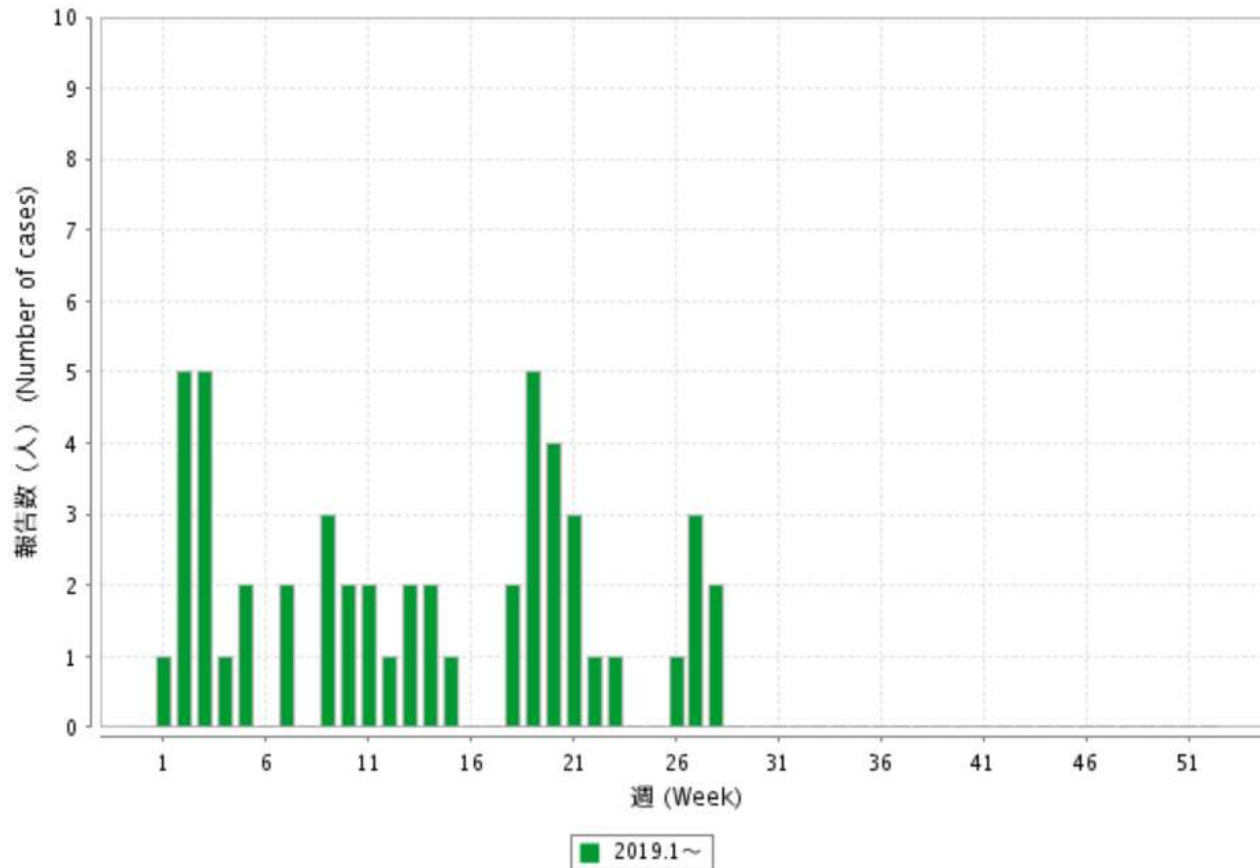
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更新日：2019年7月17日

1 デング熱報告数の推移 Weekly reports of dengue fever patients

受理週別報告数推移 (2019年)

[→ 2018年の流行状況](#)[→ 2017年の流行状況](#)[→ 2016年の流行状況](#)[→ 2015年の流行状況](#)[→ 2014年の流行状況](#)[→ 2013年以前の流行状況](#)

東京都感染症情報センター
(東京都健康安全研究センター健康危機管理
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電話：03-3363-3231 (代)
FAX：03-3368-4060

Information on mosquito-borne infections

① Posters

Is stagnant water remaining?



② Ad-rapped buses



③ Leaflets



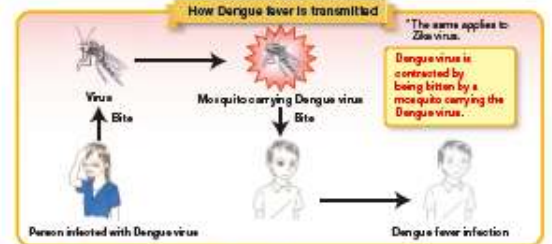
In 2014, an outbreak of Dengue fever was confirmed in Japan for the first time in 70 years, and in February 2016, Zika virus disease was included among Class 4 infectious diseases. Both Dengue fever and Zika virus disease are infectious diseases that are contracted from being bitten by a virus-carrying mosquito. To prevent the spreading of these mosquito-borne diseases, it is important for all citizens of Tokyo to make regular efforts to keep mosquitoes from breeding.

Dengue Fever and Zika Virus Disease

Dengue fever and Zika virus disease are infectious diseases that occur from being bitten by a mosquito infected by the Dengue virus or Zika virus. The vector mosquito is mainly the Asian tiger mosquito, commonly known as Asian tiger mosquito. The virus is repeatedly transmitted between people and mosquitoes, and the number of infected persons thus increases. There is no specific treatment at present, and it is only possible to treat the symptoms of the diseases.

Symptoms of Dengue fever
Symptoms such as high fever (38 - 40°C), headache, joint pain, muscle pain, and rash begin to appear following an incubation period of 2 to 10 days (3 to 7 days in most cases) after being bitten. These symptoms abate in about a week in most people.

Symptoms of Zika virus disease
Symptoms such as high fever (no higher than 38.5°C in most cases), headache, joint pain, rash, and conjunctivitis begin to appear following an incubation period of 2 to 10 days (2 to 7 days in most cases) after being bitten. The symptoms are lighter than those of Dengue fever and abate in about 2 to 7 days in most people.



Preventing Mosquito-borne Infectious Diseases

There is no effective vaccination against Dengue fever or Zika virus disease. Therefore, to prevent infection, it is important not to be bitten by a mosquito. Avoid being bitten by taking appropriate measures to reduce Asian tiger mosquitoes and other such mosquitoes.



If you lose water, mosquitoes will not come.

④ Panel display



⑤ Motion picture distribution



Make sure to check around you!