

Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government concerning COVID-19 countermeasures

—Status and results from the 1st wave to the 7th wave—



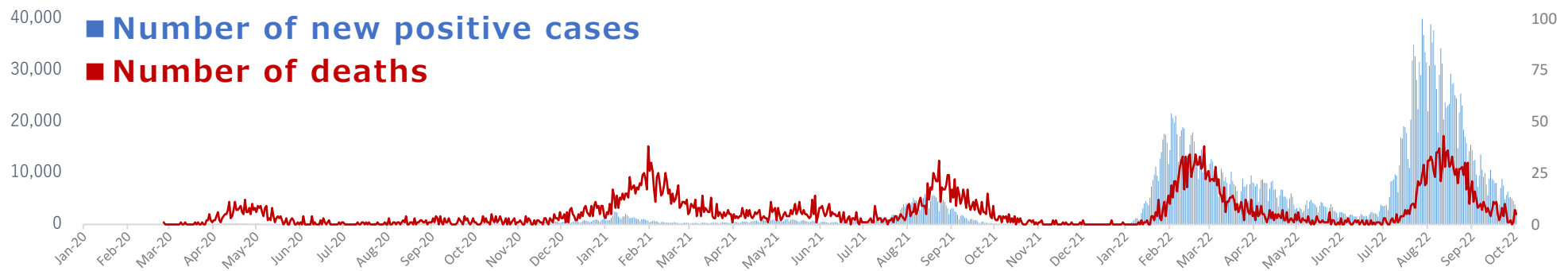
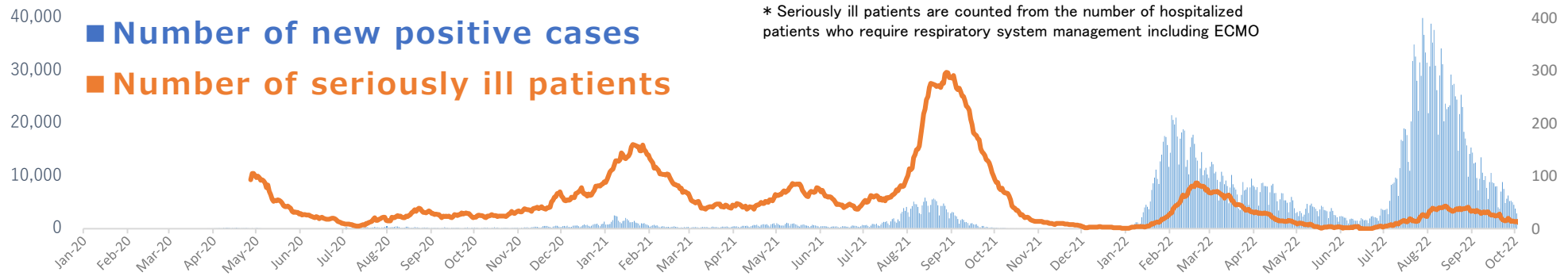
Basic stance of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government on measures against COVID-19

The battle against COVID-19, which is said to be a once-in-a-century crisis, has continued for about two and a half years. During this long struggle, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has taken measures based on the following stances.

- In order to **protect the life and health of each and every citizen of Tokyo**, which is more important than anything else, cooperating with the national government, municipalities, health centers, medical institutions, etc. to make every effort in Tokyo to prevent the spread of infection.
- Enhance and strengthen safety nets through multifaceted assistance **to support the lives and business activities of citizens and businesses** that have been severely affected.
- **In order to prevent the spread of infection**, to implement “defensive measures” that control the flow of people and thoroughly implement basic infection prevention measures, and “offensive measures” that use vaccines and therapeutic drugs as weapons, and at the same time to enforce measures while also working to achieve **compatibility with socioeconomic activities.**

Trend in the number of new positive cases in the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

● Trend in the number of the new positive cases, number of seriously ill patients and number of deaths



● Number of deaths per 1 Million people (Name of country – total number)

quoted from: our world in data (final view on 2022/12/16)

Japan	424.1	Australia	636.1	Sweden	2025.1	Great Britain	3157.3
New Zealand	435.3	Canada	1268.5	France	2363.8	U.S.A.	3213.3
South Korea	604.0	Germany	1916.0	Italy	3089.9	Tokyo	469.8

Term I Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (January to June 2020)

1/24 The first infected person in Tokyo was confirmed

1/29 Established Call Center

1/30 Started COVID-19 Countermeasure Headquarters

1/30 Started special consultation desk for small and medium-sized enterprises,

2/7 Opened up Consultation Desk for COVID-19 medical examination

As of January, 2023
Fever Consultation Center
Dedicated dial for Medical
Institution Information by
Fever Consultation Center
Started Call Center for
COVID-19·Omicron strain



Patients being treated at the hotel can also receive neutralizing antibody drugs to prevent aggravation.

4/7 Start operation of lodging and medical treatment facilities

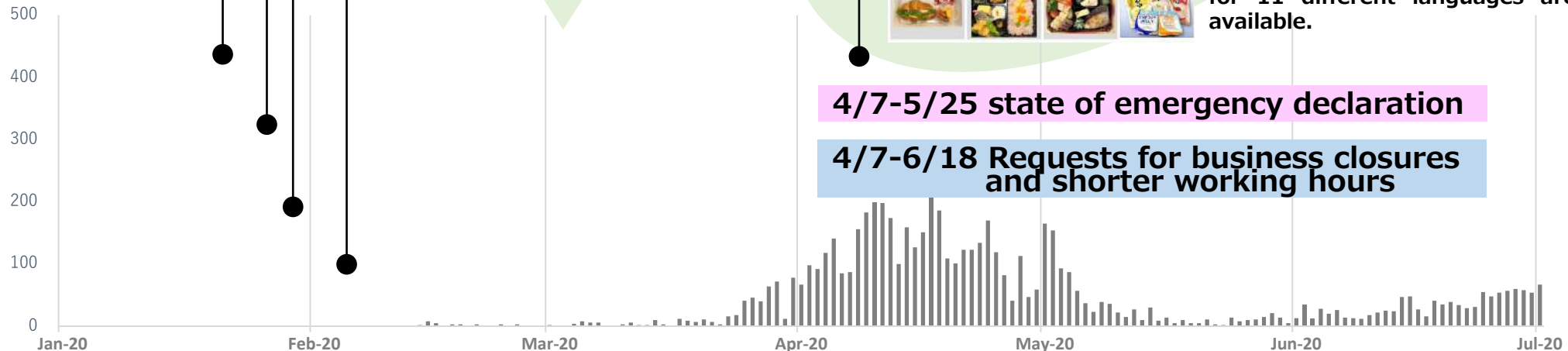


Facilities for people with mild symptoms. It is possible to recuperate at a hotel provided by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government free of charge. Nurses are present and meals are provided. In addition to Japanese, interpretation services for 11 different languages are available.



4/7-5/25 state of emergency declaration

4/7-6/18 Requests for business closures and shorter working hours



Term II – Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (July to October 2020)

7/6 - Announcement of preparations for the establishment of the Tokyo version of the CDC

November- Set-up of Follow-up Center for home patients

Set up Follow-up Center for home patients which provides food-delivery services and 24 hours medical consultations during home treatment



7/9- Held a monitoring meeting

Monitoring by an expert team



Monitoring meeting

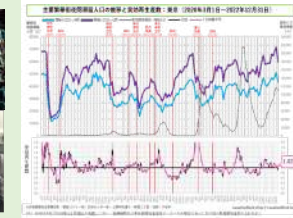


Response by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government



As of January 2023, held 110 times.

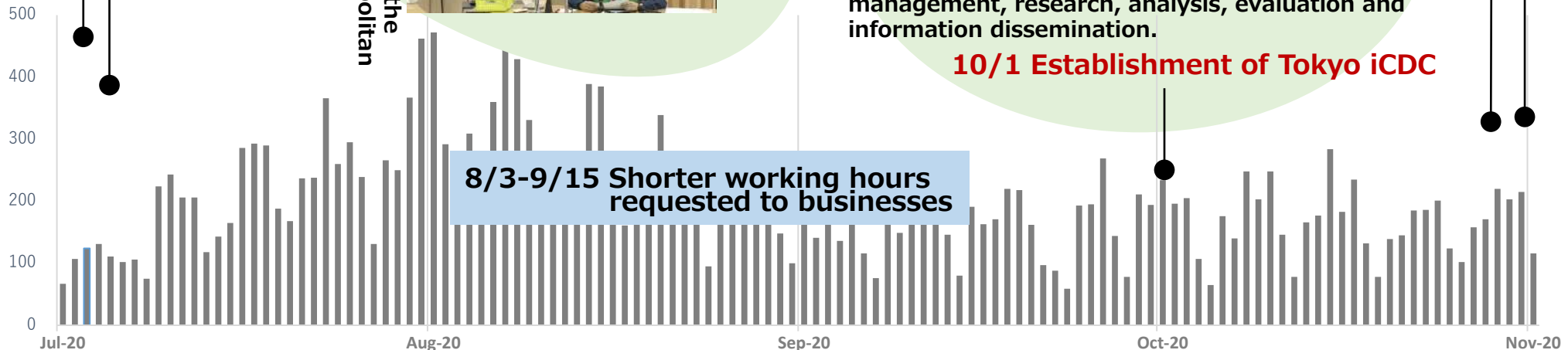
10/30 Establish Fever Consultation Center



Established Tokyo iCDC as a "Control Tower" that integrally implements effective infectious disease countermeasures, such as policy planning, crisis management, research, analysis, evaluation and information dissemination.

10/1 Establishment of Tokyo iCDC

8/3-9/15 Shorter working hours requested to businesses



Term III - Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (November 2020 to March 2021)

(January) Distribution of pulse oximeters started

Started lending a pulse oximeter that measures the oxygen saturation in the blood for early detection of changes in the patient's condition

3/22 Corona Countermeasure leader project started

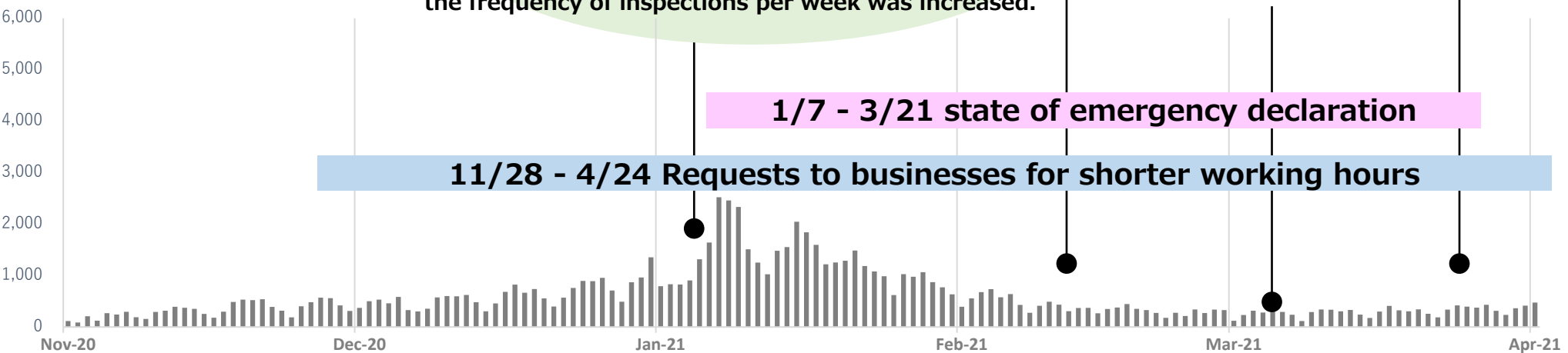


A corona countermeasure leader is appointed for each restaurant. After getting trained the leader promotes infection prevention measures in the store based on accurate knowledge and asks customers to practice good manners to prevent infection.

Intensive Inspections at facilities for the elderly, etc. started. (February)

Intensive testing of staff at facilities for the elderly, etc., who are at high risk of becoming seriously ill, has been started. From February 2022, the target facilities were expanded to elementary schools, nursery schools, etc., and the frequency of inspections per week was increased.

3/4 vaccination to the medical workers started



Term IV – Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (April to October 2021)

Conduct mutant strain screening test

N501Y mutation screening test was conducted at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health. Currently, tests corresponding to Omicron sub-strains are conducted and the infection trend is reported at the Monitoring Meetings.

健安研におけるオミクロン株亜系統に対応した変異株PCR検査実施状況

(令和5年1月12日12時時点)

※ 検査結果が陽性である場合は、陽性検出日時を記載し、検出場所について「県外」とある場合は、その都府県を記載する。
 ※ 陽性率(%)は、陽性検出数/検査総数×100で算出する。
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7/23 – 8/8 Olympic Games 8/24 – 9/5 Paralympic Games

The positive rate of participants in the games was 0.10% in airport quarantine and 0.03% in screening tests. There were no clusters occurrence in the Olympic village and venues so that the games could safely be carried out.

July Inpatient Standby Station August Oxygen medical care station started

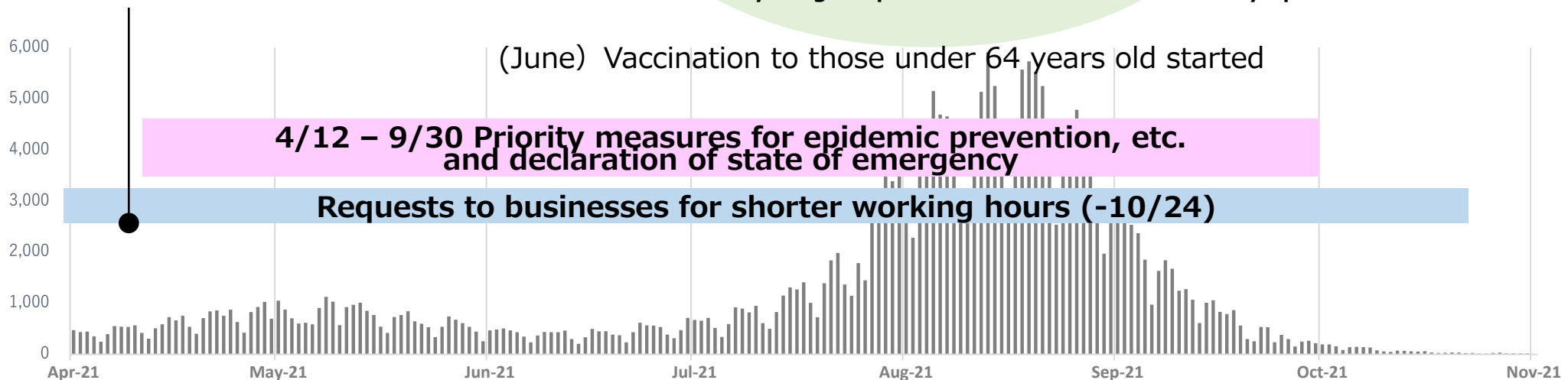
When the number of hospital beds is tight, started an inpatient standby station which temporarily accepts patients who are on a waiting list for hospitalization and administers oxygen and medication. Established an oxygen medical care station was established, which provides medical care such as oxygen administration and administration of neutralizing antibody drugs to patients with mild to moderate symptoms.

4/12 Vaccination to the elderly started

(June) Vaccination to those under 64 years old started

4/12 – 9/30 Priority measures for epidemic prevention, etc. and declaration of state of emergency

Requests to businesses for shorter working hours (-10/24)



Alpha Strain → Delta Strain

Term V– Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (November 2021 to May 2022)

11/1 Launch of TOKYO WACTION App



Launch campaign to promote vaccination by means of TOKYO WAKCITON

1/25 A recuperation facility for the time of infection spreading was started

For asymptomatic people, in order to prevent infection, etc. at home, established a recuperation facility for the time of infection spreading, where people can live in a way close to normal.

December Free PCR test project was started

Started free testing for asymptomatic people who need to confirm a negative result at events, travel, etc., and those who are worried about infection. PCR test kits at the international arrival exit of Haneda and Narita Airports were distributed.

2/14 Started driving service of Vaccine buses

Started dispatching vaccine buses (mobile vaccination venues) to facilities for the elderly, mountainous areas, facilities for the disabled, etc.



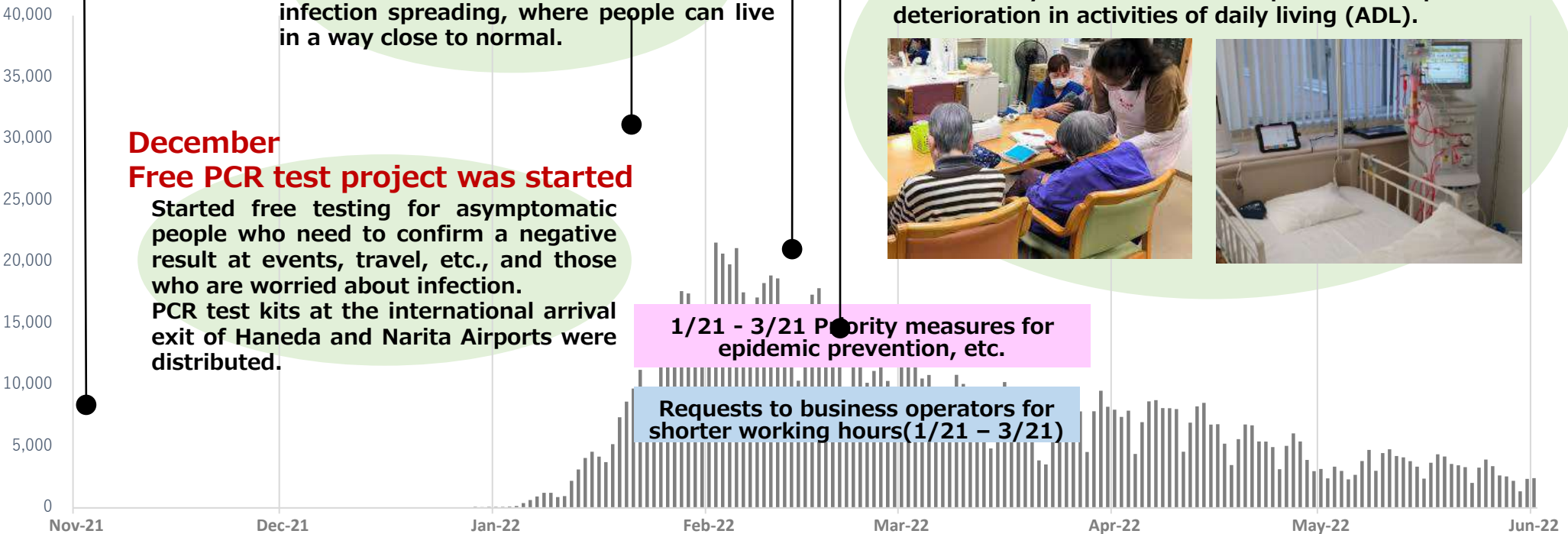
2/19 Open temporary medical facilities

Set up temporary medical facilities for elderly people at high risk to get severely ill and pregnant women with anxiety. Rehabilitation is provided to prevent deterioration in activities of daily living (ADL).



1/21 - 3/21 Priority measures for epidemic prevention, etc.

Requests to business operators for shorter working hours(1/21 - 3/21)

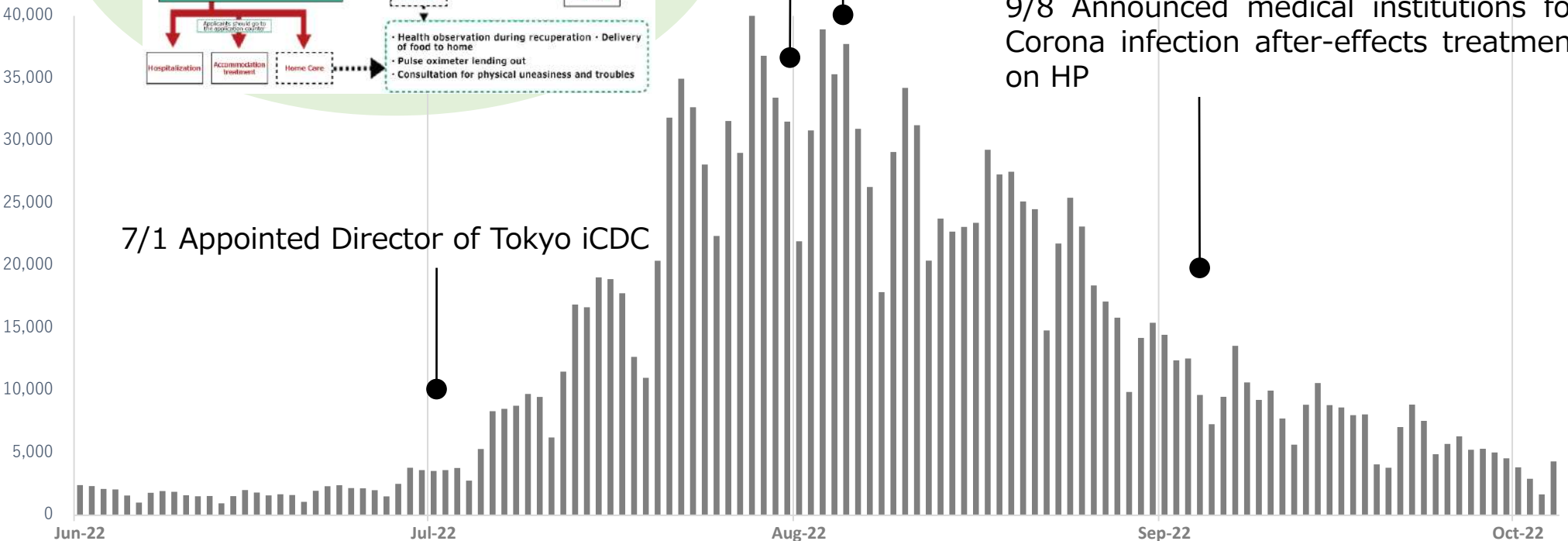
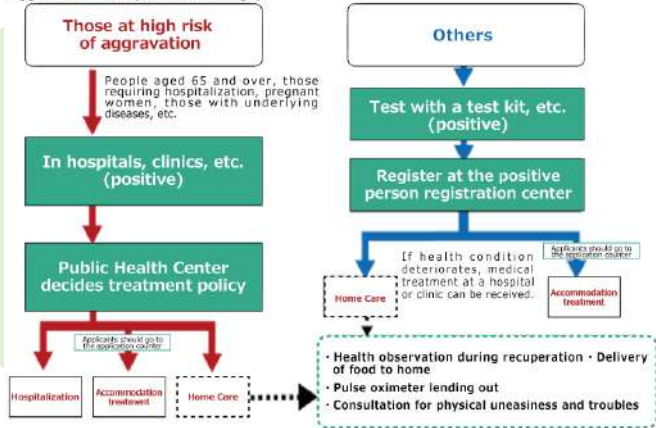


Delta Strain → Omicron Strain

Term VI– Approaches of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government (June 2022 ~)

Balance the spread of infection with socio-economic activities by strengthening the health care provision system (Tokyo model) that has been built up until now, and by encouraging Tokyo residents and businesses to take voluntary measures to prevent infection without imposing new restrictions on movement.

Tokyo Metropolitan Government is preparing various support menus according to the level of aggravation risks (all free of charge)



Omicron Strain →

Infectious Disease Cross Over All Walls: The Risk of Propagation

By infectious diseases all the people **can get affected**, and since they are **propagated** by microorganisms, they are not just a disease for individuals but also can become **a common risk for the whole society**.



The diagram shows a central group of seven individuals: a woman in a red jacket, a man in blue pajamas wearing a face mask, a woman in a pink dress, a man in a white lab coat, and a man in a blue shirt. They are surrounded by black silhouettes of people. Grey arrows point from the central figures to the silhouettes, indicating the spread of the disease. The entire scene is framed by two large, glowing red ovals on the left and right sides, representing the boundaries of the community.

Common risks for society as a whole

Infectious disease can become a social disease, not just a disease for individuals

Build up substantial networks

- Networks between medical facilities and governments
 - Networks between experts (academics) and governments
 - Networks between experts (academics), companies, and governments
 - Networks with citizens (including the media)
- Establishment of systems for information sharing, cooperation, support, human resource development, etc.
 - Risk assessment and risk management
 - Evidence building and risk communication

**Expert support is extremely important
as the key for cooperation**