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# Review of Initiatives to Date

- Since its establishment in October 2020, the Tokyo iCDC has focused responding to the most pressing issue of the time, the COVID-19 pandemic. Its initiatives have spanned a wide range - covering infection control, treatment of infected people, epidemiology, genome surveillance, and risk communication - supporting the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's approximately three-year COVID-19 response.
- Tokyo iCDC was also established with the aim of being the central command point relating to all infectious diseases - including COVID-19 - in order to realize the vision of Tokyo being a city resilient against infectious disease. These initiatives are not limited to times of crisis, but are being constantly taken in order to improve their performance and maximize their effectiveness, including in preparation for unknown infectious diseases yet to come after COVID is downgraded to a Class 5 illness.
- We have gained many valuable experiences from the long battle against COVID-19. These experiences should not be allowed to fade away, but instead be integrated into society as functioning systems in readiness for the threat from new infectious diseases which may emerge in the not-too-distant future. It is necessary to increase Tokyo's collective strength and readiness such as by promoting initiatives to raise community resilience. We believe that the Tokyo iCDC must play an integral part in those efforts.
- Infectious diseases do not respect national borders. Making preparations by expanding Tokyo iCDC networks - one of its core roles - to overseas as well is extremely valuable for the Tokyo Metropolitan Government. Looking ahead, the Tokyo iCDC will thoroughly carry out this and all its other initiatives.

# Pillars of Future Tokyo iCDC Initiatives

Tokyo iCDC advances its initiatives organized around the following three pillars in order to realize the vision of Tokyo being a city resilient against infectious disease

## Upgrading intelligence functions



### Upgrading Tokyo iCDC's intelligence functions by expanding its networks and strengthening its studies and analysis structure

- Promoting collaboration with the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health and the Tokyo Metropolitan Hospital Organization
  - Enhancing human and organizational networks (Visits to the WHO, the U.S. CDC, and ECDC, showcasing Tokyo Metropolitan Government initiatives at academic symposiums, international conferences, etc.)
- (Upgrading Tokyo iCDC back-office functions - in July 2023, the Survey and Analysis Section was established within the Infectious Disease Control Division, expanding survey, analysis, and data management functions)

## Supporting effective infectious disease response by the TMG



### Broadening the scope of Tokyo iCDC activities from COVID-19 to cover all infectious diseases, supporting effective infectious disease response by the Tokyo Metropolitan Government

- Collaborating with the lead departments within the agency regarding all infectious diseases in addition to restructuring the taskforce
- Strengthening preparations for unknown infectious diseases (Considering prevention, detection, and treatment measures against infectious diseases originating from animals)
- Securing and developing human resources skilled in infectious disease medicine (Training infectious disease clinicians and public health physicians based on training programs formulated by the iCDC)

## Increasing the infection resilience of society overall



### Working to increase the infection resilience of society overall and contributing to creating a sustainable city

- Contributing to the infectious disease prevention plan (basic plan to comprehensively promote infectious disease prevention) from the formulation stage
- Providing advice across a wide range of fields such as building a resilient city
- Conducting public education initiatives to residents about infectious diseases to increase the infection resilience of local communities

# Reference: Establishment of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government Infectious Diseases Response Liaison Committee

- To create a state of constant readiness for any infectious diseases and be able to promptly consider the necessary measures, the Tokyo Metropolitan Government has established a new liaison committee based on the following guidelines. The new committee was established on May 8, 2023 and met for the first time on May 18. <https://www.hokeniryō.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/kansen/renrakukaigi.html>

## Tokyo Metropolitan Government Infectious Diseases Response Liaison Committee

- A new liaison committee has been established following the downgrade of COVID-19 to Class 5 (common infectious disease), to ensure readiness for all infectious diseases including emerging diseases, and to promptly consider and implement necessary

### The committee shall meet when:

- The infection situation requires attention
- It is necessary to consider upgrading the healthcare system
- A new outbreak has been confirmed (including new COVID-19 variants)
- Any other reason as deemed necessary by the Chair

### Agenda

All matters related to infectious diseases (COVID-19, monkeypox, syphilis, Ebola virus disease, etc.) as follows:

- Status of outbreaks
- Measures to prevent the spread of infectious disease
- Health system
- Communication with Tokyo residents

### Structure

- Chair: Vice Governor (oversees Bureau of Social Welfare)
- Deputy Chairs: Chief of the Bureau of Social Welfare, Chief of Bureau of Health Crisis Management
- Members: Deputy chief and section chiefs of the Bureau of Social Welfare, chiefs of relevant bureaus

※ Non-members may be called upon to attend Committee meetings and share their views

### Inaugural meeting materials: Syphilis and measles prevalence

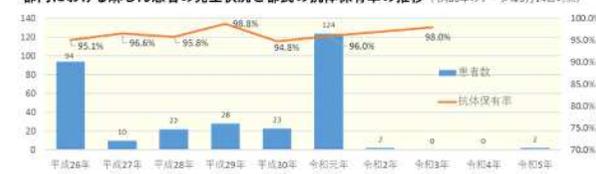
#### 国内での梅毒の発生状況について

- 国内では、2021年以降大きく増加しており、**2022年の報告数は13,228件**で、2021年の報告数7,983件の約1.7倍
- 都内でも国と同様に2021年から増加しており、**2022年の報告数は3,677件**で、2021年の報告数2,465件の約1.5倍
- 都内の2023年の報告数は、2022年に比較して2割程度高くなっている。(5/11時点)



#### 麻疹(はしか)について

都内における麻疹患者の発生状況と都民の抗体保有率の推移 (令和5年のデータは5月14日時点)



#### 都の取組状況

- 麻疹ワクチンのキャッチアップ接種
  - 定期接種を受けられなかった人に対して、区市町村包括補助により予防接種が受けられる制度を設けている。(1/2補助)
- 普及啓発
  - 第1期の接種率向上を図るため、新たにチラシを作成し、東京都出産・子育て応援事業を通じて配布
  - 第2期啓発用チラシの作成、配布(配布先:都内各小学校/就学時検診での啓発)

# Reference: Monitoring of COVID-19 after its Downgrade to a Class 5 Illness

- The Tokyo Metropolitan Government will **continue monitoring and analysis** by specialists of the following aspects regarding COVID-19 even after its downgrade to a Class 5 illness

- ① Accurately ascertaining infection trends
- ② Ascertaining the load being placed on the health system
- ③ Monitoring the emergence of new variants



**Promptly consider necessary responses to infection trends etc.**

COVID-19 monitoring and analysis results after the downgrade to a Class 5 illness are released on the Tokyo Metropolitan Government website every Thursday

[https://www.hokeniryu.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/kansen/corona\\_portal/info/monitoring.html](https://www.hokeniryu.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/kansen/corona_portal/info/monitoring.html)

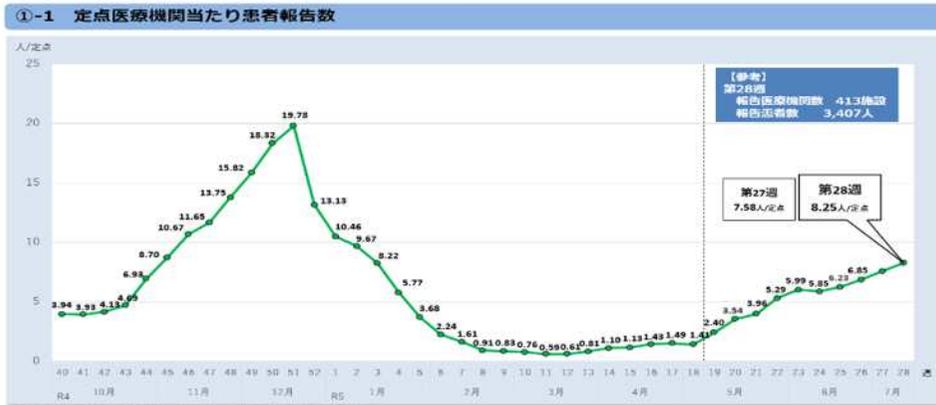
## ①-1 定点医療機関当たり患者報告数



(注) 医療機関からの報告に基づき、遡って修正が加わる可能性がある

# 【Reference: Monitoring of COVID-19 after its Downgrade to a Class 5 Illness (specific indicators)】

## Infection



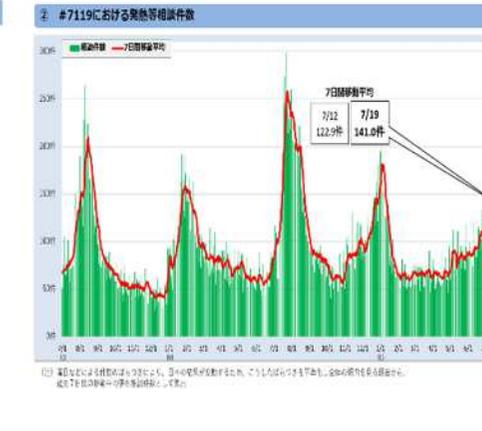
(注) 医療機関からの報告に基づき、週によって修正が加わる可能性があります



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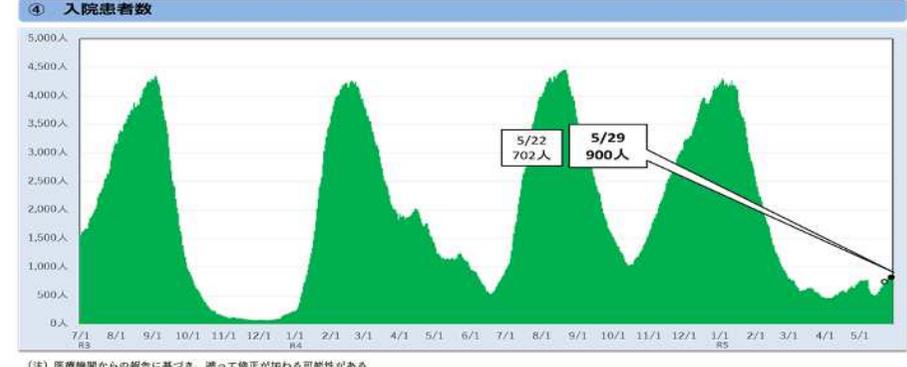


(注) 報告による件数に基づき、週によって修正が加わる可能性があります。過去7日間の移動平均値を適用件数として算出。

## Load being placed on the health system



(注) 曜日などによる件数のばらつきにより、日々の結果が変動するため、こうしたばらつきを平準化した全体の傾向を見る観点から、過去7日間の移動平均値を適用件数として算出。



(注) 医療機関からの報告に基づき、週によって修正が加わる可能性があります

## Monitoring variants

