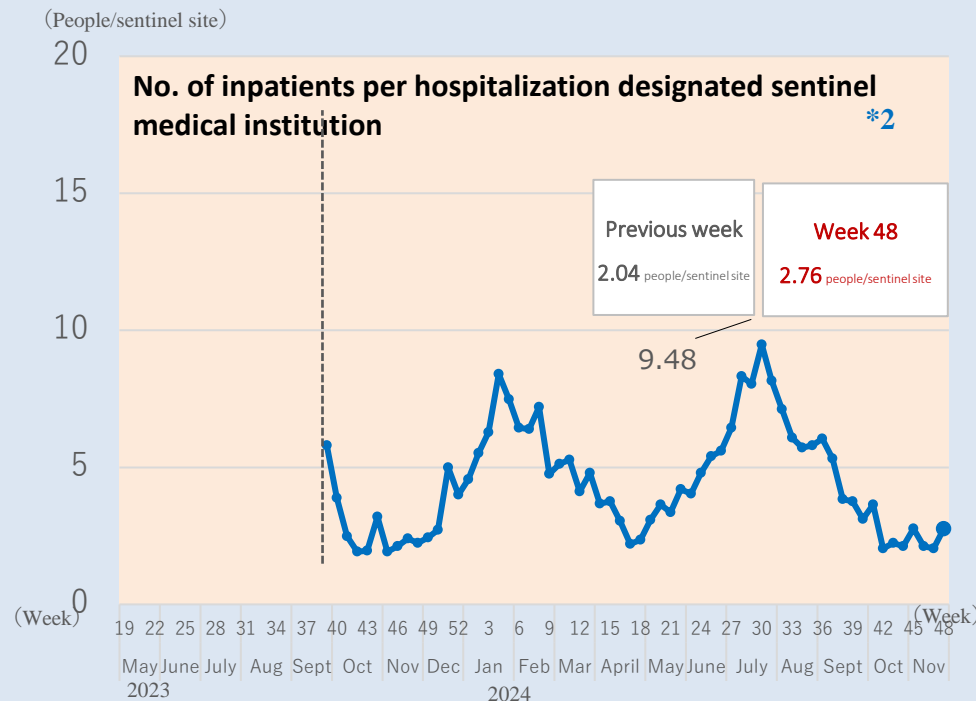
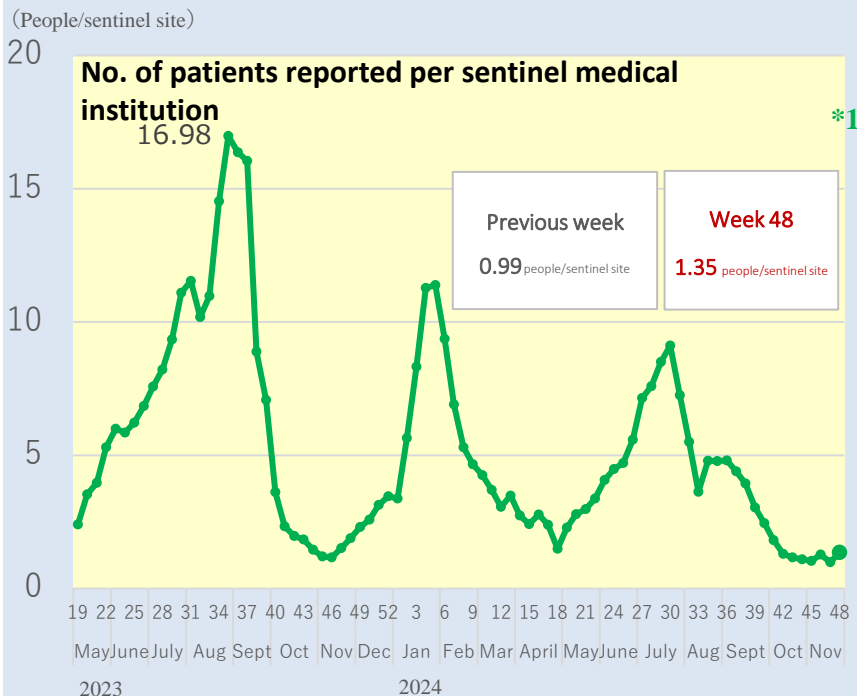


Status of Infection in the Tokyo Metropolitan Area (Week 48: November 25–December 1)



*1 Figure based on reports from sentinel medical institutions (Number of patients reported for the week/Number of reporting medical institutions)

*2 Figures based on reports from hospitalization designated sentinel medical institutions (Number of inpatients for the week/Number of reporting medical institutions) (Note): Started gathering data from week 39, 2023

Trend to Date

- Every year, the number of reported patients increases in the summer season and the winter season. Last winter, the peak was from late January to early February.

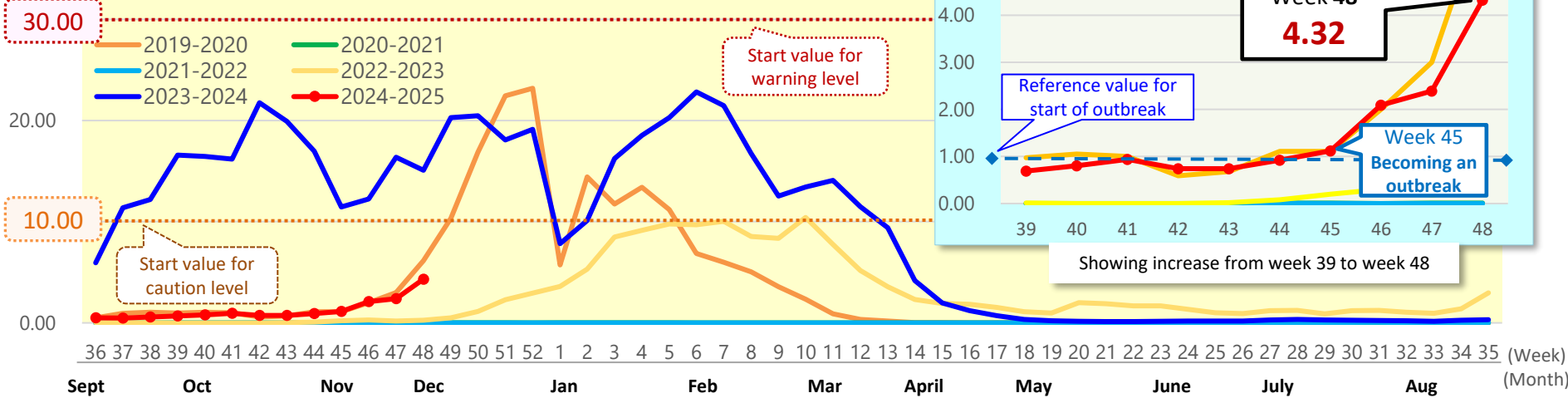
Current Situation

- There is no clearly visible trend of an increase in numbers of reported patients per sentinel medical institution or hospitalized patients per inpatient core sentinel medical institution, but attention needs to be paid to future movement.

No. of patients reported per metropolitan sentinel medical institution

The 2024 data goes up to week 48
(November 25 to December 1)

(People/sentinel site)



Status of spread

- Last year's season reached caution level (10.0 people/sentinel site) in September
- This year's season exceeded 1.0 people/sentinel site in week 45 (November 4–10), and **became an outbreak**

Symptoms, etc.

Infection of the respiratory organs by the influenza virus (droplet infection, contact infection)

- Symptoms such as a **fever** of at least 38 °C, **headaches, joint pain, muscle pain, etc.** appear relatively suddenly
- Symptoms such as **throat pain, nasal discharge, and coughing** can also appear
- Some cases become more serious; for example, in rare instances influenza is accompanied by **acute encephalopathy** in children and **pneumonia** in the elderly or people with low immunity.

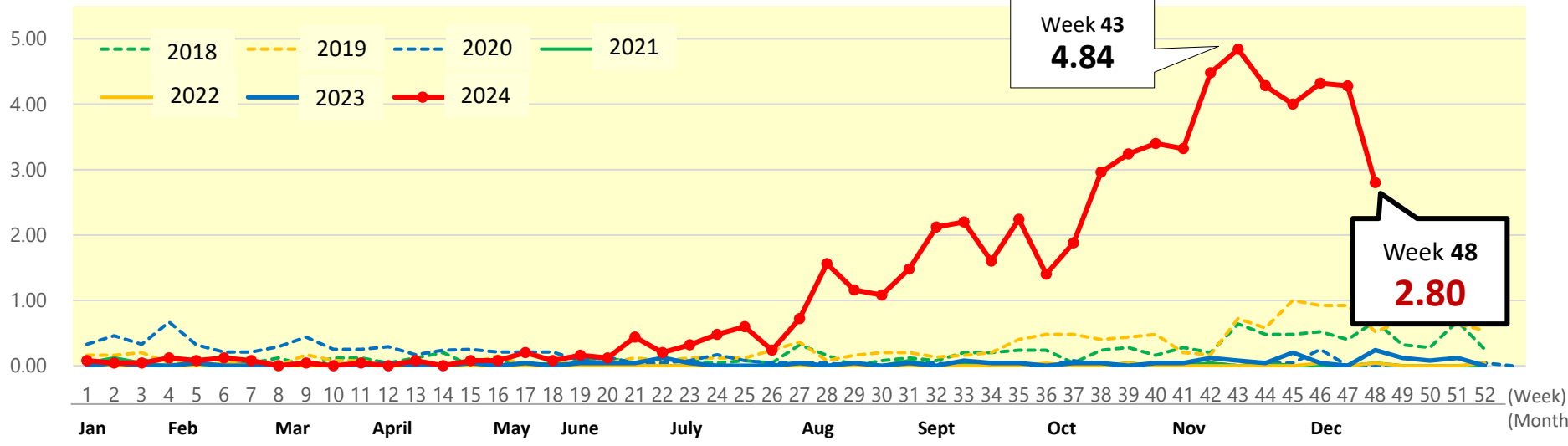
Mycoplasma pneumoniae Class 5 Infectious Disease

Infection mainly prevalent among children

No. of patients reported per metropolitan sentinel medical institution

(People/sentinel site)

The 2024 data goes up to week 48 (November 25 to December 1)



Status of spread

- Outbreaks have occurred in a 4-year cycle in the past, but reports were low during the COVID-19 pandemic and this state had continued.
- This year, **infections have increased since the summer**, and as of week 43, the **numbers are the highest** they have been since the enactment of the Infectious Diseases Act: **4.84 people** have been recorded per sentinel site.

Symptoms, etc.

Infection of the respiratory organs by mycoplasma pneumoniae bacteria (droplet infection, contact infection)

- Symptoms such as **fever**, full-body **fatigue**, **headaches**, and **cough**. Cough continues for 3–4 weeks
- In rare instances, it is accompanied by **complications** such as otitis media, pleurisy, myocarditis, and meningitis

Erythema infectiosum Class 5 Infectious Disease

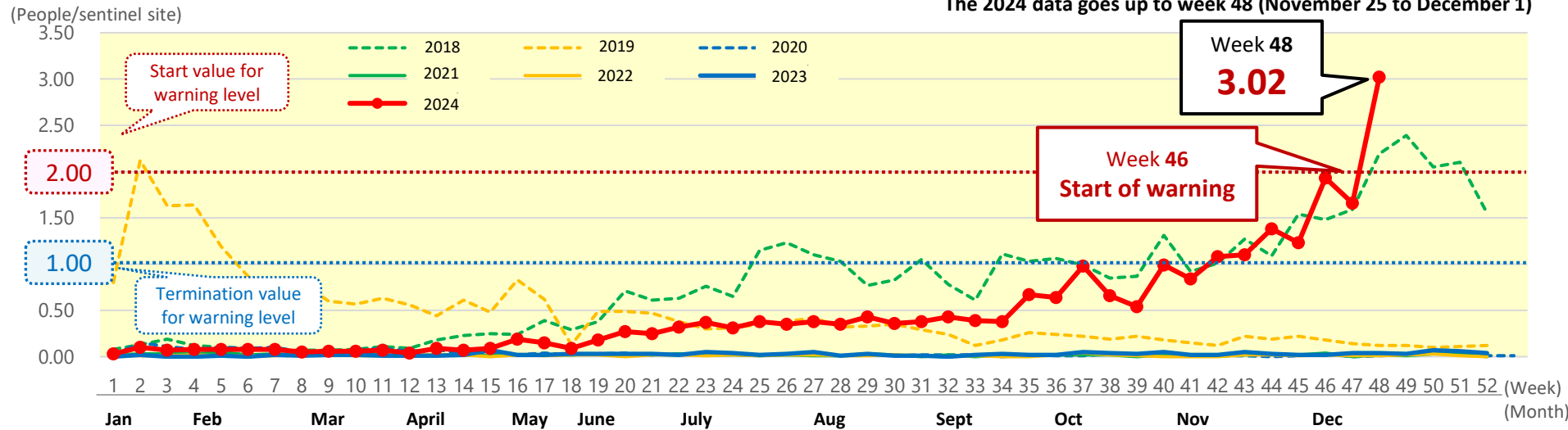
Warning level

- Infectious Disease to Watch Out for Winter -

Infection mainly prevalent among children

No. of patients reported per metropolitan sentinel medical institution

The 2024 data goes up to week 48 (November 25 to December 1)



Status of spread

- This year, the number of reports have steadily increased since the summer, and in week 46 numbers reached warning level for the first time in 6 years (For warning level, the population within the jurisdiction of metropolitan public health centers should be 57.75% of the total metropolitan population, and exceed the warning standard (30%).)
- In the most recent week 48, there were **3.02 people** per sentinel site, **the highest number in history** (since the enactment of the Infectious Diseases Act)

Symptoms, etc.

Infection caused by human parvovirus B19 (droplet infection, contact infection)

- **Red rash on both cheeks**, reticular rash visible on body, hands/feet, disappears after about a week
- 7–10 days before the rash appears, many patients manifest slight fevers or cold-like symptoms
- If infection occurs during **pregnancy**, abnormalities of the fetus and miscarriage are possible.

Infectious gastroenteritis

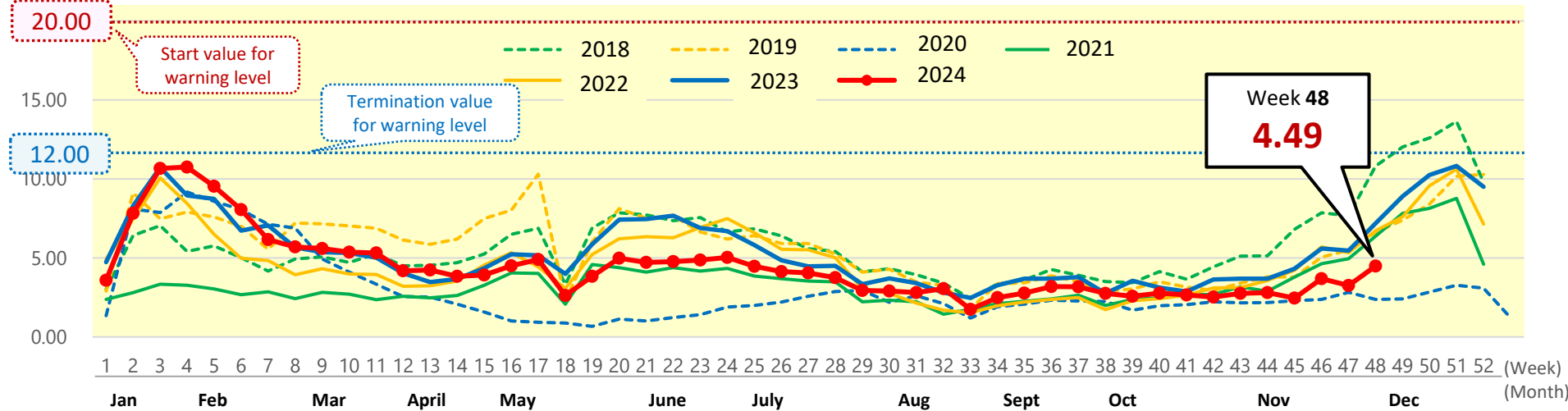
- Infectious Disease to Watch Out for Winter -

Class 5 Infectious Disease

No. of patients reported per metropolitan sentinel medical institution

(People/sentinel site)

The 2024 data goes up to week 48 (November 25 to December 1)



Status of spread

- Outbreaks between **fall and winter** each year
- This year, as of week 48, there were 4.49 people per sentinel site (in line with an average year)

Symptoms, etc.

Infection by pathogens such as bacteria or virus (norovirus, etc.) (contact infection, oral infection)

- Symptoms of gastroenteritis due to norovirus include **nausea, vomiting, diarrhea**, fever, and stomach pain
- There can be cases of **dehydration** caused by diarrhea, etc. in infants and the elderly

COVID-19, influenza, infections prevalent among children

- Basic infection prevention measures such as ventilation, hand washing, and manners when coughing
- Wear a mask in accordance with the location
- Consider vaccinations against COVID-19 and influenza for the elderly, etc.

Infectious gastroenteritis

Main points for prevention

- Properly heat bivalves such as oysters until the center is hot
(Heating until they are blanched does not get rid of the virus' ability to infect)
- Disinfect implements used for cooking with boiling water after washing
- Proper washing of fresh foodstuffs (vegetables, fruits, etc.)
- Wash hands properly with soap and running water before cooking
(Alcohol disinfectants are less likely to be effective)
- Make sure the towel you use after washing your hands is clean

Prevention of secondary infection

- Do not directly touch the stool or vomit of an infected person
- Wash hands properly with soap and running water after disposing of vomit, etc.

Measures against norovirus in the home



[Link to food poisoning poster/leaflet, etc.]

<https://www.hokeniryuo.metro.tokyo.lg.jp/shokuhin/pamphlet2/pamphlet.html>