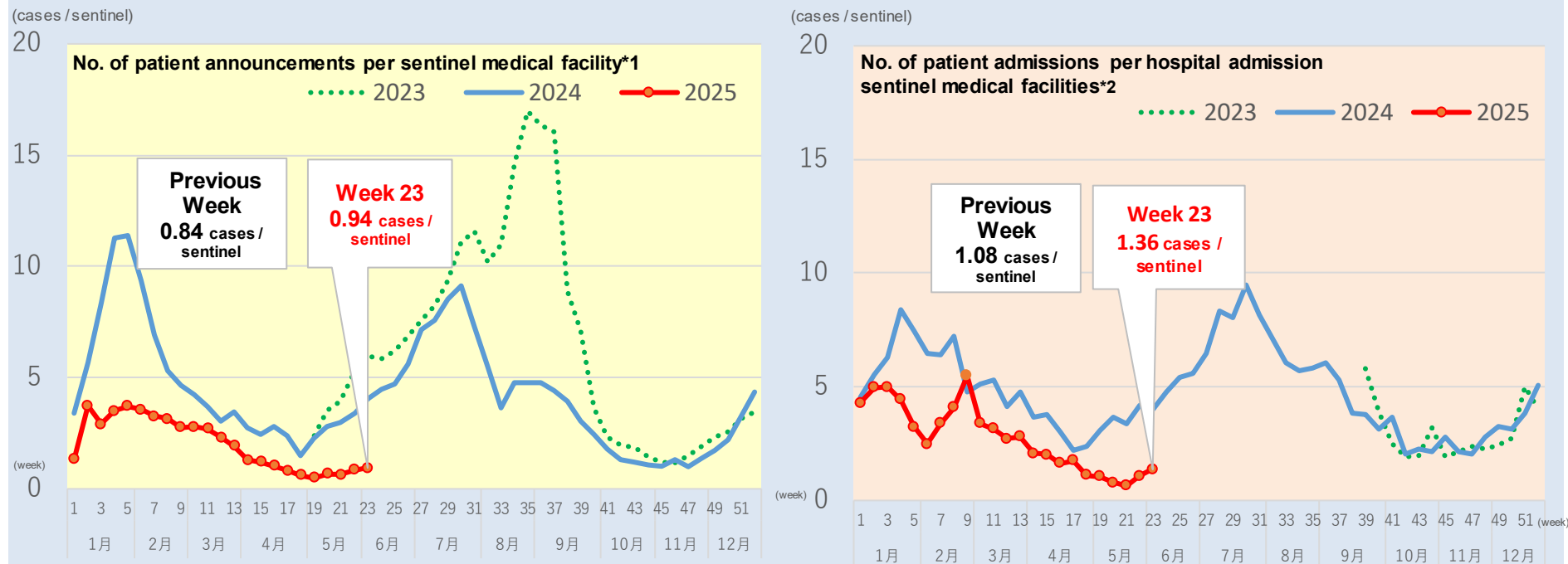


# COVID-19... Category V Infectious Disease -Infectious Diseases That Require Attention Moving Forward-

## Tokyo Status(2025, week 23: June 2 to June 8)



\*1 Values based on reports from sentinel medical facilities (No. of reported patients for relevant week / No. of reporting medical facilities)

(Note) Aggregation started from 19th week in 2023

\*2 Values based on reports from hospital admission sentinel medical facilities (No. of reported patients for relevant week / No. of reporting medical facilities) (Note) Aggregation started from 19th week in 2023

## Nationwide Status (Week 22)

[No. of patient announcements per sentinel medical facility Nationwide average] 0.84 cases / sentinel (Previous week: 0.84 cases / sentinel)

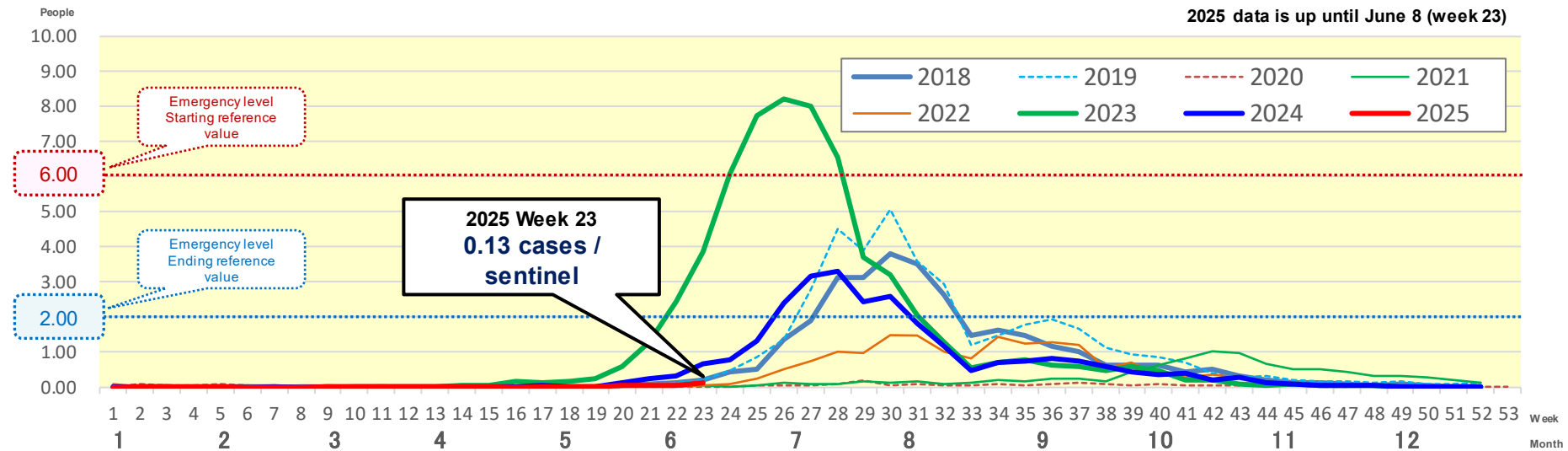
[Municipalities that saw an increase from the previous week] 21 municipalities (Previous week: 12 municipalities)

[Municipalities that saw a decrease from the previous week] 26 municipalities (Previous week: 34 municipalities)

## Calling to Tokyo Citizens

- The average year sees an increase in patient report numbers in summer and winter. Last summer peaked between the middle and end of July.
- Take care to ventilate, wash hands and wear masks when appropriate

## No. of weekly patient announcements per sentinel (pediatric) in Tokyo



### Current Status

- Average year sees spread from June, peaking in Summer
- This year was mostly in line with average years, seeing 0.13 cases / sentinel as of Week 23

### Symptoms, etc.

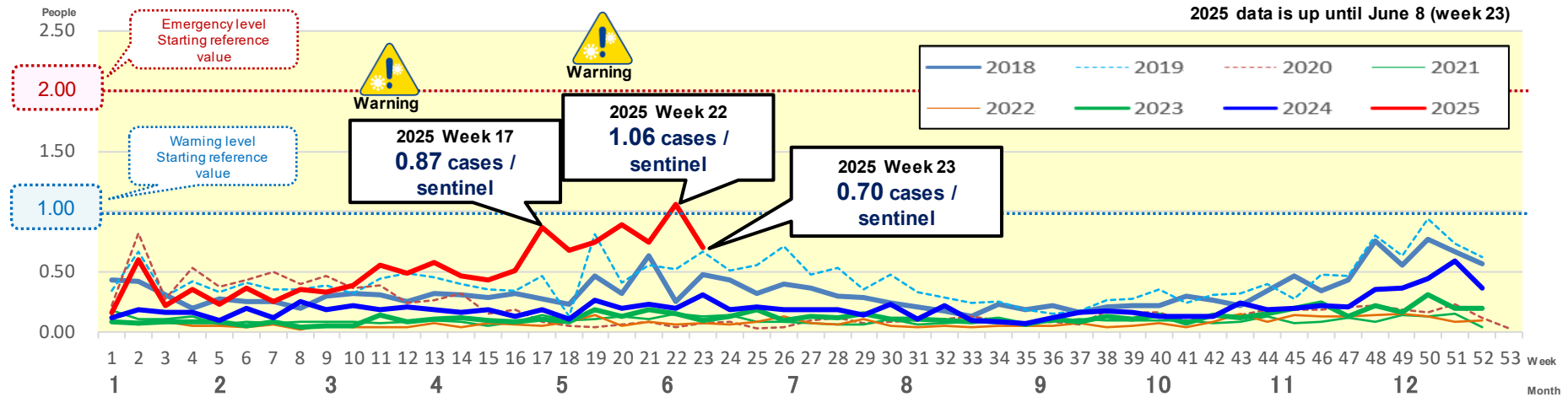
#### Pharyngitis via “enterovirus” (droplet infection, contact infection)

- Sudden fevers of over 38 degrees Celsius persist, blisters in the mouth persist for roughly a week

### Calling to Tokyo Citizens

- As this virus is resistant to alcohol, hand washing with soap is effective
- Pay attention to dehydration, as pain can make it difficult to eat and hydrate

## No. of weekly patient announcements per sentinel (pediatric) in Tokyo



### Current Status

- As of **Week 17** of this year, it has passed the warning level standard for the first time in six years
- While it dropped under the warning level standard, it once again passed in **Week 22**

#### <Chicken Pox Warning Standards> If ① or ② are applicable

- ① If the number of patient announcements from sentinel medical facilities exceed the standard value (1.0 people) for the Tokyo overall
- ② If the sum of the population in public health centers in the warning level exceeds 30% of the total population of Tokyo

### Symptoms, etc.

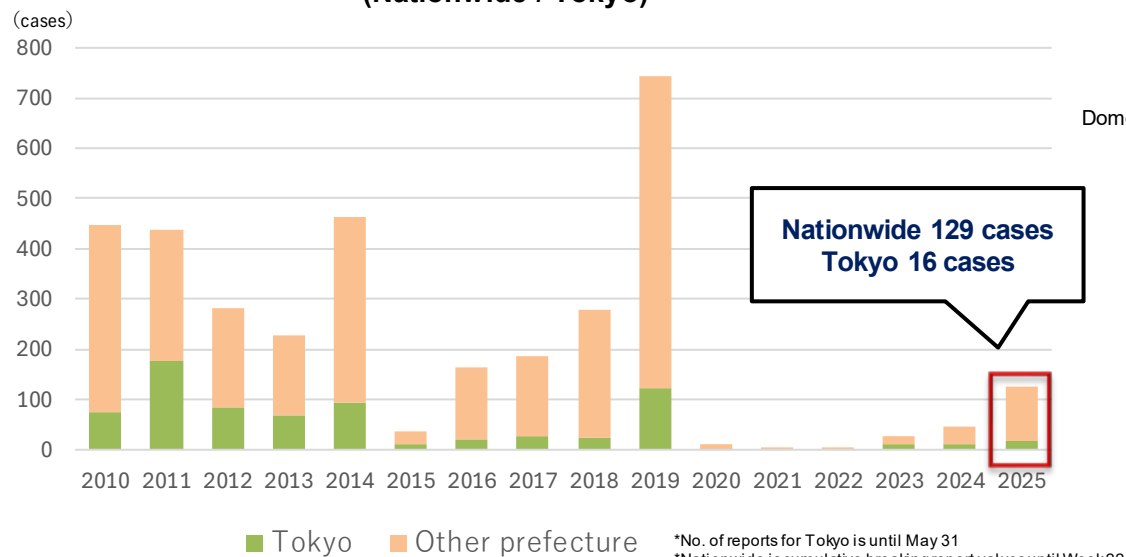
#### Infectious diseases via chicken pox / Shingles (airborne infection, droplet infection, contact infection)

- Characteristic symptoms are the appearance of blisters and fever, and a red rash all over the body

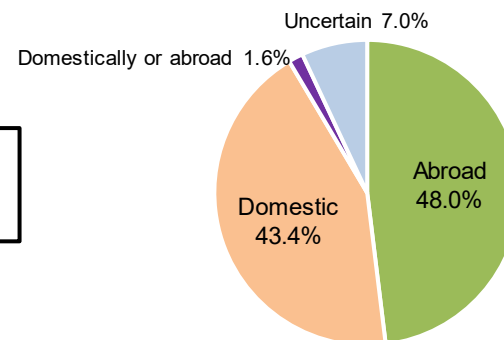
### Calling to Tokyo Citizens

- The most effective prevention measure is vaccination
- Please look into periodic vaccinations once a child has reached one year of age

**Trends in measles no. of cases of measles transmission  
(Nationwide / Tokyo)**



**No. of measles reports separated by estimated infection communities (Nationwide)  
2025 Week 1 ~ 22 (n = 129)**



No. of measles reports separated by primary countries  
(Among the responses in which "Abroad" or "Domestically or abroad" was selected as the estimated infection communities)

**Vietnam: 51**, Thailand: 3, Philippines: 2,  
Mongolia: 1, Pakistan: 1, etc.

## Current Status

- Measles is spreading globally, so the number of cases coming into Japan is increasing
- There are reports of domestic infections from those who have no history of traveling abroad, and of group infections stemming from cases that have been brought into the country

## Symptoms, etc.

- Fever, rash, cough, runny nose, bloodshot eyes, etc.
- It is very infectious, so those without immunity have a nearly 100% rate of outbreak if infected
- Severe cases have led to the occurrence of complications such as pneumonia, encephalitis, etc.

## Calling to Tokyo Citizens

- The country has set a vaccination rate of **over 95%** for the first and the second period as a goal to prevent the spread of measles (Japan's Guidelines on Prevention of Specified Infectious Diseases related to measles)

### <Trends in Tokyo Vaccination Rates> \*Reference: Bureau of Social Welfare / Bureau of Public Health, TMG "Social Welfare and Public Health Statistical Annual Report"

Tokyo	FY2019	FY2020	FY2021	FY2022	FY2023
MR 1st Period	96.7%	98.5%	95.1%	96.5%	96.4%
MR 2nd Period	92.3%	93.4%	93.2%	91.8%	91.5%

- Contact through the TMG homepage, SNS (X, LINE)
- Create multilingual leaflet

- ◆ Make sure not to forget two periodic vaccinations for measles rubella
- ◆ If you've never been infected with measles and not got a double vaccination, please look into an antibody test and getting vaccinated
- ◆ If you feel unsure or are experiencing symptoms that they believe to be measles, such as fever or rash, contact a family doctor in advance and get a diagnosis while avoiding using public transportation facilities

### <Vietnamese leaflet>

**Thông tin tóm lược về bệnh truyền nhiễm**

Ngày 1 tháng 5 năm 2025  
Trung tâm nghiên cứu an toàn sức khỏe Tokyo

## Hãy chú ý đến bệnh sởi!

**☑ Là bệnh như thế nào?**

- Là bệnh truyền nhiễm gây ra bởi virus sởi. Trong tiếng Nhật gọi là "measles" hoặc "rashika".
- Khả năng lây nhiễm rất mạnh mẽ và nếu người chưa có hệ miễn dịch tương ứng mắc phải thì gần như 100% sẽ phát sinh triệu chứng.
- Nếu phát sinh triệu chứng, sẽ xuất hiện các triệu chứng như sốt cao, phát ban, ho, sổ mũi, v.v.
- Nếu trở nặng cũng có thể sẽ phát sinh các biến chứng như viêm phổi hay viêm não, v.v.
- Giai đoạn ủ bệnh (giai đoạn từ khi nhiễm bệnh đến khi phát sinh triệu chứng) khoảng 10 ngày, giai đoạn lây bệnh (giai đoạn có khả năng lây nhiễm cho người xung quanh) là trong khoảng thời gian từ 1 ngày trước khi phát sinh triệu chứng cho đến 3 ngày sau khi hạ sốt.

**☑ Làm thế nào để không mắc bệnh sởi?**

- Việc xin có hiệu quả trong việc phòng bệnh. Xin hãy kiểm tra lịch sử tiêm chủng bằng Sổ Mẹ và Bé, v.v.
- Đối với người có dự định đi đến các khu vực bệnh đang bùng phát nhưng không thể kiểm tra được lịch sử tiêm chủng, hãy tham gia xét nghiệm trước để trao đổi với cơ sở y tế về việc tiêm vắc xin (vì cần có thời gian cho đến khi tạo ra được kháng thể).

Khu vực này đang được theo dõi của bệnh sởi trong số các bệnh truyền nhiễm.

• Việt Nam (Đỏ)
   
• Thái Lan (Xanh)
   
• Philippines (Vàng)
   
• Các nước khác (Đen)
   
• Trung Quốc (Đỏ)
   
• Hồng Kông (Đỏ)

Tuần thứ 1 - tuần thứ 10 năm 2025 (ngày 30 tháng 10 năm 2024 - ngày 20 tháng 4 năm 2025)  
Lập kế hoạch từ ngày 10 tháng 4 năm 2025

Xin hãy chú ý đến tình trạng sức khỏe của bản thân trong khoảng 2 tuần sau khi trở về Nhật.

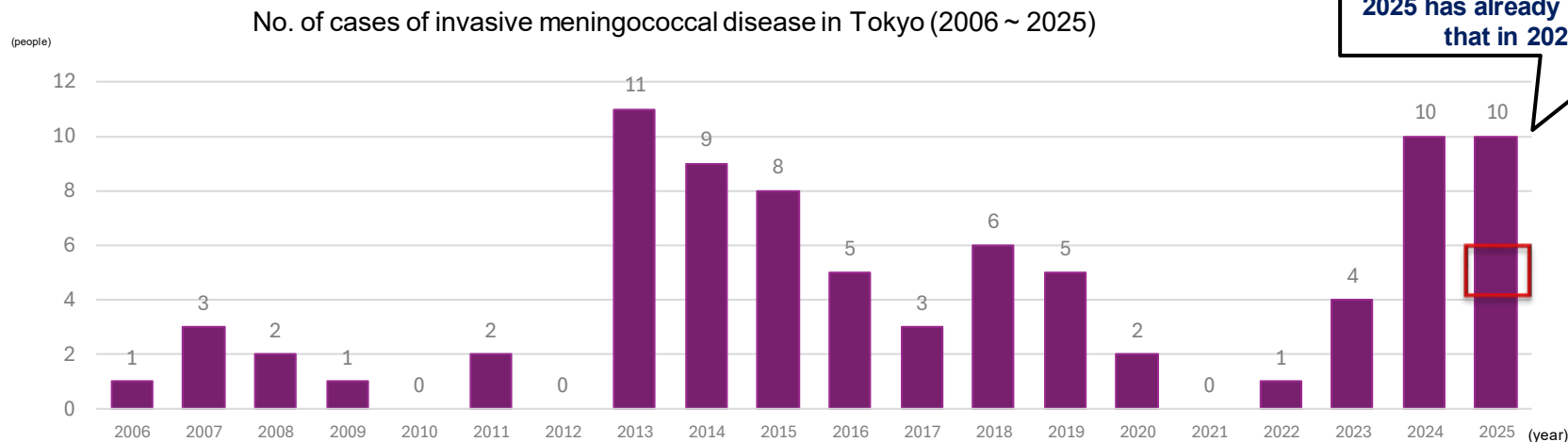
**☑ Nếu nghi ngờ có thể đã mắc bệnh sởi thì?**

- Xin hãy trao đổi với cơ sở y tế qua điện thoại rồi đến khám.
- Xin hãy hạn chế sử dụng phương tiện giao thông công cộng trong quá trình đi khám.
- Xin hãy đeo khẩu trang.

**☑ Nếu được chẩn đoán mắc bệnh sởi thì?**

- Xin hãy hạn chế ra ngoài để không phát tán lây nhiễm cho những người xung quanh.
- Trạm y tế ở gần khu vực sinh sống sẽ liên lạc đến, nên xin hãy hợp tác trong việc khảo sát.

The number of cases in 2025 has already reached that in 2024



## Current Status

- Cases have been increasing for four consecutive years, and the number in 2025 has already reached 2024's total number
- Implementation of molecular epidemiological studies at the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health

## Symptoms, etc.

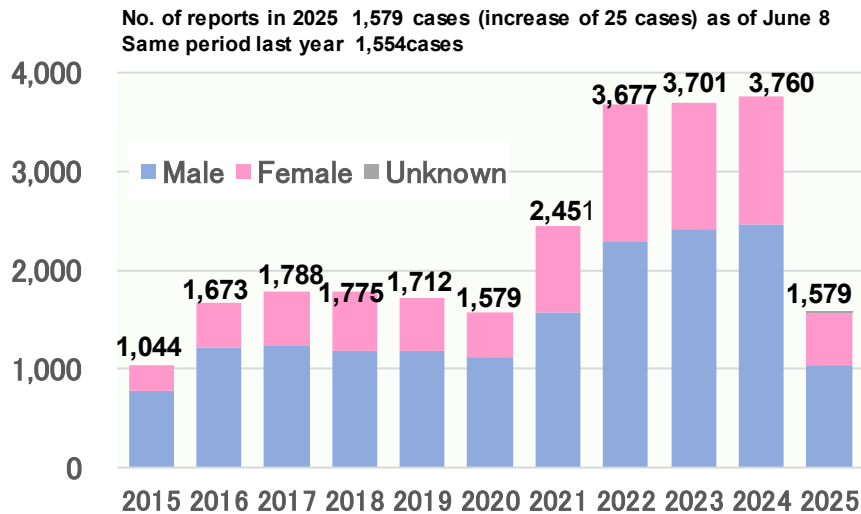
- There are cases in which symptoms like headache, fever and nausea are exhibited, and the illness progresses rapidly
- Severe cases can lead to confusion and convulsions
- There have been reports of group outbreaks through droplet infection and contact infection at places where people gather such as events and dormitories

## Calling to Tokyo Citizens

- Update leaflets for Tokyo citizens, and post them to the TMG homepage
- Take care to engage in basic infection prevention countermeasures such as wearing masks and frequent handwashing
- Avoid drinking from the same vessel with many people, or sharing utensils



## Tokyo Infection Status (Annual Report) No. of Reports (Cases)



## Tokyo Infection Status Trends No. of Reports (Cases)

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024
No. of infections reported	1,579	2,451	3,677	3,701	3,760
10 to 19	27	63	113	115	140
20 to 39	1,008	1,652	2,338	2,222	2,285
Combined with HIV	273	272	242	258	299
Combined with pregnancy	23	26	62	76	90
Congenital syphilis	2	3	0	9	5

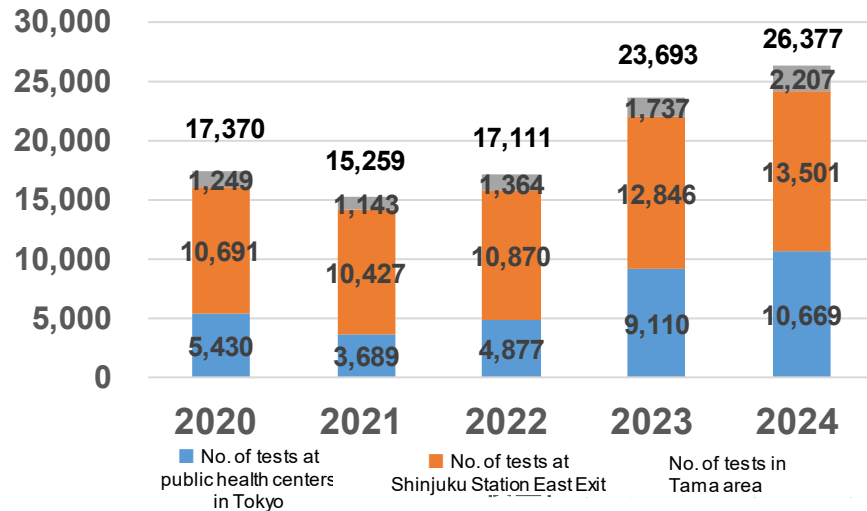
## Outbreak Trends in Tokyo, etc.

- Syphilis increased for the fourth year in a row until last year, and the spread is also increasing this year
- In addition to those in their 20s and 30s, conspicuous is the increase in cases in those aged 10 to 19, cases where it is combined with pregnancy and congenital syphilis

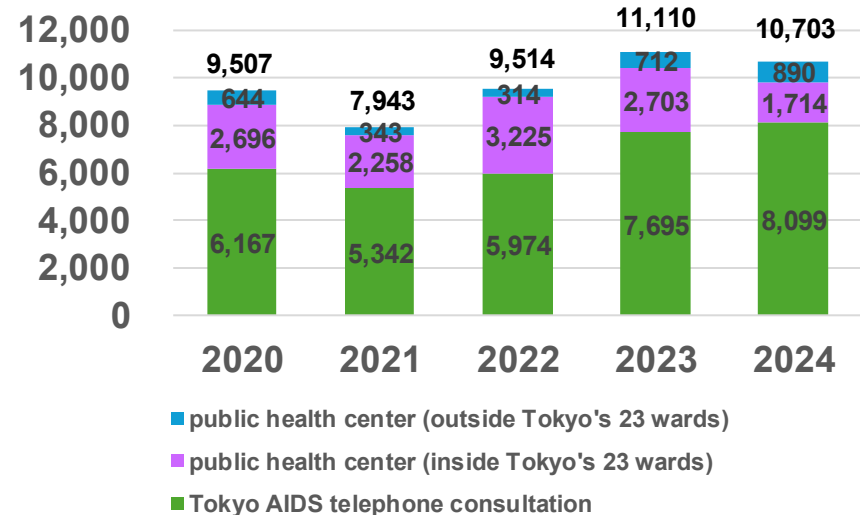
## Symptoms, etc.

- Infected areas such as genitalia and mouths can see blotches, lumps and sores form. After that, a red rash will form on areas all over their body, such as on the palms of their hands and on the bottoms of their feet. All will disappear naturally even without treatment, and the illness will progress without realizing being infected.

Trends in no. of anonymous/ free test cases



Trends in No. of consultation cases



## Syphilis testing / consultation status

- Anonymous / free testing case numbers have increased greatly in Tokyo since the COVID-19 pandemic
- The number of consultations public health centers received increased for two years from 2022, and has held steady since 2024

## Tokyo Initiatives

- **Ensuring a Testing / Consultation System**
- **Concentrated public education in summer when the flow of people is more active**
  - SNS advertising (X, Instagram, Facebook, etc.) for younger generations based on a variety of encounters
  - Exhibition of educational booths aimed at younger generations at community events
- **Lectures for Tokyo municipal high schools and the maternal-child health sections of wards & municipalities**