

2021CMAAO General Assembly Taipei



Countermeasures against COVID-19

Japan Medical Association

JMA

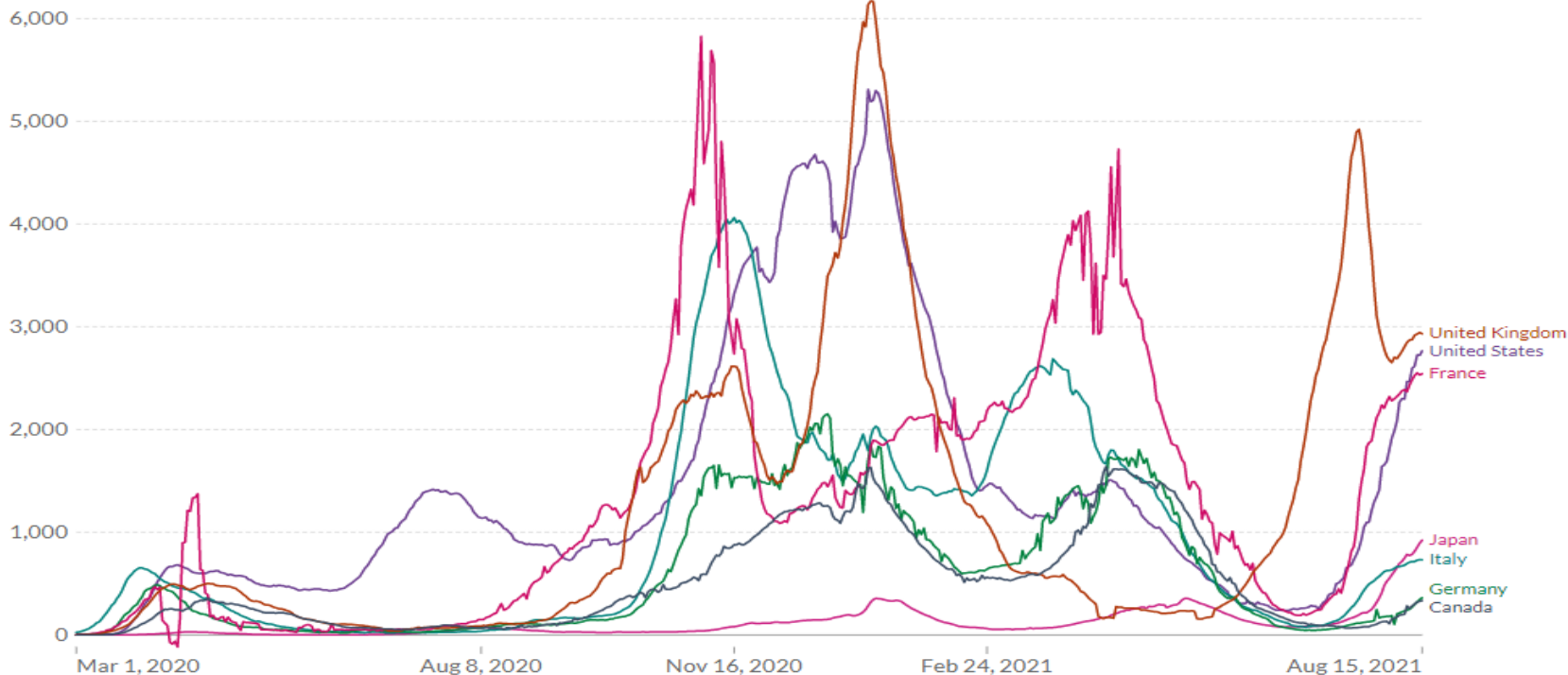


Current situation of COVID-19

Weekly confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

Weekly confirmed cases refers to the cumulative number of cases over the previous week.

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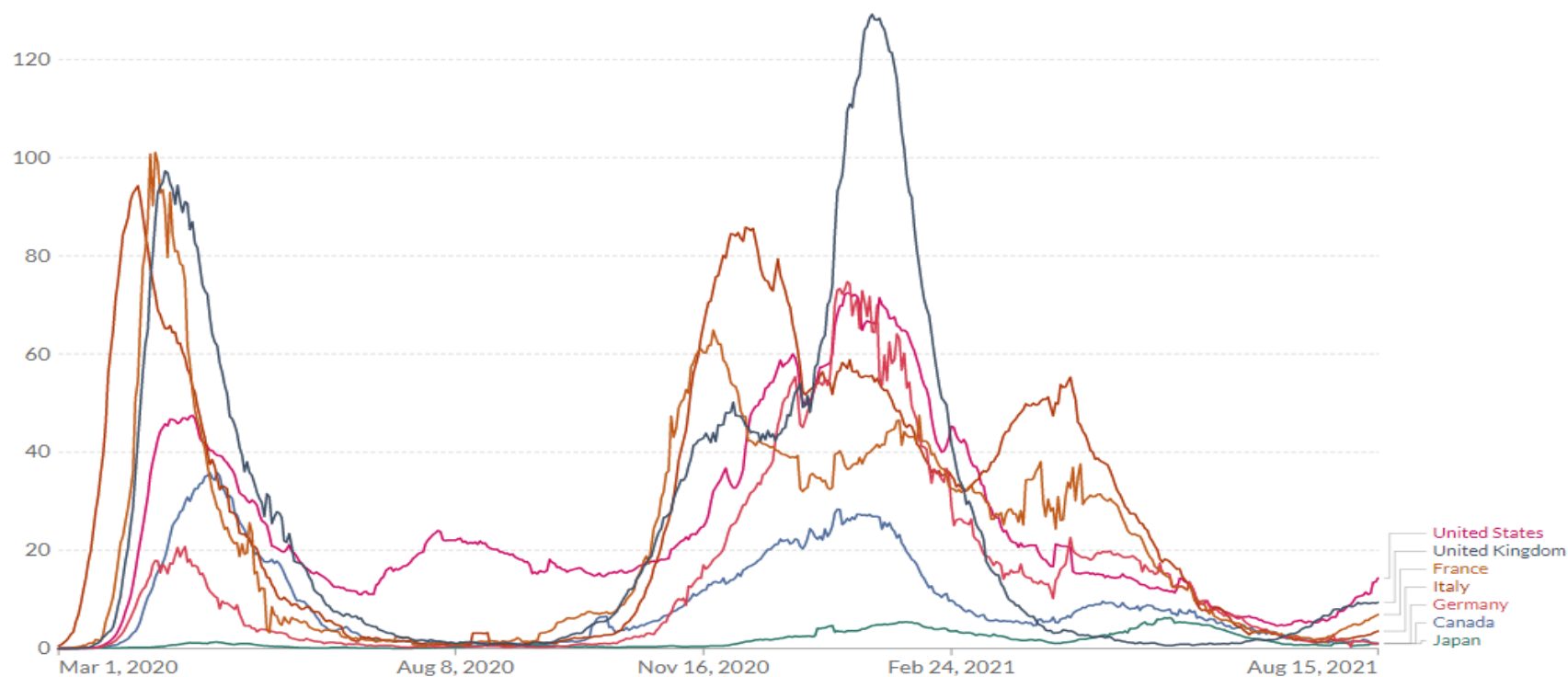


Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data – Last updated 16 August, 16:03 (London time)

CC BY

Weekly confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Weekly confirmed deaths refer to the cumulative number of confirmed deaths over the previous week.



Source: Johns Hopkins University CSSE COVID-19 Data – Last updated 16 August, 16:03 (London time)

OurWorldInData.org/coronavirus • CC BY

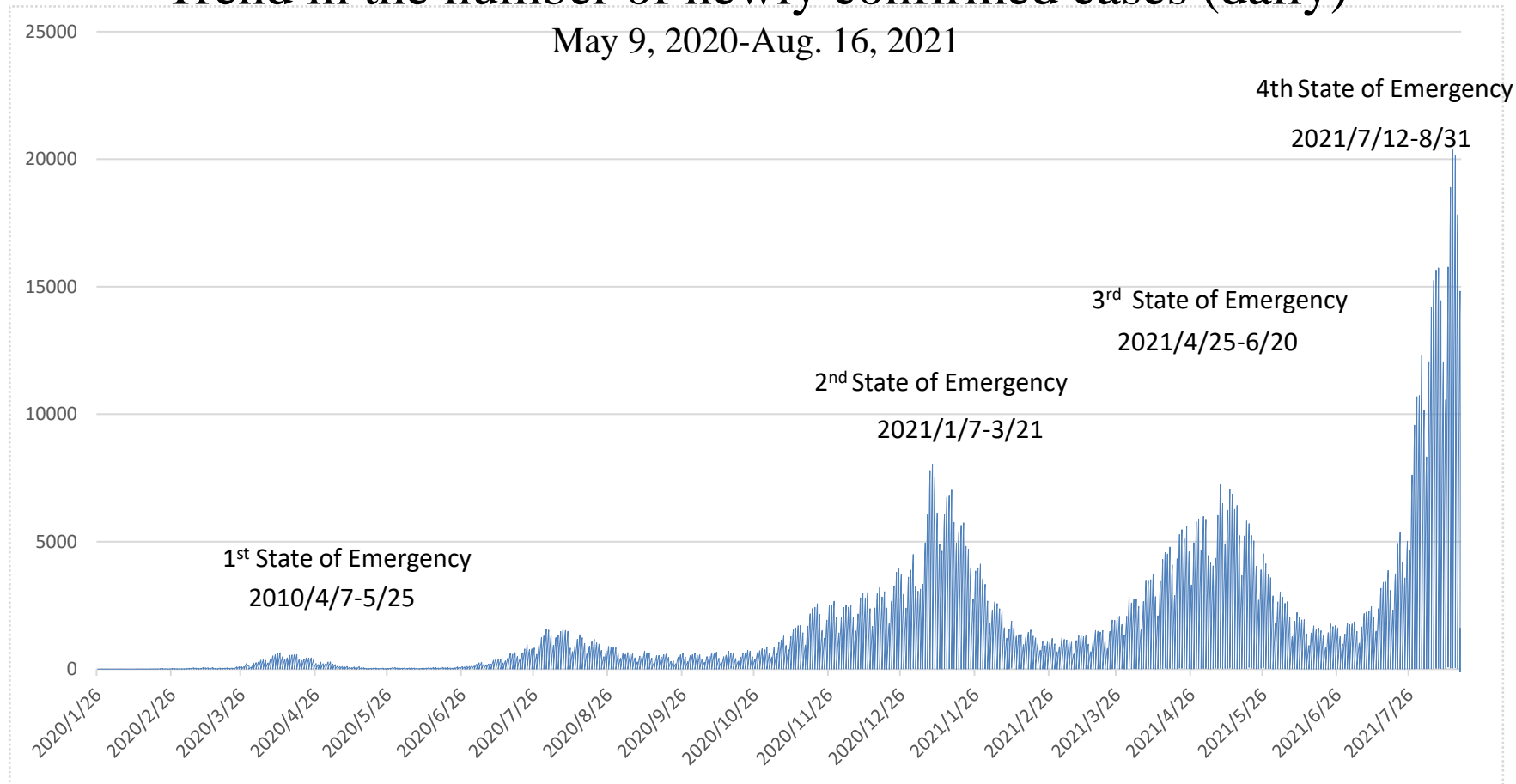
Current situation in Japan

Current situation (as of 00:00, 08/17)

	No. of people taken PCR test *3	No. of positive cases	No. of people requiring inpatient treatment		No. of people who were discharged from hospital or had released from mandatory convalescence	No. of deaths	Under confirmation *4
				No. of people requiring inpatient treatment who developed severe symptoms			
Domestic cases *1, *5 (not including charter flight returnees)	19,026,968 (+104,174)	1,156,228 (+14,826)*2	157,758 (+1,352)	1,646 (+43)*6	979,128 (+14,217)	15,424 (+23)	4,350 (-165)
Airport quarantine	937,382 (+3,342)*7	3,702 (+28)	198 (-15)	0	3,497 (+43)	7	0
Charter flight returnee cases	829	15	0	0	15	0	0
Total	19,965,179 (+107,516)	1,159,945 (+14,854)*2	157,956 (+1,337)	1,646 (+43)*6	982,640 (+14,260)	15,431 (+23)	4,350 (-165)

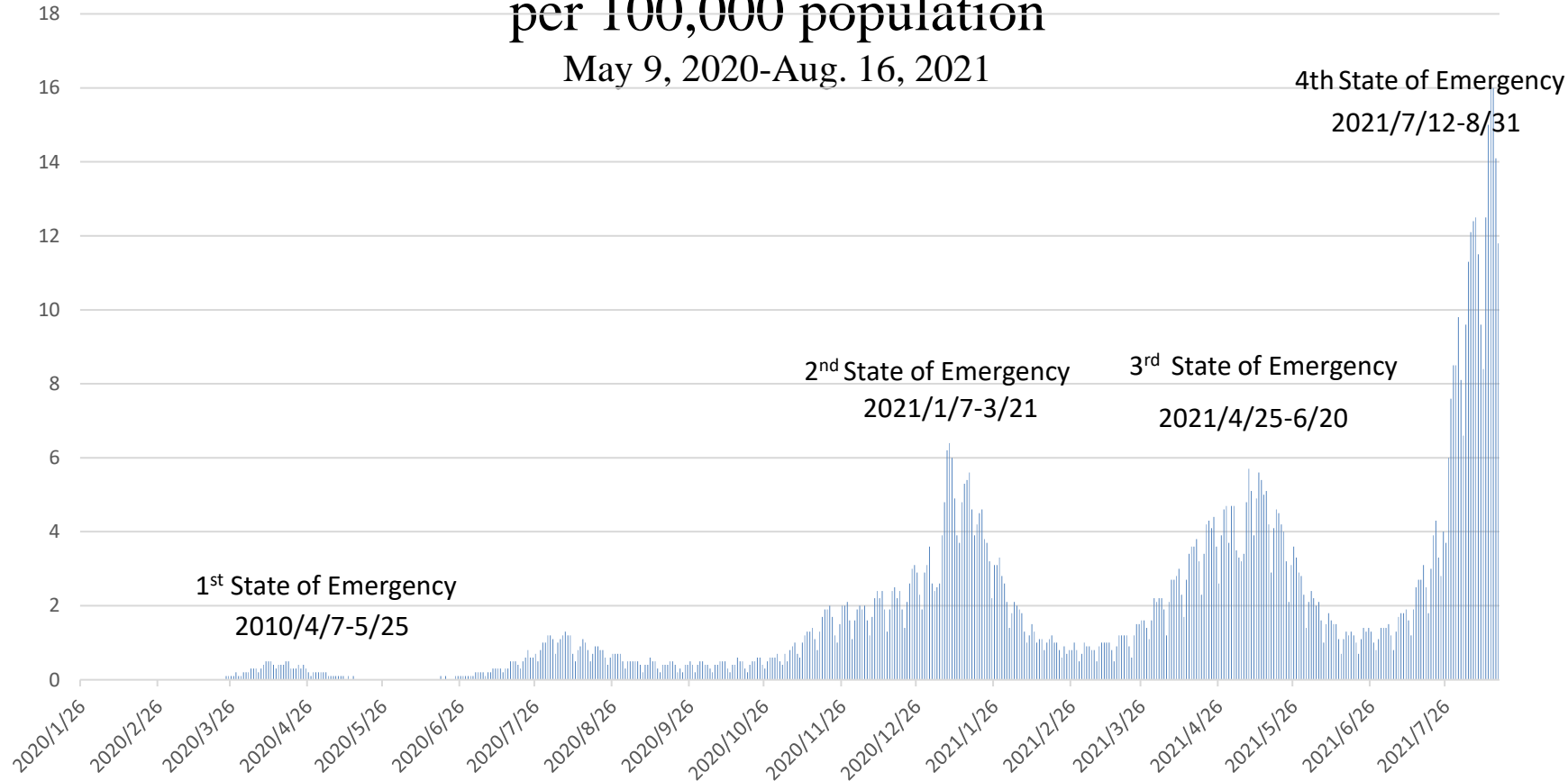
Trend in the number of newly confirmed cases (daily)

May 9, 2020-Aug. 16, 2021



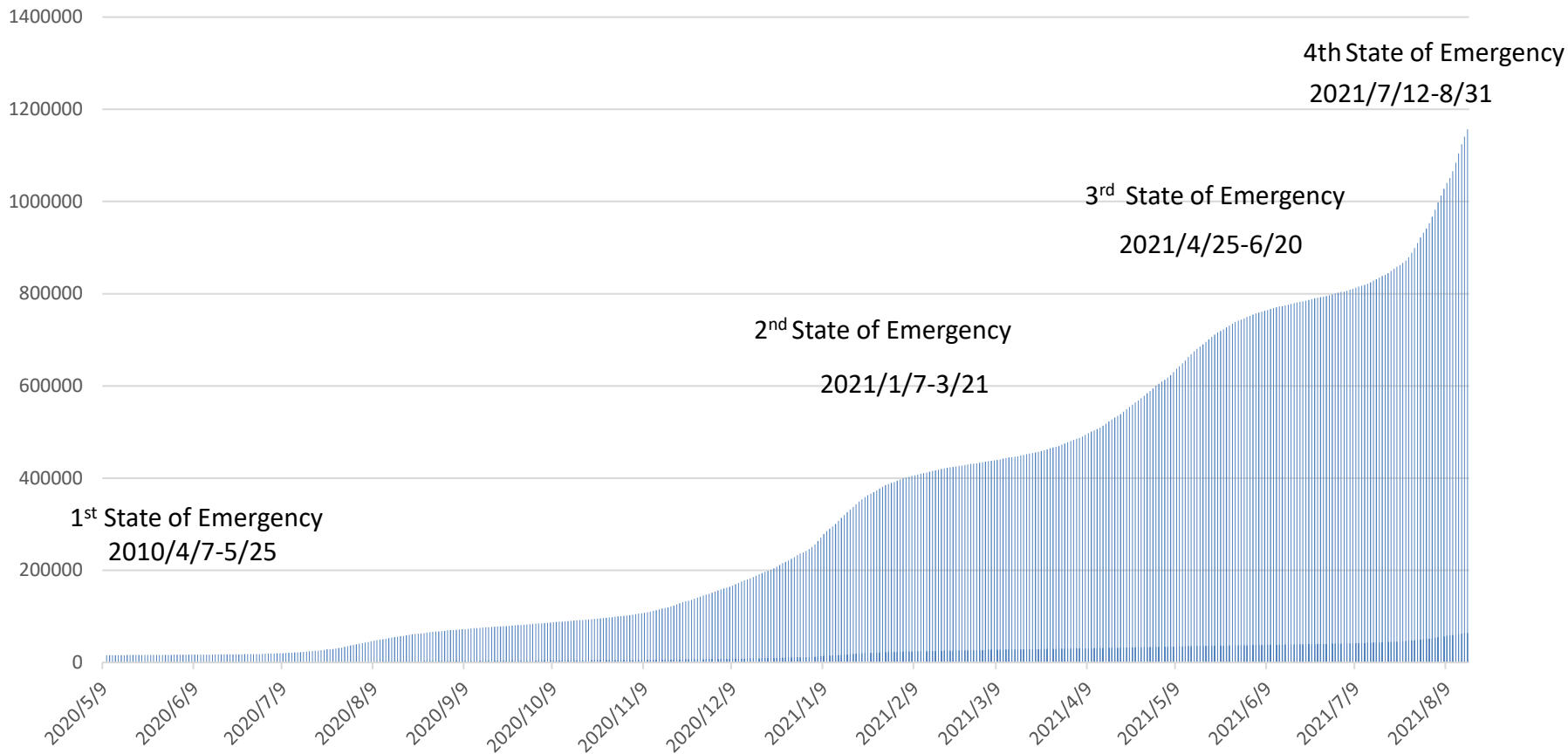
Trend in the number of newly confirmed cases per 100,000 population

May 9, 2020-Aug. 16, 2021



Number of newly confirmed cases (Cumulative)

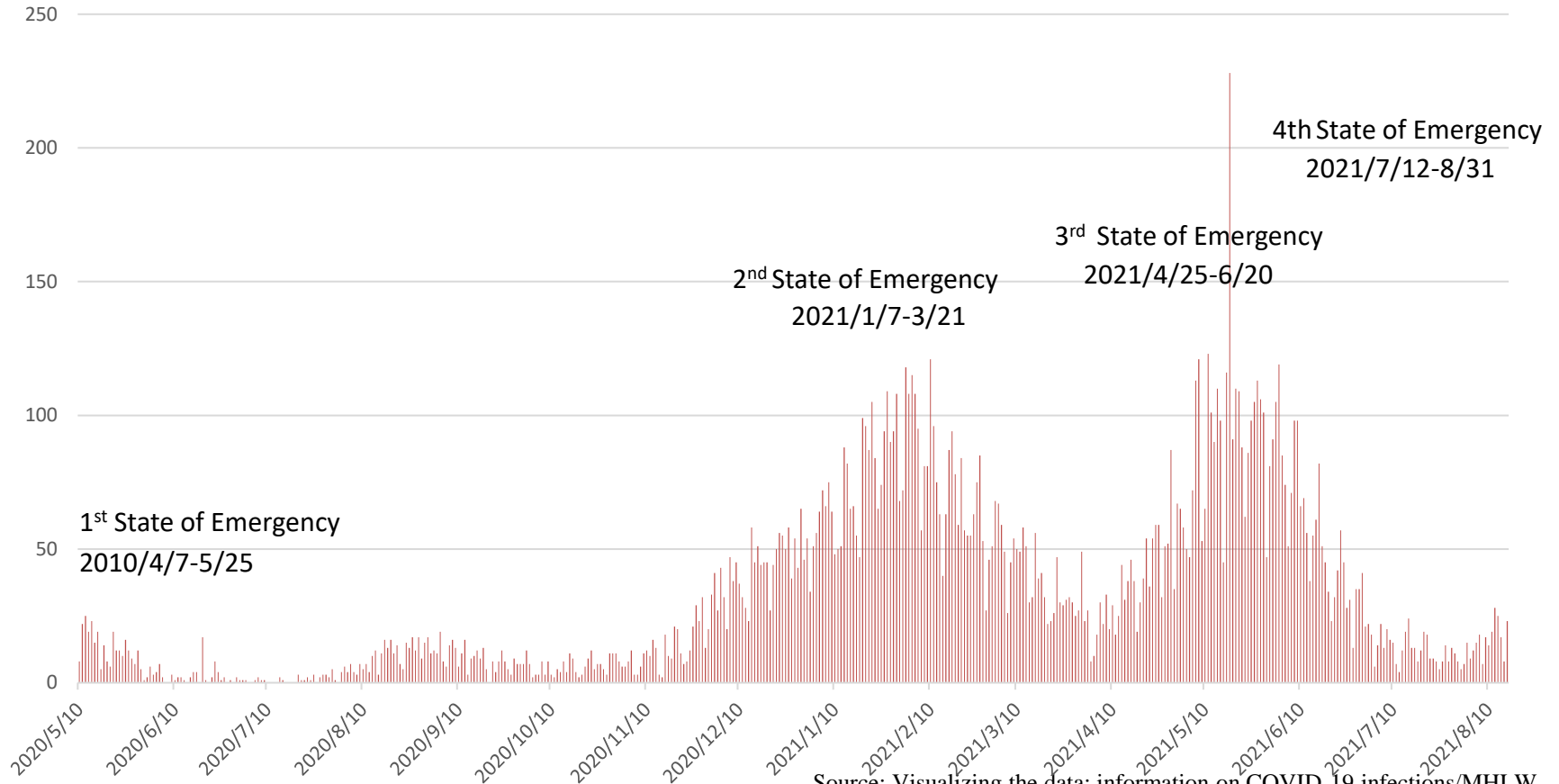
May 9, 2020-Aug. 16, 2021



Source: Visualizing the data: information on COVID-19 infections/MHLW

Trend in the number of deaths (daily)

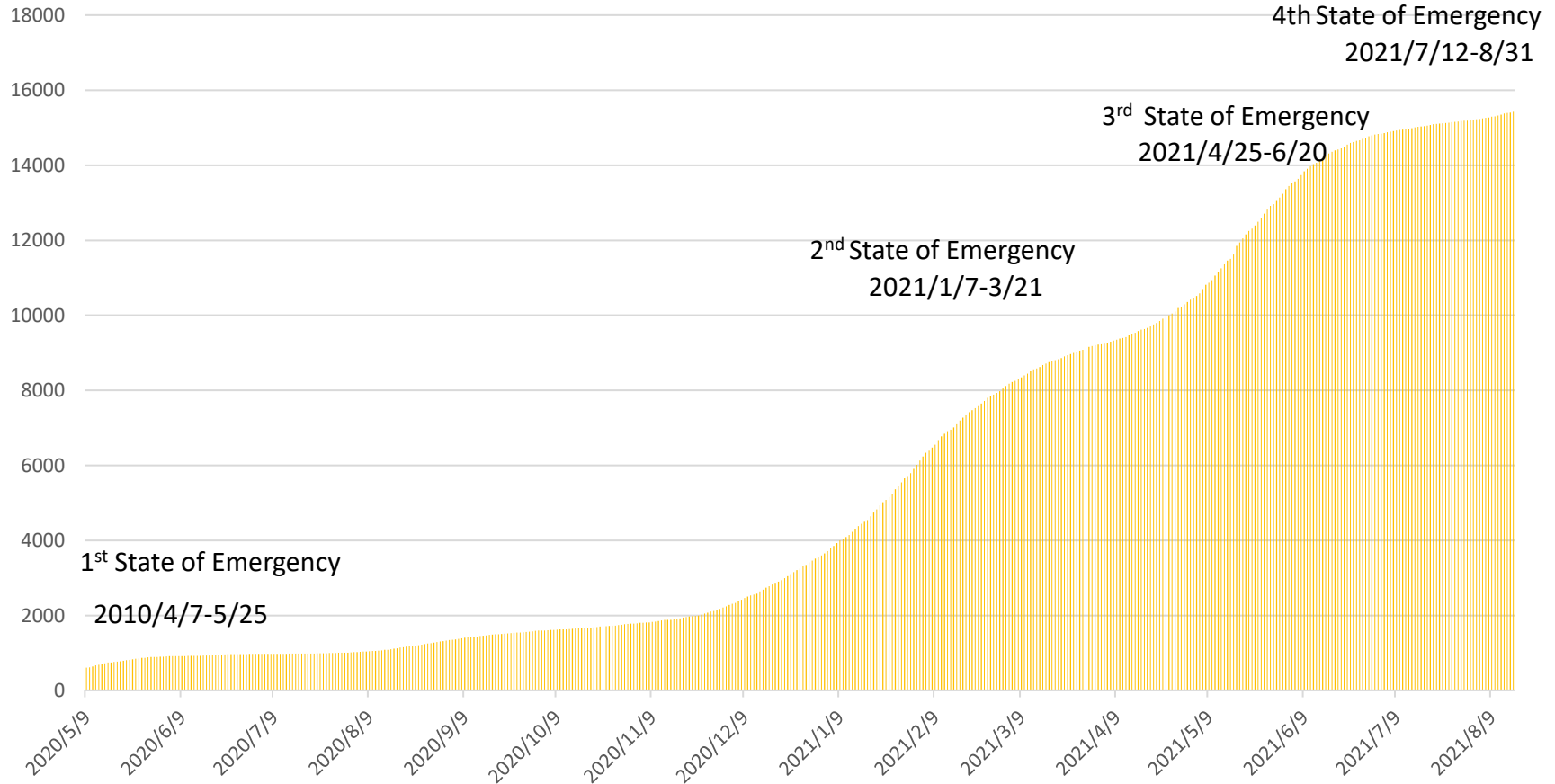
May 9, 2020-Aug. 15, 2021



Source: Visualizing the data: information on COVID-19 infections/MHLW

Number of deaths (Cumulative)

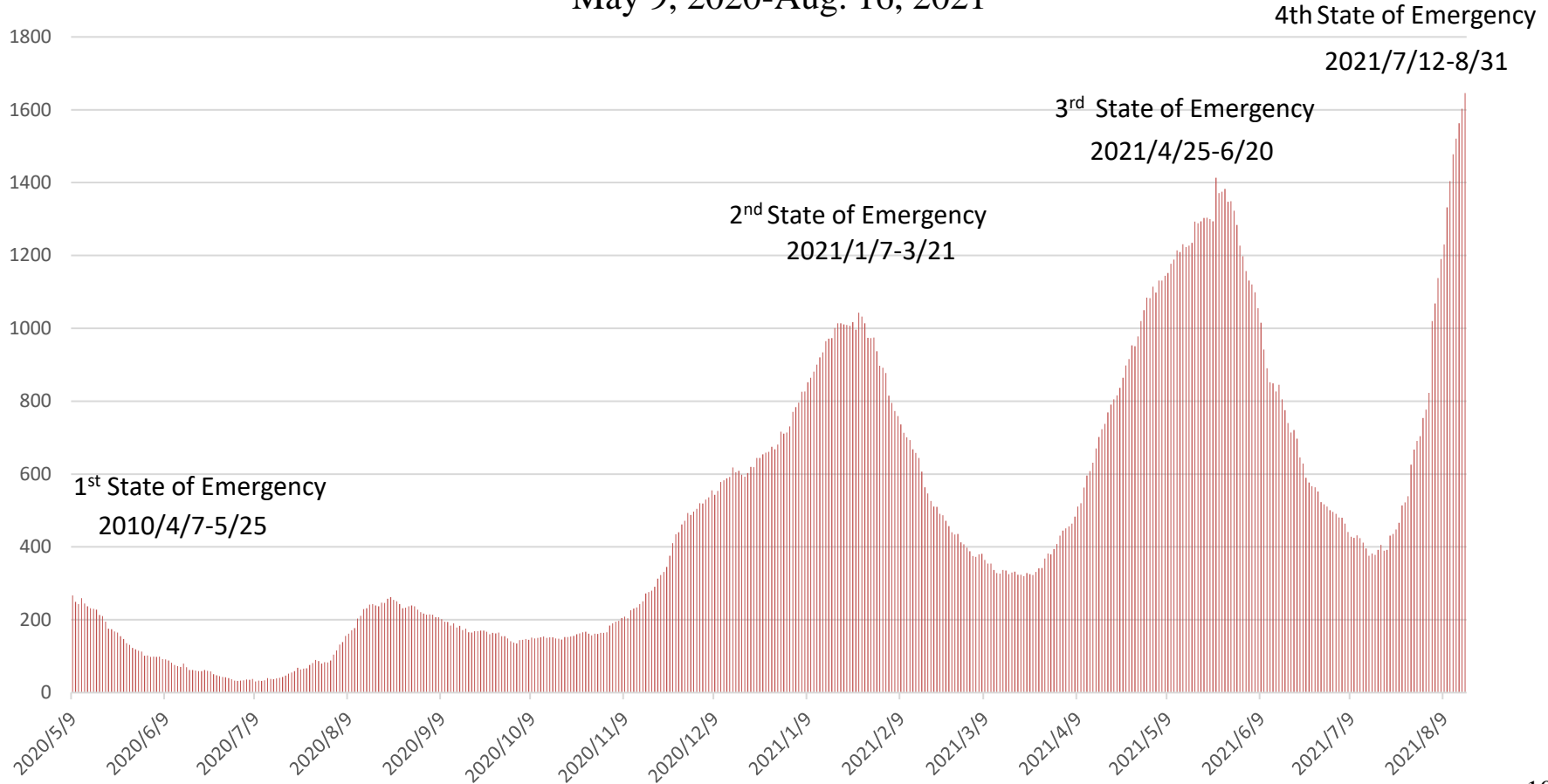
May 9, 2020-Aug. 16, 2021



Source: Visualizing the data: information on COVID-19 infections/MHLW

Trend in the number of severe cases (daily)

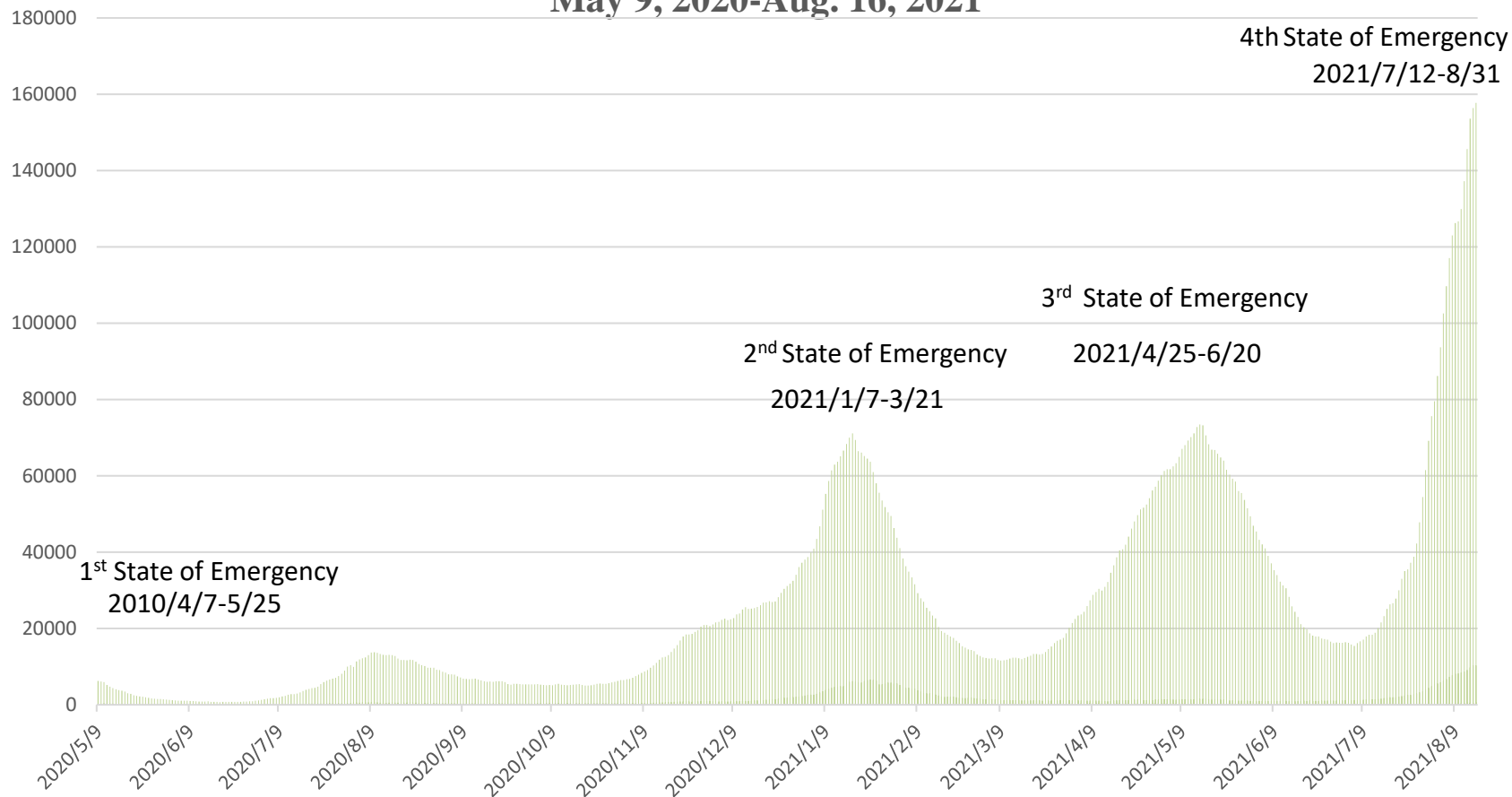
May 9, 2020-Aug. 16, 2021



Source: Visualizing the data: information on COVID-19 infections/MHLW

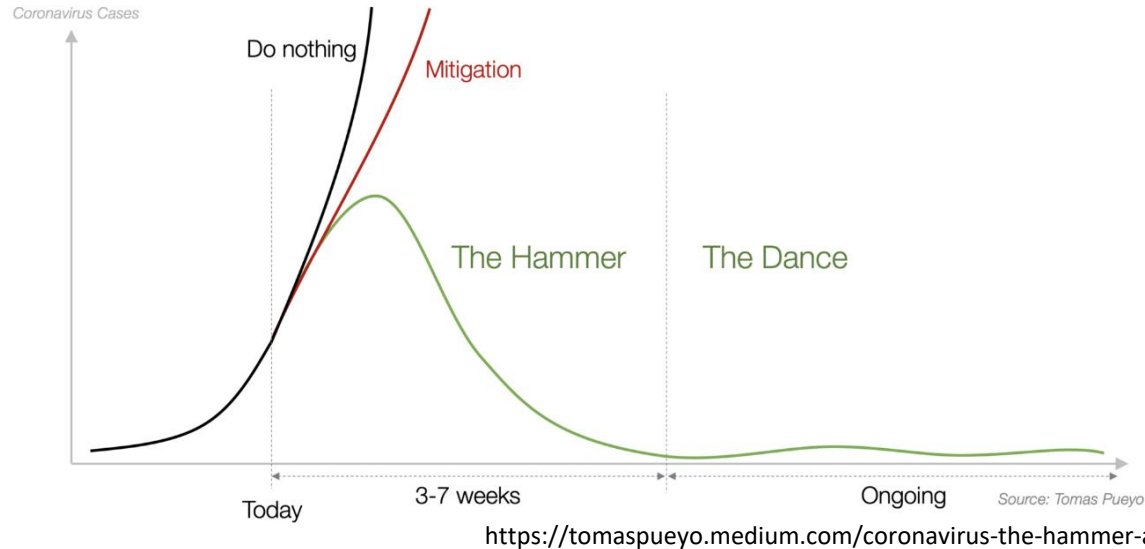
Trends in the number of case-patients requiring inpatient care

May 9, 2020-Aug. 16, 2021



Source: Visualizing the data: information on COVID-19 infections/MHLW

Coronavirus: The Hammer and the Dance



In a study session for experts at the JMA, Hiroshi Nishiura, a professor at Kyoto University, pointed out that "population density," "temperature," "movement," and "compliance (awareness of infection prevention)" are major factors in secondary infection. He introduced that it is necessary to have a "hammer & dance" policy that uses "hammer" to take drastic epidemic control and "dance" to practice a new lifestyle within a small number of infected people.

President Nakagawa said, "I would like all the people to listen to us in order to protect medical personnel who are fighting the novel coronavirus infection at the forefront and prevent medical collapse." Infection control measures will eventually lead to the best economic measures. " He complained, "Don't get used to COVID-19. Don't underestimate COVID-19."

Priority Preventative Measures & State of Emergency (Image)

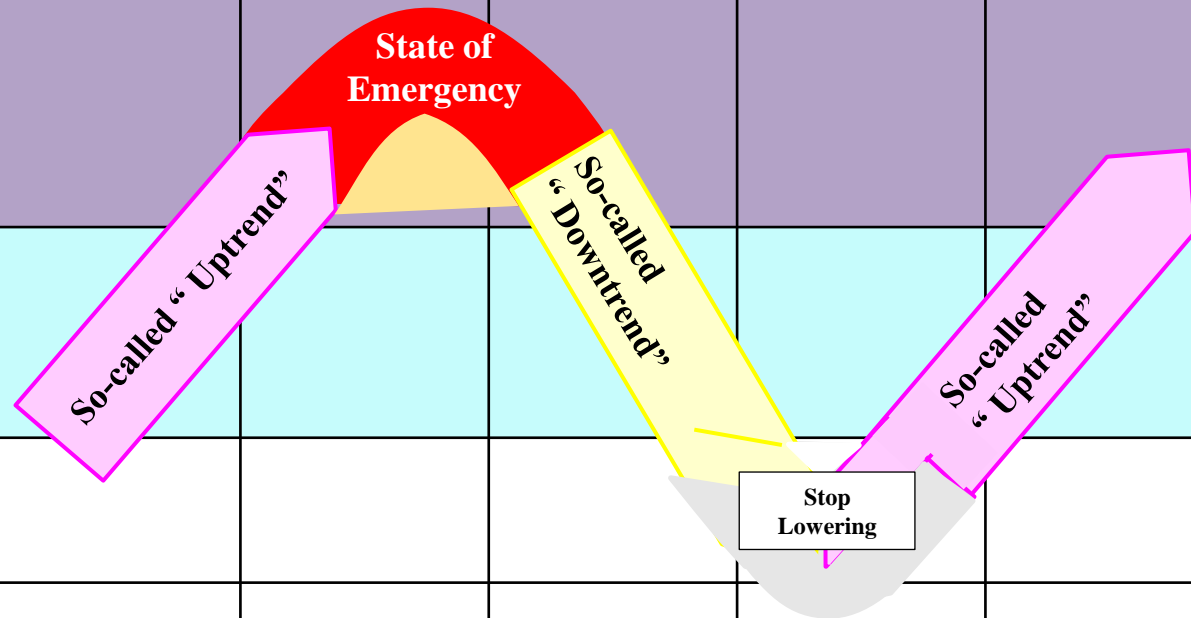
Items	Priority Preventative Measures Infected people Increasing	State of Emergency	Priority Preventative Measures Infected people decreasing	Stop lowering or Lifting	Priority Preventative Measures Infected people Increasing
Implementation period	Infection spread period Pre-stage of State of Emergency	Infection rapid spread Period/ Declaration of State of Emergency	Infection reduction Period/ After lifting of State of Emergency	Infection gradually increase "sporadic period"	Infection spread period Pre-stage of State of Emergency
Stage IV					
Stage III					
Stage II					
Stage I					

Stage where the response is required to avoid explosive spread of infection and serious dysfunction of the medical care delivery system

Stages where measures are needed to avoid a rapid increase in infected people and major obstacles to the medical care provision system

Stage where the number of infected people gradually increases and the burden on the medical care provision system accumulates

Stage where there are no particular problems with the sporadic outbreak of infected people and the medical care provision system



Priority Preventative Measures & State of Emergency

- "Priority Preventative Measures" are applied when the infection status corresponds to stage III.
- Even in Stage III, the measures applied according to the increasing or decreasing trends of infected people are called "so-called Uptrend" or "So-called Downtrend".
- If the infection status deteriorates to the level of Stage IV, in principle, the application of "Priority Preventative Measures such" will be canceled and a "State of Emergency" will be declared.
- On the other hand, if a "State of Emergency" has been issued and the infection situation has improved to the level equivalent to Stage III, in principle, the "State of Emergency" will be canceled and a "Priority Preventative Measures" will be applied.

Request to people in areas under state of emergency

(1) Going out / Traveling

- Please cooperate by refraining from going out and traveling unnecessarily, including during the daytime. In particular, please refrain from going out unnecessarily after 8:00 p.m., avoid crowded places and times, and strictly refrain from using restaurants and other places where infection control measures have not been thoroughly implemented.

- For the purpose of preventing the spread of infection to other areas, please refrain from unnecessary and non-urgent outings as much as possible. For those traveling due to unavoidable circumstances, please take all possible measures to prevent infection and have a checkup before departure or at the place of arrival.

※ The request to refrain from going out does not apply to activities necessary to maintain one's life and health, such as visiting medical institutions, shopping for food, medicine, and daily necessities, work commutes where necessary, and exercising or walking outdoors.

(2) Holding of social gatherings, events, etc.

- Social gatherings, events, etc., should be held in accordance with the scale requirements set by the prefectural government, such as a maximum of 5,000 people and a capacity rate of 50%, and should run no later than 9:00 p.m. In addition, when holding an event, please ensure compliance with industry-specific guidelines, and take measures to avoid the "The Three Cs" as well as dining and drinking before and after the event.

Source: <https://corona.go.jp/en/emergency/>

(3) Use of facilities

- Restaurants, etc., that serve alcoholic beverages or have karaoke are asked to cooperate with closure requests. This includes karaoke establishments that do not have a food and beverage license and restaurants that allow customers to bring alcoholic beverages into the establishment. However, those that have stopped serving alcoholic beverages, allowing karaoke or alcoholic beverages to be brought into the establishment by customers are exempt.
- All other restaurants are requested to cooperate in closing by 8:00 p.m. to shorten business hours. (delivery and take-out services are excluded).
- Facilities used by a large number of people and have a total floor space of more than 1,000 square meters are requested to cooperate in closing by 8:00 p.m. to shorten business hours. Event-related facilities are exempt. However, for event-related facilities, please cooperate in ensuring that facilities meet the requirements set by the prefectural government, such as a maximum of 5,000 people and a 50% capacity rate, and having events end no later than 9:00 p.m.
- Businesses should comply with industry-specific guidelines.
- Please cooperate if the prefectural government requests restaurants take preventative measures. Such measures may include organizing customer entry, customer mask requirements, prohibiting entry of those who do not follow infection prevention measures, and infection prevention by droplets through conversations (by installing dividers that can block droplets or ensuring appropriate distance between customers). In addition, when organizing customer entry to prevent crowding, please inform the public of the implementation of such measures through your website.
- Please do not drink alcohol in groups on the streets or in parks.

Source: <https://corona.go.jp/en/emergency/>

(4) Work commutes / Telework

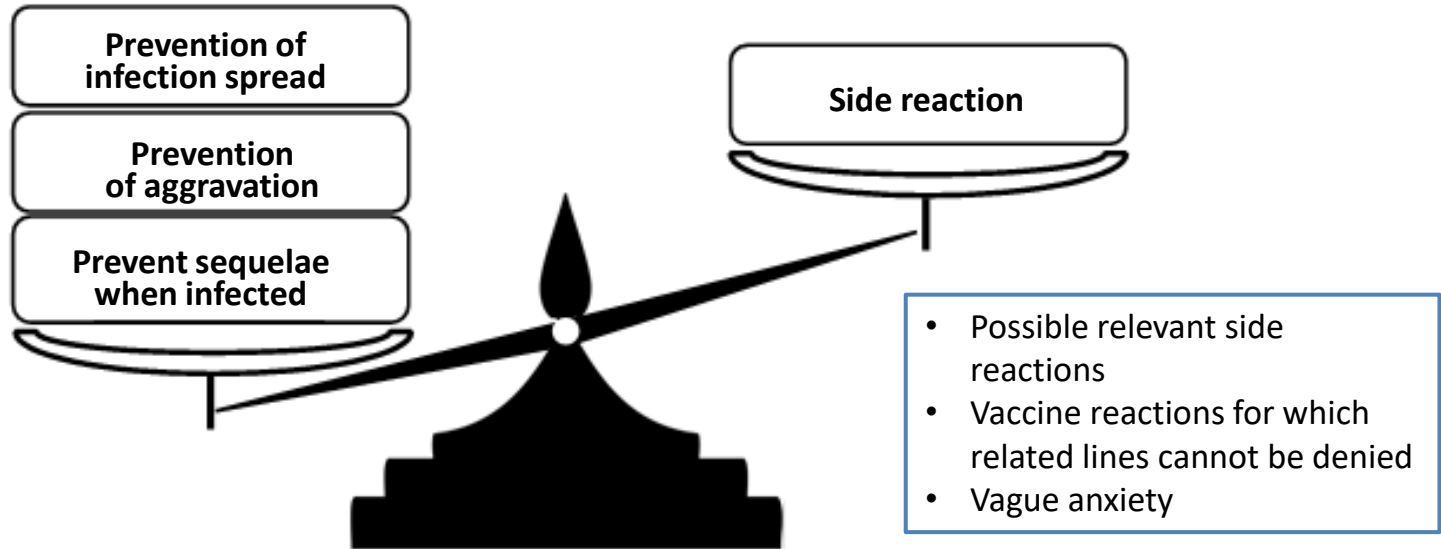
- Businesses should strive to reduce the number of employees commuting to work by 70% through telecommuting (telework) and promoting the use of leave and holidays.
- In light of the strict prohibition on going out unnecessarily after 8:00 p.m., please refrain from working after 8:00 p.m. unless necessary for the continuation of your business.
- When going to work, we strongly encourage staggered work hours, commuting by bicycle, and other measures that reduce person-to-person contact.
- Businesses are requested to proactively announce their implementation status to reduce the number of employees commuting to work by 70% through telecommuting and other measures.
- Businesses shall install carbon dioxide monitoring devices to help assess ventilation quality.

(5) In addition to the above, at the discretion of the prefectural governor, requests may be made regarding the holding of events or the use of facilities based on the infection situation. For details, please refer to the prefecture's website.

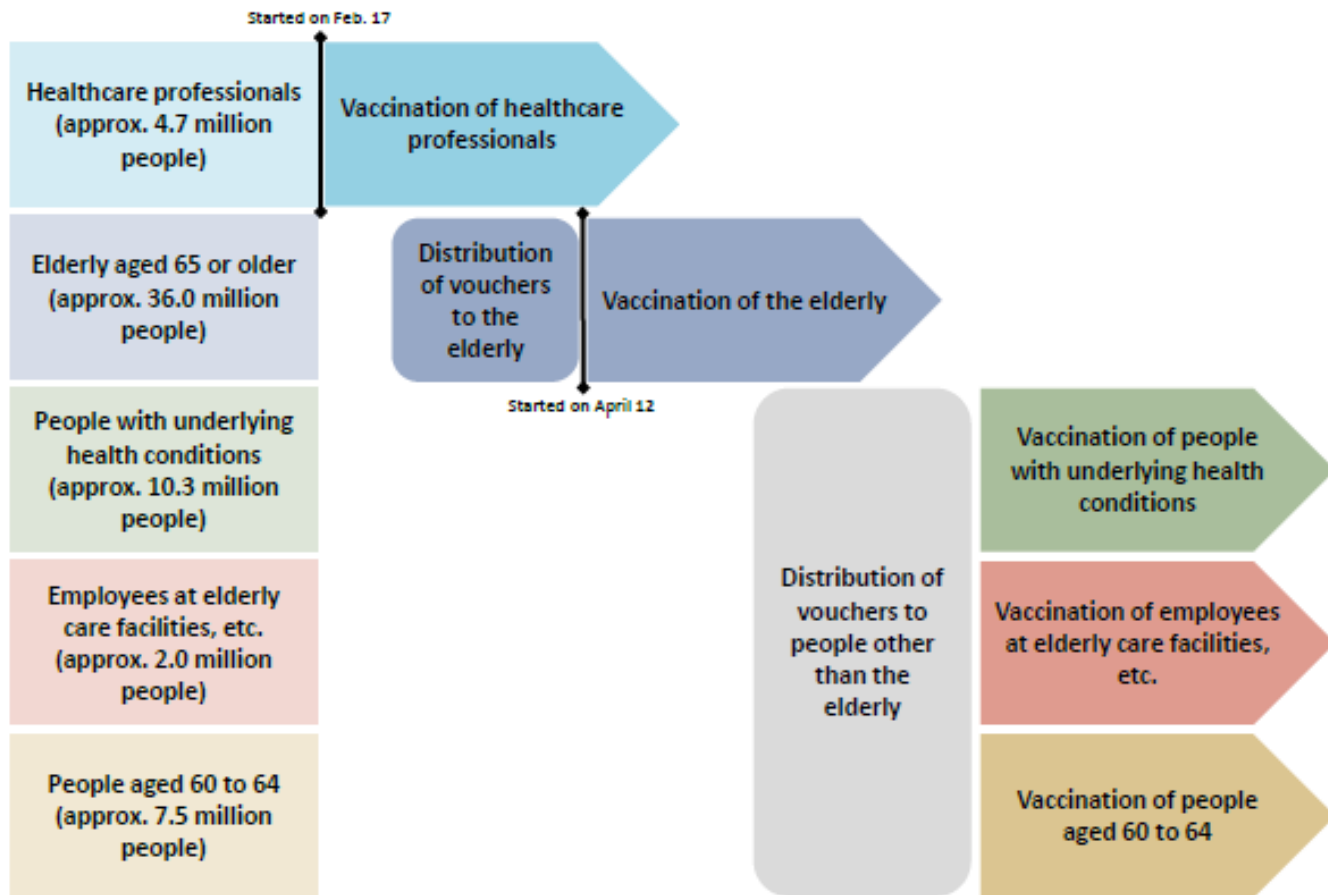
Benefits of Coronavirus Vaccination

We found that 52% (32/61) of home-isolated young adults, aged 16–30 years, had symptoms at 6 months, including loss of taste and/or smell (28%, 17/61), fatigue (21%, 13/61), dyspnea (13%, 8/61), impaired concentration (13%, 8/61) and memory problems (11%, 7/61). Our findings that young, home-isolated adults with mild COVID-19 are at risk of long-lasting dyspnea and cognitive symptoms highlight the importance of infection control measures, such as vaccination. (Nature Medicine 2021 6/23)

inoculation site pain, redness, swelling, Fever, headache, fatigue etc. disappears in a few days



Vaccinating Order



Outcome of the COVAX AMC Summit



Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office



Photo: Cabinet Public Relations Office

This Summit was organized to raise additional funding to secure necessary vaccines for developing countries by the end of 2021, in order to ensure through the COVAX Facility equitable access to safe, effective and quality-assured vaccines thereby overcoming the COVID-19 pandemic.

Prime Minister Suga called for further solidarity and commitments from the international community in the fight against COVID-19, and expressed Japan's full support for ensuring equitable access to safe and effective vaccines for as many people as possible with a view to achieving Universal Health Coverage guided by the principle of human security.

Prime Minister Suga also explained that Japan has continuously supported the efforts by the COVAX Facility, including through its financial contribution amounting to 200 million USD and announced Japan's additional contribution of 800 million USD. Furthermore, Prime Minister Suga expressed Japan's intention to provide, when circumstances allow and at an appropriate time, around 30 million doses of vaccines manufactured in Japan to other countries and regions, including through the COVAX Facility.

