



## Project Overview

Reinforcing surveillance to quickly detect epidemics — with an influx of visitors from around the world, Japan faces a greater risk of diseases spreading

### Social Landscape / Social Agenda

Diseases like Ebola and dengue fever started as isolated epidemics but quickly turned into pandemics. There is also an increased concern over human-caused health risks, including bioterrorism. Japan will face a greater risk of pandemics as it becomes even more internationalized, so preparation is urgent and essential.

### Long-term Vision

**Further reinforcement of measures to create a society that protects people from the threat of epidemics**

Effective and appropriate countermeasures involve the systematic collection of data from doctors, its analysis by specialists, and sharing of such information with medical practitioners and the general public.

### During the Tokyo Games

**Enhancing surveillance measures to enable early detection of an epidemic during the event and to offer a prompt response**

### Three Priorities

#### 1 Social Impact

Launching a campaign ahead of the Games to publicize the thorough measures being taken

#### 2 Hospitality during the Games

Quickly providing the public with information on preventive measures against outbreaks or epidemics, and accurate updates in the event of any such developments

#### 3 Shared Value

Enabling technical partnerships with local governments and communities

### Concept for 2020

Outbreak Alert Innovation 2020

## Reinforced surveillance of infectious diseases

Early detection and disclosure of outbreaks of infectious diseases to protect healthy living



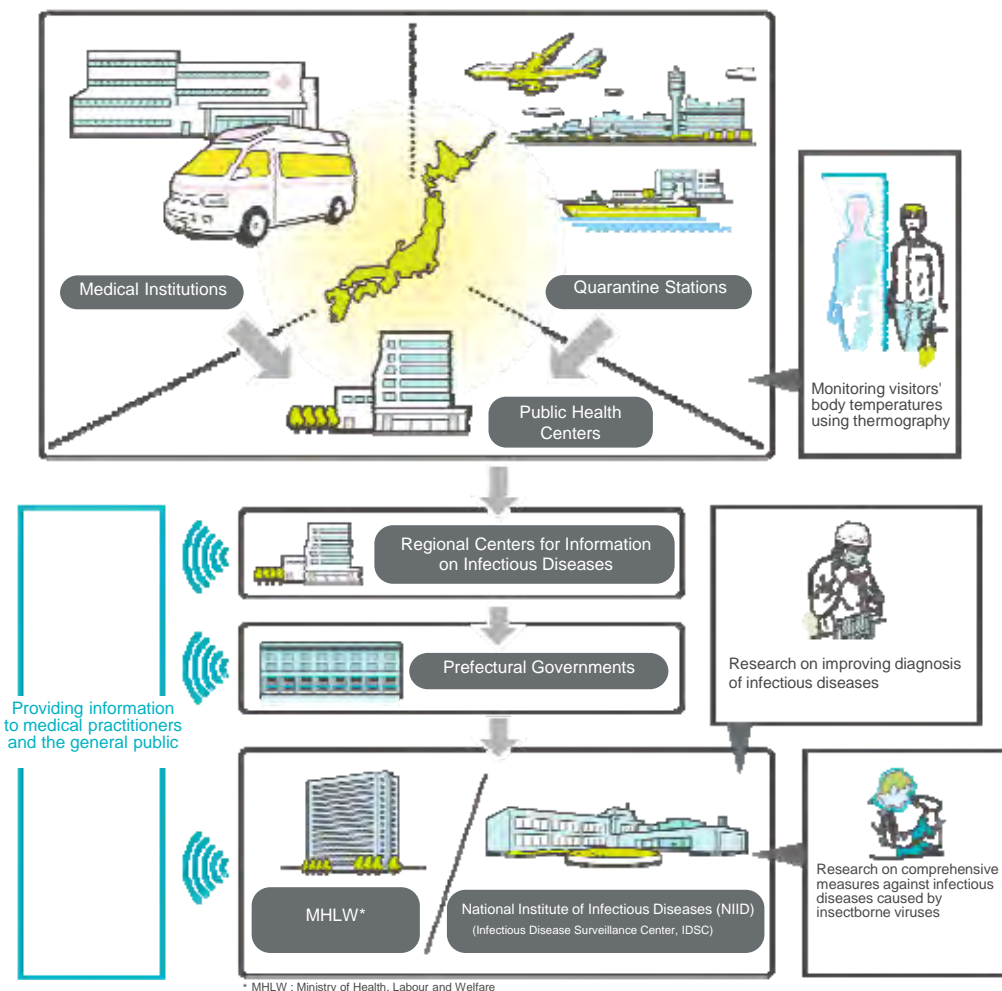
\* MHLW : Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare



# Objective and Conceptualization

Protecting our citizens and people from around the world against potential epidemics by bolstering surveillance to counter the threat of spontaneous outbreaks

Protecting the public from the spread of epidemics by building a framework that enables the collection and analysis of information on possible outbreaks, and the speedy dissemination of accurate information to the public



## Epidemic Surveillance

In accordance with the Infectious Diseases Act, surveys are conducted to assess the number of patients in Japan who have contracted classified diseases, and a nationwide information framework called NESID (National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Disease) categorizes diseases according to their degree of infectiousness and level of risk they may cause after infection.

### Early detection of potential patients at medical institutions and quarantine stations

- Use of thermography to monitor travelers' body temperature at quarantine stations at airports and ports
- Providing information to public health centers on instances of infectious diseases observed by medical institutions and quarantine stations

### Collection, analysis, and distribution of regional data by prefectural and local governments

- Analyzing collected data and circulating it to medical institutions, distributing information on possible epidemics and issuing alerts in the case of an outbreak

### Collection, analysis, and distribution of national data and research on counter-epidemic measures by MHLW, NIID

- Collecting and analyzing data on confirmed instances of infectious diseases across the country and distributing the information to the public
- Continuing with research on counter-epidemic measures

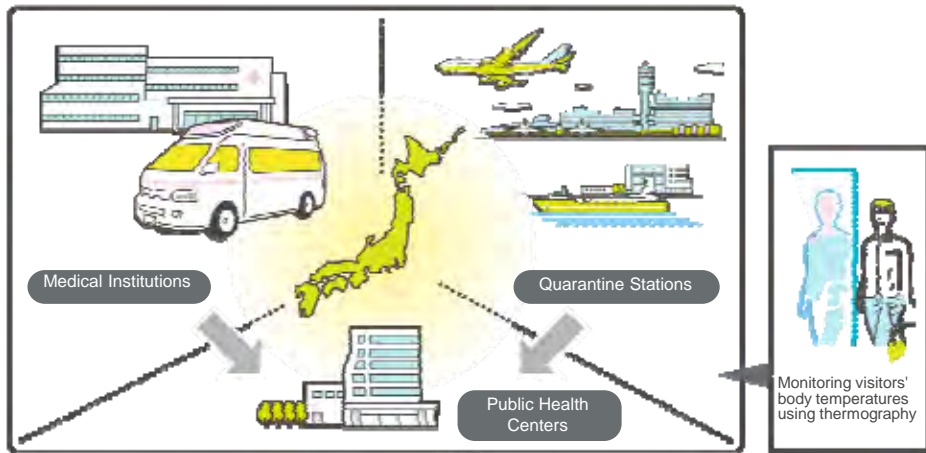


# Course of Action Toward 2020

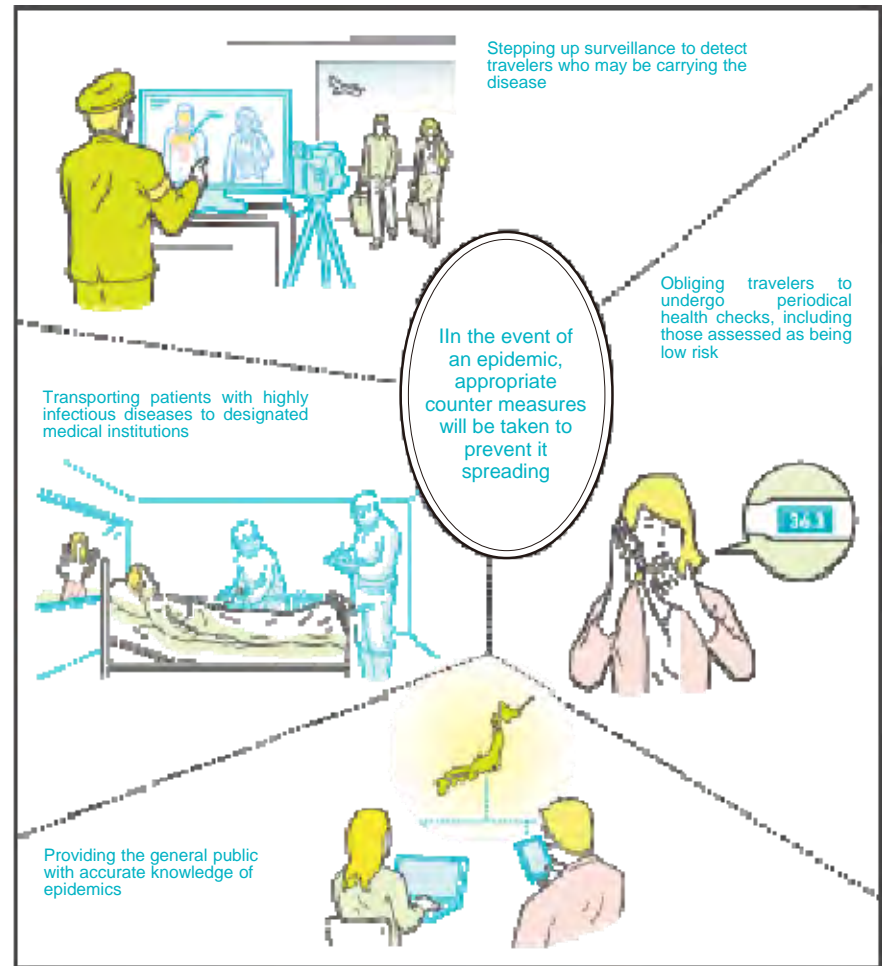
Localized epidemics can now instantly spread across the globe. The aim is to protect people against such threats by ensuring early detection of, and prompt action against, epidemics, especially during such large-scale events as the Tokyo Olympic and Paralympic Games.

## Technical Outline

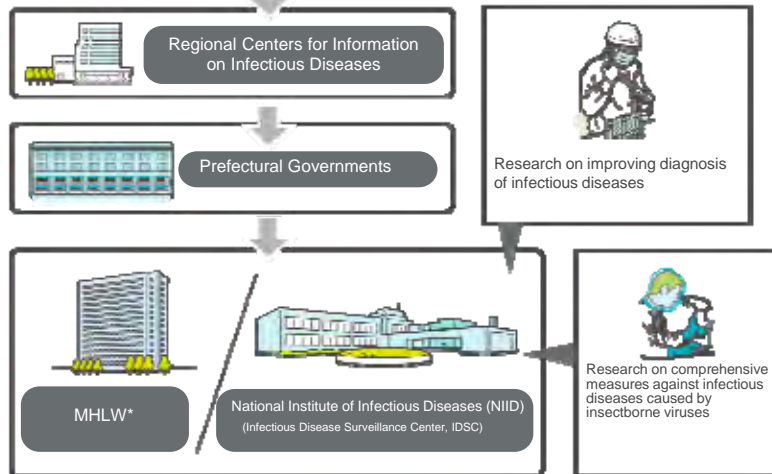
Introducing an “Epidemic Surveillance Scheme” to detect epidemics at an early stage, and to collect and analyze relevant information



In the case of in-coming travelers considered at risk of carrying the Ebola virus



Providing information to medical practitioners and the general public



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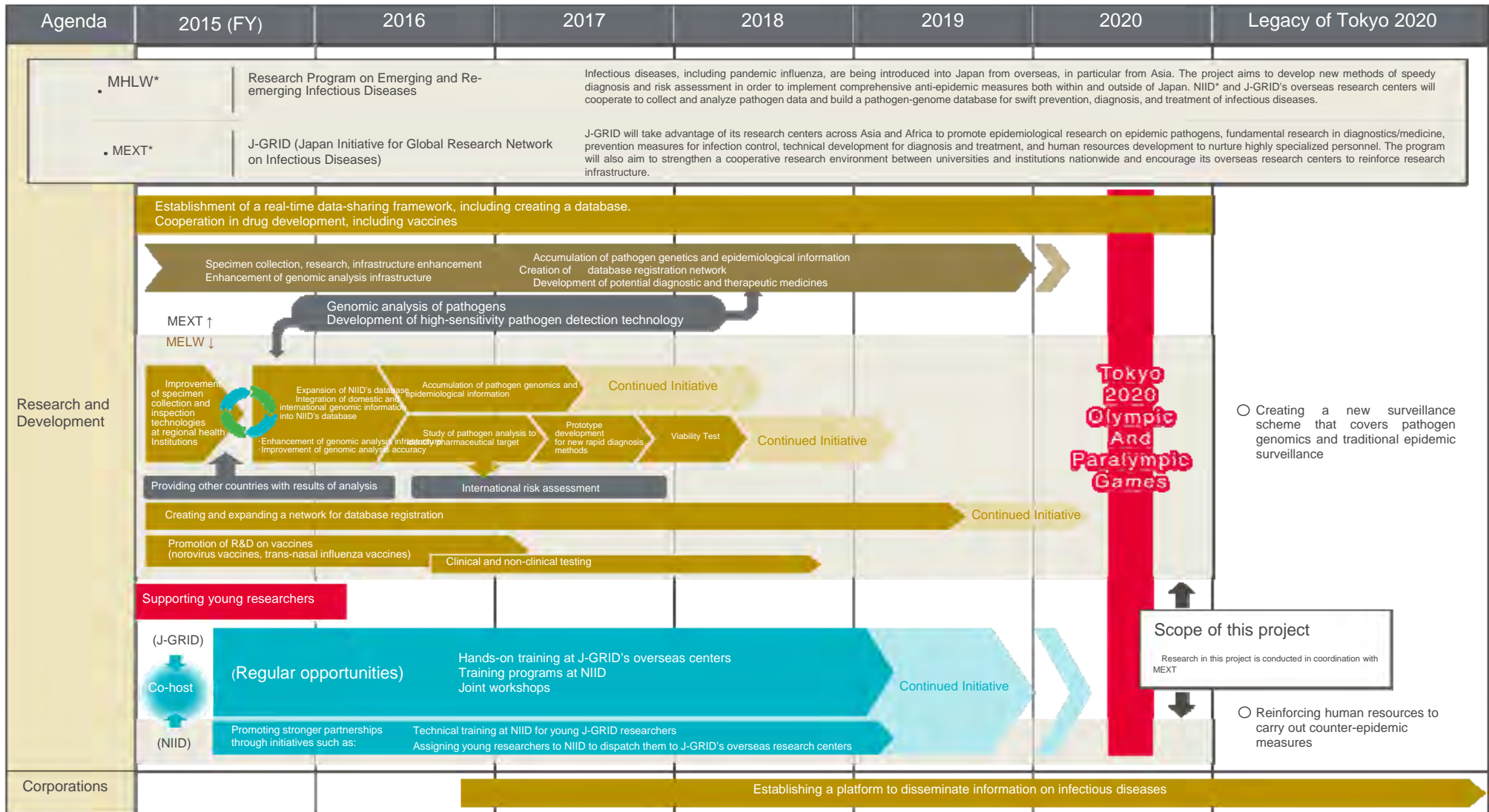


# Initiatives and Partners

Initiatives	Cooperating Organizations	Details
Research and Development		
<p><b>Reinforcing Epidemic Surveillance</b></p> <p>Conducting continuous R&amp;D on epidemic surveillance in coordination with research institutions and corporations</p>	<p>NIID* and other organizations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Research on comprehensive measures against infectious diseases from insect-borne viruses</li> <li>• Research on improving diagnosis of infectious diseases</li> </ul>
	<p>J-GRID <small>(Japan Initiative for Global Research Network on Infectious Diseases)</small></p>	<p>Taking advantage of research centers J-GRID has established across Asia and Africa, to promote epidemiological research on epidemic pathogens from around the world and fundamental research on diagnostics and medicine. Strengthening cooperation in research between universities and institutions around the country, including NIID.</p>
	<p>Commercial broadcasters <small>(Hiroshima Television Corporation)</small></p>	<p>Establishing a platform to quickly inform the public about the results of surveillance of infectious diseases. Specifically, creating a website to promote understanding of infectious diseases and an app to provide information on vaccines.</p>

\* NIID : National Institute of Infectious Diseases

# Timeline



\* MHLW : Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare  
 \* MEXT : Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology  
 \* NIID : National Institute of Infectious Diseases