Challenges Posed by COVID-19:
Japan, the U.S., and
International Coordination

Member, House of Councillors, Japan
Chairperson, Subcommittee on Governance for Infectious Diseases in the Headquarters for Pneumonia Associated with Novel Coronavirus, LDP
Chairperson, Special Committee on Global Health Strategy, LDP
WHO Goodwill Ambassador for UHC

Keizo Takemi
DEATH TOLL

The plague originated in rats and spread to humans via infected fleas.

The outbreak wiped out 30-50% of Europe's population. It took more than 200 years for the continent's population to recover.

Smallpox killed an estimated 90% of Native Americans. In Europe during the 1800s, an estimated 400,000 people were being killed by smallpox annually. The first ever vaccine was created to ward off smallpox.

The death toll of this plague is still under debate as new evidence is uncovered, but many think it may have helped hasten the fall of the Roman Empire.

A series of Cholera outbreaks spread around the world in the 1800s killing millions of people. There is no solid consensus on death tolls.

Source: Visualizing the History of Pandemics (Visual Capitalist)
Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 cases per million people

The number of confirmed cases is lower than the number of actual cases; the main reason for that is limited testing.

Source: European CDC – Situation Update Worldwide – Last updated 25 July, 10:39 (London time), Official data collated by Our World in Data CC BY
Cumulative confirmed COVID-19 deaths per million people

Limited testing and challenges in the attribution of the cause of death means that the number of confirmed deaths may not be an accurate count of the true number of deaths from COVID-19.

Days since total confirmed deaths reached 0.1 per million

Source: European CDC – Situation Update Worldwide – Last updated 25 July, 10:39 (London time), Our World In Data CC BY
Number of deaths (cumulative)

Total 992
*+1 people from the previous day

Source: 厚生労働省「国内の発生状況など」 https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/covid-19/kokunainohasseijouyou.html  July 25
Domestic Outbreak Trend of COVID-19

The number of cases of COVID-19 reported daily is being carefully tracked throughout the country. The number of new infections reported had been going down but recently there has been a rise in cases.

As of 25th July

Number of confirmed positive cases

Total 28,798

Source: 厚生労働省「国内の発生状況など」 https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/covid-19/kokunainohasseijouyou.html July 25
Domestic viewpoints:

1. The “Control-Tower” Function of the Cabinet Secretariat
2. Creating Functions for Clinical and Pathological Analysis, Testing, Epidemiological Surveys, and International Cooperation
3. Securing Dedicated Hospitals and the Required Sickbeds for Emergency Infectious Diseases
4. Clarifying the Division of Roles between State and Regional Governments
5. Legislation for Infectious Disease Emergencies
6. Creating a Healthcare Information System on an Individual Basis

Global viewpoints:

• Developed and developing countries
• Vaccine manufacturing and delivery
The “Control-Tower” Function of the Cabinet Secretariat

內閣官房の司令塔機能
Office for Novel Coronavirus Disease Control, Cabinet Secretariat, Government of Japan (70 staff)
新型コロナウイルス感染症対策推進室（70名）

Office for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases Preparedness and Response, Cabinet Secretariat/Coordination Office of Measures on Emerging Infectious Diseases, Cabinet Secretariat (20 staff)
審議官/Councillor 1名、参事官/Counsellor 1名、企画官/Officer 2名、補佐/Assistant 以下16名

＜室長＞
審議官（2名）
Councillor
参事官（5名）
Counsellor
企画官（1名）
Officer

＜審議官等＞
＜総務・総括・国会班＞（21 Staff）
General affairs, summarization/generalization, Diet Divisions
・ 常務担当/ General Affairs
・ 総括・連絡調整担当/ In charge of generalization and communication coordination
・ 会議担当/ Meeting Staff
・ 国会担当/ National Diet

＜補佐以下＞
＜企画班＞（20 Staff）
Planning division
企画担当/ Planning Staff

＜調査・広報班＞（9 Staff）
Research and public relations division
調査担当/ Research Staff
広報担当/ PR Staff

※期間業務職員3名を除く
Creating Functions for Clinical and Pathological Analysis, Testing, Epidemiological Surveys, and International Cooperation

Japan’s CDC

臨床・病理分析・検査・疫学調査・国際連携機能の構築
Fundamental reform of infectious disease crisis response system

Centralized Operation for Health Crisis

- Currently, each organization operates independently during a health crisis
- It may be better to integrate and unify all treatment, medical cooperation, public health, research and development, testing, and public relations in implementing the policy formulated by the government.

Incorporated Administrative Agencies

| National Center for Child Health and Development
| National Center of Neurology and Psychiatry
| National Center of Geriatrics and Gerontology
| National Cerebral and Cardiovascular Center
| National Cancer Center Japan
| National Institute of Public Health
| Quarantine Station

Government (HQ)

Local Government

PRESENT

FUTURE OUTLOOK

- Treatment, Medical cooperation, Public health
- Research and Development, Inspection, Public relations

Source: LDP (Tentative translation by the Takemi's Office)
Fundamental reform of infectious disease crisis response system

Infectious disease surveillance (patient information & pathogen) system

- Report all
  - All clinicians
    - 全臨床医

- Fixed-point reporting disease
  - Fixed point clinic/hospital
    - 定点診療所・病院
  - Schedule (week/month)

- Surveillance of non-human pathogens
  - Food/animal/environment
    - 食品・動物・環境

Public Health Center
- 保健所

Prefectural Health Department
- 都道府県等衛生部

Local infectious disease surveillance center
- 地方感染症情報センター

Central Infectious Disease Information Center (Infectious Disease Surveillance Center), National Institute of Infectious Diseases
- 中央感染症情報センター（感染研感染症疫学センター）

HMLW
- 厚生労働省

Sample
- 提携
Food poisoning
- 食中毒

Patient occurrence (entered at the public health center)
Pathogen detection (entered at the public health institute)

Providing information to the public

Source: National Institute of Infectious Diseases (Tentative translation by the Takemi’s Office)
Fundamental reform of infectious disease crisis response system

After revision of related legislation

Community Healthcare

Clinic, medical institution, accommodation facility treated as medical institution
臨床医・医療機関・医療機関扱いの宿泊施設

Infected person
感染者

Financial support and activation of authority

Prefectures
都道府県

Public Health Center
保健所

Public Health Institute
地方衛生研究所

Quarantine Station
检疫所

Inspection request, infection information, etc.

Private testing center
民間検査機関

Open database
Open to the public, researchers and medical institutions
国民・研究者・医療機関にオープンに公開

NIID
国立感染症研究所

NCGM
国立国際医療研究センター

Government/ MHLW
国・厚生労働省

Management

Integrated operation

Data aggregation

Source: LDP (Tentative translation by the Takemi’s Office)
Securing Dedicated Hospitals and the Required Sickbeds for Emergency Infectious Diseases

有事の感染症専門病院・必要病床の確保
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stage</th>
<th>Hospitalization for all cases</th>
<th>Transitional period to balance home and hospital</th>
<th>Time when the bed is tight</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Hospitalization Required</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Critical Ventilator management required</td>
<td>All patients</td>
<td>Regardless of stage</td>
<td>Intensive care unit (ICU) or high care unit (HCU)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><em>Hospitalization Required</em></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Requires oxygenation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>High risk patients</td>
<td>When there is a possibility of exacerbation</td>
<td>Infectious disease designated hospital bed</td>
<td>Infectious disease designated hospital bed or general hospital bed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Period of improvement of medical condition</td>
<td>INFECTIOUS DISEASE DESIGNATED HOSPITAL BED OR GENERAL HOSPITAL BED</td>
<td>Temporary medical facility</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Non-high risk patients</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Mild, Moderate, or Asymptomatic</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Not requires oxygenation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
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**Conceptual image of framework for the medical treatment place with increasing number of patients**
Clarifying the Division of Roles between State and Regional Governments

国と地方自治体の役割分担明確化
Nishimura Yasutoshi (Minister in Charge of Coronavirus Measures)

Yuriko Koike (Governor of Tokyo)

Hirofumi Yoshimura (Governor of Osaka)

- Whose responsibility?
- How is legal framework for Prefectures and government?
Relationship between the country and local community under the Act on Special Measures Concerning Countermeasures Against Novel Influenza

- The national government presents the overall policy, and the prefectural governments implement various measures according to the local circumstances.
- As measures against novel influenza are expected to be implemented on a widespread scale, the central and prefectural governments have the authority to give instructions for comprehensive coordination.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Government</th>
<th>Prefectures</th>
<th>Municipalities</th>
</tr>
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| Establishment of the Government Emergency Headquarters (§15)  
政府対策本部の設置(§15) | Establishment of Prefectural Emergency Headquarters (§ 22)  
都道府県対策本部の設置(§22) | Establishment of Municipal Emergency Headquarters (§ 34)  
市町村対策本部の設置(§34) |
| Formulation of basic response policies (§18)  
基本的対処方針の策定（§18） | Implementation of measures based on response policies (§ 3④)  
対処方針に基づく対策の実施（§3④） | Implementation of measures based on response policies (§ 3④)  
対処方針に基づく対策の実施（§3④） |
| General Coordination Right (§20①)  
総合調整権（ §20①） | General Coordination Right (§24①)  
総合調整権（ §24①）  
Submission of Opinions(§20②).  
意見の申出（§20②） | Comprehensive Adjustment Right (§36①)  
総合調整権（ §36①）  
Submission of Opinions(§20②)  
意見の申出（§24②） |
| Authority of the Chief of Prefectural Headquarters  
都道府県本部長の権限 | Requests for Cooperation (§24⑨)  
協力の要請（§24⑨）等 | |
| Emergency Measures  
緊急事態措置 | Implementation of Authority as a Prefecture (§ 45 ～ 59)  
都道府県としての権限の実施（§45〜59） | Implementation of Authority as a Municipality (§ 46 ～ 59)  
市町村としての権限の実施（§46〜59） |
| Declaration of Emergency (§32①)  
緊急事態宣言（ §32①） | Right of Command (§33①)  
指示権（§33①） | Right of Command (§33②)  
指示権（§33②） |

*Limited to the major legal instruments
Legislation for Infectious Disease Emergencies

感染症有事の法制
Act on Special Measures for Pandemic Influenza and New Infectious Diseases Preparedness and Response
新型インフルエンザ等対策特別措置法（新型インフル特措法）

Act on the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients with Infectious Diseases (the Infectious Diseases Control Law)
感染症の予防及び感染症の患者に対する医療に関する法律

Community Health Act
地域保健法

Quarantine Act
検疫法

Act for Establishment of the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare
厚生労働省設置法
Creating a Healthcare Information System on an Individual Basis

個人ベース医療情報システム構築
Gathering Medical Information System on COVID-19 (G-MIS):
新型コロナウイルス感染症医療機関等情報支援システム

Health Center Real-time information-sharing System on COVID-19 (HER-SYS):
新型コロナウイルス感染者等情報把握・管理支援システム

COVID-19 Contact-Confirming Application (COCOA)
新型コロナウイルス接触確認アプリ
Health Center Real-time information-sharing System on COVID-19 (HER-SYS):
新型コロナウイルス感染者等情報把握・管理支援システム

Conventional information confirmation and reporting flow

- Government
- Prefecture
- Public Health Center
- Medical Institution
- Patient

Information transmission by paper medium mainly by fax

Information comprehension and analysis

Information entry and reporting

Symptom report

New System

HER-SYS
This system, allows the national government, local authorities and medical institutions to share information on COVID-19 patients.

Not used in Tokyo, Osaka, Kanagawa, etc.

Source: 「東京は依然ファクス 政府のコロナ情報把握システム、自治体4分の3使わず　大阪、神奈川も停滞」毎日新聞2020年7月14日 19時15分(最終更新 7月14日 22時40分)
https://mainichi.jp/articles/20200714/k00/00m/040/195000c
The role of WHO in public health
WHO fulfils its objectives through its core functions:

- providing leadership on matters critical to health and engaging in partnerships where joint action is needed;
- shaping the research agenda and stimulating the generation, translation and dissemination of valuable knowledge;
- setting norms and standards and promoting and monitoring their implementation;
- articulating ethical and evidence-based policy options;
- providing technical support, catalysing change, and building sustainable institutional capacity; and
- monitoring the health situation and assessing health trends.

Source: https://www.who.int/about/role/en/ 28 July
COVID-19 Vaccine Global Access (COVAX) Facility is the vaccines pillar of the Access to COVID-19 Tools (ACT) Accelerator

- Doses for at least 20% of countries' populations
- Diverse and actively managed portfolio of vaccines
- Vaccines delivered as soon as they are available
- End the acute phase of the pandemic
- Rebuild economies

Source: https://www.gavi.org/covid19/covax-facility 28 July