

Upcoming measures based on the current COVID-19 situation

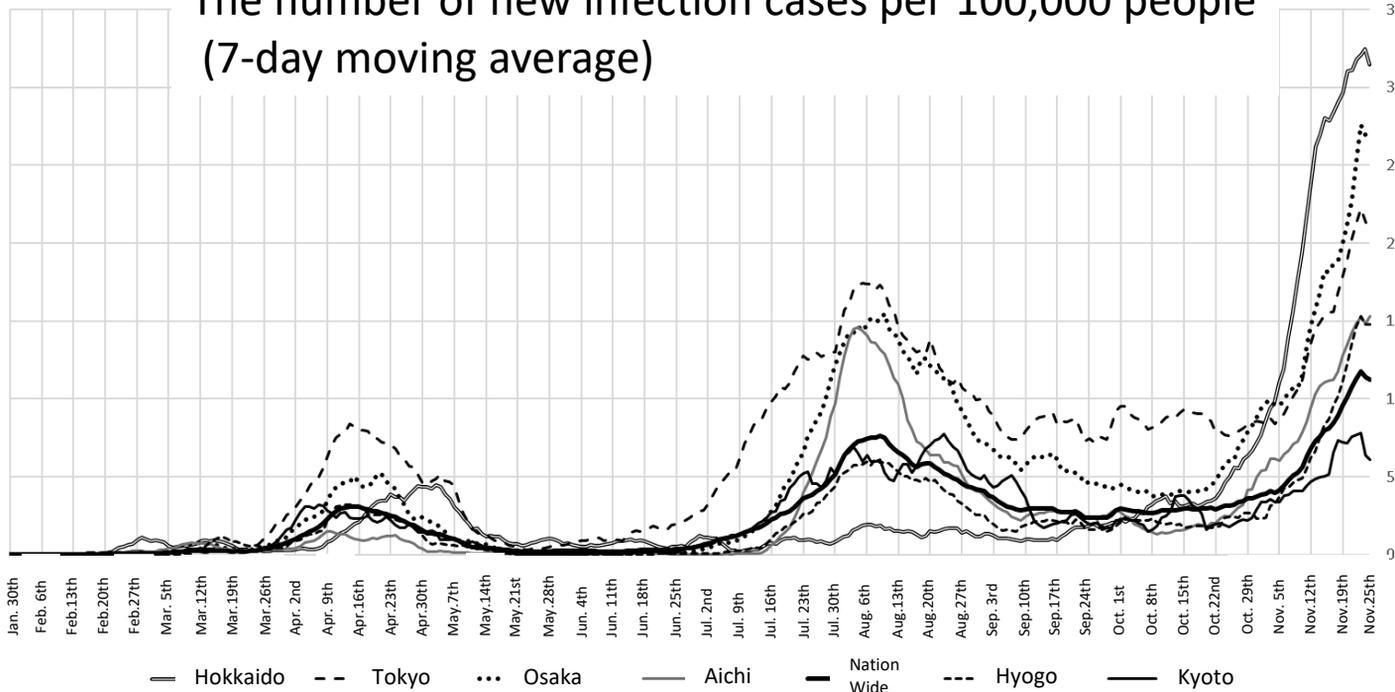
November 27th, 2020

Kyoto Prefectural Government

1 Nationwide infection status and recent developments

The number of newly infected people nationwide has been on the rise since November, and has more than doubled in the last two weeks to the highest levels so far.

The number of new infection cases per 100,000 people (7-day moving average)



The government subcommittee on COVID-19 measures recommends the national government to concentrate for the next upcoming three weeks on emphasizing the "five scenes" where the risk of infection is highest

Five situations where the risk of infection is increased

Situation 1- Drinking parties, etc.

- The effects of alcohol help to uplift people's feelings, but at the same time it can reduce their attention to the situation. In addition, people tend to talk loudly as their sense of hearing can become dull as inebriation sets in.
- In particular, if a large number of people stay in a narrow space separated by partitions for a long time, the risk of infection goes up.
- In addition, sharing the same glass and chopsticks increases the risk of infection.

Situation 2 - Eating and drinking in large groups or for a long period of time

- Eating and drinking for long periods of time, eating and drinking at entertainment facilities, and drinking for a long time over the course of a night increases the risk of infection, compared to the risk associated with having short meals.
- When a large number of people, for example 5 or more, eat and drink together, the risk of infection increases as talking loudly causes droplets to easily fly.

Situation 3 – Conversing without a mask

- Talking at close range without a mask increases the risk of infection through droplets and microdroplets.
- Examples of infection cases occurring due to not wearing a mask, such as karaoke singing during the daytime, have been confirmed.
- When traveling by car or bus, be vigilant even when inside the vehicle.

Situation 4 – Living together in a small space

- Living together in a small space increases the risk of infection as the closed area is shared by residents over a long period of time.
- Suspected cases of infections in common areas such as dormitory rooms and toilets have been reported.

Situation 5 – Moving to other places

- When you move to another place, such as during a break at work, your risk of infection may increase due to lowering your guard and/or due to the changing environment.
- Suspected infection cases in rest areas, smoking areas, and locker rooms have been confirmed.

2 Issues and countermeasures moving forwards

Promoting priority measures based on the most updated infection situation

●The latest infection status in the prefecture

- 49 newly infected person were confirmed on 11/17, now reaching the special warning level.
- In the first wave (during the period Jan. 30th to Jun. 15th), the percentage of infected elderly people was high, but from summer to autumn (the period Jun. 16th to Oct. 21st), the percentage of young people increased. Recently, the number of **infected elderly people has increased again** (59 people → 94 people). Multiple outbreaks are occurring in hospitals and facilities for the elderly.
- Infections among families who live together caused by eating out are the most common.
- **Number of infected university students has increase again**, (20 people → 39 people), and clusters due to extracurricular activities conducted by university students have also occurred in other prefectures.
- Among newly infected patients, the number of those who came into closes contact with **infected individuals in Osaka Prefecture increased** (11 people → 21 people)

* These numbers are a comparison between the last 2 weeks (Nov.12th – Nov. 25th) and the 2 week period prior to this (Oct. 29th – Nov. 11th).



1. Request to citizens and businesses

- ① Practice the three basics of infection prevention (maintaining physical distance, wearing a mask, and washing your hands),
- ② Diligent ventilation and moderate humidifying
- ③ Refrain from outings if you have symptoms such as a fever
- ④ Infection prevention measures during dining opportunities
- ⑤ Refrain from visiting areas where the infection is spreading, such as Osaka City, for the purpose of eating and drinking.

2. A Strengthening of three priority measures

- ① Infection prevention measures at dining opportunities
- ② Infection prevention measures for university students, etc.
- ③ Infection prevention measures for people at risk of serious illness, such as the elderly, etc.

3. Enhancement and strengthening of medical consultation and examination system

- ① Strengthening of the system for consultations at local medical facilities
- ② Consultation and strengthening of the inspection system in preparation for an influenza epidemic
- ③ Appropriate operation of hospitalizations, institutional treatments, and at home treatments

3 Request to citizens and businesses

In order to prevent the spread of infection, we once again request the residents of the prefecture, businesses, etc. to concentrate on taking appropriate measures to prevent infection for the upcoming three weeks.

① To residents and businesses

- Practice **the three basics** of infection prevention (maintaining physical distance, wearing a mask, and washing your hands)
- **Ensure diligent ventilation and proper humidification**, even in cold environments.
- If you have **symptoms such as a fever, refrain from going home, traveling, or going out.**
- Keep in mind the "five situations" that increase the risk of infection.
- We encourage business establishments to take staggered holidays during the new year period.
- **Refrain from visiting areas where the infection is spreading, such as Osaka City, for the purpose of eating and drinking.**

【Things you should pay particular attention to when dining out】

Business stickers that display a promotion of following guidelines

- Refrain from banquets and drinking parties that involve **loud conversations** and singing with a large number of people.
- Consider a short period of time **about 2 hours** for parties or drinking .
- **Refrain from attending** if you have **symptoms such as a fever**

② To all university students

- Follow the guidelines for preventing the spread of infection at universities, etc., and also follow the activity manual for extracurricular activities.
- Keep an eye on your physical condition, and if you have symptoms such as a fever, please take appropriate measures such as **refraining from outings, attending classes or fieldtrips, going to your parttime job, etc.**

③ To everyone involved in facilities for the elderly, those at risk of becoming seriously ill, etc.

- As a general rule, please refrain from visiting medical institutions, facilities for the elderly, etc.
- Those who are at risk of developing serious illnesses, such as the elderly, should refrain from visiting crowded areas and areas known for infections as much as is possible.
- When meeting with the elderly, etc., keep a close eye on their physical condition and take thorough infection prevention measures.

4 Strengthening of three priority measures

To provide a safe environment at restaurants and bars

① Request to comply with guidelines for restaurants and bars

- Implement the strict displaying of the sticker created by the Guideline Promotional Kyoto Congress.
- Advocate thorough adaptation of guidelines, conducting walk-in checks by Kyoto Prefectural Police Headquarters and prefectural public health centers.
- Promote compliance with the guidelines for night entertainment business dining bar facilities by holding training sessions targeting their business managers. (approx. 1,000 establishments)
- Carry out firm instruction on the guidelines by the COVID-19 task force at dining facilities where cluster outbreaks have occurred, or at establishments that fail to carry out infection prevention measures

② Promote circulating virus tracking apps

- Further expansion of users and registered shops of the virus tracker app “Kokotoro”, and conduct PCR testing for those who may have come in contact with infected people

For university, elementary, junior high and high school students to lead their lives with peace of mind

① Continue and strengthen infection prevention measures at universities

- Support measures such as improving environments for online classes, and eradicating sharing of dormitory rooms to prevent the spread of infections on campus.
- Through cooperation meetings with Universities, we aim to thoroughly avoid the “Three Cs” in daily life, refrain from loud conversations with a large number of people at drinking parties, and request thorough infection prevention measures, such as limiting to 2 hour periods of time

② Implement infection prevention measures in elementary, junior high and senior high schools

• In the winter term, request thorough infection prevention measures such as the ventilation of classrooms and the encouragement of hand washing

- Call attention once again to infection prevention such as wearing a mask, and so forth, during group activities, extracurricular activities, as well as after classes and during lunch breaks when they tend to lower their guards against the infection.

③ Carry out infection prevention measures in collaboration with university health centers, etc.

- Support PCR testing for students, etc. who are practicing at medical institutions/facilities.
- Support PCR testing at university health centers, etc.
- Swiftly share information on infection updates.

To prevent the infection of at risk individuals

① Promote infection preventive measures at care facilities, etc. for the elderly

- If a cluster occurs at a medical institution or social welfare facility, promptly dispatch a support team to cope with an in-house infection consisting of doctors, etc. who specialize in thoroughly implementing measures to prevent the spread of infection.
- Carry out staff training with videos such as meal assistance and putting on and taking off protective clothing, and inspections by using checklists
- Dispatch support staff based on an agreement with Kyoto City and the Council of Welfare Facilities for the Elderly when a resident becomes infected in a nursing facility

② Carry out PCR tests at care facilities for the elderly, etc.

- **For medical institutions and social welfare facilities where there are many individuals at risk of developing serious illness, we will carry out a thorough and active epidemiological survey, including the facilities where staff and users come and go, and we will carry out a wide range of inspections.**

In preparation for the seasonal influenza epidemic, we will strengthen the sufficiency of the consultation and medical examination system.

1 Consultation system

Establishing a system for consultations and medical examinations at nearby medical institutions. Opening of joint helpdesk between Kyoto prefecture and Kyoto city during holidays, at nighttime, and for those who don't have a family doctor.

- Kyoto novel corona virus medical consultation center
 - Running from 1st November (**Consultation cases 4,676 as of Nov. 25th**)
 - Open for 24 hours including New Year's holidays.
 - Simultaneous interpreting with multiple language available (English Chinese, Korean, Portuguese, Spanish), and strengthening consultation systems in co-operation with the Kyoto Prefectural International Center.

2 Inspection system

- Medical institutions available for PCR testing (at present)
 - Clinics and hospitals 629 locations
 - Hospitals for returnees to Japan and close-contact individuals 57 locations
 - Kyoto testing center 4 locations (in each the north and south will be added in December) } 686 total
- * **Most of the above medical institutions, excluding the Kyoto Testing Center, can perform rapid testing of both COVID-19 and influenza using an antigen test kit.**
- PCR testing capacity 1,450 cases per day (at present)
(provided by Kyoto prefecture, Kyoto city, private clinics and medical institutions run by local governments)

3 Hospitalisation, institutional treatments, and at home treatment systems

Providing a sufficient medical care system under the hospitalization control center in response to efficient hospitalizations and treatments for those who have contracted the virus.

- Hospitals accepting infected patients (at present)
 - Available sickbeds 650 beds (86 beds for severely ill patients)
 - Overnight institutional treatments 338 rooms
- **Strengthening of the follow-up team for those recovering at home system**
A full-time nurse is assigned to the follow-up information center in order to share information closely with the inpatient medical control center, where doctors are stationed. Strive to understand the medical treatment status of infected persons and to centrally manage information.