



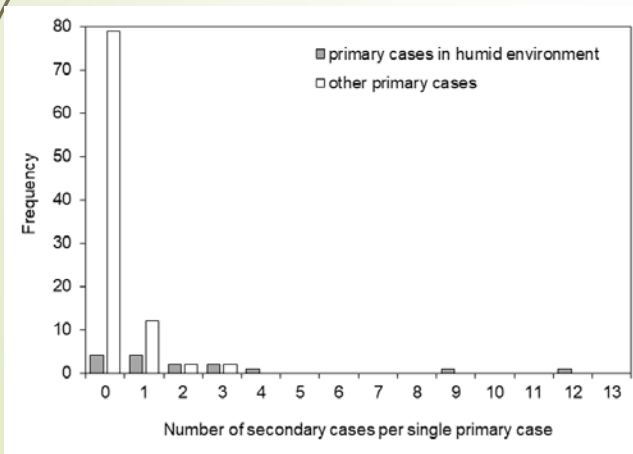
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Japan's COVID-19 Response (2020/7/02)

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Epidemiological characteristics of COVID-19 and SARS ①

SARS



Nishiura H et al. MedRxiv
<https://doi.org/10.1101/2020.02.28.20029272>

COVID-19

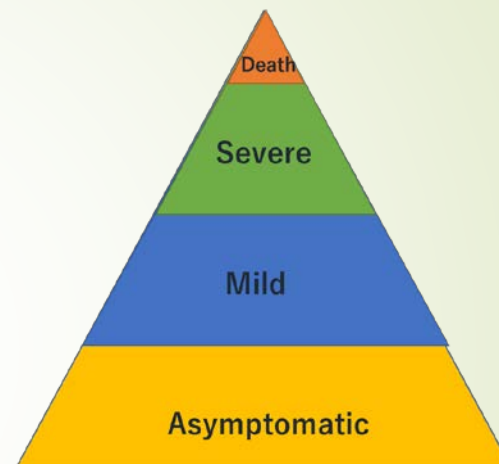
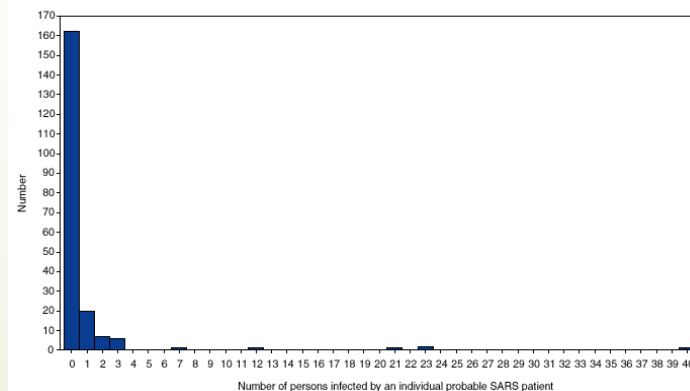


FIGURE 3. Number of direct secondary cases from probable cases of severe acute respiratory syndrome — Singapore, February 25–April 30, 2003



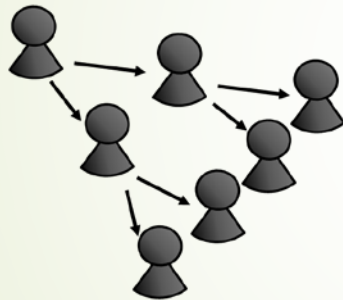
Leo YS et al. MMWR, 52(18); 405-411, 2003

Japan's cluster-based approach ①

- At an early stage, Japanese public health experts identified the virus' characteristic mode of transmission

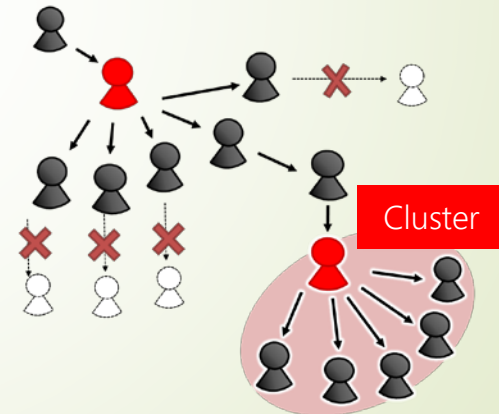
Influenza

- One infected person infects one or more people



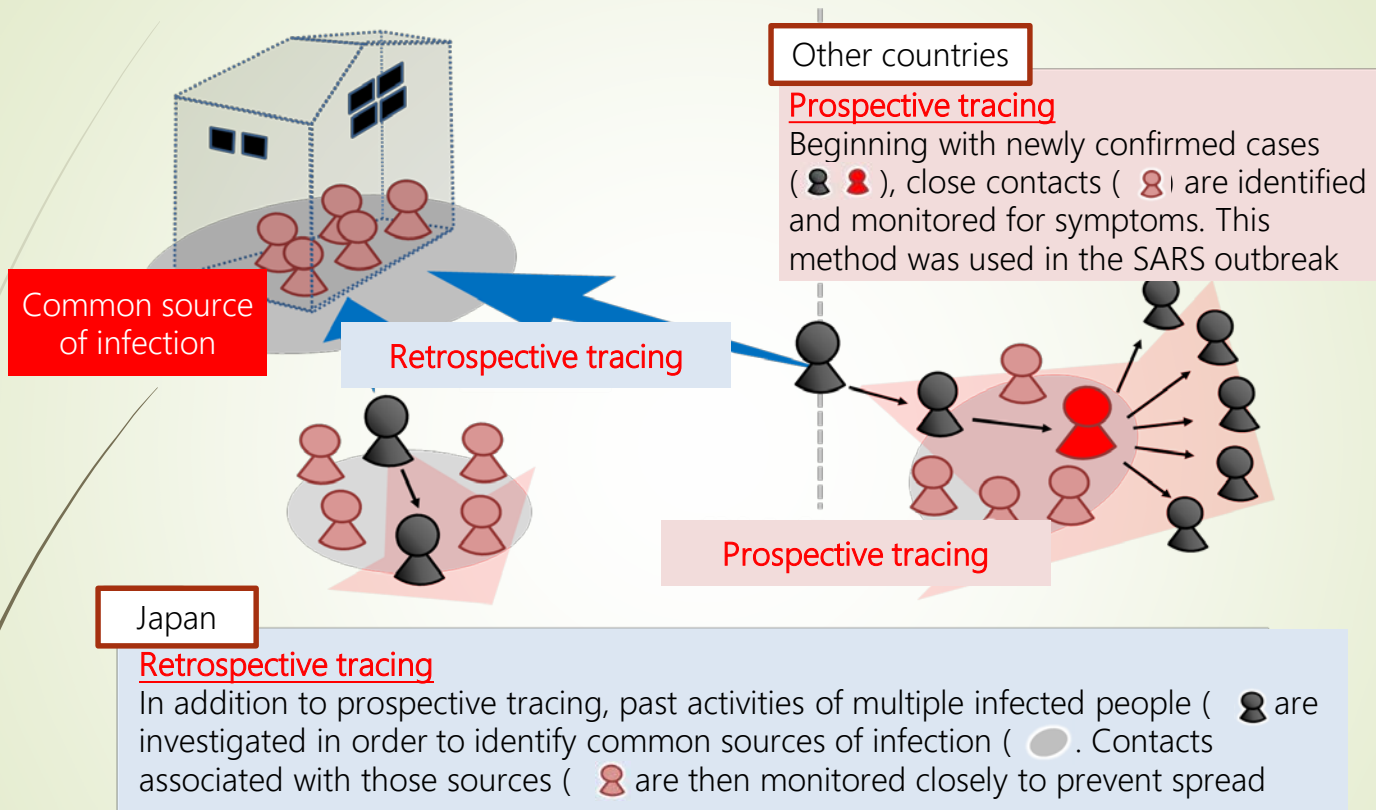
COVID-19

- Regardless of illness severity, four out of five infected people (⬛) do not infect anyone else
- Only one in five infects someone else, and an even smaller minority infects multiple people (⬛), leading to the formation of clusters



COVID-19 spreads by forming clusters. **Preventing clusters, especially in the early phase of an outbreak, can result in suppression of the virus**

Japan's cluster-based approach ②



Identifying cluster sources

The cluster-based approach uses thorough, retrospective contact tracing to identify common sources of infection, which helps suppress further spread

Retrospective tracing can identify infections more efficiently than a strictly prospective approach, enabling more effective control


The “Three Cs”

- Based on analysis of the shared characteristics of clusters, Japan developed a concept called the “Three Cs” to denote high-risk places and situations
 - Closed spaces
 - Crowded places
 - Close-contact settings
- The public was asked to avoid the Three-Cs; awareness of the term became widespread
- Further analysis of many clusters identified additional risk factors such as exercise, talking in loud voice, singing and nightlife-setting

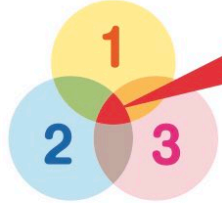
Important notice for preventing COVID-19 outbreaks.

Avoid the “Three Cs”!

1. **Closed spaces** with poor ventilation.
2. **Crowded places** with many people nearby.
3. **Close-contact settings** such as close-range conversations.






One of the key measures against COVID-19 is to prevent occurrence of clusters. Keep these “Three Cs” from overlapping in daily life.

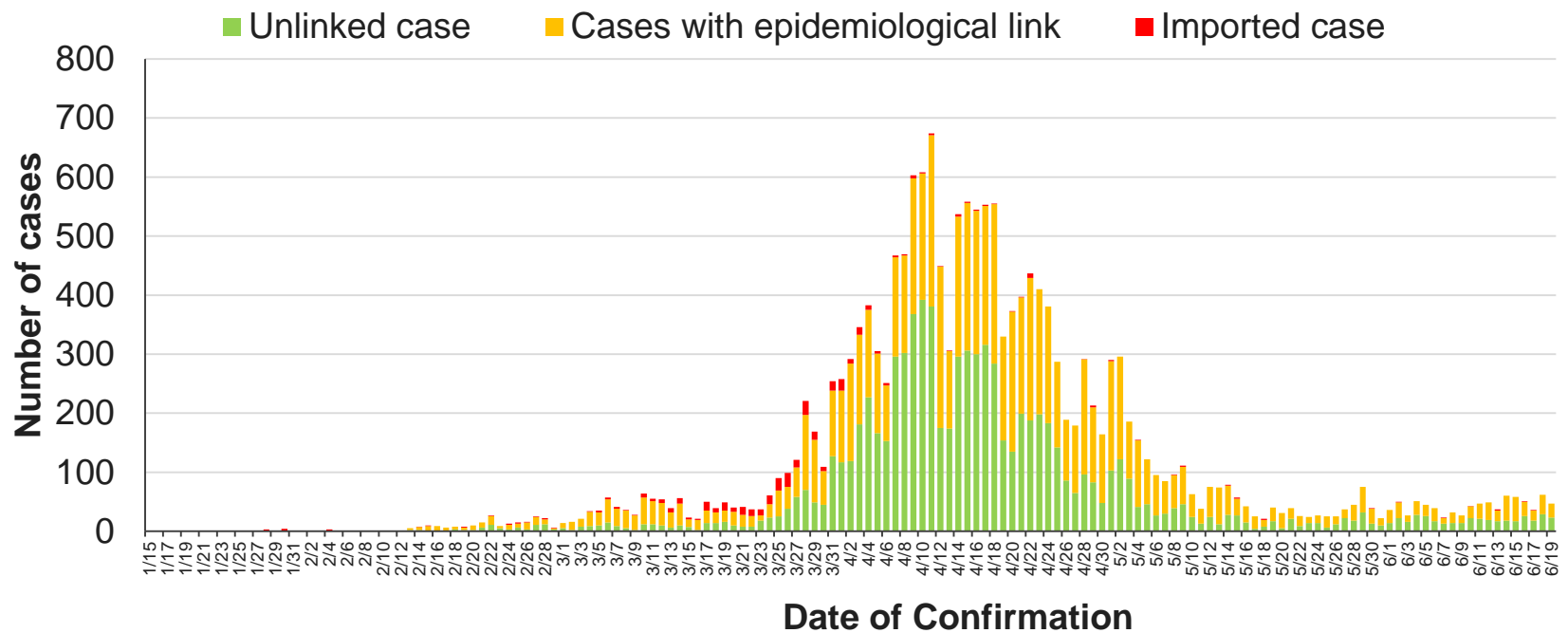


The risk of occurrence of clusters is particularly high when the “Three Cs” overlap!

In addition to the “Three Cs,” items used by multiple people should be cleaned with disinfectant.

首相官邸  厚生労働省  MHLW COVID-19 Search 

Epidemiology of COVID-19 in Japan, January – June 2020



COVID-19 deaths and deaths per 100,000 in G20 countries

