National Perspectives in PHI in Japan

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Framework of surveillance system for the notifiable infectious diseases, Japan

Level	Information flow				Reporting tool	No. of facilities
National	National IDSC (NIID) and MHLW			4		
Prefectural	Online Report	↓ Information dissemination and verification			NESID*	
		Pref. HD and Pref. IDSC			system	47 prefectures
		↓ Information dissemination and verification				
Sub- prefectural	LPHCs (data conversion from manual to digital)					468 local public health centers
	1 Individual data (timely)		Aggregate data (wk/mo))	Fax / Intranet	
Medical care facilities	All sites-Reporting diseases			,	FAX	103,071 clinics and 8,023 hospitals
			Sentinel-Reporting disease	es		

^{*}National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases,

EBS framework for the Games (1 July - 19 September, 2021)

Signal screening EBS based on pre-existing International EBS Domestic EBS national surveillance systems Notifiable infectious disease IHR notification Media search surveillance Media search Undiagnosed serious illness surveillance Tokyo Metropolitan Government (syndromic surveillance) **EIOS/WPRO** Laboratory surveillance **TOCOG** for COVID-19 among the Games personnel El platform

Events

IHR: International Health Regulations

WPRO: WHO Regional Office for the Western Pacific

TOCOG: Tokyo Organising Committee of the Olympic and

Paralympic Games

El: Epidemic Intelligence

Summary and way forward

- EIOS was used as strong tool for Enhanced EBS for international mass gathering in Japan.
- Combining open-source intelligence with WPRO collaboration, stakeholder communication, and targeted training addressed complex challenges, even during a pandemic.
- Integrating existing function/team to establish "Core intelligence team" to monitor public health events for national and global security.