Main Conference, September 2-3 (Friday-Saturday)

Before the main discussion, a special meeting was held for WHO Regional Director for the Western Pacific Shigeru Omi who was invited to give a special lecture on infectious diseases in Asia. In the course of the main discussion, experts representing participating cities gave presentations and exchanged opinions. The Tokyo Metropolitan Government proposed an infectious disease information network to directly link major Asian cities. The participating cities approved the construction of the network.

September 2 (Friday)

10:00-10:05 Opening address by Kenichi Hirai, Director of the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government

10:05-12:00 Special lecture by Shigeru Omi, WHO Regional Director for the Western Pacific
"Health and Civilization – Infectious Diseases in Asia"
(See Document 5 for details of the speech)

13:30-17:00 Session 1

(1) Present conditions surrounding and countermeasures for infectious diseases in Asian cities

Experts representing the participating Asian cities gave presentations on the present conditions surrounding and countermeasures for infectious diseases in their respective cities and exchanged opinions, sharing practical know-how including how to prevent emergent infectious diseases including SARS.

September 3 (Saturday)

10:00-11:30 Session 2

(2) Constructing an infectious disease information network

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government proposed an "infectious disease information network system" to link administrative, medical and research organizations in major Asian cities via the Internet for their real-time sharing of infectious disease information. The participating cities agreed to the proposal.

Thursday, September 1 (Morning) : Joint Comprehensive Disaster Drills By Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Machida City

The Tokyo Metropolitan Government conducted joint comprehensive disaster drills with the Machida City, assuming an earthquake with a magnitude of just under 6 or higher on the Japanese seismic scale of 7. About 26,000 people participated in the drills from the Tokyo Fire Department, the Tokyo Metropolitan Police Department, the Self-Defense Forces, citizens' groups, volunteer groups, etc. The drills included medical aid, large-scale urban rescue operations and evacuation.

As part of the conference, participants observed triage and infectious disease drills (see page 5 for details of drills).

Triage: Prioritization of injured people for medical treatment and transportation by the extent of injury or urgency.

【Infectious Control Training】

The drill took place under the presumption that a hospital (qualified to address Class 1 infectious diseases) was hit by an earthquake when patients alleged to be infected with an unknown infectious disease were hospitalized. A medical aid team qualified to cope with special conditions (including nuclear, biological or chemical warfare) treated the patients and placed them into isolators. The Tokyo Fire Department moved patients into ambulances for infectious disease patients for transportation. Various organizations cooperated jointly in the drill.

Treatment of patients

Placing a patient into a simple isolator

An isolator (a capsule for transportation of infectious disease patients)

An ambulance for transportation of infectious disease patients

Outline of Infectious Disease Drill as Part of Joint Comprehensive Disaster Drills By Tokyo Metropolitan Government and Machida City

1. Objective

The drill practicing measures against an emergent infectious disease during an earthquake disaster is aimed at testing cooperation between relevant organizations and their emergency measures and at contributing to future planning.

2. Date

Between 6 a.m. (disaster occurrence) and 1 p.m., September 1, 2005 (Thursday)

3. Venue

Drill site near Kiso Yamazaki Sports Park (2380-3, Honmachida, Machida)
Former Midorigaoka Elementary School (medical aid drill site)

4. Participating organizations

Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health, Tokyo Metropolitan Government
Tokyo Fire Department, Kyorin University Hospital, University student volunteers

5. Assumption

<Before the earthquake> Three foreign tourists were hospitalized due to fever and breathing difficulties. Given the circumstances surrounding their illness, crisis management measures were recommended. By authority of the Tokyo Metropolitan Government's crisis management conference, they were hospitalized for an alleged Class 1 infectious disease at a hospital qualified to cope with infectious diseases.

<Drill assumption> An earthquake occurred at 6 a.m., damaging the hospital where the three foreigners were hospitalized. Its decompression chamber broke down. As the hospital building was likely to collapse due to aftershocks, hospital staff decided to evacuate the patients. Given the possibility of hospital staff being infected, the staff also chose to wait for rescue operations and requested such operations by a medical aid team qualified to operate under dangerous conditions.

6. Outline of drill

1. A medical aid team qualified to operate under special conditions (such as nuclear, biological and chemical warfare) arrives at the scene.
2. The team begins triage and medical treatment for the three patients.
3. The patients are put into isolators for transportation.
4. During the operation, health center officials brief hospital medical staff on measures to be taken.
5. The Tokyo Fire Department puts the isolators in an ambulance for transportation to another hospital.
6. Following the transportation, officials of the Bureau of Social Welfare and Public Health implement disinfection at the scene.

* Isolator: A capsule for accommodation and transportation of an infectious disease patient. The capsule is decompressed to prevent any air leak from the inside.

Thursday, September 1 (Afternoon) :
Visit to Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health

Participants in the conference visited the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health, a facility that implements tests and research on infectious diseases in Tokyo. Institute officials explained that the institute undertakes surveillance and guidance, tests and inspections, research, training and guidance, collection and analysis of public health information and other operations in a wide range of areas including infectious diseases, food sanitation, drugs and environmental health measures in a bid to protect the health of Tokyo citizens. Following the explanation, the participants called in at laboratories conducting work on countermeasures against infectious diseases.

In response to explanations at laboratories, the participants, as infectious disease experts, fielded many questions, spending more time than planned. This was therefore a significant tour.

Time	Location	Briefer
14:20-14:55 (35 min.)	Conference room Opening address DVD guidance on the institute	Mariko Kaneda Chief Director, Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health
14:55-15:15 (20 min.)	Division of Food Microbiology ①Laboratory of bacterial food poisoning	Kazuyoshi Yano Director, Division of Food Microbiology
15:15-15:30 (15 min.)	Division of Clinical Microbiology ② Laboratory of sexually transmitted diseases/serology	Yoshitoki Yanagawa Director, Division of Clinical Microbiology
15:30-16:10 (40 min.)	Division of Virology ③Laboratory of AIDS→ ④Laboratory of gene testing 2→ ⑤Equipment room→⑥ Biosafety room	Akemi Kai Director, Division of Virology
16:10-16:20 (10 min.)	Division of Clinical Microbiology ⑦ Laboratory of epidemiological information	Masako Hirokado Senior researcher

Briefing on Institute of Public Health

Briefing on new influenza viruses examination

Outline of Laboratories on Infectious Diseases

1. Division of Food Microbiology

Laboratory of Bacteria Food Poisoning

The Laboratory of Bacterial Food Poisoning conducts test and research on food poisoning caused by enteropathogenic bacteria, including enteropathogenic *Escherichia coli*, *Campylobacter*, *Vibrio parahaemolyticus* and *Salmonella*, in order to clarify the cause for food poisoning outbreaks in Tokyo and prevent them from occurring and spreading. Recently, gene-based diagnostic technologies have been actively introduced in pathogenic evaluation and epidemiological analysis (the investigation of the infection route) of pathogenic bacteria.

2. Division of Clinical Microbiology

(1) Laboratory of Sexually Transmitted Infections/ serology

The Laboratory of Sexually Transmitted Infections conducts test and research on infectious diseases caused by sexual contact, including syphilis, gonorrhea and genital chlamydial infection.

Testing for syphilis is carried out with a STS (serological test for syphilis) that consists of a RPR (rapid plasma regain card test) using cardiolipin antigen and the glass plate method, and the TPHA (*Treponema pallidum* hemagglutination test), a kind of hematocyte agglutination reaction method. Testing for gonorrhea is performed using a PCR (polymerase chain reaction), and that for a genital chlamydial infection by an ELISA (enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay) and the PCR. Samples are obtained from health centers of Tokyo metropolitan wards or gynecological clinics.

(2) Laboratory of Epidemiological Information

This section functions as the Tokyo Infectious Disease Surveillance Center (TIDSC). TIDSC conducts the epidemiological surveillance of infectious diseases in compliance with the Infectious Diseases Control Law.

TIDSC collects and analyzes the information sent from 31 public health centers in Tokyo on the incidence of target diseases and their infectious agents (including information on the results of the tests conducted by the Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health) and conveys this information, together with published information obtained from the national infectious disease surveillance center, to public health centers and others via a weekly report or other materials.

The information is disclosed in the Infectious Disease Weekly Report (IDWR-distributed weekly basis through web site) and Monthly Report on the website (http://idsc.tokyo-eiken.go.jp/top.html). In this way, it is made widely available to infectious disease and public health experts, medical care and health administration personnel, and Tokyo citizens.

(3) Division of Virology

Laboratory of AIDS/Influenza

This division conducts tests on and investigates the causes of viral and rickettsial diseases, and researches methods to prevent infectious diseases and develop simple and rapid testing techniques. Viruses are investigated and studied using genetics-based methods, immunological methods, isolation methods using cultured cells and embryonated eggs. Investigation target viruses are as follows:

(1) Respiratory infectious viruses such as Influenza virus and SARS coronavirus
(2) Enteric viruses such as Norovirus, Rotavirus and Astrovirus, etc.
(3) West Nile virus and Dengue virus
(4) HIV, human papilloma virus
(5) Enterovirus group including Echovirus, Coxsackievirus and Enterovirus, etc.
(6) Adenovirus
(7) Human herpes virus
(8) Hepatitis virus (Types A, B, C, and E)
(9) Rickettsia that causes trombiculiasis or Q fever.