

Revised “Osaka Model” Monitoring Points and Criteria

Analyses items	Monitoring points	Warning criteria (Yellow)	State of emergency criteria (Red)	Lifting criteria (Green)
(1)Community spread situation	①Increasing rate of the 7 day- moving average of unknown transmission cases in the new positive cases ②7 day-moving average of the number of unknown transmission cases	① 2 and more and ②10 and more	—	②Less than 10 person
(2)Increase in new positive cases	③Total number of new positive cases for 7 days	120 and more and Half of them and more occur in latter 3 days	—	—
	④Number of new positive cases per 100,000 persons for the last 1 week	—	—	Less than 0.5 person
(3) Hospital bed availability	⑤Occupancy rate of hospital beds for severe symptom patients	—	70% and more (within 25 days counting from the day the “Warning” (yellow) light was turned on	Less than 60%
【Referred guideline】	⑥7 day-moving average of the positive rate at the first PCR test	—	—	—
【Referred guideline】	⑦ Ratio of cases with unknown transmission route in the total number of new positive cases	—	—	—

<Things to be taken into account>

- **When the condition shown by the national government (2.5 new positive cases per 100,000 persons for the last 1 week) is met, Osaka coronavirus control headquarters will decide if the Warning (yellow) light should be turned on or not. This is because the early detection of “sign of infection spread” might not function due to the change of the caution criteria.**
- **If the national government declares a state of emergency, the Osaka coronavirus control headquarters meeting will decide if “a state of emergency (red)” light should be turned on or not.**