

“Osaka Model” Revised Version

※“Third Wave” is defined as a surge of infection after 10 October, 2020

<Basic concept for revision>

- Present basic concept of “Osaka Model” is NOT changed

Basic concept of “Osaka Model”

- Setting Osaka’s own monitoring points, monitoring them and visualizing the current status to judge the infection spread situation
- Setting caution criteria for each monitoring point to judge “signs of the infection spread” and “situation of infection containment”, and informing the residents of the situation according to the status of each standard

- The revision at this period when we are facing “Third Wave” is limited to adding “Criteria for lifting of a state of emergency and move on to Warning”, which present “Osaka Model” does not have
- The revision of whole “Osaka Model”, such as criteria for warning and lifting it, will be reviewed after infection spread is settled down

< Revised points of “Osaka Model”>

- “Occupancy rate of hospital beds for severe symptom patients is less than 60%” is added as a criterion for lifting of a state of emergency and to move on to Warning and the “Red” light will be “Yellow” if this is met for 7 consecutive days

(Reason) “Osaka Model” does not have criteria for lifting of a state of emergency

The transition of the number and the age composition of the severe symptom patients has to be monitored for a certain period even after it turns to decrease

※When Osaka Prefectural Center for severe symptom patients begins operation, its 30 beds will be included as Osaka Model’s secured number of beds for severe symptom patients 1

“Osaka Model” monitoring points and criteria to lift a state of emergency

Analyses items	Monitoring points	Warning criteria	State of emergency criteria	Criteria for lifting of a state of emergency	Criteria for lifting of Warning
		To be reviewed		<i>Revised (newly added)</i>	To be reviewed
(1) Community spread situation	① Increasing rate of the 7 day- moving average of cases with unknown transmission route in the new positive cases ② 7 day-moving average of the number of cases with unknown transmission route	① 2 and more at the same time ② 10 and more	—	—	② Less than 10 person
	[Referred point ①] Ratio of cases with unknown transmission route in the total number of new positive cases			—	—
(2) Increase in new positive cases	③ Total number of new positive cases for 7 days	120 and more at the same time Half of them and more occur in latter 3 days	—	—	—
	④ Number of new positive cases per 100,000 persons for the last 1 week	—	—	—	Less than 0.5 person
	[Referred point ②] 7 day-moving average of the positive rate at the first PCR test	—		—	—
(3) Hospital bed availability	⑤ Occupancy 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% for 7 consecutive days	Less than 60%
	[Referred point ③] Occupancy rate of hospital beds for slight/mild symptom patients [Referred point ④] Occupancy rate of facilities that accept patients	—	—		—
When all the criteria met		Yellow	Red	Yellow	Green

<Things to be taken into account>

- When the condition shown by the national government (2 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 be delayed due to the ease 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