Health Crisis-Management Information Network for Infectious Disease (K-net)

Exchange with 12 cities participating in the “Countermeasures to Combat Infectious Diseases in Asia” project

**Objective:** To share information on diseases to contain the spread of infection

To prevent patients' conditions from worsening due to delayed diagnosis and prevent the spread of infection due to insufficient initial response.

**Overview: Establishing a system for sharing and quickly obtaining infectious disease information**

<Initiatives implemented in line with the central government’s infectious disease prevention and medical care systems based on the Infectious Diseases Act>

- Through the establishment of a network connecting the TMG, public health centers, designated medical institutes for infectious disease treatment, cooperating medical institutes for infectious disease treatment, major cities in Asia, etc., members are able to share information on infectious diseases, conduct discussions, and grasp treatment information efficiently.

  - Quick diagnosis to provide adequate medical care
  - Swift initial response to prevent the spread of infection

- Official Syndromic Surveillance is conducted to quickly detect new infectious diseases.

  - Fast detection of new infectious diseases to prevent the spread of infection

**Details: Having relevant entities to quickly share information while ensuring information security**

1. **Infectious Disease Information Network**
   - Network dedicated to information on infectious diseases that consolidates such information and allows relevant entities to exchange views while ensuring information security.

2. **Real-Time Treatment Information System**
   - System for obtaining treatment and other patient information from medical institutions continuously and efficiently in the event of an outbreak of Type 1 or other infectious disease.
   - Request for tests for diseases such as influenza and measles, and notification of results.
   - Information sharing among public health centers in Tokyo in the event of a mass outbreak.

3. **Official Syndromic Surveillance System**
   - System for collecting information on each case of an unknown disease to quickly detect the onset of a new strain of influenza or bioterrorism.

**Diagram**

- Designated medical institutes for infectious disease treatment
- Cooperating medical institutes for infectious disease treatment
- Tokyo Metropolitan Institute of Public Health
- Website
- TMG’s Infectious Disease Control Section
- Major cities in Asia
- Public health centers
- Consolidate Information
- Return outcome
- Assessment, analysis, policy planning
- Network connections

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**Table**

| (1) Infectious Disease Information Network |
| Network dedicated to information on infectious diseases that consolidates such information and allows relevant entities to exchange views while ensuring information security. |

| (2) Real-Time Treatment Information System |
| System for obtaining treatment and other patient information from medical institutions continuously and efficiently in the event of an outbreak of Type 1 or other infectious disease. |
| Request for tests for diseases such as influenza and measles, and notification of results. |
| Information sharing among public health centers in Tokyo in the event of a mass outbreak. |

| (3) Official Syndromic Surveillance System |
| System for collecting information on each case of an unknown disease to quickly detect the onset of a new strain of influenza or bioterrorism. |
Vocational Training Facilities

Exchange with Beijing, Hanoi, Jakarta, and other Asian cities

Objective: To establish and manage vocational training facilities
The TMG establishes vocational training facilities to help people acquire knowledge and skills necessary to land a job, and operates those facilities to nurture human resources needed by society.

Overview: Wide variety of courses ranging from engineering to office work
The TMG operates 13 vocational training facilities. In an effort to meet the diversified needs, the schools provide about 130 courses ranging from machinery, construction and electrical work to printing and design, office automation clerical work, and the fashion business.

The facility size and equipment for vocational training facilities differ significantly depending on the courses they offer. The floor space, electrical wiring, water supply and drainage lines, air conditioning and other facilities of the classrooms and workshops must be designed to meet the specific needs of each course.

Knowhow to teach the courses is also necessary in the operation of the schools, with the need to recruit instructors, select textbooks, and create teaching materials, among others.

Having established and operated many such facilities, the TMG has a wealth of experience in vocational schools.

Details: Examples of how the TMG works to provide effective vocational training

(1) Design and construction of vocational training facilities
• Classrooms and workshops are designed to meet the specific needs of each course.

Example of workshop used in classes for exercises in interior and exterior finishing.

- Concrete panels installed for practice
- Drains and settling tank for easier clean up and low environmental impact

Concrete panels are used in tile installation classes

(2) Management of vocational training facilities, and guidance to students
• Curricula are developed to effectively provide courses for students of various age groups, including the disabled. Vocational schools also develop teaching materials on their own to facilitate learning and allow students to be immediate assets.

Exercises in the machining course
Exercises in the architecture CAD course (class for the disabled)
Teaching materials developed for construction exercises
Development of Tokyo X—Tokyo’s Own Brand of Pork

Objective: To develop a delicious brand that can compete with imported pork

Develop a specialty brand of pork distinctive in flavor, revitalize Tokyo’s pig breeding industry, and offer the residents of Tokyo an ingredient that will enrich their diet. Improvement of the breed was carried out with a focus on the quality of meat, rather than the conventional focus on the volume of meat. The “X” in the name “Tokyo X” originates from the cross (X) in crossbreed and the unknown hidden potential (X) of this breed of pig raised in Tokyo.

Overview: Three breeds of pigs were crossbred for a unique texture of meat

Over a period of seven years (April 1990 – March 1997) the TMG crossbred the following three types of pig to create the first generation of hybrid pigs. After repeated selection from this hybrid group for five generations, a synthetic line of pigs with improved intramuscular fat and distinctive high-quality meat was developed.

*Synthetic line of pigs
A new breed achieved through the repeated mating of the mixed offspring of purebred pigs

Details:
(1) Appearance and meat quality
1) Body weight at the time of shipment averages from 110 to 120kg.
2) The pigs are black, brown, spotted (black and brown), etc.
3) Meat is light pink, has excellent marbling and an attractive appearance.
4) Meat is tender and juicy. The fat is of good quality and easily melts in your mouth due to its low melting point. The flavor is superb.

(2) Tokyo SaBAQ
The Tokyo Development Foundation for Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries maintains parent pigs and distributes the offspring to farmers for reproduction and fattening. Safe pork is produced under the Tokyo SaBAQ philosophy set by the foundation.

About Tokyo SaBAQ
Safety: Maintain the health of the pigs, prevent infection, and give designated feed that contains no antibiotics.
Biotics: Feed is “postharvest free” (No pesticides used after harvest, and the corn and soybean meal are not genetically modified).
Animal welfare: Healthy animals are raised according to their natural physiological functions.
Quality: Improved high-quality pork

1) Beijing Black (PRC) High-quality fat and good taste
2) Duroc (USA) Rich intramuscular fat
3) Berkshire (UK) Fine muscle fiber and high-quality meat

Marbled loin

Tokyo X

1) Beijing Black (PRC) 2) Duroc (USA) 3) Berkshire (UK)
Hydroponic Farming System for Cucumbers

Objective: To provide a steady supply of cucumbers at a low cost
As a method capable of raising the level of productivity and providing a stable supply of cucumbers, Tokyo has developed technology for hydroponic cultivation. In the area of greenhouse farming, which is gaining popularity in Tokyo, the introduction of hydroponic farming is effective in further increasing productivity. As Tokyo farmers operate on a relatively small scale, we aimed to develop a simple, low-cost, do-it-yourself system feasible for all.

Overview: Merits of the hydroponic farming system
• Farmers can install the system themselves at a low cost, using materials available at retail stores.
• The system is versatile and can be used to raise other crops, including tomatoes.
• When compared to conventional soil cultivation, yield is increased by about 40 percent.
• Management of the cultivation system has been standardized, cutting down on work for farmers.
• As the system is not impacted by soil conditions, stable production is possible.

Details: System features

Frame is easily put together using pipes available at retail stores
Coconut husk medium
Planting cucumber seedlings
Simple fertilizing and watering system
Highly versatile system that can also be used to raise tomatoes