

検体採取月別 (地研・保健所)-2

(2009年1月31日現在累計)

2008年	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	合計	
112	278 (1)	324 (1)	468	405	198	97	44	4044 (85)	Verotoxin-producing <i>E. coli</i>	
2	3 (1)	36 (2)	13	1	1	1	5	157 (7)	Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	Enteroinvasive <i>E. coli</i>	
6	3	6	8	16	6	7	9	211 (1)	Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>	
-	1	10	5	3	2	-	1	67 (1)	Other diarrhegenic <i>E. coli</i>	
2 (1)	-	3 (2)	1 (1)	3 (3)	5 (3)	1	2 (1)	42 (30)	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi	
1 (1)	-	1 (1)	-	-	1 (1)	1	1 (1)	17 (15)	<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A	
6	20	26 (1)	55 (1)	33	7	11	3	422 (4)	<i>Salmonella</i> 04	
12	16	16	56	29	49	7	32	585	<i>Salmonella</i> 07	
5	5	14	18	10	10	3	1	175 (1)	<i>Salmonella</i> 08	
17	15	32	71	64	36	26	8	758 (3)	<i>Salmonella</i> 09	
2	4	1	2 (1)	-	1	1	-	19 (2)	<i>Salmonella</i> 03, 10	
-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	12	<i>Salmonella</i> 01, 3, 19	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 011	
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	<i>Salmonella</i> 013	
-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	<i>Salmonella</i> 016	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	3	<i>Salmonella</i> 018	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 021	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 028	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 035	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 039	
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<i>Salmonella</i> 041	
-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	<i>Salmonella</i> group unknown	
-	4 (4)	3 (2)	3 (2)	-	1	-	-	25 (10)	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1:El Tor Ogawa, CT+	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1:El Tor Inaba, CT+	
-	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> O1, CT(-)	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	8 (1)	<i>Vibrio cholerae</i> non-O1&O139	
-	9	5	9	6	-	-	-	233	<i>Vibrio parahaemolyticus</i>	
-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	3	<i>Vibrio fluvialis</i>	
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	<i>Vibrio mimicus</i>	
-	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	12	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3	<i>Aeromonas sobria</i>	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	<i>Aeromonas hydrophila/sobria</i>	
1	1	1 (1)	1	1	1	-	-	6 (1)	<i>Aeromonas caviae</i>	
1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (2)	<i>Plesiomonas shigelloides</i>	
84	183 (3)	148	129	94	121	58	56	1625 (3)	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	
7	11	14	3	5	7	8	2	78	<i>Campylobacter coli</i>	
5	8	-	3	-	1	-	-	33	<i>Campylobacter jejuni/coli</i>	
35	42	76	40	24	60	23	10	645	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	
105	31	7	19	29	3	4	27	418	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	
1	3	13	11	7	13	-	1	80	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	
4	2	8	3	3	1	1	1	52	<i>Listeria monocytogenes</i>	
-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	
-	1 (1)	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	3 (3)	<i>Shigella dysenteriae</i> serovar unknown	
1 (1)	1	2 (1)	1	-	1 (1)	1	-	13 (4)	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 1b	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	3 (1)	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 2a	
2	1 (1)	3 (1)	1 (1)	-	-	-	1	12 (4)	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 2b	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 3a	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 3b	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 4a	
-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 4	
-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 6	
-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> serovar unknown	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Shigella boydii</i> 1	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9 (9)	<i>Shigella boydii</i> 4	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Shigella boydii</i> 10	
-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Shigella boydii</i> 12	
4 (1)	4 (1)	19 (5)	28 (5)	5 (4)	7 (6)	5 (5)	3 (3)	178 (61)	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	
94	114	55	21	30	26	53	64	1332	<i>Streptococcus</i> group A	
2	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	176	<i>Streptococcus</i> group B	
2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	<i>Streptococcus</i> group C	
4	3	3	2	-	-	-	-	57	<i>Streptococcus</i> group G	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	<i>Streptococcus</i> other groups	
-	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	11	<i>S. dysgalactiae</i> subsp. <i>equisimilis</i>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Streptococcus</i> group unknown	
17	13	15	12	20	19	20	12	286	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	
6	1	-	-	1	-	3	1	29	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	
1	4	3	1	4	5	3	2	39	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Legionella</i> others	
6	5	18	48	39	64	56	-	264	<i>Mycobacterium tuberculosis</i>	
1	-	2	1	2	2	6	8	46	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	
-	1	-	-	1	3	3	4	25	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b	
6	20	19	15	13	25	12	12	280	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> non-b	
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	4	<i>Enterococcus faecium</i>	
-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	<i>Enterococcus gallinarum</i>	
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Enterococcus casseliflavus</i>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Pseudomonas aeruginosa</i>	
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Neisseria gonorrhoeae</i>	
-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	4	<i>Cryptococcus neoformans</i>	
556 (5)	820 (14)	894 (21)	1063 (11)	856 (7)	681 (11)	413 (5)	312 (5)	12579 (254)	合計	

() : 輸入例再掲

報告機関別 (地研・保健所)

2008年12月検体採取分

(2009年1月31日現在)

	秋田	山形	福島	茨城	栃木	さいたま	東京都	神奈川県	横浜市	川崎市	横須賀市	新潟県	新潟市	石川県	静岡県
Verotoxin-producing <i>E. coli</i>	2	10	-	-	1	1	7	-	-	-	-	1	2	1	-
Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other diarrhegenic <i>E. coli</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Salmonella</i> 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
<i>Salmonella</i> 07	-	-	-	-	3	-	9	-	2	-	-	13	2	-	-
<i>Salmonella</i> 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Salmonella</i> 09	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Salmonella</i> 01, 3, 19	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	16	6	7	6	3	-	-	-	7
<i>Campylobacter coli</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	19	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Bacillus cereus</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shigella flexneri</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-
<i>Streptococcus</i> group A	29	1	14	-	-	-	-	3	11	-	-	1	-	-	-
<i>S. dysgalactiae</i> subsp. <i>equisimilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> non-b	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
合計	33	14	18	2 (1)	4	3	42 (1)	30	25	6	5	15	4	3 (1)	9
<i>Salmonella</i> 血清型内訳															
04 Agona	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
04 Schwarzengrund	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
04 1 4:i:-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Infantis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
07 Thompson	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Bareilly	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
07 Braenderup	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	2	-	-	8	2	-	-
07 Not typed	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
08 Newport	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
09 Enteritidis	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
09 Not typed	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
01, 3, 19 Senftenberg	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shigella</i> 血清型内訳															
<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 3a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	-
A群溶レン菌T型内訳															
T1	5	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
T3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
T4	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
T6	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T11	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T12	14	-	5	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T25	3	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
T28	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
TB3264	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Untypable	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-

() : 輸入例再掲

報告機関別 (つづき)

(2009年1月31日現在)

滋	京	大	兵	神	広	山	高	佐	長	宮	合	
賀	都	阪	庫	戸	島	口	知	賀	崎	崎		
県	市	市	県	市	市	県	県	県	市	県	計	
1	1	3	-	-	1	4	-	9	-	-	44	Verotoxin-producing <i>E. coli</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	Enterotoxigenic <i>E. coli</i>
-	1	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	Other diarrhegenic <i>E. coli</i>
-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2 (1)	<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1 (1)	<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	<i>Salmonella</i> 04
1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	<i>Salmonella</i> 07
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 08
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	<i>Salmonella</i> 09
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Salmonella</i> 01, 3, 19
-	-	-	-	8	1	-	1	1	-	-	56	<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	<i>Campylobacter coli</i>
-	6	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>
-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27	<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Bacillus cereus</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Yersinia enterocolitica</i>
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Shigella flexneri</i>
-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (3)	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>
-	3	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	64	<i>Streptococcus</i> group A
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>S. dysgalactiae</i> subsp. <i>equisimilis</i>
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	<i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>
-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>
-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b
-	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> non-b
4	38	5 (2)	6	20	3	4	3	11	1	4	312 (5)	合計
<i>Salmonella</i> 血清型内訳												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	04 Agona
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	04 Schwarzengrund
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	04 I 4:i:-
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	07 infantis
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	07 Thompson
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	07 Bareilly
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	07 Braenderup
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	07 Not typed
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	08 Newport
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	6	09 Enteritidis
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	09 Not typed
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	01, 3, 19 Senftenberg
<i>Shigella</i> 血清型内訳												
1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 3a
-	-	1 (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3 (3)	<i>Shigella sonnei</i>
A群溶レン菌T型内訳												
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	T1
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	T3
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	T4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	T6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	T11
-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	23	T12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	8	T25
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	T28
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	TB3264
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	Untypable

() : 輸入例再掲

臨床診断名別(地研・保健所) 2008年12月~2009年1月累計

(2009年1月31日現在)

	細菌性赤痢	腸管出血性大腸菌感染症	腸チフス	パラチフス	レジオネラ症	劇症型溶レン菌感染症	A群溶レン菌咽頭炎	感染性胃腸炎	百日咳	細菌性髄膜炎	食中毒	その他	不明・記載なし	合計
Verotoxin-producing <i>E. coli</i>	-	46	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Enteropathogenic <i>E. coli</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Salmonella</i> 04	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Salmonella</i> 07	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	-	-	13
<i>Salmonella</i> 08	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
<i>Salmonella</i> 09	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
<i>Aeromonas hydrophila</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Campylobacter jejuni</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	7	2	-	15
<i>Staphylococcus aureus</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Clostridium perfringens</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	-	-	7
<i>Shigella flexneri</i> 1a	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Shigella flexneri</i> not typed	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
<i>Streptococcus pyogenes</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	12
<i>S. dys. subsp. equisimilis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Legionella pneumophila</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Haemophilus influenzae</i> b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
合計	5	46	2	1	2	1	11	12	1	1	26	4	1	113

*「病原体個票」により臨床診断名が報告された例を集計
診断名は感染症発生動向調査対象疾病+食中毒

海外渡航先別 2008年12月~2009年1月累計

(2009年1月31日現在)

	インドネシア	インドネシア	インドネシア	タイ	大韓民国	バングラデシュ	フタリ	例数
検査所								
Dengue virus 2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
地研・保健所								
Verotoxin-producing <i>E. coli</i>	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
<i>Salmonella</i> Typhi	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Salmonella</i> Paratyphi A	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<i>Shigella flexneri</i> serovar unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
<i>Shigella sonnei</i>	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	3
Influenza virus A H1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	2
Influenza virus A H3	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	3
Norovirus genogroup II	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2

*「病原体個票」により渡航先が報告された例を集計

(26ページからのつづき)

が接種されるようになった (Hib ワクチン第三時代)。

国内のサーベイランスでは、1993~2005年の間に計1,046例の侵襲性 Hib 疾患症例が報告された。

四半期ごとの平均報告数は、Hib ワクチン導入前である1991年1月~1993年6月までが120例 (81~142例)であったのに対し、1995年1月~2000年6月は14例 (3~33例)、2000年7月~2005年12月は6例 (1~12例)で、ワクチン導入により報告数が著しく減少した。Hib 疾患による死亡は、1995年1月~2000年6月は16例 (致死率5.2%)、2000年7月~2005年12月は7例 (致死率5.8%)であった。2005年には初めて死亡が0となった。罹患率は先住民と非先住民のいずれも顕著に減少しているが、罹患リスクは依然として先住民の方が高い。

2000年以降、すべての州および準州において Hib

ワクチンの接種率は90%以上を保っている。先住民の方が非先住民よりも接種率がわずかに低い (約1%)が、それでも90%以上である。

2000年7月~2005年12月の間に侵襲性 Hib 疾患に罹患したワクチン接種対象年齢の小児65例のうち37例 (57%)はワクチン未接種または不完全接種であり、ワクチンの接種によって予防が可能であった者と考えられた。ワクチン接種を完了した子供に比べると、ワクチン未接種または不完全接種の子供の Hib 疾患罹患率は約15倍高いという結果であった。

* PRP-OMP, HbOC, PRP-T は、それぞれ髄膜炎菌外膜蛋白、無毒性変性ジフテリア毒素、破傷風トキソイドをキャリア蛋白に用いたワクチン

(Australia CDI, 32, No. 3, 316-325, 2008)

(担当: 感染研・齊藤, 土田, 砂川, 多田)

<ウイルス検出状況、由来ヒト・2009年1月31日現在報告数>

検体採取月別

(2009年1月31日現在累計)

	2007年					2008年					2009年					合計			
	8月	9月	10月	11月	12月	1月	2月	3月	4月	5月	6月	7月	8月	9月	10月		11月	12月	
Enterovirus NT	3	2	9	14	9	2	17	8	2	9	6	3	3	2	5	13	1	108	
Coxsackievirus A2	5	6	1	1	6	-	1	3	4	4	33	49	19	17	4	1	-	154	
Coxsackievirus A3	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	14	
Coxsackievirus A4	2	-	-	-	4	-	1	2	4	14	55	65	20	13	4	-	-	184	
Coxsackievirus A5	18	11	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	12	2	-	-	-	-	44	
Coxsackievirus A6	29	21	7	5	2	1	-	-	3	5	11	38	17	10	4	-	1	154	
Coxsackievirus A7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Coxsackievirus A8	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Coxsackievirus A9	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	1	1	1	11	
Coxsackievirus A10	31	27	13	7	5	-	-	1	1	-	9	28	12	8	5	5	5	157	
Coxsackievirus A16	42	39	43	32	15	7	11	8	9	47	89	118	41	41	26	10	4	582	
Coxsackievirus A24	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	
Coxsackievirus B1	2	1	2	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	4	2	1	8	3	1	-	27	
Coxsackievirus B2	6	8	7	1	2	1	-	-	-	3	-	5	2	7	2	1	-	45	
Coxsackievirus B3	3	7	4	1	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	5	6	9	16	10	8	71	
Coxsackievirus B4	3	1	3	2	-	1	3	2	1	2	6	11	9	6	6	2	3	72	
Coxsackievirus B5	77	70	59	44	20	11	6	1	9	12	28	43	27	16	3	-	-	429	
Echovirus NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Echovirus 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	
Echovirus 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Echovirus 5	3	6	1	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	4	4	4	2	3	2	1	30	
Echovirus 6	1	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4	1	5	2	1	-	-	21	
Echovirus 7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	2	-	-	5	
Echovirus 9	38	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	6	2	11	9	14	6	92	
Echovirus 11	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	2	1	1	1	3	17	
Echovirus 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	1	1	-	-	4	
Echovirus 16	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	17	11	4	1	-	-	47	
Echovirus 18	11	6	1	1	-	-	2	-	1	4	4	13	8	4	-	1	-	56	
Echovirus 24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Echovirus 25	8	8	10	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	37	
Echovirus 30	77	55	26	13	6	2	3	4	3	9	28	45	45	34	20	6	7	383	
Echovirus 33	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	
Poliovirus NT	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Poliovirus 1	-	-	8	8	5	-	-	2	9	3	5	3	1	4	13	6	2	69	
Poliovirus 2	-	4	12	8	8	1	1	3	6	9	10	2	1	1	5	3	2	78	
Poliovirus 3	-	1	8	9	5	1	-	7	13	4	2	-	-	1	5	3	4	63	
Enterovirus 68	-	2	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	
Enterovirus 71	19	12	4	7	3	2	2	1	-	-	6	8	4	4	2	-	4	78	
Parechovirus NT	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	1	-	-	5	
Parechovirus 1	3	10	3	5	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	2	4	3	-	-	-	34	
Parechovirus 3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	24	16	7	3	-	-	72	
Rhinovirus	6	9	21	16	12	8	6	12	28	33	28	33	13	17	16	27	4	290	
Aichivirus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Influenza virus A H1	11	9	37	359	955	1332	849	214	11	1	-	1	1	7	39	410	272	4558	
Influenza virus A H3	2	2	10	40	68	39	73	129	90	52	28	5	7	6	18	117	287	1058	
Influenza virus B	-	-	2	8	9	29	89	91	75	10	4	13	-	7	24	39	92	523	
Influenza virus C	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4	6	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	
Parainfluenza virus	13	7	13	10	8	3	3	1	12	26	59	39	22	14	21	13	9	273	
Respiratory syncytial virus	8	15	25	73	126	54	15	10	12	5	10	10	24	39	79	99	64	3	671
Human metapneumovirus	12	8	9	16	46	35	29	59	40	14	4	6	-	1	-	1	-	280	
Other coronavirus	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Mumps virus	4	1	4	2	4	5	7	4	10	8	15	7	13	10	3	6	2	105	
Measles virus genotype NT	7	3	9	5	2	4	4	19	7	9	14	10	3	6	-	-	-	102	
Measles virus genotype A	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Measles virus genotype D4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	
Measles virus genotype D5	27	7	7	12	9	27	15	23	34	35	34	4	1	-	1	-	1	237	
Measles virus genotype H1	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	
Rubella virus	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Dengue virus	1	2	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	2	3	4	1	-	-	18	
Reovirus	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	
Rotavirus group unknown	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	
Rotavirus group A	-	1	1	7	7	40	131	251	221	59	19	-	2	1	1	3	6	1	751
Rotavirus group C	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	
Astrovirus	1	-	-	3	1	1	4	4	2	8	8	3	6	1	1	2	4	1	50
Small round structured virus	2	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	
Norovirus genogroup unknown	-	1	-	15	48	16	14	11	2	-	-	2	-	-	1	14	26	5	155
Norovirus genogroup I	-	-	2	6	35	21	62	92	28	13	13	2	-	-	4	5	4	287	
Norovirus genogroup II	20	7	69	453	905	465	275	123	179	111	38	12	3	8	18	154	432	92	3364
Sapovirus genogroup unknown	12	4	24	37	27	17	14	17	8	8	13	12	2	1	12	23	24	3	258
Sapovirus genogroup I	-	-	-	1	1	2	1	3	-	-	2	3	-	-	-	5	1	-	19
Sapovirus genogroup II	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Sapovirus genogroup IV	-	2	12	43	31	2	5	5	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	105
Sapovirus genogroup V	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adenovirus NT	10	2	14	20	39	12	16	24	17	18	8	23	19	9	14	13	5	-	263
Adenovirus 1	11	10	10	9	24	14	14	21	23	23	25	22	5	6	7	4	5	-	233
Adenovirus 2	20	14	15	40	37	38	45	29	40	52	50	49	15	13	6	15	3	-	481
Adenovirus 3	19	12	11	18	22	19	22	19	21	28	49	80	53	23	18	23	5	-	442
Adenovirus 4	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	6	1	-	-	-	-	-	33
Adenovirus 5	13	7	9	12	8	27	12	12	7	22	15	12	5	4	4	5	5	-	179
Adenovirus 6	-	1	-	2	1	3	2	3	2	8	2	4	-	1	-	3	2	-	34
Adenovirus 7	1	-	-	1	3	1	1	1	3	3	2	6	2	1	-	1	-	-	26
Adenovirus 8	2	3	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	4	1	2	1	-	-	-	17
Adenovirus 11	3	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	1	2	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	18
Adenovirus 13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adenovirus 19	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	5
Adenovirus 31	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Adenovirus 34	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adenovirus 37	8	10	5	1	3	3	-	-	4	1	5	13	4	2	1	-	-	-	60
Adenovirus 40/41	3	2	3	6	6	3	3	4	9	10	9	5	3	2	1	-	-	-	69
Adenovirus 41	1	3	3	1	3	2	2	3	3	8	10	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	43
Herpes simplex virus NT	3	3	6	3	1	5	2	1	2	2	-	1	1	6	4	2	2	2	35
Herpes simplex virus 1	4	3	13	8	14	8	9	8	12	13	9	13	4	4	4	6	2	-	136
Herpes simplex virus 2	1	-	-	4	1	2	1	2	-	5	-	5	-	4	1	-	-	-	37
Varicella-zoster virus	3	1	1	2	4	-	-	-	1	4	-	1	-	7	8	7	3	-	49
Cytomegalovirus	8	11	10	18	9	10	4	4	6	13	10	8	12	7	8	7	3	-	143
Human herpes virus 6	16	12	7	6	7	4	12	8	14	8	14	27	19	7	6	3	-	-	170
Human herpes virus 7	3	2	5	-	-	1	1	1	1	1	5	9	5	3	2				

年齢群別 2008年8月～2009年1月累計

(2009年1月31日現在)

	年 齢 群 (歳)															合 計	
	0	5	10	15	20	25	30	35	40	45	50	55	60	65	70		不 明
Enterovirus NT	21	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	24
Coxsackievirus A2	28	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	41
Coxsackievirus A4	33	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Coxsackievirus A5	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Coxsackievirus A6	23	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32
Coxsackievirus A9	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Coxsackievirus A10	29	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Coxsackievirus A16	79	31	5	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	122
Coxsackievirus A24	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Coxsackievirus B1	10	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Coxsackievirus B2	7	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Coxsackievirus B3	41	4	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	47
Coxsackievirus B4	19	3	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
Coxsackievirus B5	35	10	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	49
Echovirus NT	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Echovirus 3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Echovirus 5	7	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Echovirus 6	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Echovirus 7	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Echovirus 9	27	12	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	42
Echovirus 11	5	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Echovirus 14	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Echovirus 16	10	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	16
Echovirus 18	7	4	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Echovirus 30	50	36	15	9	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	112
Poliovirus 1	23	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	26
Poliovirus 2	14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Poliovirus 3	13	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Enterovirus 71	11	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Parechovirus NT	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Parechovirus 1	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Parechovirus 3	24	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	26
Rhinovirus	67	5	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	78
Influenza virus A H1	126	267	132	35	21	22	27	36	21	10	10	5	2	5	1	9	729
Influenza virus A H3	135	157	101	17	23	12	17	17	14	4	6	4	4	1	2	6	520
Influenza virus B	17	85	64	6	4	4	2	2	1	-	3	-	2	1	1	2	193
Parainfluenza virus	56	13	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	79
Respiratory syncytial virus	286	14	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	308
Human metapneumovirus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Mumps virus	15	14	3	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	34
Measles virus genotype NT	1	-	1	1	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Measles virus genotype D5	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Dengue virus	-	-	-	2	4	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
Rotavirus group A	12	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	14
Astrovirus	11	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	15
Norovirus genogroup unknown	39	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	46
Norovirus genogroup I	6	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
Norovirus genogroup II	422	74	14	9	16	19	13	10	10	3	6	5	2	3	15	86	707
Sapovirus genogroup unknown	58	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	65
Sapovirus genogroup I	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Sapovirus genogroup II	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adenovirus NT	41	7	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	6	-	60
Adenovirus 1	26	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	27
Adenovirus 2	45	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	52
Adenovirus 3	66	37	5	1	-	1	3	3	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	3	122
Adenovirus 4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adenovirus 5	22	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
Adenovirus 6	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Adenovirus 7	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4
Adenovirus 8	-	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4
Adenovirus 11	-	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	6
Adenovirus 19	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Adenovirus 31	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Adenovirus 34	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Adenovirus 37	1	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Adenovirus 40/41	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6
Adenovirus 41	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Herpes simplex virus NT	3	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Herpes simplex virus 1	9	5	1	-	1	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	22
Herpes simplex virus 2	1	-	-	-	2	1	2	-	1	4	2	1	-	-	-	1	15
Varicella-zoster virus	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Cytomegalovirus	33	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	37
Human herpes virus 6	31	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35
Human herpes virus 7	10	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12
Epstein-Barr virus	5	7	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14
Human papilloma virus B19 virus	1	2	-	-	1	3	1	4	2	5	-	1	3	-	-	-	20
Human bocavirus	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
<i>Orientia tsutsugamushi</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	3
<i>Rickettsia japonica</i>	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	4	-	7
合計	2123	881	381	88	84	69	77	76	57	28	25	22	14	13	33	136	4107

NT:未同定

報告機関別 (つづき)

(2009年1月31日現在)

名古	三重	滋賀	京都	京都市	大阪府	大阪府	堺市	兵庫	神戸	奈良	和歌山	鳥取	島根	岡山	広島	広島	山口	徳島	香川	愛媛	高知	福岡	福岡	北九州	佐賀	長崎	熊本	熊本	大分	鹿島	神奈川	合計
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<THE TOPIC OF THIS MONTH> Measles in Japan, 2008

According to the recent WHO announcement, the estimated number of deaths related to measles infection in the world was reduced from 750,000 in 2000 to 197,000 in 2007. In parallel, there was three-fold reduction in the reported number of patients in the same period (WHO, WER 83: 441-448, 2008). In the WHO Western Pacific Region including Japan, the current target year of measles elimination is 2012.

Japan formerly used the one dose measles vaccine for routine immunization to children 12-90 months after birth. In 2006, the vaccination schedule was revised and measles-rubella combined vaccine was introduced. Now the target age of the first vaccination is one year, and that of the second vaccination is one year preceding primary school entrance (5-6 years of age). Namely, two doses of measles-containing vaccine (MCV) are required before entrance to the primary school (IASR 27: 85-86, 2006). In addition, in 2007, in response to the outbreak of measles among young populations in their 10s and 20s (IASR 28: 239-240, 2007), vaccination to the first grade students of the junior high school (12-13 years of age) and those aged 17-18 years (including the third grade students of the high school) were added as five-year temporal measures under the Preventive Vaccination Law so as to increase the immunity level among this population.

The measles case reporting in compliance with the Infectious Diseases Control Law was also changed to notification of all cases in January 2008 (IASR 29: 179-181 & 189-190, 2008). In the former sentinel surveillance of measles, the sentinel clinics and hospitals reported clinically diagnosed cases since the National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases (NESID) started in July 1981. But, the doctors are now under an obligation of reporting measles cases together with clinical diagnosis and, where possible, laboratory data to the nearby health center. On account of their recent increase among the people received one dose of MCV, the “modified measles” cases that failed to exhibit the typical symptoms are requested to be reported if they are confirmed by the laboratory diagnosis (information of measles is found in <http://idsc.nih.gov/jp/disease/measles/index.html>).

Measles incidence under the NESID: During weeks 1-52 of 2008, total 11,007 cases, 4,200 cases based on laboratory diagnosis (including 1,024 “modified” measles cases) and 6,807 cases based on clinical diagnosis, were reported (as of January 21, 2009). In 2008, measles increased suddenly in week 5 and maintained its high incidence level for more than 20 weeks. There were two peaks, one in week 7 (567 cases) and the other in week 17 (543 cases). It subsided gradually and became less than 50 cases after week 32, but more than 10 cases continued to be reported every week up to the week 52 (Fig. 1).

The male cases dominated the female cases in number (6,426 for male vs. 4,581 for female). In the age distribution, there were two peaks, 0-1 year and 15-16 years. More than 200 cases were reported for each age of 0-1 year and 8-27 years (Fig. 2). 4,910 cases had no vaccination history, 2,933 had received one dose, and 131 two doses. The vaccine history of the remaining 3,033 was unknown. Most 0-year-old cases had no vaccination at all (see p. 31 of this issue).

When prefectures were compared for the incidence of measles, Kanagawa (3,558), Hokkaido (1,460), Tokyo (1,174) and Chiba (1,071) were the top four. The measles cases reported in the metropolitan area, Kanagawa, Tokyo, Chiba and Saitama (388) combined, accounted for 56% of the total. The other prefectures where more than 100 cases were reported were Fukuoka, Osaka, Shizuoka, Aichi, Kyoto, Akita, Hyogo, Hiroshima, and Okayama (Fig. 3).

As for complications, nine measles encephalitis cases (all were ≥ 10 years) were reported in 2008 (the same number as in 2007).

School outbreaks: From April 6 to July 19 in 2008, there were 64 temporary closures of a school, 45 temporary closures of the same year classes, and 14 temporary closures of a class or classes, amounting to 123 partial or total closures of schools reported to the Ministry of Health Labour and

Figure 1. Weekly measles cases from week 1 to week 52 of 2008, Japan

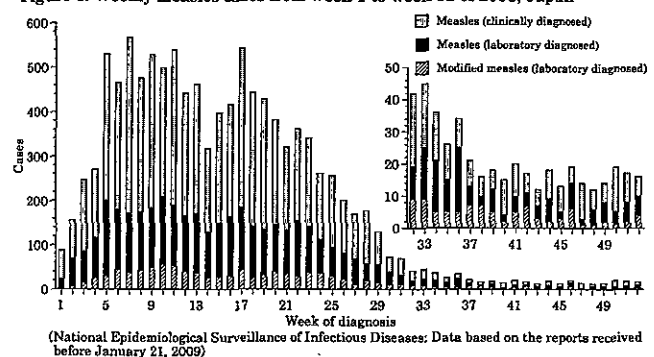
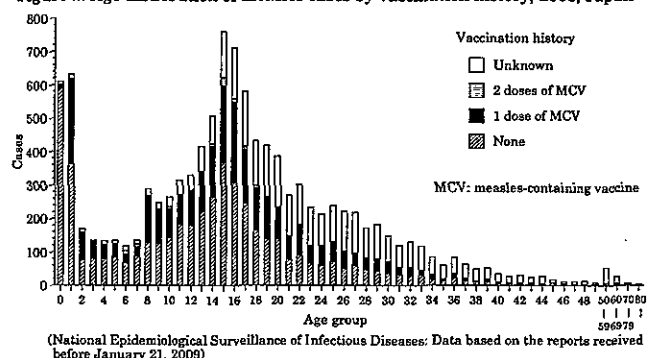


Figure 2. Age distribution of measles cases by vaccination history, 2008, Japan



(Continued on page 30')

(THE TOPIC OF THIS MONTH-Continued)

Figure 3. Incidence of measles by prefecture, 2008, Japan

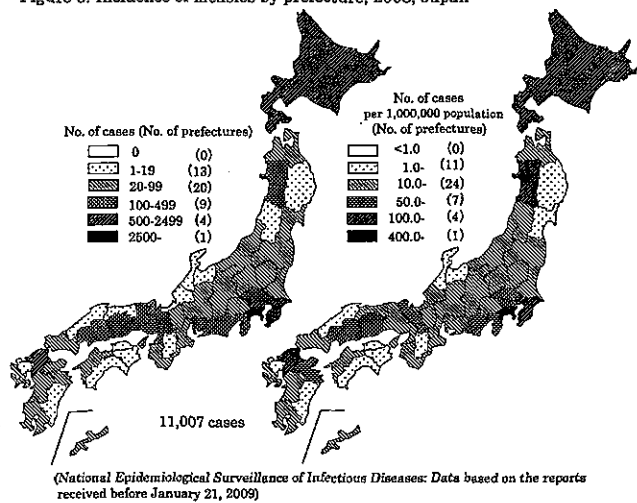
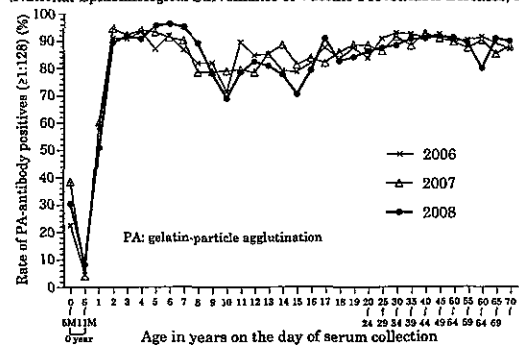


Figure 4. Measles antibody prevalence by age, 2006-2008, Japan (National Epidemiological Surveillance of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases, 2008)



Welfare (MHLW). The number was about one third of that in the same period of 2007 (363). The highest number of the closures was in high schools (59), followed by junior high schools (27), primary schools (14) and universities/colleges (11) (<http://idsc.nih.gov.jp/idwr/kanja/measreport/meas08/meas08-15.pdf>).

Situations of epidemics in different prefectures in 2008: In the prefectures which experienced larger number of measles cases in 2008, measles epidemics had already started in 2007 (IASR 29: 128-129, 2008). Akita Prefecture experienced a sudden surge of measles in week 51, and the local government temporarily suspended unimmunized children from school to prevent further spread of the infection (IASR 29: 102-103, 2008). Chiba Prefecture experienced two outbreaks, the first one in primary and junior high schools in weeks 5-12 and the second one in high schools and in the local communities in weeks 21-29; the latter was triggered by students' participation in the High School Judo Championship (see p. 32 of this issue). Okinawa Prefecture experienced two outbreaks caused by measles brought into the island from outside in occasions of a live concert in March and an outdoor barbecue in August (see p. 34 of this issue).

Isolation and detection of measles virus: Measles virus has 8 clades from A to H, and 23 genotypes. In Japan, the epidemic of 2001 was caused by D5. In 2002-2003, H1 became predominant (IASR 25: 60-61, 2004). Since 2006, D5 has been circulating (<http://idsc.nih.gov.jp/iasr/measles-e.html>). From January to December of 2008, 27 prefectural and municipal public health institutes (PHIs) in the metropolis and 21 prefectures isolated or detected 264 measles viruses (as of January 22, 2009). Among 188 strains genotyped, 175 were D5. The remaining 13 consisted of 5 strains of H1 obtained from 3 and 2 domestic cases in Osaka in March (IASR 29: 160-161, 2008) and Chiba in May, respectively, one strain of D4 from a case in Osaka in May who came back from Israel and developed symptoms 3 days later (see p. 39 of this issue), and 7 strains of A (vaccine type) from vaccinees within 3 weeks after vaccination.

The National Epidemiological Surveillance of Vaccine-Preventable Diseases: Antibody positives are defined as those having measles antibody titer higher than 1:16 in the gelatin particle agglutination assay (PA). However, it is considered that antibody titer $\geq 1:128$ is necessary for protection from measles (see p. 40 of this issue). In 2008, only 51% of one-year-old children were antibody positive ($\geq 1:128$) (Fig. 4). Among 5-7-years children, antibody positive rate exceeded 95%, which was high reflecting the second vaccination that started in 2006. The antibody positive rate increased in 12-year-old and 17-year-old age groups, reflecting the second vaccination temporarily introduced in 2008. Generally, however, among 10s, especially at 10 and 15 years the antibody positive rate was low, and, even among age groups above twenty, there were many people possessing antibody titer below 1:128.

Vaccination rate: The second vaccination rate (% of the target age population) in the first half of 2008 fiscal year in Japan was 51% for 5-6 years, 56% for 12-13 years and 48% for 17-18 years (as of the end of September) (see p. 43 of this issue). Among prefectures, Fukui was the highest in the vaccination rate, 67%, 84% and 73% for the three respective target ages. The prefectures with the lowest coverage for three target cohorts were Miyazaki (40%), Osaka (44%) and Tokyo (32%), respectively (<http://www.mhlw.go.jp/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou21/index.html>). Fukui Prefecture has established a system to identify unvaccinated persons, and has advised the unvaccinated persons individually to receive vaccination (IASR, 29: 191-193, 2008). In Hamamatsu City, the high second vaccination rates for 12-13 years (75%) and 17-18 years (72%) were attained by promoting vaccination in cooperation with the school nurses in junior high and high schools (see p. 44 of this issue).

Further measures needed in future: For attaining measles elimination, further increase of the vaccine coverage is necessary. For eliminating measles in 0-year infants, there is no other means than total elimination of measles from Japan (see p. 31 of this issue). For the people of the three target cohorts, the second vaccination is to be covered by public expense till the end of March in this year, but thereafter from April 1 it has to be covered by private expense. Therefore, unvaccinated persons are advised to receive vaccination before the end of this fiscal year. During the Children's Immunization Week from February 28 (Saturday) to March 8 (Sunday), in some areas, doctors will open the consultation room in holidays or in evenings for vaccination.

The Special Infectious Disease Prevention Guidelines on Measles (MHLW, December 28, 2007) requests laboratory diagnosis for all the measles cases once the measles case number is reduced to a certain level. In June 2008, PHIs and National Institute of Infectious Diseases agreed to establish the Measles-Rubella Reference Centers as a collaborative mechanism and revised the Measles Laboratory Diagnosis Manual to enforce the laboratory diagnosis practice (see p. 45 of this issue). On January 15, 2009, MHLW sent a correspondence "Strengthening the Framework of Measles Laboratory Diagnosis" to the local governments (see p. 47 of this issue). Definitive diagnosis assisted by the laboratory diagnosis is indispensable for preventing the spread of measles in the community, particularly when we encounter the possible first case whose contact source is unclear.

The statistics in this report are based on 1) the data concerning patients and laboratory findings obtained by the National Epidemiological Surveillance of Infectious Diseases undertaken in compliance with the Law Concerning the Prevention of Infectious Diseases and Medical Care for Patients of Infections, and 2) other data covering various aspects of infectious diseases. The prefectural and municipal health centers and public health institutes (PHIs), the Department of Food Safety, the Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare, quarantine stations, and the Research Group for Enteric Infection in Japan, have provided the above data.

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