

EMERGENCY MEDICAL SERVICE

1. Ambulance Runs

Chart 1-1. Number of Ambulance Runs (2014-2018)

	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Ambulance Runs	757,554	759,802	777,382	785,184	818,062
Runs Per Day	2,075	2,082	2,124	2,151	2,241
Dispatch Frequency (Seconds)	42	42	41	40	39

Chart 1-2. Breakdown of Ambulance Runs by Incident Type (2018)

The ambulance dispatches for the people with sudden illness, general injury, and traffic accident damage accounted for 90% of all.

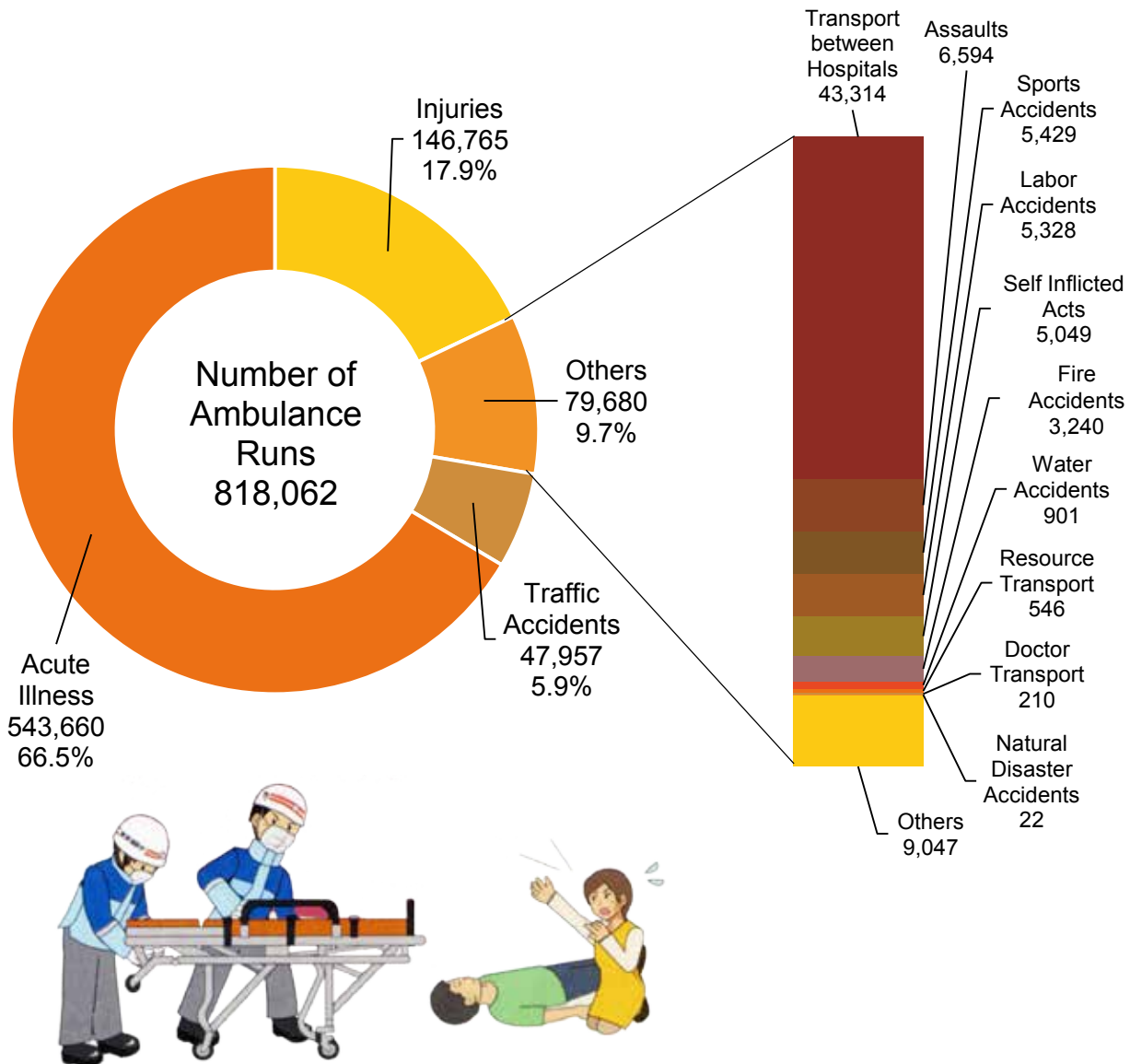


Chart 1-3. Flow of an Average Ambulance Response (2018)

In 2018, the average time required for emergency activities—from the moment ambulance teams were dispatched until their return to the fire station—was 89 minutes and 11 seconds, and the average running distance was 10.5 km. Compared to the previous year, the average time for emergency activities was 2 minutes and 11 seconds shorter, and the average running distance was 0.1 km shorter.

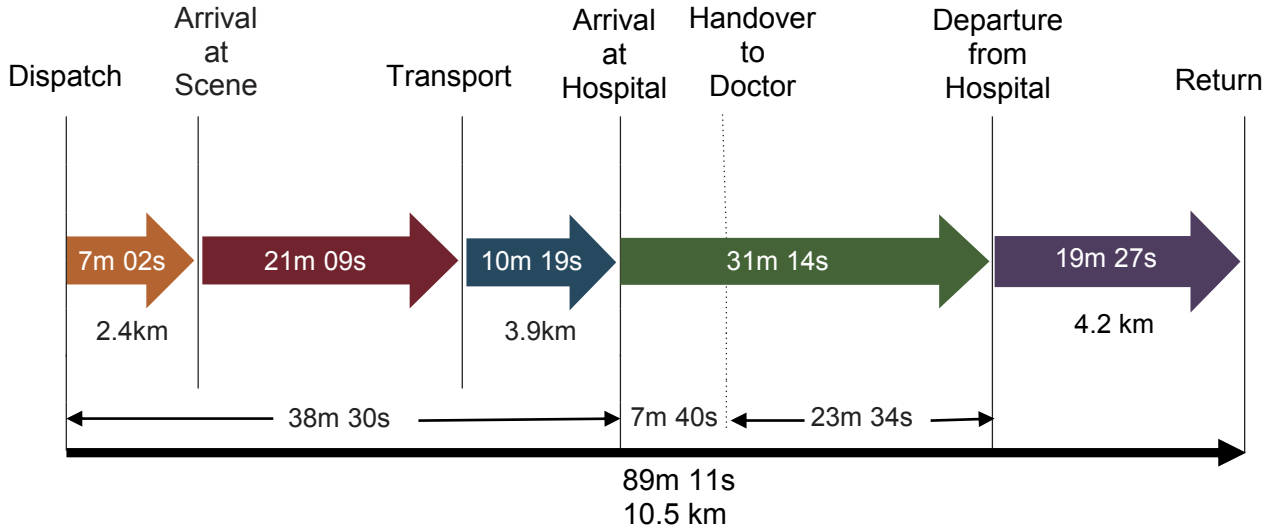


Chart 1-4. Number of Ambulance Runs by Month (2018)

EMS dispatches in January and December are expected to increase due to influenza epidemics, acute alcoholism after year-end parties and New Year’s feasts, etc. The dispatches are also expected to increase in July and August due to heatstroke.

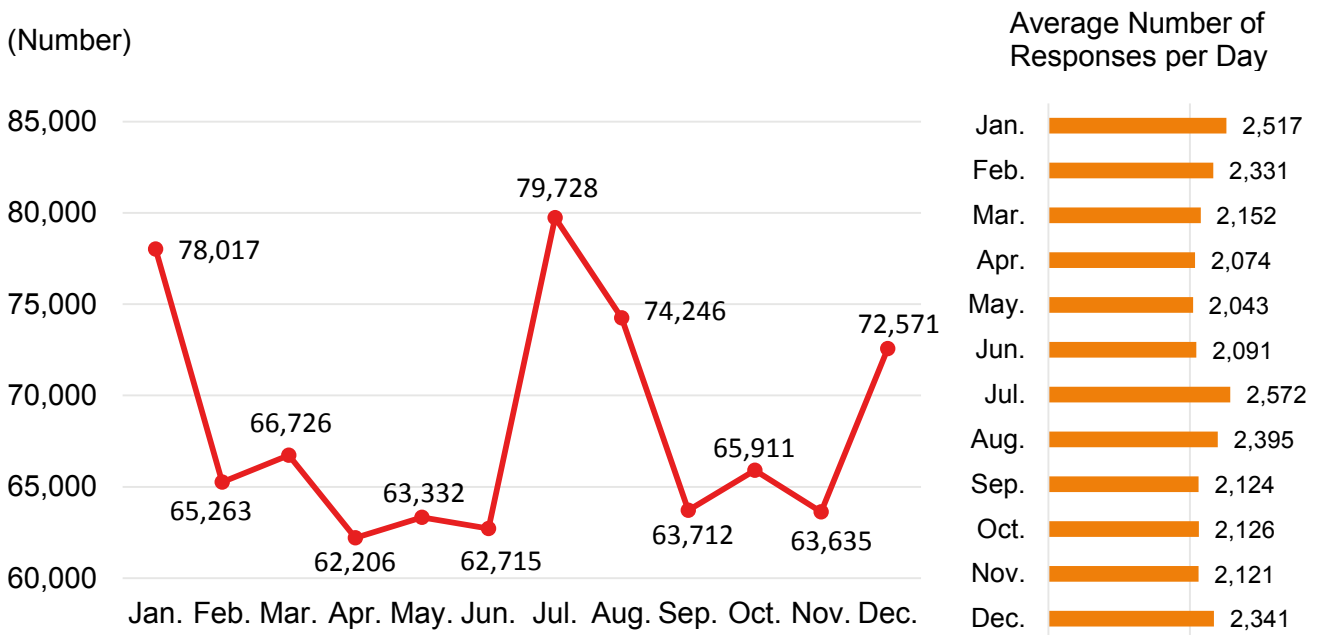


Chart 1-5. Number of Ambulance Runs by Hour (2018)

The following graph shows the number of the ambulance dispatches classified by time zone. According to this graph, there were many dispatches from 9 a.m. to 10 a.m. within a commuting time zone, while there were fewer dispatches from 12 midnight to 7 a.m.

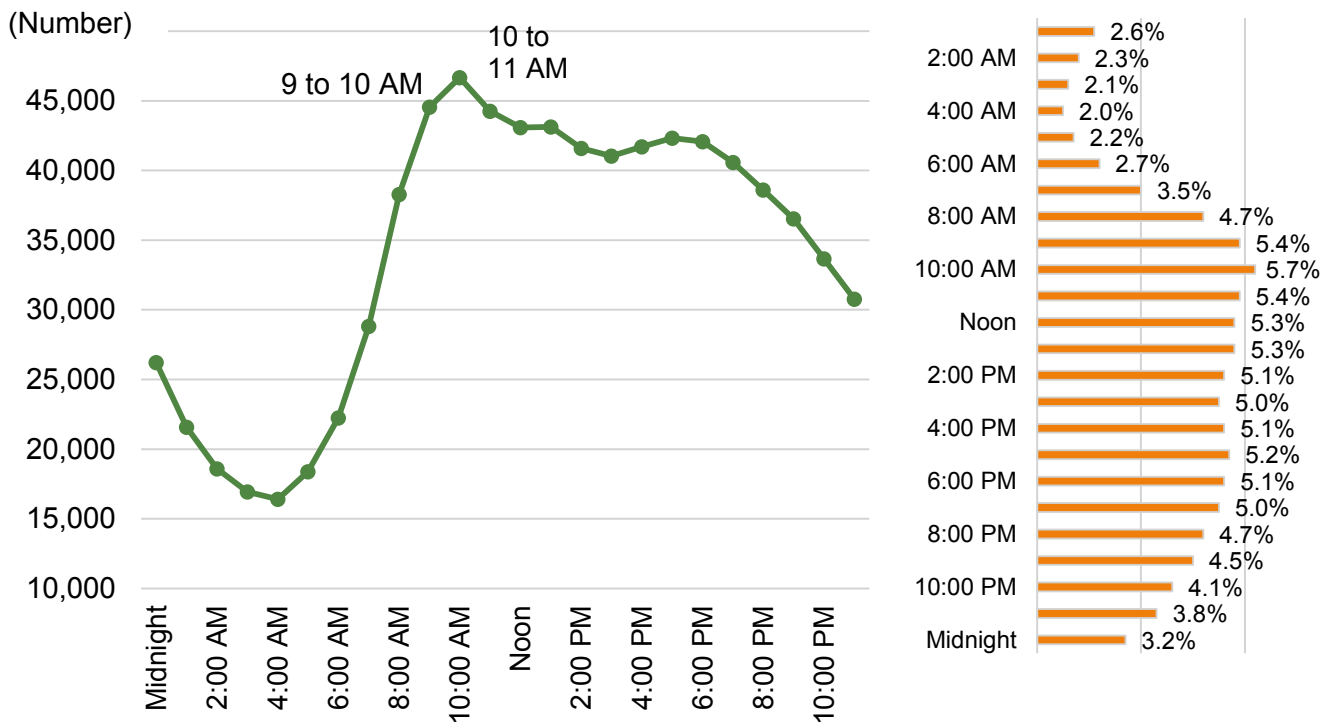


Chart 1-6. Top Five Ambulance Runs by Railroad Station (2018)

In terms of the number of ambulance dispatches on a station-by-station basis in Tokyo's 23 wards, Shinjuku Station accounted for the highest number, followed by Tokyo Station and Shibuya Station. In the Tama area, Tachikawa Station accounted for the highest number, followed by Machida Station and Hachioji Station.

Ranking	Stations (in 23 wards)	Runs	Stations (in Tama Area)	Runs
1	Shinjuku	2,223	Tachikawa	494
2	Tokyo	1,809	Machida	385
3	Shibuya	1,452	Hachioji	375
4	Ikebukuro	1,417	Kichioji	212
5	Ueno	837	Mitaka	195

Chart 1-7. Top Five Ambulance Runs by Municipality (2018)

In terms of the number of ambulance dispatches on a ward-by-ward basis in Tokyo's 23 wards, Adachi Ward accounted for the highest number. In the Tama area, Hachioji City accounted for the highest number.

Ranking	Municipalities (in 23 wards)	Runs	Municipalities (in Tama Area)	Runs
1	Adachi	44,638	Hachioji	30,726
2	Setagaya	44,333	Machida	21,670
3	Ota	42,117	Fuchu	12,828
4	Edogawa	38,264	Tachikawa	12,110
5	Nerima	37,147	Chofu	11,944

Chart 1-8. 5 Most Recent Ambulance Runs (Summertime)

Ranking	Date	Runs	Suspected Heatstroke	Highest Temperature
1	Mon., July 23, 2018	3,382	411	39.0°C
2	Sun., July 22, 2018	3,124	365	35.6°C
3	Sat., July 21, 2018	3,092	339	34.9°C
4	Fri., August 3, 2018	3,048	248	35.4°C
5	Wed., July 18, 2018	3,036	361	35.3°C

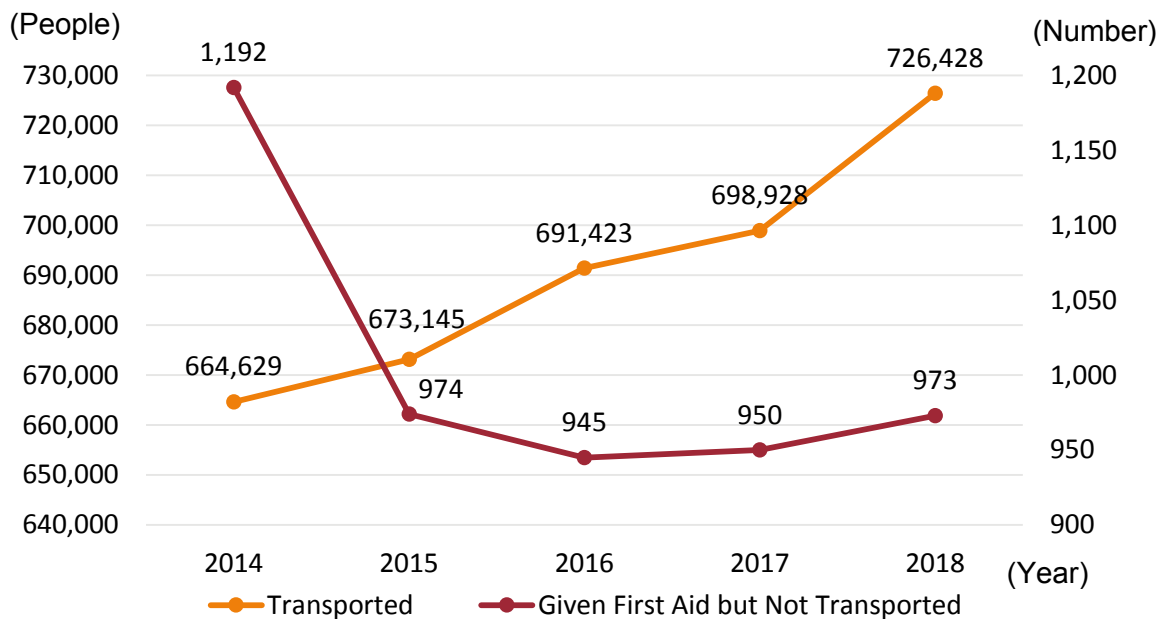
(Wintertime)

Ranking	Date	Runs	Weather Conditions
1	Wed., January 24, 2018	2,826	-1.8°C (Lowest) (snow 9 cm)
2	Tue., December 30, 2014	2,806	1.8°C (Lowest)
3	Tue., December 17, 2016	2,800	0°C (Lowest)
4	Tue., January 9, 2018	2,787	3.3°C (Lowest)
5	Mon., January 22, 2018	2,754	-0.5°C (Lowest) (snow 23 cm)

2. Patient Transport

Chart 2-1. Number of the Patients Transported by Ambulances (2014-2018)

The number of the people transported by ambulances (the patients transported to medical institutions) was 726,428 in 2018, and the number of the people treated at incident scenes (the patients who received first-aid treatment but were not transported to medical institutions) was 973. This means EMS teams attended to a total of 727,401 people.



	2014	2015	2016	2017	2018
Transported	664,629	673,145	691,423	698,928	726,428
Given First Aid but Not Transported	1,192	974	945	950	973
Total	665,821	674,119	692,368	699,878	727,401

Chart 2-2. Breakdown of Transported Patients by Severity (2018)

More than half the people transported had “minor” conditions, and “minor” and “moderate” conditions accounted for more than 90% of the total.

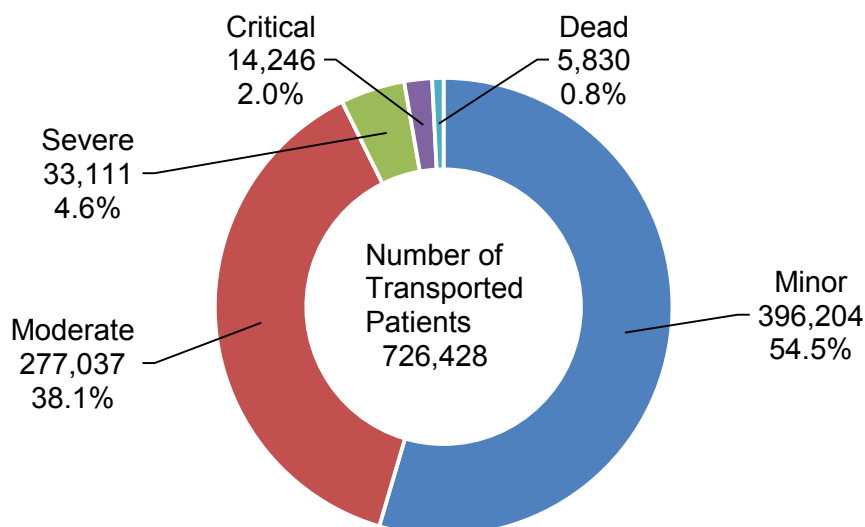


Chart 2-3. Breakdown of Transported Patients by Age Group (2018)

In terms of age group, the ratio of the transported people aged 75 and over was the highest in 2018.

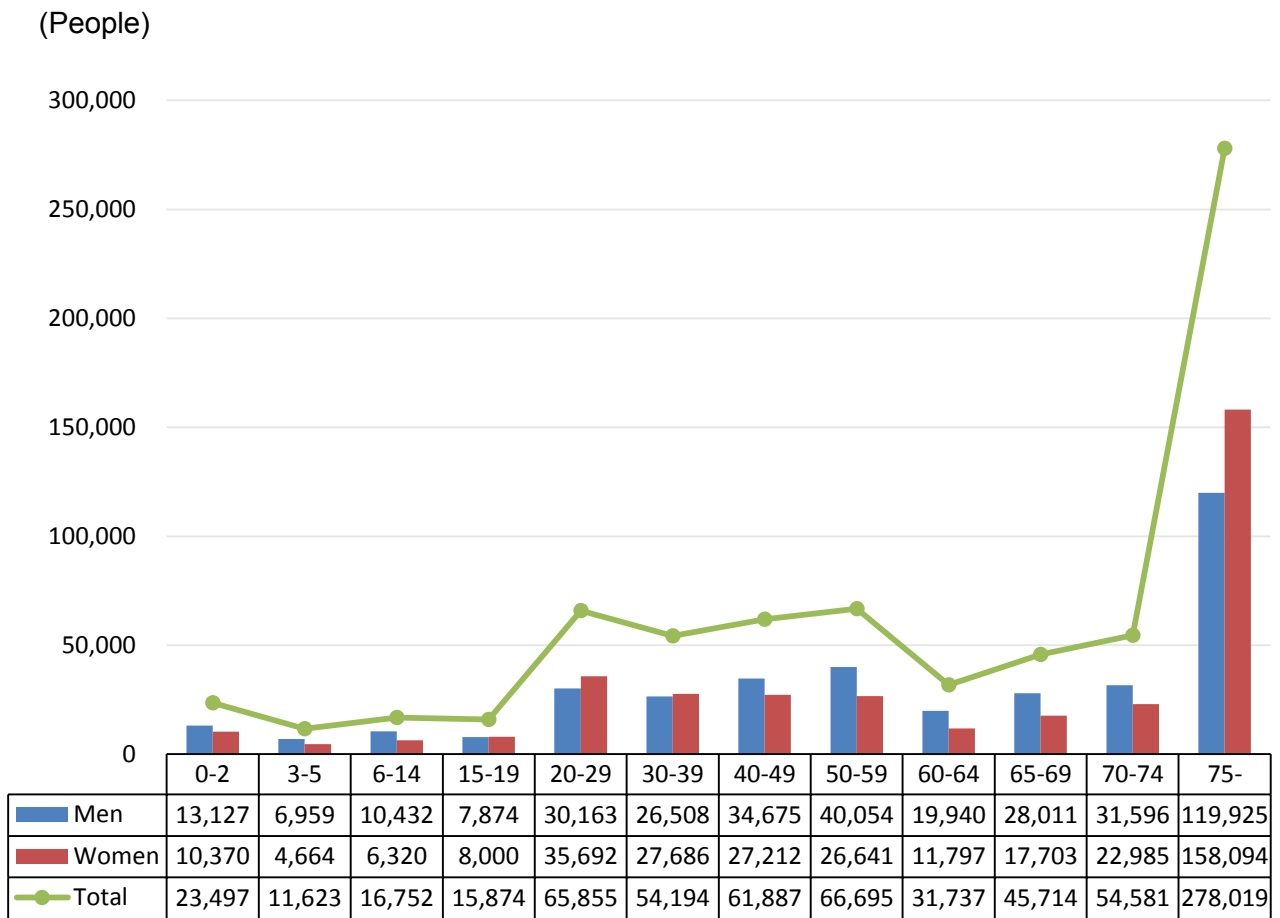
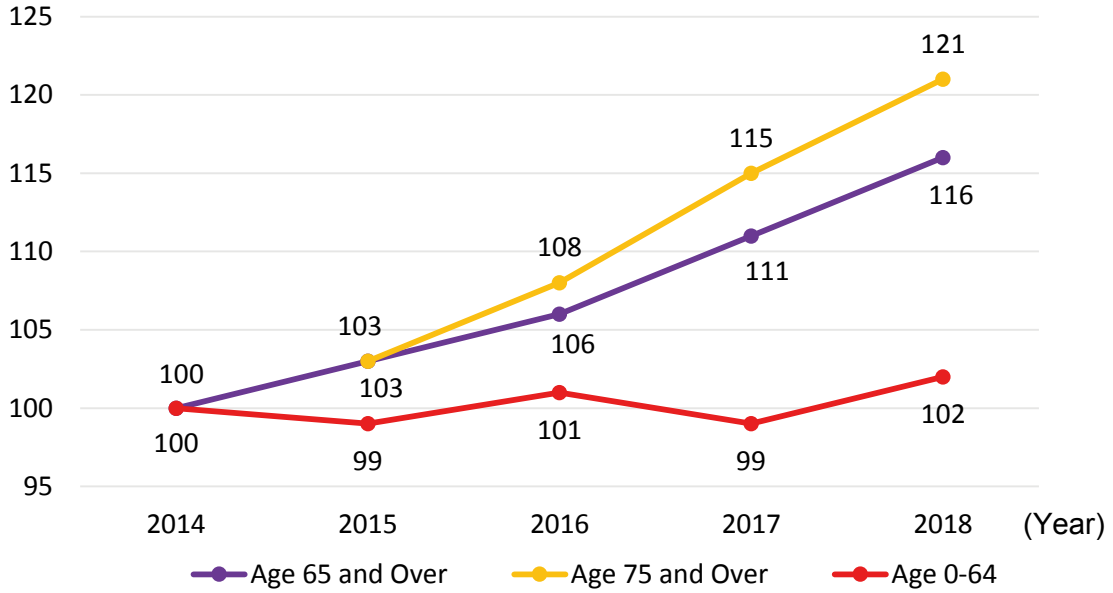


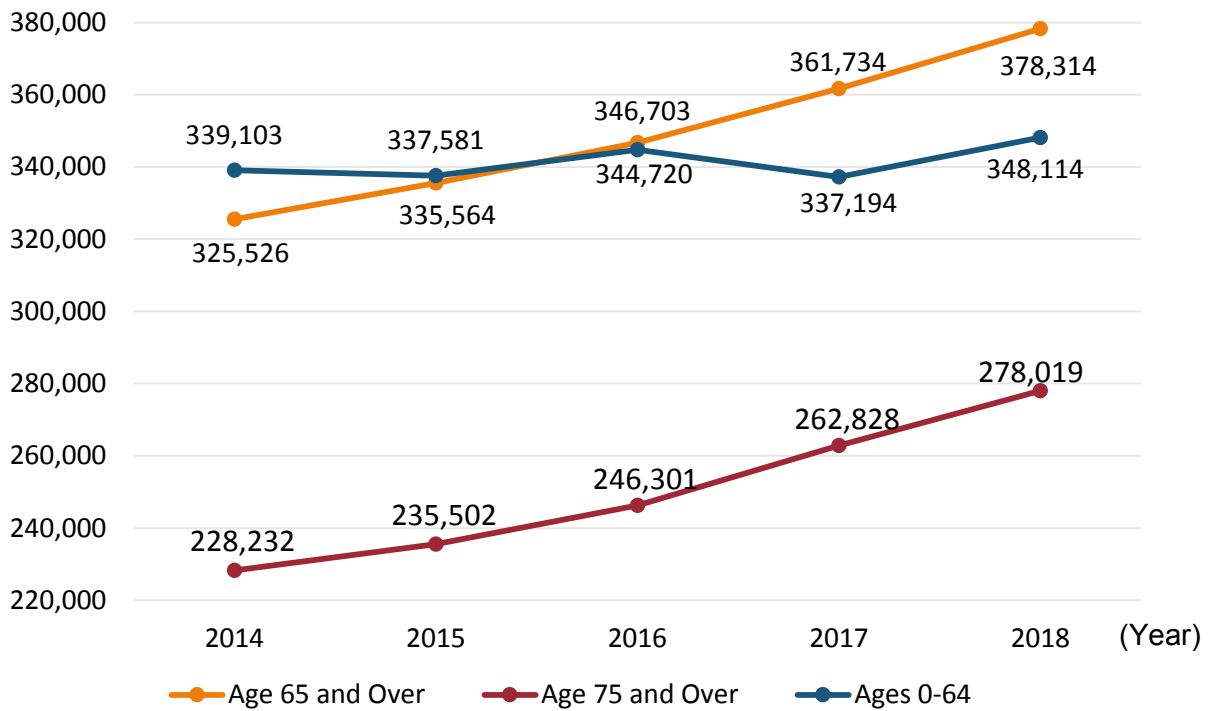
Chart 2-4. Number of Transported Elderly Patients (2014-2018)

A total of 378,314 elderly people aged 65 and over were transported in 2018, which accounted for 52.1% of all. In terms of the indexes based on the figure of 2014 as 100, the ratio of the increase in the number of elderly people aged 75 and over transported increased significantly.

Indexes [2014=100]



(People)



3. Bystanders First Aid

Chart 3-1. Number of Participants in Lifesaving Course (2014-2018)

The number of the participants in lifesaving courses (ordinary lifesaving courses, advanced lifesaving courses, and first-aid courses) accounted for 246,086 in 2018. The total number of participants, including those in emergency relief courses, accounted for 697,823.

There were cases where people with cardiac arrest received first-aid treatment, such as chest compressions or AEDs, from bystanders (15.1%) on the spot and those who did not (4.9%). The survival rate of those who received first aid was approximately three times higher one month later than those who did not (in 2018). Take lifesaving courses and learn first aid.

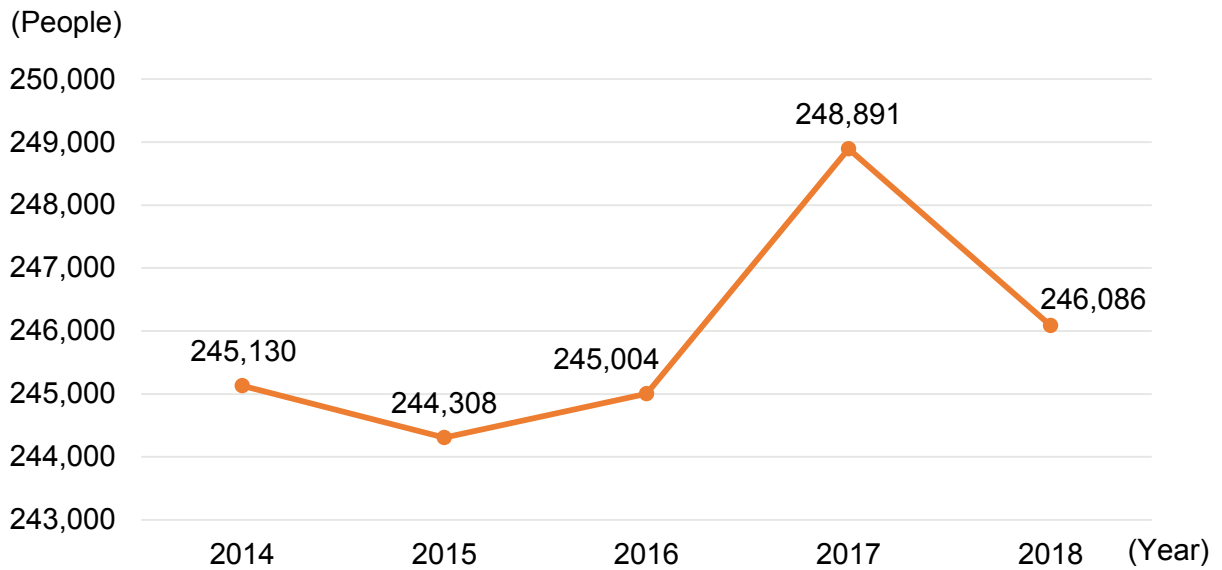


Chart 3-2. Breakdown of Bystander-Initiated First Aid by Treatment Type (2018)

Before the arrival of EMS teams, 24,252 people received first-aid treatment from their family members, friends, neighbors, etc.

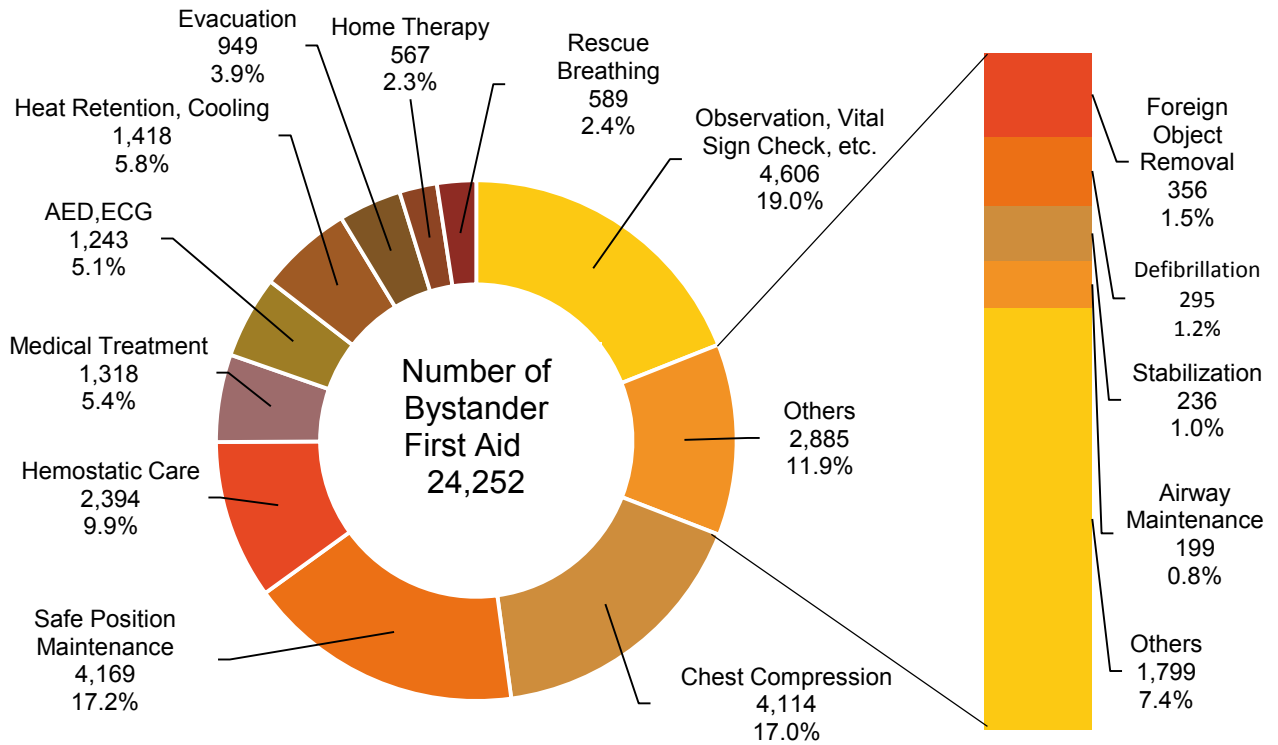
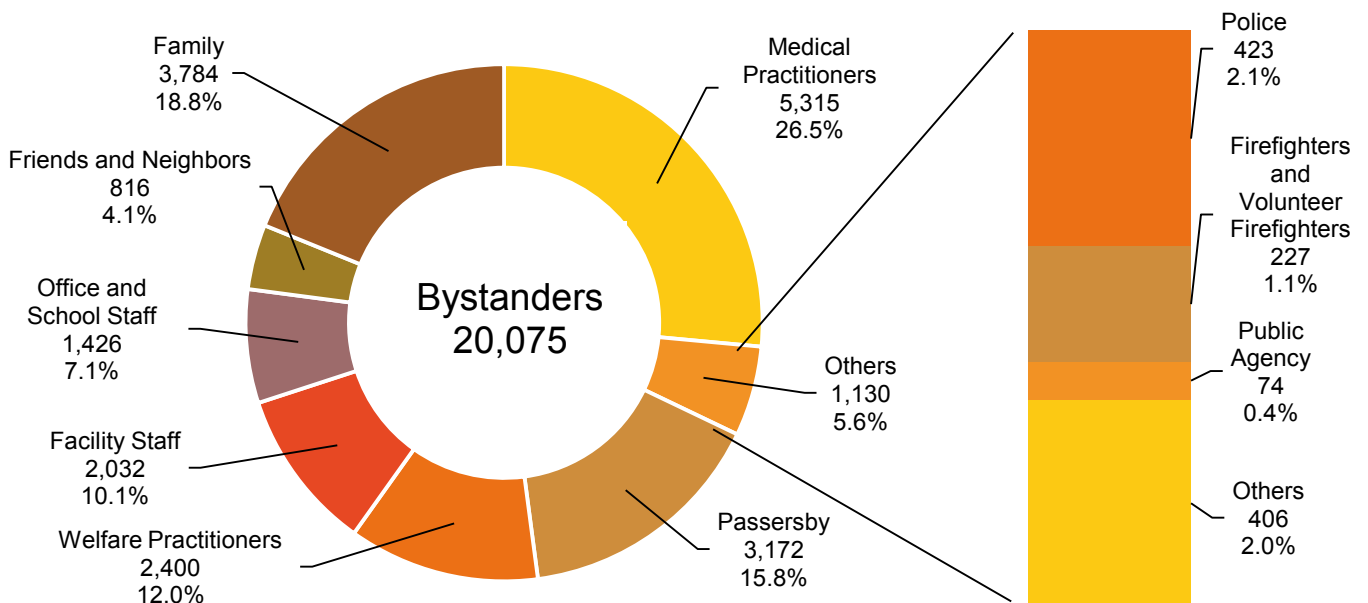


Chart 3-3. Breakdown of Bystanders by Occupation (2018)

A breakdown of residents, etc. who performed first-aid treatments shows that medical practitioners accounted for the highest number, followed by family members. Take lifesaving courses to save the lives of your loved ones.



4. Emergency Telephone Consultation Center

The #7119 Emergency Telephone Consultation Center of the Tokyo Fire Department receives telephone inquiries from people who are wondering if they should call ambulances or get medical attention in case of sudden illness or injury and gives advice on the necessity of emergency consultation as well as suitable clinical departments and medical institutions.



Chart 4-1. Number of Telephone Consultations (2018)

The following table shows the responses of the Emergency Telephone Consultation Center for the past two years, classified by consultation content.

	Total	Hospital Information Guidance	Health Consultation	Forwarded to 119	Immediately Forwarded to 119*	Others
2018	398,877	196,012	201,943	30,003	666	256
2017	369,018	195,707	172,551	29,838	613	147

*Number of the emergency requests transferred to the Fire Department (dial 119) before connecting the calls to emergency consultation nurses based on the callers' requests or the contents of the calls.

Chart 4-2. Breakdown of Health Consultation (2018)

The graph below shows a breakdown of the emergency consultations out of the calls that the Center received in 2018.

The percentage of the consultations on children’s fever was increasing.

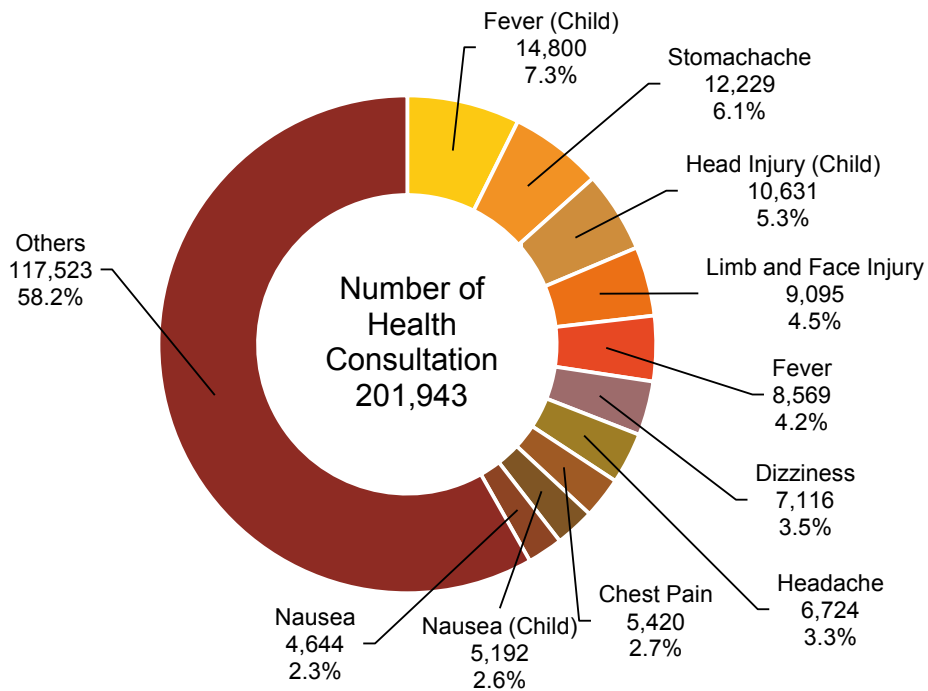


Chart 4-3. Breakdown of Health Consultation by Age Group (2018)

The following graph shows the age structure of the people that callers consulted about in 2018. The percentage of those who consulted about children aged 0 to 14 was increasing.

The age structure of the people aged 75 and over, as the subjects of consultation, was 12.7%. In terms of the proportion of the people transported by ambulances, those aged 75 and over accounted for 37.6% of the total. Use “#7119” if you are unsure whether to call an ambulance.

