

Acute Respiratory Infection Surveillance Weekly Report: Epidemiologic Situational Awareness

Week 35, 2026 (August 24, 2026 – August 30, 2026)

This report aims to systematically review and compile nationwide surveillance data on acute respiratory infections (ARI), and to provide epidemiological information to public health professionals and the general public. Influenza and coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) are reported from ARI sentinel sites consisting of pediatrics and internal medicine departments, while respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) infection, herpangina, pharyngoconjunctival fever, and group A streptococcal pharyngitis are reported from pediatric sentinel sites.

Beginning April 7, 2025 (Week 15), the sentinel selection criteria were revised: Influenza/COVID-19 sentinel sites (approximately 5,000 medical facilities) were replaced by ARI sentinel sites (approximately 3,000 medical facilities), and the number of pediatric sentinel sites was reduced from approximately 3,000 to approximately 2,000. About 10% of those 3,000 sentinel sites send specimens to public health laboratories of each prefecture and are registered as ARI pathogen sentinel sites.

For patient surveillance, data from the most recent week are aggregated as of the compilation date, while data from previous weeks are presented as previously reported, without re-aggregation. For laboratory surveillance, data for all periods are aggregated as of the compilation date. The status of infectious disease activity is interpreted by considering both weekly “trends” and “levels.” Important notes are provided at the end of this report. Please note that the reported numbers are provisional and subject to revision.

Weekly Situation Overview

In week 35 of 2026 (August 24, 2026–August 30, 2026), the number of ARI cases per sentinel site was 40.48 (150,196 cases), representing an increase compared with the previous week. A total of 42 prefectures showed an increase in ARI cases per sentinel site compared with the previous week.

The number of cases reported per sentinel site for each disease was 1.76 for influenza, 1.47 for COVID-19, 1.28 for group A streptococcal pharyngitis, 0.87 for herpangina, 0.78 for RSV infection, and 0.20 for pharyngoconjunctival fever. A total of 213 new hospital admissions due to influenza were reported, representing an increase of 46 cases compared with the previous week. 271 new hospital admissions due to COVID-19 were reported, representing a decrease of 45 cases from the previous week.

By age group, the highest number of reported cases was observed among individuals aged 0–9 years for influenza and COVID-19; 1–4 years for RSV infection, pharyngoconjunctival fever, and herpangina and 5–14 years for group A streptococcal pharyngitis.

Among specimens collected in week 35 of 2026 and reported by the time of analysis, 14 specimens tested positive for severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), 5 specimens tested positive for influenza A virus and RSV, and no specimens tested positive for influenza B virus.

As of September 2, 2026, in July 2026 there were 1,576 specimens in which a pathogen was detected and 630 specimens in which no pathogen was detected. The most frequently detected pathogen was Rhinovirus/Enterovirus, with 620 positive cases.

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1. Patient Surveillance

1.1. Nationwide Cases per Sentinel Site

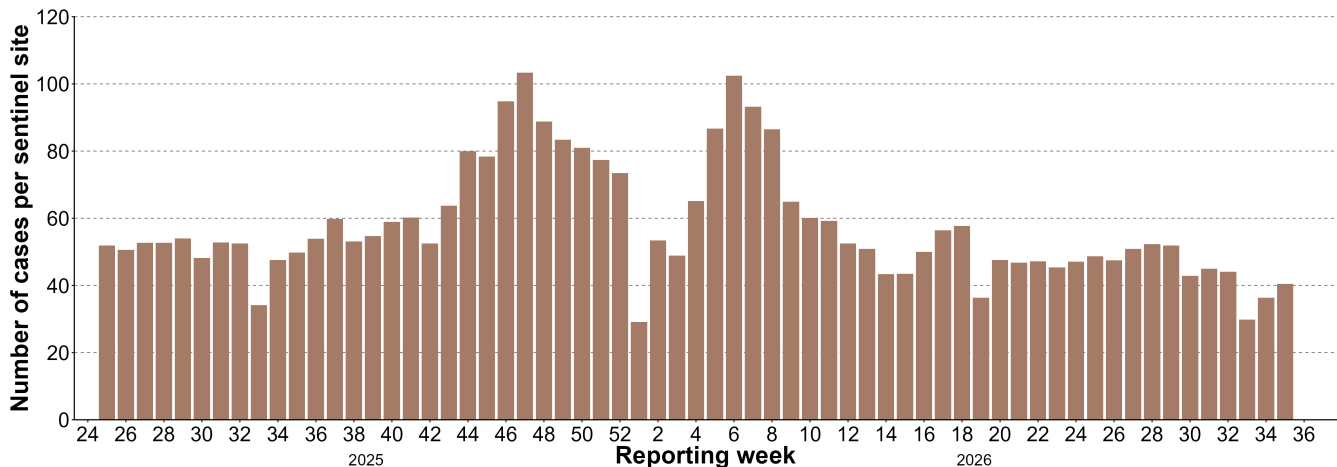
In week 35 of 2026, a total of 3,710 ARI sentinel sites nationwide reported ARI cases. The number of cases per sentinel site was 40.48 (150,196 cases in total) (Figure 1), corresponding to a week-on-week ratio of 1.12 compared with the previous week.

Among reports from ARI sentinel sites, the number of cases per sentinel site was 1.76 for influenza (6,543 cases) and 1.47 for COVID-19 (5,459 cases) (Figure 1A). The number of reporting sentinel sites was 3,719.

Among reports from pediatric sentinel sites, the number of cases per sentinel site was 0.78 for RSV infection (1,755 cases), 0.20 for pharyngoconjunctival fever (455 cases), 0.87 for herpangina (1,941 cases), and 1.28 for group A streptococcal pharyngitis (2,878 cases) (Figure 1B). The number of reporting pediatric sentinel sites was 2,241.

Regarding recent trends, influenza increased for 10 consecutive weeks, COVID-19 increased for 2 consecutive weeks, RSV infection increased compared with the previous week, pharyngoconjunctival fever decreased compared with the previous week, herpangina increased compared with the previous week, and group A streptococcal pharyngitis increased for 2 consecutive weeks.

Figure 1. Weekly number of ARI cases reported per ARI sentinel site



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026).

Figure 1A. Weekly number of influenza and COVID-19 cases reported per ARI sentinel site

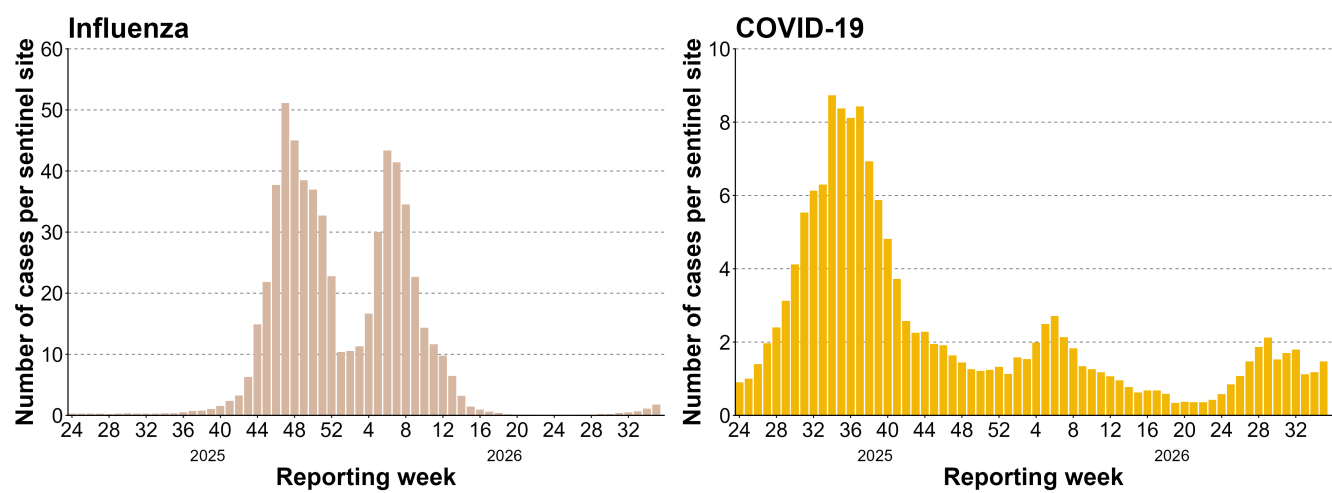
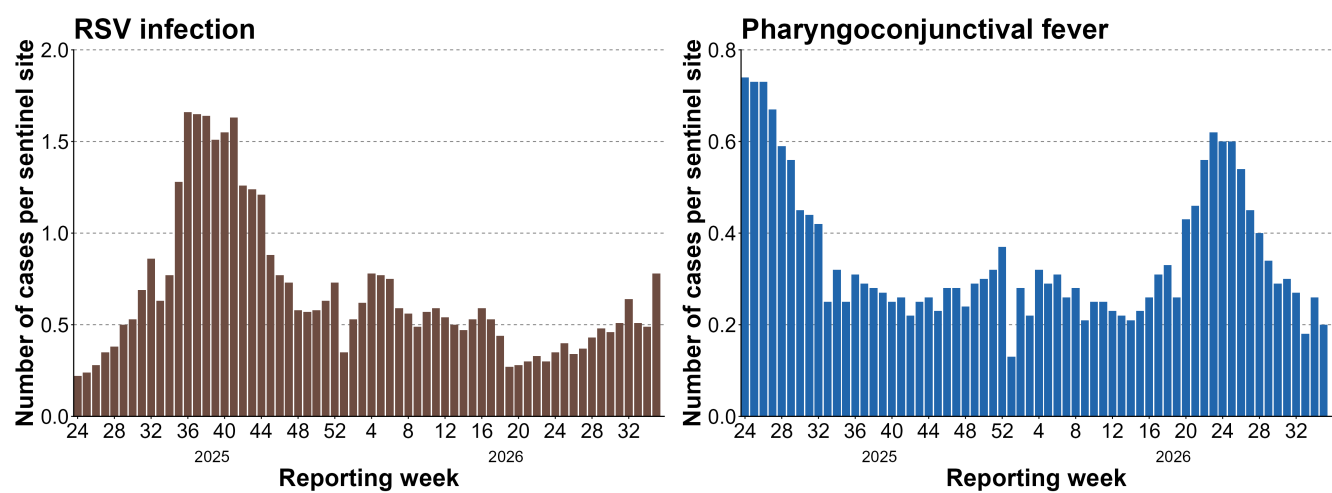
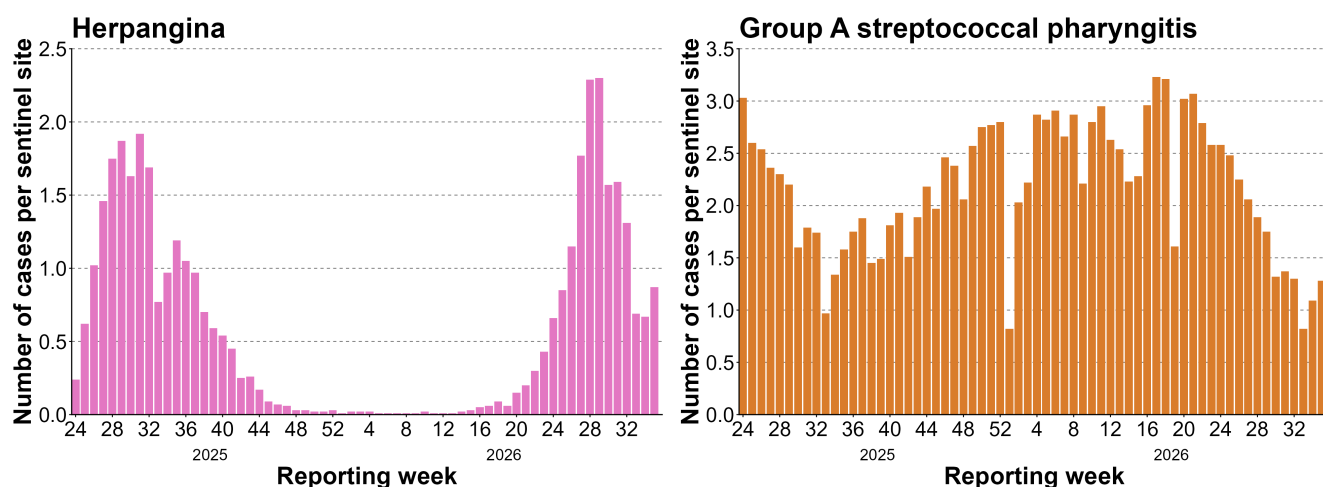


Figure 1B. Weekly number of RSV infection, pharyngoconjunctival fever, herpangina, and group A streptococcal pharyngitis cases reported per pediatric sentinel site





Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026)

Note: The number of cases reported is reproduced in the Infectious Diseases Weekly Report (IDWR) for the corresponding week.

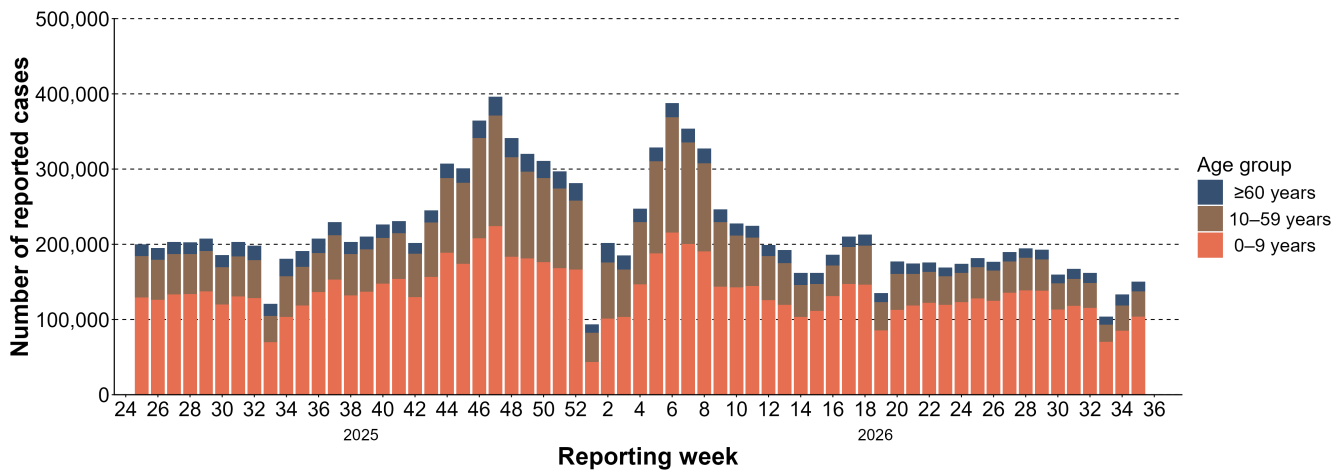
1.2. Nationwide Reported Cases by Age Group

Among ARI cases reported from sentinel sites in week 35 of 2026, the number of reported cases by age group was 103,928 cases among individuals aged 0–9 years (week-on-week ratio: 1.22), 33,267 cases among individuals aged 10–59 years (week-on-week ratio: 0.99), and 13,001 cases among individuals aged 60 years and older (week-on-week ratio: 0.90) (Figure 2).

For trends in reported cases by age group by disease, please refer to Table 1A and Table 1B.

Weekly reported cases by age group for influenza and COVID-19 are shown in Figures 2A and 2B. Among individuals aged 60 years and older, 629 influenza cases and 728 COVID-19 cases were reported among individuals aged 60 years and older; of these, 147 influenza cases and 229 COVID-19 cases were reported among individuals aged 80 years and older.

Figure 2. Weekly reported ARI cases by age group



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026)
 Note: The number of cases reported is reproduced in the IDWR for the corresponding week.

Figure 2A. Weekly number of reported influenza and COVID-19 cases by age group

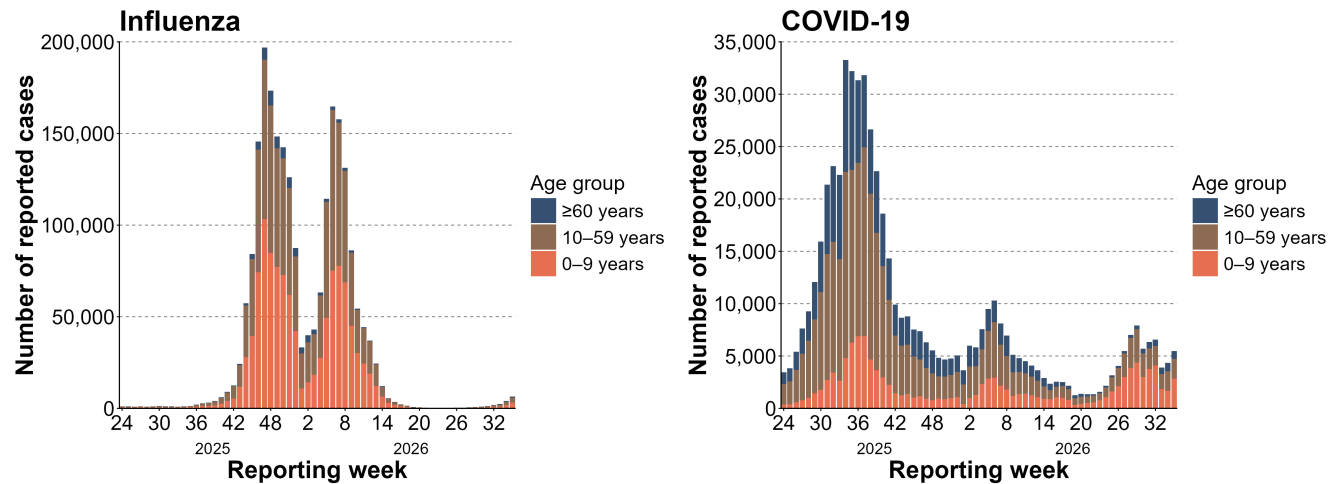
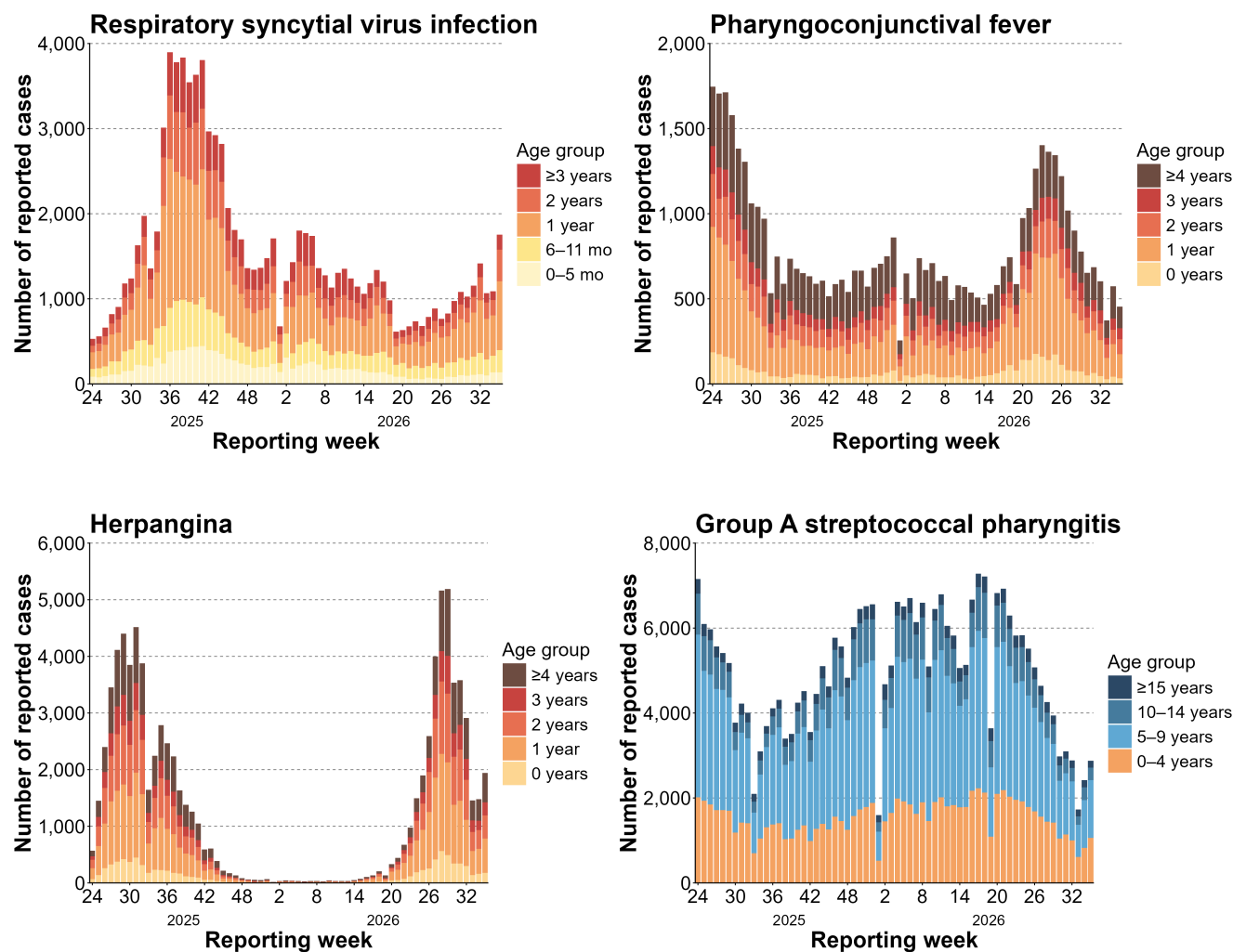


Figure 2B. Weekly number of reported cases of RSV infection, pharyngoconjunctival fever, herpangina, and group A streptococcal pharyngitis by age group



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026)
 Note: The number of cases reported is reproduced in the IDWR for the corresponding week.

Table 1A. Reported cases and week-on-week ratio (values in parentheses) of influenza and COVID-19 by age group in week 35

Age group	Influenza	COVID-19
0–9 years	3,187	2,828
	(1.80)	(1.68)

Age group	Influenza	COVID-19
10–59 years	2,727 (1.48)	1,903 (1.03)
≥60 years	629 (1.30)	728 (0.88)
Total	6,543 (1.60)	5,459 (1.25)

Table 1B. Reported cases and week-on-week ratio (values in parentheses) of RSV infection, pharyngoconjunctival fever, herpangina, and group A streptococcal pharyngitis by age group in week 35

Age group	RSV infection	Pharyngoconjunctival fever	Herpangina	Group A streptococcal pharyngitis
0 years	396 (1.20)	34 (0.79)	175 (1.09)	16 (1.00)
1–4 years	1,329 (1.80)	323 (0.81)	1,411 (1.35)	1,045 (1.29)
5–14 years	27 (1.42)	91 (0.77)	344 (1.31)	1,654 (1.16)
≥15 years	3 (0.75)	7 (0.54)	11 (0.79)	163 (0.95)
Total	1,755 (1.61)	455 (0.79)	1,941 (1.31)	2,878 (1.19)

Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: August 24, 2026 – August 30, 2026)

Note: Data for the previous week were referred to the corresponding week's IDWR. Detailed age-specific reported case numbers are available in the IDWR (Category V infectious diseases under sentinel surveillance). When the number of

reported cases in the previous week was zero, the week-on-week ratio is indicated by “-”.

1.3. Cases per Sentinel Site by Prefecture

In week 35 of 2026, the three prefectures with the highest numbers of ARI cases per sentinel site were Gunma (61.60), Saitama (59.43), and Iwate (55.62) (Figure 3A). The number of prefectures in which cases per sentinel site increased compared with the previous week was 42 (Table 2). Across all prefectures, the numbers of cases per sentinel site ranged from 24.67 to 61.60 (Figure 4).

The three prefectures with the highest numbers of cases per sentinel site by disease were Okinawa, Iwate, and Niigata for influenza; Shimane, Niigata, and Tottori for COVID-19; Fukui, Shimane, and Saga for RSV infection; Kyoto, Shimane, and Saga for pharyngoconjunctival fever; Gunma, Hokkaido, and Miyagi for herpangina; Ehime, Saga, and Yamaguchi for group A streptococcal pharyngitis (Table 3).

Figure 3A. Number of ARI cases reported per ARI sentinel site by prefecture in week 35

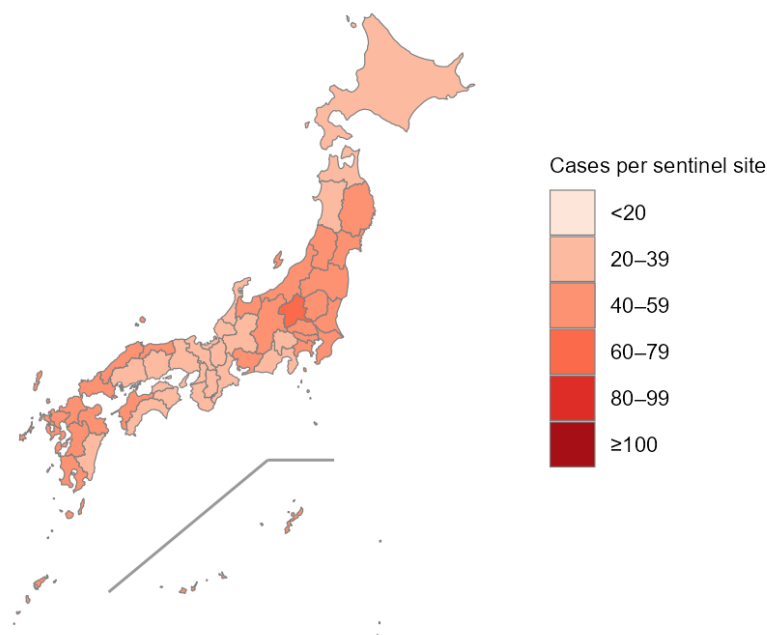
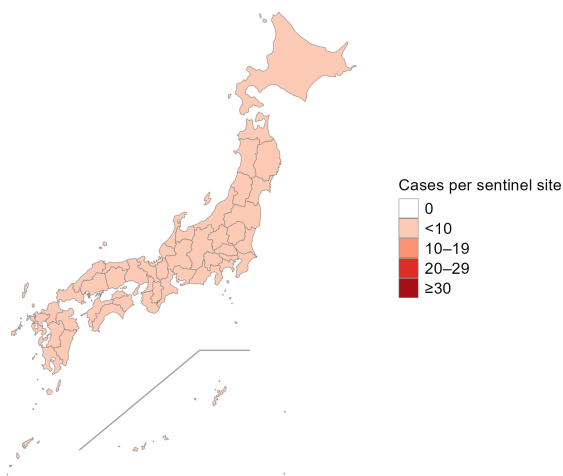
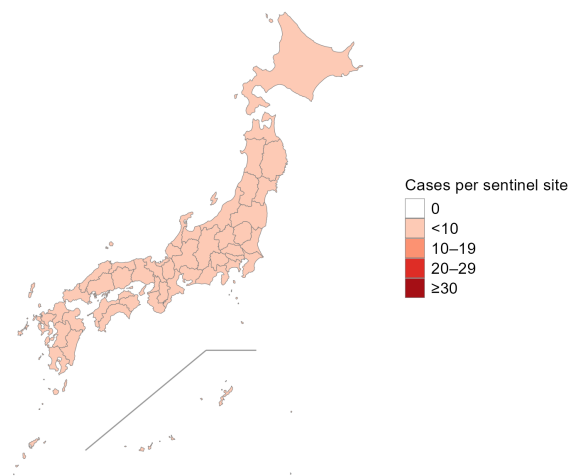


Figure 3B. Number of reported cases per sentinel site by prefecture for each infectious disease in week 35

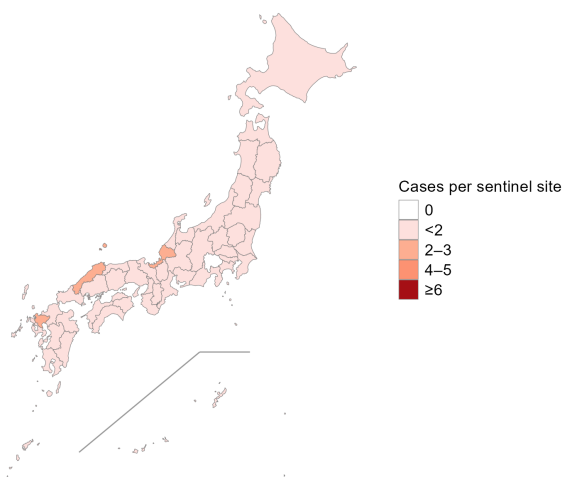
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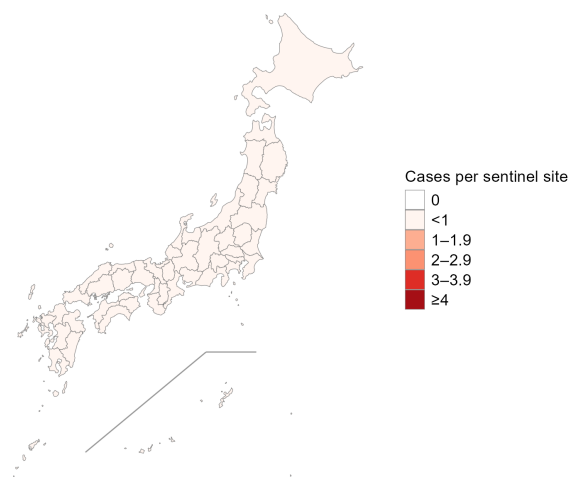
COVID-19



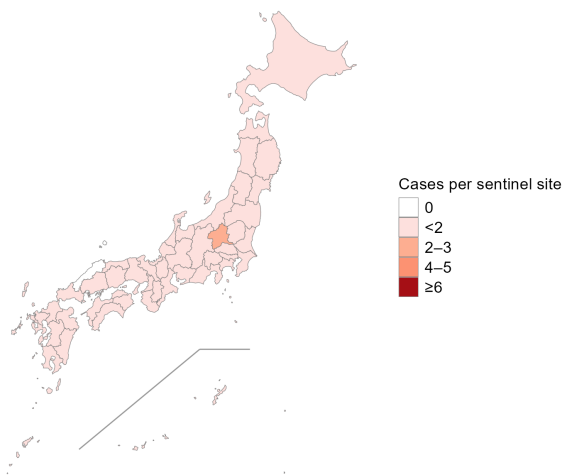
RSV infection



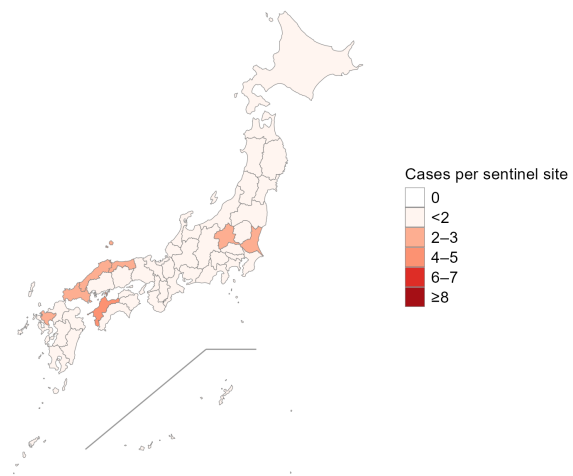
Pharyngoconjunctival fever



Herpangina



Group A streptococcal pharyngitis



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: August 24, 2026 – August 30, 2026)

Table 2. Number of ARI cases per sentinel site by prefecture in week 35

Prefecture	Reported number of cases	Number of cases per sentinel	Week-on-week ratio
Hokkaido	4,754	28.81	1.07
Aomori	1,949	37.48	1.10
Iwate	2,336	55.62	1.18
Miyagi	2,669	48.53	1.00
Akita	743	29.72	1.11
Yamagata	1,609	42.34	1.06
Fukushima	2,132	44.42	1.14
Ibaraki	3,387	50.55	1.05
Tochigi	2,548	54.21	1.00
Gunma	2,772	61.60	1.15
Saitama	10,281	59.43	1.13
Chiba	7,622	42.34	1.09
Tokyo	16,449	40.02	1.23
Kanagawa	11,979	50.33	1.22
Niigata	2,200	42.31	1.13
Toyama	2,259	47.06	1.12
Ishikawa	1,837	39.09	1.09
Fukui	1,109	28.44	1.05
Yamanashi	962	27.49	1.07
Nagano	2,369	47.38	1.12
Gifu	1,356	30.13	0.95
Shizuoka	3,712	34.37	1.12
Aichi	7,292	44.74	1.07

Prefecture	Reported number of cases	Number of cases per sentinel	Week-on-week ratio
Mie	2,039	29.99	1.19
Shiga	1,287	33.00	0.92
Kyoto	2,224	35.87	1.18
Osaka	7,030	24.67	1.10
Hyogo	5,412	33.83	1.09
Nara	1,090	25.95	1.09
Wakayama	1,352	30.04	1.06
Tottori	1,262	43.52	1.09
Shimane	1,022	51.10	1.24
Okayama	1,914	38.28	1.12
Hiroshima	3,144	34.17	1.07
Yamaguchi	3,207	52.57	1.47
Tokushima	877	26.58	1.12
Kagawa	736	32.00	1.01
Ehime	1,737	45.71	1.22
Kochi	1,348	36.43	1.07
Fukuoka	5,142	42.15	1.12
Saga	1,102	45.92	1.09
Nagasaki	2,546	50.92	1.20
Kumamoto	3,110	44.43	1.19
Oita	2,912	50.21	1.26
Miyazaki	1,060	37.86	1.17
Kagoshima	2,360	41.40	1.00
Okinawa	1,957	44.48	1.02

Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: August 24, 2026 – August 30, 2026)

Notes: Data for the previous week were referred to the corresponding week's IDWR. When the number of reported cases in the previous week was zero, the week-on-week ratio is indicated by “-”.

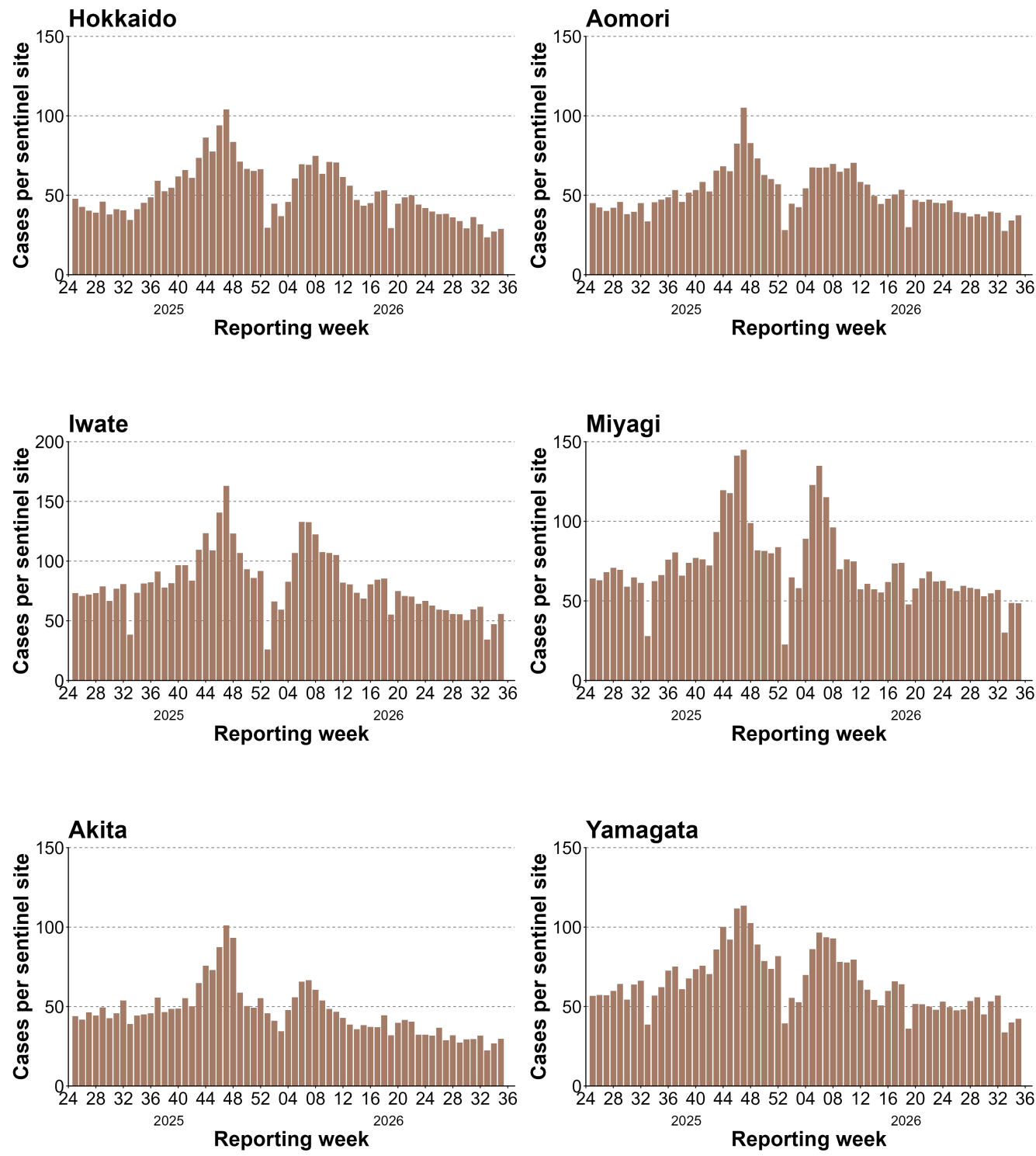
Table 3. Top three prefectures by cases per sentinel site for each infectious disease in week 35

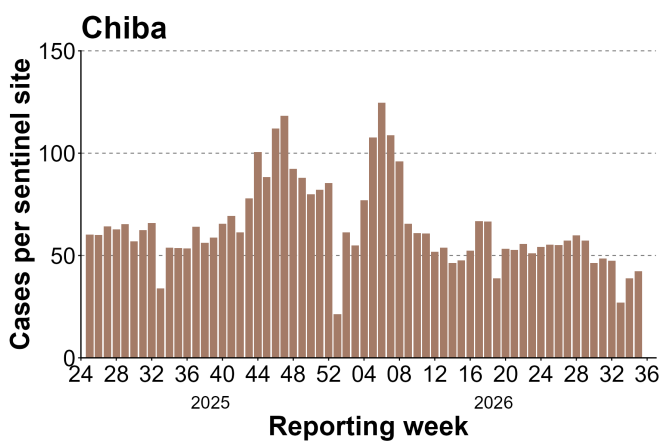
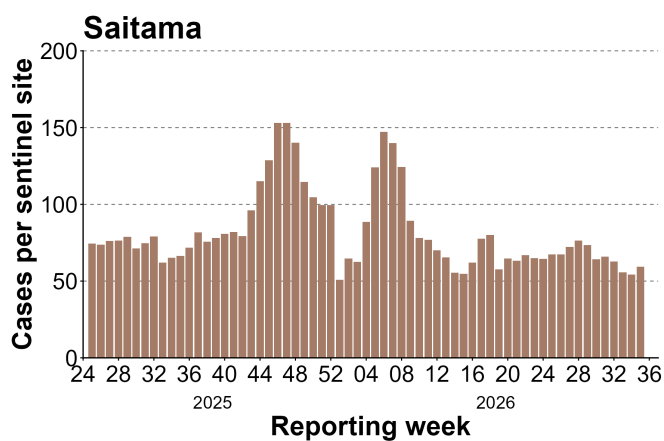
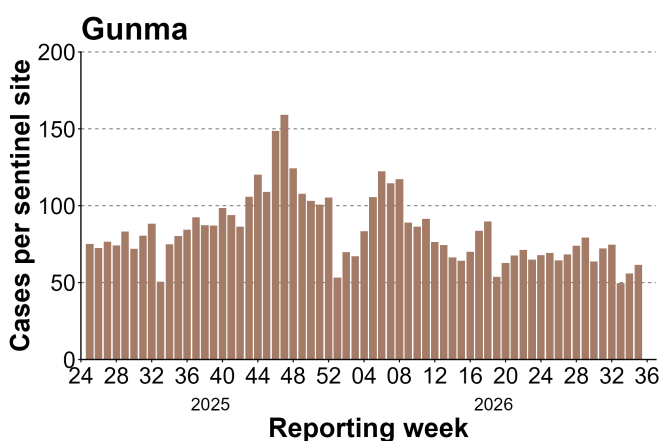
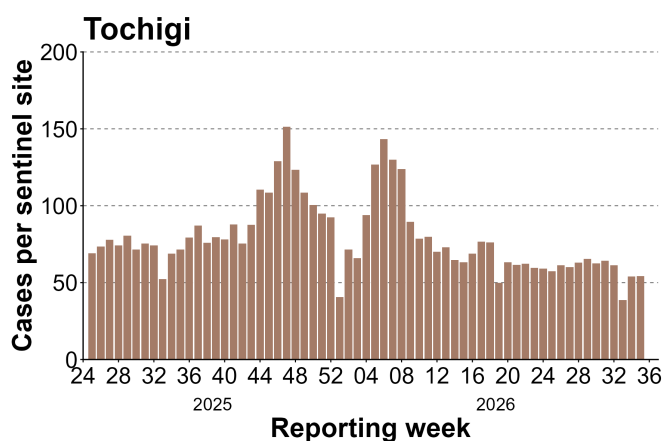
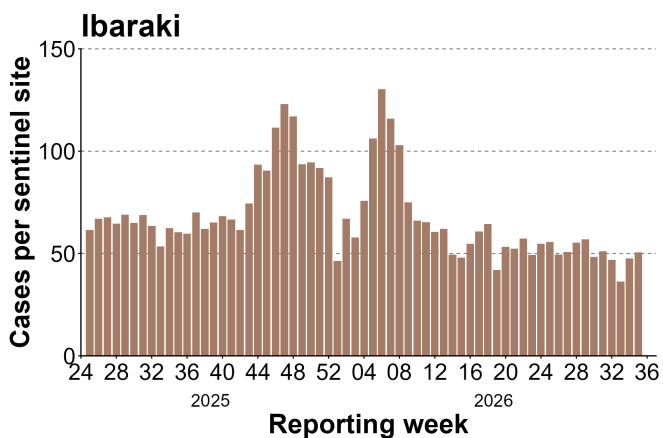
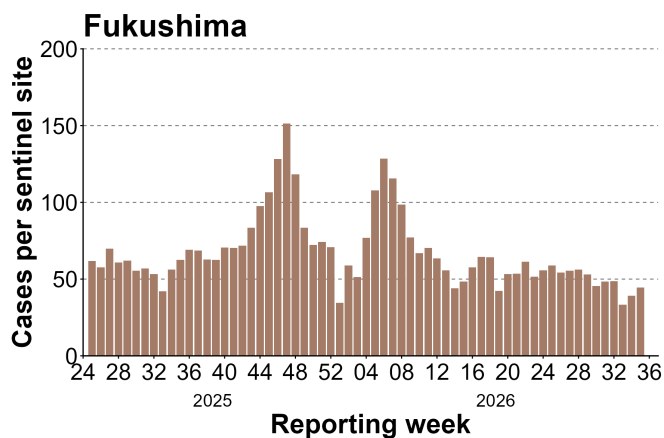
Infectious diseases	Prefectures		
Influenza	Okinawa (8.50)	Iwate (4.33)	Niigata (3.58)
COVID-19	Shimane (3.60)	Niigata (3.29)	Tottori (3.28)
RSV infection	Fukui (2.28)	Shimane (2.09)	Saga (2.08)
Pharyngoconjunctival fever	Kyoto (0.84)	Shimane (0.73)	Saga (0.58)
Herpangina	Gunma (2.20)	Hokkaido (1.97)	Miyagi (1.65)
Group A streptococcal pharyngitis	Ehime (4.00)	Saga (3.33)	Yamaguchi (3.00)

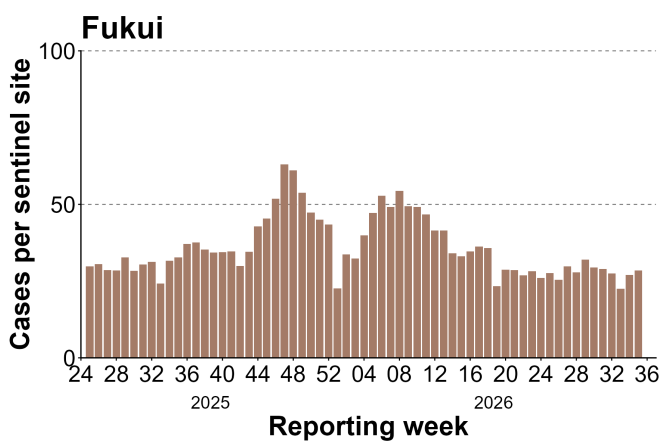
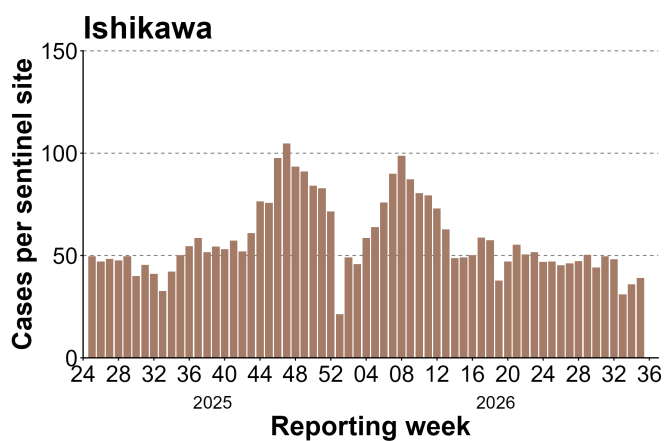
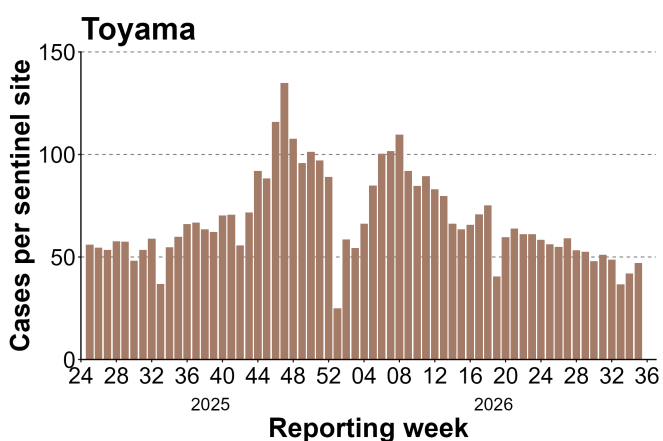
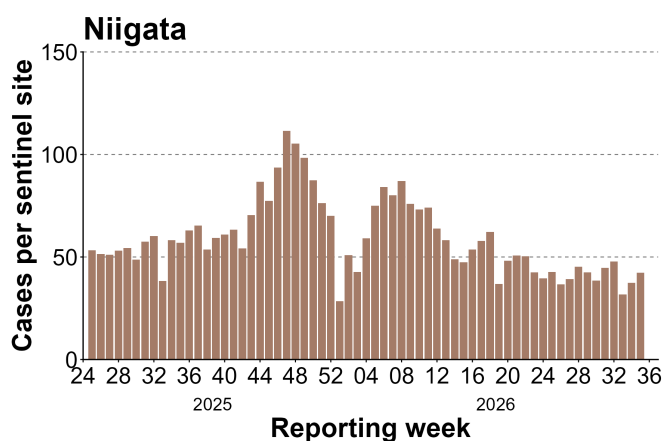
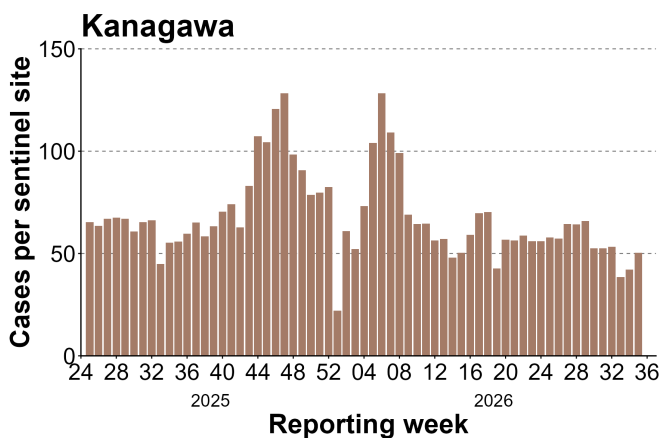
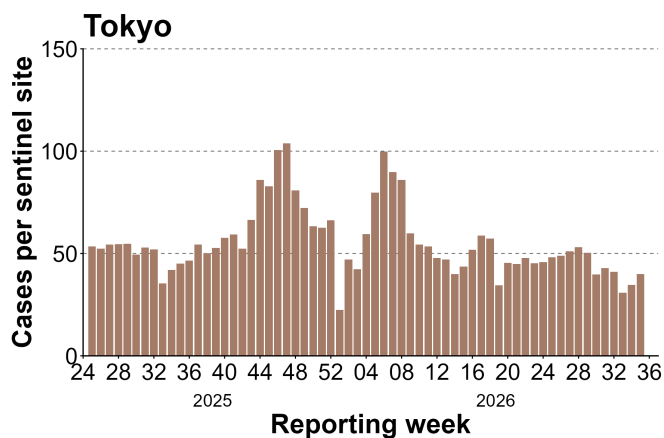
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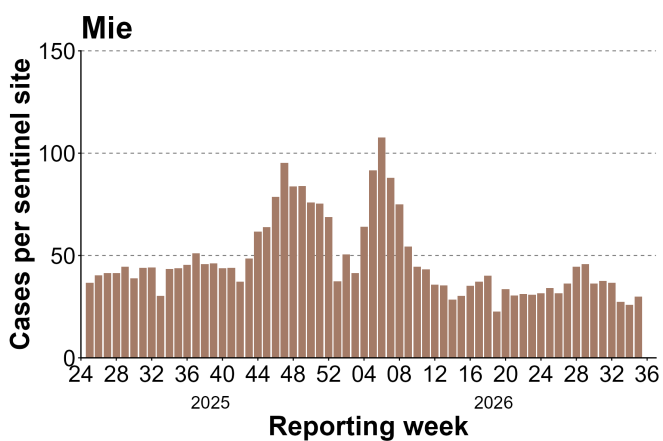
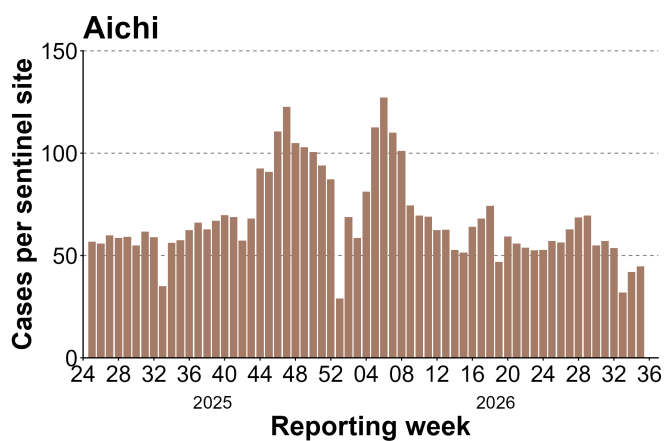
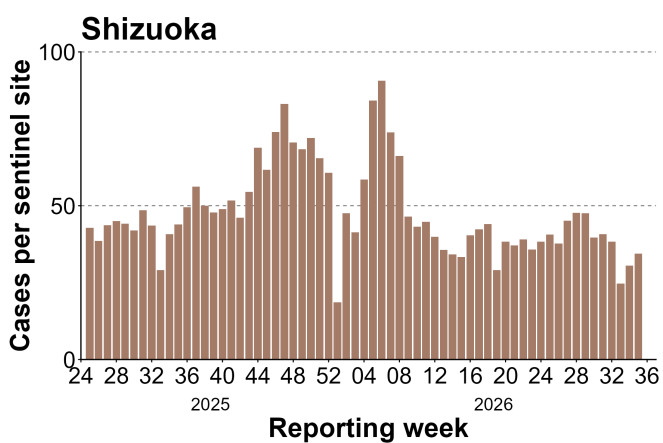
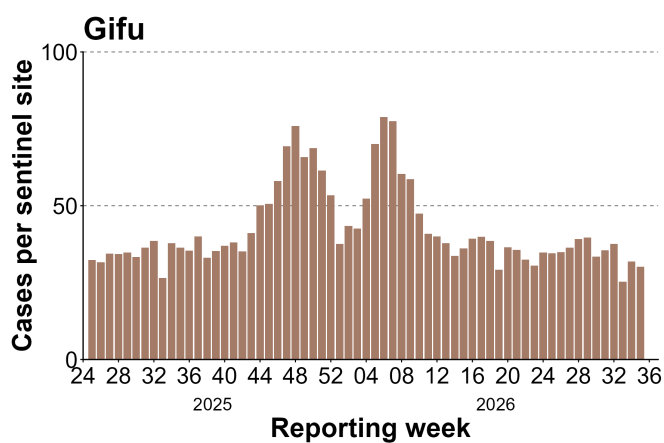
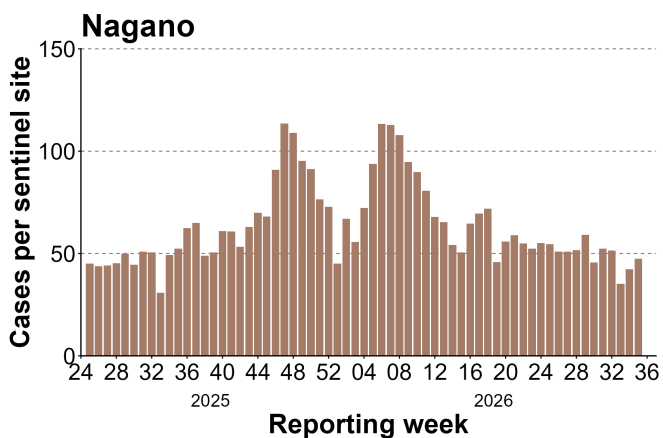
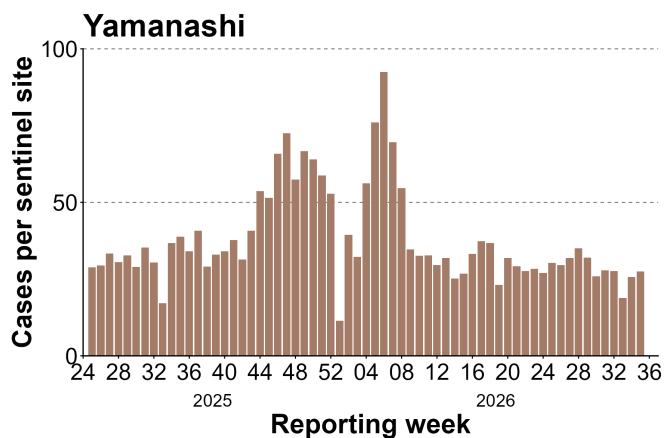
Note: When cases per sentinel site were identical, prefectures are listed in ascending order of prefecture code.

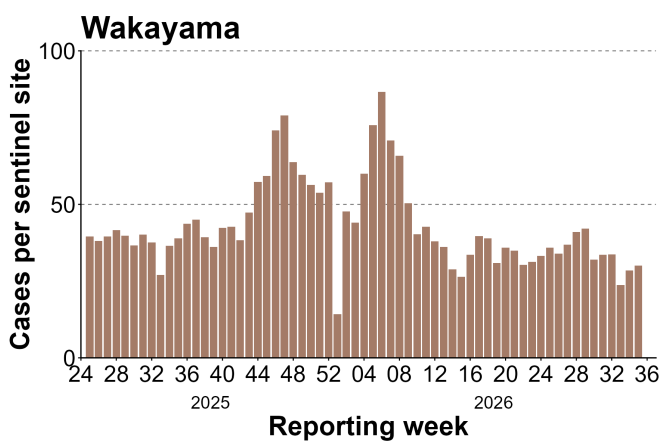
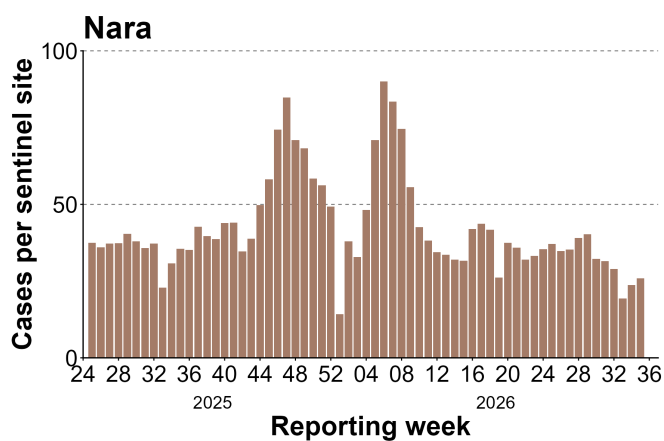
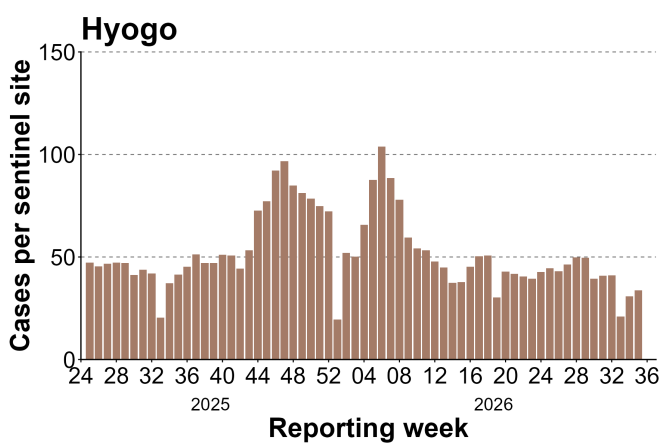
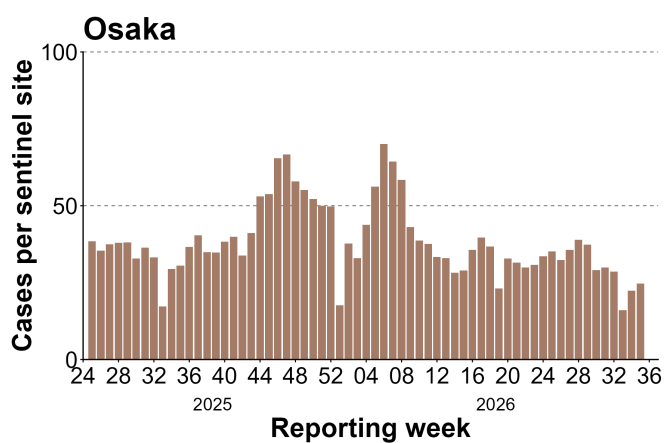
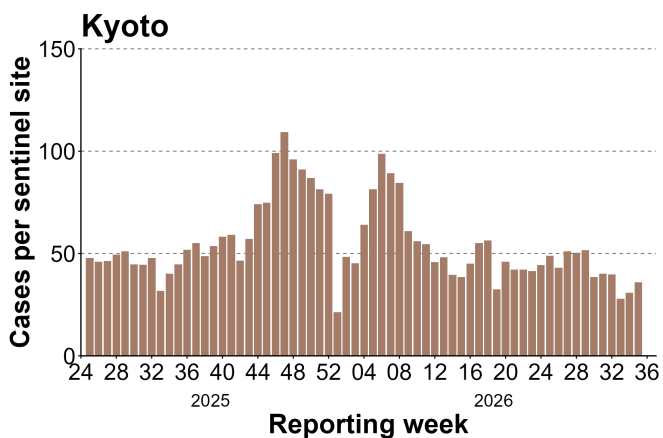
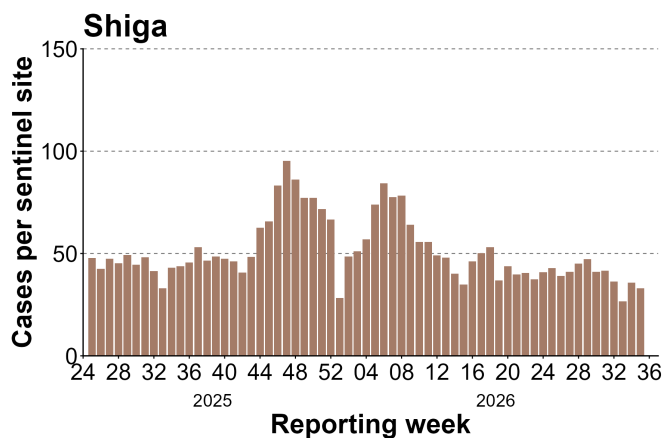
Figure 4. Weekly reported ARI cases per sentinel site by prefecture

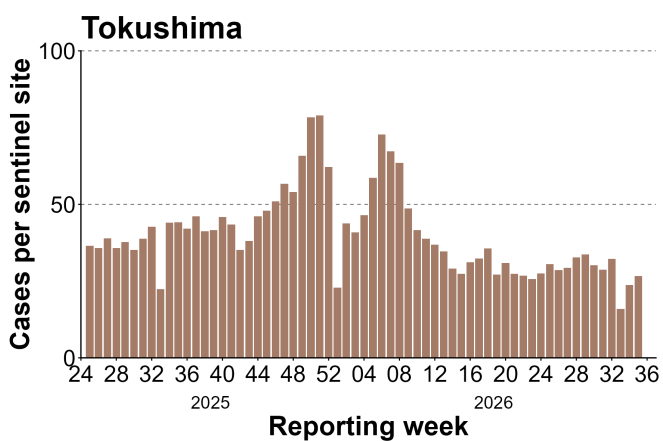
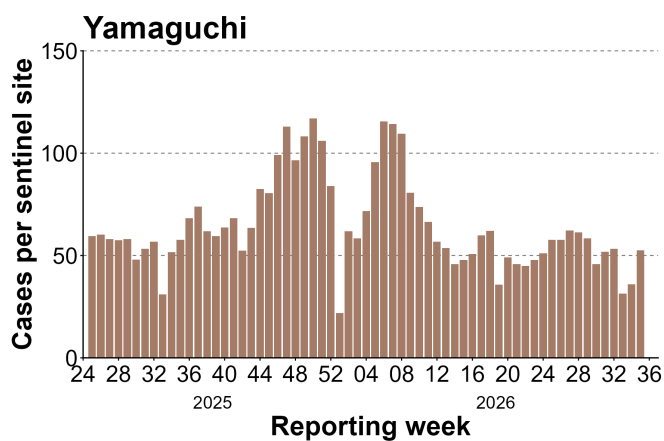
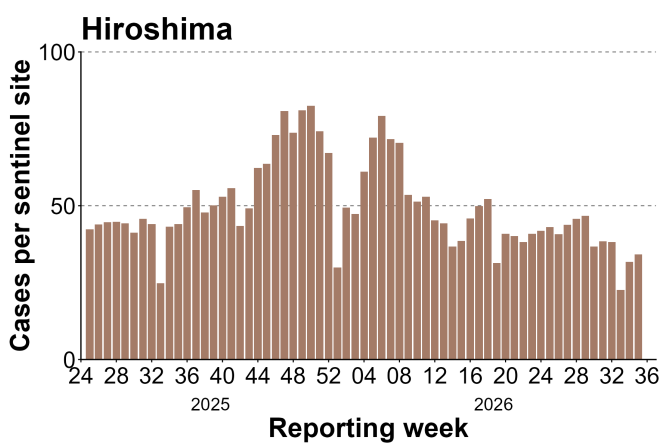
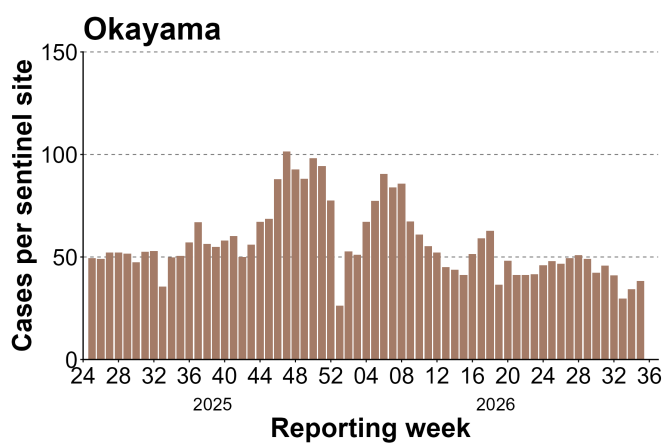
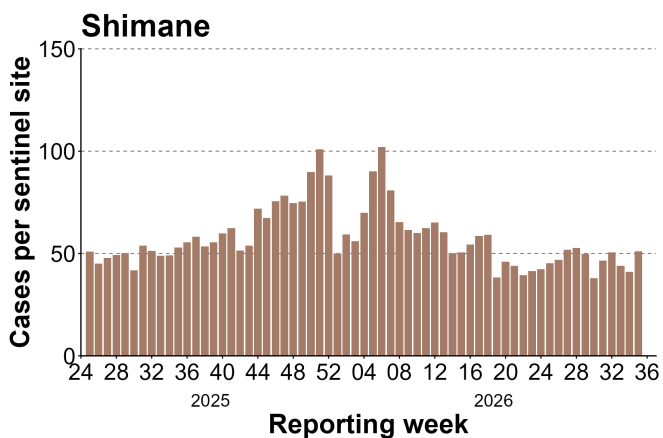
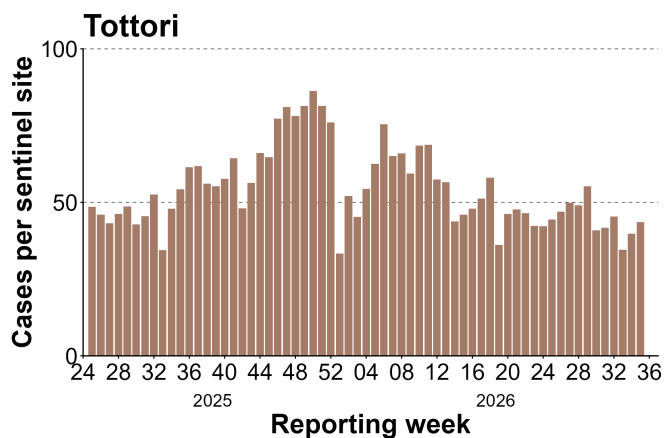


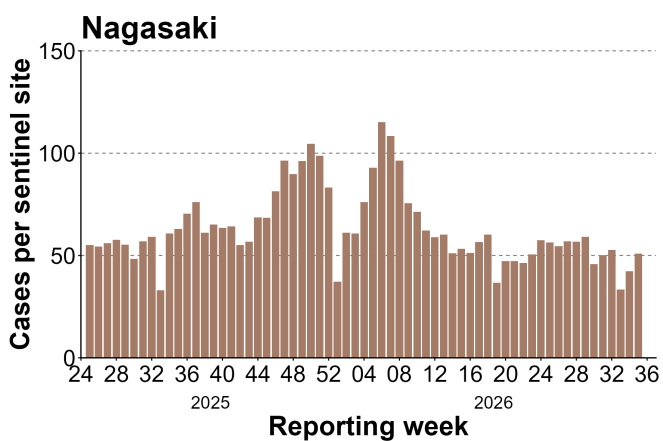
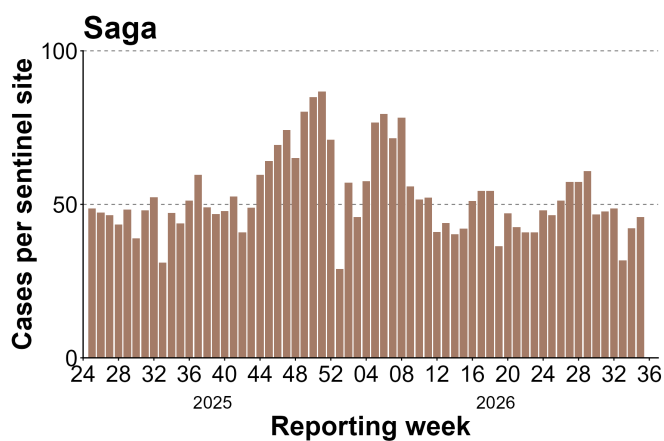
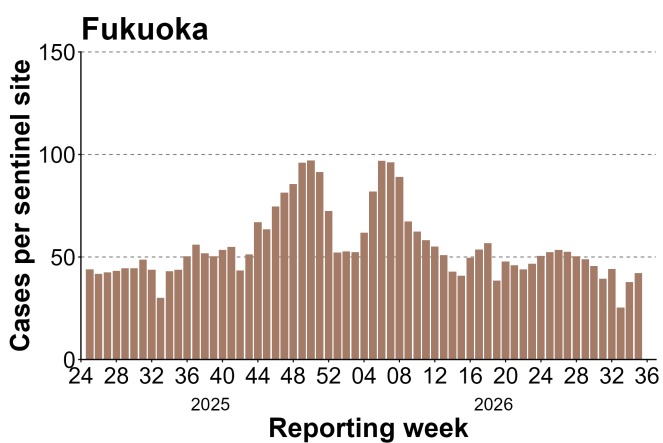
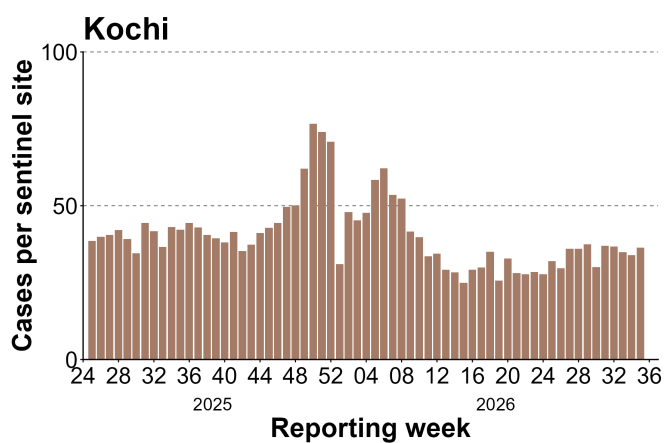
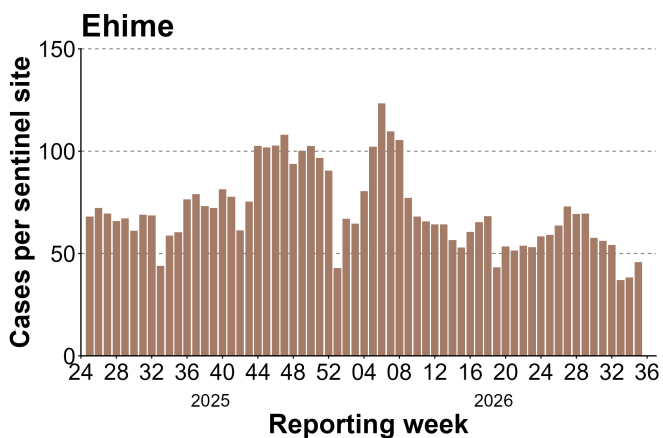
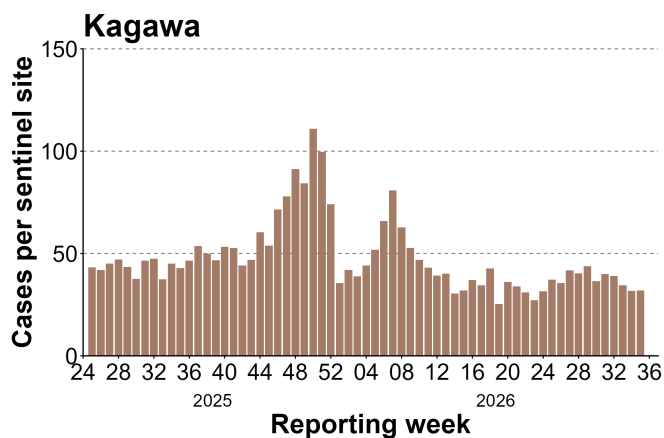


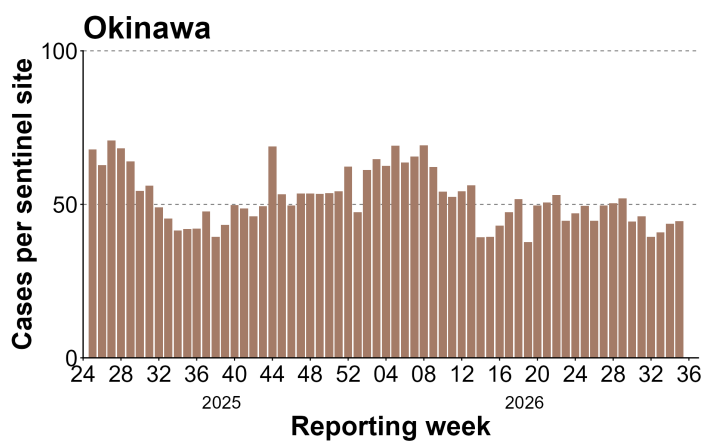
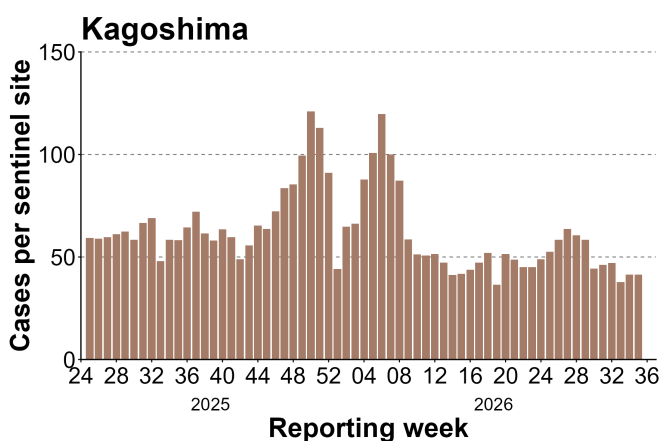
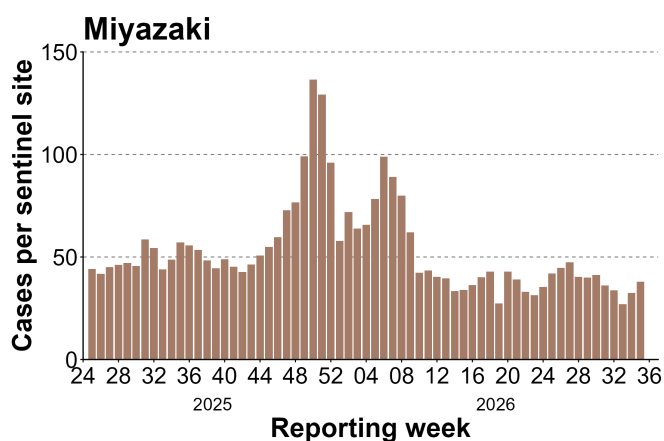
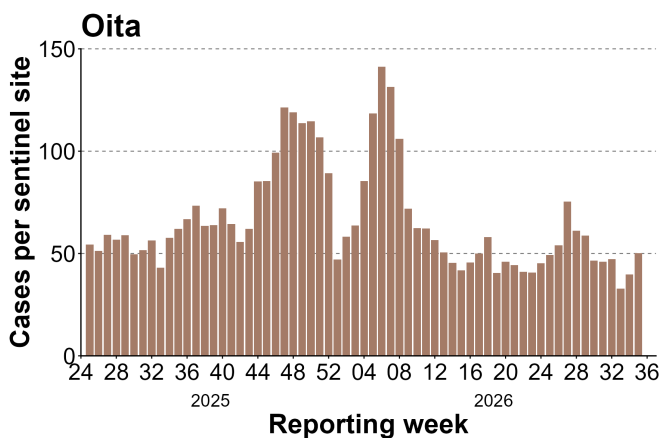
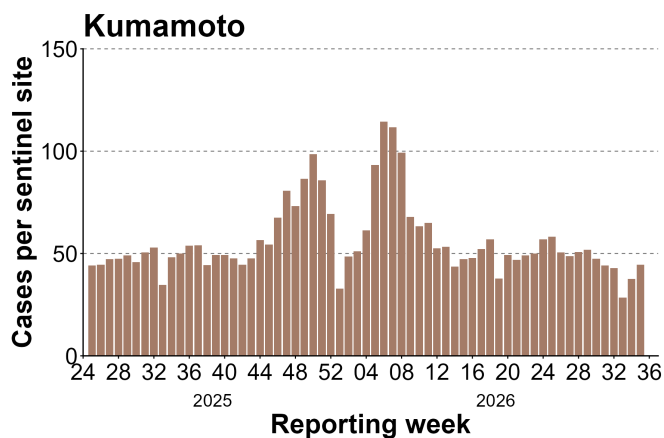












Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026)

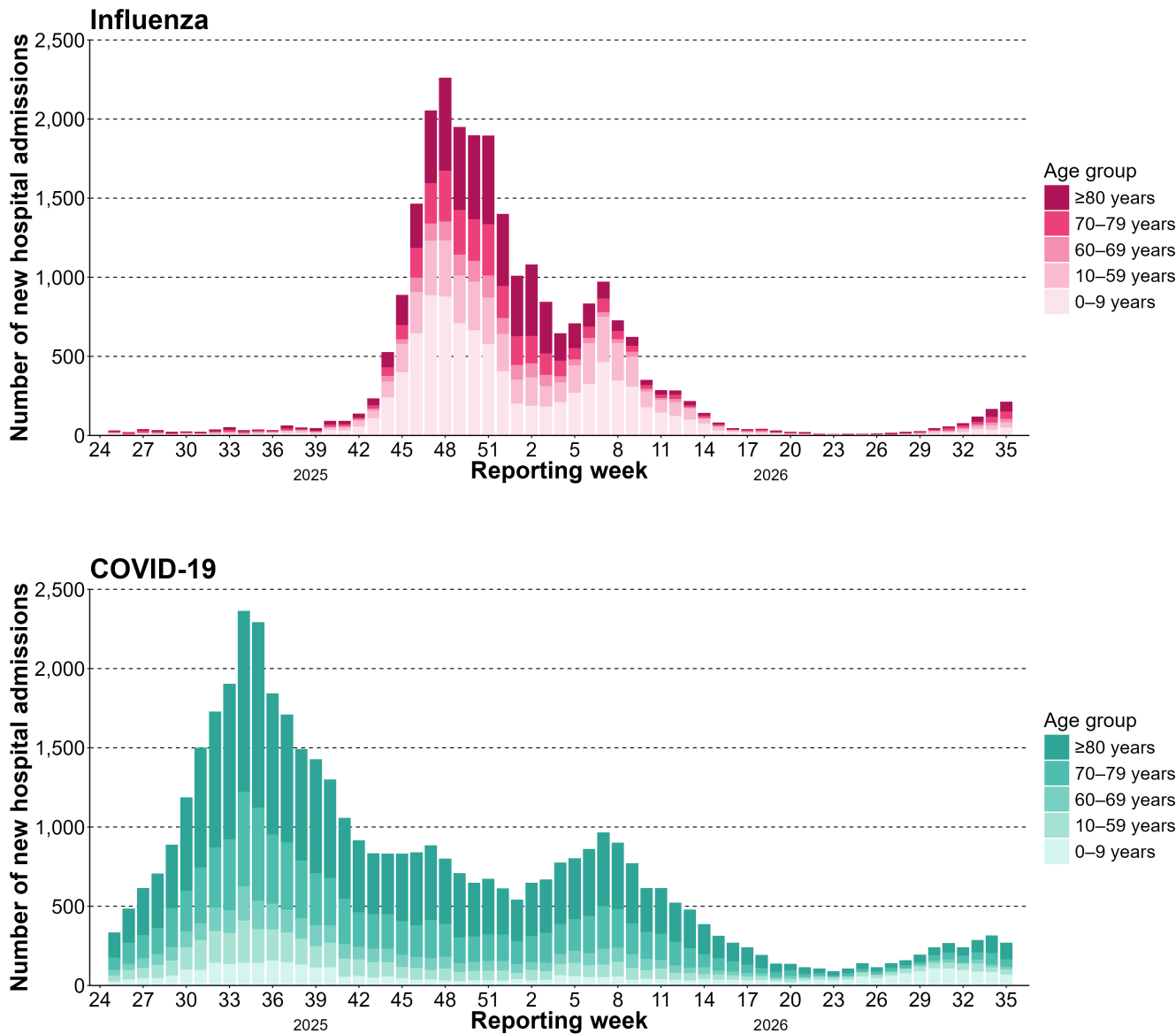
Note: The number of cases reported is reproduced in the IDWR for the corresponding week.

1.4. Nationwide New Hospital Admissions for Influenza and COVID-19

Trends in the number of new hospital admissions reported from designated sentinel medical facilities in week 35 of 2026 are shown in Figure 5, and the number of reported cases by age group is presented in Table 4. A total of 213 new hospital admissions due to influenza were reported, representing an increase of 46 cases compared with the previous week. 271 new hospital admissions due to COVID-19 were reported, representing a decrease of 45 cases from the previous week.

For the number of cases and trends in each age group, please refer to Table 4.

Figure 5. Weekly number of new hospital admissions due to influenza and COVID-19 reported by designated sentinel hospitals



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026)

Table 4. Number of new hospital admissions and week-on-week ratio (values in parentheses) by age group, reported by designated sentinel hospitals in week 35

Age group	Influenza	COVID-19
0–9 years	51 (1.31)	70 (0.82)
10–59 years	33 (1.22)	33 (1.06)
60–69 years	21 (1.24)	14 (0.82)
70–79 years	46 (1.35)	48 (0.67)
≥80 years	62 (1.24)	106 (0.95)
Total	213 (1.28)	271 (0.86)

Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: August 24, 2026 – August 30, 2026)

2. Laboratory Surveillance

2.1. Nationwide Reported Cases by Pathogen

Among specimens collected at ARI pathogen sentinel sites in week 35 of 2026 and reported by the time of analysis, a total of 97 specimens were reported. Of these, 5 specimens were positive for influenza A virus and RSV, no specimens were positive for influenza B virus, and 14 specimens were positive for SARS-CoV-2 (Figure 6).

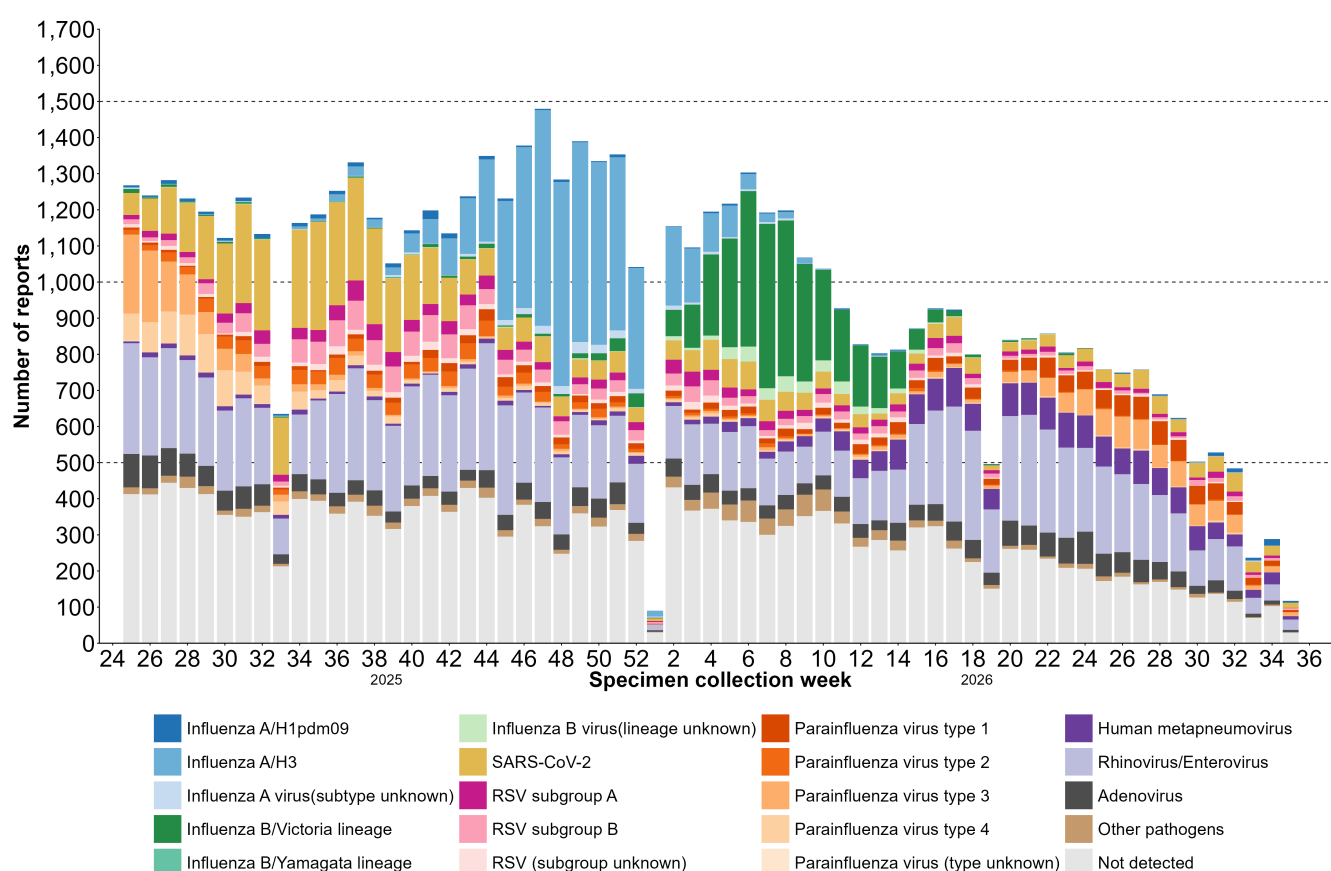
The pathogen-specific test positivity was 0.0% for influenza B virus, 14.4% for SARS-CoV-2, and 5.2% for influenza A virus and RSV (Figure 7).

Specimens collected in week 30 (July 20–26) have mostly been registered with test results at the time of aggregation. For the numbers and the most frequently detected pathogen by region, please refer to Table 5.

Test results by specimen collection week using fully automated genetic testing systems at participating medical institutions are presented in Supplementary information 1. For week 35, 2 specimens of human metapneumovirus, 1 specimen of parainfluenza virus type 1, and 1 specimen of RSV were reported.

As of September 2, 2026, the number of pathogens reported, the number of tests, positive cases, and positivity by pathogen in July 2026 are shown in Supplementary information 3A, 3B, and 3C. There were 1,576 specimens in which a pathogen was detected and 630 specimens in which no pathogen was detected. The most frequently detected pathogen was Rhinovirus/Enterovirus, with 620 positive cases.

Figure 6. Weekly number of detected pathogens based on specimen collection week



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026).

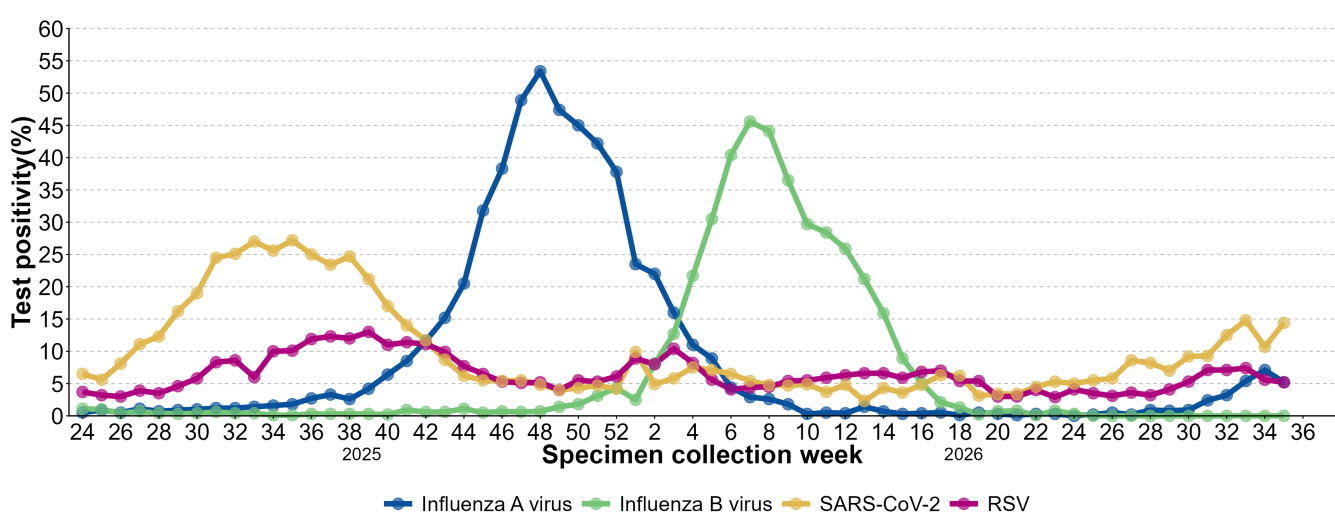
Note: Data are aggregated by specimen collection week, not by reporting week. The number of test results reflects the data available at the time of aggregation, so they do not necessarily match the figures published in previous reports. When multiple pathogens are detected from a single specimen, all detected pathogens are counted.

“Rhinovirus/Enterovirus” indicates that either rhinovirus or enterovirus was

detected.

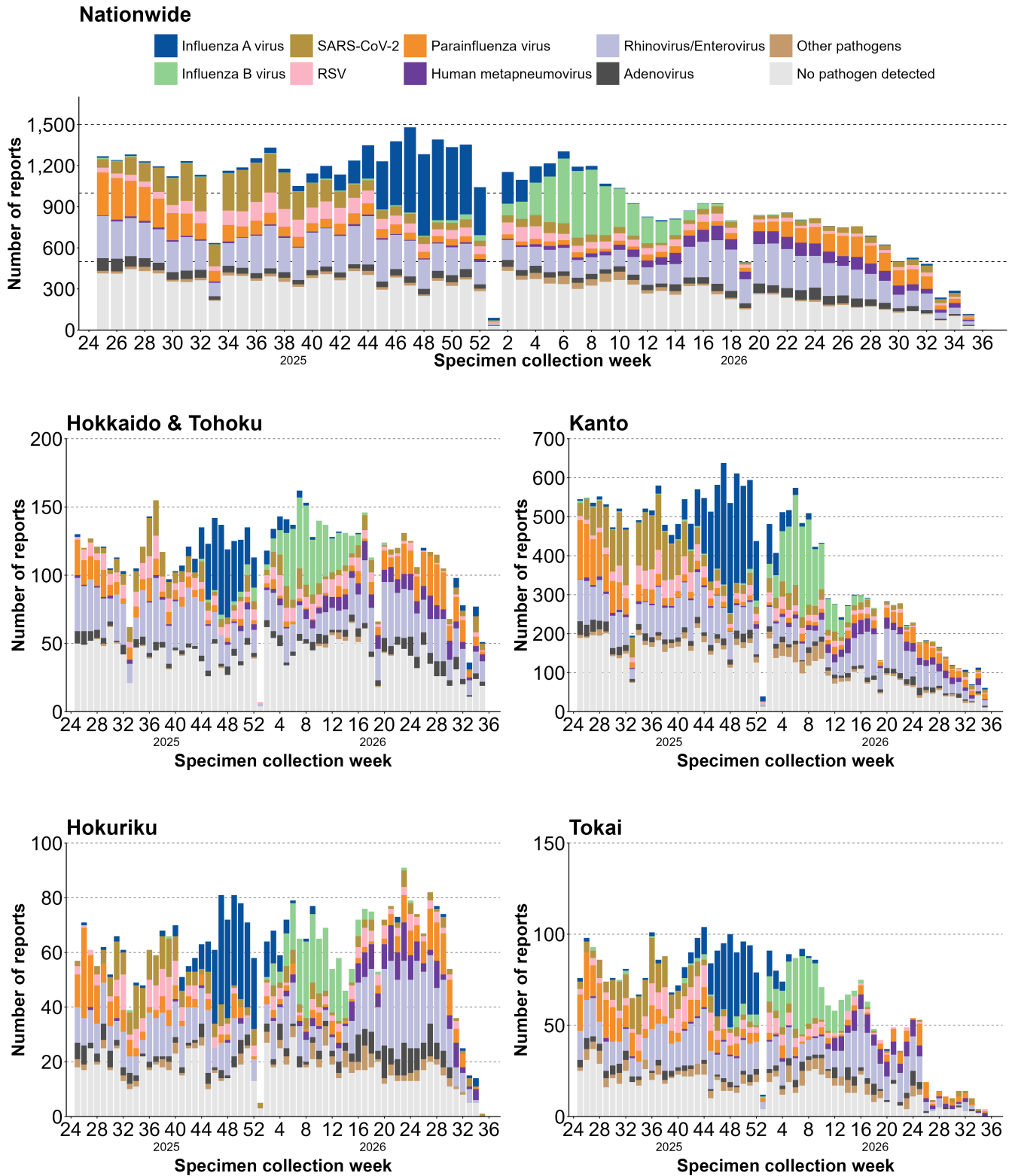
“Other pathogens” denotes detection of pathogens not listed in the legend. For weeks and regions with no detections or no reports, it should be noted that this may indicate either that no pathogens were detected or that tests were not performed, depending on the test items.

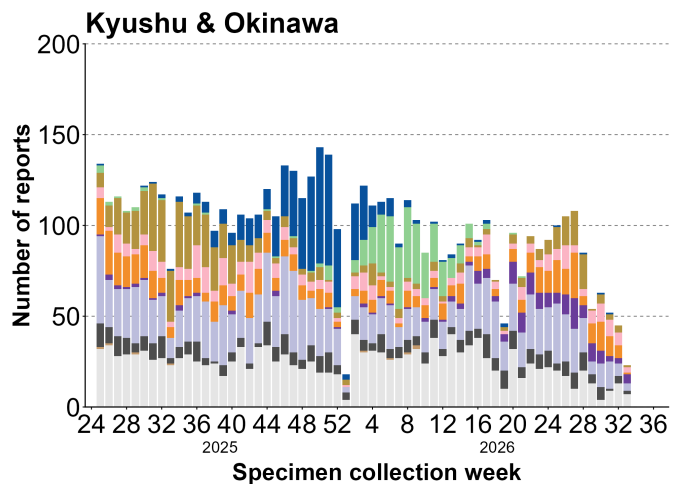
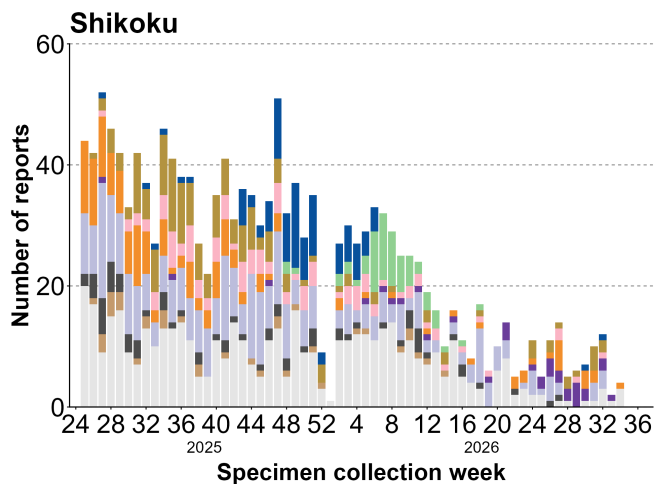
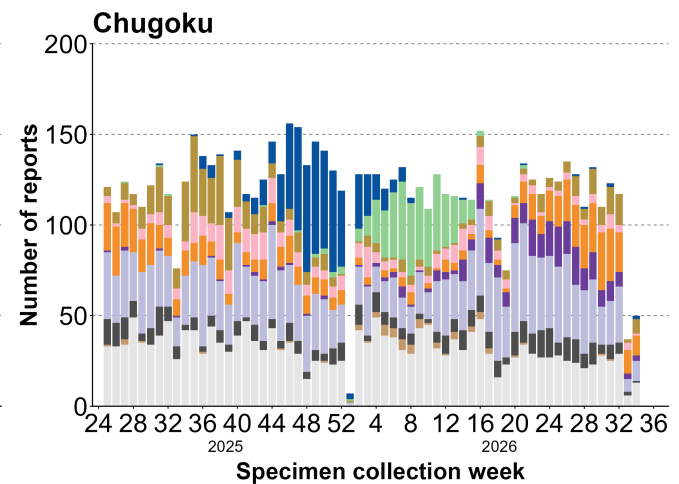
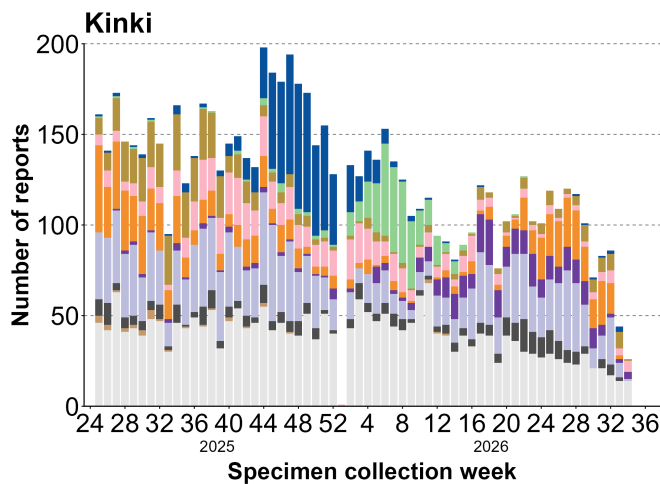
Figure 7. Weekly pathogen-specific test positivity based on specimen collection week



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026).
Note: The test positivity is calculated using the number of specimens tested for the target pathogen as the denominator: (number positive / number tested) × 100. Data are aggregated by specimen collection week, not by reporting week. The number of test results reflects the data available at the time of aggregation, so they do not necessarily match the figures published in previous reports.

Figure 8. Weekly reported cases by pathogen at the national and regional levels by specimen collection week





Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026).

Note: Data are aggregated by specimen collection week, not by reporting week. The number of test results reflects the data available at the time of aggregation and may not necessarily match figures published in previous reports. When multiple pathogens are detected from a single specimen, all detected pathogens are counted. “Rhinovirus/Enterovirus” indicates that either rhinovirus or enterovirus was detected. “Other pathogens” refers to pathogens not listed in the legend. For weeks and regions with no detections or no reports, it should be noted that this may indicate either that no pathogens were detected or that tests were not performed, depending on the test items.

Table 5. Number of specimens and most frequently detected pathogen by region in week 30 (July 20–26)

Region	Number of specimens	Most frequently detected pathogen
Hokkaido & Tohoku	61	Rhinovirus/Enterovirus
Kanto	112	Rhinovirus/Enterovirus
Hokuriku	44	Rhinovirus/Enterovirus
Tokai	10	SARS-CoV-2, Parainfluenza virus, and Human metapneumovirus
Kinki	67	Parainfluenza virus
Chugoku	96	Parainfluenza virus
Shikoku	7	Parainfluenza virus
Kyushu & Okinawa	44	Parainfluenza virus

Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026

Definition of Region

Hokkaido & Tohoku: Hokkaido, Aomori, Iwate, Miyagi, Akita, Yamagata, Fukushima

Kanto: Ibaraki, Tochigi, Gunma, Saitama, Chiba, Tokyo, Kanagawa, Yamanashi, Nagano

Hokuriku: Niigata, Toyama, Ishikawa, Fukui

Tokai: Gifu, Shizuoka, Aichi, Mie

Kinki: Shiga, Kyoto, Osaka, Hyogo, Nara, Wakayama

Chugoku: Tottori, Shimane, Okayama, Hiroshima, Yamaguchi

Shikoku: Tokushima, Kagawa, Ehime, Kochi

Kyushu & Okinawa: Fukuoka, Saga, Nagasaki, Kumamoto, Oita, Miyazaki, Kagoshima, Okinawa

Interpretive Notes

Sentinel definitions and the composition of reporting sites changed on 7 April 2025 (week 15). Time-series comparisons across this date must be interpreted with caution. Figures in the original report demarcate this change.

Reporting tends to decrease during certain holiday periods, such as the year-end/New Year holidays (around weeks 52–1), Golden Week (around week 18), the Obon holidays (around week 33), and Silver Week (around week 39). The specific

weeks may vary by year depending on the arrangement of public holidays and weekends.

“Cases per sentinel site” reflect both disease activity and care-seeking/reporting behavior; shifts in the denominator (participation, holidays) can influence observed levels.

Counts are provisional and subject to backfill due to delayed reporting and data correction.

Laboratory surveillance data shown for all weeks reflect the information available at the time of compilation. Testing items for specimens collected may vary, depending on municipalities or regional public health laboratories. In addition, because the time required for testing and reporting differs among these laboratories, the number of pathogen detections for a given specimen collection week may be delayed or later revised. Thus, aggregated values should be considered provisional.

References

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<https://id-info.jihs.go.jp/en/surveillance/idwr/index.html>
- Infectious Agents Surveillance Report (IASR)
<https://id-info.jihs.go.jp/en/surveillance/iasr/index.html>
- Japan Institute for Health Security (JIHS) The Infectious Disease Information Website
<https://id-info.jihs.go.jp/en/>
- Ministry of Health, Labour and Welfare website [Japanese]
 - Acute Respiratory Infection (ARI)
<https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou19/ari.html>
 - Influenza
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryoku/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou/infuenza/index.html
 - COVID-19
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/0000164708_00001.html
 - RSV infection
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 - Pharyngoconjunctival fever
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 - Herpangina
https://www.mhlw.go.jp/stf/seisakunitsuite/bunya/kenkou_iryoku/kenkou/kekkaku-kansenshou/herpangina.html
- Graphical Overview of Infectious Diseases
https://www.jihs.go.jp/content10/030/en_Dashboard.html
- Genomic surveillance of SARS-CoV-2 (including quarantine specimens and specimens from incoming travelers)[Japanese]
<https://id-info.jihs.go.jp/surveillance/iasr/45/532/article/030/index.html>
- Variants of SARS-CoV-2 [Japanese]

Supplementary Information 1. Test results by specimen collection week using fully automated molecular testing systems, such as BioFire FilmArray and BioFire SpotFire

Test results from pathogen testing conducted at medical institutions equipped with fully automated genetic testing systems are presented below. These data are collected through voluntary participation of selected medical institutions and are used for monitoring purposes.

Pathogen	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	Week 35
Influenza A/H1	0	0	0	0	1	0
Influenza A/H1pdm09	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza A/H3	0	0	0	0	0	0
Influenza A virus (subtype unknown)	0	0	0	0	1	0
Influenza B virus	0	0	0	0	0	0
SARS-CoV-2	1	3	4	2	1	0
RSV	0	1	1	0	0	1
Parainfluenza virus type 1	1	2	1	0	0	1
Parainfluenza virus type 2	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parainfluenza virus type 3	1	2	4	0	0	0
Parainfluenza virus type 4	0	0	0	0	0	0
Parainfluenza virus (type unknown)	1	1	0	1	0	0
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	2	9	7	2	0	0
Human metapneumovirus	5	3	2	1	4	2
Adenovirus	0	3	0	1	0	0
Coronavirus HKU1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus NL63	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus 229E	0	0	0	0	0	0
Coronavirus OC43	0	0	0	0	0	0

Pathogen	Week 30	Week 31	Week 32	Week 33	Week 34	Week 35
<i>Bordetella pertussis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Bordetella parapertussis</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Chlamydia pneumoniae</i>	0	0	0	0	0	0
<i>Mycoplasma pneumoniae</i>	1	0	0	0	0	0

Source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026
(data range: July 20, 2026 to August 30, 2026)

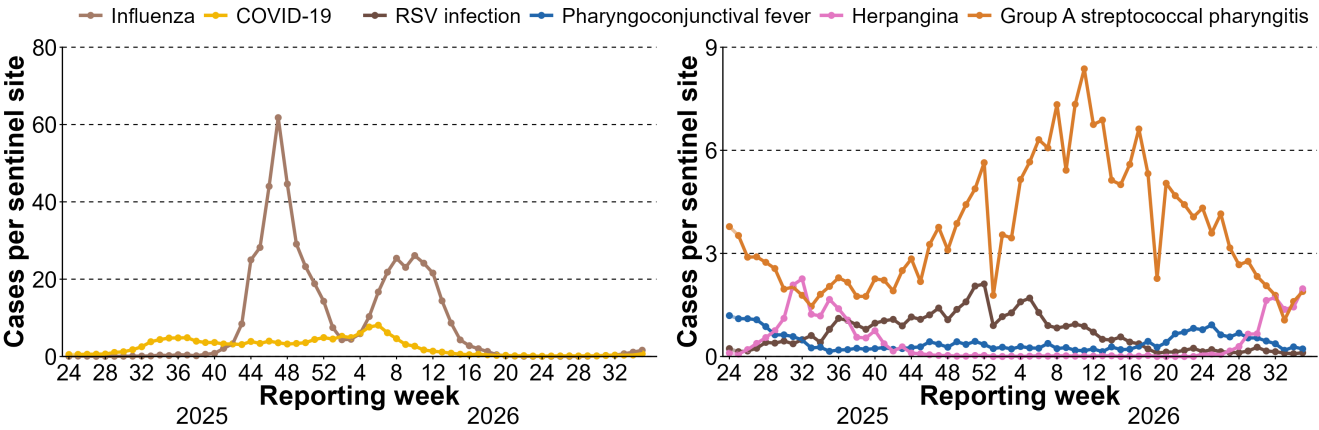
Note: As reporting is based on voluntary participation by medical institutions, the number of reported cases should be interpreted as reference values. A total of 13 medical institutions participated between weeks 30–35.

Rhinovirus/Enterovirus indicates detection of either rhinovirus or enterovirus.

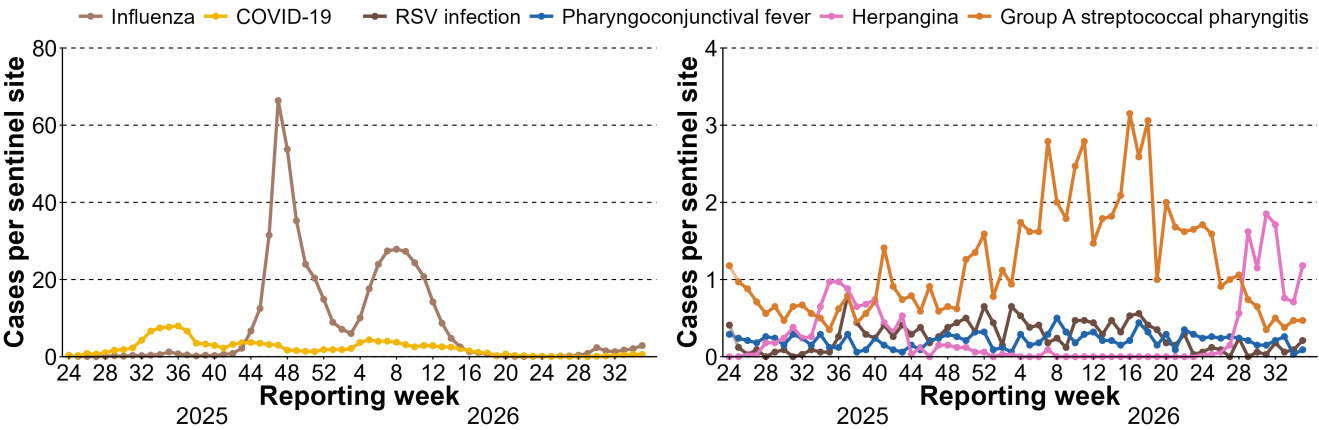
Records labeled only as “cov” or “flu” are excluded from this table.

Supplementary Information 2. Weekly cases per sentinel site by prefecture for each disease

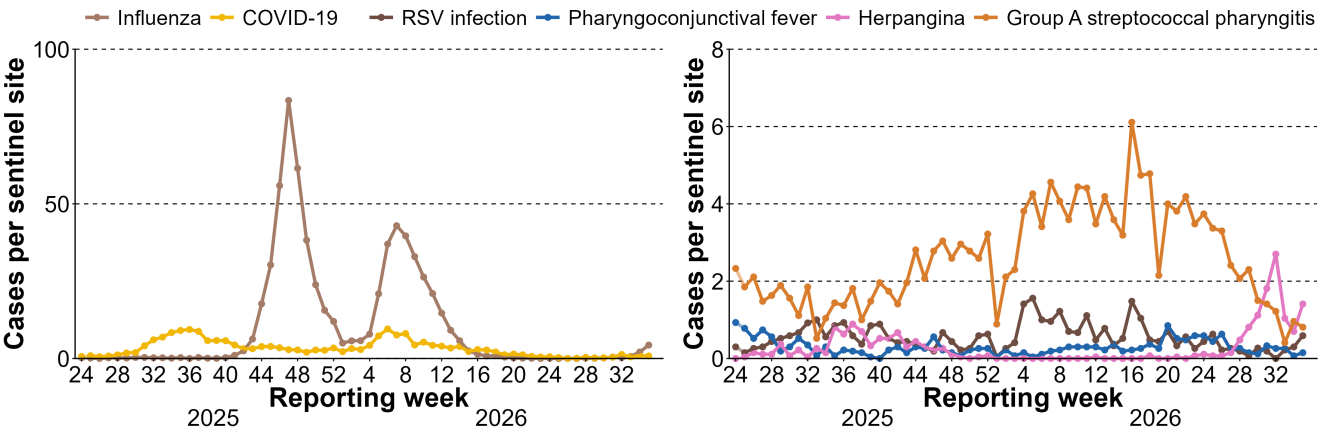
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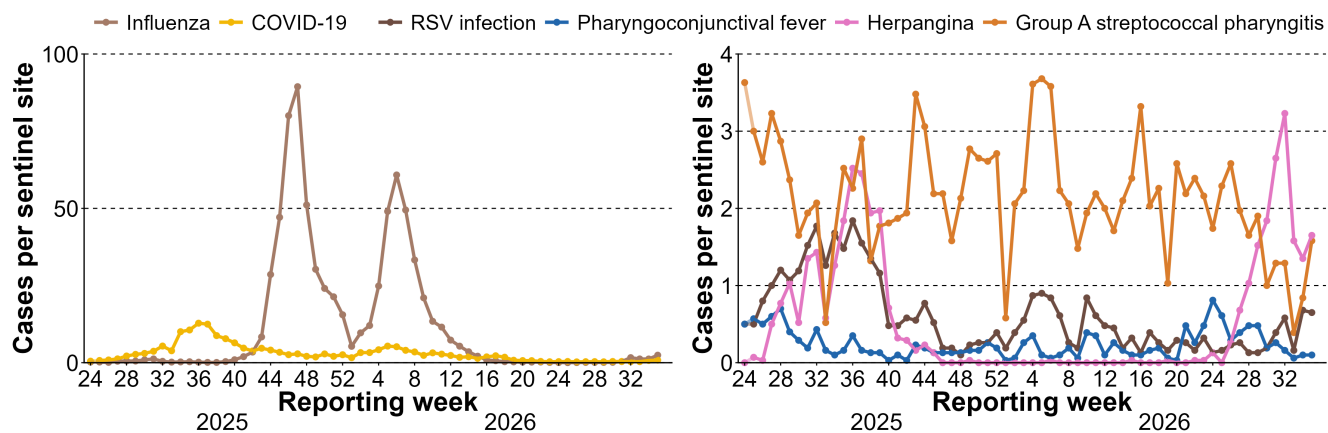
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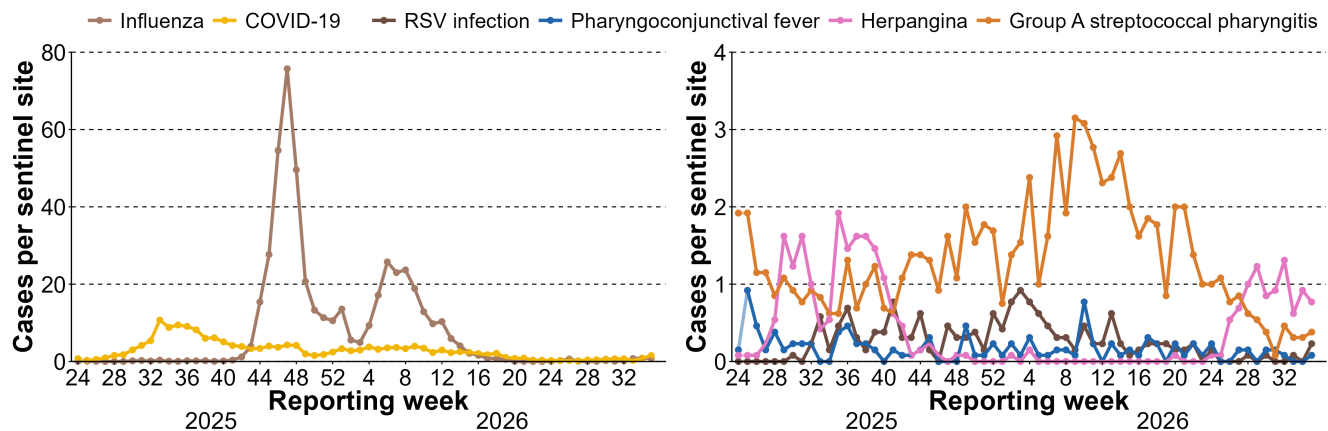
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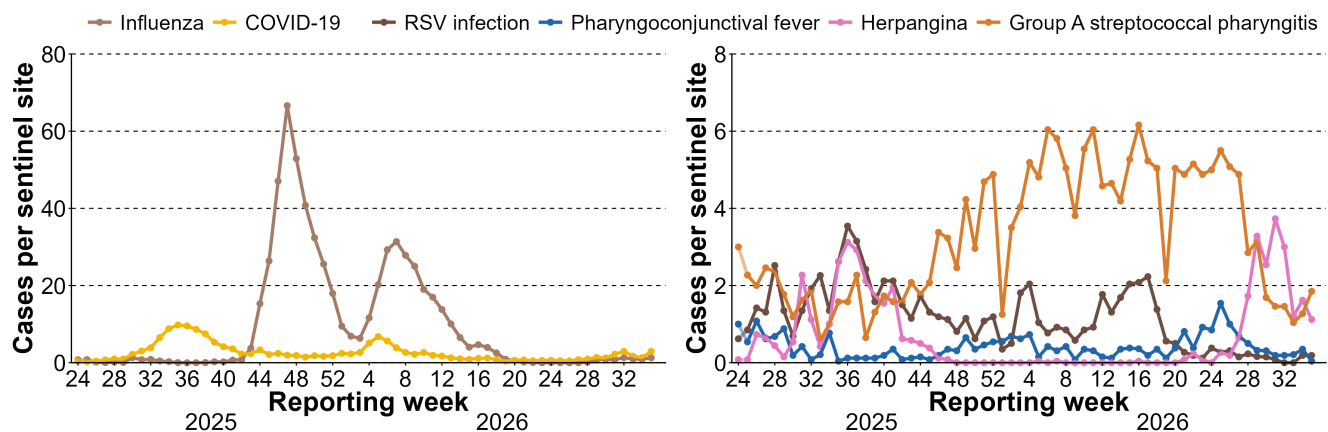
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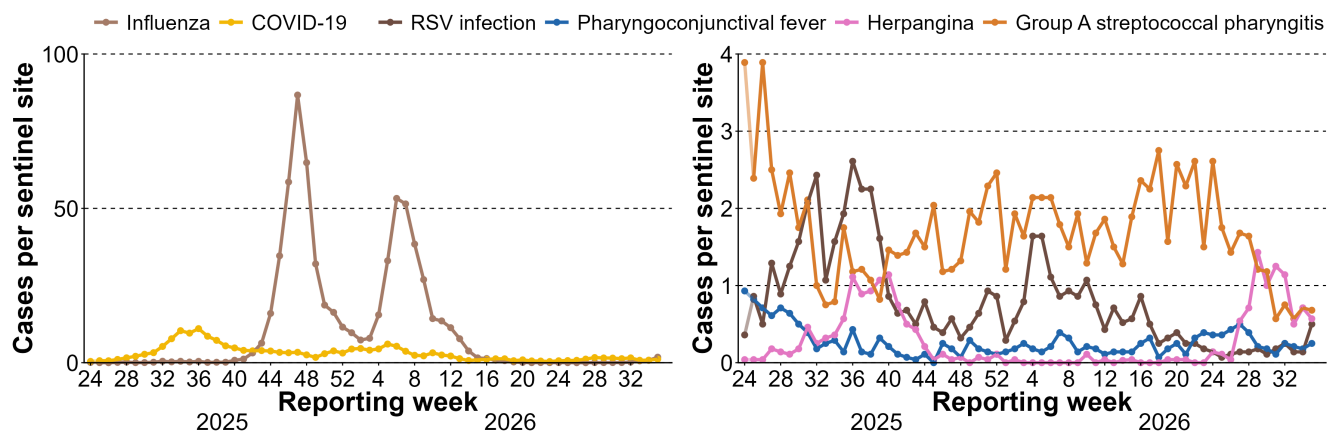
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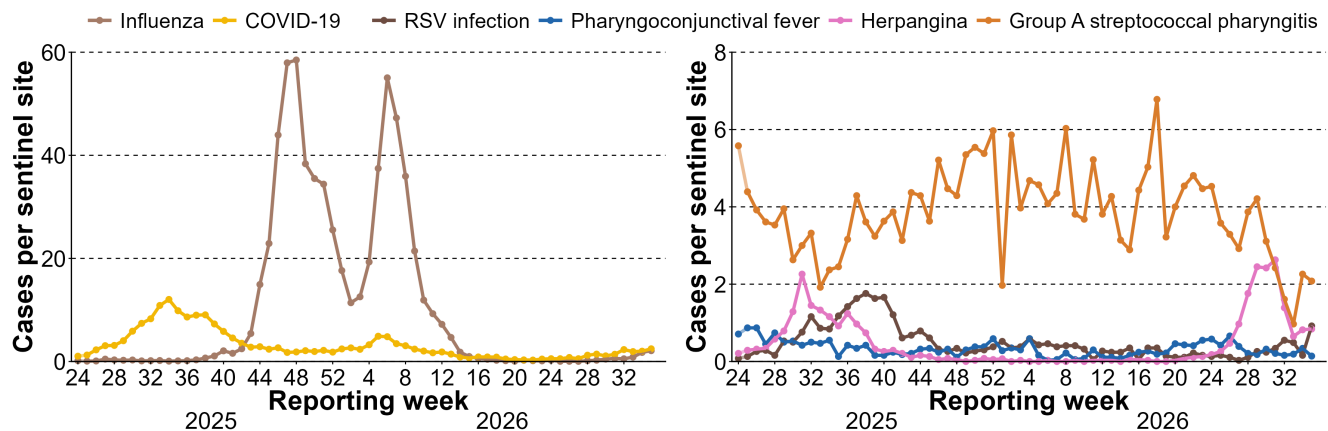
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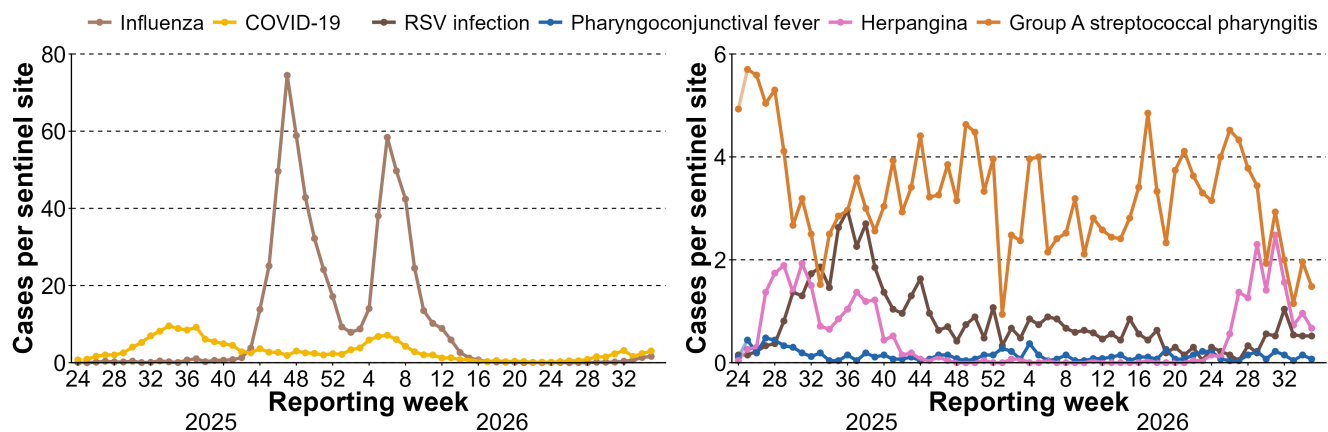
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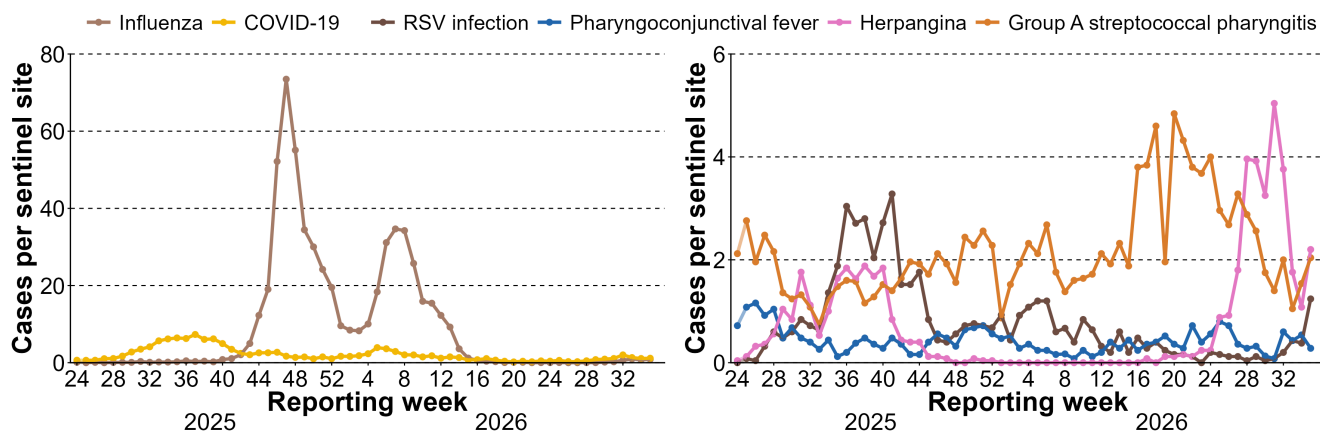
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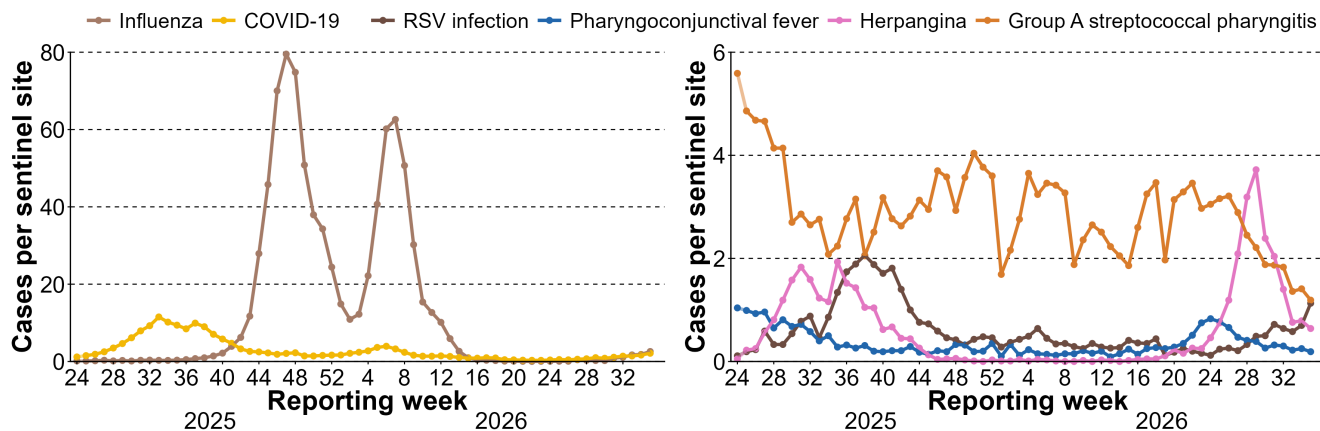
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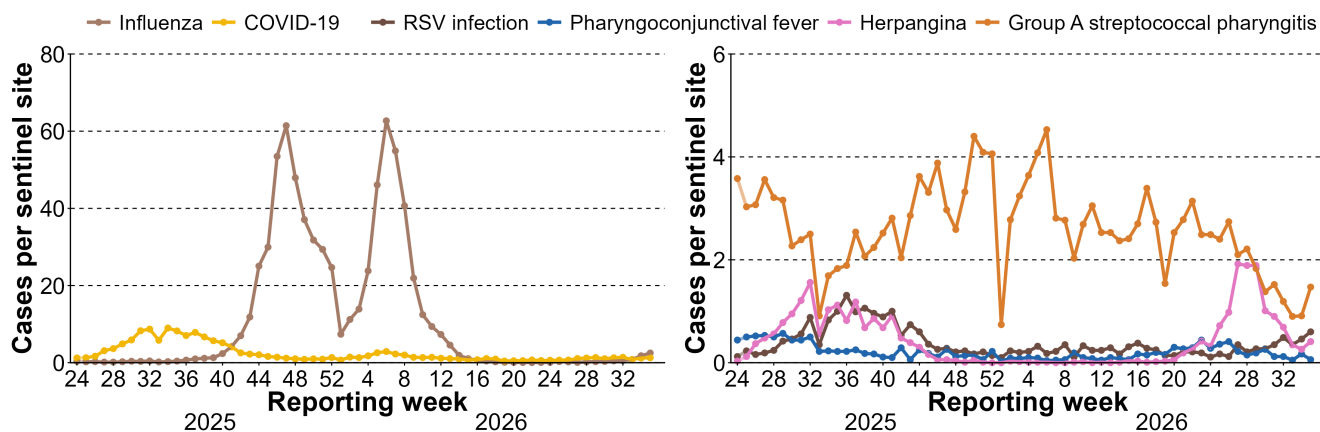
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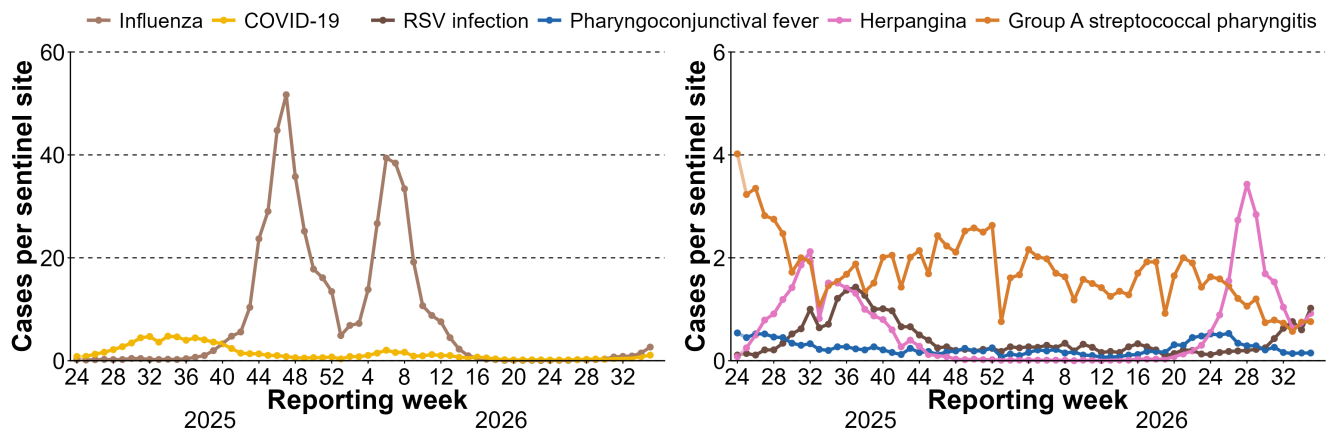
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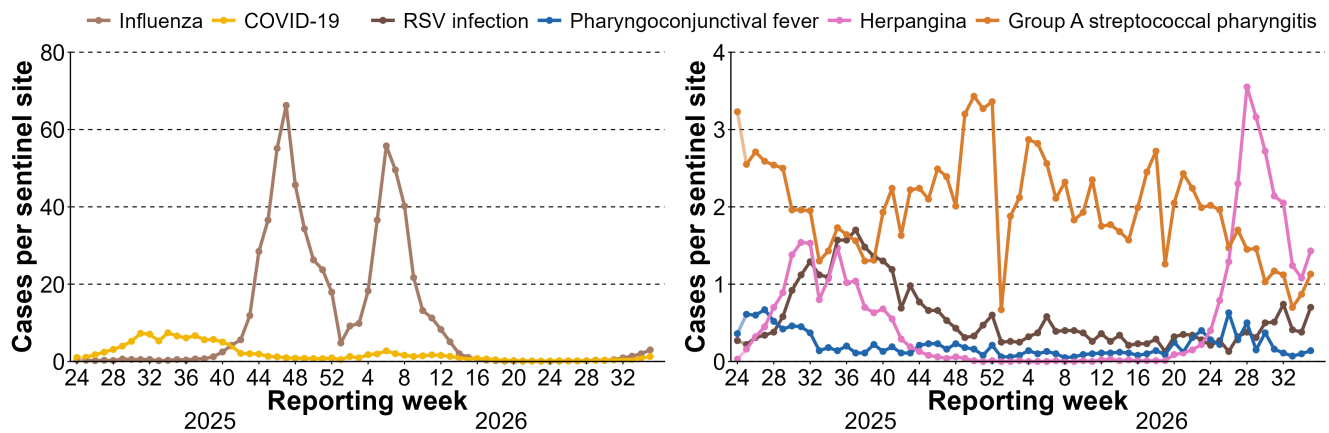
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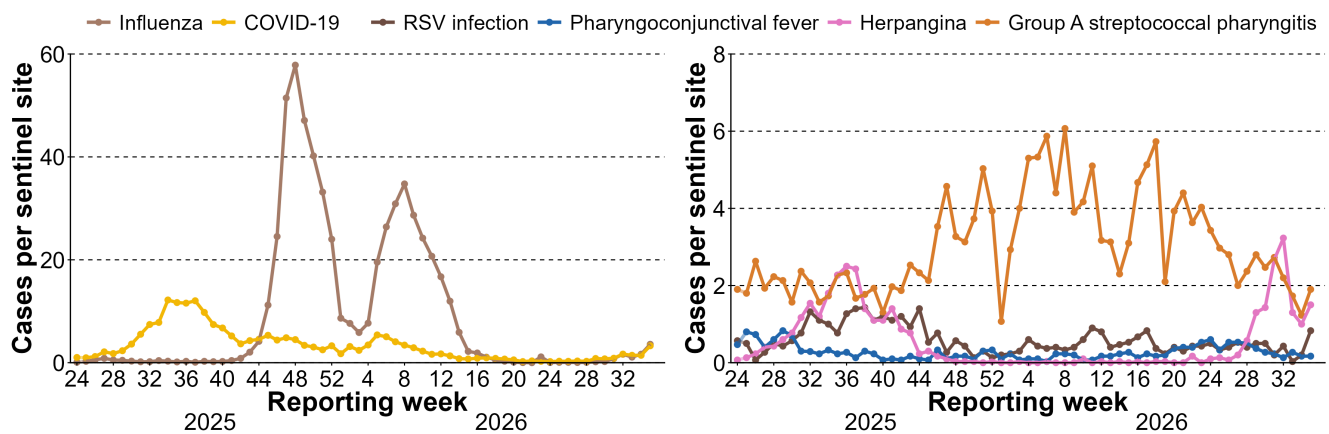
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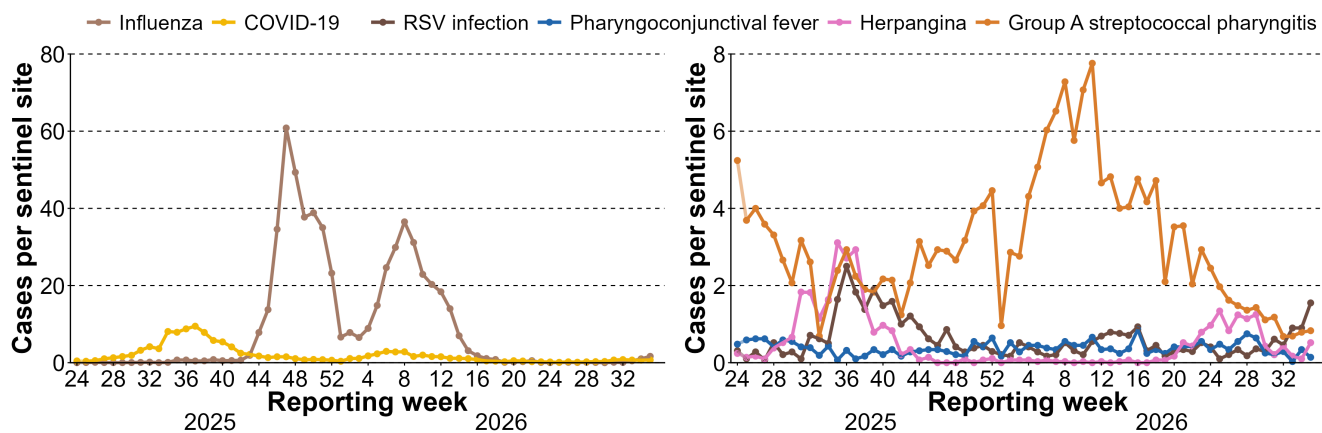
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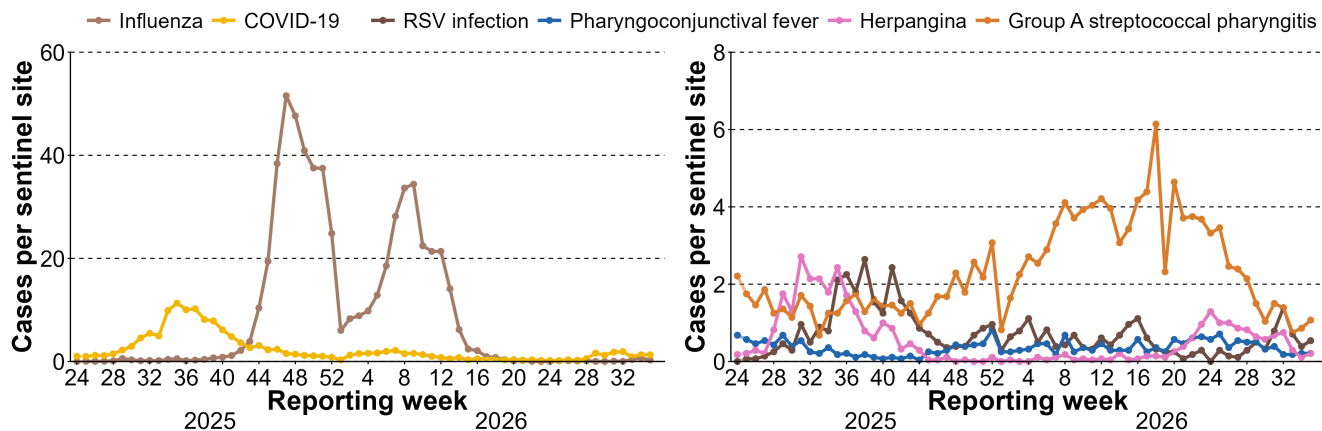
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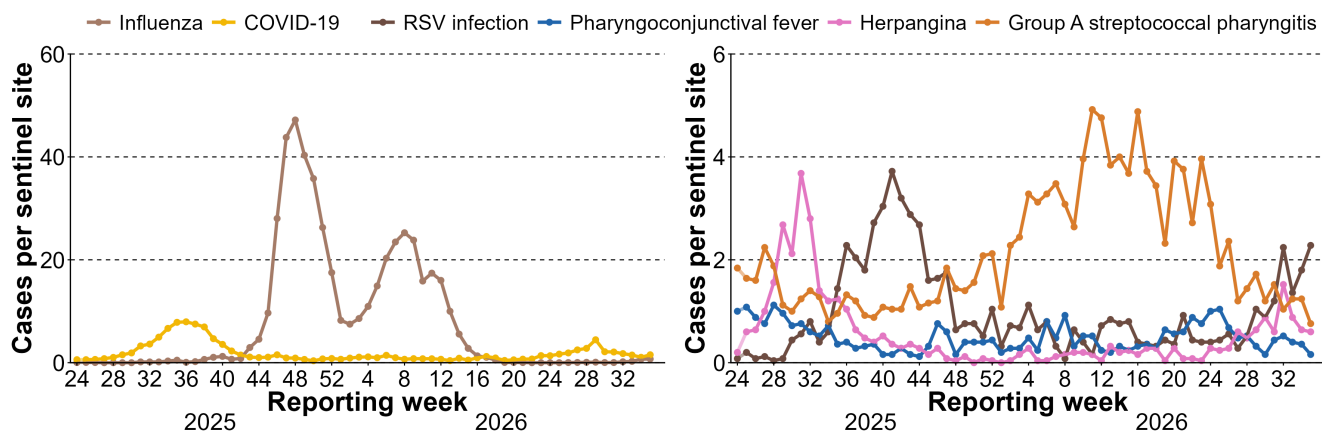
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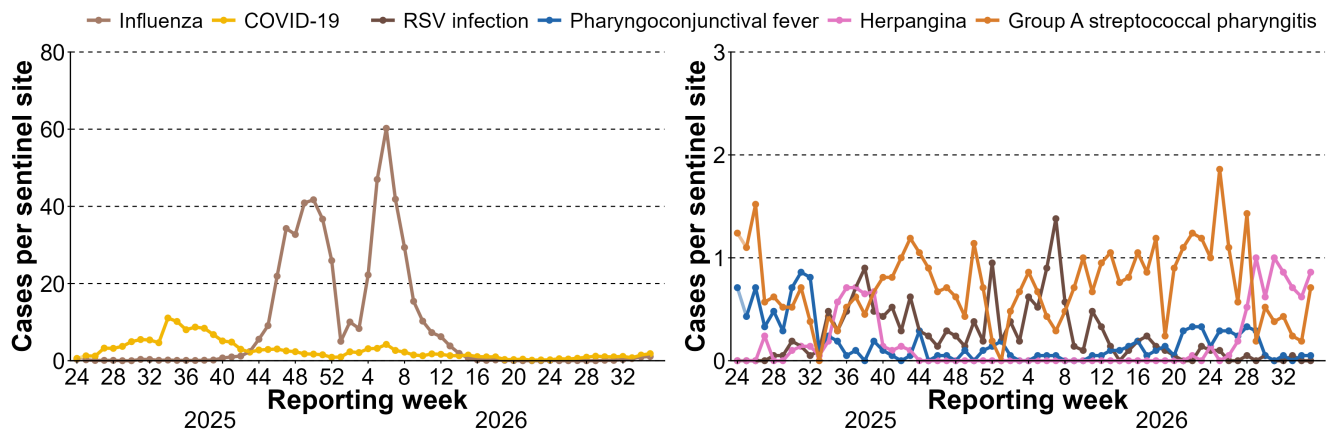
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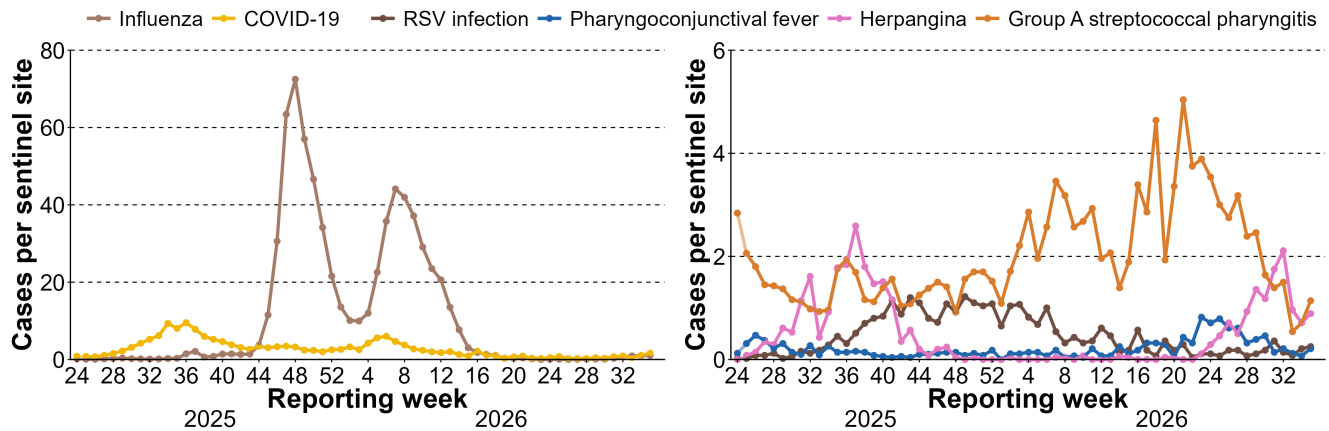
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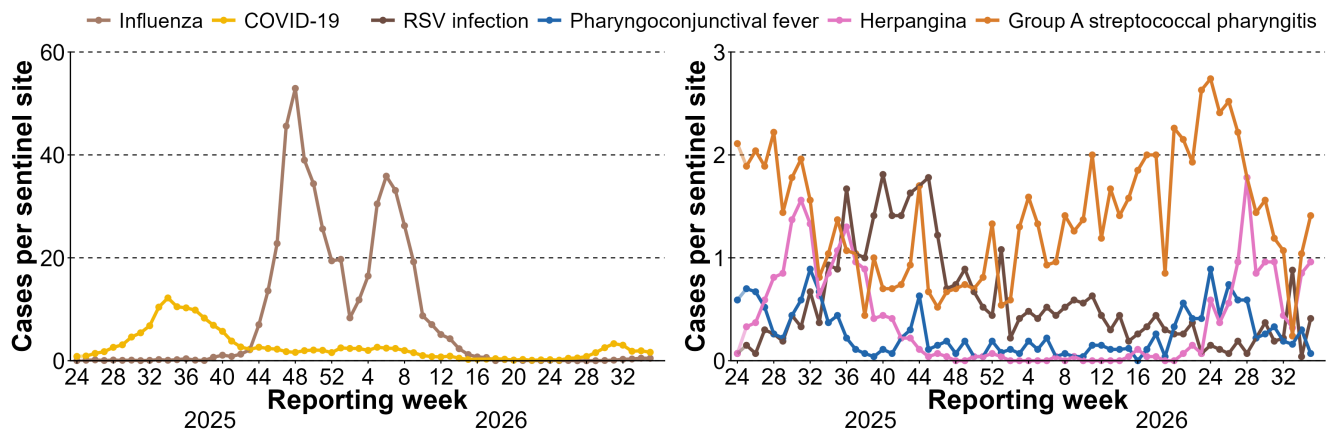
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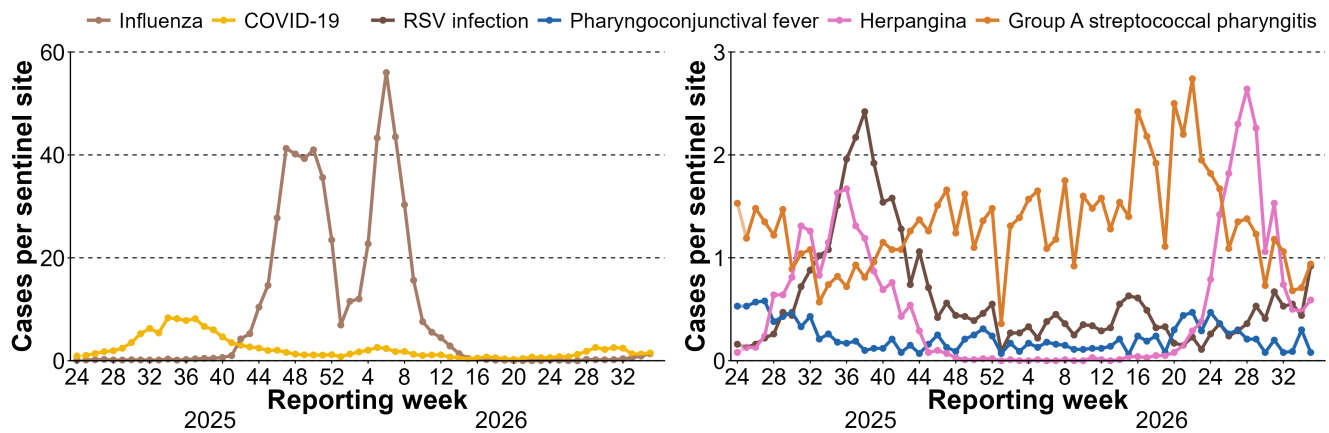
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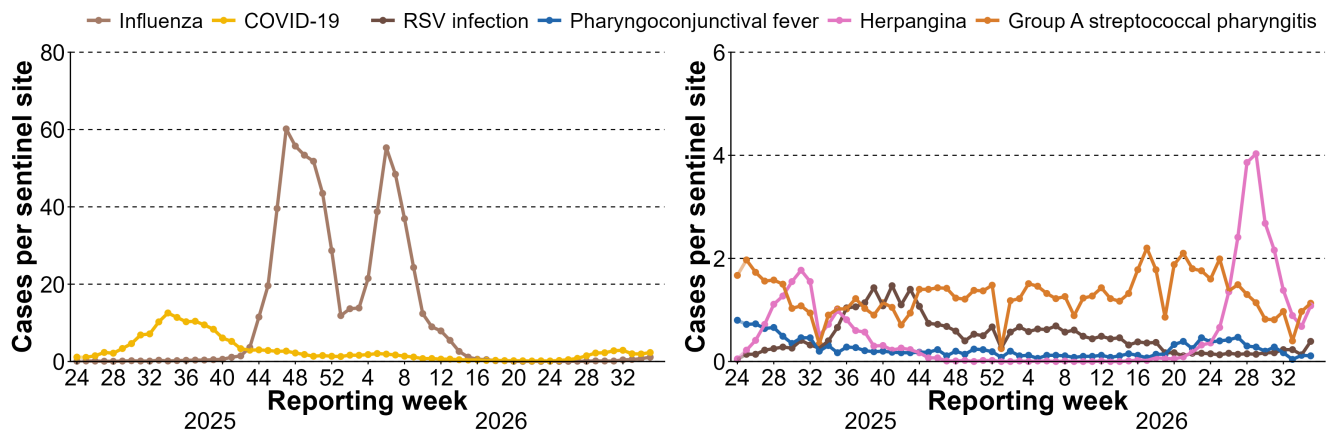
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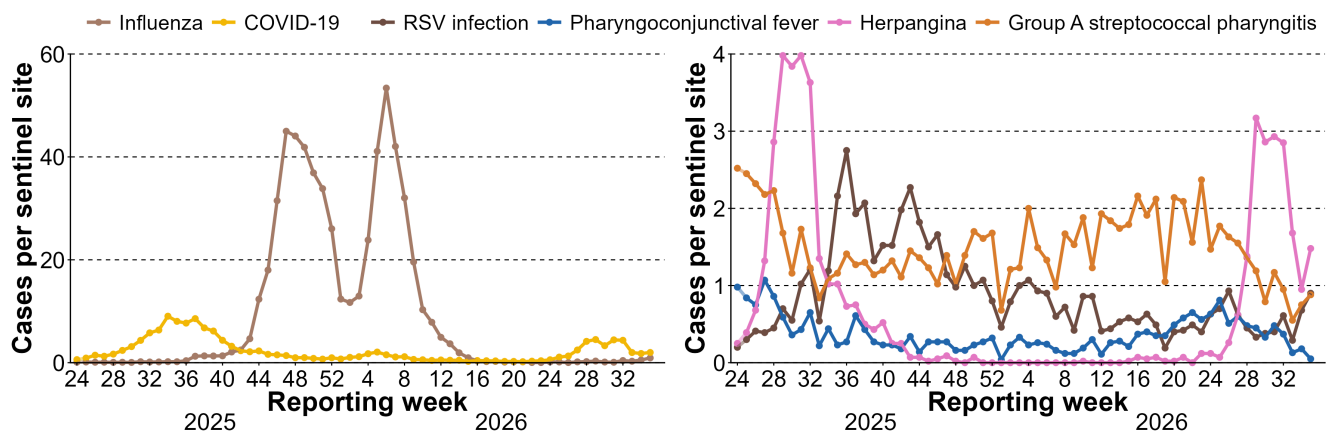
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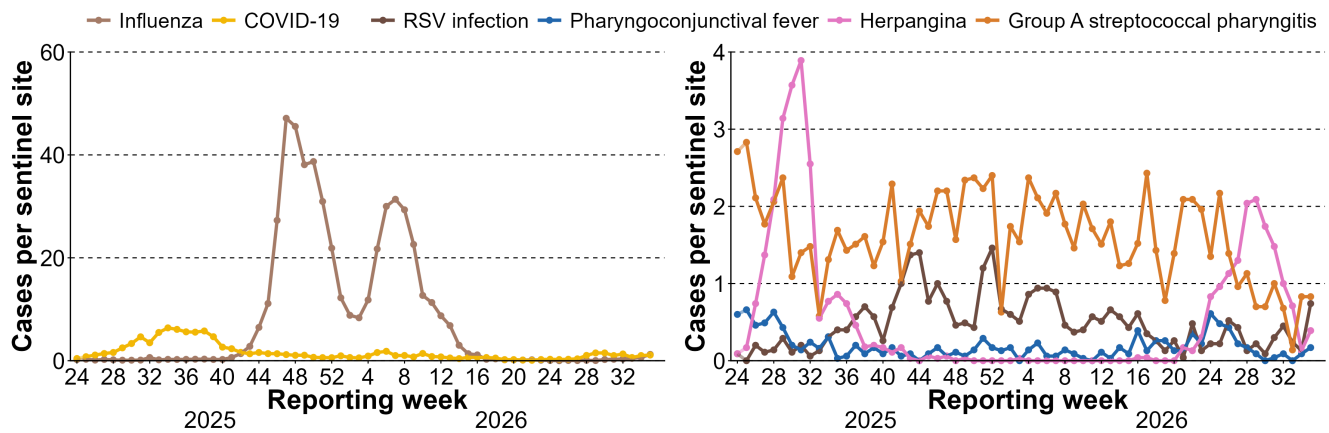
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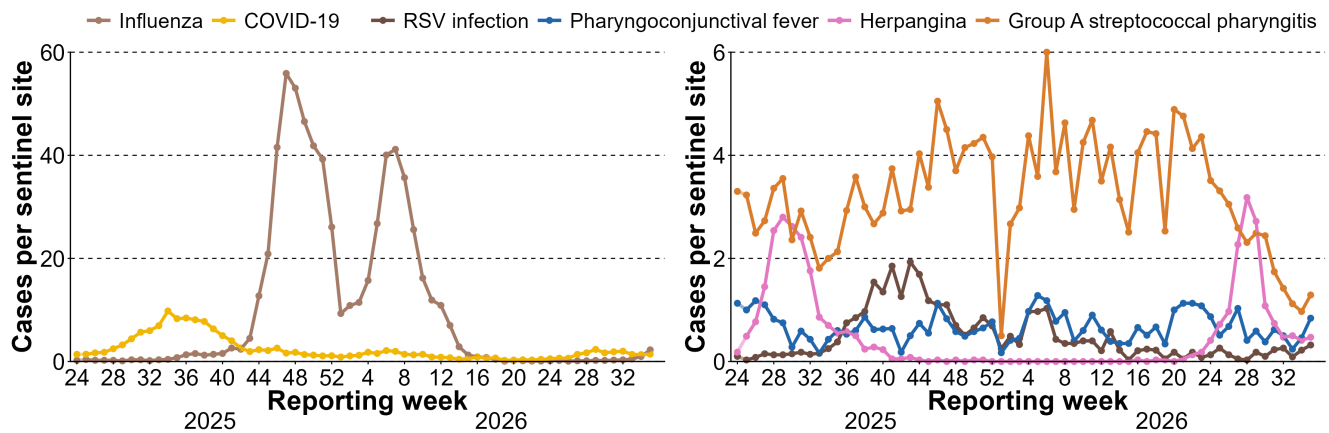
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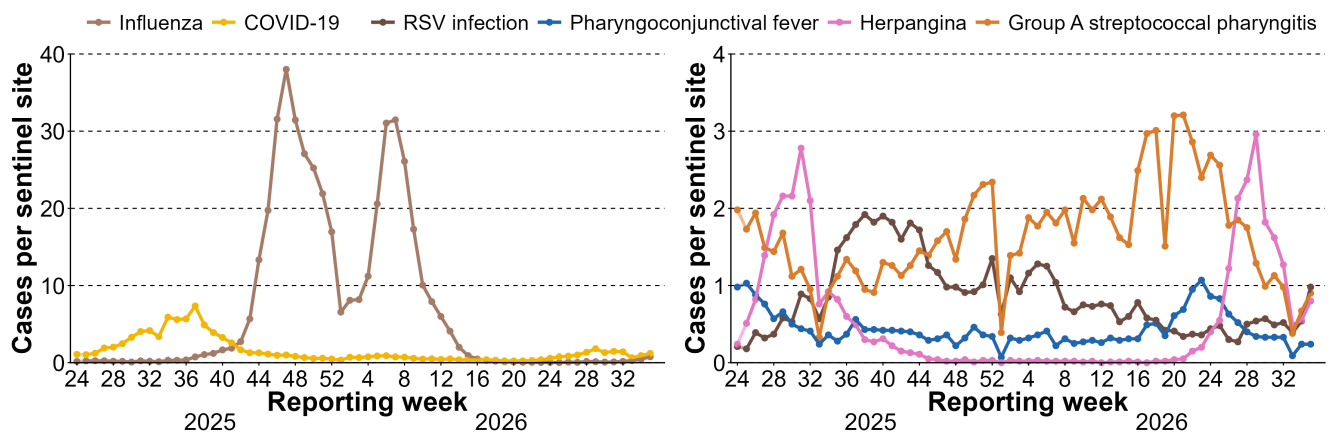
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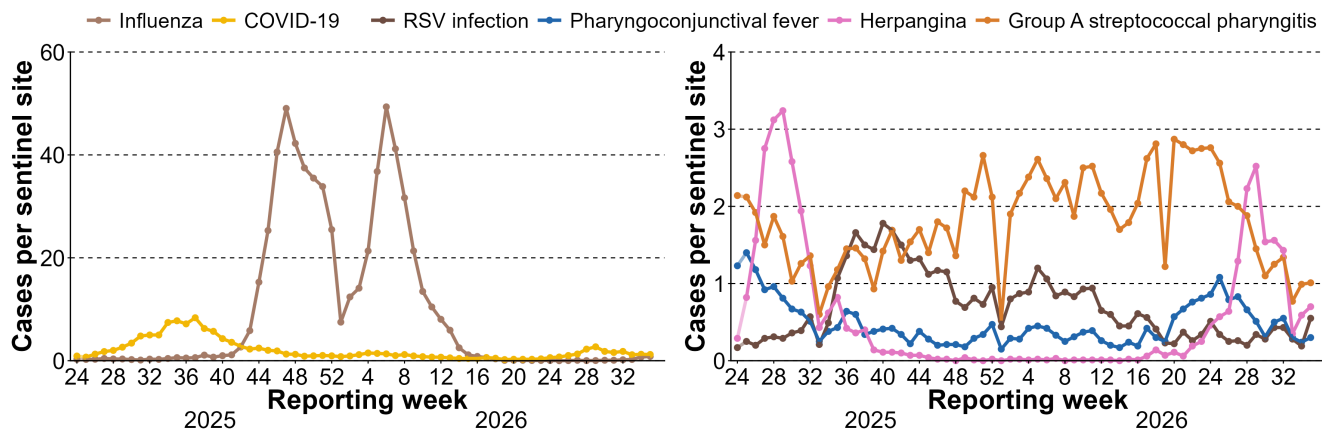
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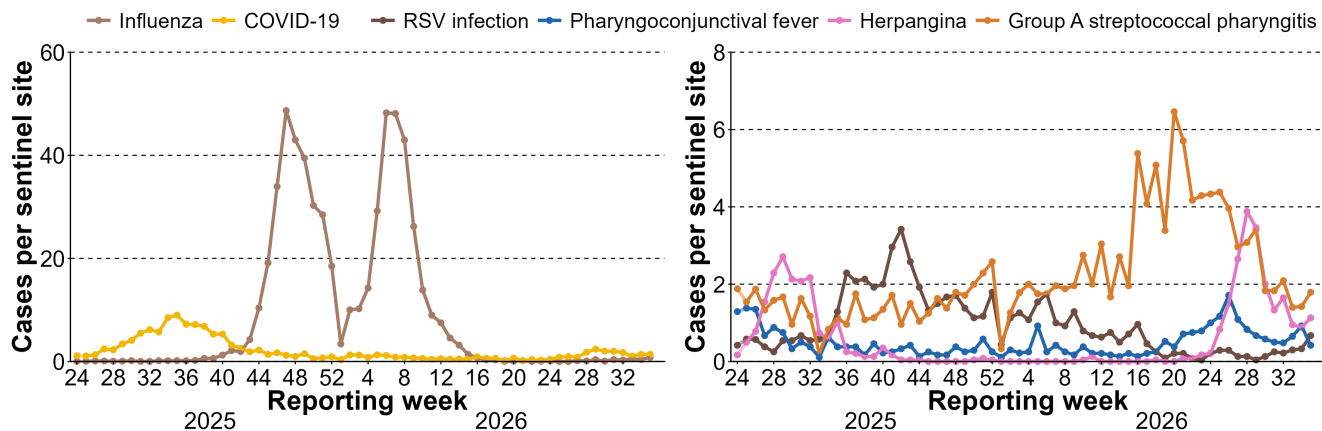
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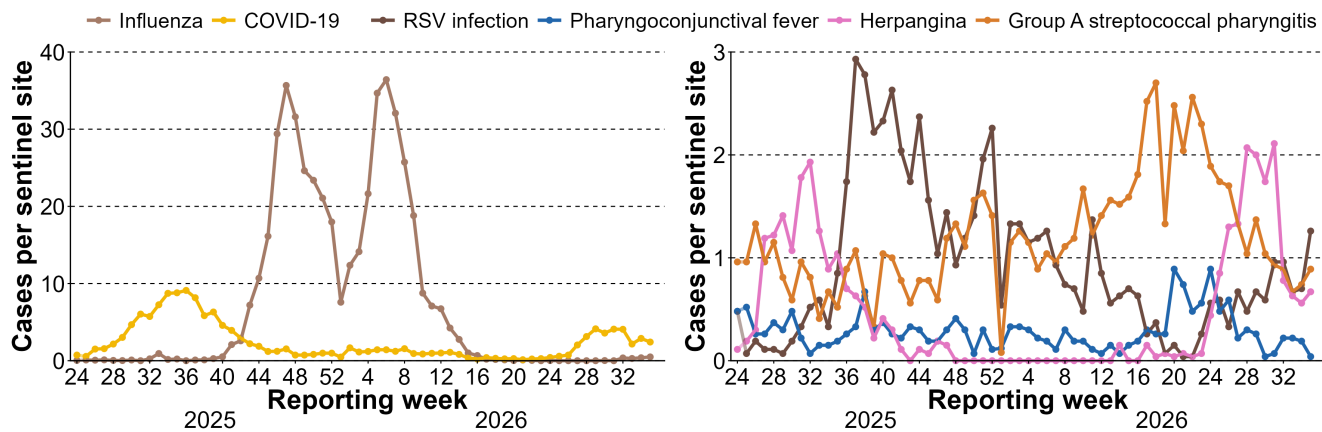
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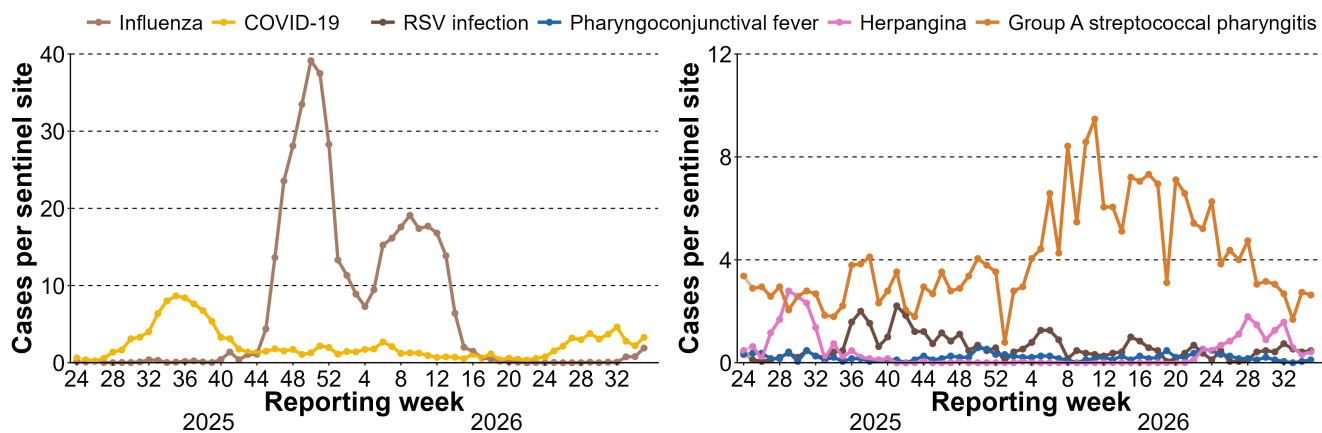
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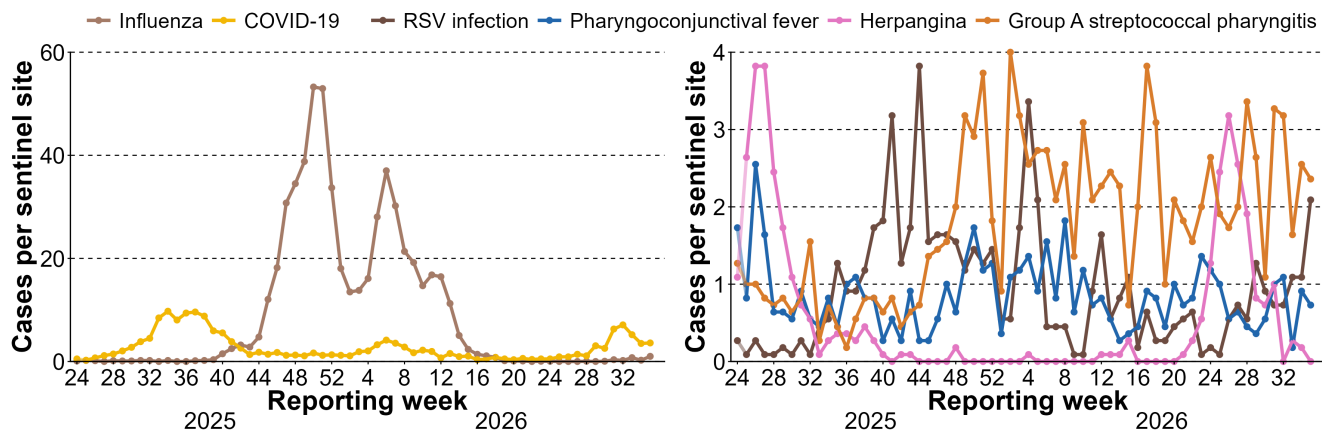
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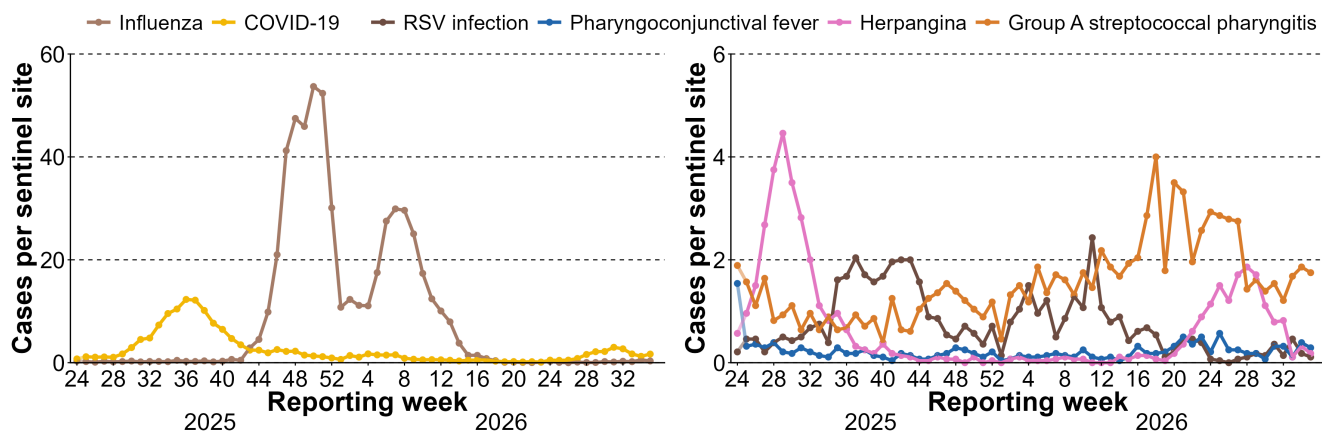
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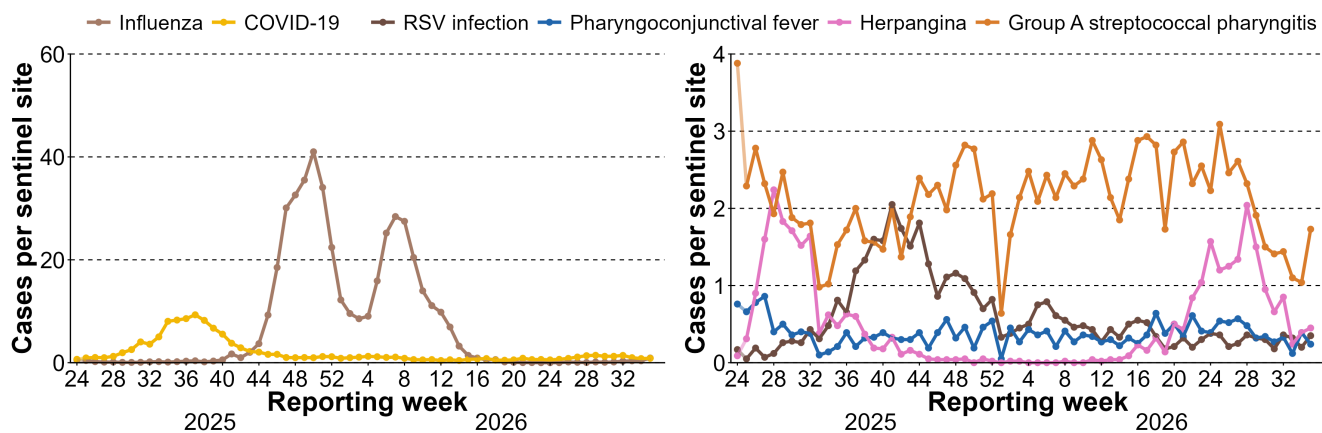
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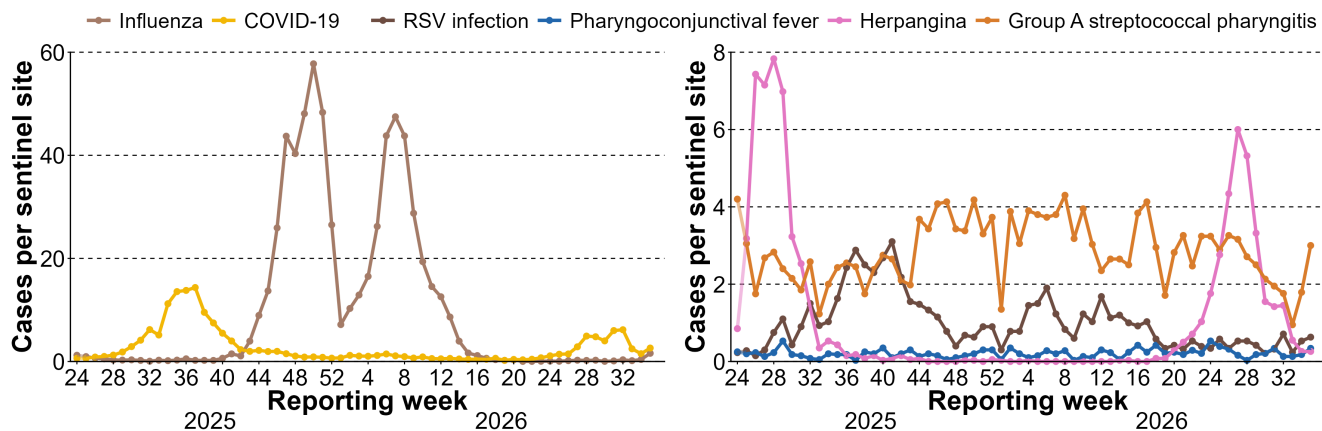
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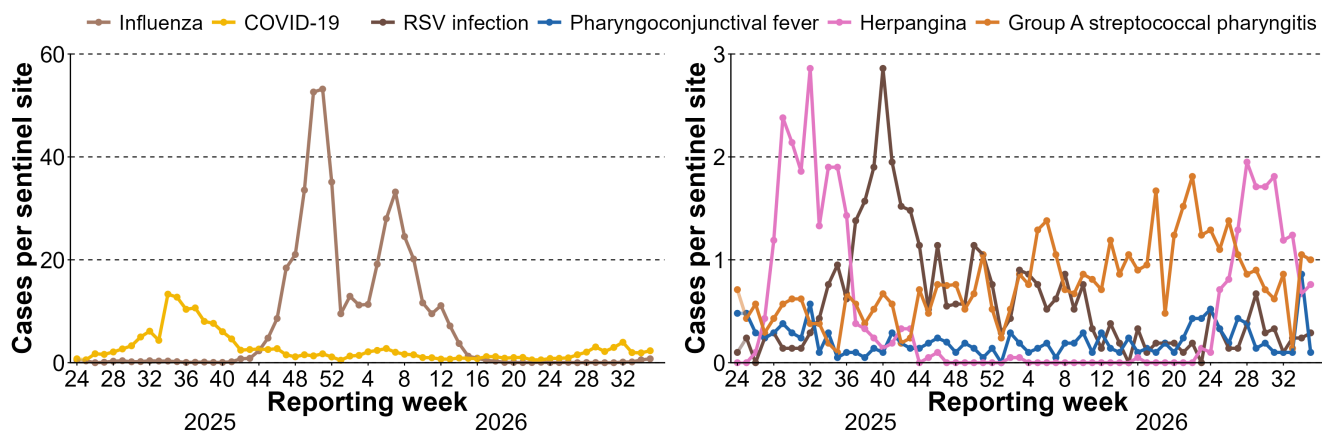
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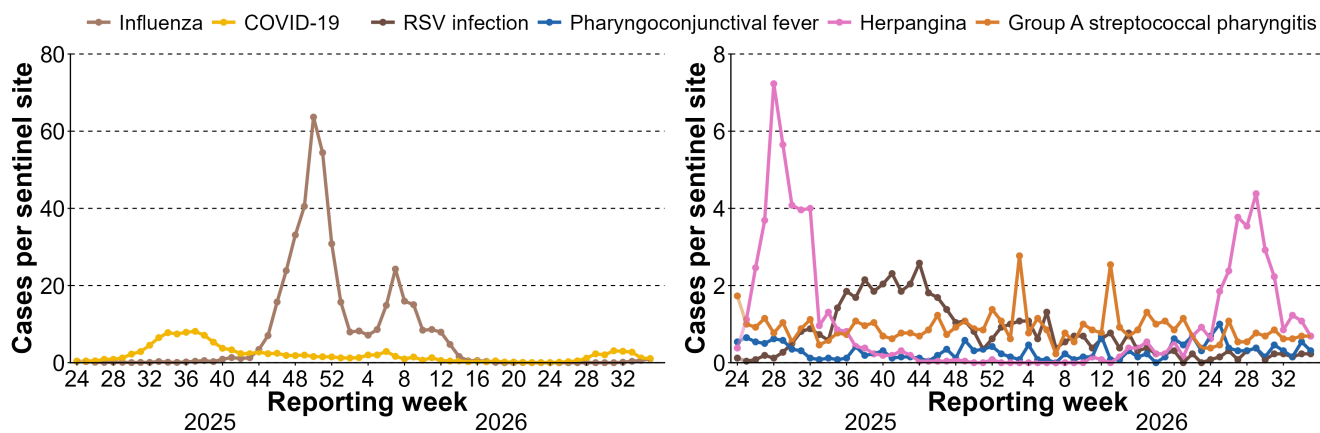
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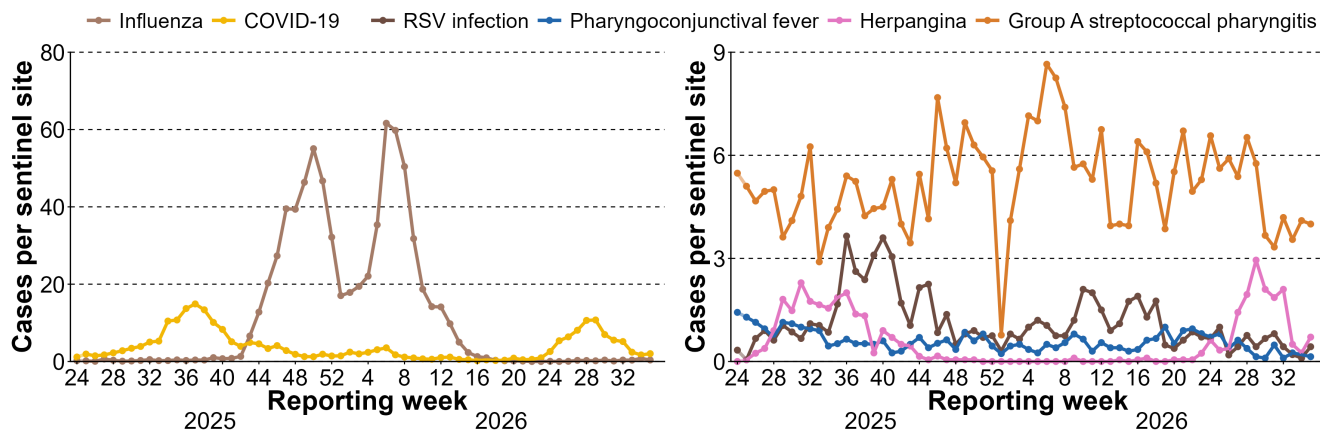
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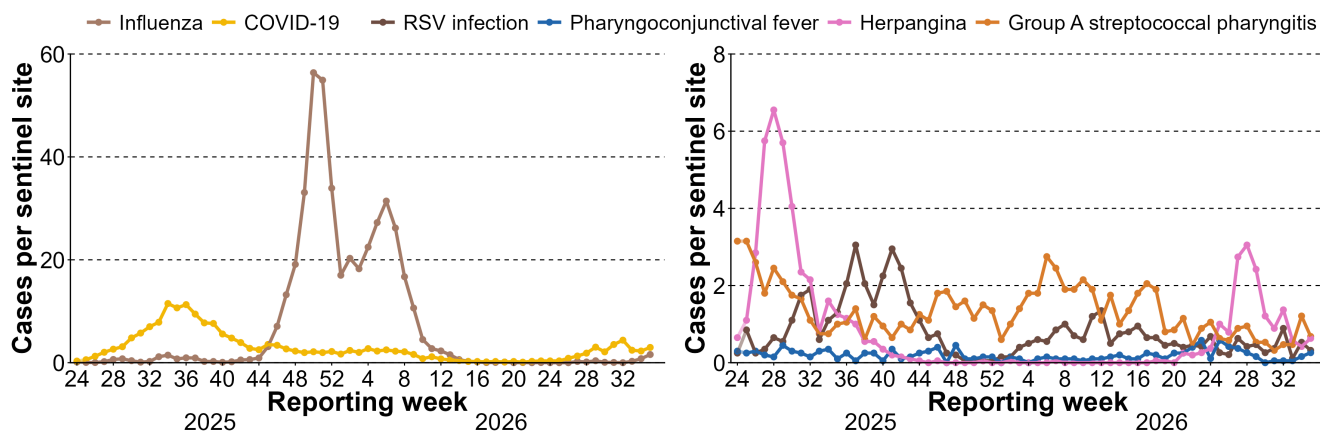
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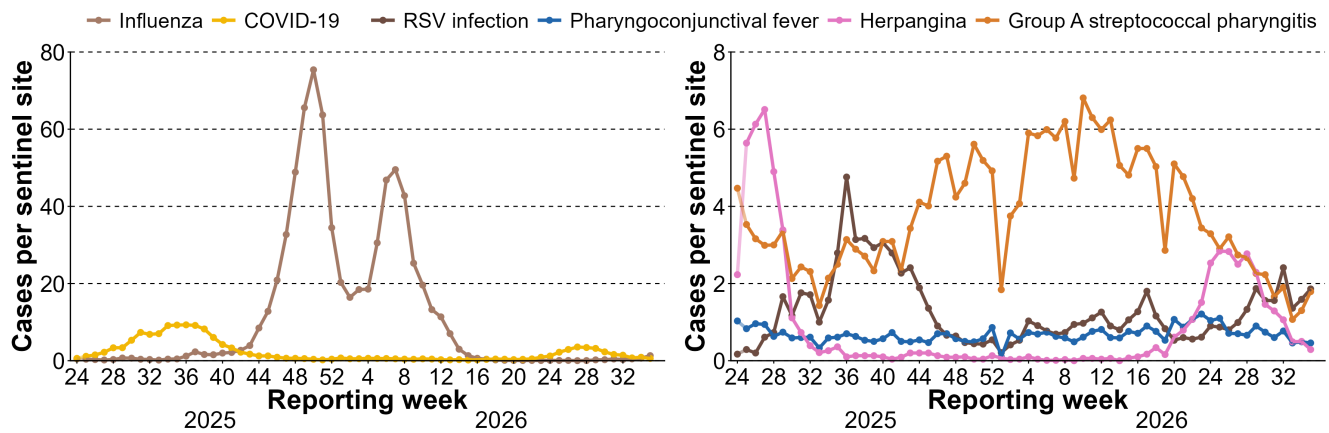
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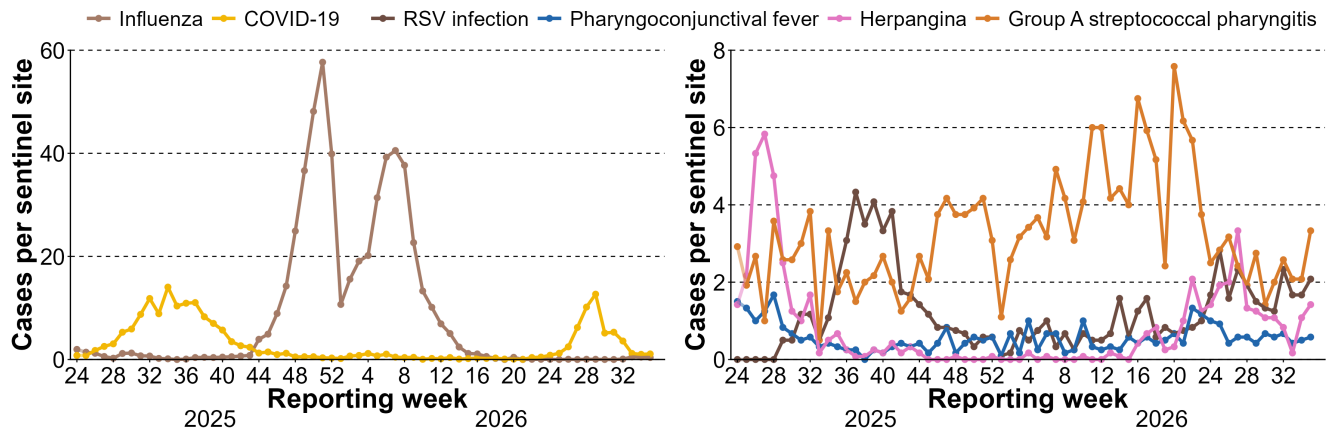
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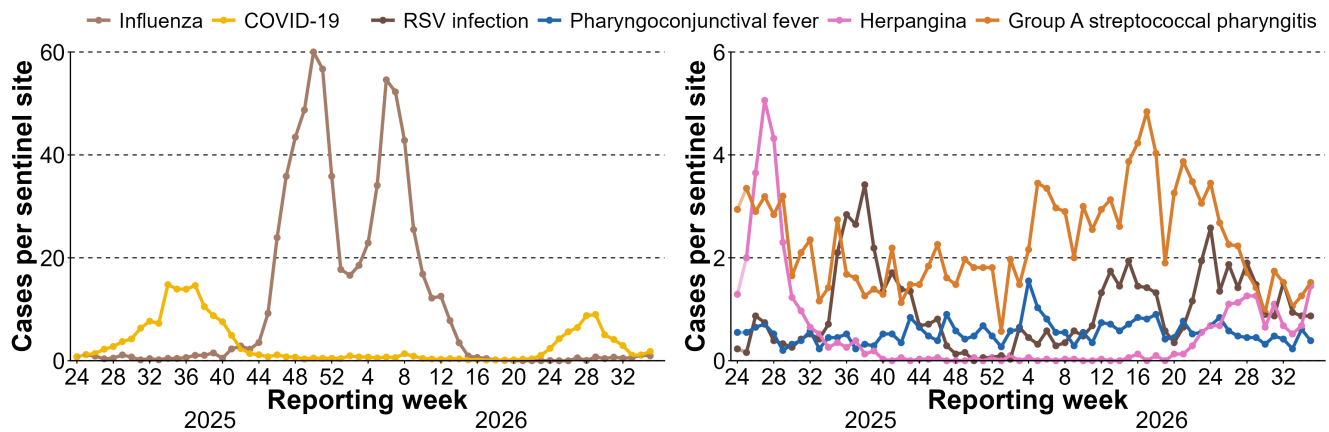
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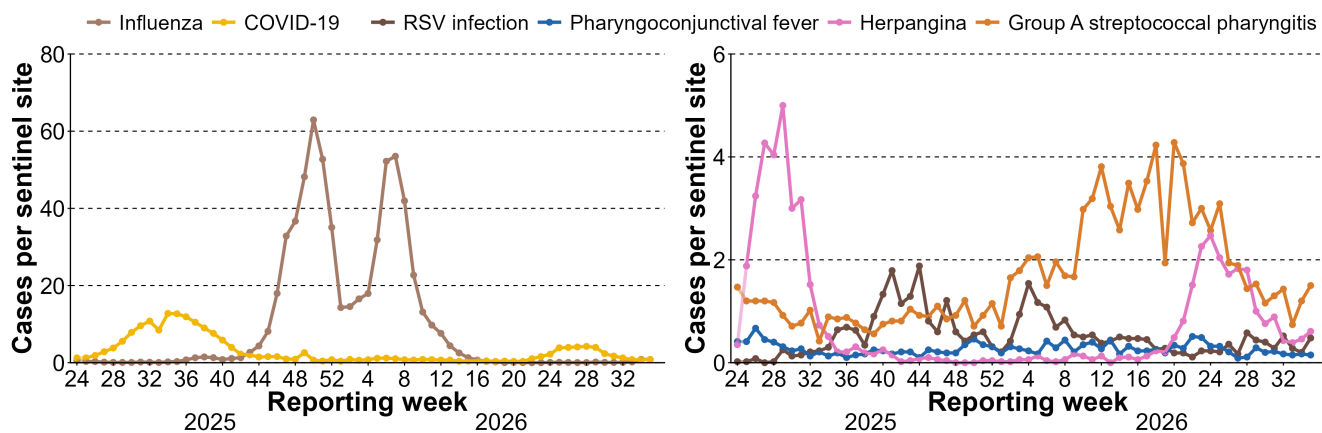
Saga



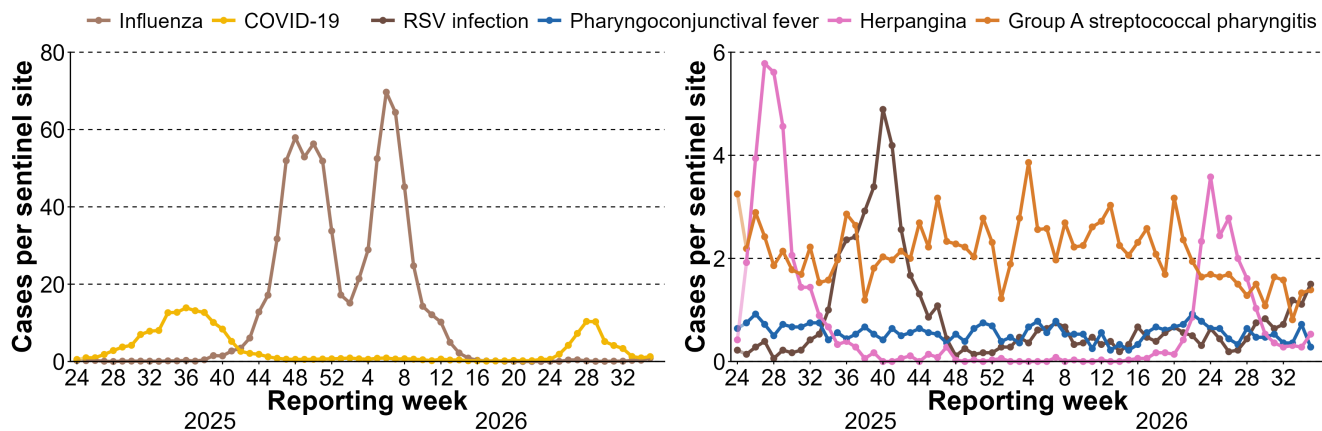
Nagasaki



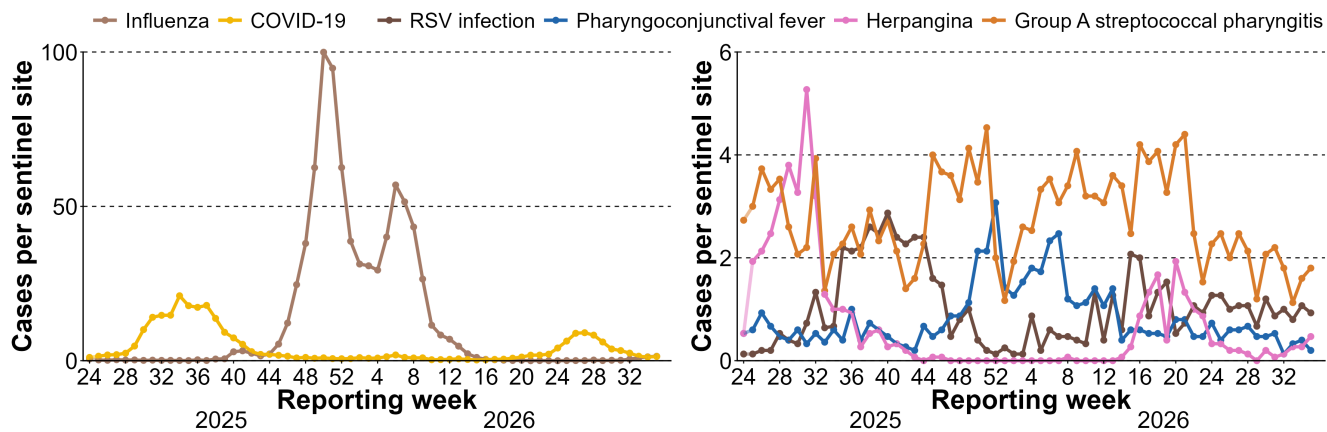
Kumamoto



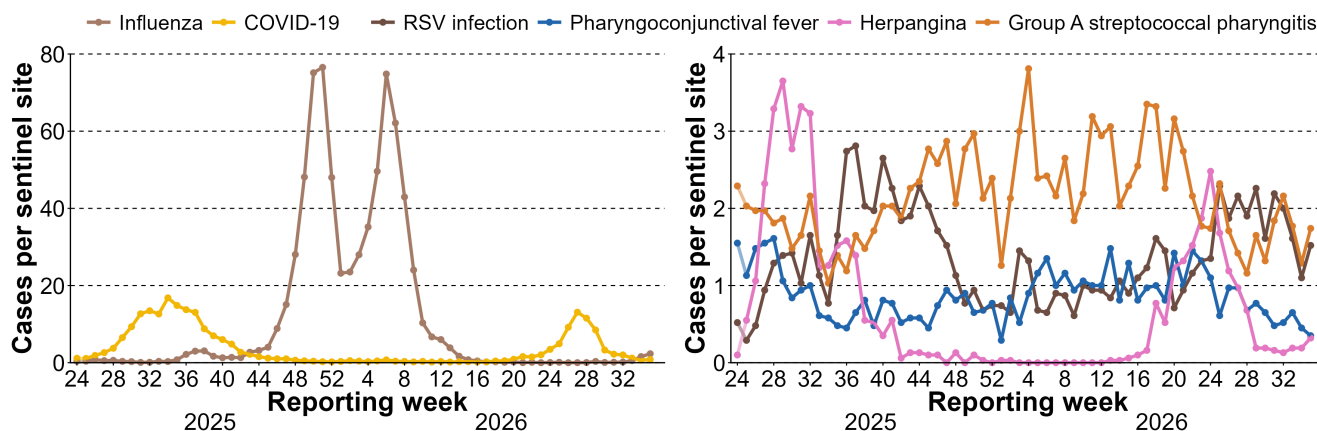
Oita



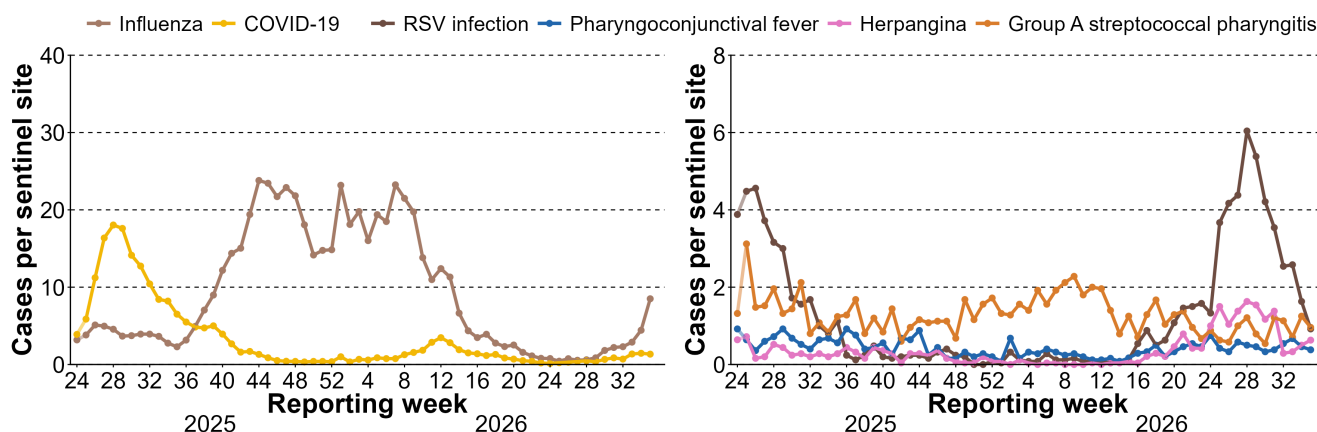
Miyazaki



Kagoshima



Okinawa



Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026 (data range: June 9, 2025 – August 30, 2026)

Supplementary Information 3A. Number of pathogens reported in July 2026

Number of reports	
Pathogen detected	1,576
No pathogen detected	630

Supplementary Information 3B. Number of tests, positive cases, and positivity by pathogen in July 2026

Pathogen	Number of tests	Number of positives	Pathogen positivity(%)
Influenza A virus	2,160	21	1.0%

Pathogen	Number of tests	Number of positives	Pathogen positivity(%)
Influenza B virus	2,159	0	0.0%
SARS-CoV-2	2,199	180	8.2%
RSV	2,199	101	4.6%
Parainfluenza virus	2,201	526	23.9%
Human metapneumovirus	2,199	298	13.6%
Rhinovirus/Enterovirus	2,199	620	28.2%
Adenovirus	2,158	168	7.8%

Supplementary Information 3C. Number of positive cases for other pathogens in July 2026

Pathogen	Number of positives
Mycoplasma pneumoniae	8
Human bocavirus	7
Streptococcus pyogenes	2
Parechovirus	1
Human coronavirus OC43	1
Pathogen name not specified	11

Data source: Infectious Disease Surveillance in Japan; data as of September 2, 2026(data range: July 1, 2026 to July 31, 2026)

Note: The number of reported pathogens is calculated based on the presence or absence of detected pathogens.

The number of tests for each pathogen is calculated based on positive and negative results, excluding those not tested.

Testing and reporting practices for pathogens shown in Supplementary Table 3C vary by municipality/prefectural public health institute; therefore, the proportion relative to the number of reports may not match the positivity rates shown in Supplementary Table 3B.

Data are aggregated by specimen collection month, not by reporting month. The number of test results reflects the data available at the time of aggregation, so they do not necessarily match the figures published in previous reports.

When multiple pathogens are detected from a single specimen, all detected pathogens are counted.

“Rhinovirus/Enterovirus” indicates that either rhinovirus or enterovirus was detected.