

If the patient has a fever or symptoms of a cold (including diarrhea, etc.), we ask them to enter the building through a different entrance from the general patients.



Entrance for general patients



Entrance for patients who have a fever

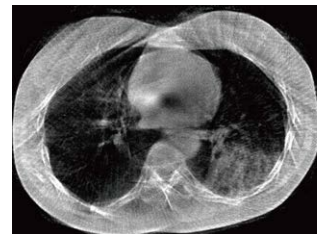
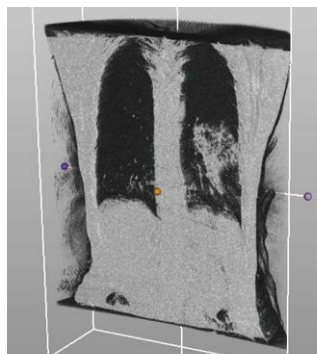
After medical consultation and vital checks, we perform rapid coronavirus antigen and nucleic acid amplification tests (NEAR method, etc.) for



We carry out a chest X-ray and CT test in the examination room if the patient is positive (or if highly suspected) for COVID-19.



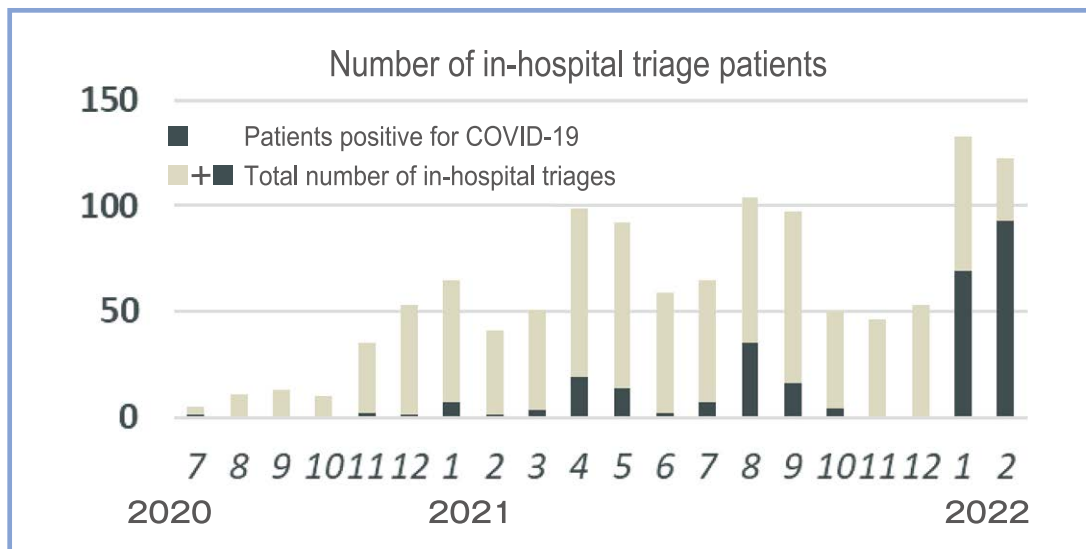
We are able to diagnose the presence of pneumonia by viewing images (including 3D images) on the server and the examination room PC.



The patient gets dosed and pay (cashless payment) in a private room.

It takes about 30 minutes from entering the room to payment

Of the 274 patients who tested positive for the COVID-19, 238 got a chest CT scan and 53 had infiltrative images and were diagnosed with pneumonia.



The device is a single-row cone-beam type CT, which is cheaper than multi-slice CTs. Educating staff for operation and preparation is easy. An X-ray room is not required due to the shield structure, and the sitting position photography method enables space-saving. Since it can be used with a household power supply of AC100V, it can also be installed in the clinic's examination room.

Since COVID-19 has been confirmed in Japan, dealing with fever patients has become a necessary part of daily medical care. Since the space-saving CT can be used in the consultation room, it is no longer necessary for the patients to move to the X-ray examination room, making it easier to separate the fever patients from the general patients.

Not only indoor ventilation, but also environmental disinfection of the rooms and inside of the CT that the patients used was easy to clean using alcohol or sodium hypochlorite, leading to prevention of in-hospital infection.

At the early stage, imaging findings of the COVID-19 pneumonia show mainly interstitial patterns with many multiple ground glass opacities centered on both peripheral sides, accompanied with band-like opacity. Also, infiltrative shadows and pleural fluid are scarce. As it progresses, it is said to present a diffuse alveolar damage: DAD image, which is a pathological image of Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome: ARDS. It is known that there are cases where finding small and light lesions using a plain X-ray is difficult, but can be found using a CT. Therefore, there is a tendency to actively carry out CT diagnosis. It is said that nearby medical facilities are having difficulty with zoning when moving patients to the X-ray room, and disinfecting the equipment that were used to take those who tested positive for COVID-19. However, the introduction of space-saving CT was useful for the diagnosis and follow-up of pneumonia.

In August 2021, back when the number of patients was high, the positive rate for COVID-19 was 33.7%. But in the sixth wave of COVID-19, the positive rate increased to 51.9% in January 2022, and 76.2% in February 2022. It is essential to continue preventing and taking measures to stop the spread of the infection.