May 8, 2020
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COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE

Situation Report #43
Infographic - No. 5

SITUATION UPDATE
TREND IN CARPHA MEMBER STATES:

Among cases for whom a source of infection was reported, 28% were imported; and 52% appeared to be close contacts of a known imported case.

LABORATORY:

As of May 7 2020, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) has received 3,605 samples from 16 CMS, 416 (11.4%) of which have tested positive since the start of the outbreak.

TRENDING UPDATE(S)

1. The Tenth Special Emergency Meeting of the Conference of Heads of Government of the Caribbean Community (CARICOM) discussed harmonizing responses and policies on the impact of COVID-19 as well as re-opening ports of entry.

2. The Caribbean Regional Field Epidemiology and Laboratory Training Programmes (CR-FELTP) held a refresher training for programme graduates from April 21 – May 8 2020.

3. Caribbean Mosquito Awareness Week (CMAW) is being observed this year during May 4 - 10, 2020.
DEFINITIONS
SUSPECTED COVID-19 CASE DEFINITIONS:

Case A
A person with:
- fever
- at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)
- AND a history of travel during the 14 days prior to symptom onset

Case B
A person with:
- fever
- at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)
- AND having been in contact with a confirmed COVID-19 case (in the last 14 days prior to symptom onset)

Case C
A person with:
- fever
- at least one sign/symptom of respiratory disease (e.g. cough, shortness of breath)
- AND requiring hospitalization
- AND in the ABSENCE of an alternative diagnosis that fully explains the clinical presentation

IMPORTED CASE vs LOCAL SPREAD (SECONDARY CASE) vs COMMUNITY SPREAD:

Imported case:
- Exposed to COVID-19 abroad
- Developed symptoms in home country
- Tested positive for COVID-19

E.g. Son who returned from university abroad

Local spread/Secondary case:
- No travel history
- Exposed to an imported case (in this example, his son)
- Developed symptoms and tested positive for COVID-19
- Able to identify source of, or link to infection

E.g. Father who works in home country

Community Spread:
- Persons in the community developed symptoms and tested positive
- No travel history or contact with an imported case or confirmed COVID-19 case
- Source of, or link to infection is unknown

TRANSMISSION OF COVID-19
It can be transferred from person to person via tiny droplets from the nose or mouth of the COVID-19 infected persons when they cough or sneeze. A healthy individual can get this disease after touching surfaces such as desks and door handles where the droplets from an infected person have fallen.

CLINICAL PRESENTATION
*Based on patients in the United States of America

MOST COMMON

- Fever
- Dry cough
- Fatigue
- Shortness of breath
- Productive cough
- Muscle pain

ATYPICAL
Older adults and persons with medical conditions may have delayed presentation of fever and respiratory symptoms.
**ILLNESS SEVERITY**

MILD to MODERATE:
Patients present with mild symptoms up to mild pneumonia. 81%

SEVERE:
Patients have severe difficulty breathing, low oxygen levels and >50% lung involvement on imaging. 14%

CRITICAL:
Patients can have respiratory failure, shock and multi-organ system dysfunction. 5%

**PREVENTION OF DISEASE**

**SOCIAL DISTANCING**

Social Distancing can stop or slow down the spread of a disease in the community. It requires limiting the time we spend with persons outside of our close family and/or house mates. It means putting more space between persons to decrease the chance of spread and thus, infection. Social Distancing includes:

- Keeping at least 2 metres (6 feet) away from everyone when outside of your home
- Working from home or attending online classes; staying home unless necessary
- Avoiding gatherings with friends

**PRECAUTIONARY MEASURES**

- Wash your hands often and carefully with soap and water or clean with an alcohol-based hand rub.
- Cough or sneeze into your elbow or sleeve if tissue is not available.
- Practice social distancing. Avoid contact with anyone who is coughing or sneezing.

**Diarrhoea** and **nausea** may be experienced before developing fever and other symptoms. Loss of smell and an altered sense of taste have also been reported.
If you have fever, cough and difficulty breathing, seek medical early and share previous travel history.

If you **develop symptoms**, stay home. Avoid public transport and public spaces. Seek medical care.

**Use face masks** when applicable, e.g. when visiting the grocery or market.

For more information of CARPHA’s activities and guidelines on COVID-19, please access Situation Report 43 - May 8 2020 by clicking [here](https://www.jamcovid19.moh.gov.jm/).

**REFERENCES**


https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmapviewer.html?useExisting=1&layers=c0b356e20b30490c8b8b4c7bb9554e7c&layerid=1

