COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE

Situation Report #48
Infographic - No. 7

SITUATION UPDATE

2,156 cases
CONFIRMED FROM CARPHA MEMBER STATES (CMS)

LABORATORY:

As of May 19 2020, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) has received 4,169 samples from 16 CMS, 433 (10.4%) of which have tested positive since the start of the outbreak.

TRENDING AT CARPHA

1. In her Address to 73rd World Health Assembly, the Honourable Mia Mottley, Prime Minister of Barbados and Chair of the Conference of Heads of Government of CARICOM, highlighted the mobilization of all regional agencies, including CARPHA.

2. CARPHA’s novel multisectoral regional Tourism and Health Programme (THP) is addressing COVID-19 through the provision of a package of “COVID-19 Proactive Measures” for the hospitality sector to build traveller’s assurance to return to the Caribbean.

3. CARPHA’s Medical Microbiology Laboratory advises that select testing services have been resumed including tests for specific viruses.

4. The Caribbean Public Health Laboratory Network (CariPHLN) Secretariat issued its CariPHLN Bulletin #3 which include the rapid survey conducted with National Laboratory Directors in the CMS, the CARPHA Interim Guidance for the Evaluation and Selection of Diagnostic Tests for the COVID-19 Response, the recently updated WHO Interim Laboratory Biosafety Guidance related to Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19).

GLOBALLY
4,761,642
CONFIRMED CASES

CARIBBEAN
20,742
CONFIRMED CASES

33 COUNTRIES, AREAS OR TERRITORIES
9,403 RECOVERED
785 DEATHS

REST OF WORLD
(excluding the Caribbean)
4,740,900
CONFIRMED CASES

182 COUNTRIES, AREAS OR TERRITORIES AND OTHER*
1,697,136 RECOVERED
317,529 DEATHS

*Persons on board the Diamond Princess cruise ship
**DEFINITIONS**

**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.

- 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.

**ILLNESS SEVERITY**

**MILD to MODERATE**:

Patients present with mild symptoms up to mild pneumonia.
SEVERE:
Patients have severe difficulty breathing, low oxygen levels and >50% lung involvement on imaging.

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

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.

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.

Thanks for meeting up!
Use of Gloves

CARPHA does not recommend the use of personal (single use or reusable) gloves in public. Prolonged use of gloves and unintentional touching of the face, eyes or mobile phone will lead to contamination and possible spread of the coronavirus and other germs.

Healthcare workers and persons caring for ill relatives with the flu or COVID-19 at home must wear gloves. After use, safely dispose of gloves and perform hand hygiene.

For more information of CARPHA’s activities and guidelines on COVID-19, please access Situation Report 48 - May 2020 by clicking here.

REFERENCES

(2) Johns Hopkins University’s Centre for Science and Engineering Accessed at 9:00am. 20 May 2020. Available from: https://gisanddata.maps.arcgis.com/apps/opsdashboard/index.html#/bda7594740fd40299423467b48e9ecf6 https://www.arcgis.com/home/webmap/viewer.html?useExisting=1&layers=c0b356e20b30490c8b8b4c7bb9554e7c&layerId=1