May 29, 2020
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COVID-19
CORONAVIRUS DISEASE

Situation Report #51
Infographic - No. 8

SITUATION UPDATE
As of May 29th,
3,142 cases
CONFIRMED FROM CARPHA MEMBER STATES (CMS)

LABORATORY:
As of May 28 2020, the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) has received 4,809 samples from 16 CMS, 449 (9.3%) of which have tested positive since the start of the outbreak.

TRENDING AT CARPHA

Tobacco Use and COVID-19
Tobacco smoking is known to increase the risk of having respiratory infections.

Smokers + COVID-19 (coronavirus) → increased risk of Severe disease and death

WORLD NO TOBACCO DAY MAY 31, 2020
PROTECTING YOUTH FROM INDUSTRY MANIPULATION AND PREVENTING THEM FROM TOBACCO AND NICOTINE USE

Help us to create a Caribbean generation free from the health and other effects of tobacco, nicotine and second-hand smoke. Click here for more information.
**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.
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 51 - May 29 2020 by clicking here.

REFERENCES
(2) Johns Hopkins University’s Centre for Science and Engineering Accessed at 9:00am. 29 May 2020. Available from:
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