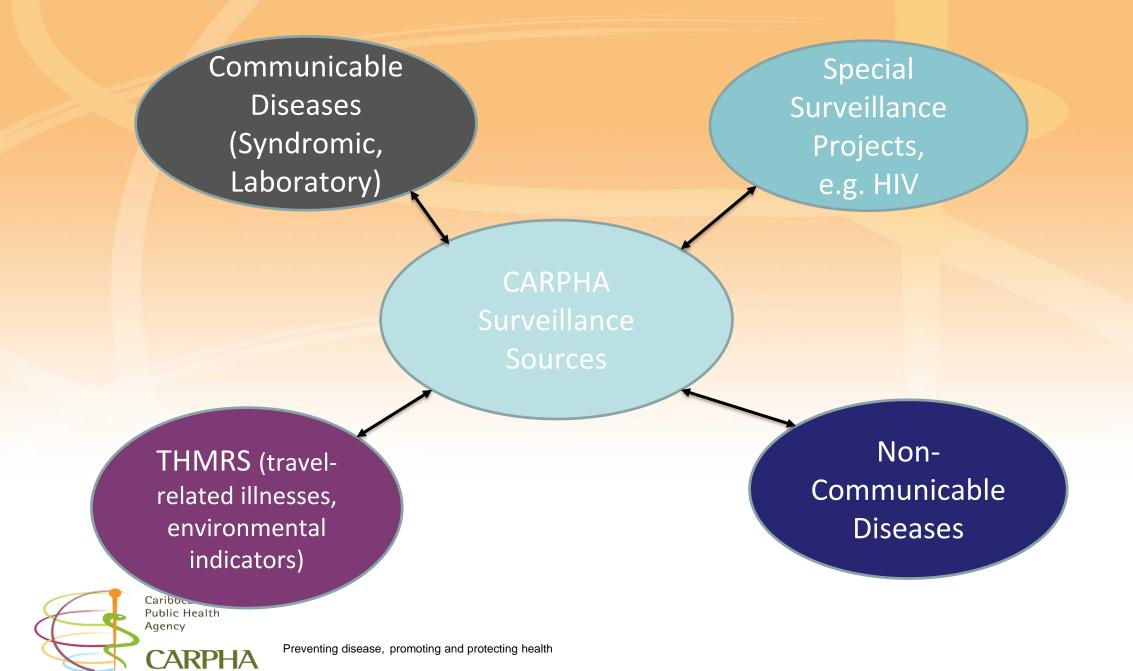
Tourism Health Information, Monitoring and Response Surveillance System (THMRS)

Jonathan Edwin
Epidemiologist/Technical Operations Officer
Tourism & Health Programme and Foodborne Diseases Unit
CARPHA

Regional Tourism and Health Stakeholders Workshop, Miami, FL Wednesday October 4, 2017









Partners: International public health and tourism agencies



Environmental Indicators



Media Reports

The Tourism Health Information, Monitoring and Response System (THMRS)

CARPHA

Laboratory Data



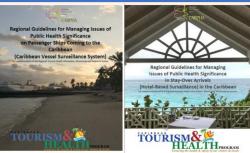


Tourism & Health Information System (THiS) web app for syndromic surveillance:

- stay-over facilities (hotels)
- Self-reporting



Passenger Ship Surveillance Data



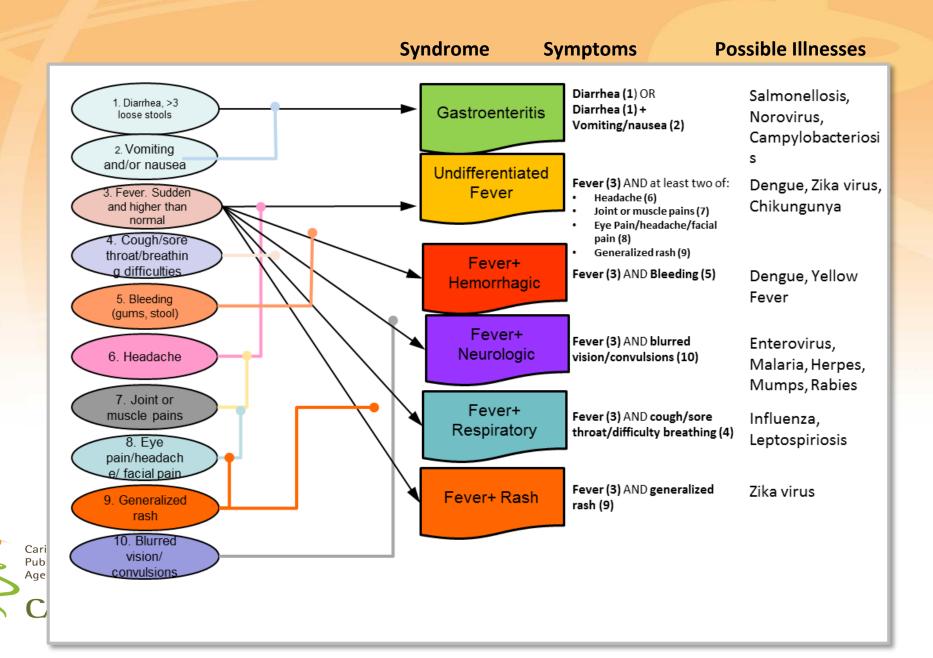
Regional Surveillance Guidelines (stay-over arrivals and and passenger ships)

The Tourism & Health Information System (THiS)

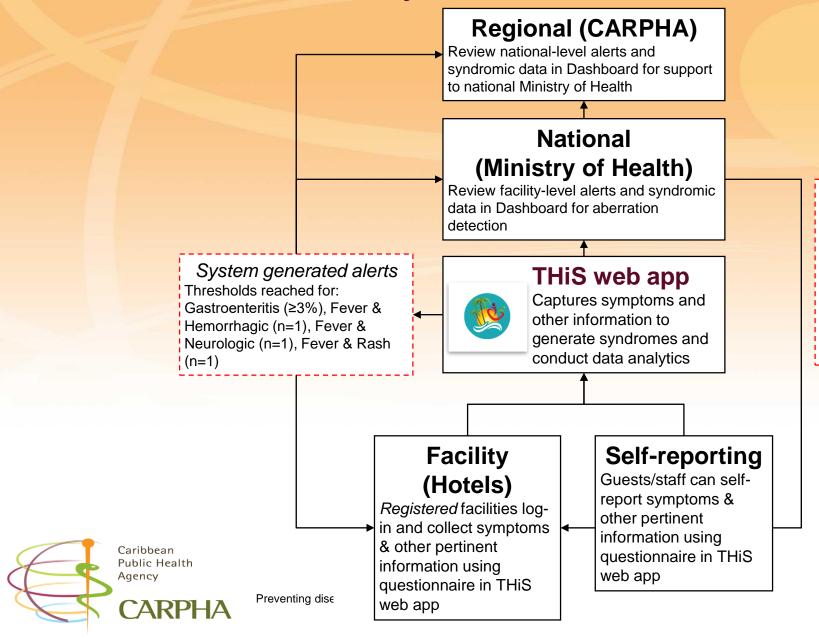
- Objective: monitor and respond efficiently to health threats in Caribbean hotel facilities to prevent and minimize the spread and impact of disease
- A web-based application designed for hotels/guest houses and public health agencies to monitor and provide alerts in real-time on the health of guests and staff members



Converting Symptoms to Syndromes



THIS Surveillance Pathway



Response Protocols

Ministry of Health initiates communication/ response protocols (Regional Guidelines) for public health event at Facility

Key Advantages

- 1. Surveillance tool freely available for national public health surveillance efforts for millions of tourists and staff members in the Caribbean
- 2. Quick and easy real-time reporting of illnesses
- 3. Real-time collation and analysis alerts for public health action
- 4. Self-reporting option (anonymous reports, non-registered hotels, other tourist establishments, persons reporting illness after trip)



Alert Thresholds

Syndrome	Threshold	Alert	Response		
Gastroenteritis	Attack Rate ≥2%	Flag in THiS web app and email notification	Response is established between Facility- and National-level using the:		
Undifferentiated Fever	Aberration detection	on by Ministry of Health	'Regional Guidelines for		
Fever & Hemorrahgic Symptoms	1 case	Flag in THiS web app and email notification	Managing Issues of Publi Health Significance in Stay-Over Arrivals (Hotel-		
Fever & Neurologic Symptoms	1 case	Flag in THiS web app and email notification	based Surveillance) in the Caribbean'		
Fever & Respiratory Symptoms	Aberration detection	on by Ministry of Health			
Fever & Rash Symptoms	1 case	Flag in THiS web app and email notification			

Development of THiS (Jan 2016 to date)

Stage	Timeline	Developmental Items
Phase 1	Jan-Jul 2016	 Country visits # 1 (diagnosis & gap analysis): Bahamas, Barbados, <i>Trinidad/Tobago, Belize, Guyana, Jamaica</i> Concept design and mock up
Phase 2	Aug-Dec 2016	 Revisions Develop User Manual Launch THiS web app 1.0 (beta) Country visits # 2 (training and consultations): Trinidad/Tobago, Belize, Barbados
Phase 3 (to date)	Jan-Jun 2017	 Continued country visits #2: Bahamas, Guyana Upgrades to IT infrastructure for security/functionality Revise THiS 1.0 based on in-country feedback, i.e.: Launch THiS web app 2.0 (beta)
Phase 3 (ongoing)	Jul-Dec 2017	 Initiate 'nil' case confirmation Develop aberration alert mechanisms Continued country visits #2: Jamaica Further modifications based on in-country feedback

Country Implementation of THiS

	Number of hotels in	Number of hotels visited/engaged	Number of hotels	•	
	country (listed)	visited, eligaged	registered	negioter eu	
Bahamas	36	6 visited, 2	0	0.0%	
		engaged			
Barbados	63	14 engaged	4	6.3%	
Belize	840	25 visited, 90	8	1.0%	
		engaged			
Bermuda	40	12	6	15.0%	
Guyana	109	0	0	0.0%	
Trinidad	53	3	2	3.8%	
Tobago	111	15	8	7.2%	
Turks & Caicos	45	30	13	28.9%	
Islands					

Progress & Challenges

- 59 registered hotels/guest houses across 8 countries in less than a year of implementation
- Limited reporting of illness in the web application
 - Nil case confirmation necessary
- Loss of engagement of users
- Limited capacity for expansion/training in some countries



Resources Developed

User Manual



TOURISM & HEALTH INFORMATION SYSTEM (THIS) USER MANUAL

VERSION 2 (DRAFT)
CARIBBEAN PUBLIC HEALTH AGENCY, TOURISM AND HEALTH PROGRAM





Instruction Pamphlet for hotel staff





INSTRUCTION GUIDE for Tourist Establishments to Report Cases of Illness

The Tourism and Health Information System (ThiS) is a real-time web based health information management system for hotels and other facilities to monitor the health of their visitors and staff. The information serves as an early warning and response system for identifying health issues that may impact visitors and/or staff members. ThiS is a partnership between the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA), Caribbean hotels/guest houses, the Ministries of Health and Tourism, and tourism boards/agencies of your country, and part of the Regional Tourism and Health Program (THP). The following 6 steps outline how to use ThiS for reporting.

Step 1. Registration

To ensure that hotels are verified before using THIS, we are requesting registration information from all hotels and guesthouses. Please complete the registration form provided to you or send requested information to: carpha-tourismandhealth@carpha.org

- · A generic email address for your hotel
- . The name, email, mobile phone of the Facility Manager(s) responsible for THIS

Step 2. Verification

Once CARPHA has received and reviewed your information, we will send you login details for:

- Data Entry: this login will allow data entry personnel to enter data for cases and submit records.
- Report Dashboards: to review analysis of data submitted from your hotel

Step 3. Login for Data Entry

Data entry is a straightforward process. Once your facility is registered, you just need to navigate to this.carpha.org and login using the Data Entry username and password provided to you during registration.

Step 4. Submitting a Report

Submission of a report should take 2 minutes or less. Reports should be submitted for guests/ staff who willingly wish to report their symptoms. The Table of Questions on the next page outlines the 11 questions, and should be reviewed to understand response options, which fields are required vs. optional, and an explanation/rationale for why each question is being asked. Data Entry persons should take time to ask each symptom for more accurate identification of illnesses.

Step 5. Reviewing data analysis in the Report Dashboard

Access to the Report Dashboard is limited to 2 persons from management as identified by your Facility. A username and password (different from that used for Data Entry), is provided for Dashboard access. The Dashboard provides an overview of the data submitted by your Facility, allowing you to monitor. The Dashboard also provides automatic alerts to management when particular illness thresholds are reached. In addition, the Ministry of Health in your country has access to a separate Dashboard where they can provide support to Facilities in monitoring and detection unusual illness patterns.

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Information Pamphlet for visitors in hotels



Feeling sick?.... Let us know. We care about your health!

Report at this.carpha.org and call Hotel Reception

The Tourism & Health "early warning & response"

Information System (THiS) for improving traveler's health

Getting sick during travel is dreadful. However, we have all been sick or had a friend or family fall ill while travelling. After planning a vacation or business trip, it is unfortunate to fall ill and not be able to enjoy your stay to the fullest. Travelling puts us at risk of illness, as we often travel to new climates, and share close spaces with individuals from all over the world.

We can help control the spread of illnesses by knowing when and where it is occurring as soon as possible. This is why the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) has designed the Tourism and Health early warning and response Information System (THiS)! The system allows hotels, guesthouses, and visitors to report their illness as soon they begin to feel sick. Early reporting will promote faster response and reduce the escalation and spread of illness.



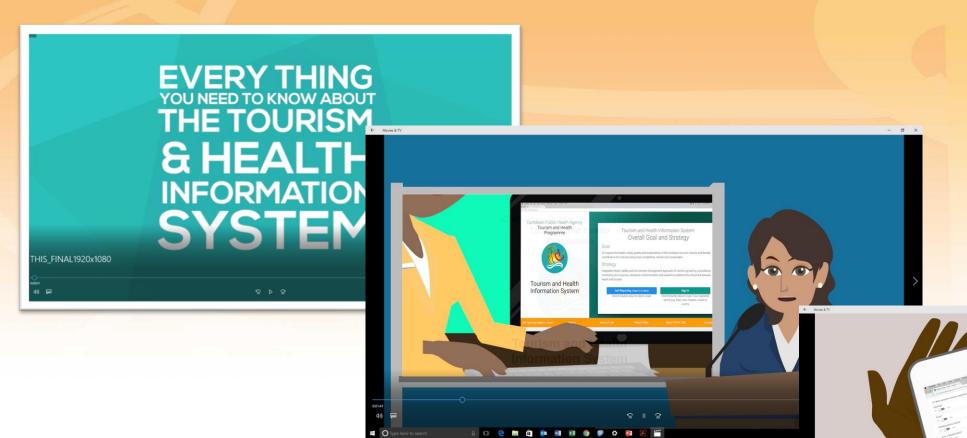
The information collected will help us understand what is your likely illness, how and where illnesses are circulating and allow us to know how to better support hotels/guesthouses to minimize the spread of illnesses and reduce the risk to you and your friends and family.

Only information necessary to carry out these tasks is asked. We take the utmost care to protect the confidentiality of the information you provide.

So if you're feeling sick, give us 2 minutes of your time to report it ... because we care about your health and well-being while you are with us

© 2016 Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPPHA)

Instructional Video for Hotels

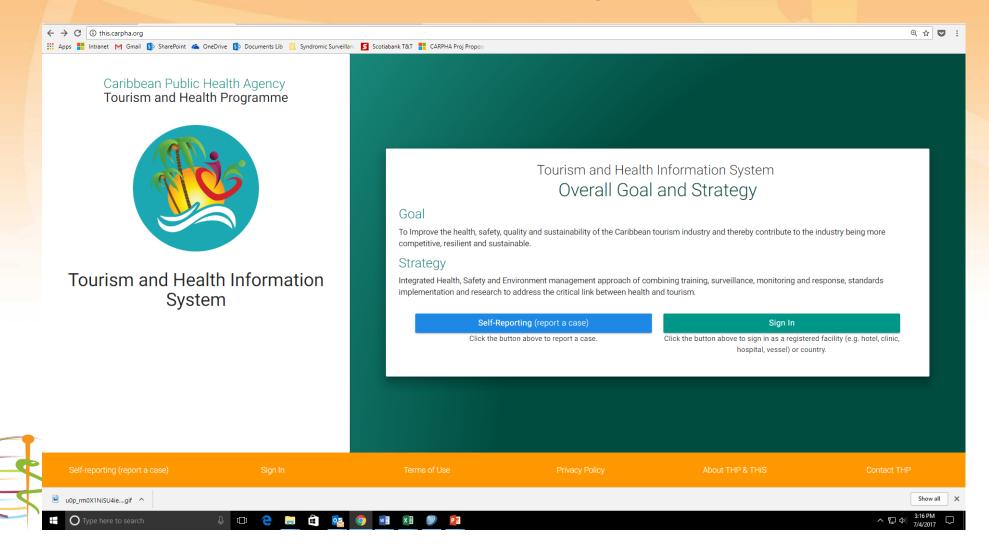




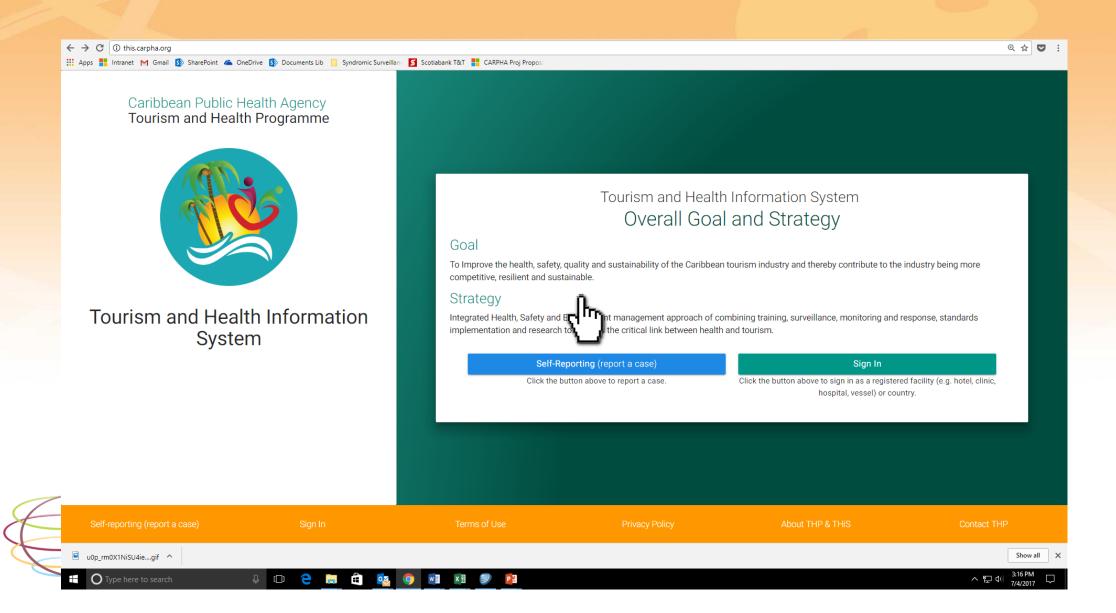
Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health

Home Page

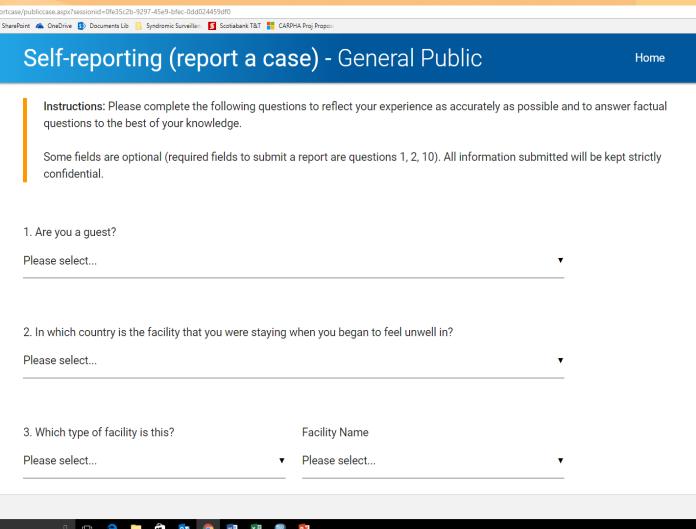
URL: This.carpha.org (no 'www.')



Self-reporting



Self-reporting questionnaire

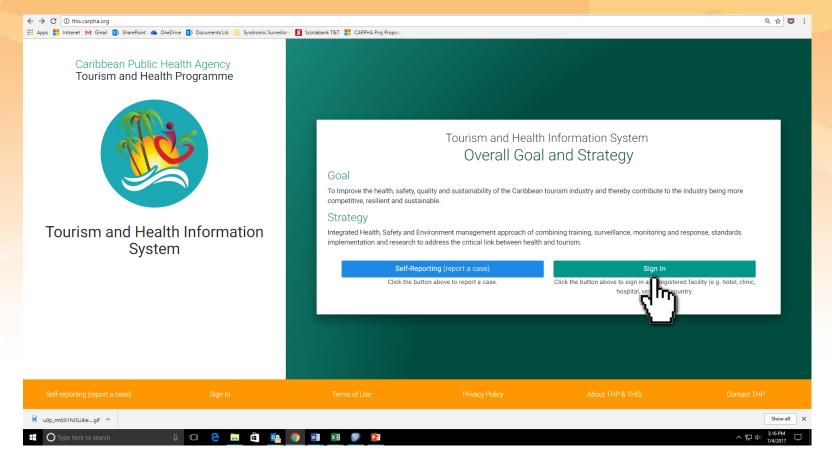


Any guest or staff member can self report their illness using the online questionnaire.

Option to select location from a list of hotels in Caribbean countries



Login for registered users





Two-levels of Access for Hotels

- 1. Data Entry Page: access for staff completing reports with guests and other staff.
- 2. Data Analytics Dashboard: access for Facility management who will be able to view analysis of cases reported from their facility.



Login page



Registered Hotels

- 1. Can enter data
- 2. View data analytics for their facility

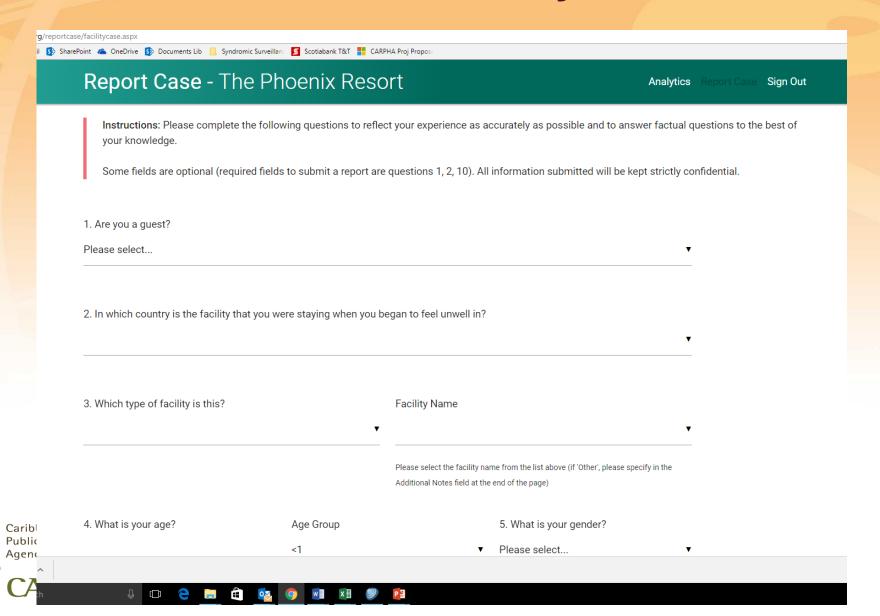
Registered Ministry of Health staff:

Can view data reported from facilities in country



Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health

Data Entry



#	Field	Req*	Response Options	Rationale
		1	*R=Response Required; SG =System Generated; O =Respo	
1	Person reporting illness	R	Guest or Staff	To understand if the illness is circulating among guests or visitors
2	Name of hotel	SG		Where the illness is being reported from
3	Country of hotel	SG		Where the illness is being reported from
4	Age	0	Number	Is the illness occurring among a certain age (young, elderly)
5	Age Group	SG		Is the illness occurring among a certain age? (young, elderly)
6	Gender	0	Female, Male	Is the illness limited to males or females
7	Resident Country	0	Open text/drop-down	Is the person coming from a country where an outbreak or endemic disease occurs
8	Recent Travel	0	Open text/drop-down	Is the person coming from a country where an outbreak or endemic disease occurs
9	Symptom occurrence date	О	Date	When did the person first begin feeling unwell
10	Symptoms	R	(1) Diarrhea (>3 or more loose stools); (2) Vomiting and/or nausea; (3) Fever (Sudden and higher than normal); (4) Cough/sore throat/breathing difficulties; (5) Bleeding (gums, stool); (6) Headache; (7) Joint or muscle pains; (8) Eye pain/headache/facial pain; (9) Generalized rash; (10) Blurred vision/convulsions	To understand what potential diseases are circulating. It is important that data entry persons ask the individual reporting illness each one of these symptoms to ensure nothing is missed.
11	Additional Notes	0	Open text	Any additional information the person willingly provides (symptoms, health care sought, meals/places at or outside hotel, etc.)

Example of a data entry report

Guest or Staff: Guest ◄

2. Country of hotel: [auto gen based on username]

3. Type of facility: [auto gen based on username]
Facility Name: [auto gen based on username]

4. Age: 24

Age Group: [auto gen based on 'Age entry'] or user can enter an approximate age group if 'Age' is not provided by person reporting

5. Gender: Female

6. Home Country: Canada

7. Recent Travel: U.S., Mexico

8. Reported date: [auto gen based on today's date]

9. Symptom onset date: 2016/09/19

10. Symptoms: Fever, Sore Throat

11. Additional Notes: person fainted, went to see Dr. Jones

Some fields are prepopulated based on user login (Country, Facility Type & Name, Reported Date)

Only two required fields to submit a report (rest optional)

Age group is available for entry in case person's exact age is not available



From data entry to real-time analytics

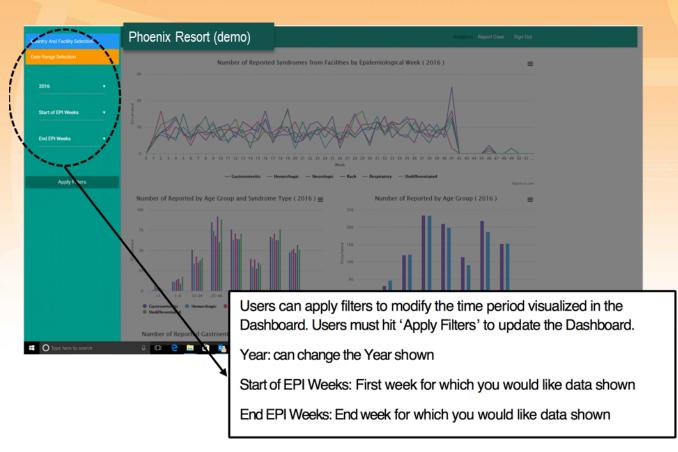
Once a hotel completes a Data Entry report, the data is used to populate a Data Analytics Dashboard.

The symptoms that are reported during Data Entry are analyzed by the system to generate 6 syndromes that are displayed in the Report Dashboard. These 6 syndromes are:

- 1. **Gastroenteritis** (potential illnesses include Salmonellosis, Campylobacteriosis)
- 2. Fever & Rash (potential illnesses include Zika Virus)
- 3. Fever & Respiratory (potential illnesses include Influenza, Legionellosis)
- 4. Fever & Neurologic (potential illnesses include Malaria, Mumps)
- 5. Fever & Hemorrhagic (potential illnesses include Yellow Fever)
- 6. Undifferentiated Fever (potential illnesses include Typhoid, Hantavirus)



Data analytic Dashboard: Filters



For registered facilities the Dashboard:

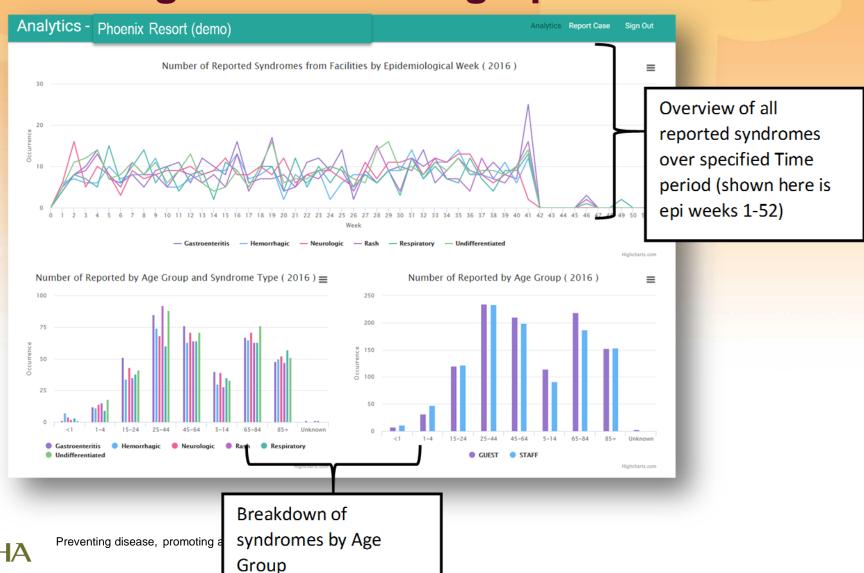
- Accessible to (2) members of management who have been provided a separate secure username and password
- Provides overview of demographics and syndromes reported by guests; filters provide ability to modify time period of data displayed
- Interactive using mouse to hover over figures for additional data



Data analytic Dashboard: Insights into Demographics

Caribbean Public Health

Agency



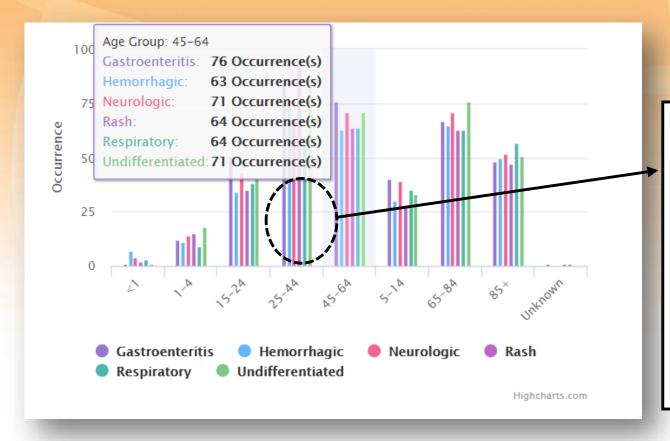
Data analytic Dashboard: Compare Illnesses in Guests v. Staff



Charts of each individual Syndrome stratified by Guest vs. Staff over specified Time period (shown here is epi weeks 1-52)



Data analytic Dashboard: Interactivity

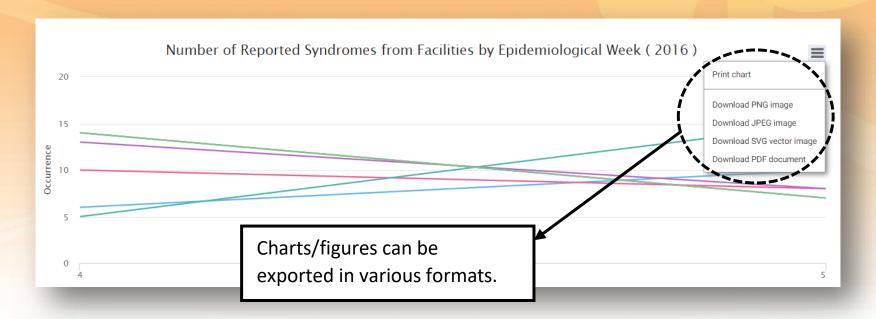


By hovering over a bar in the chart, further data can be elucidated for that respective data set.

Here you can see the number of cases of the different Syndromes reported by persons aged 45-64 over the time period specified by the Filter.



Data analytic Dashboard: **Export Features**

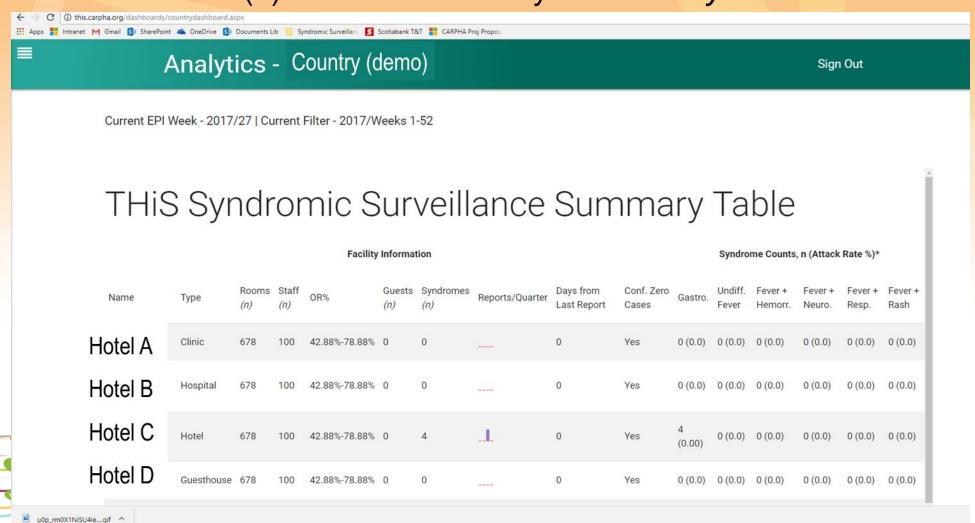


In the live dashboards, a function to export all data from the report will be available.



Data analytic Dashboard: National Level Overview

Accessible to (2) users identified by the Ministry of Health



Data analytic Dashboard: Regional Level Overview

Accessible to (2) users at CARPHA

Analytics - Caribbean Public Health Agency

Sign Out

Current EPI Week - 2017/32 | Current Filter - 2017/Weeks 1-52

THIS Syndromic Surveillance Summary Table

No. Registered Facilities						Syndrome Counts (No. of Flags)									
Name	Hotels/Guest Houses	No. Reported(%)	Clinic/Hospital:	s No. Reported(%)	Vessels	No. Reported(%)	Other	No. Reported(%)	Reports per Quarter	Gastro.	Undiff. Fever	Fever + Hemorr.	Fever + Neuro.	Fever + Resp.	Fever + Rash
Anguilla	9	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Antigua and Barbuda	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Aruba	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bahamas	4	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Barbados	65	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Belize	97	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bermuda	48	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
Bonaire	1	-	2	-	1	-	1	-		0	0	0	0	0	0
British Virgin Islands	4		2	-	1	-	1			0	0	0	0	0	0

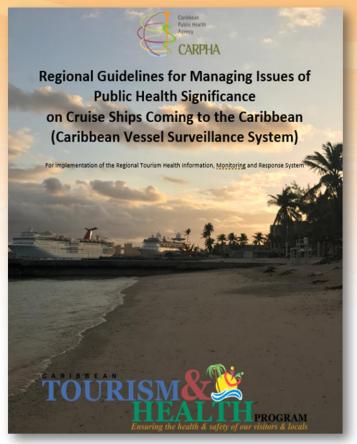


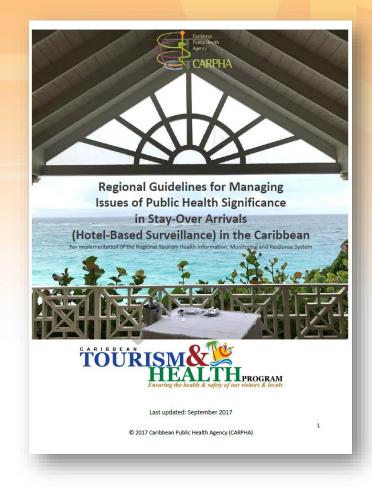
Next Steps for THiS

- 1. Ongoing registration from hotels
- 2. Disseminate training video to countries
- Additional training for national implementation and surveillance teams
- 4. Promoting self-reporting from guests/staff in country (advocacy and promotion, content development)
- 5. Reporting of illnesses from registered hotels
- 6. Monitoring of flags and trends by Ministry of Health



Regional Vessel and Hotel Surveillance Guidelines







Development of Regional Guidelines, 2014-2017

Timeline	Content						
2014/2015	PHAC consultants develop first draft of 'Regional Guidelines Guidelines undergo first internal review by CARPHA First round of revisions to the Hotel Based Surveillance Guidelines First round of revisions to CVSS Guidelines Second round of revisions to the Regional Guidelines:						
July 2016- December 2016 January 2017-							
June 2017	 Alignment with WHO International Health Regulations (2005) Addition of Decision Support Instrument for Surveillance and Response to Symptoms of Vector-borne Diseases Addition to Decision Support Instrument for Surveillance and Response to Symptoms of Yellow Fever Decision Support Instrument for Surveillance of Fever & Hemorrhagic Symptoms Internal review of Regional Guidelines by CARPHA Dissemination for review to Chief Medical Officers (CMOs) of CARPHA Member States 						
July-December 2017	 Revise Regional Guidelines based on feedback received from CARPHA Member States Convening of a Regional Workshop to formally review and endorse Regional Guidelines Operationalize Regional Guidelines with CARPHA Member States Produce, disseminate, and train stakeholders using final Regional Guidelines 						



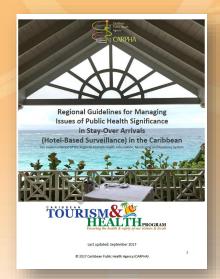
Key Content: Caribbean Vessel Surveillance System Guidelines



Page	Key Content					
Introduction,	• Purpose					
Purpose	Role of CARPHA					
	IHR(2005) key annexes and articles, legal framework					
Background	Cruise Ship industry in the Caribbean					
	Public Health and Cruise Ships					
Surveillance and	Acute Gastroenteritis					
Response Guidelines	Acute Respiratory Infections					
by Syndromes	Others Syndromes of Public Health Interest					
	• Deaths					
Summary Tables:	1. Table 1: Acute Gastroentertis					
Surveillance and 2. Table 2: Acute Respiratory Illness						
Response	3. Table 3: Other Syndromes of Public Heath Interest and/or Other Suspected					
nesponse	Infectious Illness					
	4. Table 4: Deaths					
	5. Table 3-A: Decision Support for Symptoms of Vector-Borne Diseases (ChikV,					
	Zika, Dengue Fever)					
	6. Table 3-B: Symptoms of Yellow Fever					
	7. Table 3-C: Fever and Hemorrhagic Symptoms					
Prevention	Vector Borne Diseases, STIs, Vaccine Preventable Diseases					
Guidelines for Other	Surveillance and Reporting Forms (MDH, Case/Outbreak Reporting Form), IHR					
Illness and Annexes Ports, Outbreak Threshold for ARI on a ship, etc.						



Key Content: Caribbean Hotel Surveillance System Guidelines



Page	Key Content
Introduction,	• Purpose
Purpose	Role of CARPHA
Background	Hotel industry in the Caribbean
	Public Health and Hotels (outbreaks, etc.)
Caribbean	Objectives
Hotel	What is under surveillance and reporting structure
Surveillance	
Structure	
Surveillance	Determining outbreak thresholds
Components	 Focal persons at country and regional levels
and Next	
Steps	
Annexes	THIS Demo
	Lodging Statistics
	Gastroenteritis Outbreak Threshold calculation



Content of the Regional Guidelines

- Provide rationale for why harmonized guidelines are needed for the tourism sector in the Caribbean (outbreak potential, IHR(2005) core capacity requirements, etc.)
- Surveillance and response to key syndromes for national health authorities
- Outline key partners and responsibilities (national and regional players, vessels/hotels)



Example - Surveillance & Response for Acute Gastroenteritis (AGE) from *Caribbean Vessel Surveillance Guidelines*

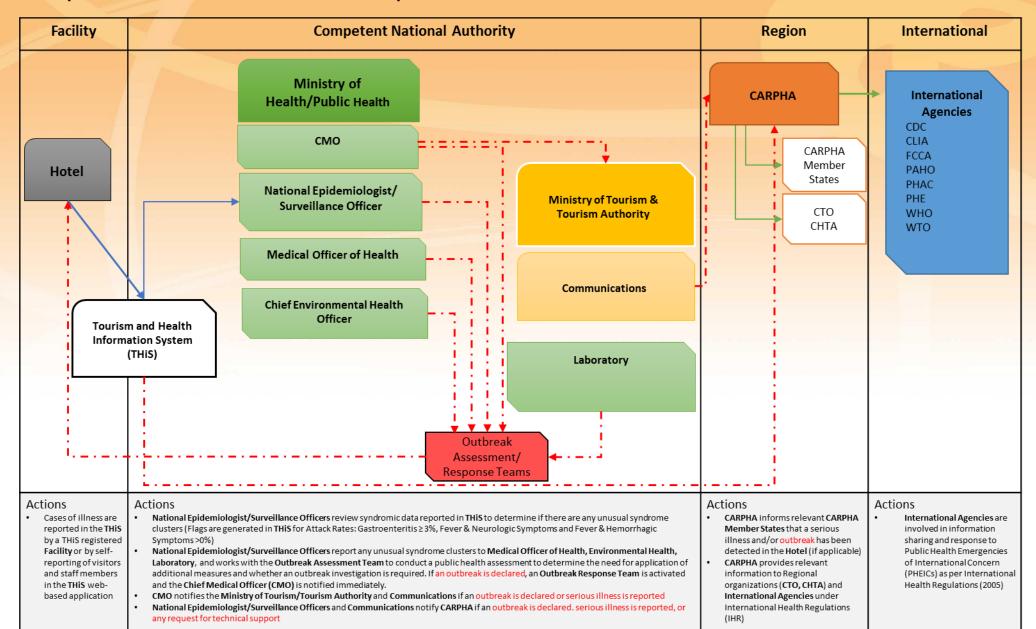
ACTION	VESSEL/SHIP	COMPETENT AUTHORITY FOR PORT HEALTH	MINISTRY OF HEALTH	MINISTRY OF	
	1	(E.G. MINISTRY OF HEALTH - ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH)	(CHIEF MEDICAL OFFICER, MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH, NATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGIST)	TOURISM	
ONGOING SURVEILLA NCE	Vessel should record all cases of AGE in vessel medical log Vessel should complete the MDH (whether or not there are illnesses reported on board) and submit to Ship Agent at least 12 hours before arrival and no later than 24 hours before arrival at the next port of call. The Ship Agent should forward the MDH (and any applicable vessel logs) to the Port Authority (Port Health Officer) at time of receipt from the Vessel. If there are changes to AGE cases after initial notification, an updated MDH should be submitted by the Vessel to the Ship Agent at least 4 hours before arrival in port.	Port Health Officer reviews MDH (received from Ship Agent) to identify any public health issues. Port Health Officer forwards the MDH and reports any public health issues to the Ministry of Health (National Epidemiologist, Medical Officer of Health, Chief Environmental Health Officer) Port Health Officer may also be responsible for data entry of MDH content and other vessel medical logs into a database (if applicable) Port Health Officer may board vessel (with Customs and/or Immigration) to review medical logs, the presence of the vessel's Outbreak Prevention and Response Plan, and, if necessary, interview relevant crew (e.g. ship physician/medical crew, captain, housekeeping)	Ensure communication protocol between the competent authority for Port Health and Ministry of Health exists and is updated during organizational/staff changes Entry of MDH into database (if applicable)	Support the Ministry of Health by: Helping develop joint press releases Promotion of public health control measures issued by Ministry of Health	
TRIGGER FOR ACTION AND INITIAL RESPONSE	If the number of illnesses reaches or exceeds 2% or 3% AGE cases among either passengers or crew (3% is defined as a "suspect outbreak"), either a) during the current voyage or b) within 15-day period before arrival at the port, then the Vessel should: Inmediately notify and forward AGE illness counts and details using the MDH to the Port Authority (Port Health Officer) at the next port of call Recommended that the AGE log (Annex 7.1.2) also be sent lititate (vessel's) Outbreak Prevention and Response Plan Notes: See AGE threshold calculation in Section 3.1.1 Steps 1-3 above should be initiated when the 2% threshold is reached and again at 3%.	Port Authority (Port Health Officer) should: o Review of MDH and AGE log from Vessel o Send MDH, AGE log, and other updates received (i.e. telephone and email) from the Vessel to the Ministry of Health (Chief Medical Officer, National Epidemiologist, Medical Officer of Health, Chief Environmental Health Officer) o Participate in Outbreak Assessment Team, as needed o Board Vessel for inspections and/or review of medical logs as necessary	Review of MDH, AGE log, and other updates received from Vessel/Port Authority. Chief Medical Officer (CMO), Medical Officer of Health, and National Epidemiologist form and coordinate Outbreak Assessment Team to assess need to create Outbreak Response Team. CMO informs Ministry of Tourism and Communications Department (in the event of an outbreak) National Epidemiologist completes Case/Outbreak Reporting Form (Annex 7.1.3) and sends to CARPHA CARPHA will notify other member countries with ports of call on Vessel's itinerary, as well as international organizations (as required)		
RESPONSE	Participate in Outbreak Response Team Follow Outbreak Prevention and Response Plan (see Section 3.1.2) i.e. isolation of ill passengers and crew, disinfection, initial case identification and investigation, exclusion of ill crew from work Recommended minimum isolation periods after being symptom free (Passenger: 24 hours; Food Handlers: 48 hours; Other crew: 24 hours) Passengers/crew in isolation should not regularly disembark at ports unless for medical treatment	Participate in Outbreak Response Team Insure vessel is following their Outbreak Prevention and Response plan, especially: Proper passenger/crew isolation No disembarkation for ill persons Proper cleaning procedures are being followed Provide support to Vessel in terms of collection and submission of environmental samples for laboratory testing On-board Vessel inspection and/or review of medical logs as necessary	Form and coordinate Outbreak Response Team Lead investigation: e.g. determine case definition, identify cases, conduct epidemiologic study, issue recommendations to vessel for control and prevention measures including recommendations for isolation and disembarking of unwell passengers/crew Provide support to Vessel in terms of collection and submission of clinical samples for laboratory testing		
CONCLUSIO N	Review investigation report and assess whether changes need to be made to the Vessel's standard operation procedures, and/or the Outbreak Prevention and Response Plan.	 Assist in preparation of investigation report Ensure Vessel has either completed or is in the process of completing necessary cleaning, disinfection, and application of other appropriate control measures before next voyage to prevent further spread of illness. 	Complete investigation report and disseminate to stakeholders Submit Final Outbreak Reporting Form (Annex 7.1.4) to CARPHA CARPHA		

MDH: Maritime Declaration of Health; Annex A: Outbreak and Single Case of Public Health Concern Form; Outbreak Assessment Team members could include: medical officer of health, public health surveillance officer, environmental health officer, veterinary public health officer (if required); Outbreak Response Team members could include: chief medical officer, medical officer – port health, communicable disease control consultant, national epidemiologist, director of public health/surveillance, director of environmental health, director of agriculture; Outbreak Reporting Form: Appendix 11.2 of CAREC Regional Surveillance Policy Guidelines (June 2011).

Proposed Caribbean <u>Hotel</u> Surveillance & Response: Communication Protocol

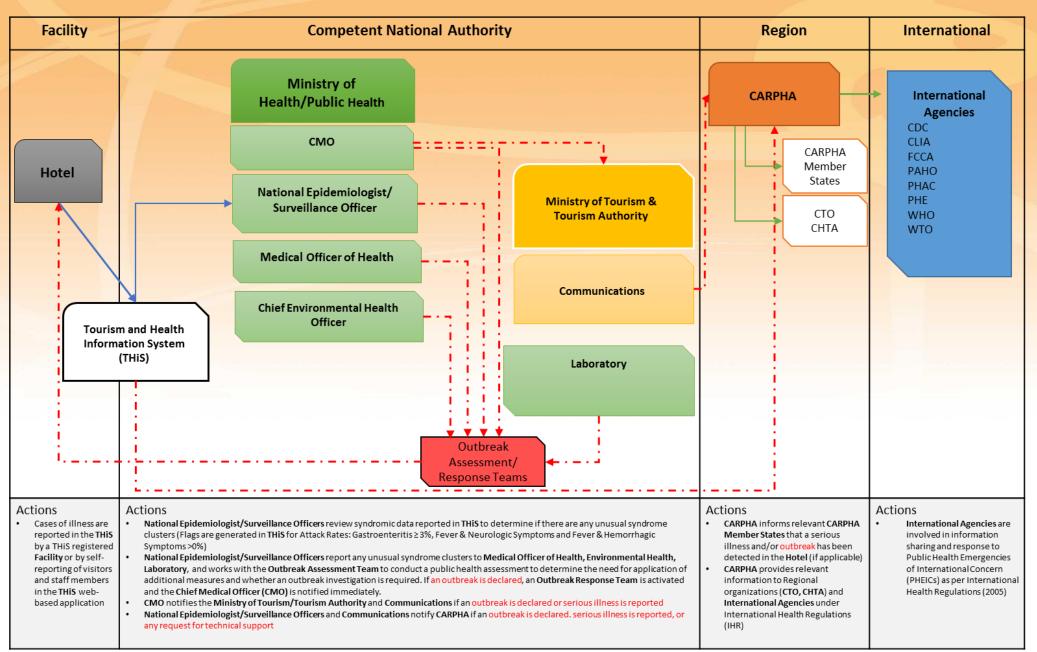
Proposed Caribbean Hotel Surveillance & Response Structure

. _ Outbreak investigation or *any* notifiable IHR public health event (see IHR(2005) Annex 2)



Proposed Caribbean <u>Vessel</u> Surveillance & Response: Communication Protocol

Outbreak investigation or any notifiable IHR public health event (see IHR(2005) Annex 2)



Thank you!

CARPHA Tourism and Health Program

www.carpha.org/tourism Carpha-tourismandhealth@carpha.org

Dr. Lisa Indar, *Program Coordinator* indarlis@carpha.org

Jonathan Edwin, Epidemiologist/Technical Operations Officer edwinjon@carpha.org

Roger Belgrave, *Technical Operations Support Officer* belgravero@carpha.org

Shenelle Chung, Accounting Assistant chungshe@carpha.org



