



**Ministry of Health
& Wellness**
Cayman Islands Government



Public Health Spotlight

Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Issue 13 | 25 August 2022

Monkeypox

Overview

Europe remains the WHO Region reporting the largest number of laboratory-confirmed cases (2933/3413; 86%) Cases were also reported from the African Region (73/3413, 2%), the Americas (381/3413, 11%), Eastern Mediterranean Region (15/3413, <1%) and Western Pacific Region (11/3413, <1%). One death was reported in Nigeria in the second quarter of 2022.

The case count is expected to change as more information becomes available daily and data is verified under the International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR 2005) .

Cayman Islands

There continues to be no laboratory- confirmed cases of monkeypox virus detected in the Cayman Islands thus far.

Road Traffic Accidents

Road traffic accidents have emerged as an important public health issue. For most of the world's population, the burden of road-traffic injury in terms of societal and economic costs is rising substantially. According to WHO[1], every year the lives of approximately 1.3 million people are ended due to a road traffic crash. Between 20 and 50 million people suffer non-fatal injuries, some of which incur a disability as a result of their injury. The shift from non-vehicular transport (e.g. walking and cycling), towards private motor vehicles, has marked a move towards means of transport that pose higher costs to society. Despite this, effective preventative strategies exist and should be applied through multisectoral approaches in which the health sector can play a more active role along with other involved sectors. Through investment in effective preventative strategies that address all components of the transport system, it is possible to reduce the number of injuries and fatalities, as well as other transport-related health effects.

In the Cayman Islands, according to the Royal Cayman Islands Police Service (RCIPS) Annual Crime and Traffic Statistical Report for 2021, officers attended 2,633 motor vehicle accidents, an increase of 466 accidents, compared to 2020. On average, there are said to be 51 motor vehicle accidents a week in the Cayman Islands. The main factors that contribute to road fatalities in 2021 were identified to be speeding, dangerous driving, alcohol and drug consumption. In response to the concerns surrounding road safety, the RCIPS initiated Operation QUAKER with the aim of tackling driving offences with heightened and targeted enforcement across the island. As a result, there were increases in arrests for DUI and tickets for mobile phone usage, as well as high levels of vehicles with illegal tint. In further efforts to address Cayman's alarming road-safety record, an amendment to the Traffic Act was gazetted on 16 August 2022 that will reduce the legal blood alcohol content for drivers from 100 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood (0.1%), to 70 milligrammes of alcohol in 100 millilitres of blood (0.07%). The proposed reduction will mean that Cayman will have a more restrictive limit than the limits in place in the UK, US and Canada.

[1] "Road Traffic Injuries." World Health Organization, <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/road-traffic-injuries>.

COVID-19 - Epidemiological Week 33

14 - 20 August 2022 (Data as of 22-08-2022)

International Situation

A nine per cent decrease of detected cases was reported over the last week worldwide, with over 5.3 million new cases reported. The number of new deaths (over 14 000) also decreased by 15%, compared to the previous week.

Cayman Islands Local Trends

The number of newly detected cases in Cayman decreased by 44% (148 versus 265 in the previous week), although this was against a decrease in testing rate (-13%).

Hospital Admissions

There was a slight decrease in hospital admissions (7 versus 8) compared to the previous week.

Vaccination

Of the 189 doses of vaccine administered during Epi. Week 33, 79 were fourth dose (boosters).

Key Message

The number of hospital admissions remains low and no increase in deaths is registered, paving the way to repeal of current COVID-19 regulations.

COVID-19 - Epidemiological Week 33

Statistics

Table 1: COVID-19 case numbers

| Indicator | Current EpiWeek | Previous EpiWeek | Percentage change | Total |
|---|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|--------|
| Newly confirmed cases ¹ | 148 | 265** | -44% | 30,057 |
| Case rate ² per 100,000 population | 213 | 382** | -44% | 42,078 |
| Daily average (7-day rolling average) | 21 | 38** | -44% | |
| Number of PCR tests conducted | 622 | 714** | -13% | |
| New positive PCR test results | 150 | 265** | -43% | 30,057 |
| Test positivity ³ | 24% | 37%** | -35% | - |
| Testing rate per 100,000 population | 871 | 1,000** | -13% | - |
| Deaths | 0 | 0 | - | 29 |

¹ Newly confirmed cases (PCR) reported to Public Health with a sample collection date between 00:00 to 23:59 on 14 August 2022 –20 August 2022.

² Case Rate = proportion of persons who tested positive over population standardized to 100K population (New cases/total population)*100,000

³ Number of new positive PCR results over total number of PCR tests done (new positive PCR results/total number of PCRs conducted)*100

**Up-dated data since previous week publication due to arrival of information after dead line for publication

Figure 1: Total COVID-19 cases since March 2020 by specimen date

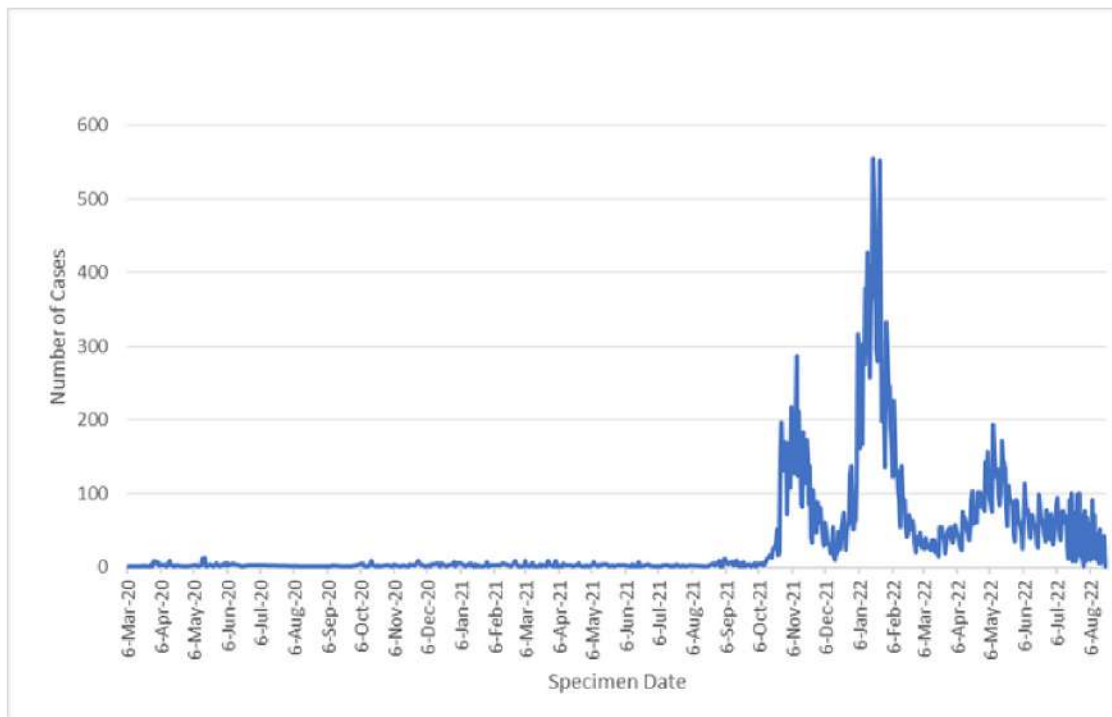
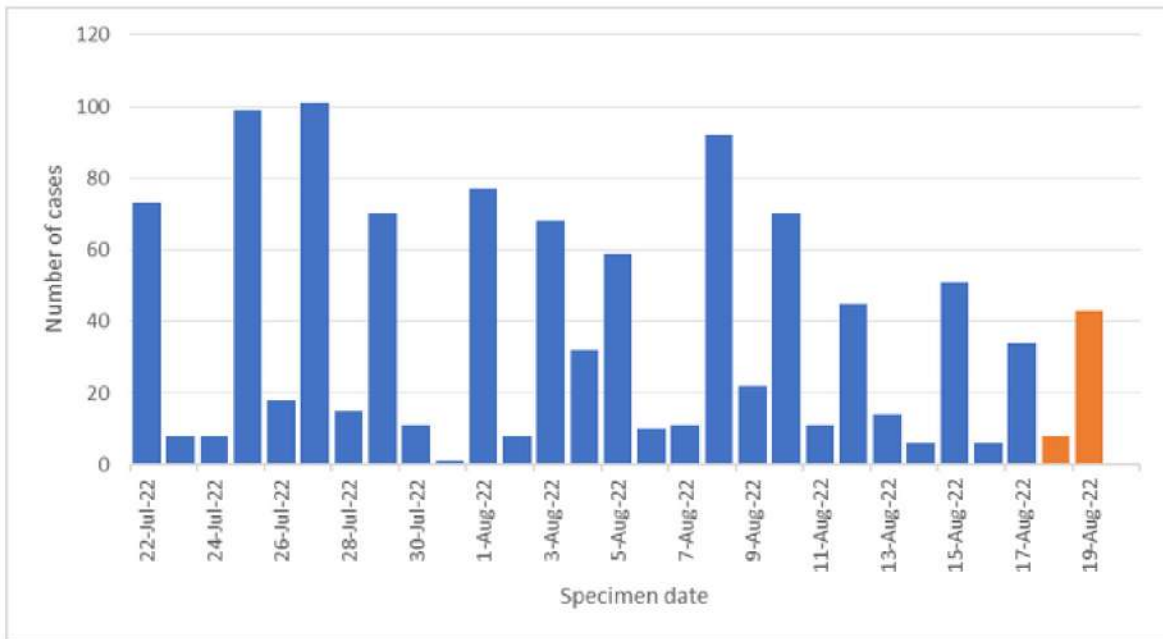
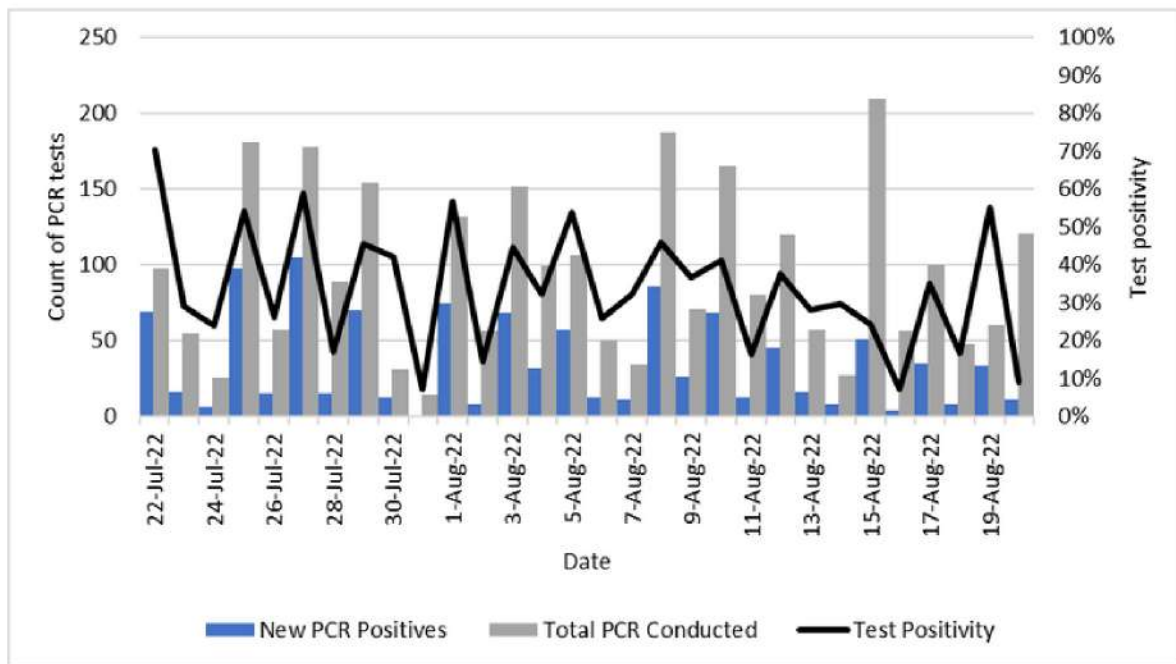


Figure 2: Number of COVID-19 cases in the last 30 days by specimen date



Orange bars indicate PCR results are pending thus figures may change.

Figure 3: Number of PCR tests conducted, new PCR positive results and test positivity rate for the last 30 days by test date



Data refers to the percentage of patients who tested positive via PCR in the prior 30 days.

Figure 4: Case age and sex distribution for the reporting Epi Week

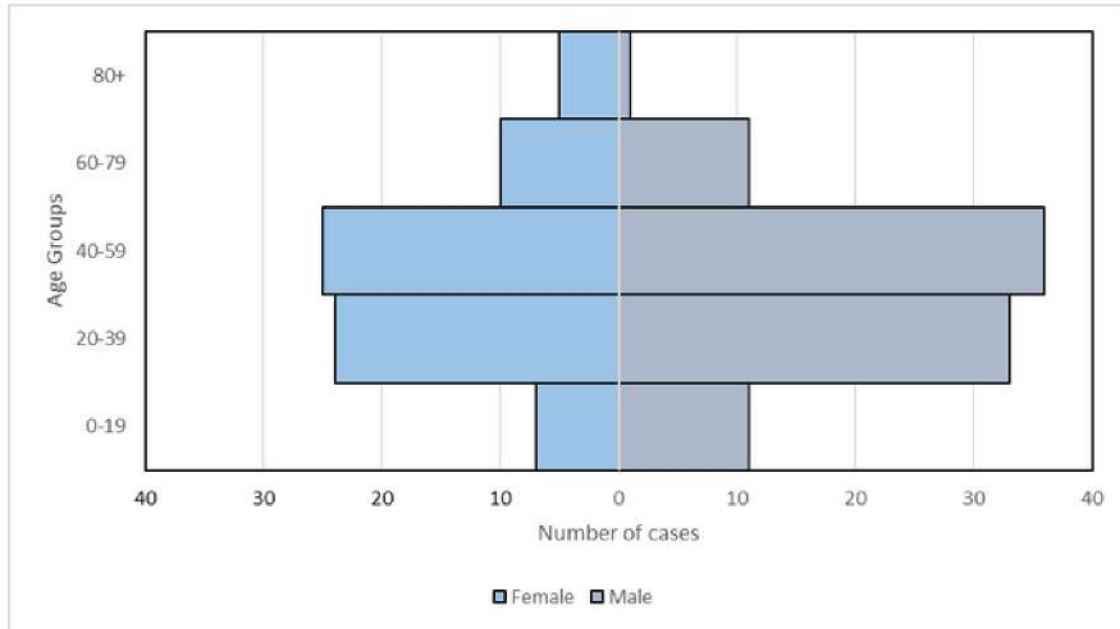


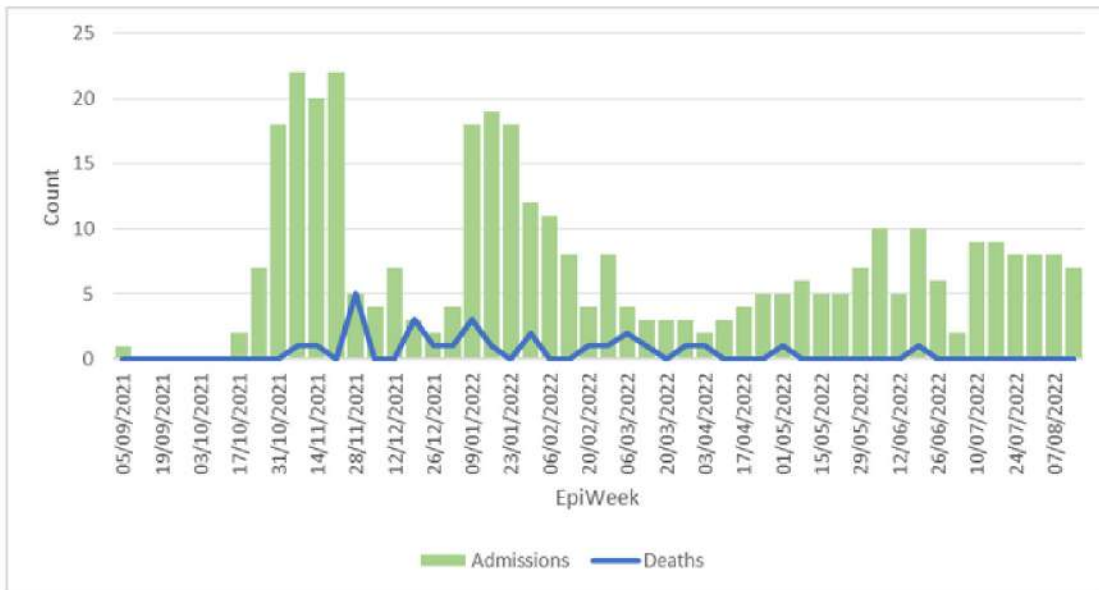
Table 2: COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital

| Indicator | Current EpiWeek | Previous EpiWeek | Percentage change | Total |
|--|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Total | | | | |
| New COVID-19 patients admitted | 7 | 8 | -13% | 377 |
| By age, vaccination, and reason for admission | | | | |
| New admissions <10 years | 1 | 0 | - | 29 |
| New admissions >10 years | 6 | 8 | -25% | 348 |
| New admissions with ≥ 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine | 3 | 5 | -40% | 148 |
| Admitted for COVID-19 morbidity | 4 | 6 | -33% | - |
| Admitted with COVID-19, detected by screening | 3 | 2 | +50% | - |

Table 3: COVID-19 inpatients

| Indicator | Current EpiWeek | Previous EpiWeek | Percentage change | Total |
|----------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------------|-------|
| Total number of inpatients | 16 | 16 | 0 | 377 |
| Supplemental O2 inpatients | 0 | 2 | -100% | - |
| ICU inpatients | 2 | 2 | 0% | - |
| Ventilated inpatients | 1 | 1 | 0% | - |

Figure 5: Weekly hospitalisations and deaths (since 8 September 2021*)



*First COVID-19 patient was in March 2020, but hospitalisation figures begin September 2021 for graphical reasons.

Table 4: Hospitalisation and Death statistics March 2020 – Present.

| Vaccination Status | Hospitalisations | Proportion | Deaths | Proportion |
|------------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------|-------------|
| Unvaccinated | 218 | 58% | 24 | 83% |
| Partially Vaccinated | 11 | 3% | 1 | 3% |
| Fully vaccinated | 116 | 31% | 4 | 14% |
| Fully vaccinated +1 Booster | 31 | 8% | 0 | 0% |
| Fully vaccinated +2 Boosters | 1 | 0% | 0 | 0% |
| Total | 377 | 100% | 29 | 100% |

Figure 6: Weekly COVID-19 hospital admissions stratified by those aged above and below 10

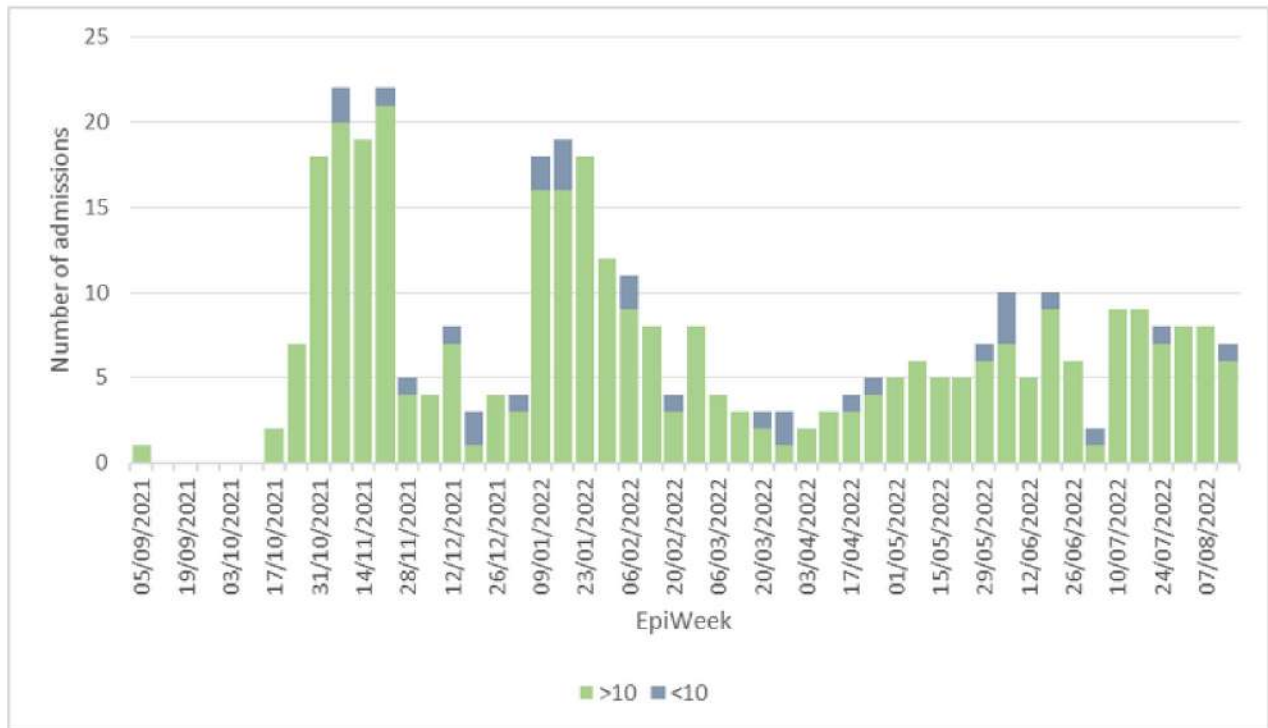


Table 5: COVID-19 vaccine uptake and coverage reporting previous Epi Week

| Dose Number | Number administered in the week | Total Count | Coverage of Total Population | Coverage of population over 5 |
|-------------|---------------------------------|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 33 | 61,663 | 86.3% | 95.2% |
| 2 | 49 | 60,145 | 84.2% | 92.9% |
| 3 | 28 | 23,910 | 33.5% | 36.9% |
| 4 | 79 | 2,442 | 3.4% | 3.8% |

Based on total population of 71,432

Table 6: COVID-19 paediatric vaccine doses administered and booster coverage reporting previous Epi Week

| Indicator | Total |
|---|-------|
| Number of paediatric 1st doses administered within the previous EpiWeek | 0 |
| Number of paediatric 2nd doses administered within the previous EpiWeek | 0 |
| Number of children (5-11) immunized with the paediatric vaccine | 810 |
| Booster (3rd dose) coverage for population >20 (Fig.7) | 43.7% |

Figure 7: Vaccine coverage

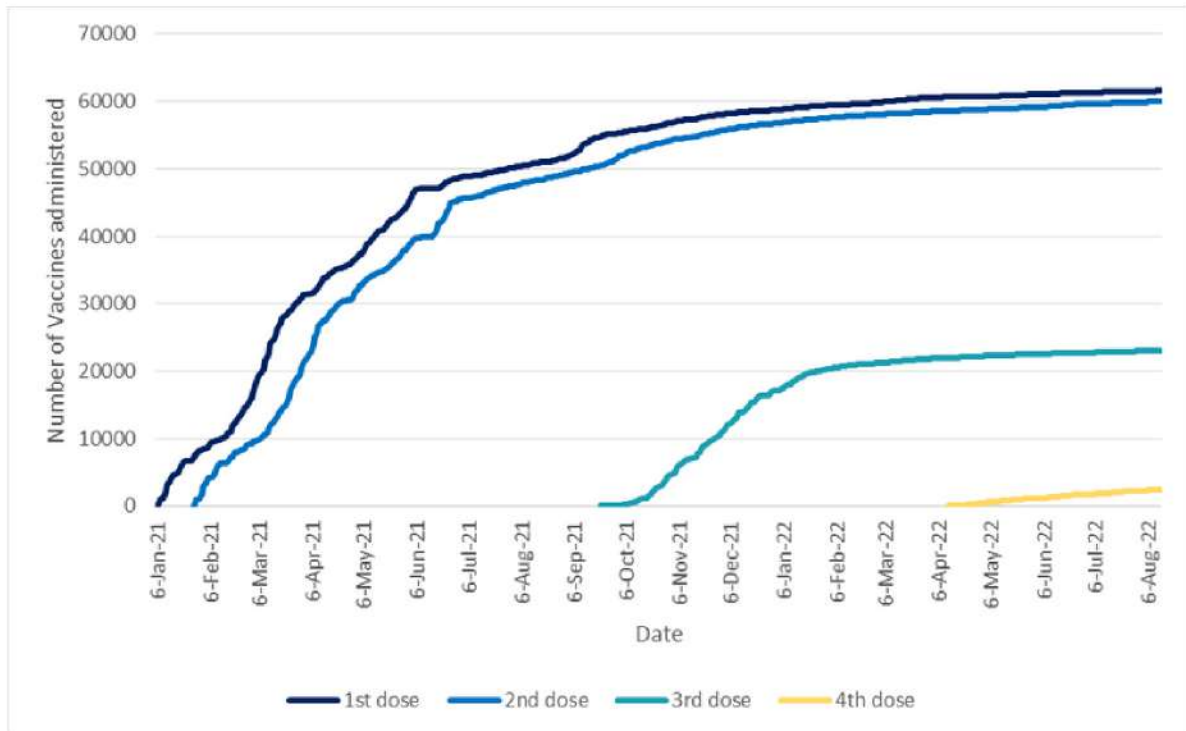


Figure 8: Booster (3rd dose) Vaccine Coverage per Age Group

