



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



# Public Health Spotlight

## Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Issue 5 | 30 June 2022

# COVID-19 - Epidemiological Week 25

## 19 - 25 June 2022 (Data as of 27-06-2022)

### International Situation

Globally, there has been a decline in COVID-19 cases and deaths reported in the previous week. Omicron continues to be the predominant variant circulating internationally, specifically in the BA.2 lineage and BA.5 lineage.

### Cayman Islands Local Trends

In the Cayman Islands, an increase has been reported in key indicators over the past week, with an increase of 15% in the case rate from 532 cases per 100,000 population to 611 cases per 100,000. The number of newly confirmed cases has increased to 424 in Epi Week 25 from 369. The number of testing conducted in the past week has remained relatively stable and test positivity has increased slightly to 28% from 26% in the previous week. One new death has been reported in Epi Week 25, bringing the total number of COVID-19 deaths to 29.

### Hospital Admissions

Ten new admissions were registered during Epi. Week 25, an increase from the previous reporting week where five new admissions were reported. Of the ten admissions, six were admitted due to COVID-19 morbidity, and four were patients were detected on screening. A total of 12 patients required inpatient treatment, which increased from 9 patients in the previous week.

### Vaccination

During Epi. Week 25, there were 134 adults who received a COVID-19 vaccine (48 first dose and 86 second dose) and 66 children (22 first dosed and 44 second dose). Among those over 20 years of age, vaccine coverage of the booster (third dose) is 42.8%, and among those over 70 years the booster coverage is 68.7%.

### Key Message

Epidemiological metrics have fluctuated the past few weeks and ongoing transmission appears to be plateauing rather than declining after the recent wave of infections.

# COVID-19 - Epidemiological Week 25 Statistics

Table 1: COVID-19 case numbers

Indicator	Current EpiWeek	Previous EpiWeek	Percentage change	Total
Newly confirmed cases <sup>1</sup>	424	369	+15%	27,594
Case rate <sup>2</sup> per 100,000 population	611	532	+15%	39,789
Daily average (7-day rolling average)	61	53	+15%	-
Number of PCR tests conducted	1,499	1,467	+2%	-
New positive PCR test results	423	375	+13%	27,594
Test positivity <sup>3</sup>	28%	26%	+8%	-
Testing rate per 100,000 population	2,161	2,115	+2%	-
Deaths	1	0	-	29

<sup>1</sup> Newly confirmed cases (PCR) reported to Public Health with a sample collection date between 00:00 to 23:59 on 19 June 2022 –25 June 2022.

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

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

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

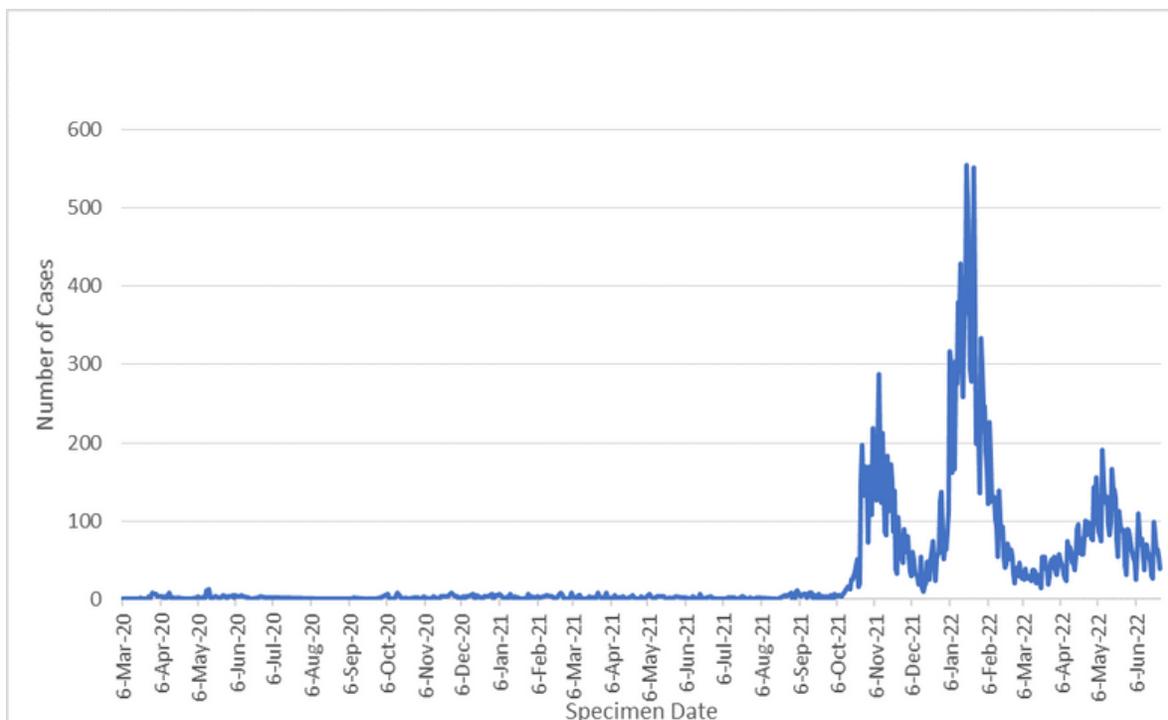
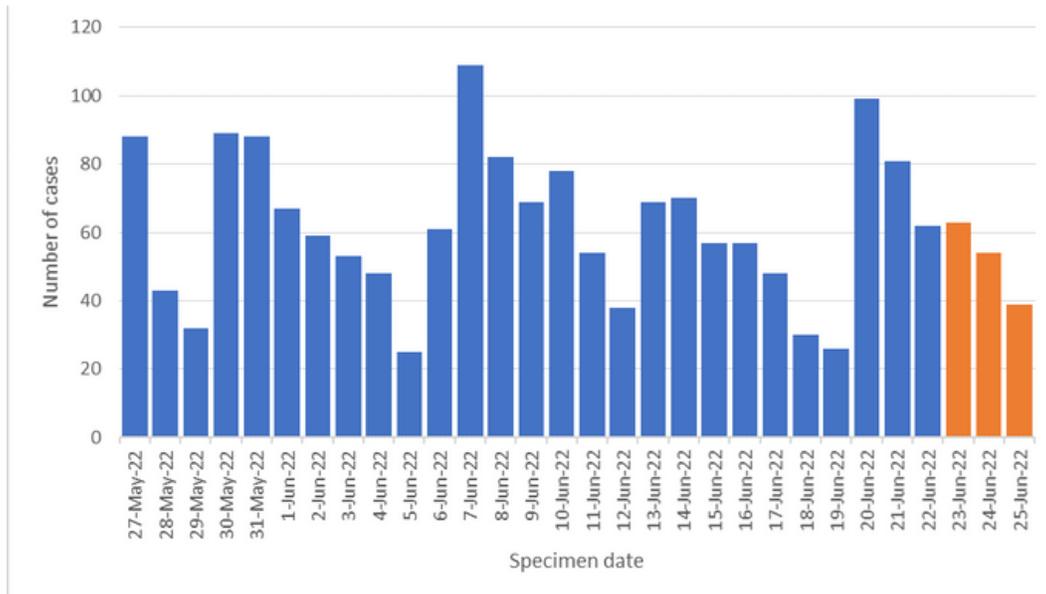
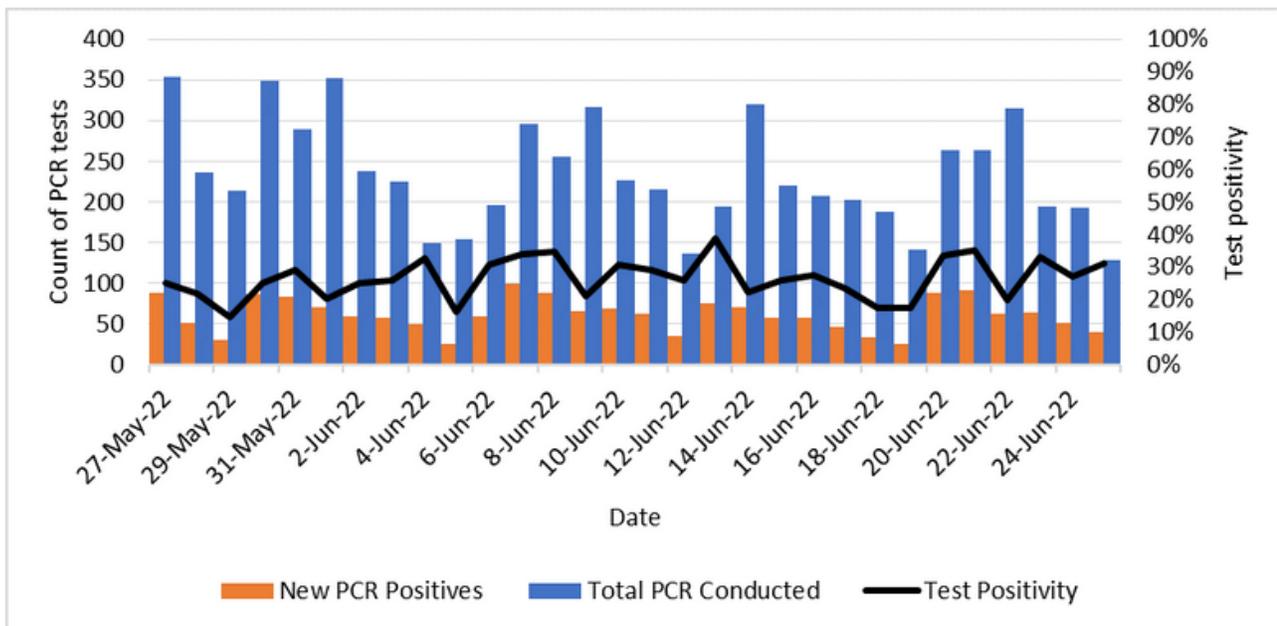


Figure 2: Number of COVID-19 cases in the last 30 days by specimen date



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 7-days.

**Table 2: COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital**

Indicator	Current EpiWeek	Previous EpiWeek	Percentage change	Total
<b>Total</b>				
New COVID-19 patients admitted	10	5	+100%	320
<b>By age, vaccination, and reason for admission</b>				
New admissions <10 years	1	0	-	26
New admissions >10 years	9	5	+80%	294
New admissions with ≥ 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine	6	3	+100%	109
Admitted for COVID-19 morbidity	6	1	500%	-
Admitted with COVID-19, detected by screening	4	4	0%	-

**Table 3: COVID-19 inpatients**

Indicator	Current EpiWeek	Previous EpiWeek	Percentage change	Total
<b>Total number of inpatients</b>	12	9	+33%	320
<b>Supplemental O2 inpatients</b>	3	0	-	-
<b>ICU inpatients</b>	1	0	-	-
<b>Ventilated inpatients</b>	0	0	0%	-

Figure 4: Weekly hospitalisations and deaths (since 8 September 2021\*)

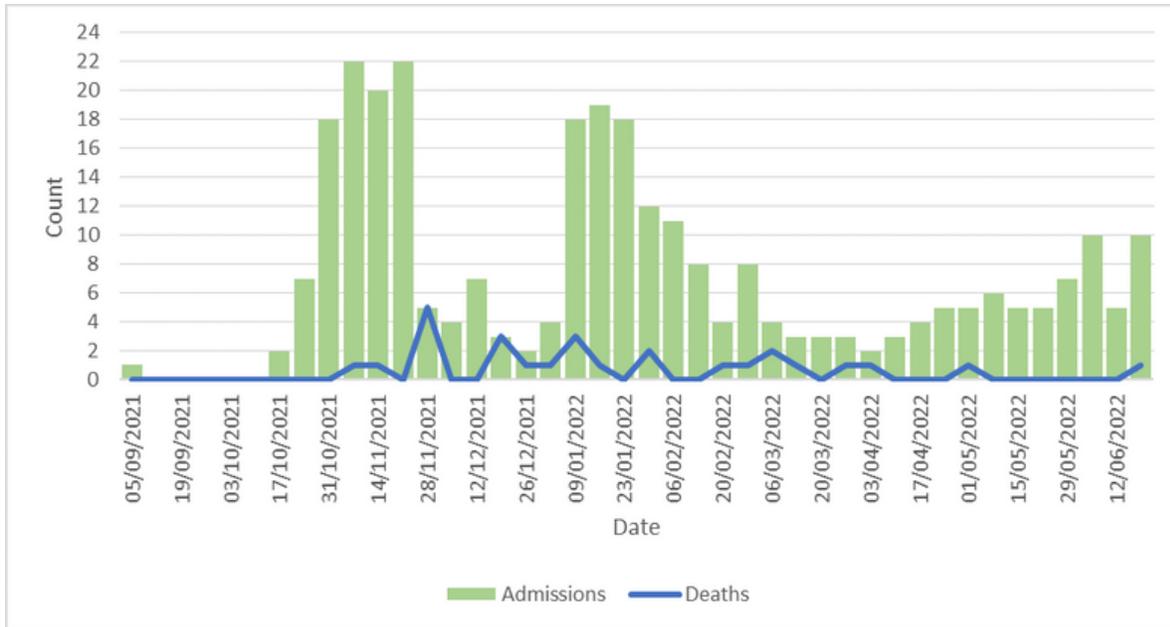


Table 4: Hospitalisation and Death statistics March 2020 – Present.

Vaccination Status	Hospitalisations		Deaths	
	Count	Percentage	Count	Percentage
<b>Unvaccinated</b>	200	63%	24	83%
<b>Partially Vaccinated</b>	11	3%	1	3%
<b>Fully vaccinated</b>	83	26%	4	14%
<b>Fully vaccinated +1 Booster</b>	25	8%	0	0%
<b>Fully vaccinated +2 Boosters</b>	1	0%	0	0%
<b>Total</b>	320	100%	29	100%

Figure 5: Weekly COVID-19 hospital admissions stratified by those aged above and below 10

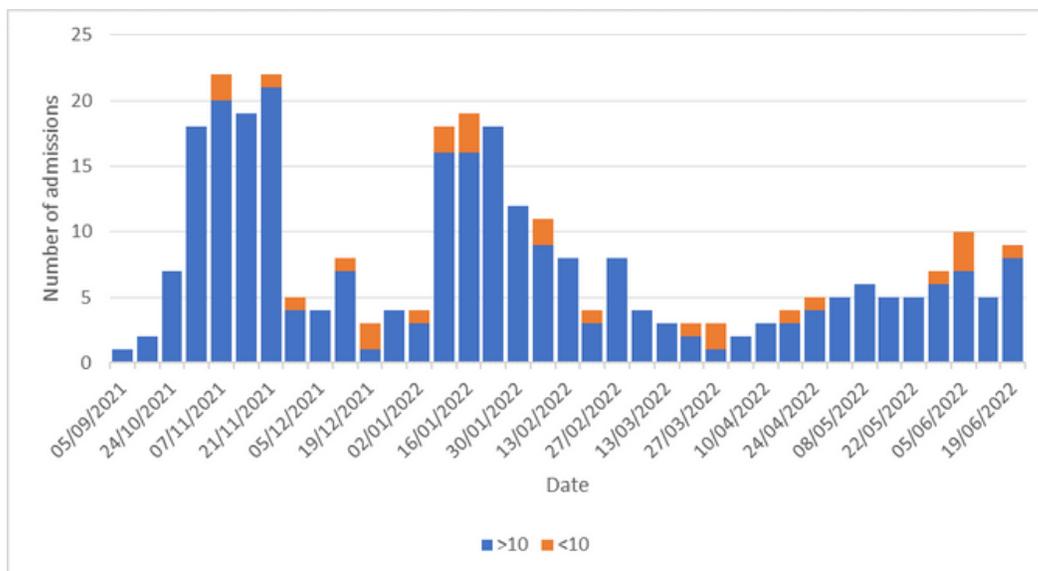
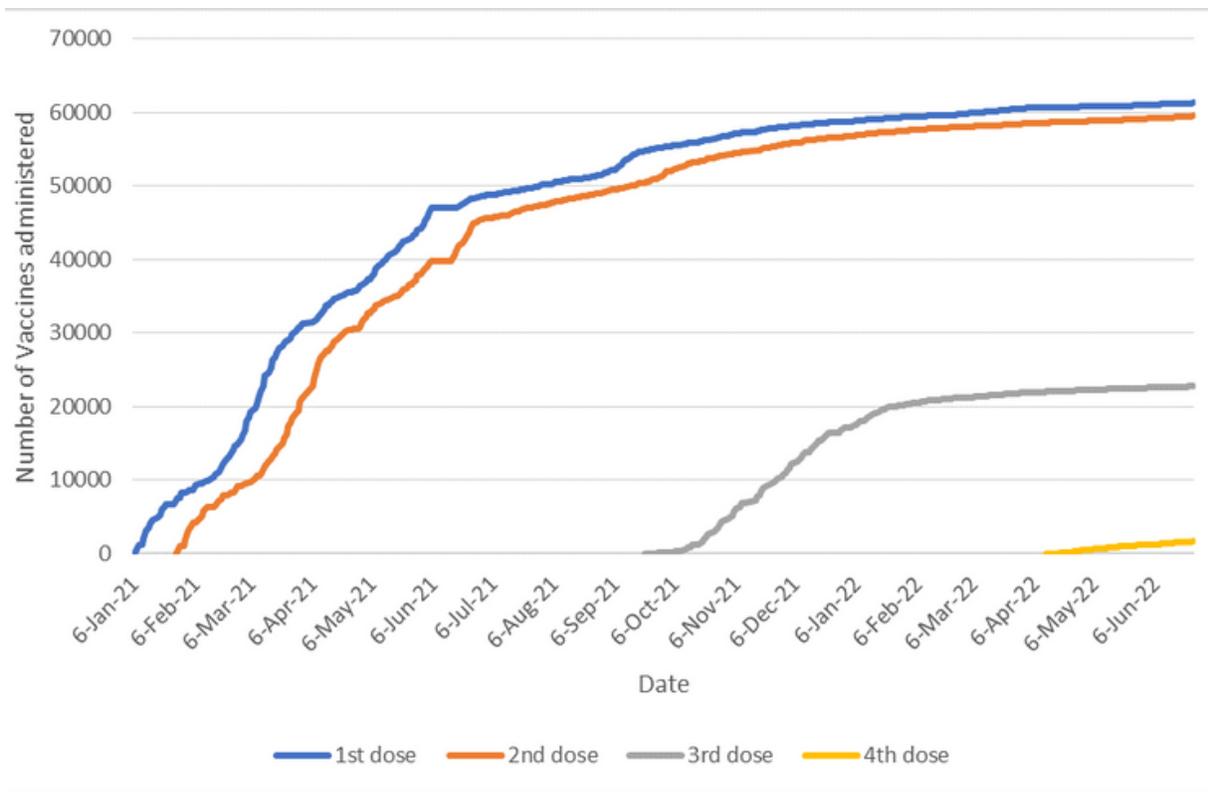


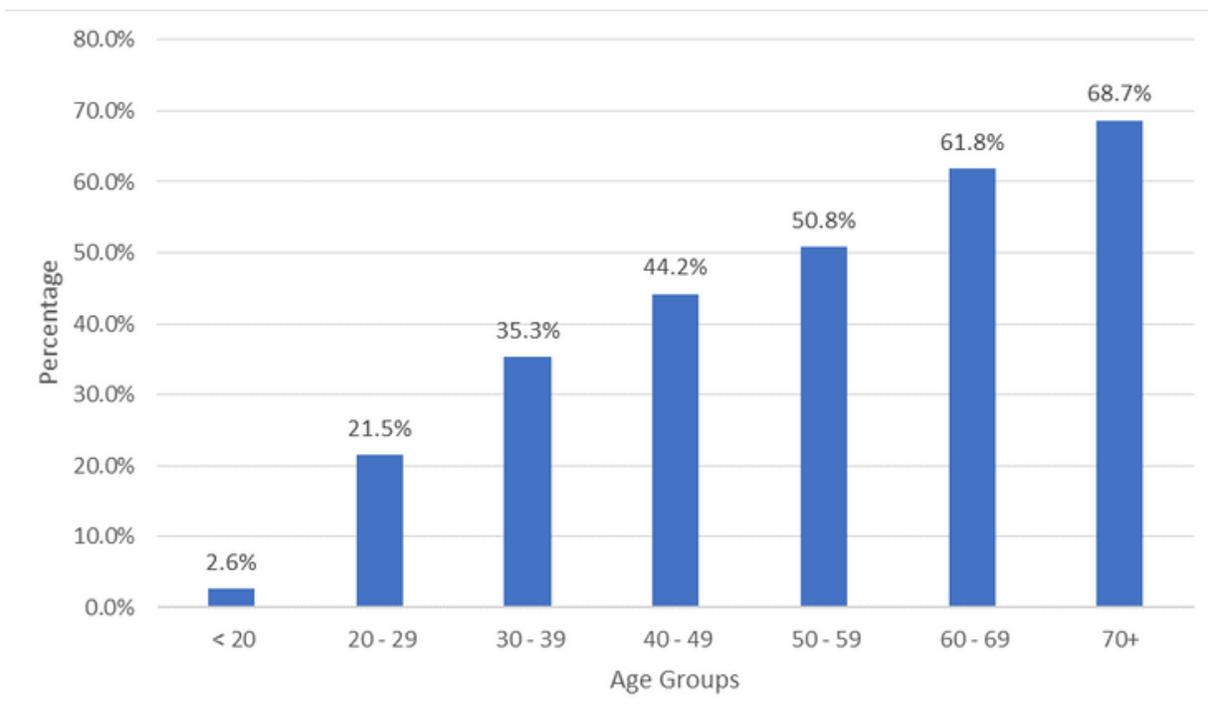
Table 6: COVID-19 paediatric vaccine doses administered and booster coverage

Indicator	Total
Number of paediatric 1st doses administered within the EpiWeek	22
Number of paediatric 2nd doses administered within the EpiWeek	44
Number of children (5-11) immunized with the paediatric vaccine	760
Booster (3rd dose) coverage for population >20	42.8%

**Figure 6: Vaccine Coverage total population**



**Figure 7: Booster (3rd dose) Vaccine Coverage per Age Group**



# Monkeypox

## Overview

Since the beginning of 2022, 3,413 laboratory-confirmed cases of monkeypox have been reported to WHO from 50 Member States that are not endemic for the monkeypox virus, across five WHO regions (data as of 22 June). One death has been reported in Australia, a non-endemic country. The WHO region which the highest proportion of reported cases is the European Region (86%, 2933/3414).

Most cases reported in non-endemic countries so far have been presented through sexual health or other primary health services and have involved mainly, but not exclusively, men who have sex with men (MSM). Most confirmed cases with a travel history have reported travel to countries in Europe and North America, as opposed to countries in West or Central Africa where the virus is endemic.

WHO currently assesses the risk at the global level as moderate, however, the regional risk within the European Region is assessed to be high. On 23 June 2022, the International Health Regulations Emergency Committee met and advised that currently, the monkeypox outbreak should not constitute a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

## Cayman Islands

There are no known cases of monkeypox virus detected in Cayman Islands.

The Cayman Islands now have the capacity to diagnose Monkeypox at the Cayman Molecular Laboratory.

## Mental Health

The importance of our mental has increasingly been recognised in recent years. Globally, depression is a leading cause of disability and those with severe mental health conditions can have a much shorter life expectancy due to physical conditions which are preventable. Prior to the pandemic, it was estimated that one in eight individuals internationally were living with a mental disorder. Mental health conditions are also increasing prevalent among children and adolescents, and worldwide 20% are estimated to have a mental health condition.

There is significant stigma and discrimination towards those who struggle with their mental health. A consequence of the pandemic has been an increase in anxiety and depressive disorders, and simultaneously less access to services and support.

In the Cayman Islands, those using the inpatient facility at the mental health services are more often females than males. For the Health Services Authority in 2020, the average number of patients admitted quarterly with a mental health primary or secondary diagnosis was 110 patients. The top three diagnoses in 2020 were categorised under anxiety, depressions and other which included diagnoses such as Autism and Attention Deficit Hyperactive Disorder (ADHD).

**The Public Health Spotlight is published weekly by the Ministry of Health and Wellness.  
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