



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



Public Health Spotlight

Communicable and Non-Communicable Diseases

Issue 14 | 1 September 2022

Monkeypox

Overview

There have been 47,751 laboratory-confirmed monkeypox cases reported by WHO to date, with global case counts increasing by 9% in the past week (data as of 29 August)[1]. Over the past week, Spain reported the highest increase in cases, and overall the highest number of cases have been reported by the United States of America (16,965), Spain (6,459) and Brazil (4,216)[1].

As of 29 August, there have been 15 monkeypox deaths reported globally[1].

[1] World Health Organization, 2022 Monkeypox Outbreak: Global Trends, Produced 30 August 2022. Online report, available at https://worldhealthorg.shinyapps.io/mpx_global/ (accessed 30 August 2022)

Cayman Islands

There has been no laboratory-confirmed cases of monkeypox in the Cayman Islands to date.

Obesity

The World Health Organization (WHO) defines obesity as “abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health”. A body mass index (BMI) ≥ 25 kg/m² is labelled as overweight, and BMI ≥ 30 kg/m² is labelled as obese.[1] A high BMI is a significant risk factor for several non-communicable diseases (NCDs), such as cardiovascular disease, diabetes, stroke, hypertension and cancer. Individuals who are obese in their childhood tend to remain obese in adulthood, and are at risk for non-communicable diseases from a younger age. Obesity affects all age and socioeconomic groups, and threatens to overwhelm both developed and developing countries. According to the 2012 STEPS Chronic Disease Risk Factor Survey, more than a third (36.6%) of adults were obese, and a larger proportion (70.6%) were overweight in the Cayman Islands.[2]

There are several steps which can be taken to prevent individuals being overweight or obese. There has been a shift in diet globally to include energy-dense foods high in fat and sugar, and physical inactivity increasing as lifestyle and work patterns becoming more sedentary. By altering diet to include more fruit, vegetables, legumes, whole grains and nuts and participating in regular physical activity the risk of obesity can be reduced.

[1] World Health Organization. (2021, June 9). Obesity and Overweight. World Health Organization. <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/obesity-and-overweight>

[2] 2012 STEPS Country Report Cayman Islands. (n.d.). Wwww.who.int.

<https://www.who.int/publications/m/item/2012-steps-country-report-cayman-islands>

COVID-19 - Epidemiological Week 34

21 - 27 August 2022 (Data as of 29-08-2022)

International Situation

Internationally a decrease of 16% was reported by the WHO in the number of weekly cases.[1]

[1] World Health Organization, 2022, Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 - 31 August 2022, Edition 107, Available online: Weekly epidemiological update on COVID-19 - 31 August 2022 (who.int) Accessed: 31 August 2022

Cayman Islands Local Trends

The number of newly detected cases of 156 and case rate of 225 cases per 100,000 population have remained stable since the past week. The level of testing has reduced by 30% from the previous week and test positivity increased by 43%.

Hospital Admissions

Four new hospital admissions were registered during the Epi Week 34, which decreased from seven patients the week before. All four of the patients were admitted due to COVID-19 morbidity.

Vaccination

A total of 245 administered vaccinations were reported during Epi Week 33, of which 38% (93/245) were fourth doses and 22% (55/245) were paediatric vaccinations.

Key Message

Hospital admissions have started to decline and remain low. Due to changes in testing policy and testing behaviour the reported number of detected cases does not reflect the incidence of COVID-19 in the population. Therefore, whilst testing data will continue to be monitored alongside other public health surveillance, reporting will focus on severe outcomes of COVID-19 hospitalisations and deaths going forwards.

COVID-19 - Epidemiological Week 33 Statistics

Table 1: COVID-19 case numbers

Indicator	Current EpiWeek	Previous EpiWeek**	Percentage change	Total
Newly confirmed cases ¹	156	156	0%	30,214
Case rate ² per 100,000 population	225	225	0%	42,298
Daily average (7-day rolling average)	22	22	0%	
Number of PCR tests conducted	473	671	-30%	
New positive PCR test results	157	157	0%	30,214
Test positivity ³	33%	23%	+43%	-
Testing rate per 100,000 population	662	939	-29%	-
Deaths	0	0	0%	29

¹Newly confirmed cases (PCR) reported to Public Health with a sample collection date between 00:00 to 23:59 on 21 August 2022 –27 August 2022.

²Case 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

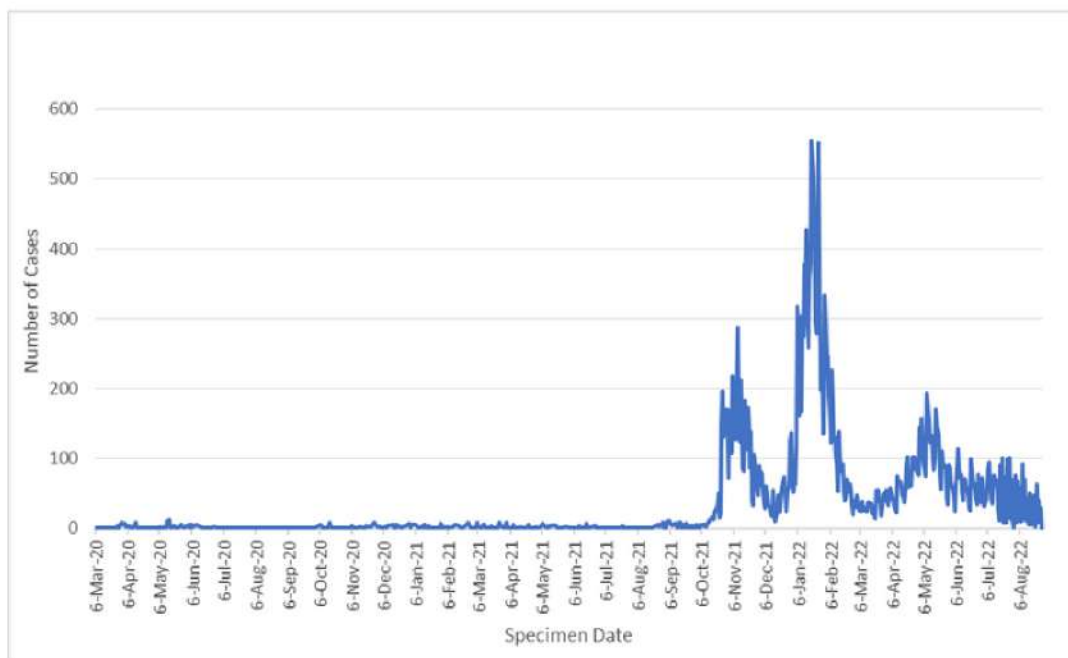
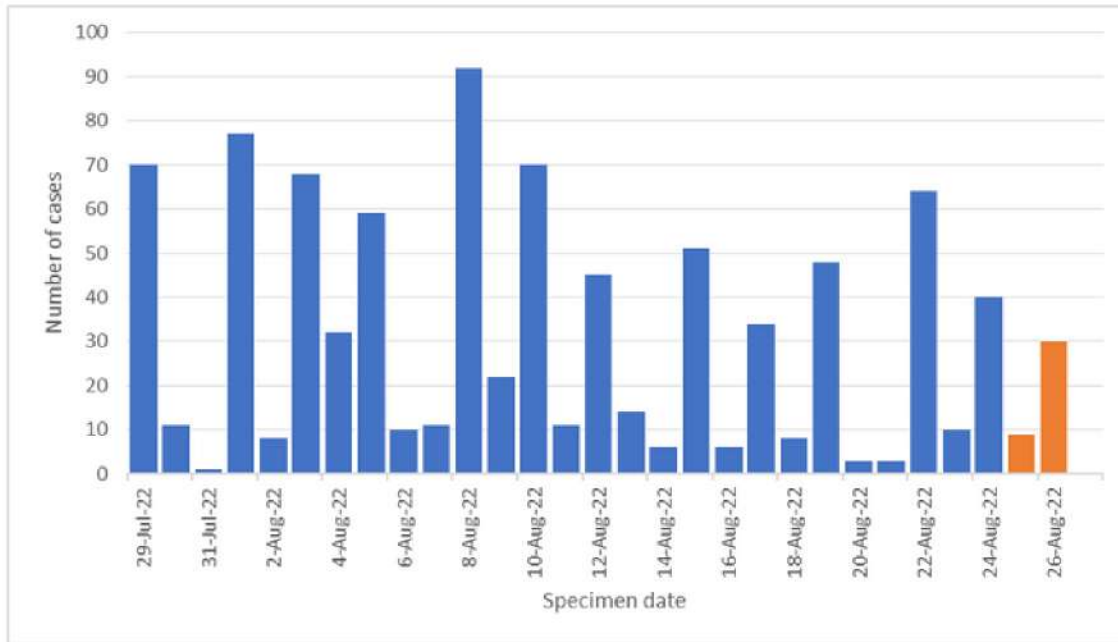
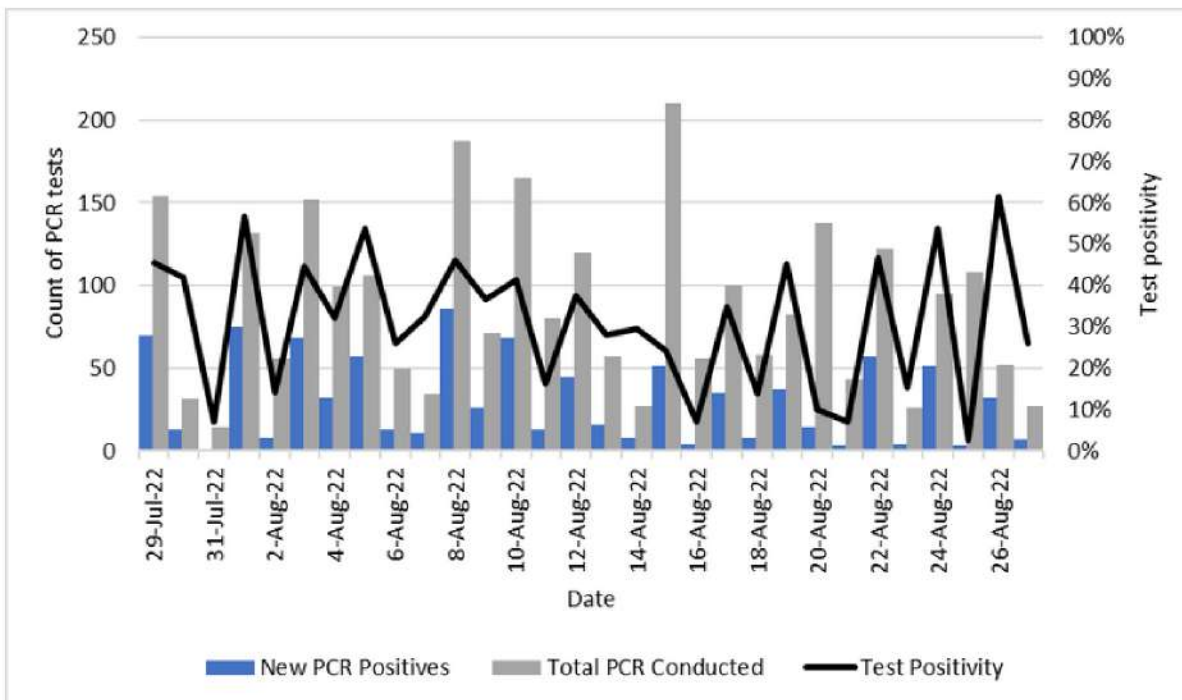


Figure 2: Number of COVID-19 cases in the last 30 days by specimen date



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

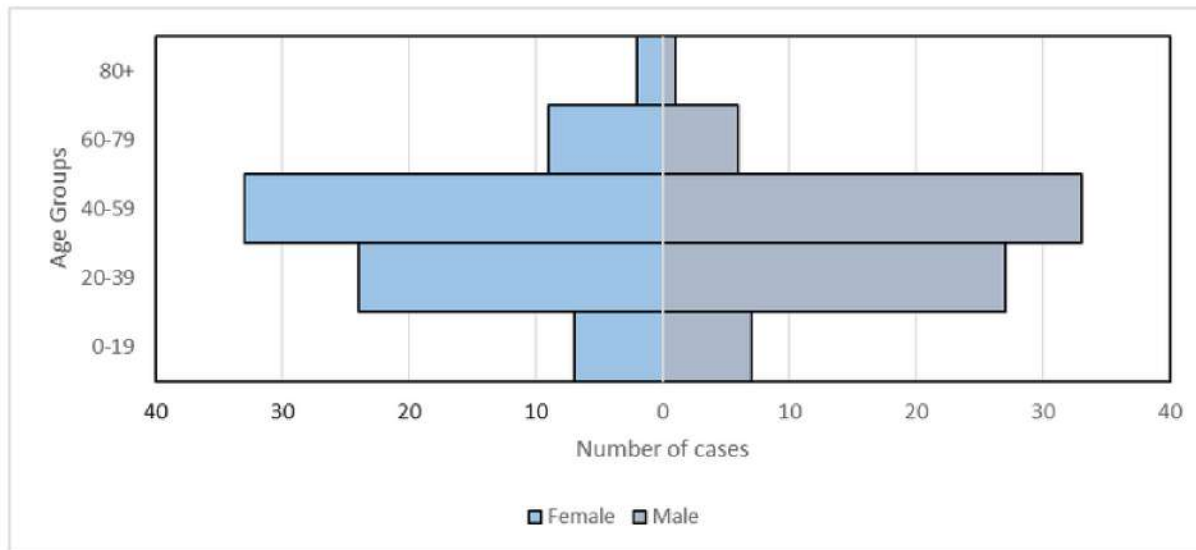


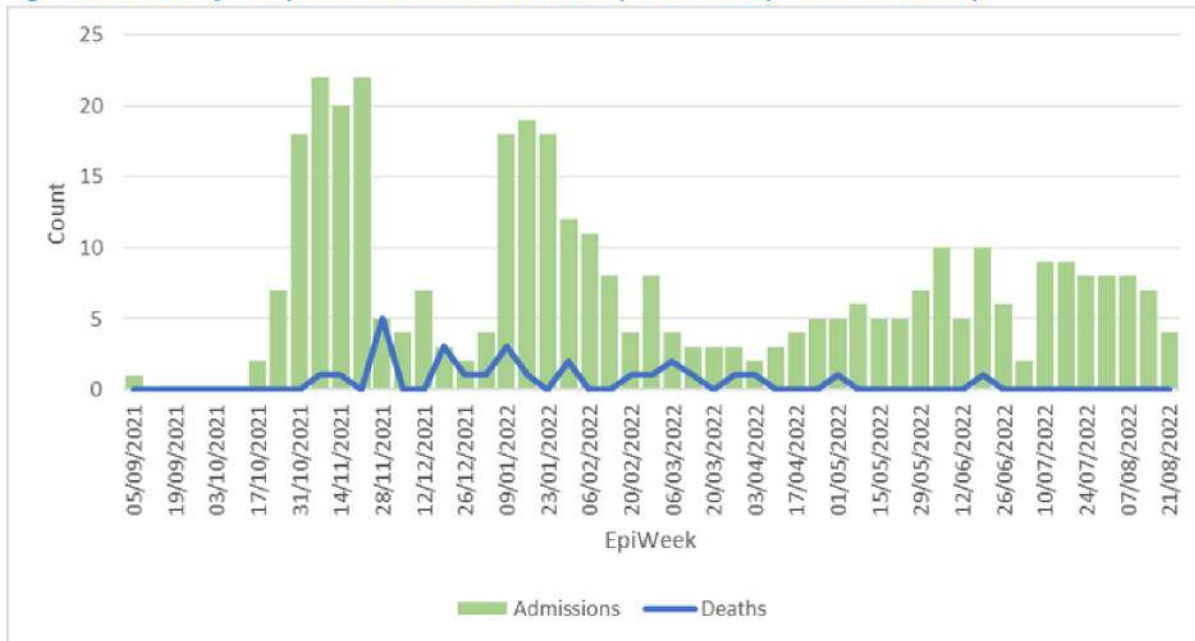
Table 2: COVID-19 patients admitted to hospital

Indicator	Current EpiWeek	Previous EpiWeek	Percentage change	Total
Total				
New COVID-19 patients admitted	4	7	-43%	381
By age, vaccination, and reason for admission				
New admissions <10 years	1	1	0%	30
New admissions >10 years	3	6	-50%	351
New admissions with ≥ 2 doses of a COVID-19 vaccine	3	3	0%	151
Admitted for COVID-19 morbidity	4	4	0%	-
Admitted with COVID-19, detected by screening	0	3	-100%	-

Table 3: COVID-19 inpatients

Indicator	Current EpiWeek	Previous EpiWeek	Percentage change	Total
Total number of inpatients	11	16	-31%	381
Supplemental O2 inpatients	2	0	-	-
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	219	57%	24	83%
Partially Vaccinated	11	3%	1	3%
Fully vaccinated	118	31%	4	14%
Fully vaccinated +1 Booster	32	8%	0	0%
Fully vaccinated +2 Boosters	1	0%	0	0%
Total	381	100%	29	100%

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

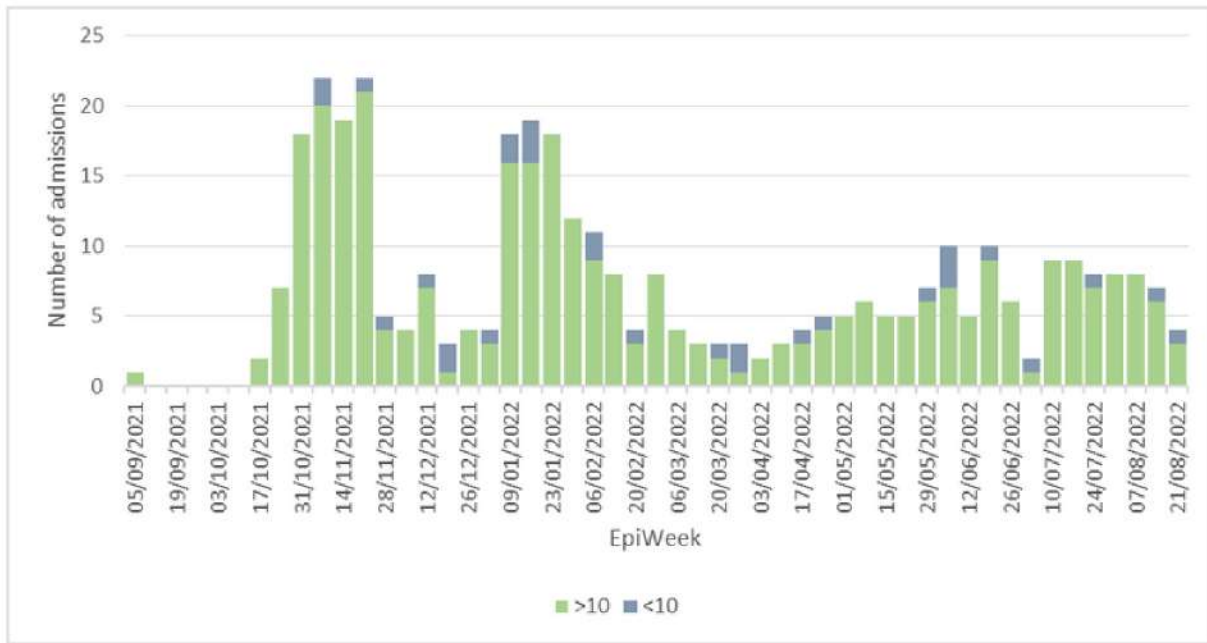


Table 5: COVID-19 vaccine uptake and coverage reporting previous Epi Week

Dose Number	Number administered in the week	Total Count	Coverage of Total Population	Coverage of population over 5
1	48	61,711	86.4%	95.3%
2	76	60,221	84.3%	93.0%
3	28	23,938	33.5%	37.0%
4	93	2,535	3.5%	3.9%

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	17
Number of paediatric 2nd doses administered within the previous EpiWeek	38
Number of children (5-11) immunized with the paediatric vaccine	827
Booster (3rd dose) coverage for population >20 (Fig.7)	43.7%

Figure 7: Vaccine coverage

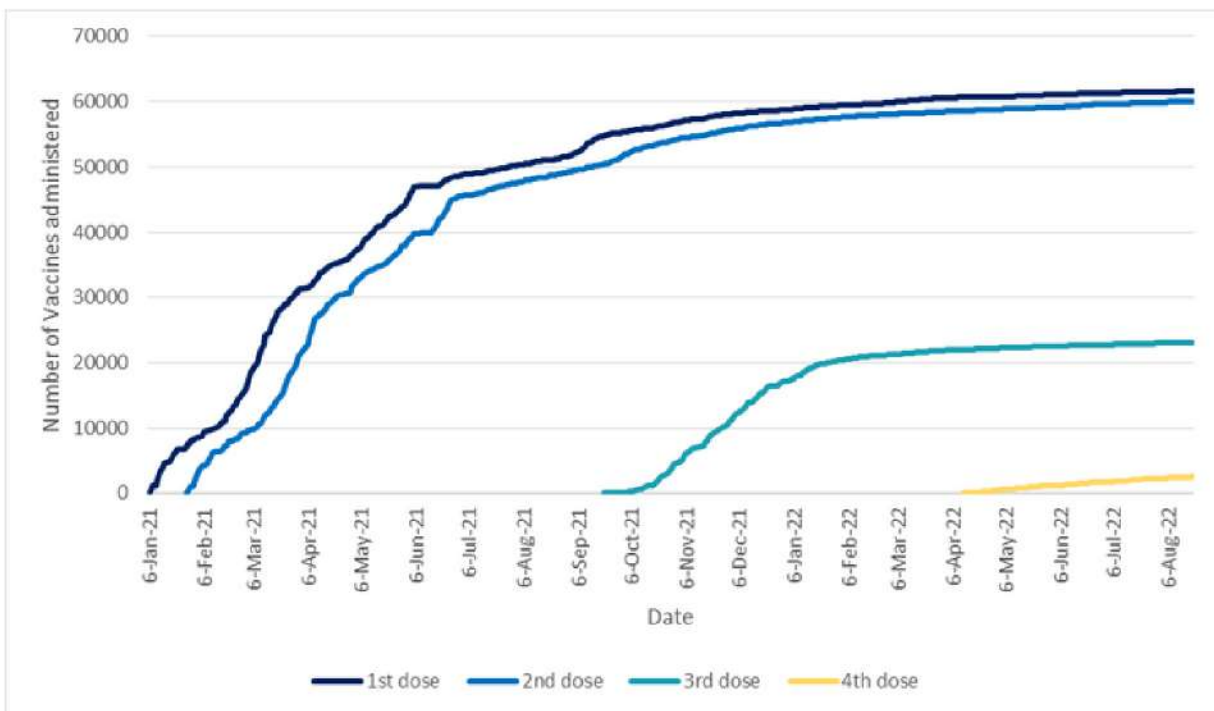


Figure 8: Booster (3rd dose) Vaccine Coverage per Age Group

