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Week ending August 12, 2016 Epidemiology Week 31

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BULLETIN

NATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH, JAMAICA

Weekly Spotlight

WORLD SUICIDE PREVENTION DAY

connect communicate care

Be one who wears a ribbon.
Be one who reaches out.
Be one who speaks up.
Be one who listens.
Be one who makes a difference.
Be one.

Source:
https://www.iasp.info/wspd/pdf/2016/2016_wspd_infographic.pdf
http://suicideprevention.ca/wspd/

EPI WEEK 32

NOTIFICATIONS- All clinical sites

INVESTIGATION REPORTS- Detailed Follow up for all Class One Events

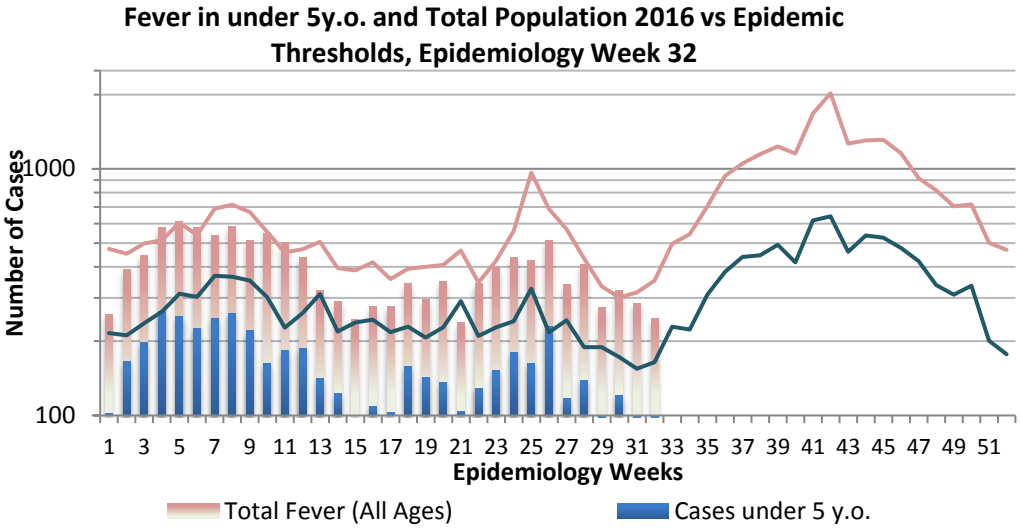
HOSPITAL ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE-30 sites*. Actively pursued

SENTINEL REPORT- 79 sites*. Automatic reporting

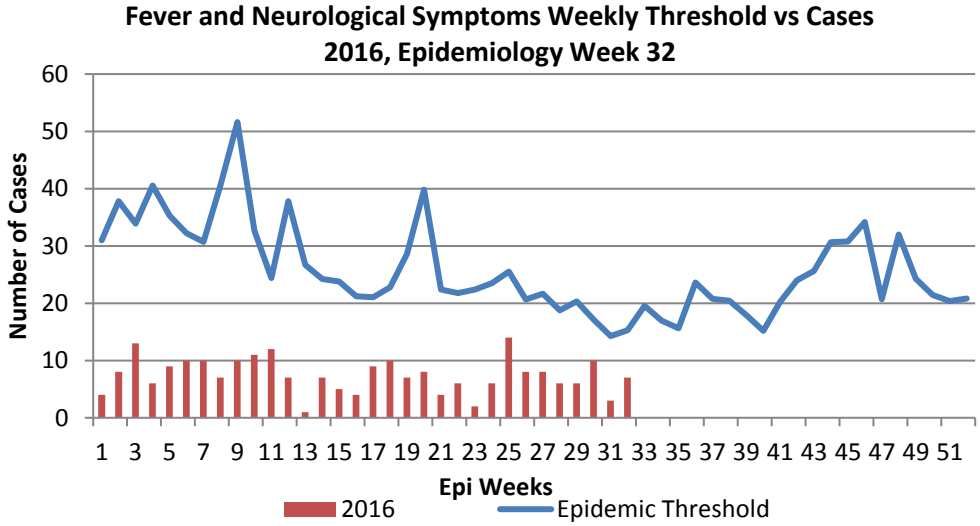
*Incidence/Prevalence cannot be calculated

REPORTS FOR SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

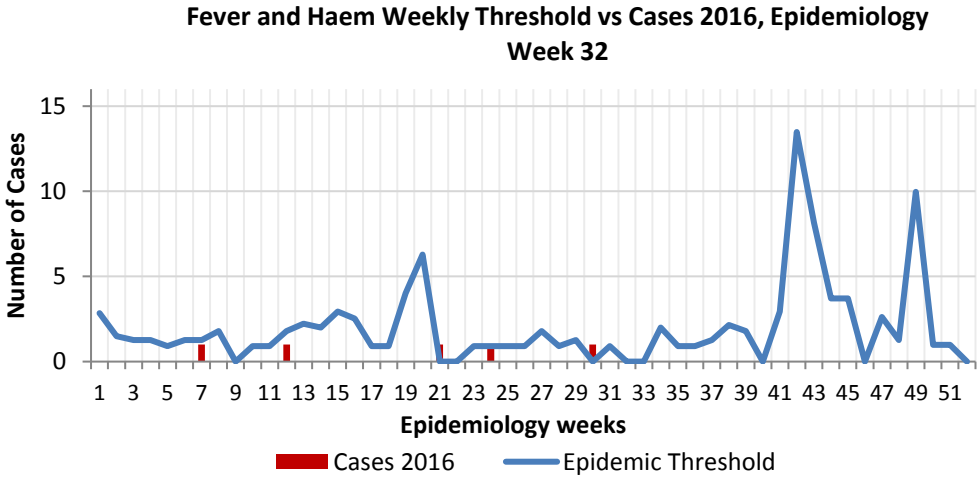
FEVER
Temperature of $>38^0C$ /100.4^0F (or recent history of fever) with or without an obvious diagnosis or focus of infection.



FEVER AND NEUROLOGICAL
Temperature of >380C /100.40F (or recent history of fever) in a previously healthy person with or without headache and vomiting. The person must also have meningeal irritation, convulsions, altered consciousness, altered sensory manifestations or paralysis (except AFP).



FEVER AND HAEMORRHAGIC
Temperature of $>38^0C$ /100.4^0F (or recent history of fever) in a previously healthy person presenting with at least one haemorrhagic (bleeding) manifestation with or without jaundice.



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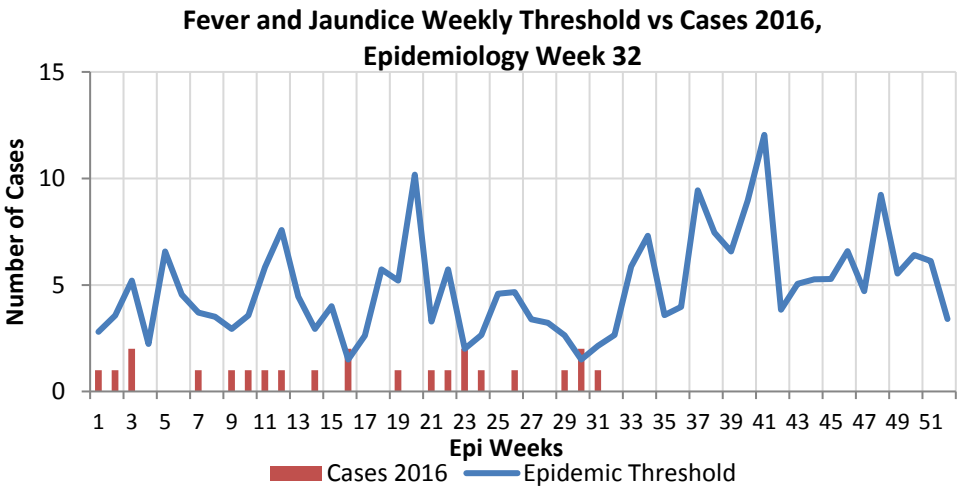
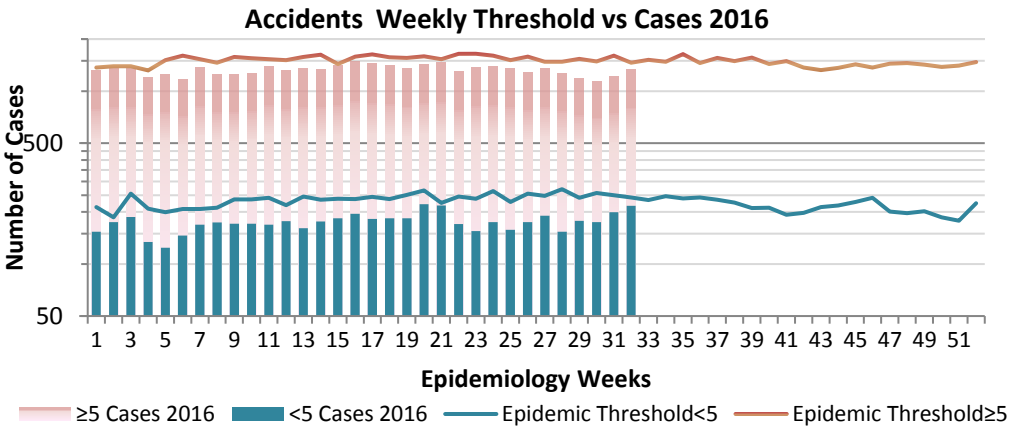
FEVER AND JAUNDICE

Temperature of $>38^0C$ /100.4^0F (or recent history of fever) in a previously healthy person presenting with jaundice.



ACCIDENTS

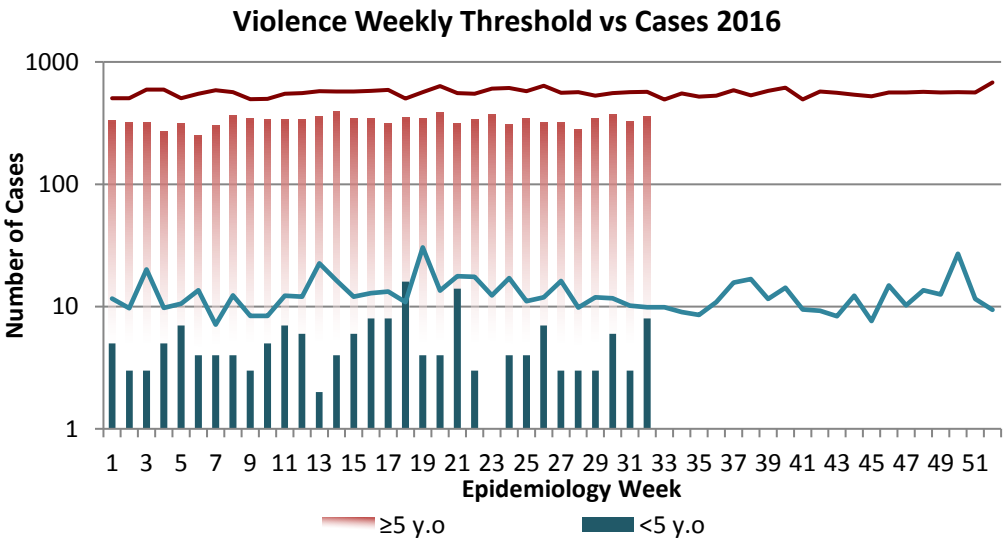
Any injury for which the cause is unintentional, e.g. motor vehicle, falls, burns, etc.



VIOLENCE

Any injury for which the cause is intentional, e.g. gunshot wounds, stab wounds, etc.

The epidemic threshold is used to confirm the emergence of an epidemic so as to step-up appropriate control measures.



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CLASS ONE NOTIFIABLE EVENTS

	CLASS 1 EVENTS		CONFIRMED YTD CURRENT YEAR	CONFIRMED YTD PREVIOUS YEAR
NATIONAL /INTERNATIONAL INTEREST	Accidental Poisoning		45	112
	Cholera		0	0
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever[1]		2	0
	Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)		1	0
	Hepatitis B		22	27
	Hepatitis C		4	4
	HIV/AIDS - See HIV/AIDS National Programme Report			
	Malaria (Imported)		1	0
	Meningitis		23	62
EXOTIC/ UNUSUAL	Plague		0	0
H IGH MORBIDIT/ MORTALIY	Meningococcal Meningitis		0	0
	Neonatal Tetanus		0	0
	Typhoid Fever		1	0
	Meningitis H/Flu		0	0
SPECIAL PROGRAMMES	AFP/Polio		0	0
	Congenital Rubella Syndrome		0	0
	Congenital Syphilis		0	0
	Fever and Rash	Measles	17	2
		Rubella	0	0
	Maternal Deaths[2]		23	24
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum		277	194
	Pertussis-like syndrome		0	0
	Rheumatic Fever		1	9
	Tetanus		0	1
	Tuberculosis		0	0
	Yellow Fever		0	0
	Chikungunya		0	1
	Zika Virus		55	0

Comments

AFP Field Guides from WHO indicate that for an effective surveillance system, detection rates for AFP should be 1/100,000 population under 15 years old (6 to 7) cases annually.

Pertussis-like syndrome and Tetanus are clinically confirmed classifications.

The TB case detection rate established by PAHO for Jamaica is at least 70% of their calculated estimate of cases in the island, this is 180 (of 200) cases per year.

*Data not available

1 Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever data include Dengue related deaths;

2 Maternal Deaths include early and late deaths.

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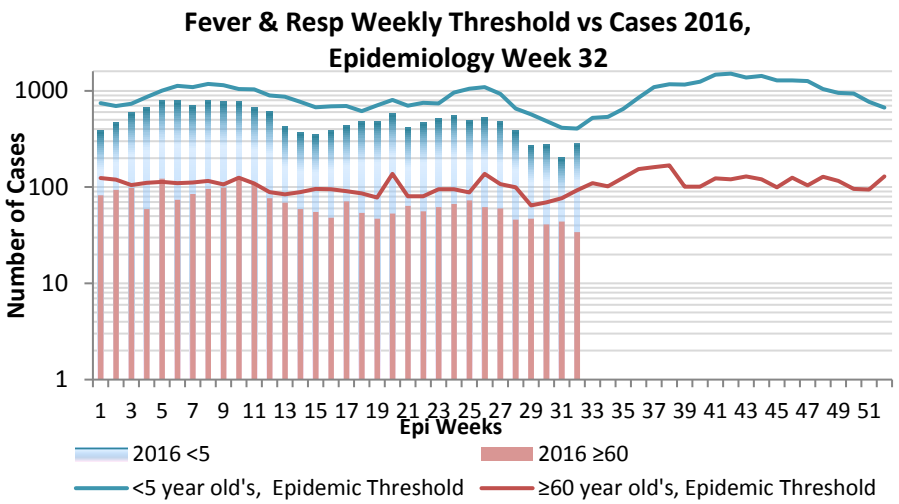
NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE UNIT INFLUENZA REPORT

EW 32

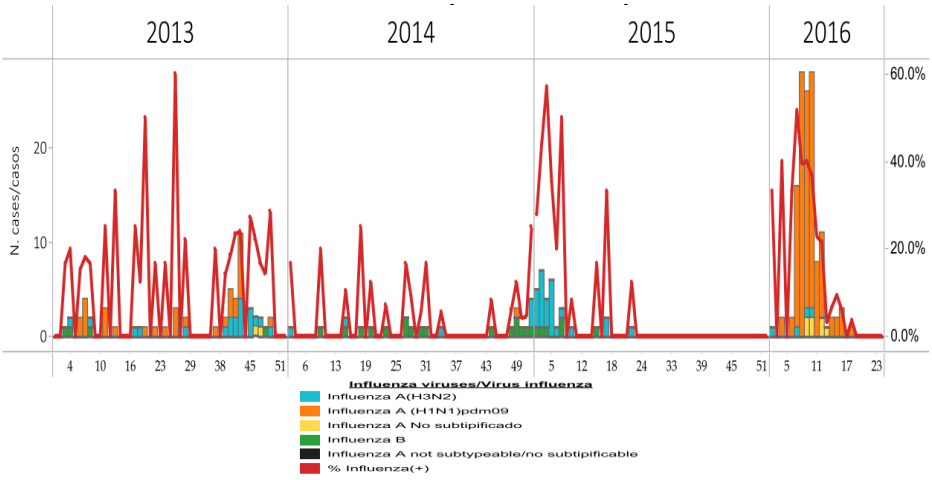
August 7 – August 12, 2016 Epidemiology Week 32

June 2016		
	EW 32	*YTD*
SARI cases	*6*	*749*
Total Influenza positive Samples	***0***	***114***
Influenza A	***0***	***113***
H3N2	*0*	*1*
H1N1pdm09	*0*	*80*
Not subtyped	*0*	*32*
Influenza B	*0*	***0***
Other	*0*	***1***



Comments:

The percent positivity among all samples tested from EW 1 to EW 8, 2016 is 40.3% (N= 77) Influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 continued to circulate in EWs 1 to 8 as the predominant virus at 97%. No Influenza B viruses have been detected since 2016. In addition, there has been no detection of the influenza A/H3v or A/H1v variant viruses, or avian H5 and H7 viruses among human samples tested.



INDICATORS

Burden

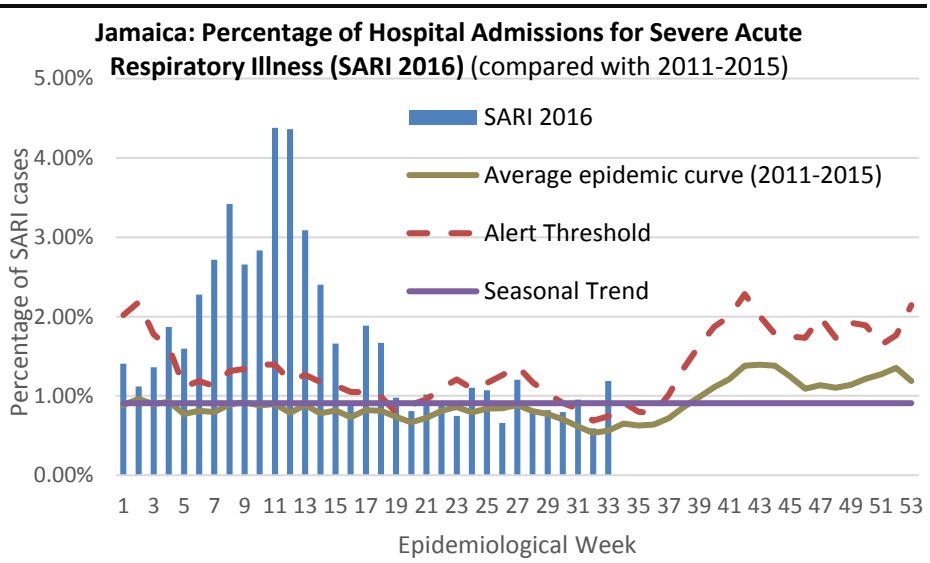
Year to date, respiratory syndromes account for 4.2% of visits to health facilities.

Incidence

Cannot be calculated, as data sources do not collect all cases of Respiratory illness.

Prevalence

Not applicable to acute respiratory conditions.



***Additional data needed to calculate Epidemic Threshold**

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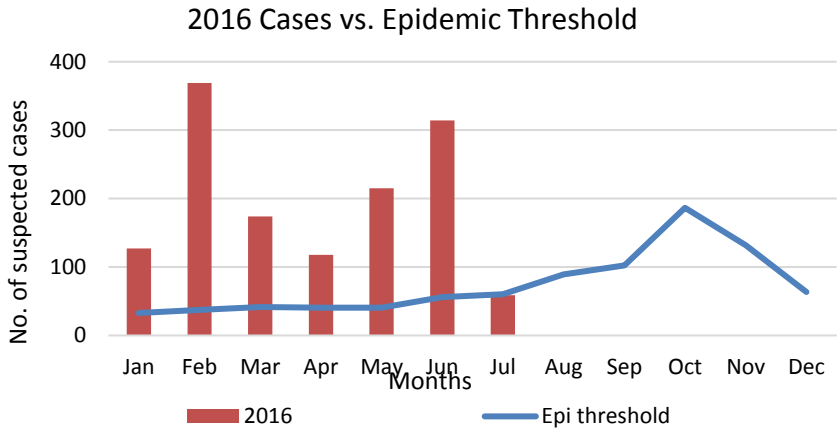
Dengue Bulletin

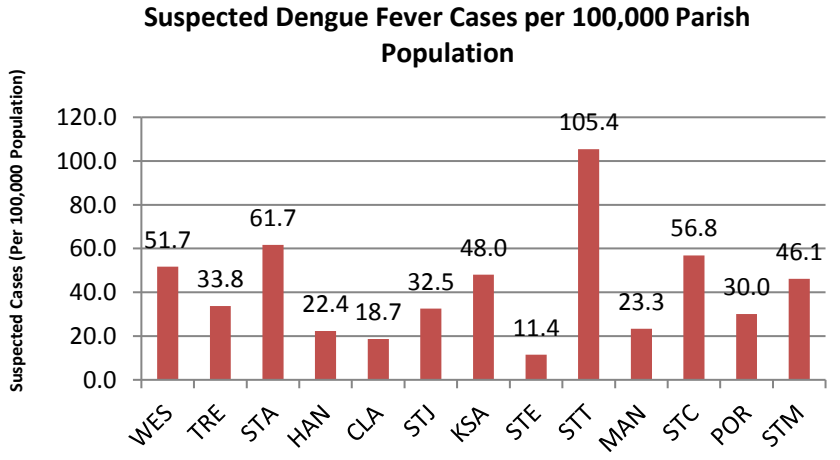
August 7 – August 12, 2016 Epidemiology Week 32



DISTRIBUTION

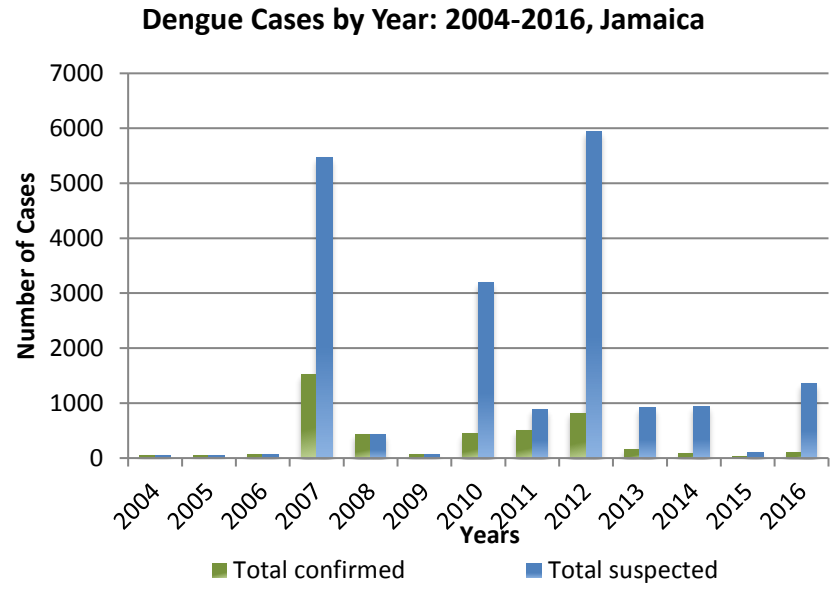
Year-to-Date Suspected Dengue Fever

	M	F	Un-kwn	Total	%
<1	4	10	0	14	1
1-4	24	25	0	45	5
5-14	126	135	3	229	19
15-24	101	180	4	245	20
25-44	151	373	6	451	29
45-64	62	184	2	209	10
≥65	9	18	0	25	2
Unknown	48	89	16	136	14
TOTAL	525	1014	31	1570	**100**



Weekly Breakdown of suspected and confirmed cases of DF,DHF,DSS,DRD

		2016		2015 YTD
		EW 31	YTD	
Total Suspected Dengue Cases		8	1570	30
Lab Confirmed Dengue cases		0	102	2
CONFIRMED	**DHF/DSS**	0	2	0
	Dengue Related Deaths	0	0	0



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Gastroenteritis Bulletin

EW 32

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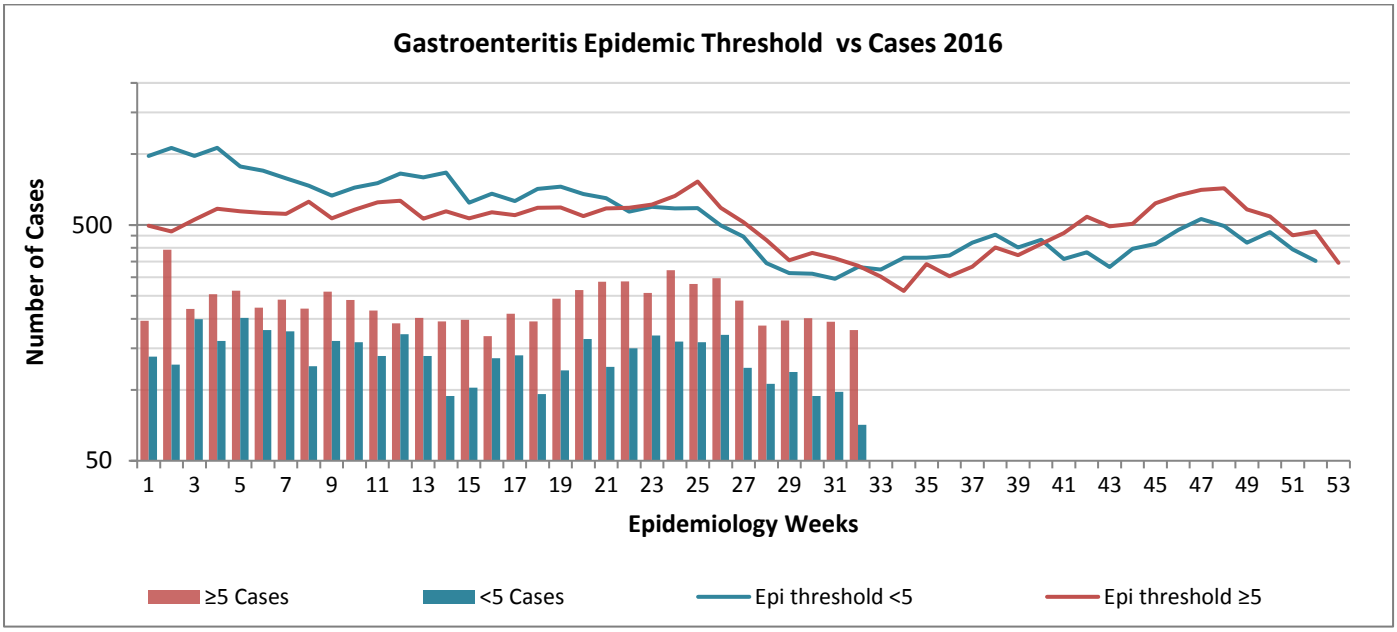
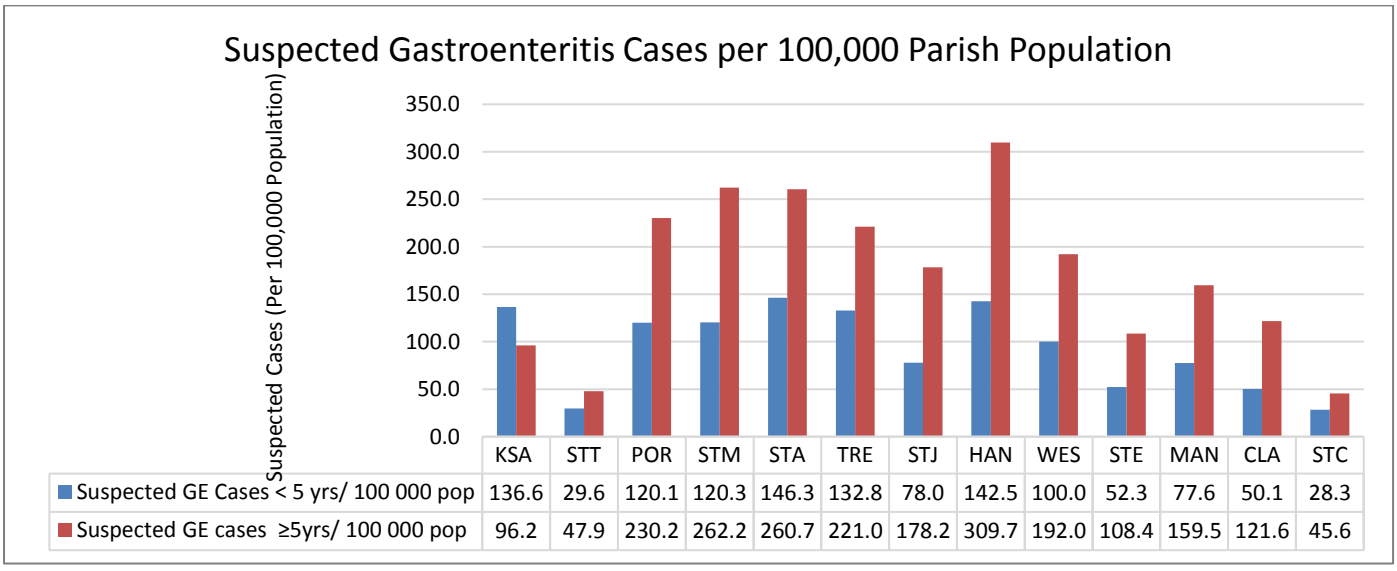
Weekly Breakdown of Gastroenteritis cases

Year	EW 32			YTD		
	<5	≥5	Total	<5	≥5	Total
2016	71	179	250	4,480	7,329	11,809
2015	138	176	314	7,553	7,755	15,308

Gastroenteritis:
In Epidemiology Week 32, 2016, the total number of reported GE cases showed a 7.9% decrease compared to EW 32 of the previous year.
The year to date figure showed a 9% decrease in cases for the period.

Figure 1: Total Gastroenteritis Cases Reported 2015-2016





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RESEARCH PAPER

A Need for Capacity Building in Faith-Based Response to HIV/AIDS in Jamaica

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[2]Ministry of Health, Jamaica
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Objective: To identify initiatives being conducted by faith-based organizations (FBOs) and explore their most urgent needs in addressing the HIV/AIDS epidemic.

Design and Methods: Focus group discussions (FGD) and in-depth interviews were conducted with members of FBOs, members of HIV/AIDS support groups and persons living with HIV/AIDS (PLWHA) over a 6 month period in three parishes. Twelve (12) FGD and 30 in-depth interviews were conducted. Data were analysed by descriptive and interpretive techniques following the completion of transcriptions of the interviews and focus groups.

Results: One hundred (100) persons participated in the study, 18 of which were PLWHA. Approximately 60% of FBOs who participated had initiatives to address stigma and discrimination which included education and counselling sessions with their congregants (60%) as well as providing psychological support to PLWHA (50%). One FBO also had media publication. More than 50% of the FBO leaders interviewed expressed their most urgent need to be strengthening of the leadership to address stigma and discrimination and treatment of PLWHA among their congregants.

Conclusions: Programs to address stigma and discrimination were the most common initiatives in the FBOs that participated in the study. Strengthening the capacity of FBO leaders to identify and address stigma and discrimination among their congregants and the wider community was identified as their most urgent need followed by the capacity to provide psychological support for PLWHA.

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