

WEEKLY EPIDEMIOLOGY BULLETIN

NATIONAL EPIDEMIOLOGY UNIT, MINISTRY OF HEALTH & WELLNESS, JAMAICA

Food Safety



Key facts

- Access to sufficient amounts of safe and nutritious food is key to sustaining life and promoting good health.
- Unsafe food containing harmful bacteria, viruses, parasites or chemical substances, causes more than 200

diseases – ranging from diarrhoea to cancers.

- An estimated 600 million – almost 1 in 10 people in the world – fall ill after eating contaminated food and 420 000 die every year, resulting in the loss of 33 million healthy life years (DALYs).
- US\$110 billion is lost each year in productivity and medical expenses resulting from unsafe food in low- and middle-income countries.
- Children under 5 years of age carry 40% of the foodborne disease burden, with 125 000 deaths every year.
- Diarrhoeal diseases are the most common illnesses resulting from the consumption of contaminated food, causing 550 million people to fall ill and 230 000 deaths every year.
- Food safety, nutrition and food security are inextricably linked. Unsafe food creates a vicious cycle of disease and malnutrition, particularly affecting infants, young children, elderly and the sick.
- Foodborne diseases impede socioeconomic development by straining health care systems, and harming national economies, tourism and trade.
- Food supply chains now cross multiple national borders. Good collaboration between governments, producers and consumers helps ensure food safety.

Major foodborne illnesses and causes

Foodborne illnesses are usually infectious or toxic in nature and caused by bacteria, viruses, parasites or chemical substances entering the body through contaminated food or water.

Foodborne pathogens can cause severe diarrhoea or debilitating infections including meningitis.

Chemical contamination can lead to acute poisoning or long-term diseases, such as cancer. Foodborne diseases may lead to long-lasting disability and death. Examples of unsafe food include uncooked foods of animal origin, fruits and vegetables contaminated with faeces, and raw shellfish containing marine biotoxins.

Source: <https://www.who.int/news-room/fact-sheets/detail/food-safety>

EPI WEEK 11



SYNDROMES

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CLASS 1 DISEASES

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INFLUENZA

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DENGUE FEVER

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GASTROENTERITIS

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RESEARCH PAPER

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SENTINEL SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

Sentinel Surveillance in Jamaica



A syndromic surveillance system is good for early detection of and response to public health events.

Sentinel surveillance occurs when selected health facilities (sentinel sites) form a network that reports on certain health conditions on a regular basis, for example, weekly. Reporting is mandatory whether or not there are cases to report.

Jamaica's sentinel surveillance system concentrates on visits to sentinel sites for health events and syndromes of national importance which are reported weekly (see pages 2 -4). There are seventy-eight (78) reporting sentinel sites (hospitals and health centres) across Jamaica.

Table showcasing the Timeliness of Weekly Sentinel Surveillance Parish Reports for the Four Most Recent Epidemiological Weeks - 8 to 11 of 2022

Parish health departments submit reports weekly by 3 p.m. on Tuesdays. Reports submitted after 3 p.m. are considered late.

KEY:
Yellow - late submission on Tuesday
Red - late submission after Tuesday

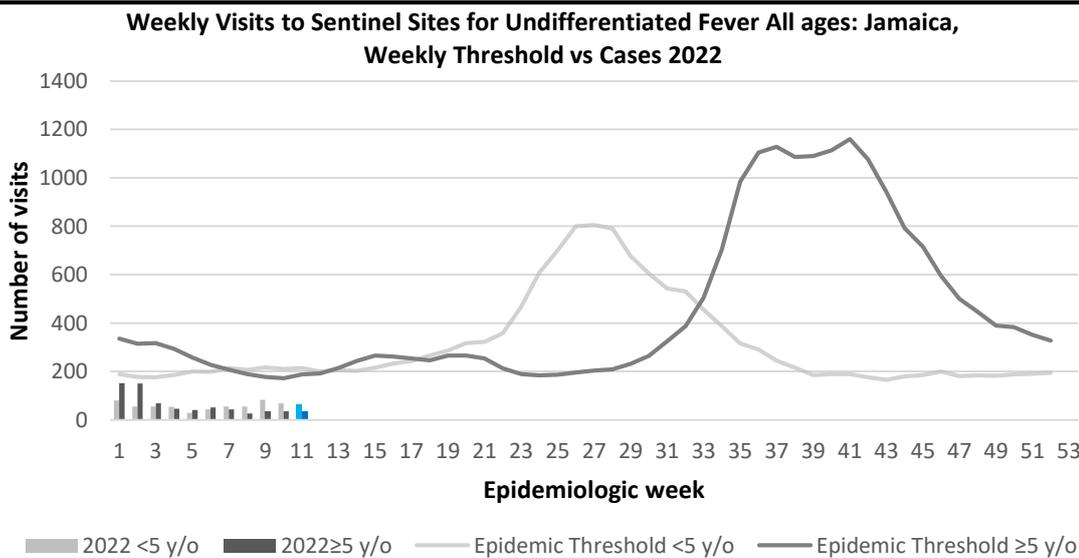
Epi week	Kingston and Saint Andrew	Saint Thomas	Saint Catherine	Portland	Saint Mary	Saint Ann	Trelawny	Saint James	Hanover	Westmoreland	Saint Elizabeth	Manchester	Clarendon
2022													
8	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	Late (T)	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time
9	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	Late (W)	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time
10	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	Late (T)	On Time	On Time	On Time	Late (W)
11	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time	On Time

REPORTS FOR SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

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



KEY
 VARIATIONS OF BLUE SHOW CURRENT WEEK



2 NOTIFICATIONS- All clinical sites



INVESTIGATION REPORTS- Detailed Follow up for all Class One Events



HOSPITAL ACTIVE SURVEILLANCE- 30 sites. Actively pursued



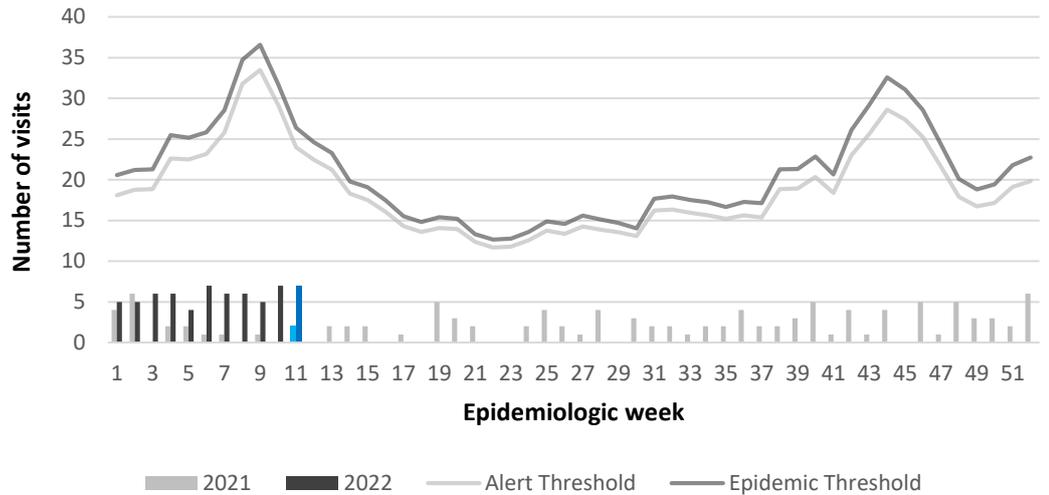
SENTINEL REPORT- 78 sites. Automatic reporting

FEVER AND NEUROLOGICAL

Temperature of $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 100.4°F (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).



Weekly Visits to Sentinel Sites for Fever and Neurological Symptoms 2021 and 2022 vs. Weekly Threshold: Jamaica

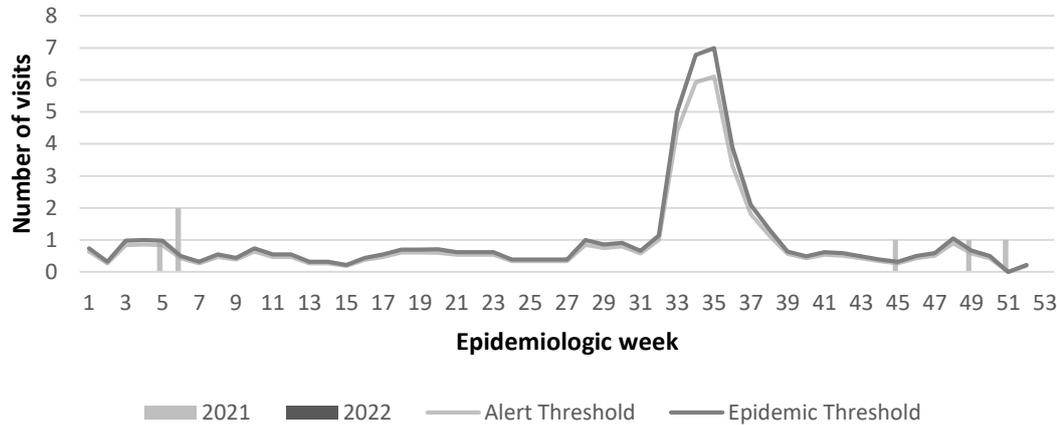


FEVER AND HAEMORRHAGIC

Temperature of $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 100.4°F (or recent history of fever) in a previously healthy person presenting with at least one haemorrhagic (bleeding) manifestation with or without jaundice.



Weekly visits to Sentinel Sites for Fever and Haemorrhagic 2021 and 2022 vs Weekly Threshold; Jamaica



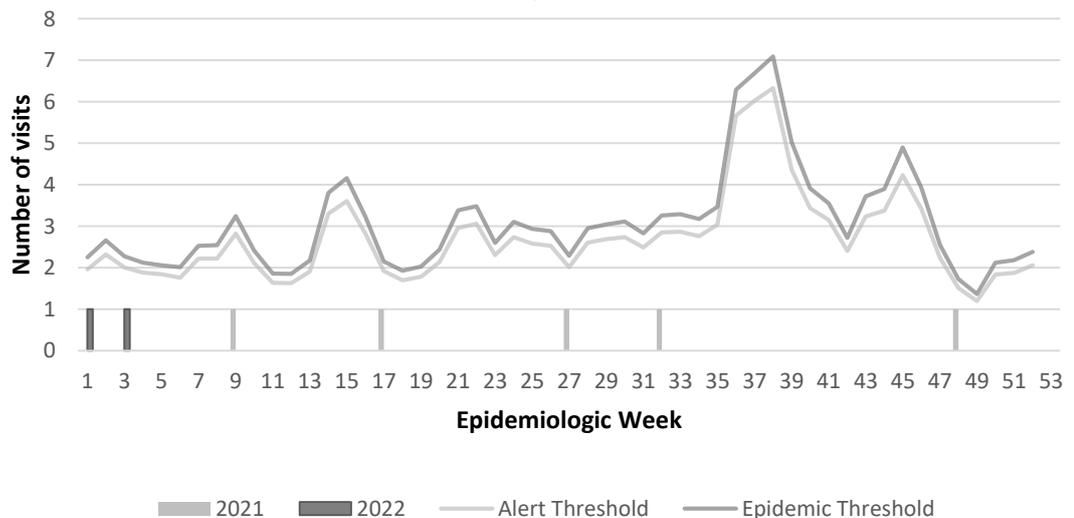
FEVER AND JAUNDICE

Temperature of $>38^{\circ}\text{C}$ / 100.4°F (or recent history of fever) in a previously healthy person presenting with jaundice.

The epidemic threshold is used to confirm the emergence of an epidemic in order to implement control measures. It is calculated using the mean reported cases per week plus 2 standard deviations.



Fever and Jaundice cases: Jamaica, Weekly Threshold vs Cases 2021 and 2022



3 NOTIFICATIONS-
All clinical sites



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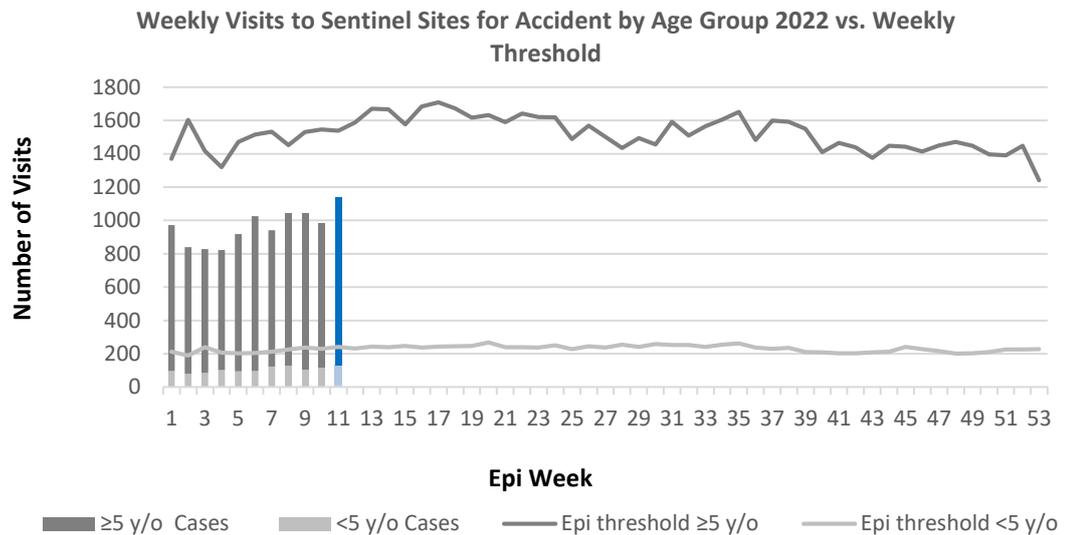
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ACCIDENTS

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

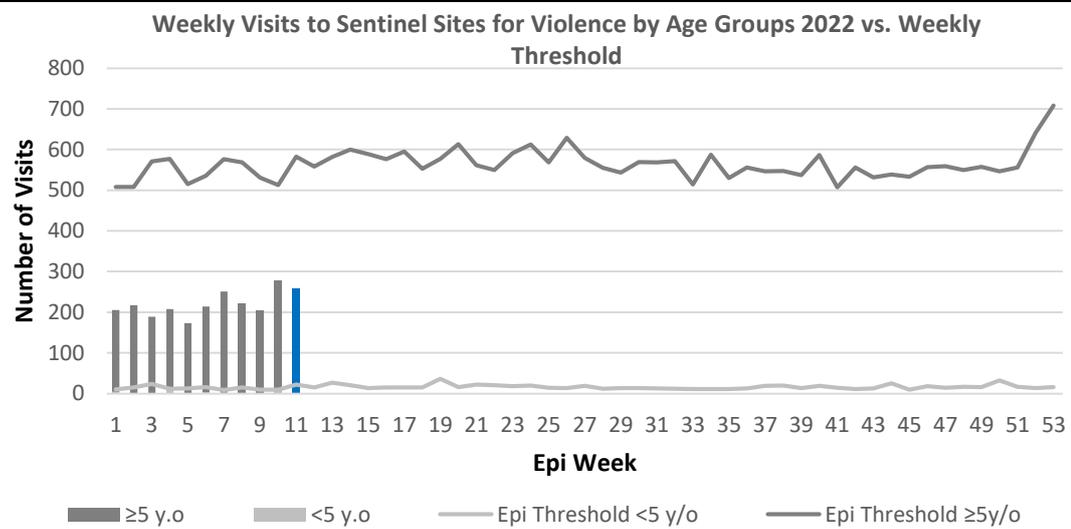
KEY

VARIATIONS OF BLUE SHOW CURRENT WEEK



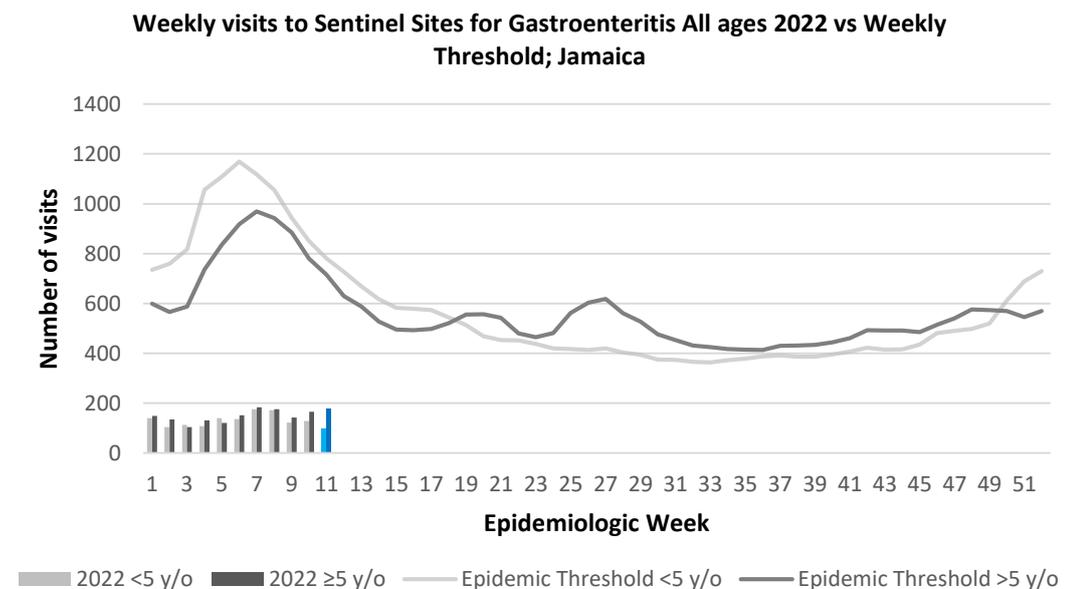
VIOLENCE

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



GASTROENTERITIS

Inflammation of the stomach and intestines, typically resulting from bacterial toxins or viral infection and causing vomiting and diarrhoea.



4 NOTIFICATIONS-
All clinical sites



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CLASS ONE NOTIFIABLE EVENTS				Comments	
	CLASS 1 EVENTS	Confirmed YTD ^α		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.	
		CURRENT YEAR 2022	PREVIOUS YEAR 2021		
NATIONAL /INTERNATIONAL INTEREST	Accidental Poisoning	14 ^β	27 ^β	<p>Pertussis-like syndrome and Tetanus are clinically confirmed classifications.</p> <p>^γ Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever data include Dengue related deaths;</p> <p>^δ Figures include all deaths associated with pregnancy reported for the period.</p> <p>^ε CHIKV IgM positive cases</p> <p>^θ Zika PCR positive cases</p> <p>^β Updates made to prior weeks in 2020.</p> <p>^α Figures are cumulative totals for all epidemiological weeks year to date.</p>	
	Cholera	0	0		
	Dengue Hemorrhagic Fever ^γ	See Dengue page below	See Dengue page below		
	COVID-19 (SARS-CoV-2)	31418	23803		
	Hansen's Disease (Leprosy)	0	0		
	Hepatitis B	3	2		
	Hepatitis C	0	1		
	HIV/AIDS	NA	NA		
	Malaria (Imported)	0	0		
	Meningitis (Clinically confirmed)	2	3		
EXOTIC/ UNUSUAL	Plague	0	0		
HIGH MORBIDITY/ MORTALITY	Meningococcal Meningitis	0	0		
	Neonatal Tetanus	0	0		
	Typhoid Fever	0	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	0	0	
		Rubella	0	0	
	Maternal Deaths ^δ	8	9		
	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	18	20		
	Pertussis-like syndrome	0	0		
	Rheumatic Fever	0	0		
	Tetanus	0	0		
	Tuberculosis	3	11		
Yellow Fever	0	0			
Chikungunya ^ε	0	0			
Zika Virus ^θ	0	0	NA- Not Available		



5 NOTIFICATIONS-
All clinical sites



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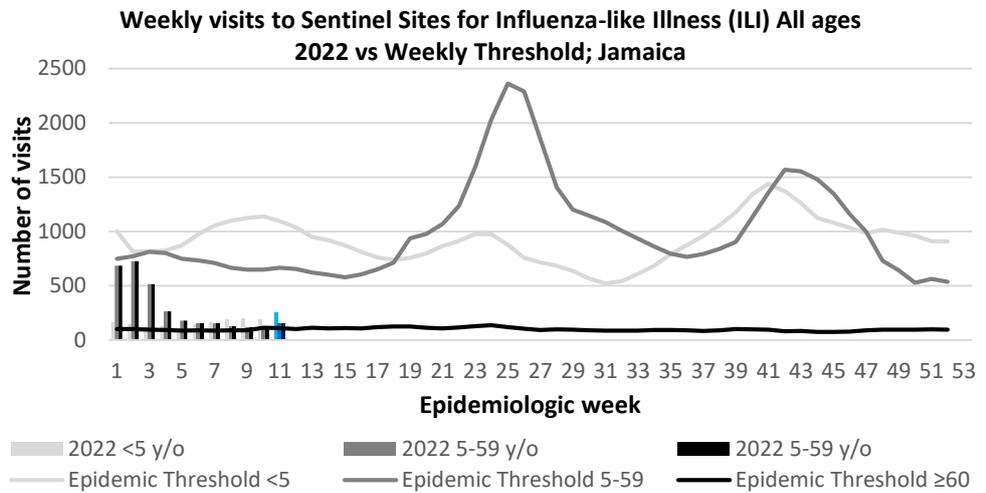
SENTINEL
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NATIONAL SURVEILLANCE UNIT INFLUENZA REPORT

EW 11

March 13– 19, 2022 Epidemiological Week 11

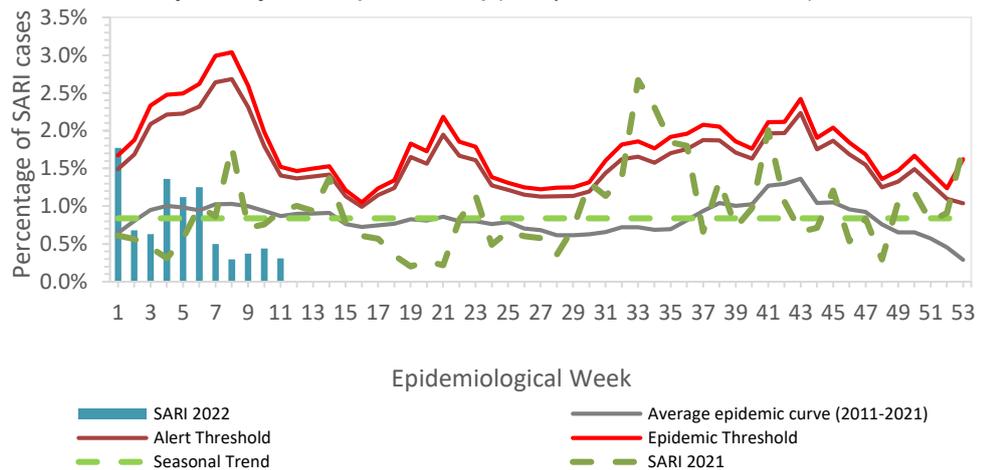
	<i>EW 11</i>	<i>YTD</i>
SARI cases	5	134
Total Influenza positive Samples	0	0
Influenza A	0	0
H3N2	0	0
H1N1pdm09	0	0
Not subtyped	0	0
Influenza B	0	0
Parainfluenza	0	0



Epi Week Summary

During EW 11, five (5) SARI admissions were reported.

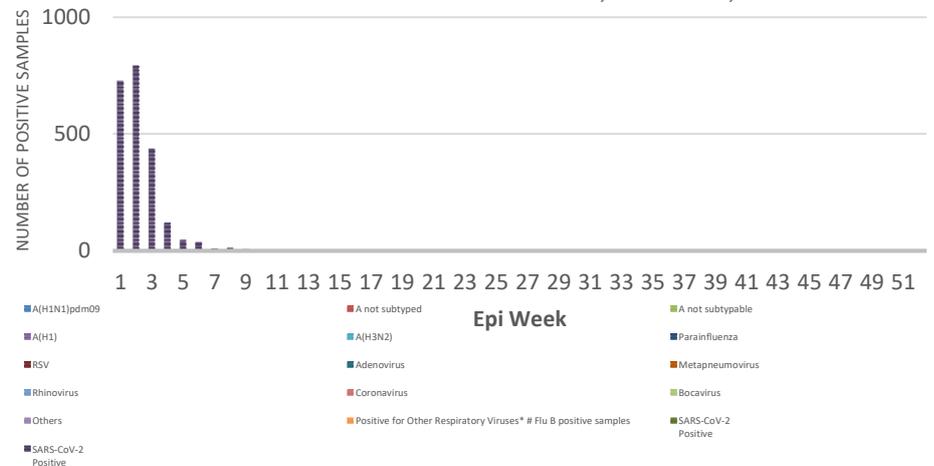
Jamaica: Percentage of Hospital Admissions for Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI 2022) (compared with 2011-2021)



Caribbean Update EW 11

Caribbean: Influenza activity remained low. In Belize, SARS-CoV-2 and RSV detections continued to increase and in Haiti, SARS-CoV-2 activity continued elevated and increasing.

DISTRIBUTION OF INFLUENZA AND OTHER RESPIRATORY VIRUSES UNDER SURVEILLANCE BY EW, JAMAICA, 2022



6 NOTIFICATIONS-
All clinical sites



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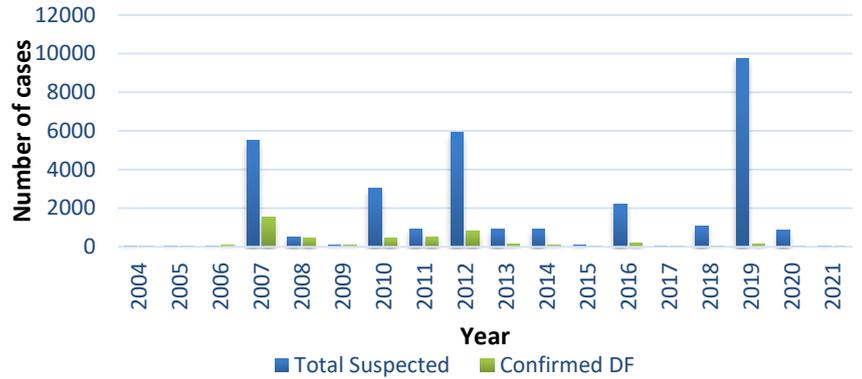
Dengue Bulletin

March 13 - 19, 2022 Epidemiological Week 11

Epidemiological Week 11



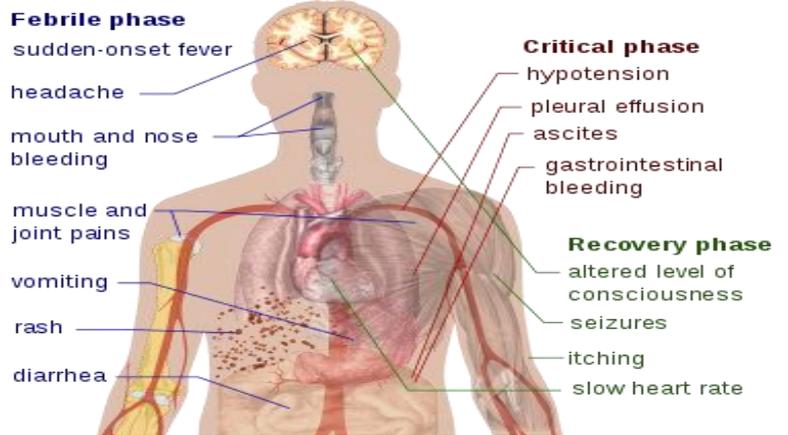
Dengue Cases by Year: 2004-2021, Jamaica



Reported suspected and confirmed dengue with symptom onset in week 11 of 2022

	2022*	
	EW 11	YTD
Total Suspected Dengue Cases	0	2
Lab Confirmed Dengue cases	0	0
CONFIRMED Dengue Related Deaths	0	0

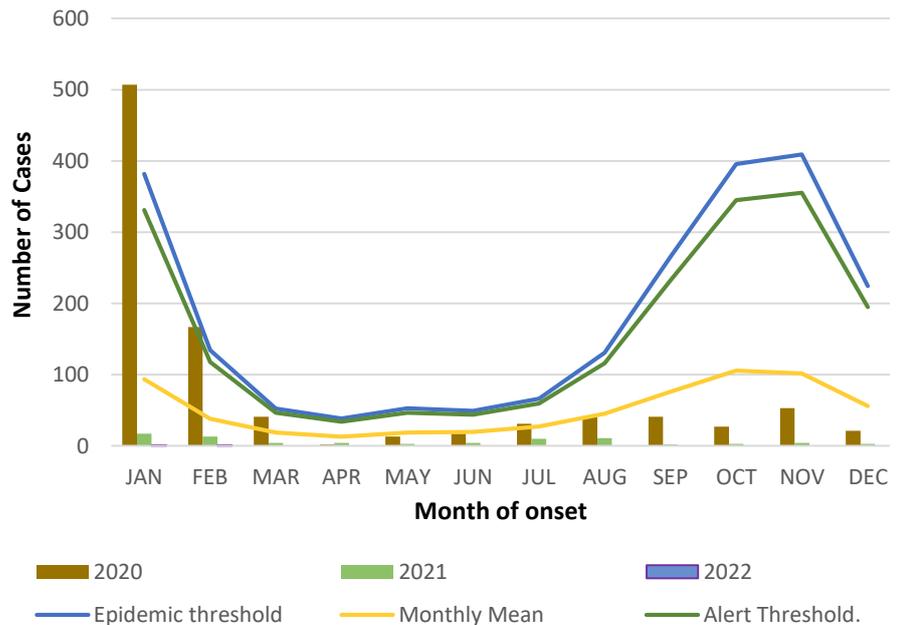
Symptoms of Dengue fever



Points to note:

- *Figure as at March 17, 2022
- Only PCR positive dengue cases are reported as confirmed.
- IgM positive cases are classified as presumed dengue.

Suspected dengue cases for 2020, 2021 and 2022 versus monthly mean, alert, and epidemic thresholds (2007-2021)



7 NOTIFICATIONS-
All clinical sites



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RESEARCH PAPER

Abstract

Healthy Lifestyle Choices Driven by Taxation

Authors: Fabian B. Lewis, PhD; Georgia Mullings and Sabrina Gordon (Ministry of Finance and Public Service)

Consumption of sweetened drinks has risen globally and has proven to be one of the main contributors to obesity and non-communicable diseases. Despite this growing public health concern, there is no excise tax on sweetened drinks in Jamaica as part of an effective health policy strategy to reduce consumption and the resulting ailments associated with it. Furthermore, to our knowledge, no detailed research identifying how taxes on sweetened drinks could be implemented in Jamaica's current tax system exists. Hence, this paper fills a major gap by presenting possible recommendations for a sweetened drinks tax. Various tax options include a tiered Specific SCT regime and a single Specific SCT rate regime. However, we recommended that the Jamaican Government implement a tiered-rate system using a specific tax (in the form of a SCT) on non-alcoholic beverages. Sweetened drinks with up to 5 grams of sugar per 100ml (12g per 237ml) will attract a tax rate of \$0.01 while those greater will attract a rate of \$0.02 per ml. This regime would arguably be ideal for Jamaica as it would allow for products with greater sugar content to be taxed at a higher rate thus encouraging consumers to shift to healthier substitutes.

Keywords: sweetened drinks, non-communicable diseases, tiered rate structure, non-alcoholic beverages, excise tax



The Ministry of Health and Wellness
24-26 Grenada Crescent
Kingston 5, Jamaica
Tele: (876) 633-7924
Email: surveillance@moh.gov.jm



8 NOTIFICATIONS-
All clinical
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