



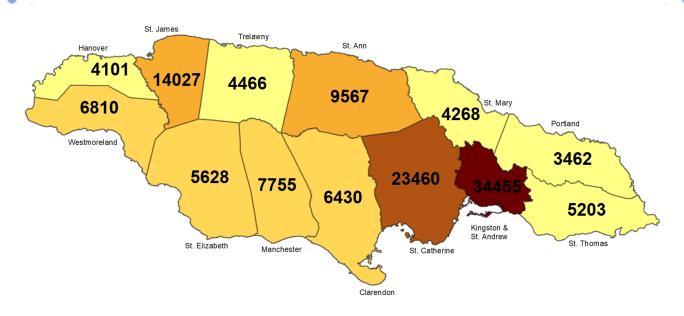




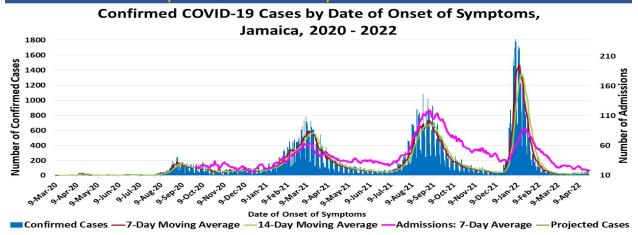


COVID-19 at a Glance

Using data prepared as at April 24, 2022



Confirmed Cases by Date of Symptom Onset & Hospital Admission by Date of Admission



Introduction

Globally, as of April 22, 2022, there have been **505,817,953** confirmed cases of COVID-19, including **6,213,876** deaths (WHO Coronavirus Disease (COVID-19) Dashboard – April 24, 2022).

Jamaica reported its **first case** of COVID-19 on March 10, 2020. As of April 24, 2022, there were 129,632 confirmed cases and 2,948 deaths.

Transmission Patterns for Jamaica, Self-assessment

Date of Transmission Pattern Jamaica	Category	WHO Definition
Up to March 9, 2020	No cases	Countries with no cases
March 10, 2020	Sporadic cases	Countries with one or more cases, imported or locally detected
March 14, 2020	Clusters of cases	Countries experiencing cases, clustered in time, geographic location and/or by common exposures
August 30, 2020	Community transmission	Countries experiencing larger outbreaks of local transmission.

Jamaica was able to delay community transmission for 157 days. Since the community transmission phase four waves have been experienced to date. The wave periods were:

- Wave 1: August 5, 2020 to October 25, 2020
 - 82 days
 - 7,846 confirmed cases with onset of symptoms in the wave period
 - 215 deaths occurring during the wave period
- Wave 2: January 10, 2021 to May 30, 2021
 - 141 days; Alpha variant predominating (95%)
 - 34,746 confirmed cases with onset of symptoms in the wave period
 - 780 deaths occurring during the wave period
- Wave 3: July 16, 2021 to November 16, 2021
 - 124 days; Delta variant predominating (71%)
 - 39,374 confirmed cases with onset of symptoms in the wave period
 - 1,325 deaths occurring during the wave period
- Wave 4: December 20, 2021 to February 23, 2022
 - 66 days; Omicron variant predominating (89%)
 - 35,728 confirmed cases with onset of symptoms in the wave period
 - 279 deaths occurring during the wave period

Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

The average age among the 129,632 confirmed cases was 40.5 years, ranging from a minimum age of 1 day to a maximum of 108 years. More females (57.5%) than males (42.5%) have been confirmed as having COVID-19 in Jamaica. Majority of the cases were aged 20-39 years (38%).

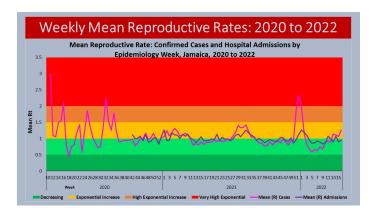
Age and Sex Distribution of Confirmed Cases

Characteristic	No.	%					
Age							
0-9	7548	5.8					
10-19	9933	7.7					
20-29	25303	19.5					
30-39	23941	18.5					
40-49	18735	14.5					
50-59	17459	13.5					
60-69	11977	9.2					
70-79	7487	5.8					
80-89	4024	3.1					
90-99	1140	0.9					
100+	47	0.0					
Unknown	2038	1.6					
Total	129632	100					
Mean Age (SD)	40.5	20.4					
Median Age (IQR)	38	29					
Age Range	Age Range 1 day to 108 years						
Sex							
Female	74475	57.5					
Male	55154	42.5					
Unknown	3	0.0					
Total	129632	100					

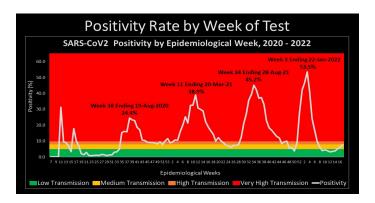
The epidemiology curve as at April 24, 2022 shows a general increase in the number of confirmed cases over the last two to three weeks while the number of admissions remains approximately the same

Confirmed COVID-19 Cases

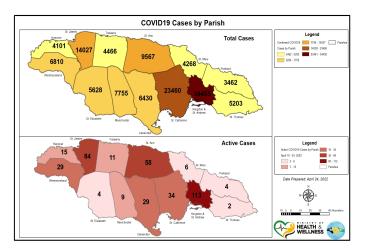
The mean reproductive rate as at April 24, 2022 was 1.3 for confirmed cases and 1.0 for admissions to hospital. This reflects the increase in cases and the levelling in admissions.



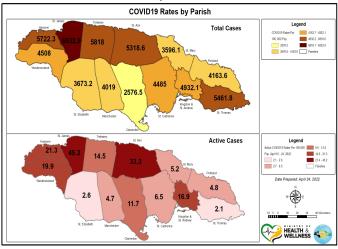
The positivity rate over the last five weeks (epidemiology weeks 12 to 16) has shown a general increasing trend from 3.1% in week 12 to 6.1% in week 16 (week ending April 23, 2022).



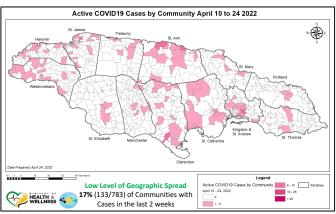
The majority of the 129,632 confirmed cases identified by the surveillance system to date resided in the parishes of Kingston and St. Andrew, St. Catherine and St. James.

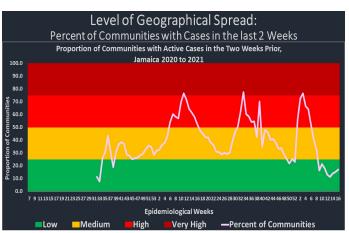


The parish with the highest cumulative rate of COVID-19 cases per 100,000 cases was St. James, followed by Trelawny and Hanover. For the locally acquired cases with dates of onset in the last two weeks, the parish with the highest rate per 100,000 was St. James followed by St. Ann and Hanover.



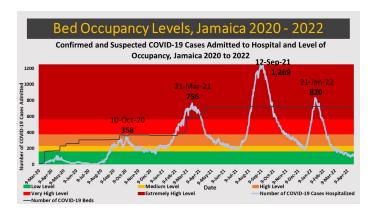
Approximately 400 cases (398) were active (defined as confirmed COVID-19 cases with dates of onset of symptoms in last two weeks). These persons resided in 17% of the communities in Jamaica. This is considered to be low level of geographical spread.



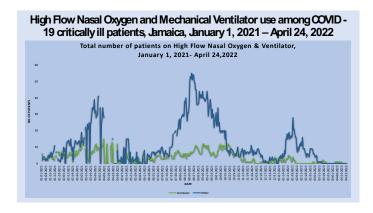


COVID-19 Hospitalizations and Deaths

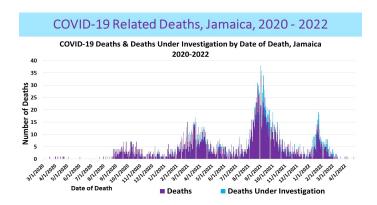
In general, as at April 24, 2022 the bed occupancy has been about the same for the last two weeks. The bed occupancy level was at low pressure on the health system.



Cases requiring mechanical ventilation and the use of the High Flow Nasal Oxygen (HFNO) for the management of the critically ill COVID-19 positive patients waned over the last 7 weeks.



A total of 2,948 COVID-19 related deaths have been classified as at April 24, 2022; 327 deaths in 2020, 2,329 in 2021 and 292 in 2022. The epidemiology curve as at April 24, 2022 shows a general decrease in COVID-19 related deaths over the last seven weeks.



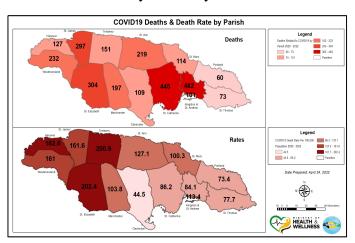
The overall case fatality rate as at April 24, 2022 was 2.3%. The case fatality rate increased as age increased. Approximately one in five persons 90 years and older who have been confirmed to have COVID-19 have died.

More males than females died from COVID-19. The case fatality rate was 2.8% and 1.9% for males and females respectively.

Age and Sex Distribution of COVID-19 Related Deaths

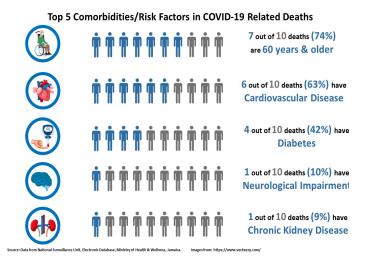
Characteristic	No. of Deaths	Percent of Deaths (%)	Case Fatality Rate					
Age								
<10	7	0.2	0.1					
10-19	13	0.4	0.1					
20-29	37	1.3	0.1					
30-39	112	3.8	0.5					
40-49	200	6.8	1.1					
50-59	384	13.1	2.2					
60-69	621	21.2	5.2					
70-79	727	24.8	9.7					
80-89	636	21.7	15.0					
>=90	199	6.8	20.9					
Total	2936	100.0	2.3					
Sex								
Female	1416	48.2	1.9					
Male	1520	51.8	2.8					
Total	2936	100	2.3					

The parish of St. Andrew followed by St. Catherine and St. Elizabeth had the greatest number of COVID-19 related deaths classified. The parishes with the greatest number of deaths per population were St. Elizabeth followed by Trelawny and Hanover.

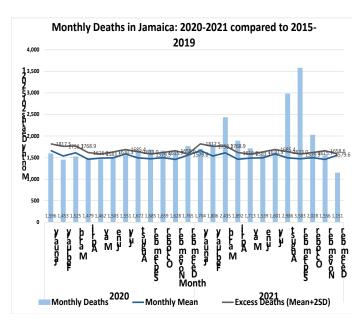


COVID-19 Hospitalizations and Deaths

Two thousand eight hundred and twenty-nine (95.9%) of the 2,948 COVID-19 related deaths had one or more comorbidity or risk factor. Of the 119 COVID-19 cases without any known comorbidity or risk factor, 65 were males aged 25 to 59 years and 54 were females 0 to 59 years.



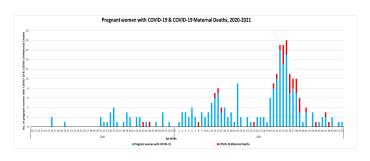
Review of the monthly deaths from the Registrar General's Department for 2020 and 2021(2021 data are preliminary) showed excess deaths for August to December 2020; February to May and August to October 2021. These periods coincided with the three COVID-19 waves experienced by Jamaica (2020/21).



In 2020 two pregnant or post-partum women positive for SARS-CoV-2 died. This figure increased to 31 in 2021. This represented 5% and 43.7% of maternal deaths in 2020 and 2021 respectively.

The effect of COVID-19 on the maternal mortality ratio (MMR) was also substantial with the MMR increasing from 114.9 in 2020 to 215.6 per 100,000 live births in 2021.

The case fatality ratio for SARS-CoV-2 positive pregnant or post-partum women was 6.7% in 2020 and 15.8% in 2021. These figures are much greater than the overall case fatality ratio (2.7%) for the general population. Of note, none of the maternal deaths received the COVID-19 vaccine.



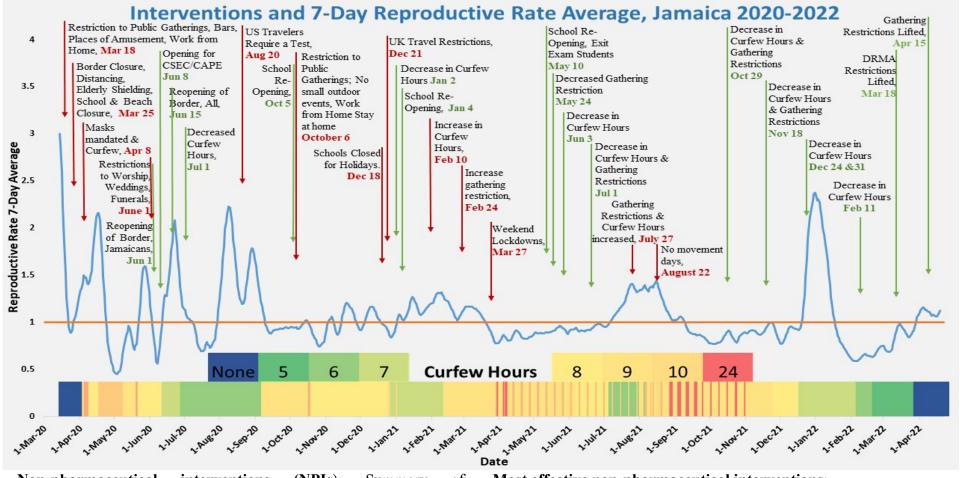
	nal Death s	COVID- 19 Matern al Deaths	al MMR (/100,00 0 live births)	n of COVID-19 Maternal Deaths (%)	to COVID- 19 (/100,000 live births)
NERHA	7	2	159.2	28.6	45.5
SERHA	26	8	178.1	30.8	54.8
SRHA	20	11	288.6	55.0	158.8
WRHA	18	10	257.0	55.6	142.8
Jamaica	71	31	215.6	43.7	94.2

Preliminary data

When the effects of COVID-19 were examined by Health Region, COVID-19 was the cause of more than half the 2021 maternal deaths in SRHA (55.0%) and WRHA (55.6%) and almost a third of the deaths in SERHA (30.8%) and more than a quarter in NERHA (28.6%). Overall, the disease-specific MMR for COVID-19 in 2021 was 94.2 per 100,000 live births.



COVID-19 Interventions: Non-Pharmaceutical



Non-pharmaceutical interventions (NPIs); Summary Enforcement Measures in the Disaster Risk Management Act:

- General Curfew Hours/Restrictions
- Closing of Borders/Ports of Entry
- Public Gathering
- Physical Distancing
- Mask Wearing
- Elderly Shielding
- Closure of Educational Institutions
- Workplace interventions: Work from Home
- Public Transportation measures

Most effective non-pharmaceutical interventions:

A modelling consultancy which assessed the effectiveness of ten non-pharmaceutical interventions in Jamaica revealed that all the measures assessed were effective. The effectiveness ranking was as follows (rank # 1 was the most effective):

- 1. Gathering restrictions
- 2. Curfews and special geographic restrictions
- 3. Border closure
- 4. Physical distancing
- 5. Public transportation measures

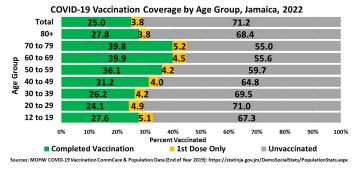
- 6. Elder shielding
- 7. Work from home
- 8. Barber & Salon Closure
- 9. General work hour restriction
- 10. School restriction

Source: Modelling Consultancy (May 2021)

COVID-19 Interventions: Pharmaceutical

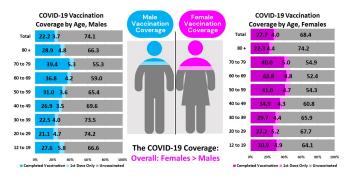
Since the inception of the COVID-19 vaccination programme, 1,412,300 doses were administered as at April 25, 2022. The national coverage for persons completing their primary vaccination series was 25% and another 3.8% receiving the first of a two dose vaccine. Of the fully vaccinated approximately 5% (32,228 persons) received a booster.

COVID-19 Vaccination Coverage by Age

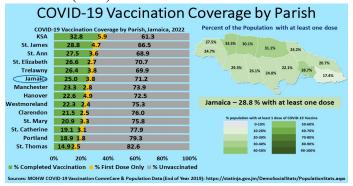


The age groups with the highest coverage were: (a) 70 to 79 years and; (b) 60 to 69 years while the age groups with the lowest were: (1) 20 to 29 years and; (2) 30 to 39 years.

COVID-19 Vaccination by Sex and Age, Jamaica 2022



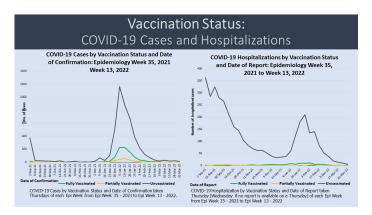
The parishes with the highest coverage were KSA (32%) followed by St. James (28%) and St. Ann (27%). The parishes with the lowest coverage were St. Thomas (15%) followed by Portland (19%) and St. Catherine (19%).



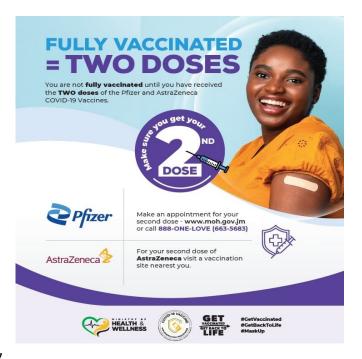
Among the 2,403 COVID-19 related deaths occurring since March 1, 2021:

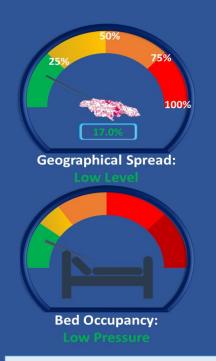
- 97.7% were unvaccinated
- 0.8% were partially vaccinated
- 1.5% were fully vaccinated

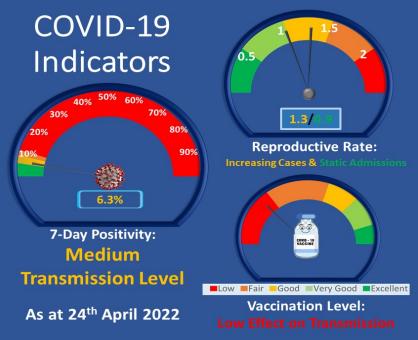
A review of the vaccination status of confirmed COVID-19 cases for the period starting from epidemiology week 35, 2021 to epidemiology week 13, 2022 revealed that as confirmed cases increased the number of hospitalizations increased and the absolute numbers of admissions among all persons irrespective of vaccination status increased.



The proportion of fully vaccinated cases was greatest among the confirmed cases (15.2%) followed by hospitalized cases (2.5%) and least among COVID-19 related deaths (2.4%) showing that the vaccinated persons were less likely to be hospitalized and to die.







In general, the trends showed an increase in transmission of the COVID-19 in Jamaica.

The current status is as follows:

- Geographical spread is low level at 17.0%
- Bed occupancy is at low pressure on the health system
- Medium transmission level with a 7-day positivity of 6.3%
- The current vaccination level has a low effect on transmission.





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COVID-19 AT A GLANCE

USING DATA PREPARED AS AT APRIL 22, 2022