

# FESTPAC DAILY SURVEILLANCE SITUATIONAL REPORT

NUMBER 9 | 31 May 2016 | for surveillance activity on Monday 30<sup>th</sup> May 2016

Guam Department of Public Health and Social Services | <http://dphss.guam.gov/>



Pacific Community  
Communauté du Pacifique

## I. KEY FINDINGS – All Surveillance

- Reduced syndrome and encounter total for Monday 30<sup>th</sup> but proportion of syndromes to encounters remained stable at 13% from 14%
  - 2 Diarrhoea cases but no foodborne illness reported, diarrhoea trend remained stable – see epicurve, page 2
  - ILI count remained the same as the previous report: the highest reported syndrome + 1 event based ILI report
  - No DLI syndromes reported, 1 event based report
- 5 out of 6 open surveillance sites reported syndromes on 30 May (SRCHC closed)
  - 4 out of 5 surveillance sites reported syndrome cases (none from Paseo)
  - 1 unusual event reported, seen at GRMC
  - 1 acute fever with neurological symptoms not of infectious cause
- A summary of surveillance for the first week of Festpac is provided on page 3
- **Respiratory Diseases (8% encounters, 50% event reports)**
  - 12 ILI syndrome cases (same as previous day), with 1 event based ILI report
- **Arboviral Diseases**
  - ↓ 0 syndrome cases, 1 event based
- **Food/waterborne Diseases (2% of encounters)**
  - ↓ 2 Diarrhoea & Foodborne cases from 3 yesterday
- 2 verified EBS reports ↓ from 4 previously
  - 1 suspected ILI
  - 1 DLI

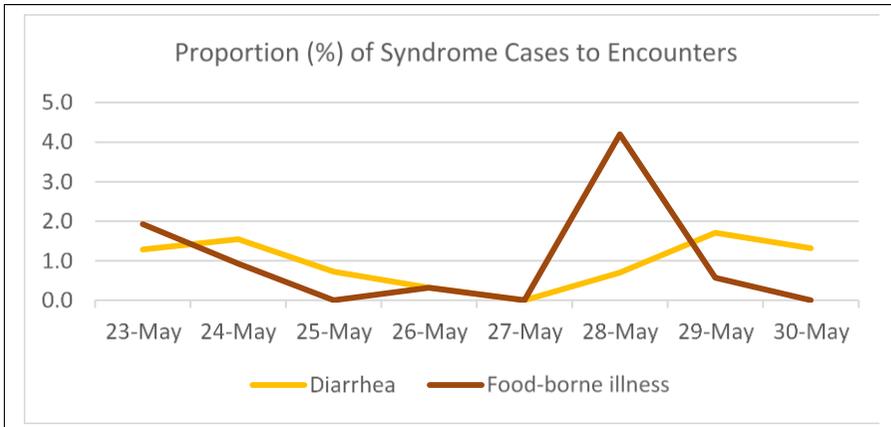
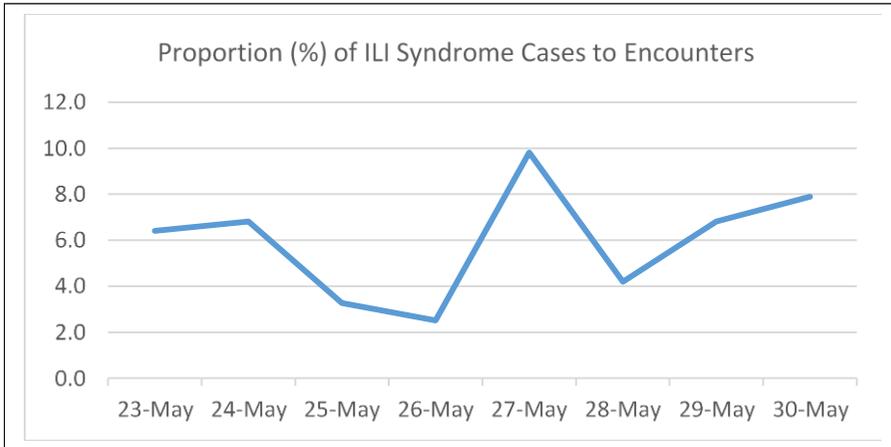
## II. SENTINEL SITE REPORTING 6 of 7 active sentinel sites reported, 1 was closed on Monday

SYNDROMES	Total	%	GMHA	GRMC	Naval	FHP	NRCHC	SRCHC	Paseo
ILI	12	7.9	3	1	0	8	0		0
AFR	3	2.0	0	0	1	2	0		0
DLI	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Diarrhoea	2	1.3	1	0	0	1	0		0
Prolonged fever	1	0.7	1	0	0	0	0		0
Fever and jaundice	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Acute fever and neurological Sx	1	0.7	1	0	0	0	0		0
Food-borne illness	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Heat-related illness	0	0.0	0	0	0	0	0		0
Any unusual health event	1	0.7	0	0	0	0	1		0
Total syndromes	20		6	1	1	11	1		0
Total encounters	152		40	51	30	22	6		3
% of syndromes	13.2		15.0	2.0	3.3	50.0	16.7		0.0

**Abbreviations:** ILI: influenza-like illness; AFR: acute fever and rash; DLI: dengue-like illness; GMHA: Guam Memorial Hospital Authority; GRMC: Guam Regional Medical City; NRCHC: Northern Regional Community Health Center; SRCHC: Southern Regional Community Health Center; PH: Public Health.

**Notes:** Blank cells are zero syndrome reports for the day closed. Grey cells are sites that did not report for the day. Red cells are an increase over the previous day, green for a decrease, white for no change

## Ia. Epicurves for ILI, Foodborne illness and diarrhoea



## III. LABORATORY-BASED SURVEILLANCE

- Blood drawn for dengue/Chikungunya/Zika testing from Guam resident
- Nasopharyngeal testing for one influenza case negative

## IV. LODGING SITE SURVEILLANCE

- All lodging sites with active issues visited by lodging team
- 1 suspect conjunctivitis case, treated at NRCHC and infection control advice provided
- Injuries and non infectious events seen and appropriate follow-up actions directed

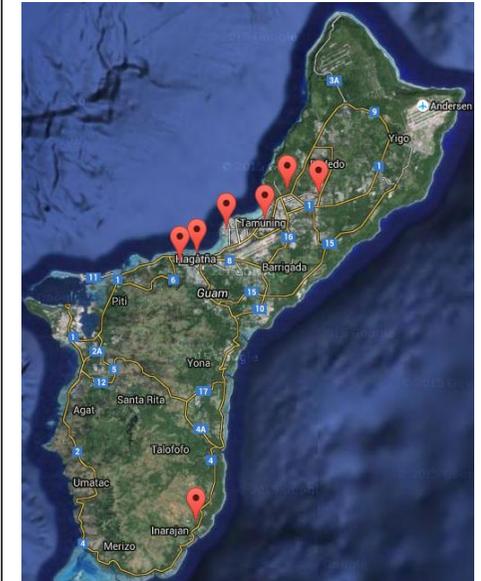
## V. SENTINEL SITE CASE DISTRIBUTION

	Total	Percent
Males	9	47.37%
Females	10	52.63%
Local	15	78.95%
International	4	21.05%
	Median	Range
Age	39 yrs	8 mos - 94 yrs

## VI. EVENT COMMUNITY HEALTH OUTBREAK (ECHO) ACTIVITY

- Activities occurring at lodging sites during the weekend included practical demonstrations of hand washing provided to delegates. These activities will continue at lodging sites during Festpac
- Shelter managers reminded of operating times of health facilities to ensure delegates are sent to the right place to receive prompt attention

## VII. SENTINEL SITE LOCATIONS



## VIII. REGIONAL SURVEILLANCE OF RELEVANCE TO FESTPAC

- Dengue fever reported in Papua New Guinea, Solomon Islands, New Caledonia, Samoa, and French Polynesia
- Conjunctivitis reported in Marshal Islands, Nauru, Kiribati, Tonga and French Polynesia
- Zika reported in FSM, Fiji, American Samoa, Samoa and Tonga, with Chikungunya in Fiji

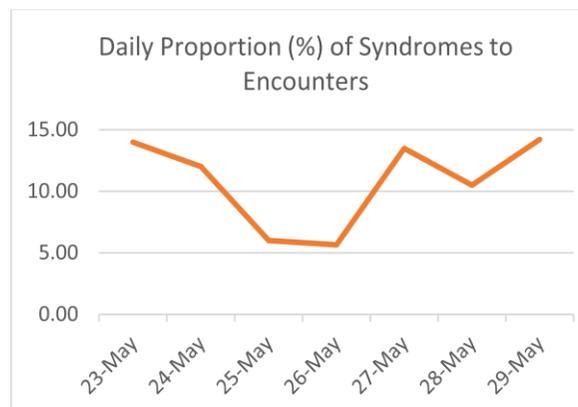
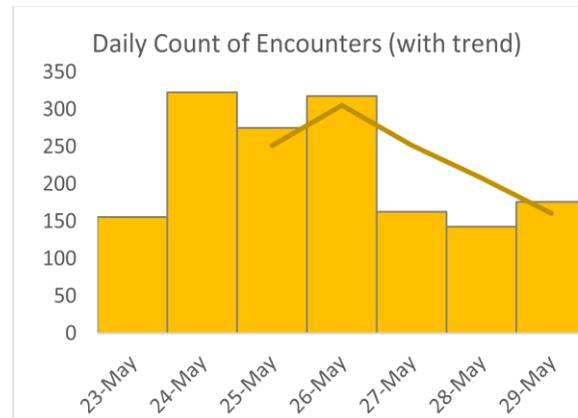
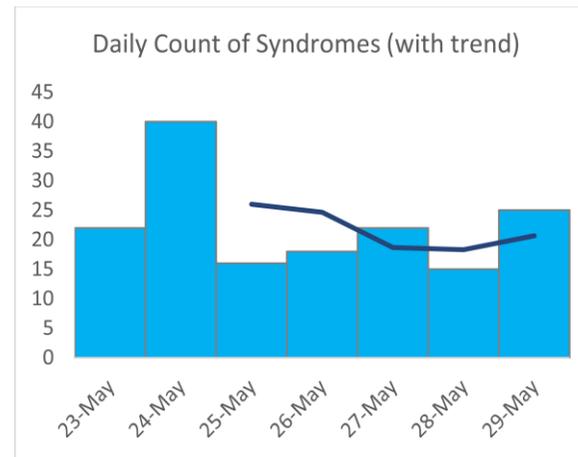
## IX. PUBLIC HEALTH RESPONSE

- 5 family linked foodborne cases followed-up and now closed
- Conjunctivitis case follow-up at lodging site
- ILI case at lodging site followed-up, self-medicating and refused care
- Guam fire department/EMS called for infant presenting with high fever
- ECHO health communication team providing Conjunctivitis prevention education at delegations at lodging sites with provision of hygiene materials

## X. SUMMARY OF SURVEILLANCE ACTIVITY FOR FESTPAC WEEK 1

### Xa. Syndromic Surveillance May 23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>

- 158 cases meeting one of the 10 syndrome definitions (including unusual events) were recorded from 6 of the 7 sentinel sites (SRCHC reporting no syndrome cases).
  - The daily average syndrome count was 23 cases ranging from 15 to 40 cases, with the peak (40) cases on day 2, (dropping to a more stable 16 to 25 cases after day 2 on 24<sup>th</sup> May).
- A total of 1554 encounters were seen at all 7 sentinel sites with an average of 222 per day ranging from 143 to 323.
  - On average there were 10 percent of syndrome cases to encounters ranging from 6 percent to 14 percent.
  - There was a higher rates of encounters earlier in the week ranging from 275 to 323 from the 24<sup>th</sup> to 26<sup>th</sup> May dropping to below 180 daily encounters from 27<sup>th</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup> May.
- ILI was the most common reported syndrome with 83 cases representing 53% of all syndromes reported, averaging 12 per day.
  - Additionally there were 8 prolonged fever cases and 6 acute fever and rash cases (not otherwise explained) some of whom were misclassified and were suspect ILI cases. These could represent up to an additional 11 percent of ILI cases.
  - Rapid ILI diagnostic testing has been helpful in prompt follow-up: one case of H1N1 identified through testing.
- There were 14 foodborne and 14 diarrhoea cases, averaging 4 combined cases per day representing 23 percent of all syndromes
  - These have occurred throughout the week.
- There were 9 dengue-like illness cases (6 percent syndromes)
  - 1 confirmed dengue case was ruled out for Malaria.
  - The availability and rapid turn-around time of the triplex combined arboviral test has been a successful public health tool in providing quick results in a time sensitive environment.
- There were 8 heat related syndrome cases, averaging 1 per day
  - Most of these cases (6 of 8) occurred at the beginning of the festival with only 2 occurring after the 26<sup>th</sup> May; suggesting that the heat awareness messaging was effective.
- The lowest reported syndrome cases were 3 fever and jaundice cases and 1 acute fever with neurological symptoms



### Xb. Event Based Surveillance May 23<sup>rd</sup> to 29<sup>th</sup>

There have been a total of 44 reports captured in event based surveillance.

These include:

- 8 conjunctivitis cases
- 4 for influenza-like illness + 2 cases of severe acute respiratory infection
- 6 for dengue/arboviral like infections
- 3 for diarrhoea

Reports of public health events captured by event-based surveillance; Festival of the Pacific Arts; Guam; May/June 2016

