



Caribbean
Public Health
Agency

CARPHA

Preventing disease
Promoting and protecting health

Outline

- CARPHA
- Understanding Coronavirus
- CARPHA's Response
- Guidance for the Caribbean



China Province Map

Mitigating the Impact of Coronavirus on Caribbean Tourism and Residents

4TH FEBRUARY, 2020

CARPHA-CHTA Webinar

Dr Lisa Indar and Dr Stephanie Fletcher-Lartey
CARPHA

What Is CARPHA?



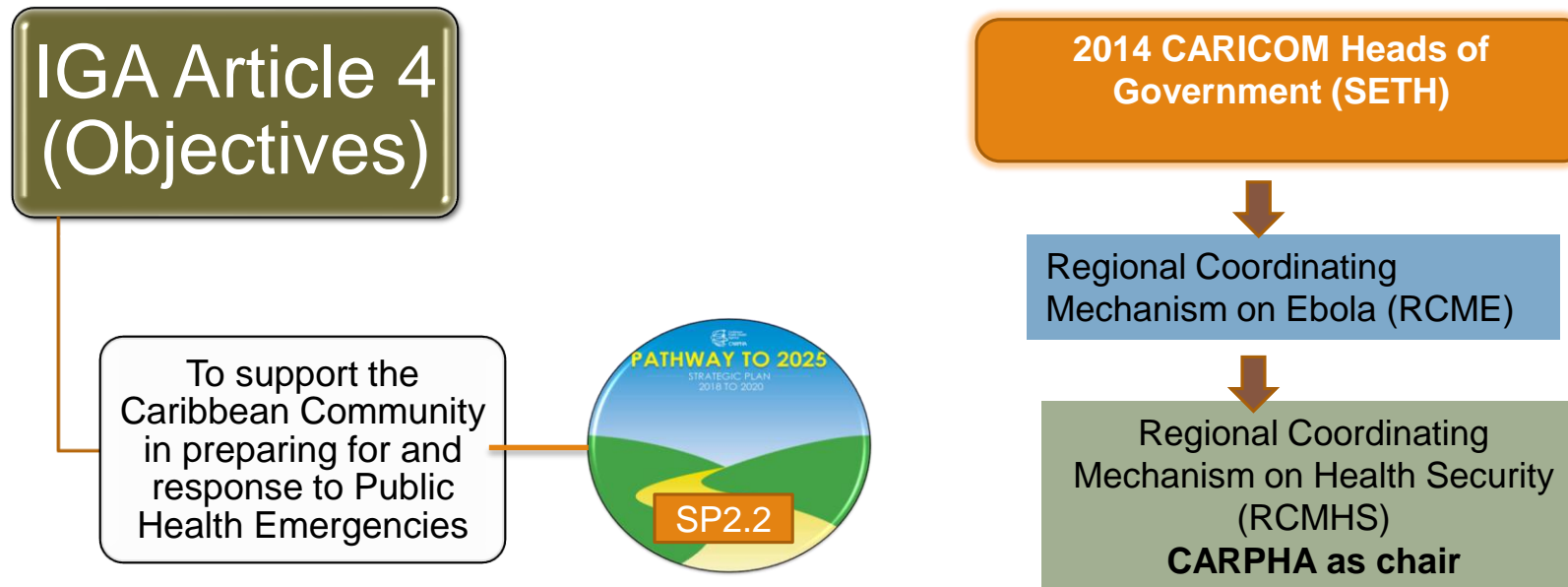
- Small, diverse populations
- Varying levels development
- **Most tourism dependent region in the world**

- Serves 26 Caribbean countries
- CARICOM agency (health lead)
- Sole Regional **Integrated** Public Health agency
- **Mandated by Heads of Government : PH S&R**
- Combines 5 regional Health Institutes
- **Prevent disease, Promote Health, Respond to Public Health Emergencies**
- Regional response and coordination
- Regional and Global **PARTNERS**



<http://carpha.org/>

CARPHA's Mandate for Emergency Response



1. Understanding the threat of the novel Coronavirus

CARPHA: <http://carpha.org/Novel-Coronavirus>

WHO: <https://www.who.int/health-topics/coronavirus>

PAHO: <https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance>



Introduction

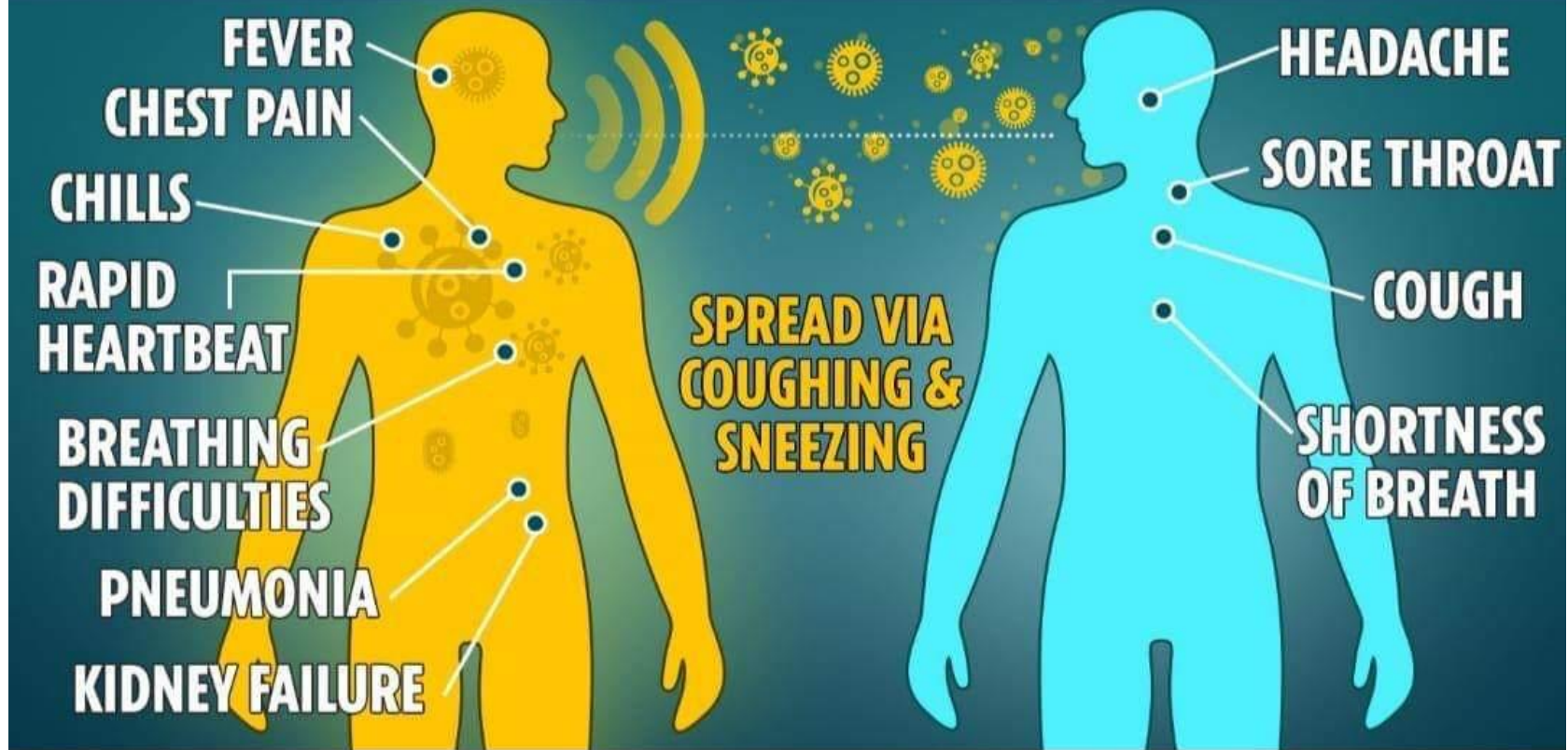
- Outbreak of novel Coronavirus causing severe acute respiratory illness
- Reported in Wuhan, China
- Reported since December 21, 2019
- Virus has not been previously identified
- Little known about the virus including origin
- Objectives of the public health response are to interrupt the transmission of the virus from one person to another in China
- On 30th January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the 2019-nCoV outbreak in Wuhan, China, as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).

What is a PHEIC

- Public Health Emergency of International Concern
- The PHEIC enhances global coordination, cooperation and solidarity. It increases transparency and support to countries with weaker health systems, and accelerates research and development of vaccines, therapeutics and diagnostics.
- A mechanism to release more global funding sources to address an issue

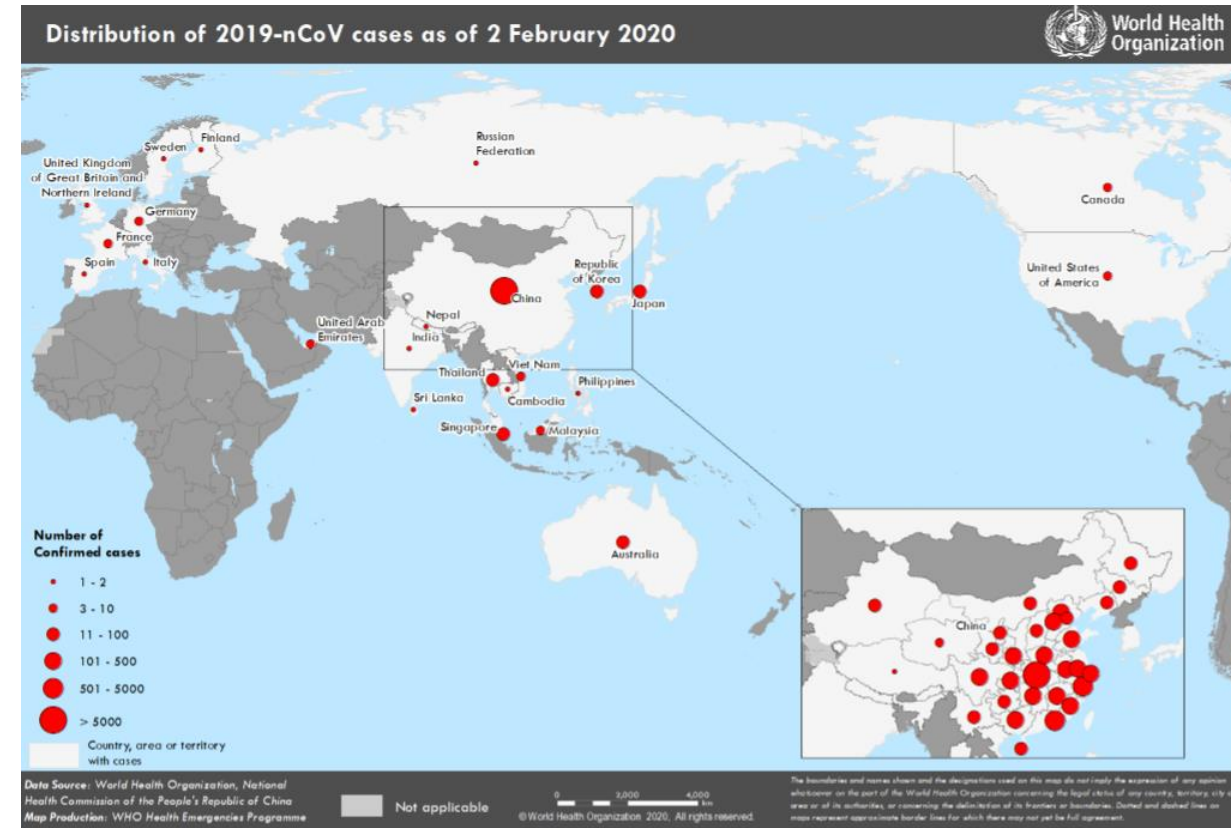
CHINA CORONAVIRUS

The symptoms of 2019-nCoV and how it spreads



Epidemiology Update: 2019-Novel Coronavirus as of 03 February 2020

- Globally: 20,574 confirmed
- Mainland China: 20,386 confirmed
 - 426 deaths
- Outside of Mainland China: 188 confirmed
 - 26 countries
 - 12 deaths



What we currently know

Transmission and source

Initially linked to Wuhan South China Seafood City and a zoonotic origin is likely

- Person-to-person transmission is taking place within communities
- Some sources have suggested that people without symptoms appear to be transmitting the illness.
- No knowledge of any other mode of transmission

Treatment and vaccines

There is no known treatment, but trials of drug cocktails are ongoing-remdesivir, ritonavir (with or without lopinavir) and chloroquine. Supportive therapy is the mainstay.

- There is no vaccine, and the development of a safe trial is at best months away.

2019-nCoV: Clinical and epidemiological case definition

WHO has developed interim protocols for the clinical management nCoV

<https://www.who.int/emergencies/diseases/novel-coronavirus-2019/technical-guidance/patient-management>

Clinical Features and Epidemiologic Risk		
Clinical Features	&	Epidemiologic Risk
Fever and symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing)	and	In the last 14 days before symptom onset, a history of travel from Wuhan City, China.— <i>or</i> — In the last 14 days before symptom onset, close contact ² with a person who is under investigation for 2019-nCoV while that person was ill.
Fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing)	and	In the last 14 days, close contact with an ill laboratory-confirmed 2019-nCoV patient.

Source: <https://www.cdc.gov/coronavirus/2019-nCoV/clinical-criteria.html>

Global actions to date



WHO

Sent directives to hospitals around the world on infection, prevention and control

Updated advice for international traffic in relation to the nCoV

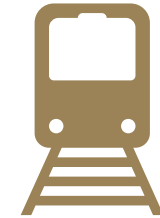
<https://www.who.int/ith/2020-27-01-outbreak-of-Pneumonia-caused-by-new-coronavirus/en/>

Raised the global threat level to “HIGH” on 27th January 2020



WHO / IHR-EC –

On 30th January 2020, the World Health Organization (WHO) declared the 2019-nCoV outbreak in Wuhan, China, as a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC).



China

Chinese authorities have imposed travel bans in Hubei Province. Flights, trains, buses and ferries connecting Wuhan to other cities in Hubei have been suspended

Global actions to date

Globally

- Airport authorities in the United States as well as most Asian nations, including Japan, Thailand, Singapore and South Korea, have stepped up temperature screening of passengers
- *WHO Guidance on entry and exit screening*
<https://www.who.int/ith/2020-24-01-outbreak-of-Pneumonia-caused-by-new-coronavirus/en/>
- Some airlines are cancelling flights to and from China

US State Department

- On January 30th, 2020 *The US state department has issued a Level 4 Travel advisory – DO NOT TRAVEL.*

US Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC)

- Established an Incident Management System to coordinate a domestic and international public health response
- On January 27, the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) issued updated travel guidance , noting a Level 3 alert (Warning – Level 3 Avoid nonessential travel) for China, recommending that travelers avoid all nonessential travel to all of the country.
- CDC is taking proactive preparedness precautions

Enhanced surveillance

- Interim guidance on which people should be investigated (WHO)

[https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-human-infection-with-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/global-surveillance-for-human-infection-with-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov))

- The First Few X (FFX) Cases and contact investigation protocol for 2019-novel coronavirus (2019-nCoV) infection

[https://www.who.int/publications-detail/the-first-few-x-\(ffx\)-cases-and-contact-investigation-protocol-for-2019-novel-coronavirus-\(2019-ncov\)-infection](https://www.who.int/publications-detail/the-first-few-x-(ffx)-cases-and-contact-investigation-protocol-for-2019-novel-coronavirus-(2019-ncov)-infection)

Laboratory Update

- WHO has posted two protocols for the detection of the nCoV (WHO [link](#))

Protocols in the process of being validated

- Member states are recommended to follow the guidelines and ask the CARPHA Medical Microbiology Laboratory (CMML) for advice.
- International public health agencies are working on the design and eventual distribution of diagnostic kits to other countries
- CARPHA Medical Microbiology Laboratory (CMML) in Trinidad is working with PAHO on the development of local laboratory capacity.
 - likely to start next week
 - requires special reagents and an internal validation procedure.
 - CMML will follow the international recommendation of sending well screened and characterized samples to one of the WHO Collaborative Centers in the region (either CDC or PHAC).

As outlined in International Health Regulations (2005) (IHR), countries should ensure that routine measures are in place for:

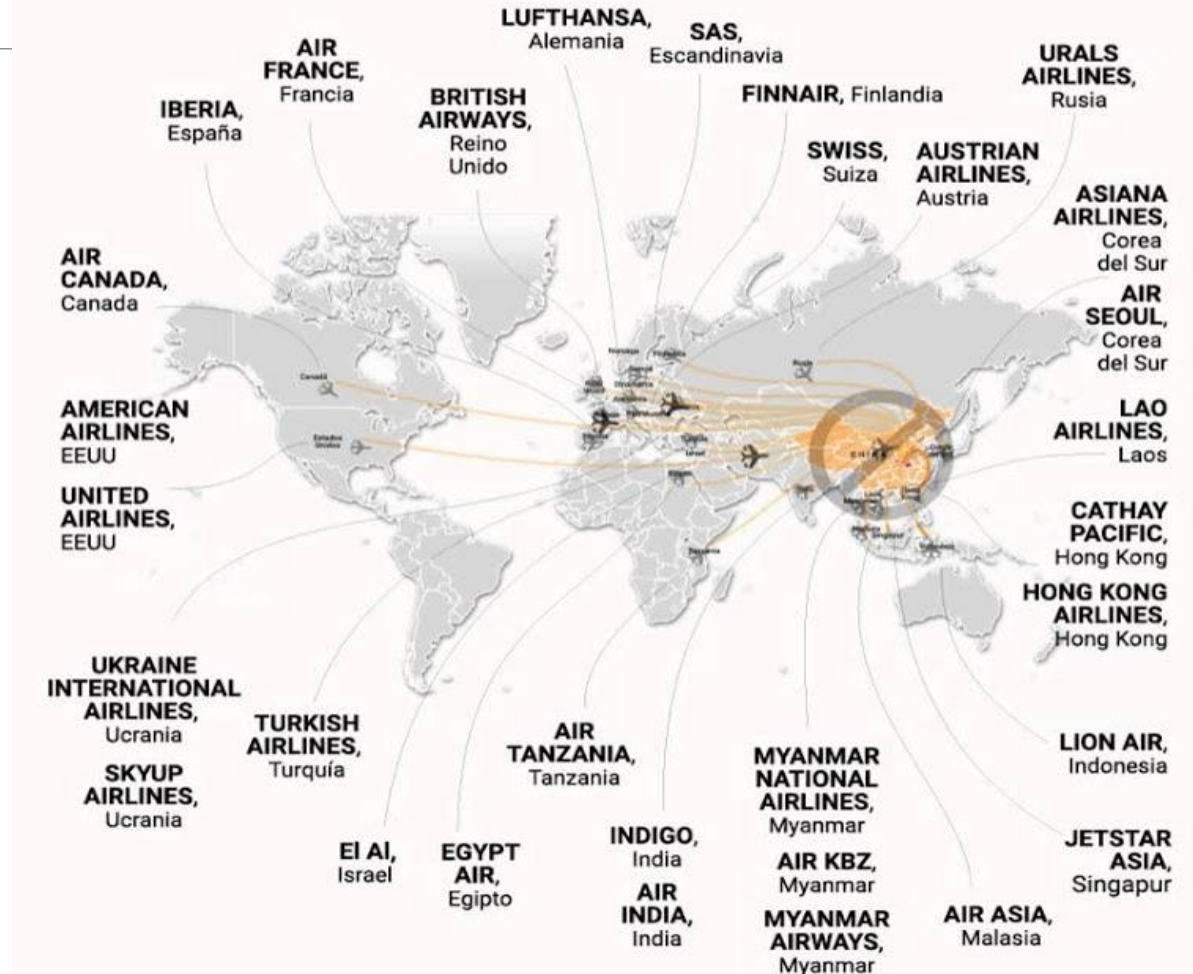
GUIDANCE FOR PORTS OF ENTRY

- Identification of suspected cases; infection prevention and control procedures; PPE donning and doffing
- Appropriate space and stockpile of adequate equipment in place for assessing and managing ill travellers detected before travel, on board and on arrival at points of entry
- Clear lines of communication between departments and with the public
- Safe means of transportation of symptomatic travellers to designated facilities
- A functional public health emergency contingency plan to be in place at points of entry

China has been
quarantined by
the airlines

Las aerolíneas que han cancelado o reducido sus vuelos a China

Hasta el momento más de 30 compañías aéreas han decidido no volar a destinos en el país, ya sea Wuhan, donde comenzó el brote, o ciudades como Beijing y Shanghai.



2. CARPHA's Response and Guidance on Proactive Measures

CARPHA'S Response

Activated Incident Management Team (IMT) and is coordinating the Regional Health preparedness and response

Reports (SITREPS) to CARPHA Member States (CMS), and these have been shared with CDEMA and CARICOM, CTO, CHTA and other regional

Traveler's guidelines which have been shared with CTO and CHTA as well as CMS, and shared with CDEMA and CARICOM

Developed air and sea port guidelines for dissemination

Press releases and conducted an information session with UWI

Fergusson, Imperial College of London, Public Health England, Dutch and French Health Authorities to discuss preparedness and

Coordination with CDEMA and IMPAACS- the latter has been tracking travelers from China since January 26th

Convened the Regional Coordinating Mechanism for Health Security on 29th January 2020

CARPHA'S Response

CARPHA is monitoring the international situation as it evolves



We continue to work closely with CMS, Caribbean coordinating partners and mechanisms to respond to the threat and to prepare CMS to prevent further transmission from exported case if they were to happen in countries

Risk to the Region

Currently “Low-Moderate” from the perspective of disease importation

Immediate call to Ramp up vigilance at Ports of Entry

Social media mis-information is a risk to the stable profile of the Caribbean

Tourism **must not be** negatively affected by negative portrayal of the health response of the Region

List of CARPHA Coronavirus Documents



CORONAVIRUS: <http://carpha.org/What-We-Do/Public-Health/Novel-Coronavirus>

General

Coronavirus – What you need to know

http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/Coronaviruses_what_you_need_to_know-web.pdf

1. Media Releases

- a. CARPHA Media Release 3 – January 30, 2020: The Risk of 2019-nCoV Remains Low for the Caribbean but CARPHA Encourages Vigilance at Ports of Entry
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/nCoV_MediaRelease-Risk%20Remains%20Low.pdf
- b. CARPHA Media Release 2 - January 27, 2020: 2019-nCoV: CARPHA urges the Region to be Vigilant, Be Prepared - <http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/MediaReleasenCoV-BeVigilant-w-audioclip.pdf>
- c. CARPHA Media Release 1 - January 2020:
<http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/CARPHA%20MediaReleaseCoronavirus.pdf>

2. Situation Reports

- a. CARPHA Situation Report – No. 6. February 03, 2020:
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/nCoV_SitRep_CHINA_EpiUpdate6.pdf
- b. CARPHA Situation Report – No. 5. January 31, 2020:
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/nCoV_SitRep_CHINA_EpiUpdate5.pdf
- c. CARPHA Situation Report - No. 4. January 29, 2020:
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/SitRepnCoV_CHINA_EpiUpdate4.pdf
- d. CARPHA Situation Report - No. 3. January 27, 2020:
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/nCoV_CHINA_EpiUpdate%203_270120.pdf
- e. CARPHA Situation Report - No. 2. January 25, 2020
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/SitRepnCoV_CHINA_EpiUpdate2.pdf
- f. CARPHA Situation Report - No. 1. January 21, 2020:
http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/SitRepnCoV_CHINA_EpiUpdate1.pdf

3. Technical Guides

- a. CARPHA Interim Guidance on Novel Coronavirus for Travellers:
<http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/NovelCoronavirusGuidelinesTravellers.pdf>
- b. CARPHA Algorithm for Management of Suspected Cases – January 27, 2020. <http://carpha.org/Portals/0/articles/documents/Algorithm-Management-2019-nCoV.pdf>
- c. Guidelines for Ports of Entry
 - Guidelines: http://carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/nCoV_GuidelinesPortsofEntry.pdf
- d. Guidelines for conveyances and algorithms:
 - Guidelines: <http://carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/NCoVGuidelinesforConveyances.pdf>
 - algorithm: http://carpha.org/Portals/0/Documents/nCoV_Algorithm-ContactTracing.pdf

Travel from China to Caribbean

Level of Risk reduction /assurances

Entire province of Hubei remains under lockdown

- No travel in or out and highly restricted travel inside

No direct commercial flights

Point of Entry screening – at first point of entry (international)

2nd POE at Caribbean Ports

Point of **EXIT** screening

- China is screening ALL people leaving Mainland China for symptoms and contact with any infected persons
 - Temperature Taken
 - Interviews for symptoms and possible contacts

Travel from China to Caribbean

Level of Risk reduction /assurances

■ Point of **ENTRY** screening

- **US**
- **UK**
- **Canada**
- **Panama**
- Australia
- Venezuela
- Peru
- Chile
- Honduras
- El Salvador

■ Countries denying entry or quarantining foreign nationals travelling from China

- US
- Australia
- Russia
- Japan
- Pakistan
- Italy

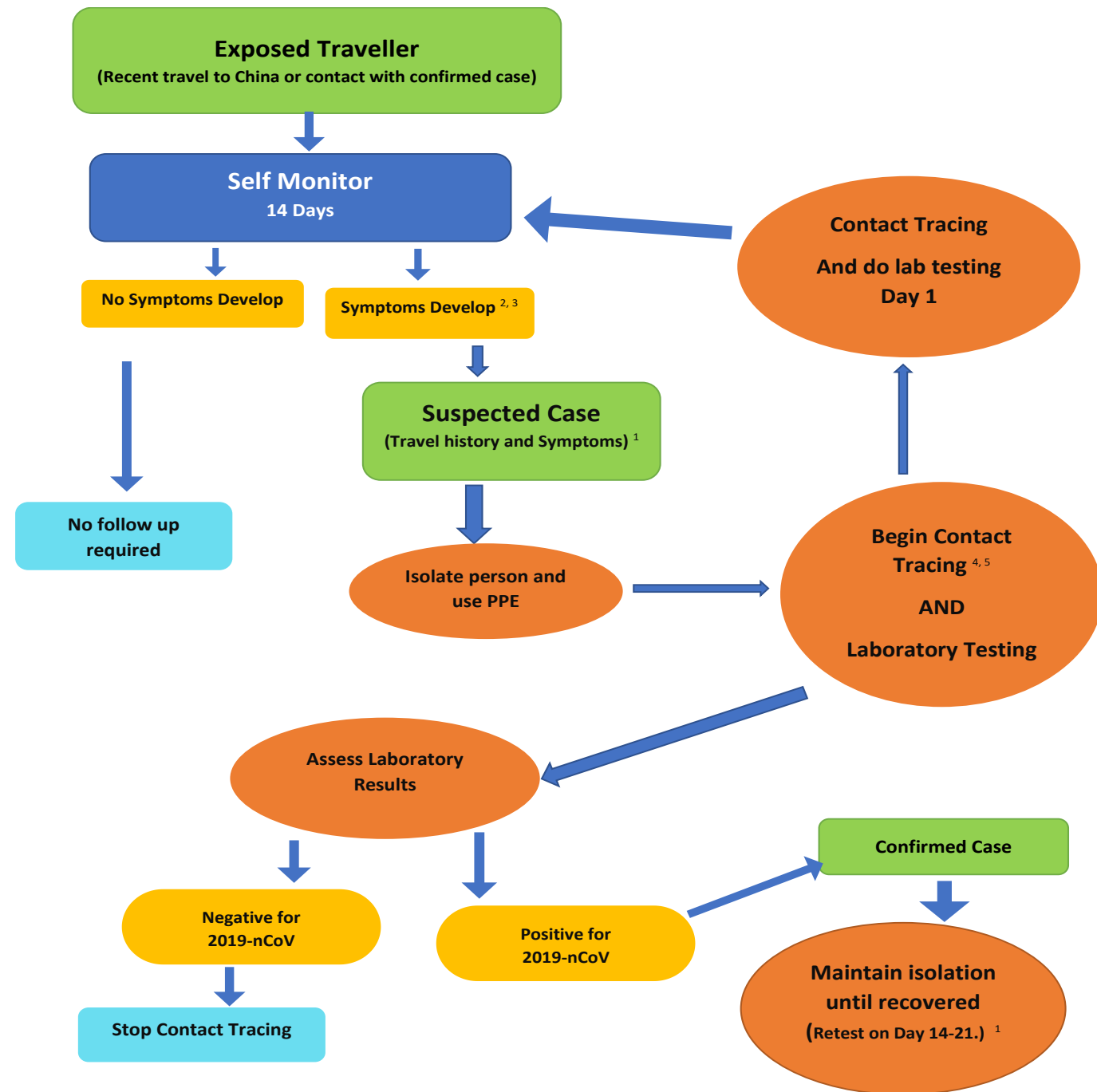
New : Avoid All Travel To and From China



- All Caribbean citizens should postpone travel to China until all-clear is given
- All will be quarantined upon return (14 days)
 - On the way back or in their country of residence

What to do if an Expose Traveler someone makes it through?

- Isolate at point of entry
 - Residents : self isolation
 - Non-residents : designated government isolation facility



Returning Citizens

(Students, Travellers, Businesspeople)

All citizens should be allowed to repatriate

- US, UK, Australia, New Zealand, India, Germany, Thailand, Russia...

Anyone without symptoms should self-quarantine at home

- Stay in home, Cared for by family, avoid close contact with family

Provide with contact of healthcare provider in case of symptoms

Follow up at home by public health officials for 14 days

Non - Citizens

(Residents, Workers, Businesspeople)

Anyone without symptoms should self-quarantine at home

- Will have place for self quarantine → Family or work provided housing

Provide with contact of healthcare provider in case of symptoms

Follow up at home by public health officials for 14 days

Screening at Caribbean Port of Entry

- May be implemented now
 - Added level of assurance
- Probing at immigration
- Person Protection Equipment(PPE) at Port of Entry
 - Port Health and Quarantine Staff
- Identify adequate isolation capacities at Port of Entry

Private Flights from China

- Not recommended
- If accepted follow protocol for commercial flights

Cruise Ships

No passengers from China

Why is risk greater

- Non-essential travel
- Residential setting
- Longer duration of travel with greater risk of symptom onset on board

Pre-boarding screening: No passengers from China in the last 14 days

What to do if Sick passengers onboard Cruise Ships

- CDC recommends SARI threshold 1.38 per 1000 person days
- In excess of this, ships return to point of origin

Case definition used by the CDC for ILI is consistent with CARPHAs case definition for ARI

- Must be done for each ship at the start of the voyage
- Outbreak = total number of cases of ARI on a cruise ship among passengers OR crew exceed the threshold calculated at the beginning of the voyage.
- As a precaution
 - If below 1.38 per 1000 person days grant pratique and ONLY healthy person disembark
 - If 1.38 per 1000 person days: no pratique
 - Maritime Declaration of Health : 4 hrs before and truthfully

What to do for passengers onboard Aircrafts

- Assess risk (travel or exposure history, symptoms).
- Fit the Case definition?
- Provide a mask if available
- Assign one crew to care for the passenger
- Don't alarm other passengers
- Follow infection control and use PPE.

Clinical Features	&	Epidemiologic Risk
Fever and symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing)	and	In the last 14 days before symptom onset, a history of travel from Wuhan City, China.— <i>or</i> — In the last 14 days before symptom onset, close contact* with a person who is under investigation for 2019-nCoV while that person was ill.
Fever or symptoms of lower respiratory illness (e.g., cough, difficulty breathing)	and	In the last 14 days, close contact with an ill laboratory-confirmed 2019-nCoV patient.

Wearing mask

Surgical masks not 100% effective protection

- Not long-term protection

N95 respirator is true protection

- For health staff and quarantine staff at the Port of Entry

CORONA VIRUS

Myths and Facts

Myths

Corona is the most dangerous virus that exists.

I will die if I am diagnosed with the Corona virus.

I need to buy a hazmat suit and a n95 mask to stay protected.

We all need to panic and blame China for this emergency. I should also make insensitive jokes about international students.

I should believe everything I read online about Corona virus because it is all factually checked and written without any bias.

Facts

The common flu kills 60 times more people annually than Corona.

Only 2% of cases have reported deaths and most of these deaths were associated with weaker immune systems (e.g. old age).

Washing hands and sneezing into elbows is the best practice.

The panic and hysteria that's happening is fueled by racism and xenophobia, not evidence or practicality. Nothing justifies being rude to others.

Misinformation and racism is more dangerous than any virus; check for references and look for evidence, not ideology.

<https://truthout.org/articles/the-flu-poses-a-for-greater-threat-to-americans-than-the-coronavirus-from-china/>
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=e1BtjPGbamU&fbclid=IwAR3po072tJjIpm85SHie8AjV415x4J2oJKG_J8vB47tzVU-ddGYdc5mYohE
https://www.appropedia.org/images/d/d4/Handwashing_-_the_Sammelweis_lesson_forgotten.pdf?fbclid=IwAR2ZgOvcYbO5DdeHg42Q00QfgkioN5MBXhd9vkYAtLeqUo5XChryxmMAWNA
https://www.chinadaily.com.cn/a/202001/21/w55e269c47a31012821727289e.html?fbclid=IwAR3rNH0KJauQ_T3925QopNRgC2miSO6JoiAzbOknEZ5nhfoMslEdUIM5WEhl
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/30/world/asia/coronavirus-china.html>
<https://www.nytimes.com/2020/01/30/world/asia/coronavirus-chinese-racism.html>

Myths About Novel Coronavirus (nCoV-2019)

With the spreading of false information and conspiracies on the internet, the fear of the coronavirus can cause a lot of anxiety. Here's a list of myths we've debunked to help offer some clarification and guidance.



Myth 1: Drinking bleach solution kill the harmful pathogens in your body and is harmless to healthy tissue.

Truth: The coronavirus is susceptible to chlorine dioxide, but not if you drink it. Directly ingesting it is ineffective, as it is a disinfectant and kills surface germs. According to the FDA, there is no research that shows MMS to be an effective treatment, cure, or prevention for any illness, coronavirus or otherwise.

Myth 2: Lysol and Clorox lists "Human Coronavirus" in their ingredients, leading people to believe that the virus is not new.

Truth: It's true that our nation can be very passionate about hockey. We live, breathe and bleed for it. Even if you're not a fan, when the Playoffs start, you pick a team and cheer them on!



Myth 3: Multiple social media posts have claimed that the virus has been patented and a vaccine is already available.

Truth: That's not true; the patents the posts refer to pertain to different viruses. In fact, there is no vaccine yet available for the new coronavirus, which for now goes by the unwieldy moniker of 2019 novel coronavirus, or 2019-nCoV. And there is no patent related to the new virus, either.

Myth 4: A post on Facebook claimed comedian Sam Hyde was responsible for the spread of the new coronavirus.

Truth: Sam Hyde is an actor, known for this sketch comedy group "Million Dollar Extreme" - he has received backlash and cancellation of his shows due to its promotion of racism, sexism, and bigotry. The basis of this myth stems from the portrayal of Sam Hyde as this horrible person, but no real circumstantial evidence to follow as it is a bogus claim.



Myth 5: Websites and social media posts claim that there are "thousands" or "10,000" dead as a result of the Wuhan coronavirus.

Truth: On Jan. 27, the estimated death toll was 81. As of Jan. 30, it had risen to 170 — all of them in China. Stories are being shared and spread on facebook, and other social media platforms without any sourcing. Only reference credible sources like World Health Organization, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention

Myths and Misinformation



Urgent: Health Bulletin to the Public

"...Prevention method is to keep your throat moist, do not let your throat dry up. Thus do not hold your thirst because once your membrane in your throat is dried, the virus will invade into your body within 10 mins."

"...Till end of March 2020, do not go to crowded places, wear mask as needed especially in train or public transportation."

"Avoid fried or spicy food and load up vitamin C"

"The virus causing it is very potent and is resistant to existing antibiotics."

Prevention guidelines

Advice to Public : Basic protective measures against the new coronavirus

Wash your hands

Wash your hands with soap and running water when **hands are visibly dirty**



If your **hands are not visibly dirty**, frequently clean them by using alcohol-based hand rub or soap and water



Protect yourself and others from getting sick

Wash your hands



- after coughing or sneezing
- when caring for the sick
- before, during and after you prepare food
- before eating
- after toilet use
- when hands are visibly dirty
- after handling animals or animal waste



Protect others from getting sick

When coughing and sneezing
cover mouth and nose with
flexed elbow or tissue



Throw tissue into closed bin
immediately after use

Clean hands with alcohol-based
hand rub or soap and water
after coughing or sneezing and
when caring for the sick



Protect others from getting sick



Avoid close contact when you
are experiencing cough and fever

Avoid spitting in public



If you have fever, cough and
difficulty breathing **seek medical**
care early and share previous travel
history with your health care provider



Advice for Travellers Visiting the Caribbean

STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

Avoid travel if you have
a fever and cough



If you have a fever, cough and
difficulty breathing **seek medical
care early and share previous
travel history with your health
care provider**

Avoid nonessential travel to China.

If you must travel:

- Avoid contact with sick people.
- Discuss travel to China with your healthcare provider. Older adults and travellers with underlying health issues may be at risk for more severe disease.
- Avoid animals (alive or dead), animal markets, and products that come from animals (such as uncooked meat).
- Wash hands often with soap and water for at least 20 seconds. Use an alcohol-based hand sanitizer if soap and water are not available.

Stay healthy while travelling

**STAY HEALTHY
WHILE TRAVELLING**

Avoid close contact
with people suffering
from a fever and cough



Frequently clean hands by
using alcohol-based
hand rub or soap and water



**Avoid touching eyes,
nose or mouth**



World Health
Organization

**STAY HEALTHY
WHILE TRAVELLING**

When coughing and sneezing
cover mouth and nose with
flexed elbow or tissue – throw
tissue away immediately and
wash hands



If you choose to wear a face mask, be
sure to cover mouth and nose -
avoid touching mask once it's on



Immediately discard single-use mask
after each use and wash hands after
removing masks



World Health
Organization

STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

If you become sick
while travelling,
inform crew and
seek medical care
early



If you seek medical
attention, share travel
history with your health
care provider



STAY HEALTHY WHILE TRAVELLING

Eat only well-
cooked food



Avoid spitting in public

Avoid close contact
and travel with
animals that are sick



Notable Mention

- The Tourism and Health Program has been able to assist member states by:
 - Providing a communications network
 - Dissemination real time updates on nCoV in the region
 - Aiding with relevant Ministry press releases
 - Aiding with developing preventive plans to combat the disease
- The Tourism and Health Information System (THiS.org) is also available for Accommodations to record any cases of the disease in real time
- The Program should be implemented regionally to allow for swift action in times of a global disease outbreak



The Problem

Caribbean depends on visitor arrivals more than any other region in the world, with over 55M visitors in 2018

High and increasing visitors increase Health, Safety and Security risks to local pops.

Evident : SARS, HINI, Chikv, Zika, Norovirus, Measles and now novel **Coronavirus**

Travellers /visitor-related illnesses are not only a health and security risk but contribute to reputational damage and trade & economic instability in Caribbean economies.

The Problem



2010-2016, 255 outbreaks of gastroenteritis (GI) were reported to CARPHA :33% WERE TRAVEL RELATED.



One Norovirus outbreak in 2012 caused over 1200 illnesses, closure of hotels, travel advisories and a 30% decline in arrivals for that country.



Another in 2018 affected 300 persons
Another 4 travellers related norovirus outbreak in 2019.



In 2017, the number of measles cases occurring in Europe was four times that of 2016.
In 2020: Coronavirus (> 2700 cases, 80 deaths)



Since the Caribbean has been certified free of polio, measles, and rubella, just one confirmed transmitted case of any of these diseases would be considered an outbreak.

The Solution:



INNOVATIVE, Integrated, Multisectoral & Multifaceted program

- Address tourism **health, safety & environmental sanitation threats**
 - through innovative web-based tourism and health information's early warning system; training, standards, partnerships
- to promote health & well-being of visitors and locals
- Healthier safer tourism , Tourism Resilience, Econ sustainability

MANDATE : CCH4 , COHSOD (Regional policy), COTED

CARPHA/CTO/CHTA MOU, UNWTO **affiliate member**, Pubic-private Partners

First global effort of its kind : *international precedent*

THP Tools to Improve Regional Health, Safety & Security for visitors & residents

- **Early Warning and Response Travel Health System** :Web-based, real time, Tourism Health Information, Surveillance, Monitoring and Response system (THiS.carpha.org)
 - Real time info for early response, to reduce/stop spread, reputation damage
 - CONFIDENTIAL (no names persons, hotel NOT targeted/ published)
 - Health tracking system, not hotel tracking
- **Regional Guidelines for Response to Travelers Illness in hotels and ships**
 - Instructive harmonised & standardized responses
 - avoid introduction and spread of public health threats
- **Integrated THMRS system**
 - Comprehensive capture of travelers illness data from hospitals/health centers, accommodations, cruise ships, laboratories, environment & PH agencies (CATHNET)
- **Capacity Building & Certification**
 - Advanced food safety & sanitation, illness prevention
 - Global recognized certification , Increased capacities prevention & response
- **Hospitality Health, Safety & Environment Standards:**
 - Caribbean wide clean, green and safe standards
 - Certification & Recognition
- **Multisectoral , multiagency, Partnership for Response**
 - CTO, CHTA, CDC, PHE, PHAC, CLIA
- **Sensitization and Instructional materials**



Tourism Health Information, Surveillance, Monitoring and Response system

- **Early Warning and Response Travel Health System**
Web-based, real time, (THiS.carpha.org)
 - Real time info for early response, to reduce/stop spread, reputation & economic damage
- **ALL data is CONFIDENTIAL**
 - No names persons, hotel would NOT be targeted
 - Data is NOT published
 - Not a hotel tracking system
 - Internal health monitoring and alert system for facility, country



How To Register for THiS



Facility fills out google doc form

https://docs.google.com/forms/d/e/1FAIpQLSdr7X1niAYiaU1I3AyQvRwoLxHrPpJcijvdN9M2tV4eNw20KQ/viewform?usp=sf_link



2. Computer generates login information and password



3. Login information automatically sent to Accommodation Manager



4. Data entry can start by logging into <http://this.carpha.org/signin.aspx>

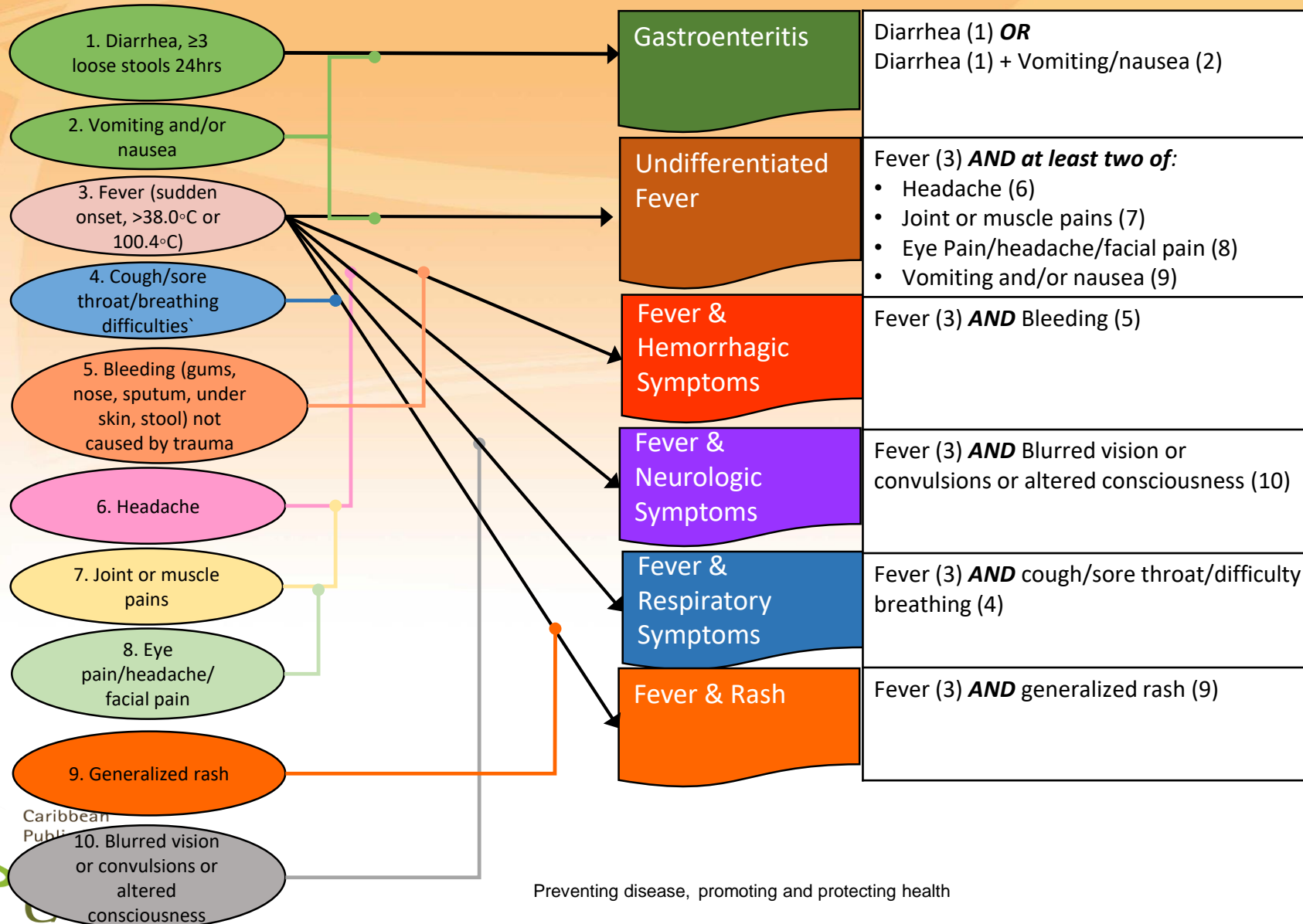
Symptoms (CARPHA Regional Guidelines)

1. Diarrhea (≥ 3 stools, 24 hrs)
2. Vomiting and/or nausea
3. Fever ($>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 100.4°C)
4. Cough or sore throat
5. Bleeding (gums, nose, sputum, under skin, stool) *not caused by trauma
6. Headache
7. Joint or muscle pains
8. Eye pain/facial pain
9. Generalized rash
10. Blurred vision or convulsions or altered consciousness

Symptoms

Syndromes

Case Definitions



Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health

Monitoring & Alert Thresholds

Syndrome	Threshold	Alert	Response
Gastroenteritis	≥2% of staff and guests	System generated email alert to users	Established between Facility and Ministry of Health
Undifferentiated Fever	Ministry of Health reviews data for trends to alert Hotels to potential issues		
Fever & Hemorrhagic Symptoms	1 case	System generated alert to users	
Fever & Neurologic Symptoms	1 case	System generated alert to users	
Fever & Respiratory Symptoms	Ministry of Health reviews data for trends to alert Hotels to potential issues		
Fever & Rash Symptoms	1 case	System generated alert to users	



Caribbean
Public Health
Agency


CARPHA

Preventing disease, promoting and protecting health

Home Page

URL: This.carpha.org (no 'www.')

Caribbean Public Health Agency
Tourism and Health Programme



**Tourism and Health
Information System**

**Tourism and Health Information System
Overall Goal and Strategy**

Goal
To Improve the health, safety, quality and sustainability of the Caribbean tourism industry and thereby contribute to the industry being more competitive, resilient and sustainable.


Strategy
Integrated Health, Safety and Environment management approach of combining training, surveillance, monitoring and response, standards implementation and research to address the critical link between health and tourism.

Sign In
Click the button above to sign in as a registered facility
(e.g. hotel, clinic, hospital, vessel) or country.

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Registered Facilities

Caribbean Public Health Agency
Tourism and Health Programme



Tourism and Health
Information System

Tourism and Health Information System Overall Goal and Strategy

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Login Page

The Caribbean Public Health Agency

Tourism and Health Programme



CARPHA - THiS
Tourism and Health
Information System

Email

Password

Sign in as...

Facility

Country

CARPHA

If you are not a user, please click here to register. By signing in, you agree to CARPHA's Privacy Policy and Terms of Use.

Data Entry

g/reportcase/facilitycase.aspx

SharePoint OneDrive Documents Lib Syndromic Surveillance Scotiabank T&T CARPHA Proj Propos

Report Case - The Phoenix Resort

[Analytics](#) [Report Case](#) [Sign Out](#)

Instructions: Please complete the following questions to reflect your experience as accurately as possible and to answer factual questions to the best of your knowledge.

Some fields are optional (required fields to submit a report are questions 1, 2, 10). All information submitted will be kept strictly confidential.

1. Are you a guest?

Please select... ▼

2. In which country is the facility that you were staying when you began to feel unwell in?

▼

3. Which type of facility is this? Facility Name

▼ ▼

Please select the facility name from the list above (if 'Other', please specify in the Additional Notes field at the end of the page)

4. What is your age? Age Group

<1 ▼

5. What is your gender? Please select... ▼

Caribbean Public Health Agency

CA

Taskbar icons: File Explorer, Edge, Mail, Chrome, Word, Excel, PowerPoint, etc.

Case type

Reporting
site

Case
demographics

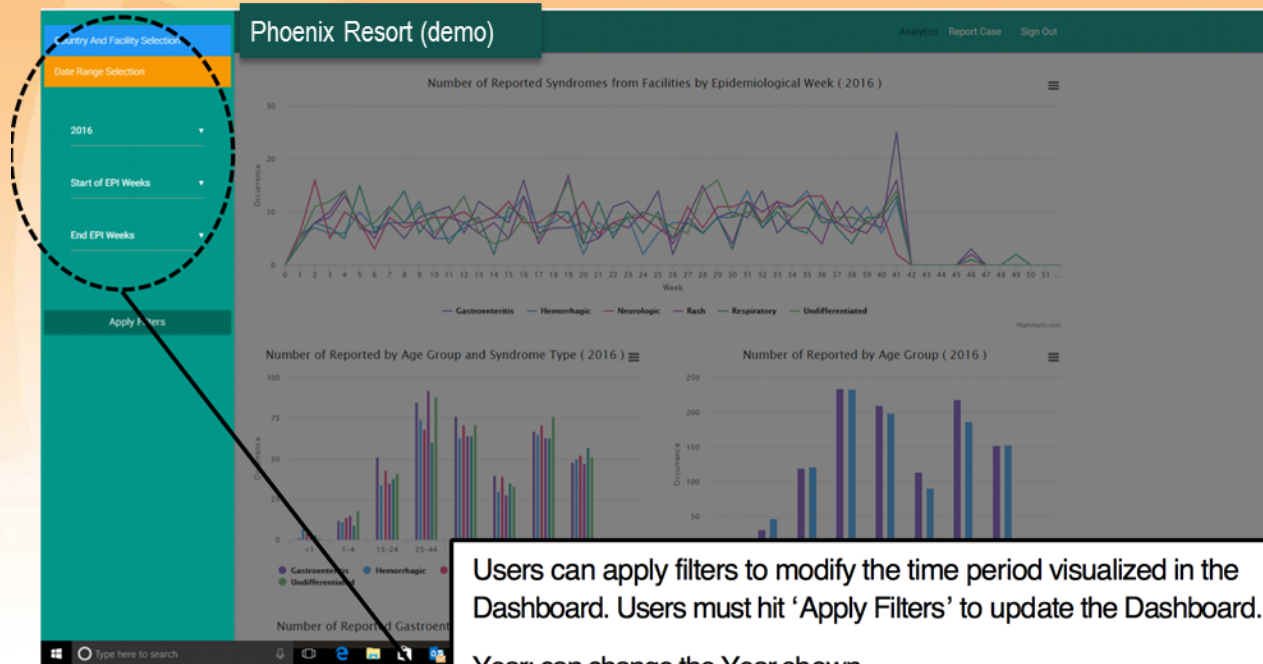
Potential
exposures &
etiology

Symptom-
atology



Q#	Question	Response Options
1	Are you a guest?	[Guest, Member of Staff]
2	Country of Facility	<i>drop-down menu</i>
3	Type of Facility	[Clinic, Guesthouse, Hospital, Hotel, Vessel, Other]
	Facility Name	--
4	Age	Number
	Age Group	Ranges [<1, 1-4, 5-14, 15-24, 25-44, 45-64, 65-84, 85+]
5	Gender	[Female, Male, Other]
6	Resident Country	<i>drop-down menu</i>
7	Recent Travel	<i>drop-down menu</i>
8	Reported Date	Date
9	Symptom onset date	Date
10	Symptoms	(1) Diarrhea (≥ 3 loose stools in 24hrs); (2) Vomiting and/or nausea; (3) Fever (sudden onset, $>38.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ or 100.4°C); (4) Cough/sore throat/breathing difficulties; (5) Bleeding (gums, nose, sputum, under skin, stool) not caused by trauma; (6) Headache; (7) Joint or muscle pains; (8) Eye pain/facial pain; (9) Generalized rash; (10) Blurred vision or convulsions or altered consciousness
11	Additional Notes	<i>Open text</i>

Dashboard - Overview



Users can apply filters to modify the time period visualized in the Dashboard. Users must hit 'Apply Filters' to update the Dashboard.

Year: can change the Year shown

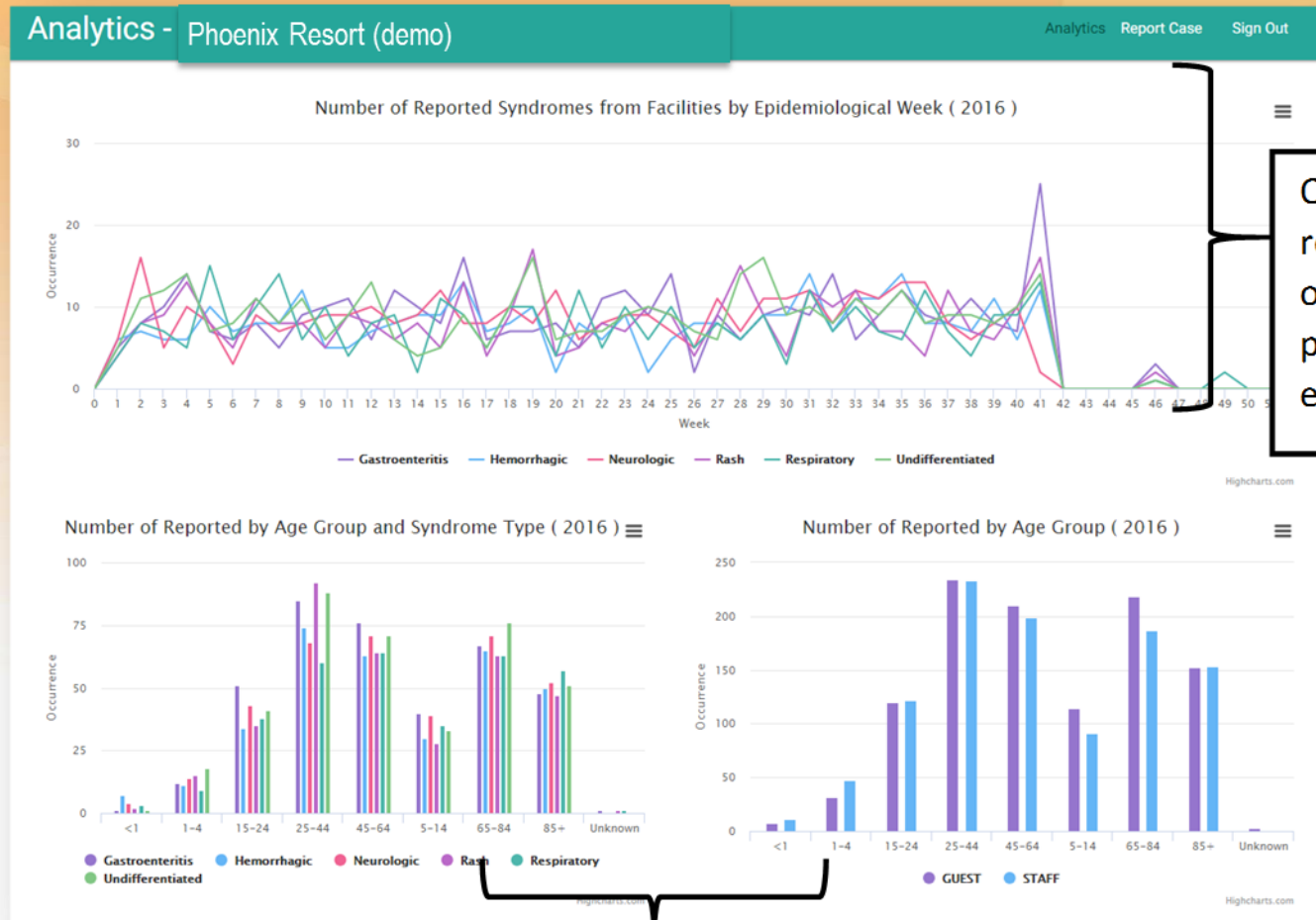
Start of EPI Weeks: First week for which you would like data shown

End EPI Weeks: End week for which you would like data shown

For registered facilities the Dashboard:

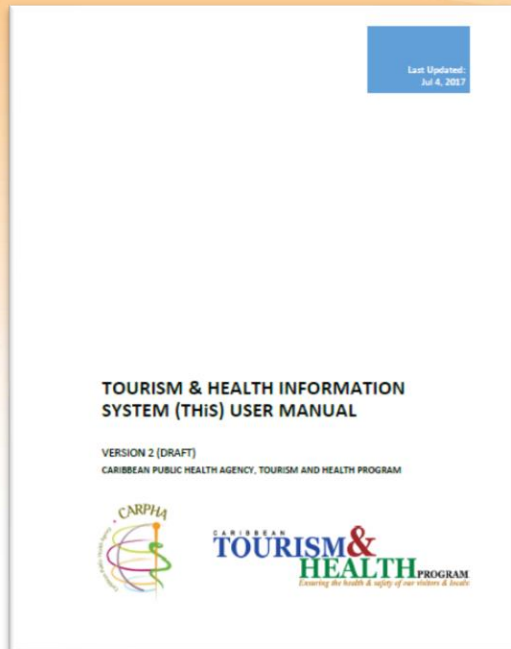
- Accessible to (2) members of management who have been provided a separate secure username and password
- Provides overview of demographics and syndromes reported by guests; filters provide ability to modify time period of data displayed
- Interactive using mouse to hover over figures for additional data

Dashboard - Demographics

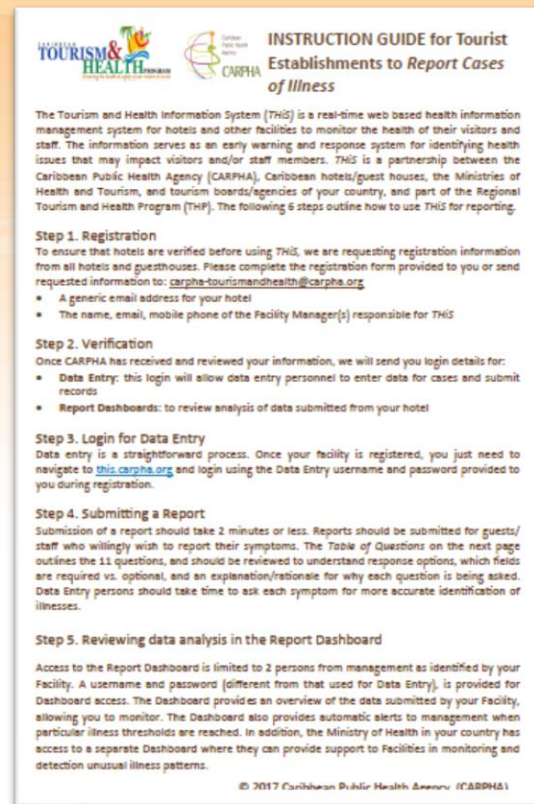


Resources Available

User Manual



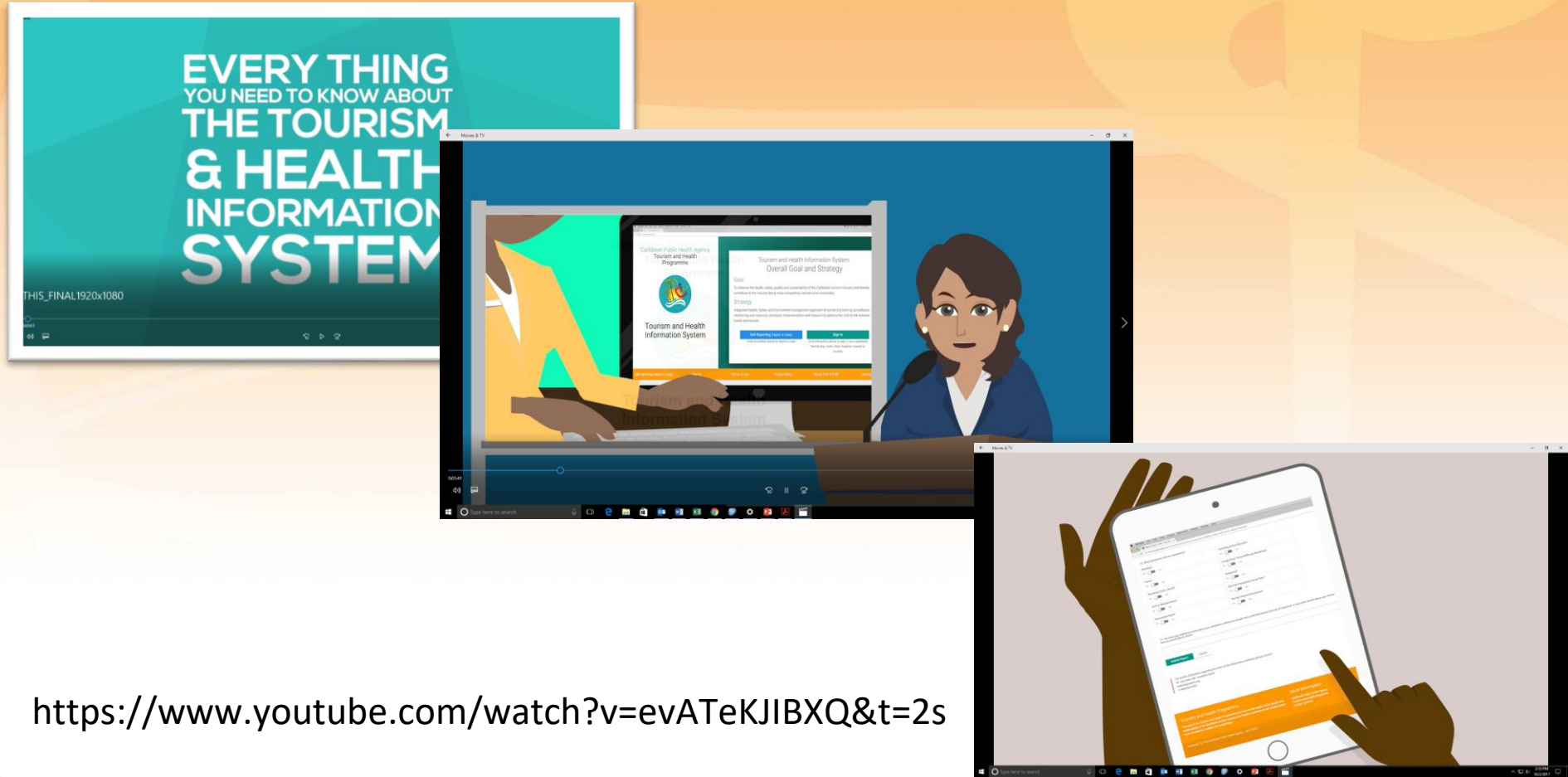
Instruction flyer for data entry persons



Information Pamphlet for visitors in hotels



Instructional Videos for Hotels



<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=evATeKJIBXQ&t=2s>

Thank you!



CARPHA Tourism and Health Program

www.carpha.org/tourism

Carpha-tourismandhealth@carpha.org



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