





CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Report

EPI WEEK DATE: June 15, 2025 – June 21, 2025

Clinic		nfluenza-Like-Illness (DIA) Prolonged Fever (PF) Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)					Total Encounters			
Citie	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week
CHCC Family Care Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	350	224
CHCC Women's Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	119	92
CHCC Children's Clinic	5	5	1	2	5	1	0	0	196	188
CHCC Emergency Room	12	21	2	13	9	11	0	0	388	388
Saipan Health Clinic	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	127	138
Kagman Isla Community Health	2	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	112	108
Southern Isla Community Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	140	91
Tinian Isla Community Health	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	38	48
CHCC Lucia "Chiang" Villagomez Arizapa Health Center*	3	2	0	0	3	0	0	0	130	100
CHCC Rota Health Center	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	115	84
*CHCC Tinian Health Center was renamed to LCVA Health Center.	24	32	4	16	17	14	0	0	1715	1461

ALERTS AND TRENDS



ILI: Increase from previous week



DIA: Increase from previous week



PF: **Decrease** from previous week



AFR: Stable from previous week

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- > 15% Decrease in Total Encounters were seen this Epi Week (#25) compared to the average of the previous 3 Epi Weeks (#24, 23, & 22).
- > 41% Increase in DIA cases were seen this Epi Week (#25) compared to the average of the previous 3 Epi Weeks (#24, 23, & 22).
- ➤ 10% Increase in COVID-19 cases were seen this Epi Week (#25) compared to the average of the previous 3 Epi Weeks (#24, 23, 22)

O Influenza cases

	Epi Week				Percent (%) change from	Antimicrobial Resistant (AMR) Infections				
Syndromes	25	24	23	22	current week to previous 3 weeks	Organism EW		2025 YTD Totals		
Influenza-Like Illness	32	24	38	27	8%	MRSA	0	26		
Diarrhea	16	4	21	9	41%	VRE	0	3		
Prolonged Fever	14	17	9	20	-9%	ESBL	1	61		
Acute Fever and Rash	0	0	0	0	0%	CRE	0	0		

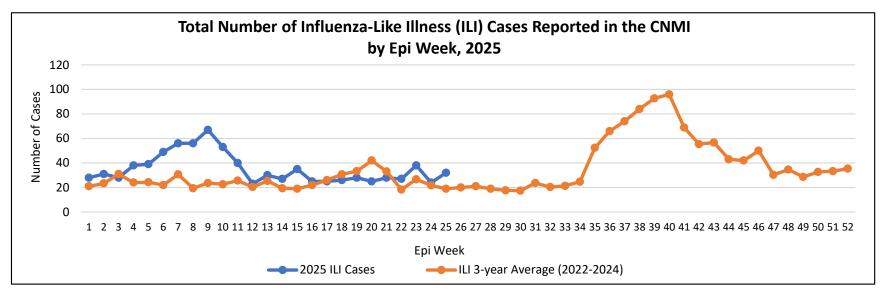


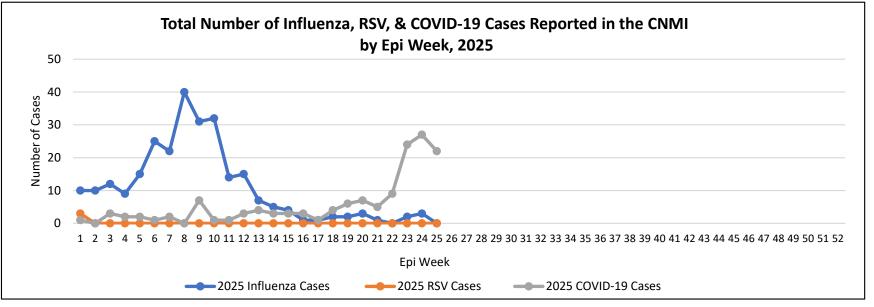


Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Trends

EPI WEEK DATE: June 15, 2025 – June 21, 2025





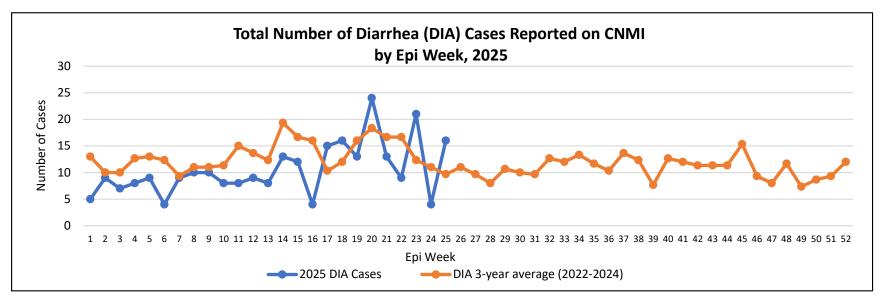


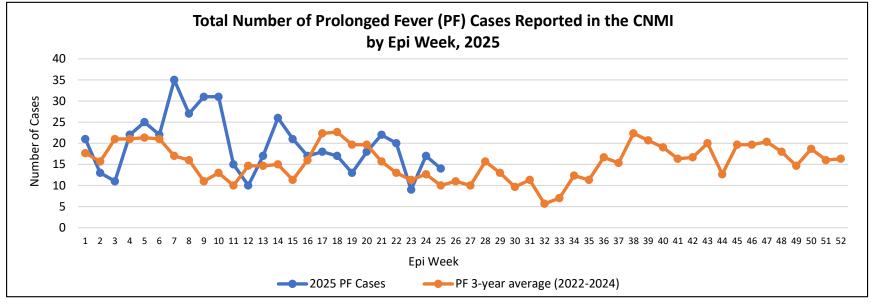


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CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Trends

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CNMI Weekly Notifiable Disease Report for Select NNDs

EPI WEEK 25 EPI WEEK DATE: June 15, 2025 – June 21, 2025

In the table below, weekly and year to date counts are displayed for Epi Week 25 and 2025, respectively. Additionally, a 3-year weekly average is calculated for the same Epi Week from the previous 3 years (2022-2024) for comparison to the current week. Incidence rates are calculated for 2024 and 2025 using the estimated population for the CNMI from the U.S. Census Bureau.

Condition	Epi Week 25	2025 YTD	3-year weekly average counts	2025 YTD Incidence Rates*	2024 Incidence Rates*
Enteric Diseases:					
Campylobacter	1	7	1	13.7	35.2
Ciguatera fish poisoning	2	4	0	7.9	9.8
Salmonella	0	9	1	17.7	43.0
Environmental:					
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	0	0	0	0.0	7.8
Sexually Transmitted Infections:					
Chlamydia	1	108	4	212.0	418.6
Gonorrhea	0	14	1	27.5	48.9
Syphilis	1	3	0	5.9	5.9
Respiratory Infections:					
Influenza	0	266	-	522.1	831.4
RSV	0	3	-	5.9	142.8
COVID-19	22	141	64	276.8	1299.0
Tuberculosis:					
TB, Confirmed	0	8	1	15.7	19.6
TB, Under Investigation	0	2	0	3.9	7.8

^{*}Rate per 100,000; Data are preliminary and subject to change. CNMI population estimates were determined using 2024 and 2025 Census International Database (https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/#/country?YR_ANIM=2021&COUNTRY_YR_ANIM=2021&FIPS_SINGLE=CQ)







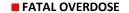
CNMI Weekly Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) Report

EPI WEEK 25 | EPI WEEK DATE: JUNE 15 - JUNE 21, 2025

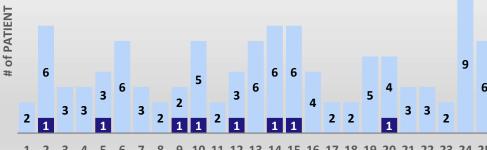
WEEKLY CASE COUNTS											
POLYSUBSTANCE OPIOID STI				STIMULANT		BENZODIAZEPINE			OTHER SUBSTANCE		
OVERDOSE	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	OUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	StUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	BUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE
0	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0

NOTE: The encounters have been monitored since 2020. Some individuals might be involved in multiple cases or flagged multiple times for the same type of encounter in a single EPI week. The overdose Surveillance has expanded to include Stimulant and Polysubstance cases in 2021, Benzodiazepine cases in 2022. The Polysubstance cases are also counted under respective categories. Prior cases of any overdose related encounters might be duplicated under Other Substance Overdose category. Other Substance category analysis is solely depending on indications from the providers' notes. The substances reported are not verified by NDC number or DEA substance database.





- NON-FATAL OVERDOSE
- SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER or MISUSE



PDMP data to support the patients' statement.

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 EPI WEEK#

OVERDOSE	Injury to the body (poisoning) that happens when a drug is taken in excessive amounts. An overdose can be fatal or nonfatal, accidental or intentional.
POLY-SUBSTANCE	The use of more than one drug, also known as polysubstance use, is common. This includes when two or more are taken together or within a short time period, either intentionally or unintentionally. Intentional polysubstance use occurs when a person takes a drug to increase or decrease the effects of a different drug or wants to experience the effects of the combination. Unintentional polysubstance use occurs when a person takes drugs that have been mixed or cut with other substances, like fentanyl, without their knowledge. Whether intentional or not, mixing drugs is never safe because the effects from combining drugs may be stronger and more unpredictable than one drug alone, and even deadly. *For overdose Surveillance, Poly-Substance Use only includes encounters associated with Opioids, Stimulants, and/or Benzodiazepines.
MISUSE	The use of illegal drugs and/or the use of prescription drugs in a manner other than as directed by a doctor, such as use in greater amounts, more often, or longer than told to take a drug or using someone else's prescription.
OPIOID USE DISORDER	A problematic pattern of opioid, stimulant, or benzodiazepine uses that lead to serious impairment or distress. Diagnosing OUD/SUD/BUD requires a
STIMULANT USE DISORDER	thorough evaluation, which may include obtaining the results of urine drug testing and prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) reports, when
BENZODIAZEPINE USE DISORDER	OUD/SUD/BUD is suspected. A diagnosis is based on specific criteria such as unsuccessful efforts to cut down or control use, or use resulting in social problems and a failure to fulfill obligations at work, school, or home, among other criteria.
SUSPECTED MISUSE	Any encounters that possibly leading to the above descriptions with such providers' comments as "requesting prescription refills (at emergency department)", "drug-seeking-behavior", and "frequent ER visitor for the same complaint for chronic pain and requesting 'stronger' medication". Also, cases where providers indicate there is possibility for misuse on the EHR system or when patients inform that they took Oxycodone (for example) and no

SENTINEL SITES

Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation (CHCC)

ER - Emergency Room, PCAP - Primary Care Access Point, CC - Children's Clinic, FCC - Family Care Clinic, WC - Women's Clinic,

THC - Tinian Health Clinic, RHC - Rota Health Center

Private Clinic

KICH - Kagman Isla Community Health, TICH - Tinian Isla Community Health, SICH – Southern Isla Community Health SHC – Saipan Health Clinic







CNMI Weekly Health & Vital Statistics Report

REPORTING PERIOD: EPI YEAR 2025 as of EPI WEEK 25

The statistics on births, deaths, and causes of deaths in this report are derived from birth and death registrations processed daily at the Health and Vital Statistics Office.

•	Number of births:	3 (259)		•	Number of deaths	: :	4 <u>(</u> 1	.06)	
•	rectage: 10(per week)				Average:	er week)			
•					Number of deaths who received COVID-19 vacci				
	pregnancy:								
	Chlamydia:		0 (5)		Age range:	< 5	≥ 5	12-17	18 & over
	Gonorrhea:		0 (1)		N∘ of death	0 (5)	O (0)	0(1)	4 (100)
	Syphilis:		O (0)		N∘ Vaccinated	O (0)	O (0)	O (0)	4 (80)
	Hepatitis B:		0(1)		% Vaccinated	0%	0%	0%	80%
	Hepatitis C:		O (O)						
	o COVID-19:		O (O)	•	Mortality Surveilla	nce:			4 (106)
•	Substance use during	pregnancy:			o Non-communicat	le disea	ses:		3 (67)
	 Cigarette smoking 		0 (4)		Cancer relative	ated dea	iths		0 (15)
	 Betelnut chewing 	-	0 (17)		 Tobacco re 	elated de	eaths		O (11)
	 Betelnut chewing 	; + tobacco:	0 (17)		O (0)				
	Alcohol use:		0 (1)		0 (0)				
	 Drug use: (Canna 	bis, Crystal meth-	0 (4)		■ COVID-19	other co	ntributin	g conditions ¹	O (0)
	Ice, Op	pioid, Others, etc.)			o Fetal Deaths ² :				1 (5)
	 E-Cigarette use: 		0 (2)						
	3 months be	efore pregnancy	O (O)		O Infant Deaths:				0 (5)
	During preg	•	0 (2)		o Children (aged 1	- 4 years) Deaths:	:	0 (0)
•	Maternal risk factors				o Maternal Deaths:	•	,		0 (0)
	 Pre-pregnancy DI 	M:	0(4)						, ,
	Gestational DM:		2 (33)		O Accident or Injur	_	d Deaths	· ·	0 (5)
	 Pre-pregnancy H⁻ 		1 (7)		Drowning:				0(1)
	 Gestational HTN: 		0 (22)		Suicide:				0(4)
•	Infant risk factors (Lo	•			Homicide:				0 (0)
	o Birth weight < 15	-	0(1)		Traffic fata	ılity:			0 (0)
	o Birth weight < 25	•	0 (19)		Drug and/	or opioid	doverdos	se:	0(1)
	○ Gestation age < 3	7 weeks:	0 (25)		Poisoning:				0 (0)

¹ Other significant condition contributing to death but NOT resulting in the underlying cause.² Fetal deaths = Fetus weighed ≥ 350 grams, or fetal demise > 20 weeks of completed gestation.

Data source: Electronic Vital Registration System (EVRS)

³ Accident or Injury related deaths = Manner of death beyond Natural Causes: accidental deaths (traffic and drowning), suicide, drug overdose, and poisoning.



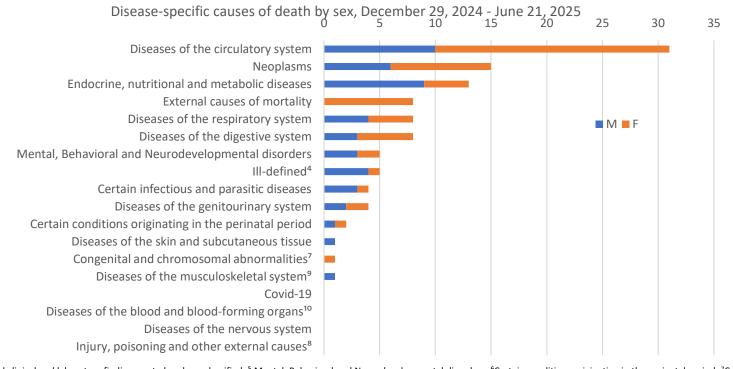


Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands

CNMI Weekly Health & Vital Statistics Report

REPORTING PERIOD: EPI YEAR 2025 as of EPI WEEK 25

The statistics on births, deaths, and causes of deaths in this report are derived from birth and death registrations processed daily at the Health and Vital Statistics Office.



⁴Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified; ⁵ Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental disorders; ⁶Certain conditions originating in the perinatal period; ⁷Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; ⁸Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes; ⁹Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue, ¹⁰Diseases of the blood and blood-forming organs and certain disorders involving the immune mechanism

