



Commonwealth Healthcare Corporation

Commonwealth of the Northern Mariana Islands



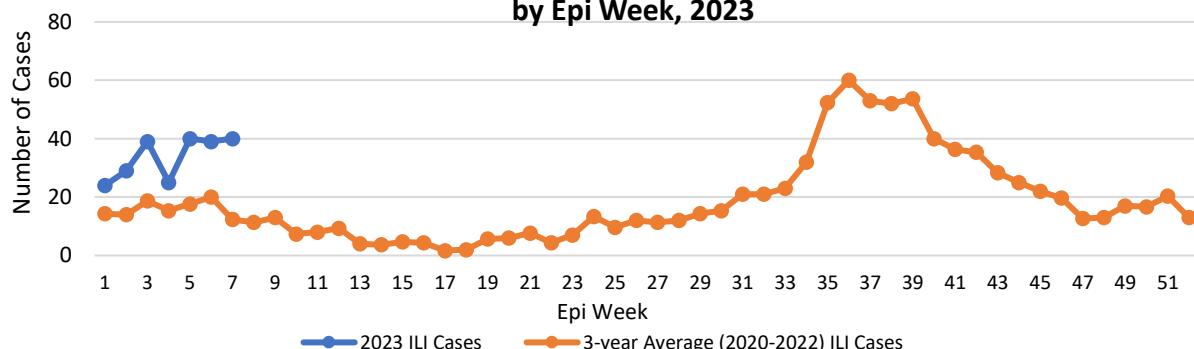
CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Report

EPI WEEK 07

EPI WEEK DATE: February 12 - February 18, 2023

Clinic	Influenza-Like-Illness (ILI)		Diarrhea (DIA)		Prolonged Fever (PF)		Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)		Total Encounters	
	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	4	3	0	0	0	0	0	424	381
CHCC Women's Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	124	112
CHCC Children's Clinic	15	5	1	1	4	3	0	0	288	221
CHCC Emergency Room	20	28	16	18	6	8	0	0	502	503
Kagman Isla Community Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	221	201
Tinian Isla Community Health	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	36	42
CHCC Tinian Health Center	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	94
CHCC Rota Health Center	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	110	60
	39	40	21	19	10	11	0	0	1805	1614

Total Number of Influenza-like Illness (ILI) Cases Reported in the CNMI by Epi Week, 2023



KEY TAKEAWAYS

- 11% Decrease in Total Encounters** from the last epi week to the current epi week.
- 18% Increase in Prolonged Fever cases** were seen this epi week (#07) compared to the average of the previous 3 epi weeks (#06, 05, & 04).
- 15% Increase in Influenza-like cases** were seen this epi week (#07) compared to the average of the previous 3 epi weeks (#06, 05, & 04).
 - 4 Influenza cases
 - 17 COVID-19 cases

ALERTS AND TRENDS

- IL: Stable from previous week
- PF: Stable from previous week
- AFR: Stable from previous week
- DIA: Stable from previous week

Syndromes	Epi Week				% Change from current week to previous 3 weeks	COVID Hospitalizations		
	07	06	05	04		Date Range	Totals	
Acute Fever and Rash	0	0	0	0	Unstable		February 12 – February 18, 2023	0
Prolonged fever	11	10	11	7	18%		February 05 – February 11, 2023	0
Influenza-like illness	40	39	40	25	15%		11/09/2021 – 02/18/2023	290
Diarrhea	19	21	21	15	0%			



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CNMI Weekly OD2A Surveillance Report

EPI WEEK 7 | EPI WEEK DATE: FEBRUARY 12 - FEBRUARY 18, 2023

WEEKLY CASE COUNTS

POLYSUBSTANCE		OPIOID			STIMULANT			BENZODIAZEPINE			OTHER SUBSTANCE
OVERDOSE	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	OUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	SUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	BUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	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 OD2A 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.

OD2A SURVEILLANCE: NUMBER OF PATIENT/ENCOUNTER FLAGGED by EPI WEEK 2023

- FATAL OVERDOSE
- NON-FATAL OVERDOSE
- SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER or MISUSE



CASE: DEFINITION	
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.
MISUSE	* For OD2A Surveillance, Poly-Substance Use only includes encounters associated with Opioids, Stimulants, and/or Benzodiazepines.
OPIOD USE DISORDER	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.
STIMULANT USE DISORDER	A problematic pattern of opioid, stimulant, or benzodiazepine uses that lead to serious impairment or distress. Diagnosing OUD/SUD/BUD requires a thorough evaluation, which may include obtaining the results of urine drug testing and prescription drug monitoring program (PDMP) reports, when 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.
BENZODIAZEPINE USE DISORDER	Any encounters that possibly lead 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 PDMP data to support the patients' statement.
SUSPECTED MISUSE	

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	
Overdose Data to Action Program	
Suite 305, Marina Heights II Bldg.	
P.O. Box 500409, Saipan, MP 96950	
TEL: (670) 322-0061 Email: od2a@chcc.health	





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CNMI Weekly Notifiable Disease Report

EPI WEEK 07

EPI WEEK DATE: February 12 - February 18, 2023

In the table below, weekly and year to date counts are displayed through epi week 07. Additionally, a 3-year weekly average of incident counts comparing the incident count for this time period to the average of the previous 3 years (2020-2022) is included as well as incident rates for conditions that have counts greater than 20. Rates cannot be calculated for counts less than 20 due to statistical unreliability.

Condition	Epi Week 07	2023 YTD	3-year weekly average incident counts	2023 YTD Incident Rate*	2022 Incident Rate*
Enteric					
Campylobacter	1	4	0	7.8	81.6
Ciguatera fish poisoning	0	0	0	0.0	7.8
Salmonella	0	6	0	11.7	44.7
Environmental					
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	0	1	0	1.9	9.7
Sexually Transmitted					
Chlamydia	4	31	4	60.4	423.5
Gonorrhea	1	9	0	17.5	33.0
Syphilis	0	1	0	1.9	5.8
Respiratory					
COVID-19	17	249	415	485.4	19061.7
Post-Vaccine	12	183	334	356.8	12594.5
Tuberculosis					
TB, Confirmed	0	0	0	0.0	38.9
TB, Under Investigation	1	7	0.2	13.6	50.5

*Rate per 100,000; Data are preliminary and subject to change. CNMI population estimates were determined using 2021 & 2022 Census International Database (https://www.census.gov/data-tools/demo/idb/#/country?YR_ANIM=2021&COUNTRY_YR_ANIM=2021&FIPS_SINGLE=CO)



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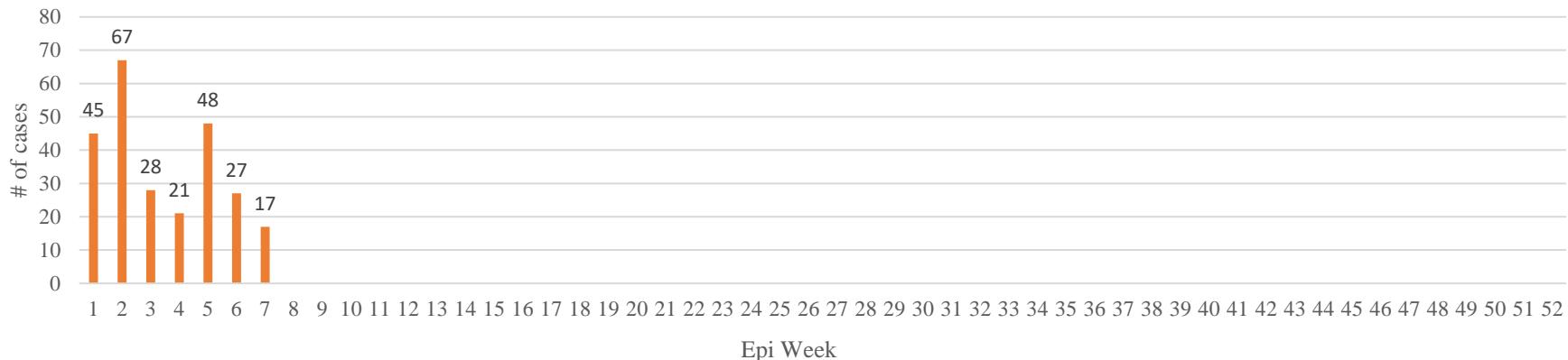
CNMI Weekly COVID-19 Surveillance Report

EPI WEEK 07

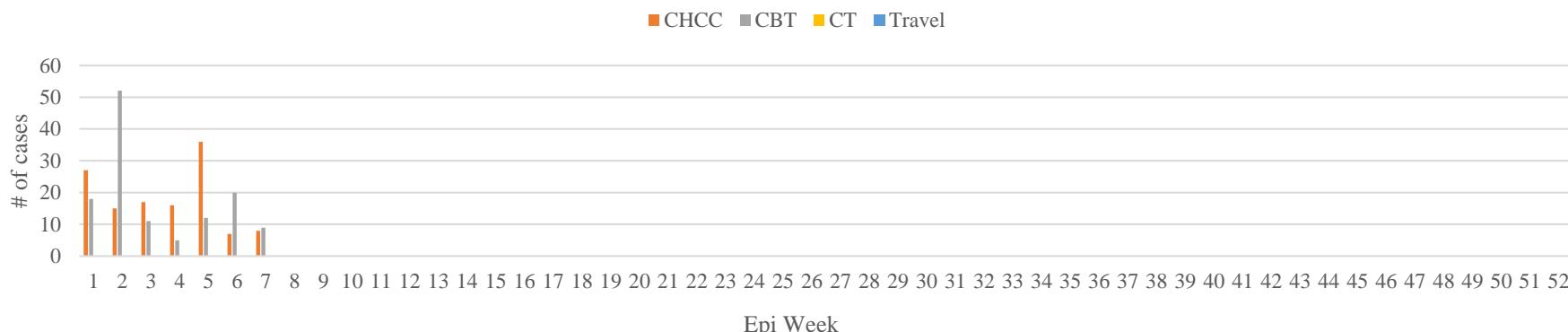
EPI WEEK DATE: February 12 - February 18, 2023

For additional COVID-19 data, please visit this link: <https://chcc.datadriven.health/ui/99/dashboard/cbaeede2-4f75-11eb-b380-0242ac1d004a>

Covid-19 Cases Reported, January 01, 2023 - February 18, 2023



Covid-19 Diagnoses Source, January 01, 2023 - February 18, 2023



For COVID-19 vaccination data, please visit this link: <https://www.vaccinatecnmi.com/vax-dashboard/>

*Data are preliminary and subject to change.



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CNMI Weekly Health & Vital Statistics Report

REPORTING PERIOD: EPI YEAR 2023 as of EPI WEEK 07

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.

<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of births: <u>18(83)</u>Average: <u>12(per week)</u>Infections present and/or treated during pregnancy:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Chlamydia: <u>1(2)</u>Gonorrhea: <u>0(0)</u>Syphilis: <u>0(0)</u>Hepatitis B: <u>0(0)</u>Hepatitis C: <u>0(0)</u>COVID-19: <u>0(0)</u>Substance use during pregnancy:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Cigarette smoking: <u>1(3)</u>Betelnut chewing: <u>0(0)</u>Betelnut chewing + tobacco: <u>0(0)</u>Alcohol use: <u>0(0)</u>Drug use: <u>0(0)</u>Maternal risk factors in pregnancy:<ul style="list-style-type: none">Pre-pregnancy DM: <u>0(1)</u>Gestational DM: <u>4(9)</u>Pre-pregnancy HTN: <u>1(2)</u>Gestational HTN: <u>1(4)</u>Infant risk factors (Low survival births)<ul style="list-style-type: none">Birth weight < 1500 grams: <u>1(2)</u>Birth weight < 2500 grams: <u>2(9)</u>Gestation age < 37 weeks: <u>2(9)</u>	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Number of deaths: <u>1(22)</u>Average: <u>3(per week)</u>Number of deaths who received COVID-19 vaccine:<table><thead><tr><th>Age range:</th><th>< 5</th><th>≥ 5</th><th>12-17</th><th>18 & over</th></tr></thead><tbody><tr><td>Nº of death</td><td>0(0)</td><td>0(0)</td><td>0 (0)</td><td>1(22)</td></tr><tr><td>Nº Vaccinated</td><td>0(0)</td><td>0 (0)</td><td>0 (0)</td><td>0(12)</td></tr><tr><td>% Vaccinated</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>0%</td><td>55%</td></tr></tbody></table>Mortality Surveillance: <u>1(22)</u><ul style="list-style-type: none">Non-communicable diseases: <u>1(18)</u><ul style="list-style-type: none"><i>Cancer related deaths</i> <u>0(5)</u>COVID-19 related deaths: <u>0(0)</u><i>COVID-19 as other contributing conditions</i>: <u>0(0)</u>Fetal deaths²: <u>0(2)</u>Perinatal deaths³: <u>0(2)</u>Infant deaths: <u>0(0)</u>Neonatal deaths (< 28 days): <u>0(0)</u>Post neonatal deaths (aged 28 – 365 days): <u>0(0)</u>Children (aged 1 - 4 yrs) deaths: <u>0(0)</u>Maternal deaths: <u>0(0)</u>Suicide deaths, adolescent: <u>0(0)</u>Suicide deaths, adult: <u>0(0)</u>Traffic fatality deaths: <u>0(0)</u>Opioid deaths: <u>0(0)</u>Lead poisoning: <u>0(0)</u>	Age range:	< 5	≥ 5	12-17	18 & over	Nº of death	0(0)	0(0)	0 (0)	1(22)	Nº Vaccinated	0(0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0(12)	% Vaccinated	0%	0%	0%	55%
Age range:	< 5	≥ 5	12-17	18 & over																	
Nº of death	0(0)	0(0)	0 (0)	1(22)																	
Nº Vaccinated	0(0)	0 (0)	0 (0)	0(12)																	
% Vaccinated	0%	0%	0%	55%																	

Data source: Electronic Vital Registration System (EVRS)



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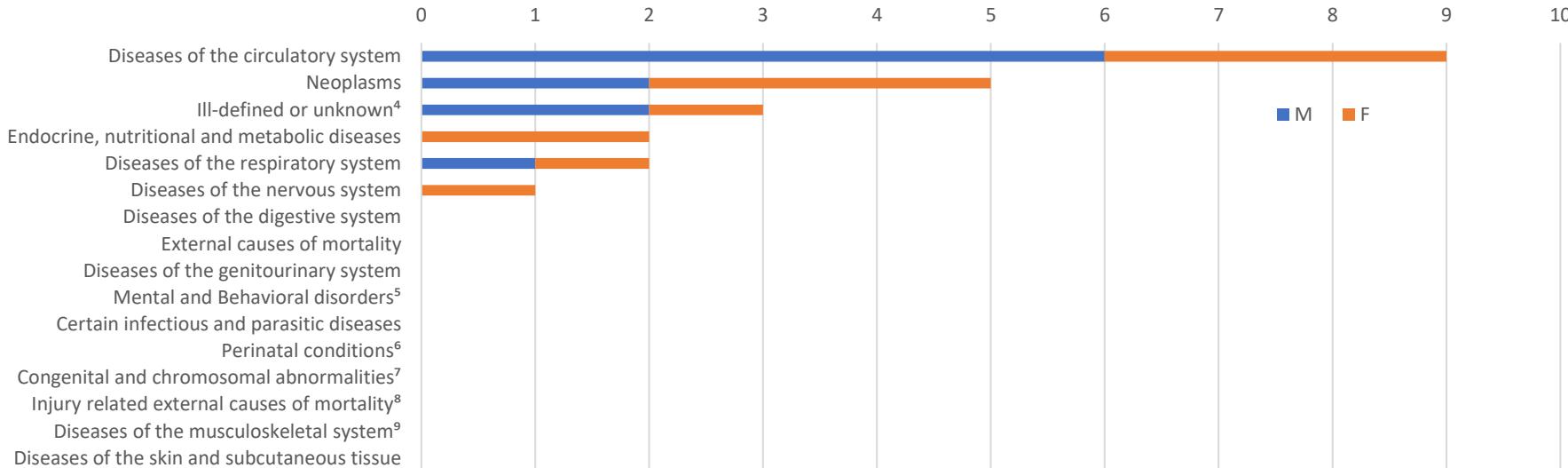


CNMI Weekly Health & Vital Statistics Report

REPORTING PERIOD: EPI YEAR 2023 as of EPI WEEK 07

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Disease-specific causes of death by sex, January 1 - February 18, 2023



⁴ Symptoms, signs and abnormal clinical and laboratory findings, not elsewhere classified; ⁵ Mental, Behavioral and Neurodevelopmental disorders; ⁶Congenital malformations, deformations and chromosomal abnormalities; ⁷Injury, poisoning and certain other consequences of external causes; ⁸Diseases of the musculoskeletal system and connective tissue.

Vital events reported, January 1 - February 18, 2023

