





CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Report

EPI WEEK DATE: September 14, 2025 – September 20, 2025

Clinic	Influenza-Like-Illness (ILI)		Diarrhea (DIA)		Prolonged Fever (PF)		Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)		Total Encounters	
Cirric	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week	Last week	Current week
CHCC Family Care Clinic	1	1	1	1	3	1	0	0	473	452
CHCC Women's Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	121	118
CHCC Children's Clinic	1	4	2	2	2	5	0	0	190	188
CHCC Emergency Room	21	26	7	6	7	14	0	0	399	418
Saipan Health Clinic	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	100	109
Marianas Health Services	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	191	192
Kagman Isla Community Health	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	92	76
Southern Isla Community Health	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	141	113
Tinian Isla Community Health	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	63	47
CHCC Lucia "Chiang" Villagomez Arizapa Health Center*	4	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	149	112
CHCC Rota Health Center	0	5	1	0	1	0	0	0	115	113
*CHCC Tinian Health Center was renamed to LCVA Health Center.	33	41	11	9	16	21	0	0	2034	1938

ALERTS AND TRENDS



ILI: Increased from previous week



DIA: Decreased from previous week



PF: **Increased** from previous week



AFR: Stable from previous week

KEY TAKEAWAYS

- > 100% Decrease in COVID-19 cases were seen this Epi Week (#38) compared to the average of the previous 3 Epi Weeks (#37, 36, 35).
- > 62% Increase in Influenza Like Illness cases were seen this Epi Week (#38) compared to the average of the previous 3 Epi Weeks (#37, 36, 35).
- ➤ 29% Increase in Prolonged Fever cases were seen this Epi Week (#38) compared to the average of the previous 3 Epi Weeks (#37, 36, & 35).

❖ 18 Influenza cases:

18 Flu A

		101107						
		Epi \	Veek		Percent (%) change from	Antimicrobial Resis	Infections	
Syndromes	38	37	36	35	current week to previous 3 weeks	Organism	EW 38	2025 YTD Totals
Influenza-Like Illness	41	33	22	21	62%	MRSA	0	40
Diarrhea	9	11	7	7	8%	VRE	0	3
Prolonged Fever	21	11	20	13	29%	ESBL	3	97
Acute Fever and Rash	0	0	0	0	0%	CRE	0	0

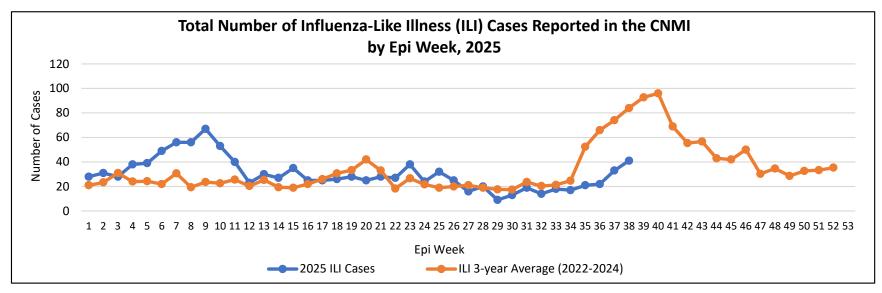


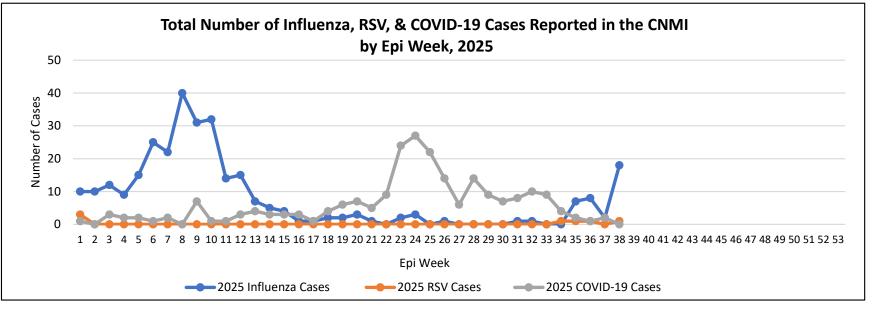


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CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Trends

EPI WEEK DATE: September 14, 2025 – September 20, 2025





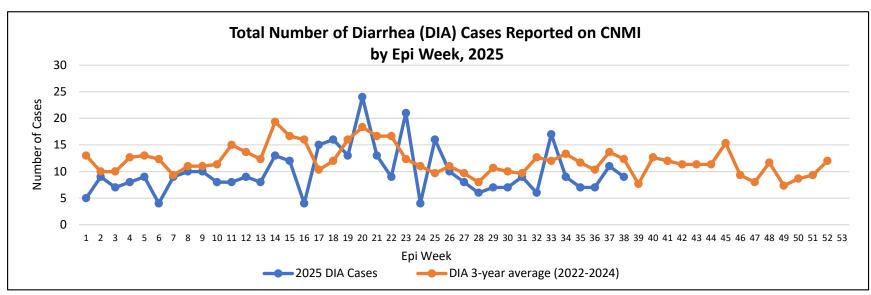


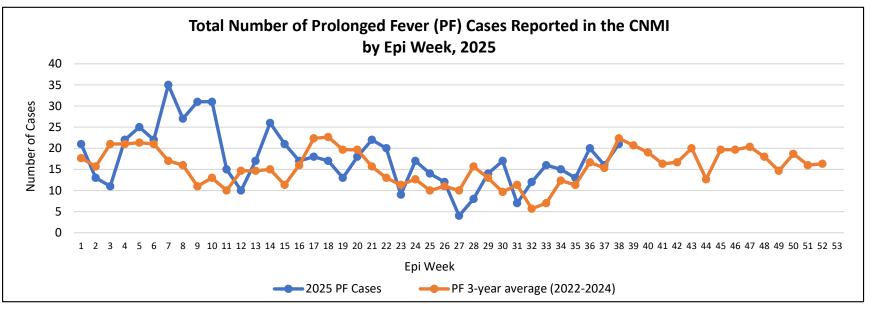


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CNMI Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Trends

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CNMI Weekly Notifiable Disease Report for Select NNDs

EPI WEEK DATE: September 14, 2025 – September 20, 2025

In the table below, weekly and year to date counts are displayed for Epi Week 38 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 38	2025 YTD	3-year weekly average counts	2025 YTD Incidence Rates*	2024 Incidence Rates*
Enteric Diseases:					
Campylobacter	0	13	1	25.5	35.2
Ciguatera fish poisoning	0	6	0	11.8	9.8
Salmonella	1	17	1	33.4	43.0
Environmental:					
Elevated Blood Lead Levels	0	0	0	0.0	7.8
Sexually Transmitted Infections:					
Chlamydia	10	147	4	288.5	418.6
Gonorrhea	0	16	0	31.4	48.9
Syphilis	1	6	0	11.8	5.9
Respiratory Infections:					
Influenza	18	304	-	596.7	831.4
RSV	1	7	-	13.7	142.8
COVID-19	0	227	9	445.6	1299.0
Tuberculosis:					
TB, Confirmed	1	14	0	27.5	19.6
TB, Under Investigation	0	1	1	2.0	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)



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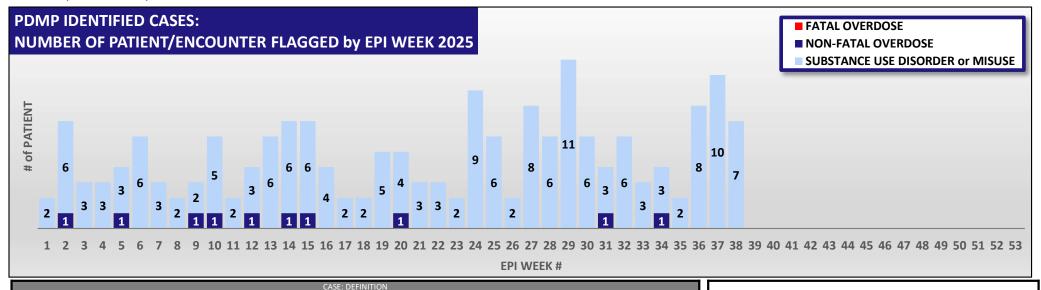


CNMI Weekly Prescription Drug Monitoring Program (PDMP) Report

EPI WEEK 38 | EPI WEEK DATE: SEPTEMBER 14 - SEPTEMBER 20, 2025

WEEKLY CASE COUNTS											
POLYSUE	STANCE		OPIOID STIMULANT BENZODIAZEPINE			NE	OTHER SUBSTANCE				
OVERDOSE	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	OUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	StUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE	BUD	MISUSE	OVERDOSE
0	3	0	0	0	0	0	7	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.



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

PDMP data to support the patients' statement.

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 38

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: 15(378)		•	Number of deaths	s:	2 <u>(</u> 1	. <u>61)</u>	
•	Average: 10(per week)		•	Average:		4 (p	<u>er week)</u>	
•	Infections present and/or treated during	g	•	Number of deaths	who re	ceived C	OVID-19 vacc	ine:
	pregnancy:							
	Chlamydia:	0 (10)		Age range:	< 5	≥ 5	12-17	18 & over
	Gonorrhea:	0(1)		N° of death	0 (6)	O (0)	O (1)	2 (154)
	o Syphilis:	O (0)		N∘ Vaccinated	O (0)	O (0)	O (0)	2 (110)
	Hepatitis B:	0(1)		% Vaccinated	0%	0%	0%	71%
	Hepatitis C:	0(1)						
	o COVID-19:	O (0)	•	Mortality Surveilla	nce:			2 <u>(161)</u>
•	Substance use during pregnancy:			o Non-communicat	ole disea	ses:		2 (102)
	Cigarette smoking:	O (4)		 Cancer rela 	ated dea	ths		1 (23)
	 Betelnut chewing: 	1 (27)		 Tobacco re 	elated de	eaths		0 (16)
	 Betelnut chewing + tobacco: 		o COVID-19 related	0(1)				
	Alcohol use:		■ COVID-19	O (0)				
	 Drug use: (Cannabis, Crystal meth- 	1 (7)			other co	iitiibatiii	g conditions	
	Ice, Opioid, Others, etc.)			o Fetal Deaths ² :				0 (5)
	E-Cigarette use:	O (2)						
	3 months before pregnancy	O (0)		o Infant Deaths:				0 (6)
	During pregnancy	O (2)		o Children (aged 1	- 4 years) Deaths:	:	O (0)
•	Maternal risk factors in pregnancy:			o Maternal Deaths:				O (0)
	Pre-pregnancy DM:	0 (7)					2	
	Gestational DM:	1 (49)		O Accident or Injury	-	d Deaths	5:	0 (6)
	Pre-pregnancy HTN:	0 (15)		Drowning:				0(2)
	Gestational HTN:	0 (35)		Suicide:Homicide:				0 (5)
•	Infant risk factors (Low survival births)	0(2)						0 (0)
	O Birth weight < 1500 grams:	0 (3)		Traffic fata	•			O (0)
	o Birth weight < 2500 grams:	0 (31)		Drug and/	or opioid	doverdos	se:	0 (3)
	Gestation age < 37 weeks:	3 (42)		Poisoning:				O (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.



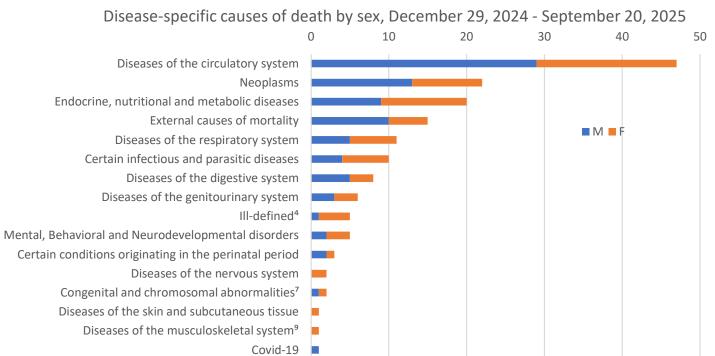


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CNMI Weekly Health & Vital Statistics Report

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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

