Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System
Weekly Bulletin
Système de Surveillance Syndromic dans le Pacifique
Bulletin Hebdomadaire

W8 2020 (Feb 17-Feb 23)

WHO gratefully acknowledges the support of Ministries of Health and partners in the following Pacific Island Countries and areas for the contribution of data to this bulletin:

| L'OMS reconnaît avec reconnaissance le soutien des ministères de la santé et des partenaires dans les pays insulaires du Pacifique suivants pour la contribution des données à ce bulletin:
### Key indicators & Highlights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Indicator</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>n</th>
<th>%</th>
<th>n</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Number of sentinel sites</td>
<td>65%</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>74%</td>
<td>145</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Number of PICs that reported</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>901</td>
<td>80%</td>
<td>116</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*1 W1 2020 to W8 2020 | S1 2020 à S8 2020
*2 Pacific Island Countries | Pays insulaires du Pacifique
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country/Area</th>
<th>No. sites</th>
<th>No. reported</th>
<th>% reported</th>
<th>AFR</th>
<th>PF</th>
<th>Diarrhoea</th>
<th>DLI</th>
<th>ILI</th>
<th>SARI</th>
<th>COVID-19</th>
</tr>
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<tr>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Cook Islands</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fiji</td>
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<td>14</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>273</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>108</td>
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<tr>
<td>French Polynesia</td>
<td>32</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>50%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>23</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kiribati</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>9</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>92</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>366</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marshall Islands (the)</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>New Caledonia</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
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<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Niue</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
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<tr>
<td>Northern Mariana Islands (the)</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>86%</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>14</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
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<tr>
<td>Palau</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>3</td>
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<tr>
<td>Papua New Guinea</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
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<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pitcairn Islands</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samoa</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>10</td>
<td>91%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>85</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>656</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>93</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>166</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
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<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tonga</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>11</td>
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<td>0</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>37</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuvalu</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>15</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Vanuatu</td>
<td>11</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>82%</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>73</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>191</td>
<td>0</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wallis &amp; Futuna</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>100%</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>23</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>25</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>132</td>
<td>94</td>
<td>71%</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>69</td>
<td>701</td>
<td>68</td>
<td>1649</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

** AFR: Acute Fever and Rash; PF: Prolonged Fever; DLI: Diarrhoea-like Illness; ILI: Influenza-like Illness; SARI: Severe Acute Respiratory Infection**
Country trends | AFR and PF

**Please note that X and Y axes vary by country depending on data availability and magnitude of data. Please pay attention to the scale of the X and Y axis prior to data interpretation and comparison.**

**No line indicates data not reported.**

American Samoa, CNMI, FSM, RMI, Guam, Palau

Figure 1a American Samoa | Samoa américaines

Figure 1b N Mariana Isl. | Îles Mariannes du Nord

Figure 1c Federated States of Micronesia

Figure 1d Marshall Islands | Îles Marshall

Figure 1e Guam | Guam

Not reported

Legend
- Orange: Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)
- Blue: Prolonged Fever (PF)
Legend
- Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)
- Prolonged Fever (PF)
Kiribati, Nauru, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Legend
- Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)
- Prolonged Fever (PF)

Figure 1o Kiribati
Figure 1p Nauru
Figure 1q Fiji
Figure 1r Solomon Islands

Figure 1s Tuvalu
Figure 1t Vanuatu

World Health Organization

W8 2020 (Feb 17-Feb 23)
**Country trends | Influenza like illness, SARI and Suspected COVID-19**

**Please note that X and Y axes vary by country depending on data availability and magnitude of data. Please pay attention to the scale of the X and Y axis prior to data interpretation and comparison.**

**No line indicates data not reported.**

American Samoa, CNMI, FSM, RMI, Guam, Palau

**Figure 2a American Samoa | Samoa américaines**

**Figure 2b N Mariana Isl. | Îles Mariannes du Nord**

**Figure 2c Federated States of Micronesia**

**Figure 2d Marshall Islands | Îles Marshall**

**Figure 2e Guam | Guam**

**Figure 2f | Palau**

**Legend**

- SARI (Influenza-like illness that requires hospitalization)
- COVID-19
- Influenza-like illness
Tonga, Samoa, Cooks Island, Niue, Tokelau

Legend
- SARI (Influenza-like illness that requires hospitalization)
- Suspected COVID-19
- Influenza like illness

Wallis and Futuna, New Caledonia, French Polynesia

Figure 2g Tonga | Tonga
Figure 2h Samoa | Samoa
Figure 2i Cook Islands | Îles Cook
Figure 2j Niue | Niue
Figure 2k Tokelau | Tokelau
Figure 2l Wallis & Futuna | Wallis & Futuna
Figure 2m New Caledonia | Nouvelle Calédonie
Figure 2n French Polynesia | Polynésie française
Kiribati, Nauru, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Figure 2o Kiribati
Figure 2p Nauru
Figure 2q Fiji
Figure 2r Solomon Islands

Figure 2s Tuvalu
Figure 2t Vanuatu

Legend
- SARI (Influenza-like illness that requires hospitalization)
- COVID-19
- Influenza-like illness

W8 2020 (Feb 17-Feb 23)
**Country trends** | Diarrhoea and DLI

**Please note that X and Y axes vary by country depending on data availability and magnitude of data. Please pay attention to the scale of the X and Y axis prior to data interpretation and comparison.**

**No line indicates data not reported.**

**American Samoa, CNMI, FSM, RMI, Guam, Palau**

**Legend**

- Purple line: Dengue-like Illness (DLI)
- Blue line: Diarrhoea
Kiribati, Nauru, Fiji, Solomon Islands, Tuvalu, Vanuatu

Legend
- Dengue-like Illness (DLI)
- Diarrhoea

W8 2020 (Feb 17-Feb 23)
### Case Definitions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Syndrome</th>
<th>Case Definition</th>
<th>Alert Threshold</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Acute Fever and Rash (AFR)</td>
<td>Fever plus rash (non-blistering)</td>
<td>1 case if there is a measles outbreak.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Prolonged fever (PF)</td>
<td>Fever for 3 days or more</td>
<td>Twice the average number of cases seen in the previous 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Influenza-like illness (ILI)</td>
<td>An acute respiratory infection with: measured fever of ≥ 38°C and cough; with onset within the last 10 days.</td>
<td>Twice the average number of cases seen in the previous 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Diarrhoea</td>
<td>3 or more loose or watery stools in 24 hours (non-bloody)</td>
<td>Twice the average number of cases seen in the previous 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suspected dengue</td>
<td>Fever for at least 2 days, plus at least two of the following:</td>
<td>Twice the average number of cases seen in the previous 3 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>i. Nausea or vomiting;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>ii. Muscle or joint pain;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iii. Severe headache or pain behind the eyes;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>iv. Rash;</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>v. Bleeding</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Severe acute respiratory infection, requiring hospitalisation (SARI)</td>
<td>Sudden onset of fever above 38°C, cough or sore throat, shortness of breath or difficulty breathing, and requiring hospitalization.</td>
<td>Twice moving average in 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COVID - 19</td>
<td></td>
<td>Twice moving average in 2 weeks</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Alert Thresholds

Please note that the alert thresholds have been set in EWARS and you will receive instant email notification once you have surpassed the alert threshold.

**New Indicators**

- **COVID-19** one (1) case, this is as the case definition set to identify suspected COVID-19 including **Multi-system Inflammatory** cases in children. In addition, use the EBS to report details.
- **SARI** The alert threshold for SARI is set at one (1) case to increase sensitivity for its investigation as a suspected COVID-19 case and hence require laboratory confirmation or exclusion.

Once you do receive an alert, you need to follow the link to verify the alert – enter brief notes to say what the cases were, what has been done to the cases (investigation, treatment) or any other cases regarding the cases – age, gender, residence, hospitalized or not?

The alerts are set to auto-discard after 2 days if no action has been taken.

In addition, there are now forms available on EWARS for reporting Event Based Surveillance (EBS). Please use these to report any unusual disease patterns/symptoms, unexpected deaths, disease or deaths in animals or anything that is of concern.
For more help and support, please contact:

SHAKILA, Naidu
World Health Organization
Division of Pacific Technical Support
Suva, Fiji

Email: shakilan@who.int

Notes:

The Pacific Syndromic Surveillance System (PSSS) was started in 2010. With the support of the Pacific Community, it collects sentinel surveillance data on 4 syndromes (including one optional), from 23 Pacific Island Countries and areas.

The aim is to monitor trends and to trigger alerts to rapidly detect and respond to suspected outbreaks. In 2017, the system was moved to an online platform called EWARS. Data is entered online by country focal points and is then analysed using an online application.

This bulletin has been published automatically from EWARS.

Le système de surveillance de la syndromie du Pacifique (PSSS) a été lancé en 2010. Avec le soutien de la Communauté du Pacifique, il collecte des données de surveillance sentinelle sur 4 syndromes (dont un optionnel), provenant de 23 pays insulaires du Pacifique.

L'objectif est de surveiller les tendances et de déclencher des alertes pour détecter et répondre rapidement aux épidémies présumées. En 2017, le système a été transféré vers une plate-forme en ligne appelée EWARS. Les données sont entrées en ligne par points focaux de pays et sont ensuite analysées à l'aide d'une application en ligne.

Ce bulletin a été publié automatiquement à partir d'EWARS.