

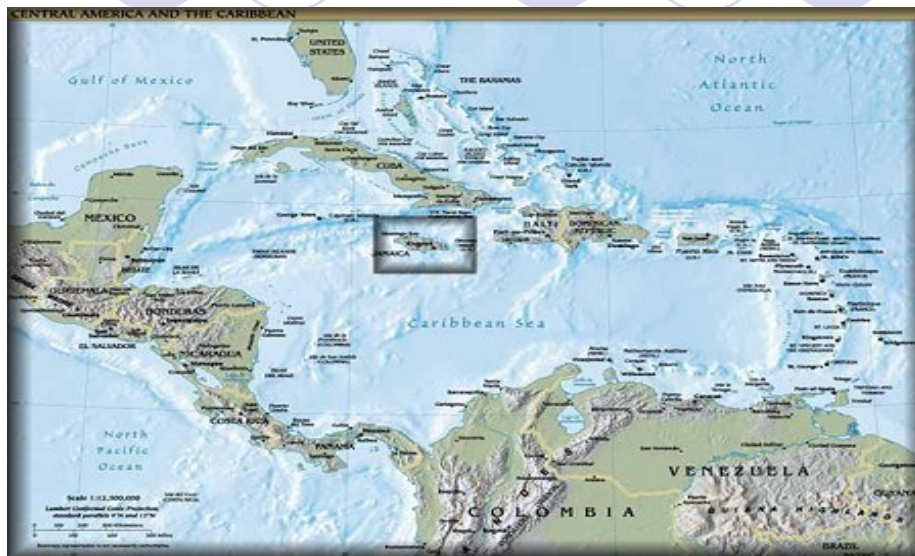
HOTEL BASED SURVEILLANCE

THE JAMAICAN EXPERIENCE

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Ministry of Health Jamaica



Welcome to Jamaica



Major resort areas in Jamaica

- 1) Negril
- (2) Montego Bay
- (3) Ocho Rios
- (4) Port Antonio
- (5) Kingston



Why Hotel based surveillance ?

Tourism is big business

- Largest industry in the world
- International tourist arrivals 922 million in 2008
- International tourism receipts US\$ 944 billion in 2008

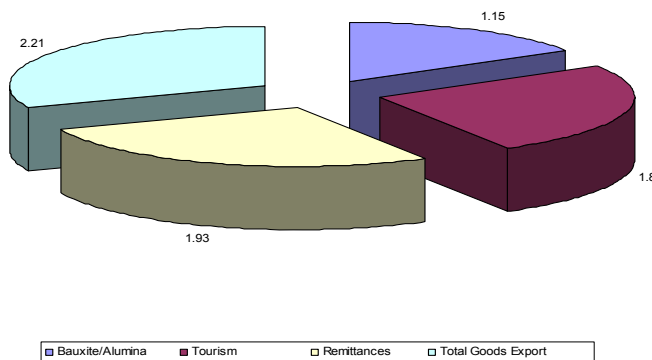
Jamaica Tourism earnings

- US\$ 2 billion in 2008



Tourism's Contribution to Jamaica

Jamaica Foreign Exchange Earnings 2007 (Billion US \$)



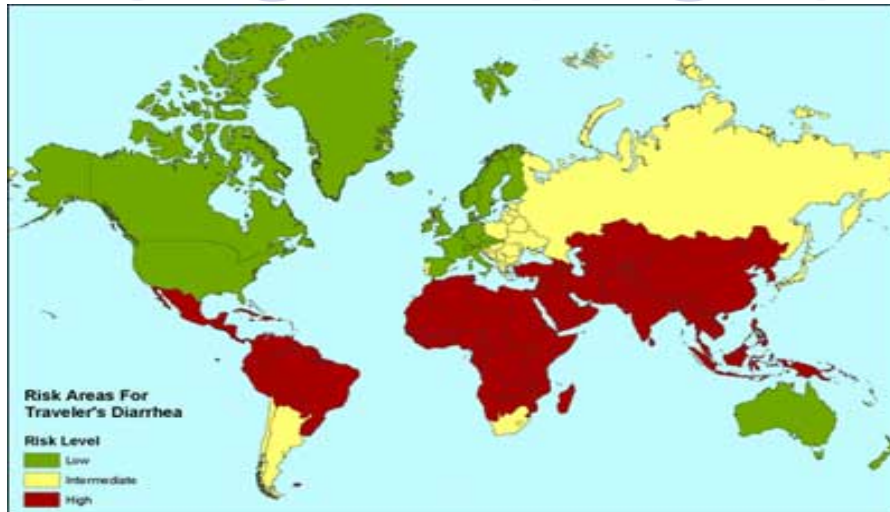
Threats (past & present)to Jamaica Tourism

- Recession
- Social unrest
- New and re-emerging diseases
- Rival destinations
- Environmental degradation
- Traveler's diarrhea ✓



Traveler's Diarrhea Risk Map

CDC



Traveler's Diarrhea (TD)

Traveler's Diarrhea

- The passage of three or more unformed stools per 24 hours with at least one accompanying symptom of nausea, vomiting, abdominal cramps or pain, fever or blood in the stool
- Every year, up to half of international travelers suffer from Traveler's Diarrhea while on vacation.
- The primary source of infection is ingestion of faecally contaminated food or water.

Background: History of TD in Jamaica

- Traveler's diarrhea was the most common health problem encountered by travelers to Jamaica
- Survey done in 1996-1997 of 29,532 departing tourists over age 16 found 23% suffered from TD during their stay
- TD cases occurred in outbreak clusters presumably from ingestion of contaminated food or water.

Consequences of TD in Jamaica

- Poor international image
- Litigation from visitors due to ruined vacation
- Using TD attack rate of 23.6% & average vacation stay of 7.7 days; loss per million visitors annually was US\$189,584,400
- Increased health costs due to morbidity (not included)



Consequences of TD in Jamaica


- Data for 1996-1997 showed that visitors lost vacation time at almost 7 times the cost of a days vacation
- Epidemics of TD of this magnitude could cost Jamaican hoteliers 993,013,500. 00 (US\$) or 50% of what we currently earn from tourism.



Results: Impact of Interventions

Hotel-based surveillance procedures for TD were implemented in 40 sentinel hotels in the four major Hospitality regions

- Negril
- Montego Bay
- Ocho Rios & St. Mary
- Kingston



Results: Impact of Interventions

Intervention measures were implemented in 1996 – 1999

- A structured program provided training and technical assistance to nurses, food and beverage staff, and environmental sanitation personnel in the implementation of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point principles for monitoring food safety standards.



Results: Impact of Interventions

Impact of interventions of TD assessed in survey of tourists departing from international airport in Montego Bay and Kingston.

- At the end of May 2002, TD incidence rates were 72% lower than in 1996
- Both hotel surveillance data and airport surveillance data suggest that the vast majority of travelers to Kingston and southern regions were not afflicted with TD during their stay.

Conclusion

Reduction in incidence of Traveler's Diarrhea was achieved via several strategies implemented at the national, regional and parish/local levels, namely:

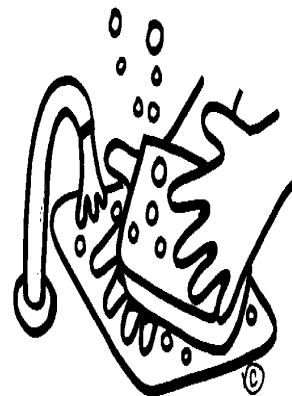
- Legislative enactment of the Tourist Establishment and Swimming Pool Regulations (2000)
- Food handling regulation (1998)
- Full integration of The Hotel-based Surveillance system into the National Surveillance system of the country.



Conclusion

Training and technical assistance program on food safety standards

- All food handling establishments audited and licensed yearly
- All food handlers trained, medically examined and licensed yearly
- Food handling establishments in breach were deregistered & closed
- Hotels and restaurants required to do self-monitoring
- Routine monitoring & evaluation done by local & regional agencies



Conclusion

Mandatory weekly reporting of all health events occurring on property especially

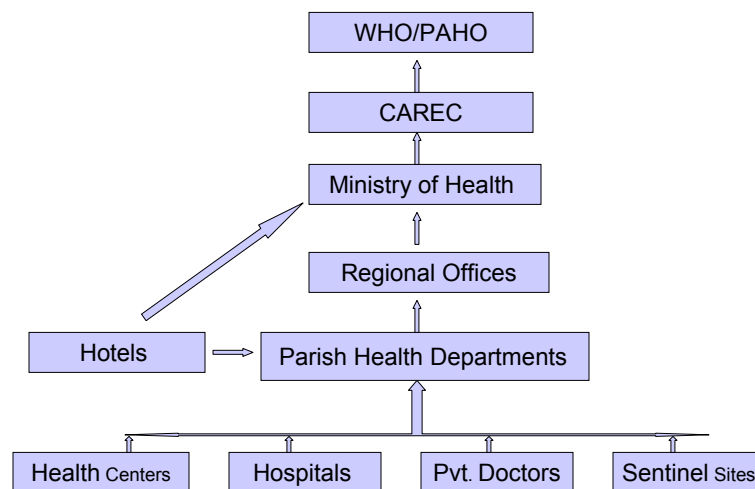
- Food-borne illnesses
- Respiratory illnesses
- Injuries to guests and staff

Properties with 100 rooms or more contract the services of a registered nurse

Smaller tourist establishments required to have health and safety committees in place, which are to report on a case-by-case basis



Hotel Based Surveillance Chain of Reporting



Revised SECOND SCHEDULE (Regulation 29)
THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT
Weekly Surveillance Report of Select Health Conditions

To be completed weekly by an authorized person or persons in the Parish Health Department & the Ministry of Health. Please see instructions on back.

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT (CODE) _____

WEEK ENDING _____ HOTEL OCCUPANCY (Total number Guest Nights) _____

TOTAL No. VISITS TO NURSES STATION	STAFF	GUESTS
TOTAL No. FIRST VISITS		
TOTAL No. ACCIDENTAL INJURIES		
Mechanism		
a) Falls		
b) Lacerations (Cuts, Puncture)		
c) Blast (struck, shove, kick, Hit by object)		
d) Chemical Burns		
e) Thermal Burns		
f) Sprains/Strains		
g) Chemical poisoning		
h) Crushing injuries		
i) Bites/Stings injuries		
j) Other		
TOTAL No. VIOLENCE RELATED INJURIES		
Method		
a) Lacerations (Cuts, Puncture)		
b) Blast (struck, shove, kick, Hit by object)		
c) Chemical Burns		
d) Thermal Burns		
e) Other		
Circumstance		
a) Fight/Argument		
b) Drug Related		
c) Alleged Sexual Assault		
d) Other Circumstances		
TOTAL No. GASTROINTESTINAL CONDITIONS		
TOTAL No. DIARRHOEA CASES		
DIARRHOEA with VOMITING		
DIARRHOEA with FEVER		
DIARRHOEA with BLOOD IN STOOL		
DIARRHOEA with ABDOMINAL CRAMPS		
TOTAL No. ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS		
TOTAL No. FEVER (>38.0 °C)		
TOTAL No. FEVER (>38.9 °C) with RASH		
TOTAL No. FEVER with RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS		
TOTAL Other Illnesses seen		

NAME _____ POSITION HELD _____

SIGNATURE _____ DATE _____

TJAnd# 02-07

Instructions For Use

- Under the Tenth Establishment Regulation (2011) an authorized person of all Tenth Establishments with 100 and more rooms, must complete and return the report to the Parish Health Department on the first day of every week.
- Name of Establishment to be: Record the official name of the Tenth Establishment and name as appears on the Ministry of Health Registration Card.
- Week Ending: All weeks are calendar weeks and start on Sunday and finish on Saturday. Record the latitude date.
- Accompanying Guest Nights: All Guests are counted every night. One guest staying 7 nights will be counted 7 times. Record the number of persons multiplied by the number of nights they stayed.
- Fall in Person Injuries: The total number of visits includes returns for any condition otherwise, the number of first visits includes returns. Record the total number of visits including returns (total visits).
- Accidental Violence Related (AVR) Injuries: Accidents and Violence Related Injuries must be categorized as to severity, the number of injuries, type of injuries and mechanism. They will bring in the following categories: poisoning, the person. Record the total number of injuries caused by accidents or those other causes. Classify according to the ICD classification. The total & to 1 must report total number accident injuries. If a case presents with more than one injury, please use the one-injury condition.
- Gastro-Intestinal Conditions: Refer to all cases gastro-intestinal conditions seen, which include diarrhea.
- The number of diarrhoea cases: This includes other gastro-intestinal conditions seen. Record the total number of diarrhoea conditions which fit the definition Diarrhoea Definition. There is acute watery or loose or partially watery stools passed in the last 24 hours with one or more of the accompanying symptoms such as cramps, abdominal cramps, vomiting, fever, blood in stool etc. One patient may have more than one complaint. The total number of cases of diarrhoea by symptoms must not add up to the total number of diarrhoea cases as one case may present with many symptoms.
- Total Number of cases of Fever (38.0 °C): Record the total number of cases of ARI as classified by WHO please inform the Parish Health Department immediately of all cases of fever and pneumonia as a pneumonia control measure the following cough, sputum and Expectorates should be using the appropriate form.
- Total Number of Fever (>38.9 °C): Record the total number of cases of Fever as classified by the Surveillance Unit, please inform immediately the Parish Health Department of all cases of fever.
- Total Number of Fever (>38.9 °C) with Rash: Record the total number of cases of Fever with Rash as classified by WHO please inform immediately the Parish Health Department of all cases of fever with rash as a pneumonia control measure the following. Cases of fever with rash, the rash, there are no other symptoms or signs of infection, should be reported immediately.
- Total Number of Fever with Respiratory Symptoms: Record the total number of cases of Fever with Respiratory symptoms as classified by WHO please inform immediately the Parish Health Department of all cases of fever with Respiratory symptoms as a pneumonia control measure the following cough, sputum and other respiratory symptoms.

Weekly Reporting by Hotels

Health Department: _____ Week #: _____ Ending _____ Date _____

MINISTRY OF HEALTH, JAMAICA
Weekly Parish Surveillance Report for Hotels

Hotel Code	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Occupancy										
Total Visits	G									
	S									
First Visits	G									
	S									
Accidental Injuries	G									
	S									
Falls	G									
	S									
Lacerations	G									
	S									
Blast	G									
	S									

ARI	G									
	S									
Fever	G									
	S									
Fever/Rash	G									
	S									
Fever/Respiratory	G									
	S									
Other Illnesses	G									
	S									

Guest, S-Staff

NAME _____ POSITION HELD _____

SIGNATURE _____

Weekly Reporting by Parishes

What is Reported

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (Revised SECOND SCHEDULE (Regulation 29)
Weekly Surveillance Report of Select Health Conditions

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT (CODE) _____

WEEK ENDING _____ HOTEL OCCUPANCY (Total number Guest Nights)

	STAFF	GUESTS
● TOTAL No. VISITS TO NURSES STATION....	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. FIRST VISITS.....	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. ACCIDENTAL INJURIES.....	_____	_____
● Mechanisms a) Falls.....	_____	_____
● b) Lacerations (Cuts, Puncture)....	_____	_____
● c) Blunt (struck, shove, kick, Hit by object)....	_____	_____
● d) Chemical Burn.....	_____	_____
● e) Thermal Burn....	_____	_____
● f) Sprains/Strains....	_____	_____
● g) Chemical poisoning...	_____	_____
● h) Crushing injuries...	_____	_____
● i) Bites/Stings injuries..	_____	_____
● j) Other...	_____	_____

What is Reported

THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACT (Revised SECOND SCHEDULE (Regulation 29)
Weekly Surveillance Report of Select Health Conditions

NAME OF ESTABLISHMENT (CODE) _____

WEEK ENDING _____ HOTEL OCCUPANCY (Total number Guest Nights)

	Staff	Guests
● TOTAL No. GASTROINTESTINAL CONDITIONS...	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. DIARRHOEA CASES....	_____	_____
● DIARRHOEA with VOMITING...	_____	_____
● DIARRHOEA with FEVER...	_____	_____
● DIARRHOEA with BLOOD IN STOOL..	_____	_____
● DIARRHOEA with ABDOMINAL CRAMPS...	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. ACUTE RESPIRATORY INFECTIONS...	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. FEVER (>38.0 0C) ...	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. FEVER (>38.9 0C) with RASH...	_____	_____
● TOTAL No. FEVER with RESPIRATORY SYMPTOMS...	_____	_____
● TOTAL Other Illnesses seen...	_____	_____

● NAME _____ POSITION HELD _____

● SIGNATURE DATE _____

What is Reported

CLASS 1 Surveillance Diseases Monitored in Jamaica
Reported on Suspicion within 24 Hours

- Acute Flaccid paralysis/Poliomyelitis
- Anthrax
- Cholera
- Congenital Rubella Syndrome
- Congenital Syphilis
- Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever
- Diphtheria
- Fever with Rash
- Hepatitis B
- HIV/AIDS
- Legionnaires' Diseases
- Malaria
- Measles
- Meningococcal Meningitis
- Pertussis
- Plague
- Rabies
- Rheumatic Fever
- Rubella (excluding Congenital Rubella)
- Tetanus
- Tuberculosis
- Typhoid
- Yellow Fever
- Leprosy