



Epidemiological report of SARS-CoV-2 on the Dutch Caribbean CAS- and BES-islands:

Week 25 (June 15th - June 21st, 2021)

Produced by the National Institute for Public Health and the Environment of the Netherlands - RIVM
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For general information on surveillance of COVID-19 on the CAS-BES-islands, see the next page.

Summary

Between June 15th and June 21st, 2021, 111 new COVID-19 cases have been reported on the Caribbean islands: 31 on Aruba, 14 on Bonaire, 23 on Curaçao, and 43 on Dutch St Maarten. Additionally, the number of COVID-19 related hospitalizations has steadily decreased in the past weeks.

In the past week, Aruba reported 25 new SARS-CoV-2 infections per 100,000 persons, an increase compared to the previous week (18/100,000 on June 14th, 2021). Currently 2 patients are admitted to the general COVID-ward and there are no patients admitted to the COVID-ICU. Surveillance on circulation of variants on Aruba shows a further decrease in the proportion of VOC B.1.1.7 (Alpha) variant (8.3% in week 23). Primarily, the VOC P.1 (Gamma) variant (41.7% in week 23), as well as the VOI B.1.526 (Iota) variant (33.3% in week 23), and the B.1.621 variant (frequently detected in Colombia; 16.7% in week 23) are actively circulating on the island.

Bonaire reports an incidence rate of 62 cases per 100,000 residents in the past week, an increase compared to a week earlier (13/100,000 on June 14th, 2021). There have been no reports of recent COVID-related hospital admissions. The island has reported a number of active clusters that can be traced back to a local school and a youth care institution. The percentage positive tests has increased in the past week to 8.3%, compared to a week earlier (3.0% on June 13th, 2021).

Curaçao reports an incidence rate of 14 new SARS-CoV-2 cases per 100,000 residents in the past week. Currently 4 patients are admitted to the general COVID-ward and 2 patients to the COVID-ICU. Pathogen surveillance indicates two additional cases of the VOC P.1 (Gamma) variant on the island, though the majority of the sequenced results still point to the Alpha variant (62.5% in week 20). Two additional COVID-19 related deaths from April have been detected during follow-up investigations. The cumulative deceased cases have been adjusted accordingly.

St Eustatius has not reported any active COVID-19 cases since January 28th, 2021, and on Saba, no active SARS-CoV-2 cases have been reported as of May 11th, 2021.

The incidence rate on Dutch Sint Maarten has decreased to 69 cases per 100,000 residents compared to a week earlier (77/100,000 on June 7th, 2021). Currently there are 5 patients admitted to the local hospital, none are admitted to the ICU. On the French side of the island reports an incidence of 249/100,000 in week 23. There are no new reports of active clusters on the Dutch side of the island. Surveillance on circulation of variants on Sint Maarten shows a high proportion of the VOC B.1.1.7 (Alpha) variant (96.6% in week 23). Additionally, the B.1.621 variant (frequently detected in Colombia; 3.4% in week 23) has been detected on the island. The person in question is a traveler from the Dominican Republic that became symptomatic after travel.

Information on surveillance of COVID-19 on the CAS- and BES-islands

The Caribbean part of the Kingdom of the Netherlands entails the countries Curaçao, Aruba, and Dutch St Maarten (CAS-islands), as well as the overseas municipalities Bonaire, St Eustatius, and Saba (BES-islands). Surveillance data of SARS-CoV-2 cases is collected on each island in collaboration with local medical professionals, laboratories, and public health departments. These surveillance data are shared by the CAS- and BES-islands through daily updates and stored in the SARS-CoV-2 IHR Daily Overview Dutch Caribbean; an overview of the spread of SARS-CoV-2 on the CAS- and BES-islands.

This report has been generated using surveillance data registered at the RIVM between March 22nd 2020 and 21

June 2021. Sometimes surveillance data is reported to the RIVM one or multiple days later than documented on the islands. The data presented in this report are based on the date of registration at the RIVM. Because islands retrospectively correct surveillance data, the crude estimates in this report may differ slightly from the data shared by each island. The data reported here may lag behind in case more recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM by respective islands.

Everyone with symptoms of COVID-19 can get tested. However, it is plausible that not all individuals with a SARS-CoV-2 infection are tested. The actual numbers of cases can therefore be higher than the numbers reported here. The CAS- and BES-islands also register when individuals with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result have recovered. These data are used to report the current number of active cases in Table 3. The number of active cases refers to the number of individuals who tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 and who have not yet recovered at the time of producing this report.

Disclaimer

Though this weekly report has been produced with the utmost care, it could possibly contain errors. Feedback on this overview is welcome.

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Table of contents

	Page
1 Overview of reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on the CAS- and BES-islands	4
2 SARS-CoV-2 progression over time	9
3 SARS-CoV-2 three week average incidence rate, progression over time	15
4 Number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered on the CAS-BES islands	16
5 Vaccinatiegraad op de CAS-BES eilanden	18

1 Overview of reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on the CAS- and BES-islands

Table 1: Number of laboratory confirmed cases with a positive test result for SARS-CoV-2 over the past 2 weeks, as reported to the RIVM by the CAS- and BES-islands

Island	Date: from-until	Number of performed tests	Number of laboratory confirmed tests with positive test result	Positivity rate %
Aruba ¹	07-06-2021 - 13-06-2021	2651	23	0.9
	14-06-2021 - 20-06-2021	2360	28	1.2
Bonaire	07-06-2021 - 13-06-2021	107	3	2.8
	14-06-2021 - 20-06-2021	161	13	8.1
Curaçao ²	07-06-2021 - 13-06-2021	7257	16	0.2
	14-06-2021 - 20-06-2021	7469	23	0.3
Saba ³	07-06-2021 - 13-06-2021	-	0	-
	14-06-2021 - 20-06-2021	-	0	-
Sint Eustatius	07-06-2021 - 13-06-2021	57	0	0
	14-06-2021 - 20-06-2021	92	0	0
Sint Maarten ⁴	07-06-2021 - 13-06-2021	-	-	-
	14-06-2021 - 20-06-2021	-	-	-

¹ This estimate concerns a crude positivity rate for Aruba. The Directie Volksgezondheid Aruba reports a corrected positivity rate through: <https://www.facebook.com/desaruba>.

² The Public Health Department on Curaçao estimates a corrected positivity rate. Therefore, estimates presented here may differ from positivity rates reported by Curaçao.

³ A '-' value indicates insufficient data was reported to the RIVM to report in this table.

⁴ The positivity rate for Dutch St Maarten has been estimated using data of the PCR tests analyzed only. Therefore, estimates presented here may differ from positivity rates reported by Dutch St Maarten (SLS), as those include data of rapid antigen tests as well.

Table 2: Number of laboratory confirmed cases with a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, number of hospital admissions¹ and number of deceased cases, cumulative and for the previous week, on the CAS- and BES-islands, as reported to RIVM

Island	Cumulative			Previous week ²	
	Number of cases	Hospital admissions	Deceased patients	Number of cases	Deceased patients
Aruba	11112	595	107	31	0
Bonaire	1607	66	17	14	0
Curaçao	12319	552	125	23	2
Saba	7	1	0	0	0
Sint Eustatius	20	0	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	2575	140	32	43	0
Totaal	27640	1354	281	111	2

¹ The number of hospital admissions cannot be displayed for the previous week due to a delay in reporting these data. The current number of hospitalized COVID-19 patients is reported in Table 3.

² These have been reported to the RIVM between June 15th and June 21st, 2021.

Table 3: Current number of active SARS-CoV-2 cases and status of COVID-19 hospital occupancy on the CAS- and BES-islands, as reported to RIVM^{1,2}

Island	Number of active cases	Number of hospitalized patients on general hospital ward	Number of patients hospitalized in the ICU
Aruba	30	2	0
Bonaire	14	0	0
Curaçao	33	4	2
Saba	0	0	0
Sint Eustatius	0	0	0
Sint Maarten	56	5	0
Totaal	133	11	2

¹ These have been reported to the RIVM between June 15th and June 21st, 2021.

² The number of active cases is defined as the number of COVID-19 infected persons who have not been confirmed to have recovered from COVID-19 infection at the time of reporting these data to RIVM. These data may lag behind when islands have limited public health capacity to confirm recovery among infected cases.

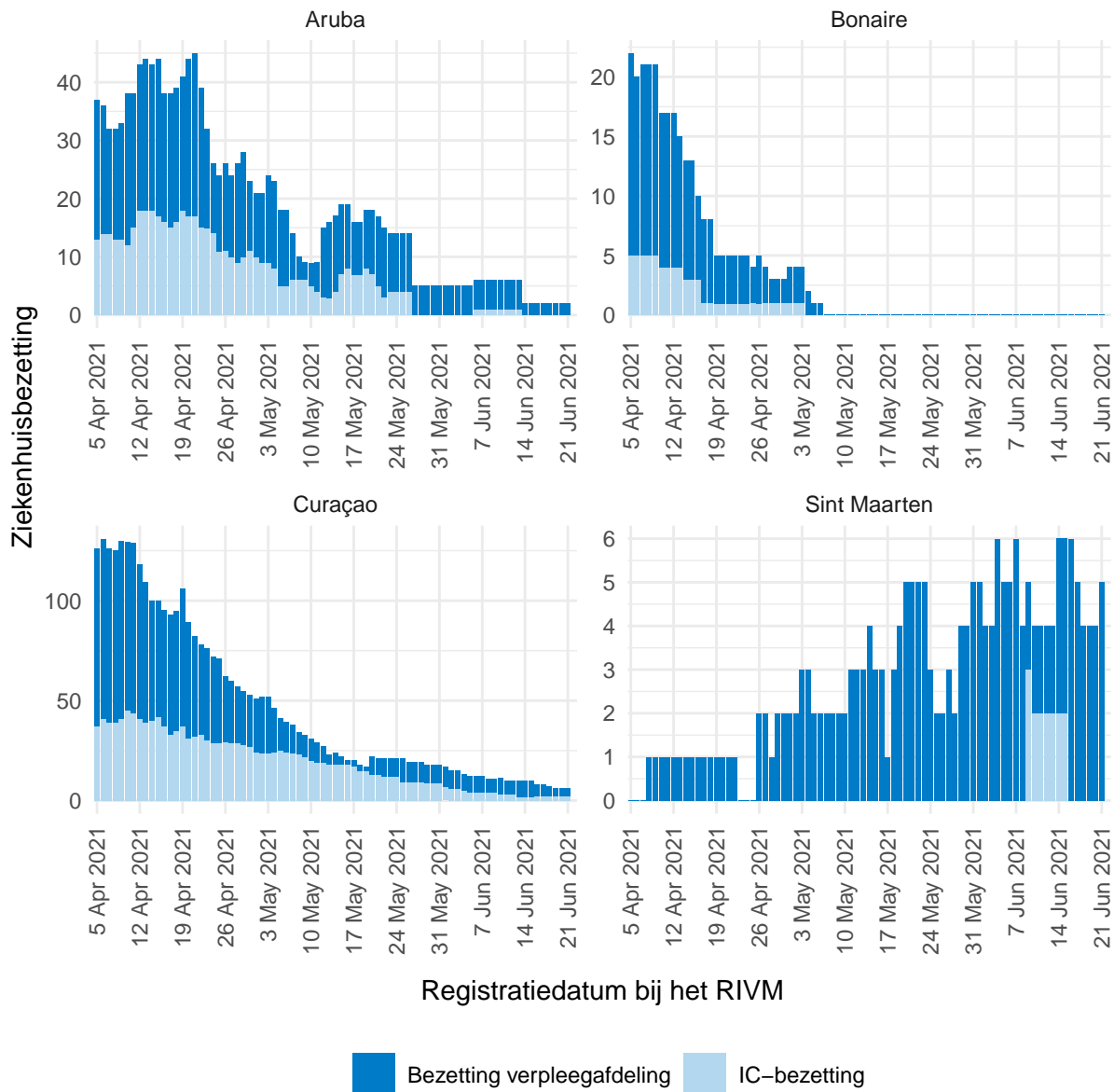


Figure 1: Progression of COVID-related hospital occupation over time ^{1,2,3,4,5}

¹ This figure presents the number of reported persons who have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 during or before admission on the general hospital ward and/or ICU.

² The light blue data represent the ICU-occupation over time, per island. The dark blue data represent the occupation of the general hospital ward over time, per island.

³ Due to the low number of hospitalised patients on Saba en St Eustatius, these islands have not been included in this graph.

⁴ Based on the most recent data registered for Bonaire, the admission status is unknown for 234 persons who have tested positive for SARS-CoV-2 since January 1st, 2021. These cases have not been included in this graph.

⁵ The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

Table 4: SARS-CoV-2 incidence rate per 100,000 residents on the CAS- and BES-islands¹, as reported to RIVM

Island	Incidence per 100,000 residents	
	Previous week ²	Previous two weeks ³
Aruba	22.3	38.3
Bonaire	44.0	74.7
Curaçao	14.1	23.3
Saba	0.0	0.0
Sint Eustatius	0.0	0.0
Sint Maarten	51.3	128.4

¹ The calculated incidence rates include the estimated number of undocumented migrants on each island, see Table 5.

² The incidence rate per 100,000 persons, for the previous week, has been calculated from 15 juni 2021 until 21 juni 2021.

³ The incidence rate per 100,000 residents, for the previous two weeks, has been calculated from 8 juni 2021 until 21 juni 2021.

Table 5: Number of residents and acreage of the CAS- and BES-islands¹

Island	Capital city	Residents	Acreage	Political status
Aruba	Oranjestad	112.182	180 km ²	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Bonaire	Kralendijk	21.745	288 km ²	Dutch municipality
Curaçao	Willemstad	156.223	444 km ²	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Saba	The Bottom	1.918	13 km ²	Dutch municipality
Sint Maarten	Philipsburg	47.323	34 km ²	Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands
Sint Eustatius	Oranjestad	3.142	21 km ²	Dutch municipality

¹ Each island counts a substantial population of undocumented migrants. The reported incidence rates include the estimated population of undocumented migrants. On Aruba, Curaçao, and Dutch St Maarten the population size is estimated around 15,000 migrants. On Bonaire the population size is estimated around 1,000 migrants. These data are relevant to include as these populations are difficult to reach for local public health services and often have less access to curative care.

2 SARS-CoV-2 progression over time

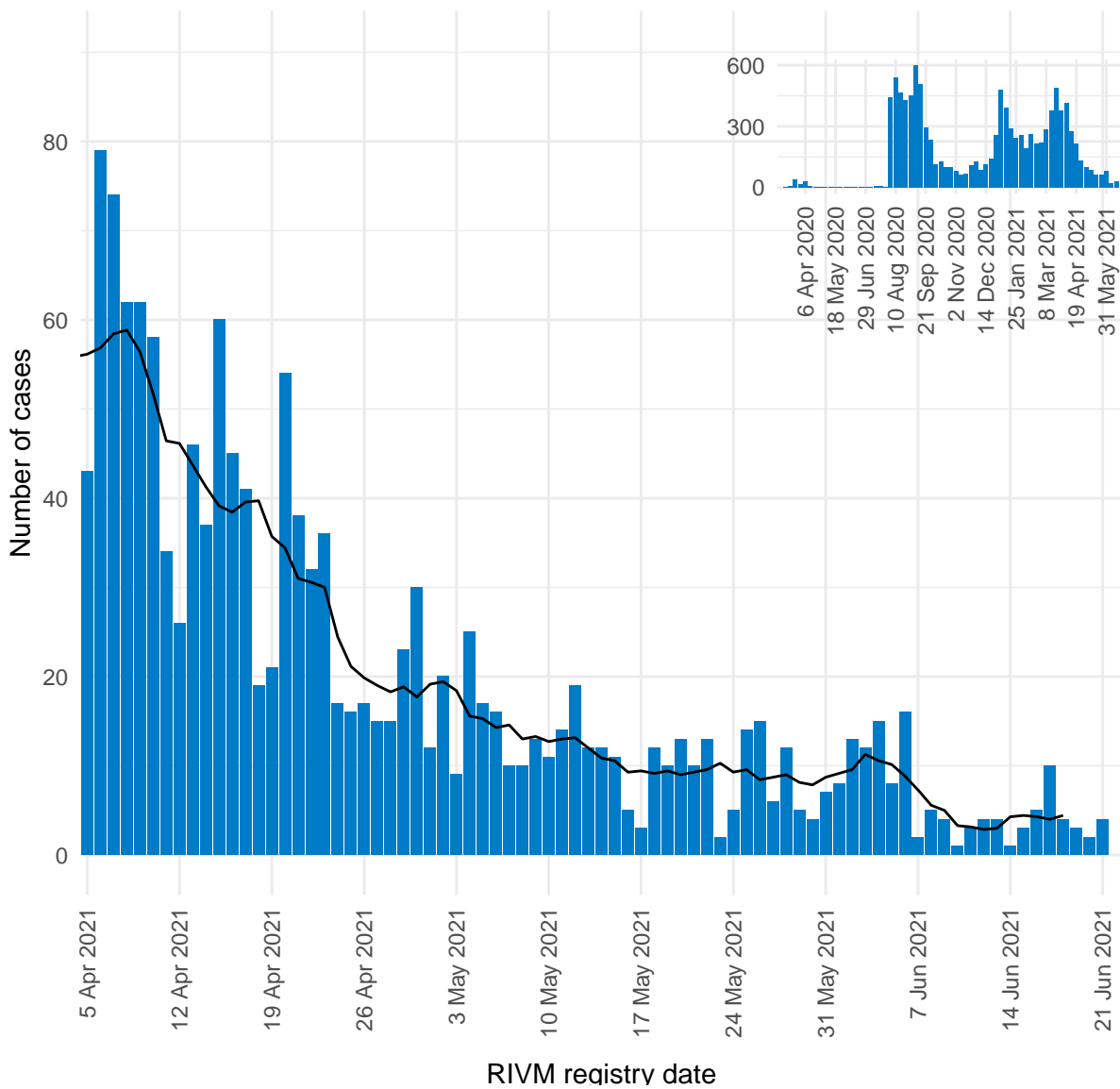


Figure 2: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Aruba, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

² The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

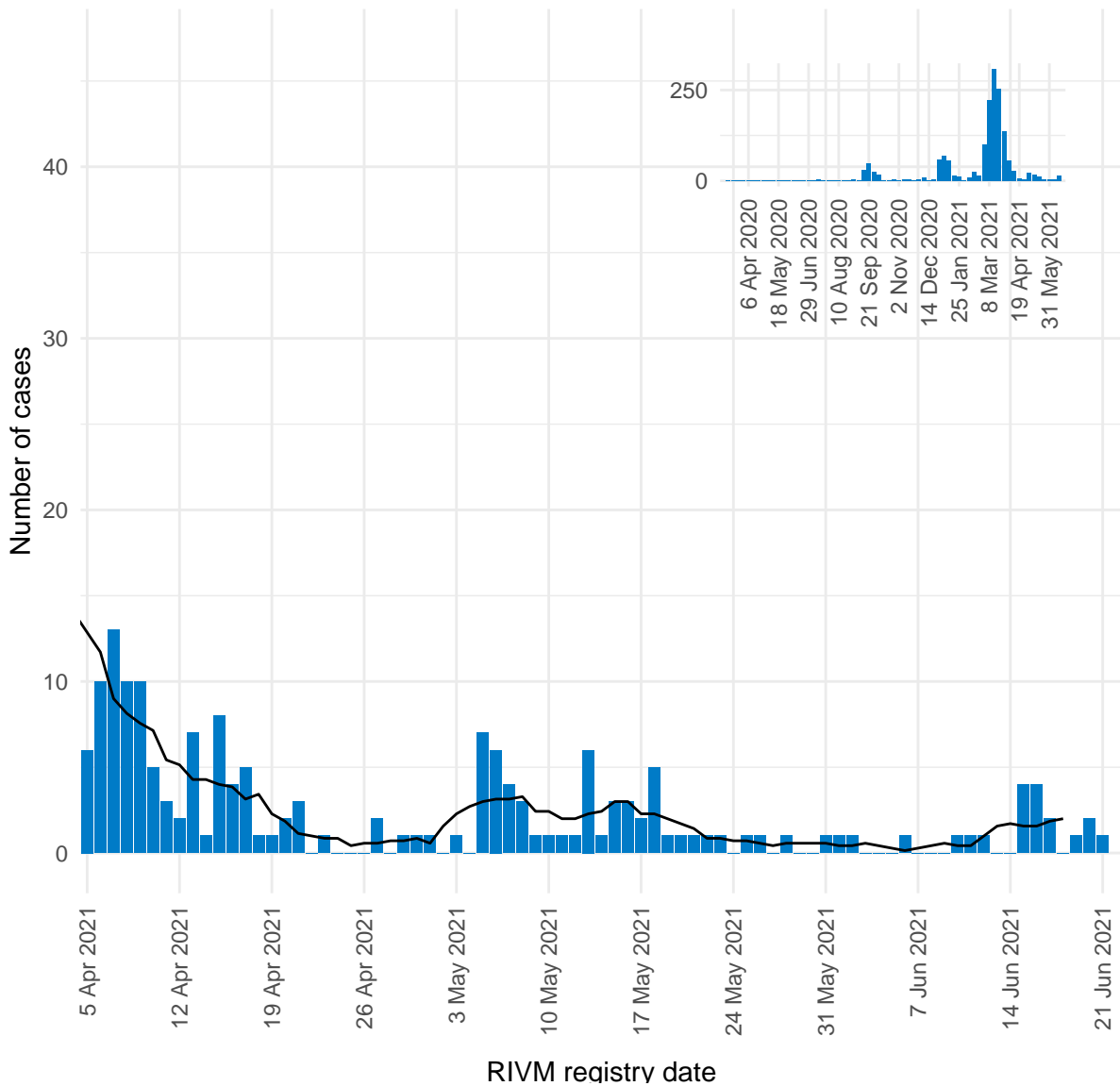


Figure 3: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Bonaire, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

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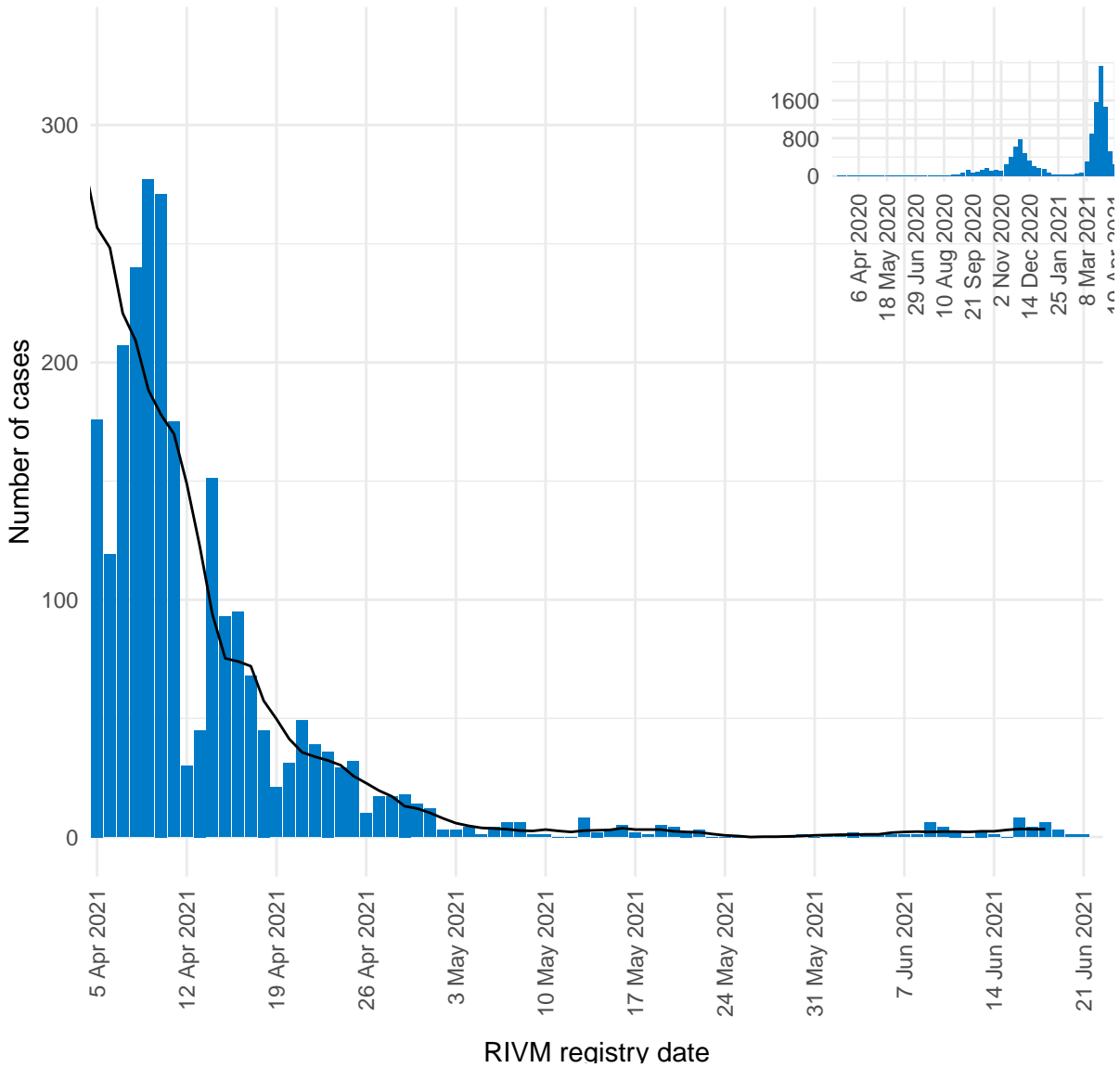


Figure 4: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Curaçao, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

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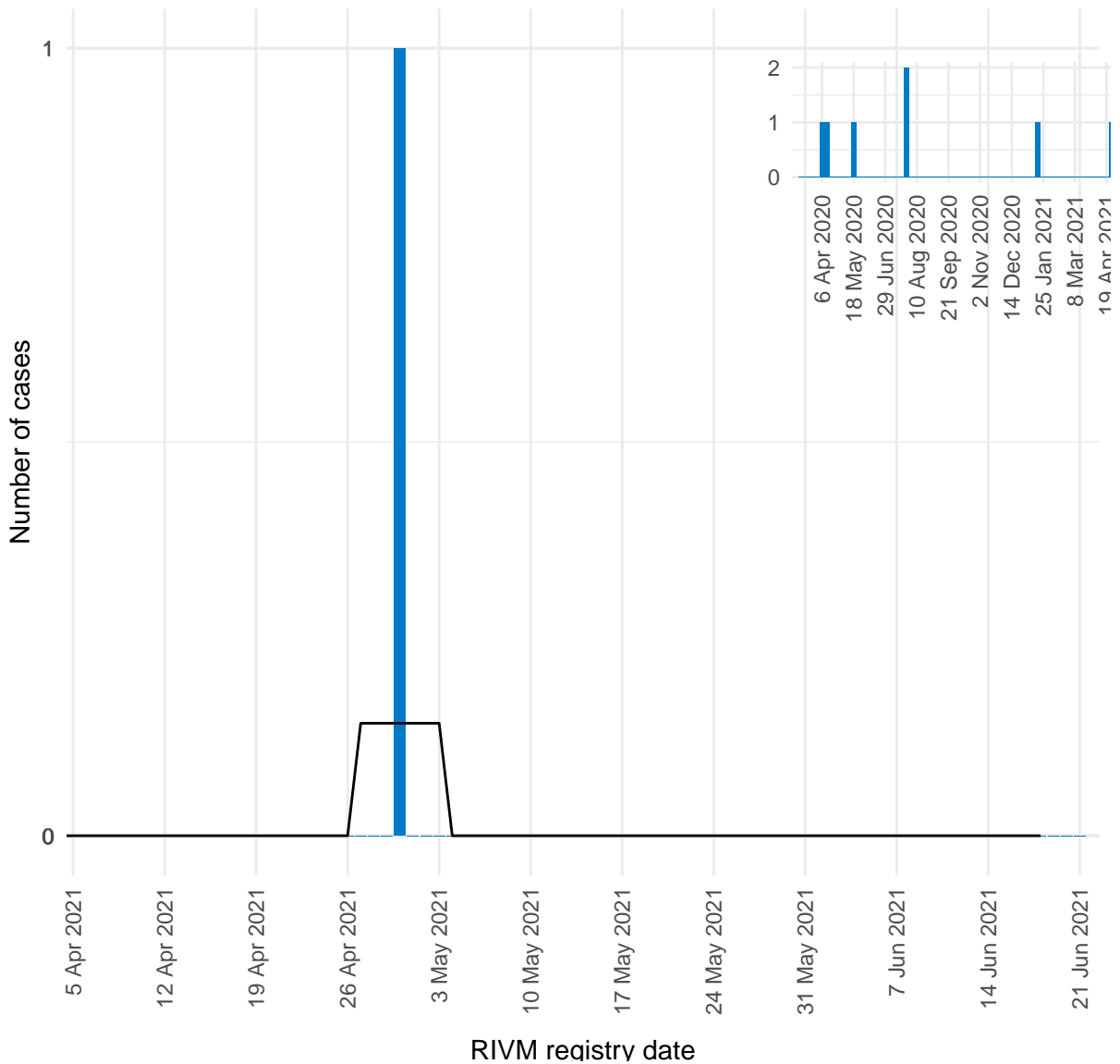


Figure 5: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Saba, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

² The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

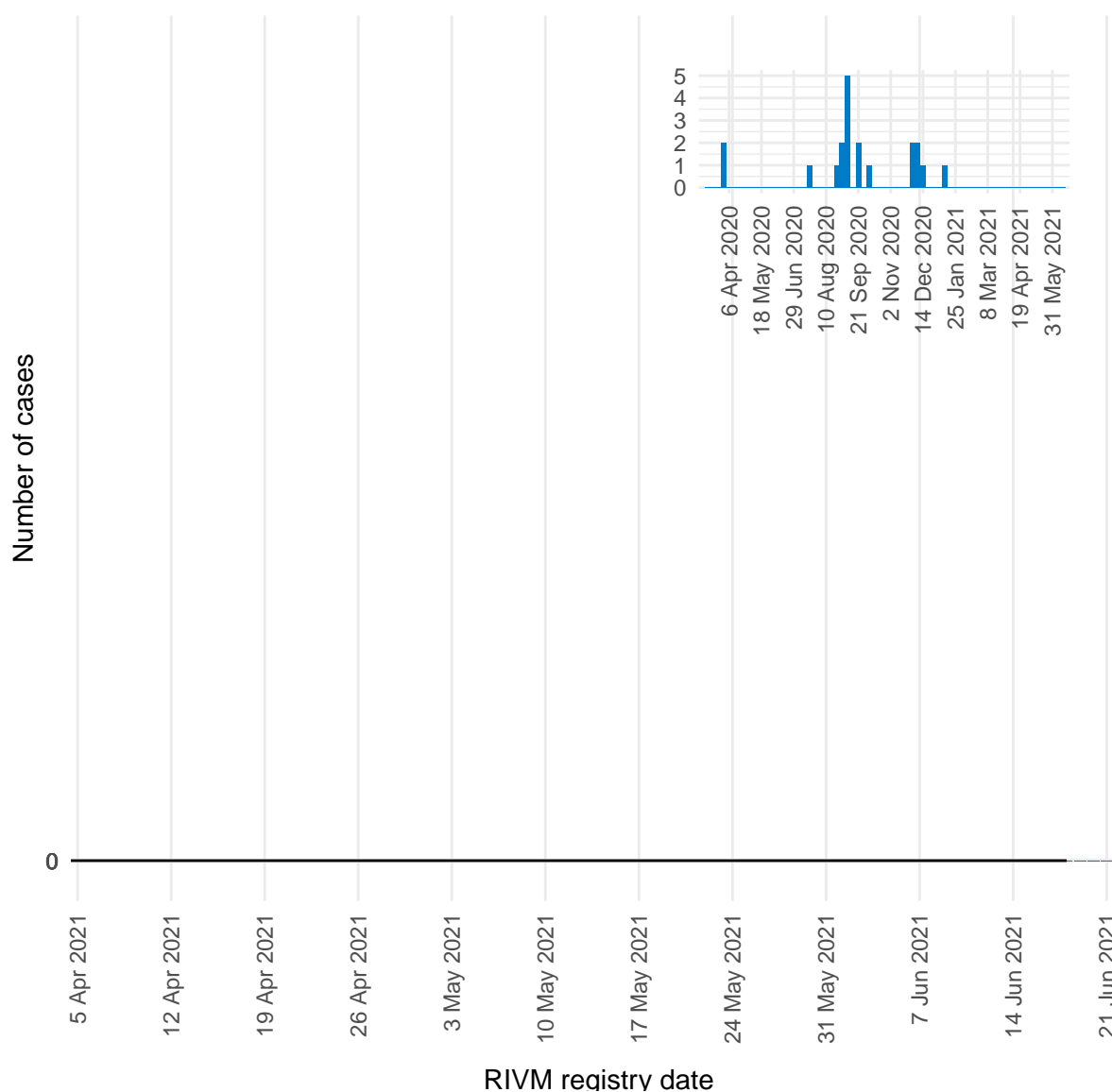


Figure 6: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on St Eustatius, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

² The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

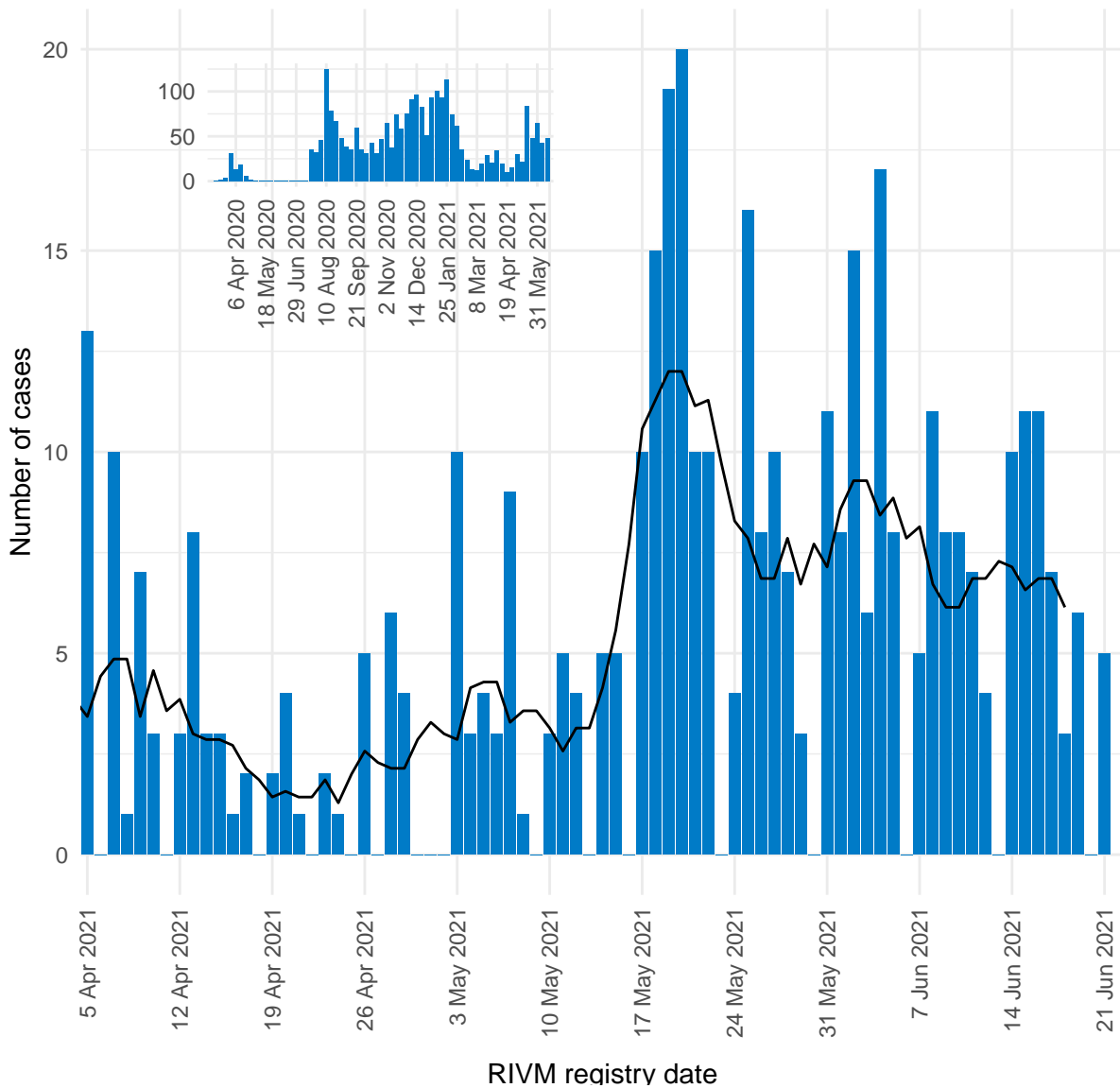


Figure 7: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Dutch St Maarten, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the daily number of new SARS-CoV-2 by date of reporting to the RIVM. The black line represents the 7-day moving average of new infections. The vertical axes of figures 1-6 differ due to dissimilarities in the quantity of cases between the islands.

² The reported data has been presented by the date of reporting to the RIVM. These numbers can lag behind when the most recent data has not yet been reported to the RIVM.

3 SARS-CoV-2 three week average incidence rate, progression over time

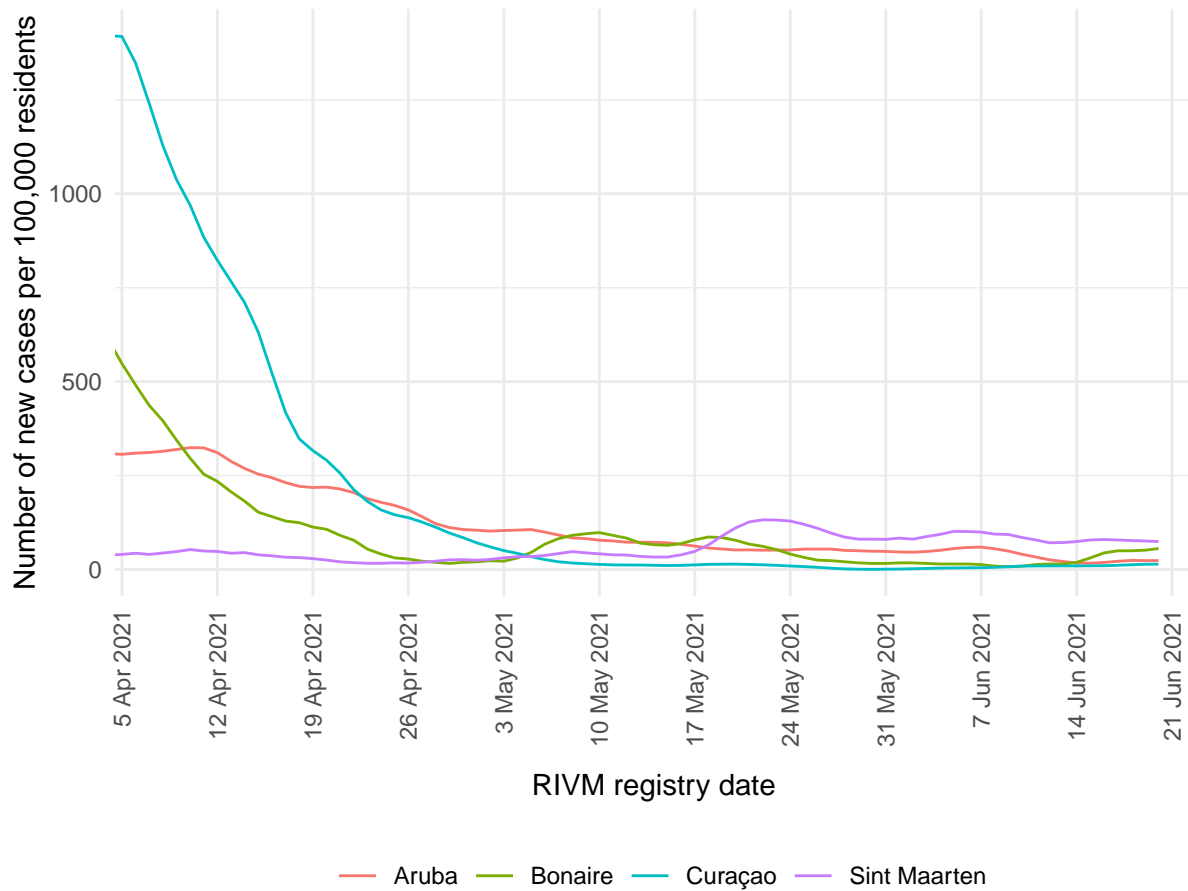


Figure 8: Three week average number of reported cases per 100,000 residents by RIVM registry date, on Curaçao, Aruba, Dutch St Maarten, and Bonaire^{1,2}.

¹ This figure displays the 3-week average incidence rate per island per 100,000 residents, including the population of undocumented migrants on each island. Each line on the vertical axis indicates a weekly average of the incidence rate (defined as the number of new cases per 100,000 persons per week, over the total population) over a period of three weeks. For example: the reported value on January 4th 2021, is the weekly average of the incidence rate between December 28th, 2020 and January 11th, 2021.

² Due to the small number of reported cases on Saba and St Eustatius, these islands have not been included in this figure.

4 Number of COVID-19 vaccine doses administered on the CAS-BES islands

Table 6: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered until June 21st 2021¹.

	Aruba	Bonaire	Curaçao	Saba	Sint Eustatius	Sint Maarten ²
Number of persons who have received their first dosis	65095	14468	88020	1429	1232	20916
Number of persons who have received their first and second dosis	56704	11665	76221	1380	1072	16231
Number of fully vaccinated persons ³	58021	11665	77326	1380	1072	16231
Number of high risk persons (aged 18-59 years) who have received their first dosis ^{4,5}	3672	-	8843	-	-	4186
Number of fully vaccinated high risk persons (aged 18-59 years) ⁵	3328	-	7848	-	-	2476

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to VWS on a weekly basis. These data may lag behind from the vaccination coverage data presented by the island officials.

² These data refer to the numbers of vaccinated persons on the Dutch side of St Maarten. Vaccination coverage on the French side of St Martin is reported by Santé Publique France on a weekly basis.

³ The number of fully vaccinated persons is defined as the number of completed vaccinations. This also includes persons who only require one dose of vaccine to be considered as fully vaccinated, due to having a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Both Aruba and Curaçao are reporting these data separately from the number of persons who have received two doses of vaccine. Dutch St Maarten and the BES-islands are currently not reporting these data. The number of completed vaccinations on those islands may therefore be an underestimation.

⁴ For the BES islands, no information was collected about high- and low-risk groups, because all residents within this age group could register for a vaccination at the same time.

⁵ Vaccination data for persons aged 60+ cannot be displayed here because these data are not reported to RIVM.

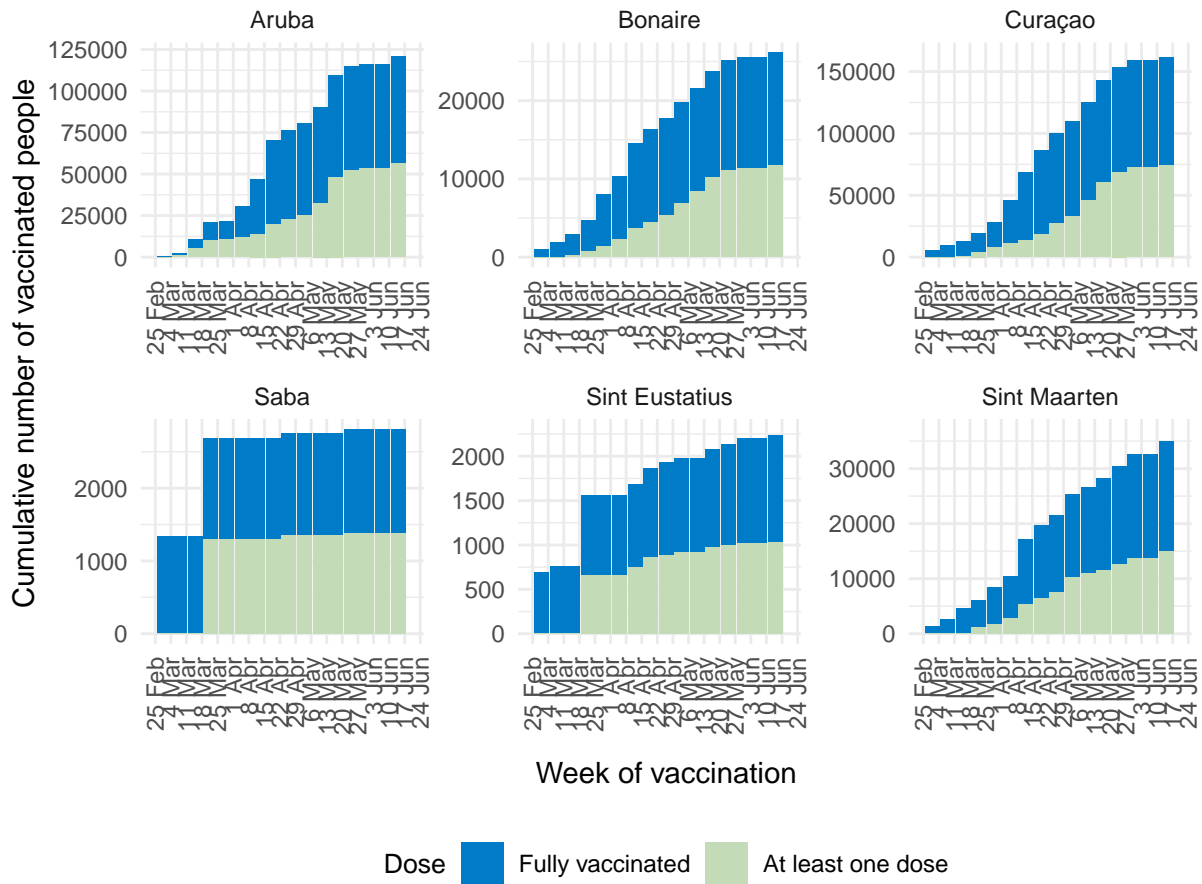


Figure 9: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered, cumulative by vaccination date, until June 21st 2021^{1,2,3}.

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to VWS on a weekly basis. These data may lag behind from the vaccination coverage data presented by the island officials.

² These data refer to the numbers of vaccinated persons on the Dutch side of St Maarten. Vaccination coverage on the French side of St Martin is reported by Santé Publique France on a weekly basis.

³ The number of fully vaccinated persons is defined as the number of completed vaccinations. This also includes persons who only require one dose of vaccine to be considered as fully vaccinated, due to having a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Both Aruba and Curaçao are reporting these data separately from the number of persons who have received two doses of vaccine. Dutch St Maarten and the BES-islands are currently not reporting these data. The number of completed vaccinations on those islands may therefore be an underestimation.

5 Vaccinatiegraad op de CAS-BES eilanden

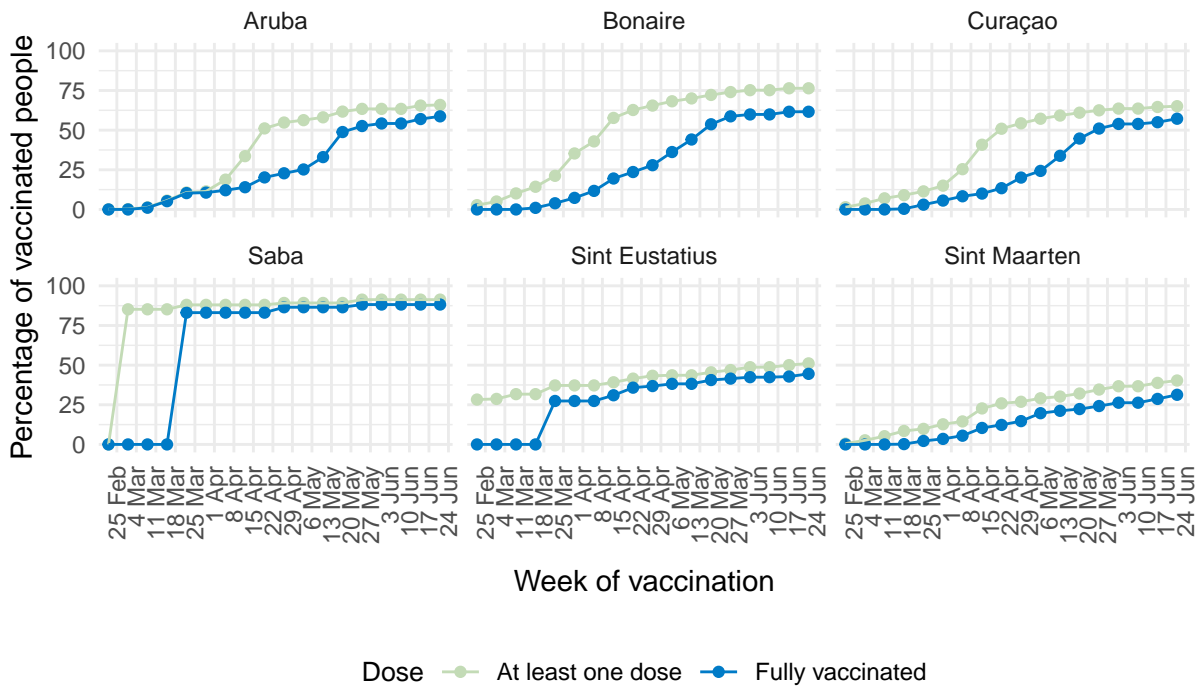


Figure 10: Percentage of residents aged 18 years or older who have received at least one vaccination dose and the percentage of residents aged 18 or older who have been fully vaccinated according to the current vaccination schedule of the vaccines used¹⁻⁴.

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to VWS on a weekly basis. These data may lag behind from the vaccination coverage data presented by the island officials.

² These data refer to the numbers of vaccinated persons on the Dutch side of St Maarten. Vaccination coverage on the French side of St Martin is reported by Santé Publique France on a weekly basis.

³ The vaccination coverage is defined as: Persons aged 18+ who have received at least one dose. A one-dose schedule is sufficient for persons who have indicated that they have demonstrably experienced COVID-19 in the past six months. They are included in the 'fully vaccinated' percentages presented in this figure. These numbers are reported separately per week 21 by Curaçao and week 22 by Aruba.

⁴ The number of fully vaccinated persons is defined as the number of completed vaccinations. This also includes persons who only require one dose of vaccine to be considered as fully vaccinated, due to having a history of SARS-CoV-2 infection. Both Aruba and Curaçao are reporting these data separately from the number of persons who have received two doses of vaccine. Dutch St Maarten and the BES-islands are currently not reporting these data. The number of completed vaccinations on those islands may therefore be an underestimation.