



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

Week 38 (September 16th - September 22nd, 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

In the week of September 16-22, 706 people on the CAS and BES islands had a positive test result, an increase of 4% compared to the week before (September 9-15). Curaçao reported the most new cases last week with 349 additional cases. Hospital intensive care units remain under substantial pressure and support from external personnel remains necessary. The Delta variant remains the dominant strain on the islands.

Last week, 142 people per 100,000 inhabitants in Aruba received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, a light decrease from 160/100,000 the week before (September 9-15, 2021). The island reported 4 COVID-related deaths in the past week. Of the 51 patients who have passed with or due to COVID-19 since July 1st, 2021, only 8 (16%) were fully vaccinated. Also, the island reports roughly 1472 breakthrough infections since March 2021. Most of these cases were between 36-64 years old. Currently 41 COVID patients are hospitalized, of whom 6 in the local ICU and 24 in Colombia. The island reports that the majority of hospitalized patients are not vaccinated. Currently 58% of young people aged 12-17 have received at least one vaccine.

Last week, 168 people per 100,000 inhabitants in Bonaire received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, a sharp decrease compared to 276/100,000 a week earlier (September 9-15, 2021). Test positivity has further decreased in the past week, from 11.7% to 9.1%. Two new clusters were identified in the past week related to the education sector and individuals with a recent travel history. There are currently 4 COVID-related admissions, of which 3 in the Special Care unit. The island reported 1 COVID-related death in the past week. This person was older than 85 and fully vaccinated with underlying conditions. Of the reported infections since March 2021, roughly 90% have a known vaccination status. Of these known cases, 93% were not vaccinated, 1.7% were partially vaccinated, and 4.8% were fully vaccinated. Currently, 48% of young people aged 12-17 have received at least one vaccine.

Last week, 213 people per 100,000 inhabitants in Curaçao received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, an increase compared to 193/100,000 a week earlier (September 9-15). The island reported 3 COVID-related deaths in the past week. All were admitted to the hospital. Currently 31 patients are hospitalized, of which 15 are in the ICU. Of the 165 hospital admissions between July 22 and September 20, 2021, only 6 (3,6%) people appear to be fully vaccinated and 5 (3,0%) partially vaccinated. The island reports that between July 22 and September 15th, 2021, 80.5% of reported infections were among unvaccinated people. Among young residents in the same time period, 98% of people between the ages of 13-18 with a positive test result were unvaccinated. Currently 31% of young people aged 12-17 have received at least one vaccine.

Last week, 225 people per 100,000 inhabitants on Sint Maarten received a positive SARS-CoV-2 test result, an increase compared to 161/100,000 a week earlier (September 9-15). Also, the island reports roughly 270 breakthrough infections since March 2021. Most of these cases were between 36-50 years old. Currently there are 9 COVID patients hospitalized, of which 7 are in the ICU. An additional 2 patients are still being treated overseas; 1 in Colombia and 1 in the United States. Only 1 of the currently admitted COVID patients has been fully vaccinated and 3 of the 7 ICU admissions has been intubated. The island reported 3 COVID-related death in the past week, 2 of which were older than 75 years old. Currently 19% of young residents aged 12-17 years old have received at least one vaccine. On the French side of the island, the incidence has decreased further (226/100,000 at week 36). The number of COVID-related hospitalizations on the French side of the island remains stable.

No new SARS-CoV-2 infections were reported on Saba and Sint Eustatius last week. Currently, 88% of young people between 12-17 years on Saba, and 16% on St. Eustatius have received at least one vaccine.

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 September 22nd 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.

Information on monitoring of COVID-19 vaccination on the CAS and BES islands

The COVID-19 vaccination campaign on the CAS-BES islands started in February 2021. Each island has their own vaccination campaign. The actual implementation of these vaccination campaigns depends on, among other things, the approval, operation, delivery and distribution of the vaccines, and on people's willingness to vaccinate. In this document we report the estimated total number of vaccinated persons and the vaccination coverage on the CAS-BES islands. The current report is based on data on vaccinations administered up to and including September 22nd 2021 using monitoring data received from the Dutch Ministry of Health (VWS).

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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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 | 06-09-2021 - 12-09-2021 | 5374 | 234 | 4.4 |
| | 13-09-2021 - 19-09-2021 | 4568 | 173 | 3.8 |
| Bonaire | 06-09-2021 - 12-09-2021 | 810 | 95 | 11.7 |
| | 13-09-2021 - 19-09-2021 | 444 | 40 | 9 |
| Curaçao ² | 06-09-2021 - 12-09-2021 | 11887 | 243 | 2 |
| | 13-09-2021 - 19-09-2021 | 12380 | 343 | 2.8 |
| Saba ³ | 06-09-2021 - 12-09-2021 | - | 0 | - |
| | 13-09-2021 - 19-09-2021 | - | 0 | - |
| Sint Eustatius | 06-09-2021 - 12-09-2021 | 34 | 0 | 0 |
| | 13-09-2021 - 19-09-2021 | 113 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten ⁴ | 06-09-2021 - 12-09-2021 | - | - | - |
| | 13-09-2021 - 19-09-2021 | - | - | - |

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

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 | Number of cases | Deceased |
| Aruba | 15333 | 854 | 160 | 178 | 4 |
| Bonaire | 1953 | 66 | 18 | 39 | 1 |
| Curaçao | 16216 | 699 | 158 | 349 | 3 |
| Saba | 11 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 24 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | 4161 | 178 | 61 | 140 | 3 |
| Totaal | 37698 | 1798 | 398 | 706 | 11 |

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 persons hospitalized due to or with COVID-19 is reported in Table 3.

² These have been reported to the RIVM between September 16th and September 22nd, 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 COVID-19 patients on general ward | Number of COVID-19 patients in the ICU | Oversees occupancy in Colombia | Oversees occupancy in the USA | Number of COVID-19 patients on OBGYN ward | Number of COVID-19 patients on pediatric ward |
|----------------|------------------------|---|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|---|---|
| Aruba | 283 | 11 | 6 | 24 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bonaire | 58 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Curaçao | 509 | 16 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saba | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | 159 | 2 | 7 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Totaal | 1009 | 30 | 31 | 25 | 1 | 0 | 0 |

¹ Number of active SARS-CoV-2 infections is defined as the number of persons with a SARS-CoV-2 infection of which the recovery has not been registered by the local public health department at the time of registration by the RIVM. These numbers can also be delayed if the contact tracing capacity at the public health department is limited.

² Per September 1, 2021, admissions to the OB/GYN and pediatric wards are reported separately for St Maarten. The other islands are currently not reporting these data separately.

³ Covid patients admitted to the Special Care unit on Bonaire are mentioned under the column ICU-local.

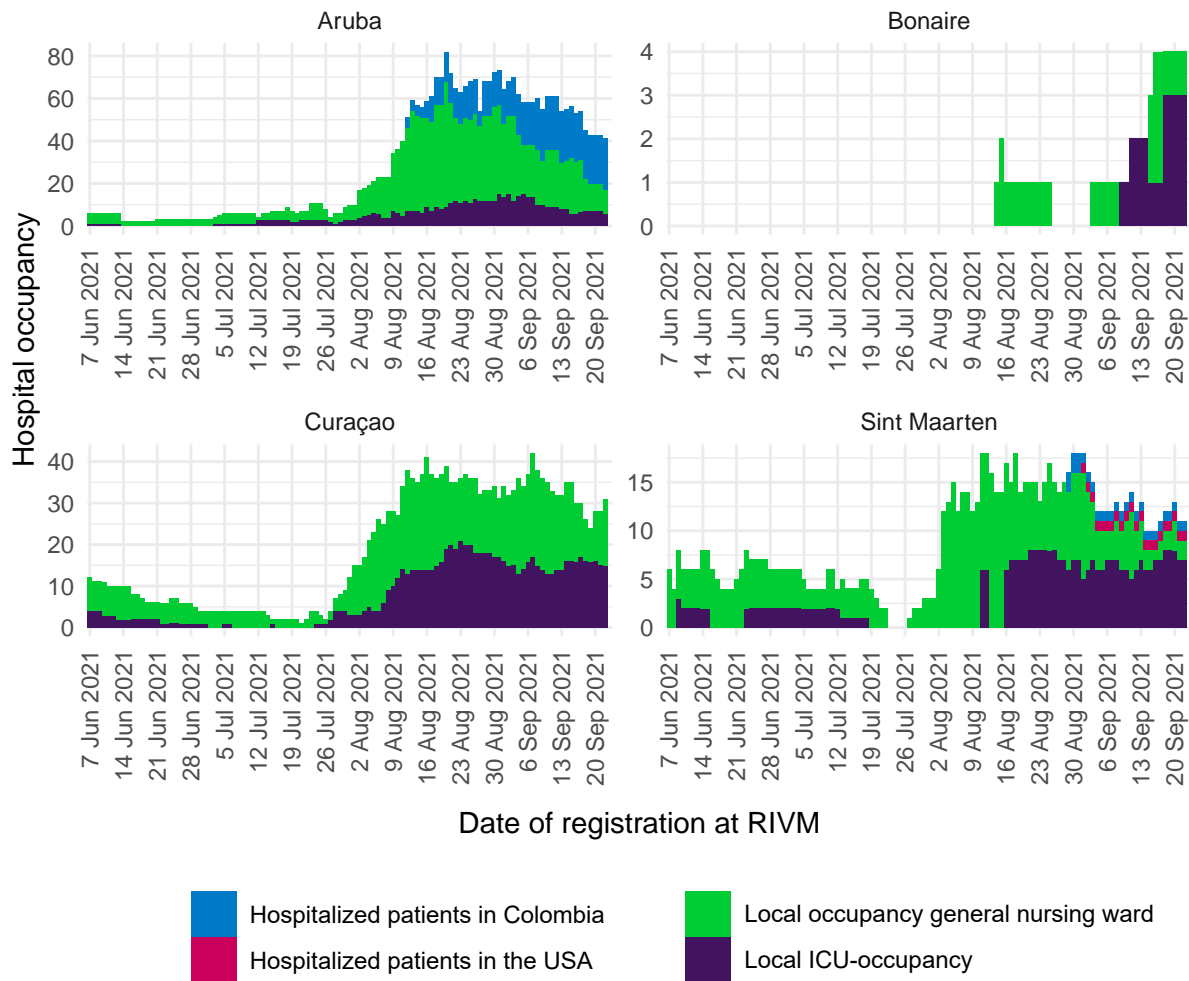


Figure 1: Progression of COVID-related hospital occupation over time ^{1,2,3,4,5}

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 purple data represent the ICU-occupation over time, per island. The green 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 rate per 100,000 residents | |
|----------------|--------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| | Previous week ² | Previous two weeks ³ |
| Aruba | 125 | 273 |
| Bonaire | 138 | 401 |
| Curaçao | 177 | 378 |
| Saba | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Eustatius | 0 | 0 |
| Sint Maarten | 173 | 343 |

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 16 september 2021 until 22 september 2021.

³ The incidence rate per 100,000 residents, for the previous two weeks, has been calculated from 9 september 2021 until 22 september 2021.

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

| Island | Capital city | Residents | Acreage | Political status |
|----------------|--------------|-----------|---------------------|---|
| Aruba | Oranjestad | 125.282 | 180 km ² | Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands |
| Bonaire | Kralendijk | 23.173 | 288 km ² | Dutch municipality |
| Curaçao | Willemstad | 164.223 | 444 km ² | Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands |
| Saba | The Bottom | 1.918 | 13 km ² | Dutch municipality |
| Sint Maarten | Philipsburg | 62.323 | 34 km ² | Country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands |
| Sint Eustatius | Oranjestad | 3.142 | 21 km ² | Dutch municipality |

¹ These numbers refer to the 2021 population sizes. 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 to be between 8,000 and 20,000 migrants in 2021. On Bonaire the population size is estimated around 1,400 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

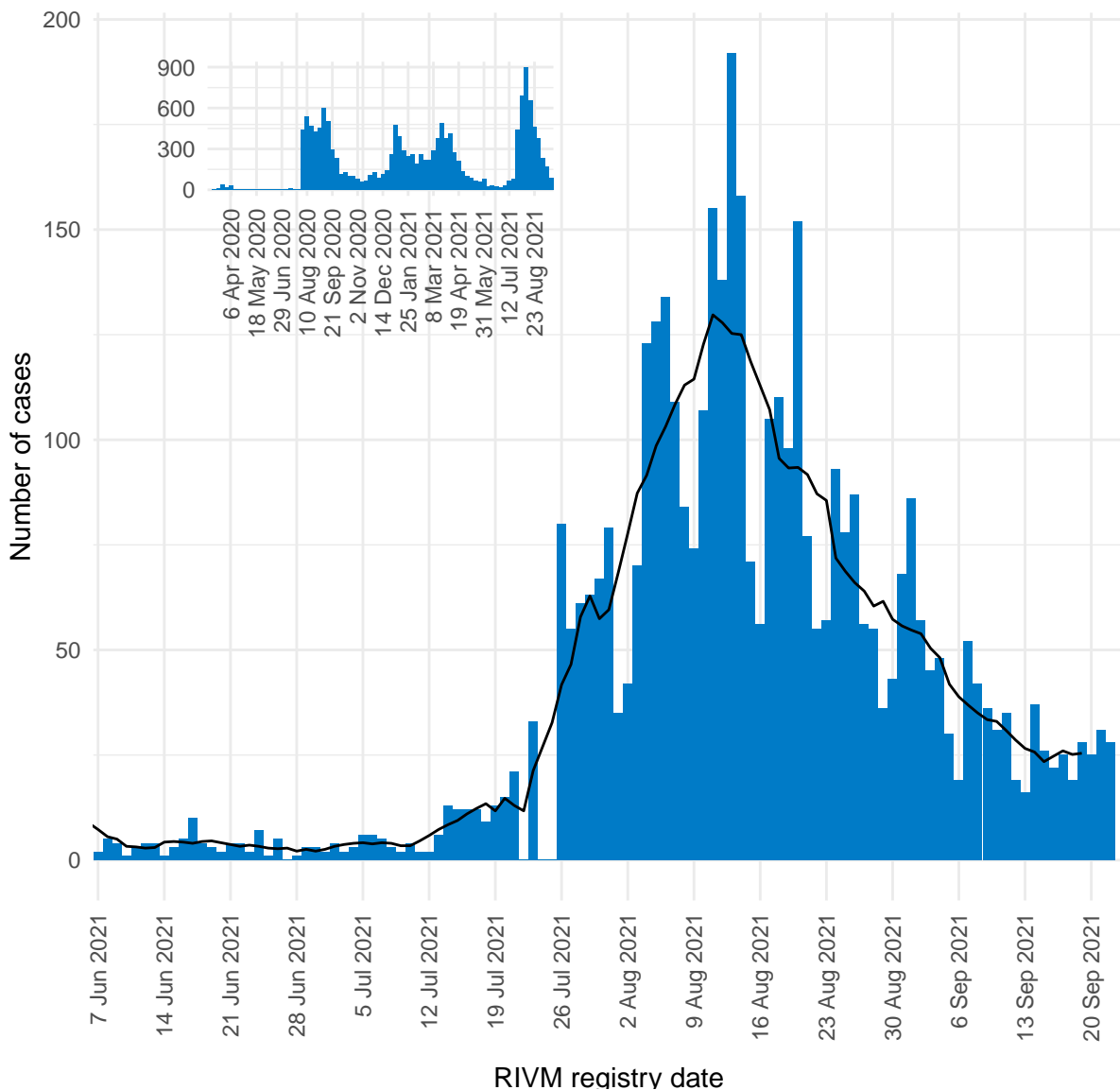


Figure 2: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Aruba, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

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 2-7 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.

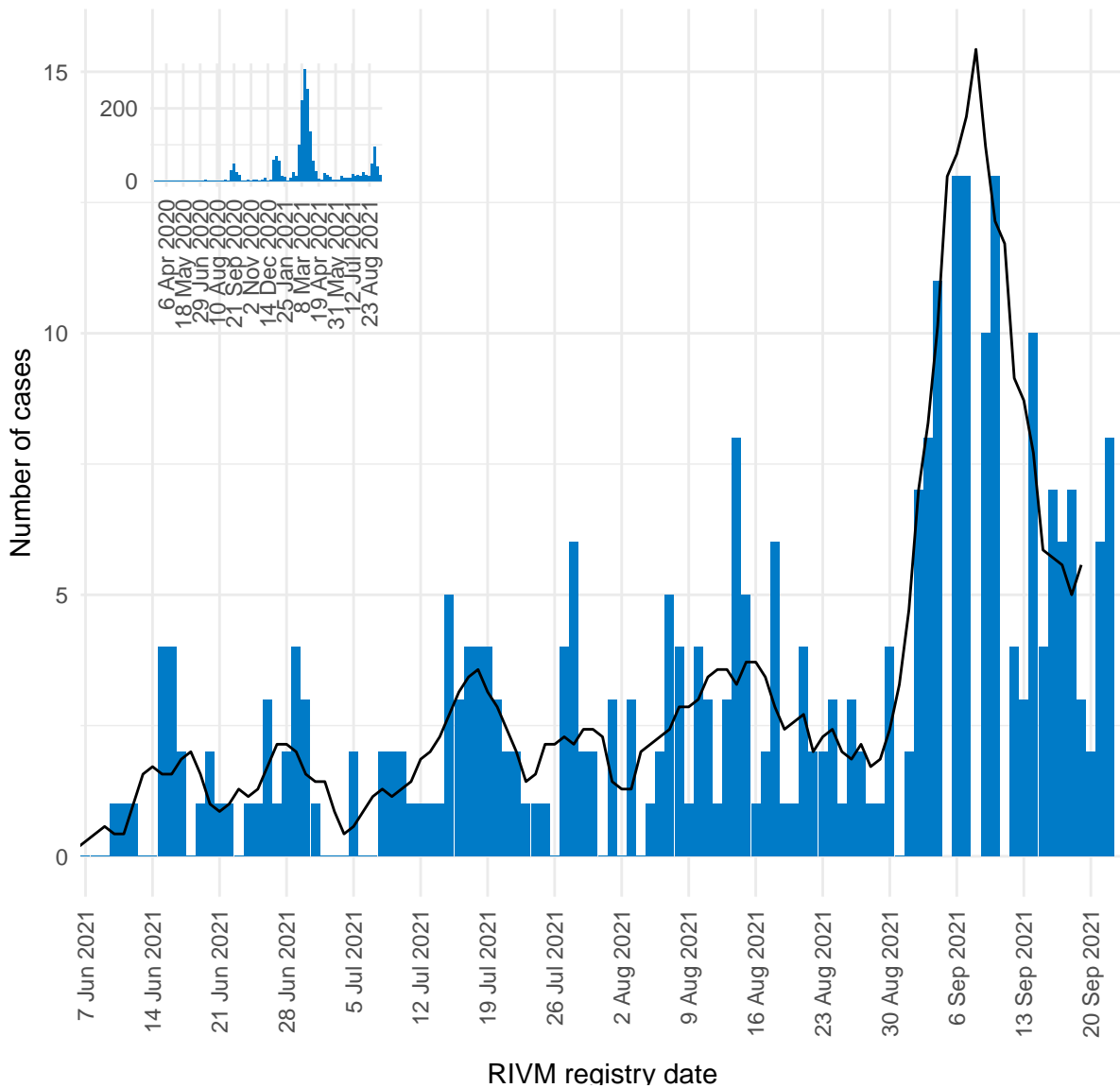


Figure 3: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Bonaire, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

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 2-7 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.

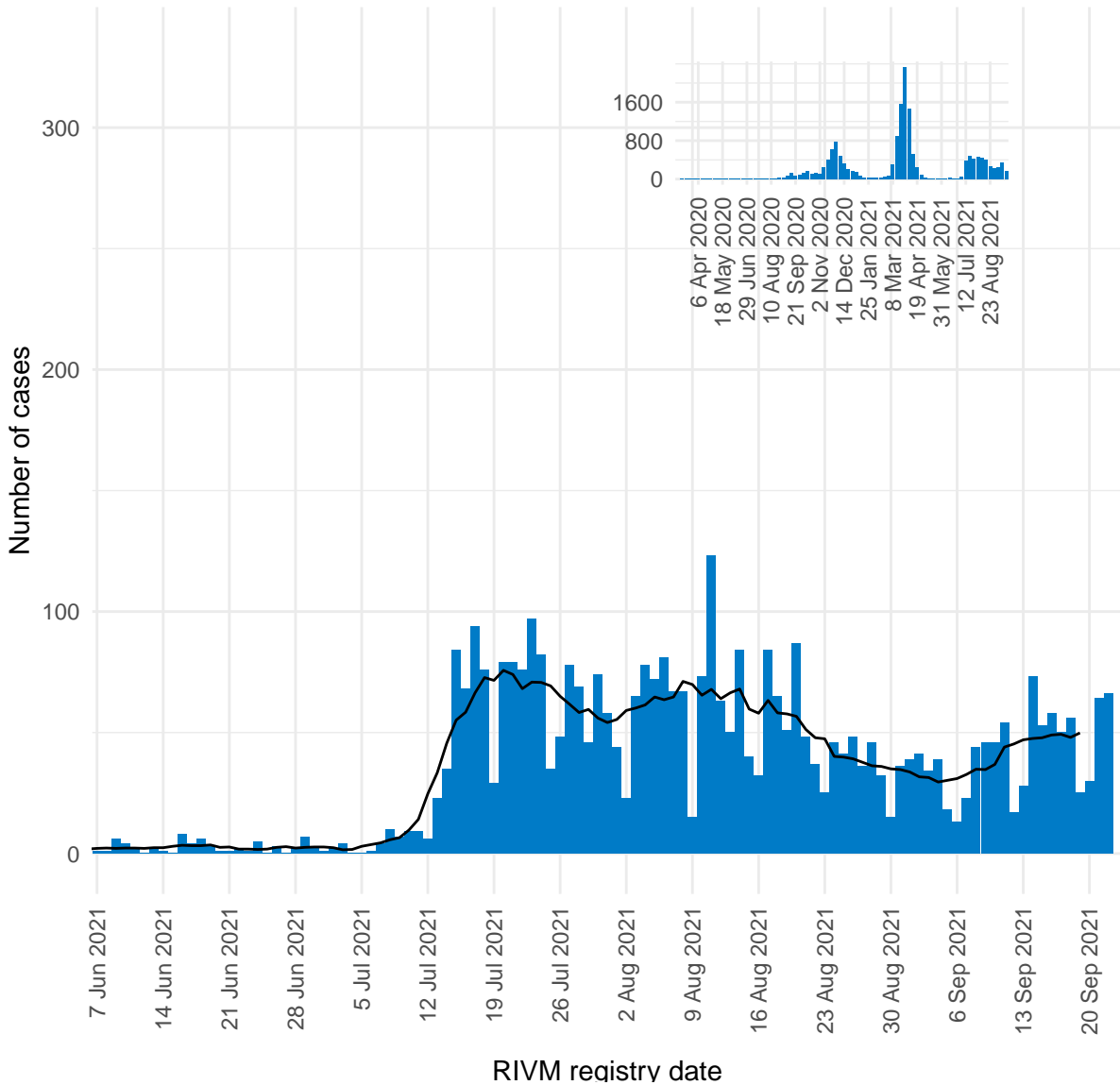


Figure 4: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Curaçao, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

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 2-7 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.

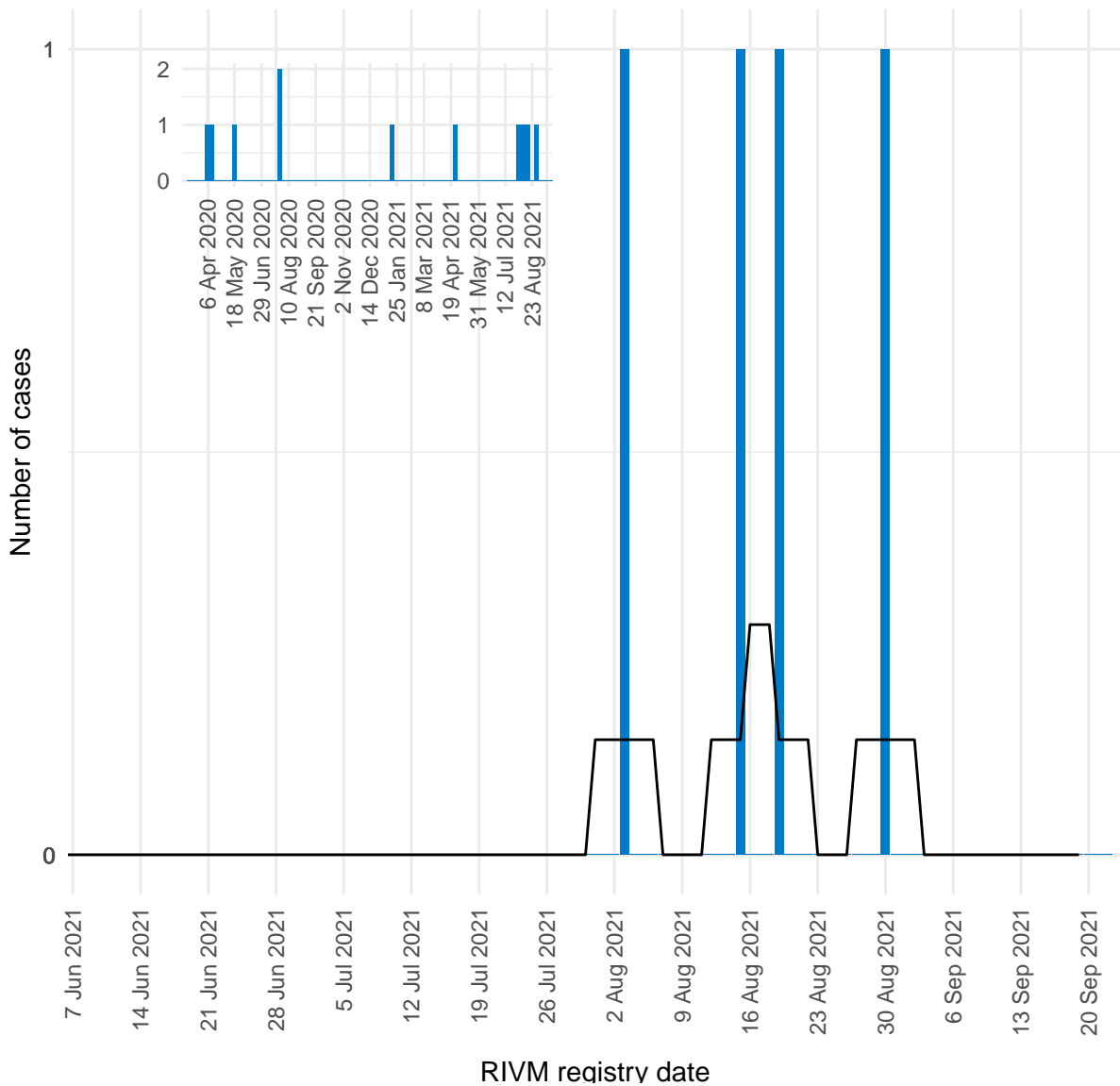


Figure 5: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Saba, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

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 2-7 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.

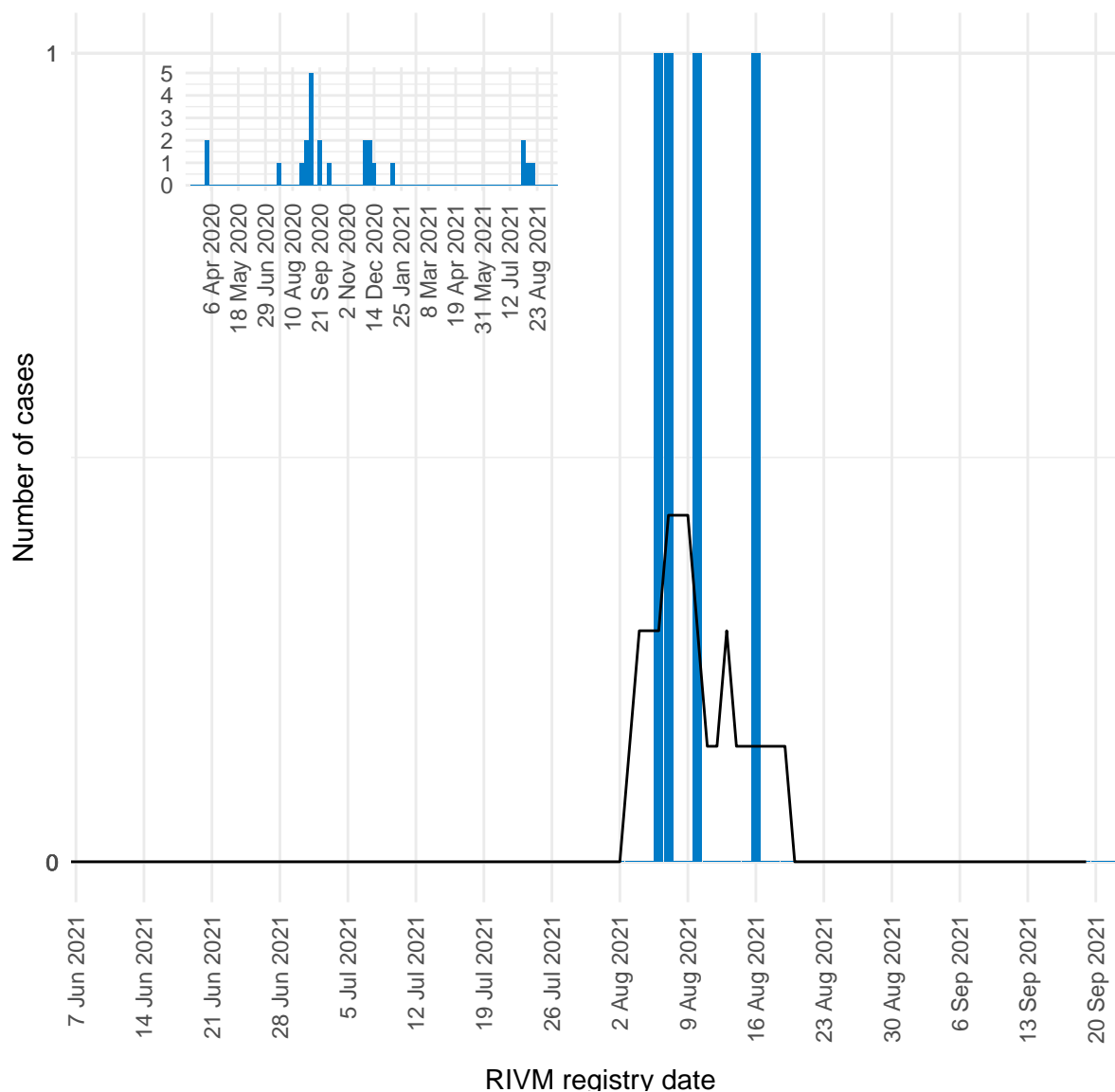


Figure 6: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on St Eustatius, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

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 2-7 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.

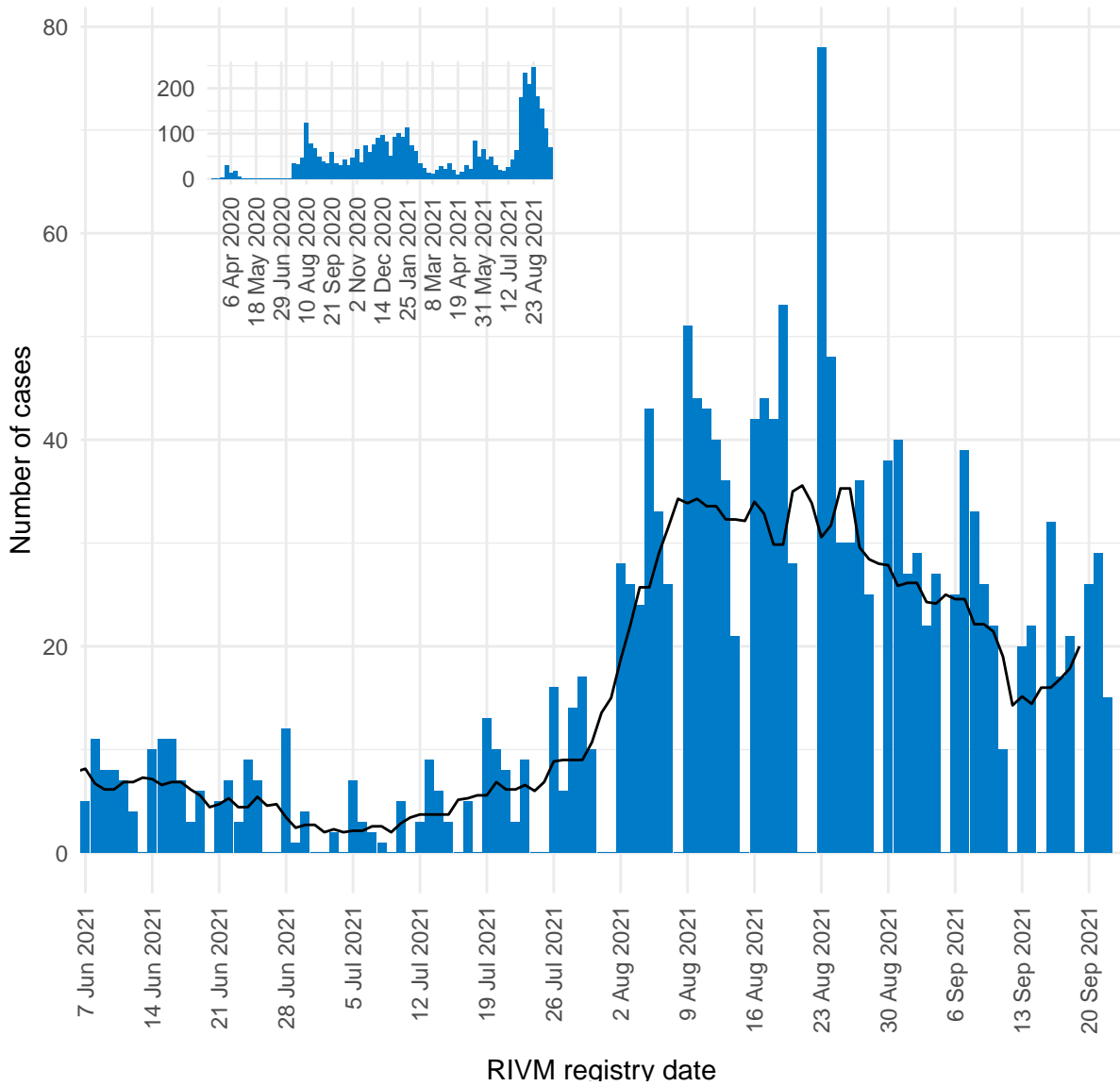


Figure 7: Number of daily reported SARS-CoV-2 cases on Dutch St Maarten, presented by RIVM registry date^{1,2}.

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 2-7 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

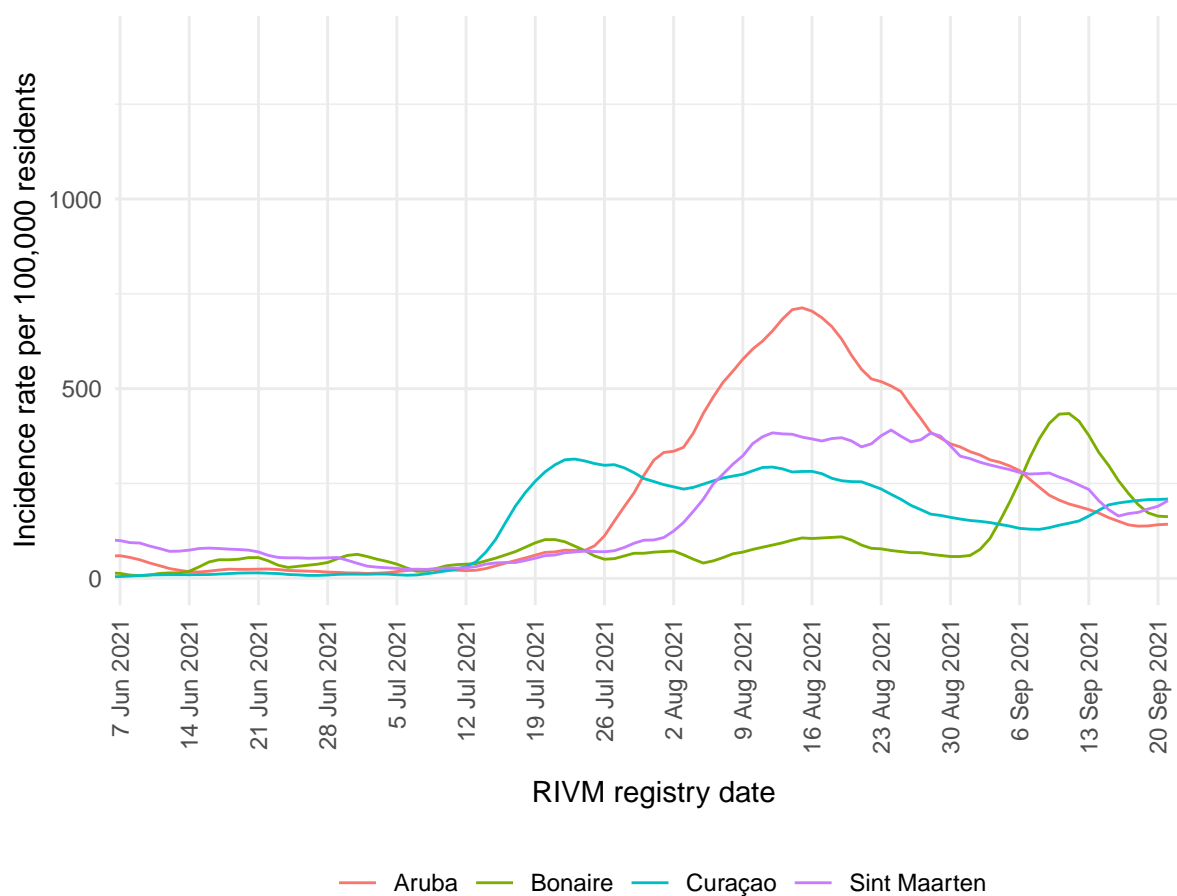


Figure 8: Three week average number of reported cases per 100,000 residents by RIVM registry date, on Curaçao, Aruba, Dutch St Maarten, and Bonaire^{1,2}.

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 September 20th 2021¹.

| | Aruba | Bonaire | Curaçao | Saba | Sint Eu- statius | Sint Maarten ² |
|---|-------|---------|---------|------|---------------------|------------------------------|
| Number of persons who have received their first dosis (aged 12+ years) | 80528 | 16288 | 97358 | 1563 | 1529 | 25912 |
| Number of persons who have received their first and second dosis (aged 12+ years) | 74018 | 14249 | 88355 | 1515 | 1440 | 23520 |
| Number of fully vaccinated persons (aged 12+ years) ³ | 74794 | 14249 | 89330 | 1515 | 1440 | 23520 |
| Number of high risk persons (aged 18-59 years) who have received their first dosis ^{4,5} | 4144 | - | 9137 | - | - | 4552 |
| Number of fully vaccinated high risk persons (aged 18-59 years) ⁵ | 3954 | - | 8455 | - | - | 2927 |

¹ The vaccination coverage data presented here is reported by the islands to the Dutch Ministry of Health (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.

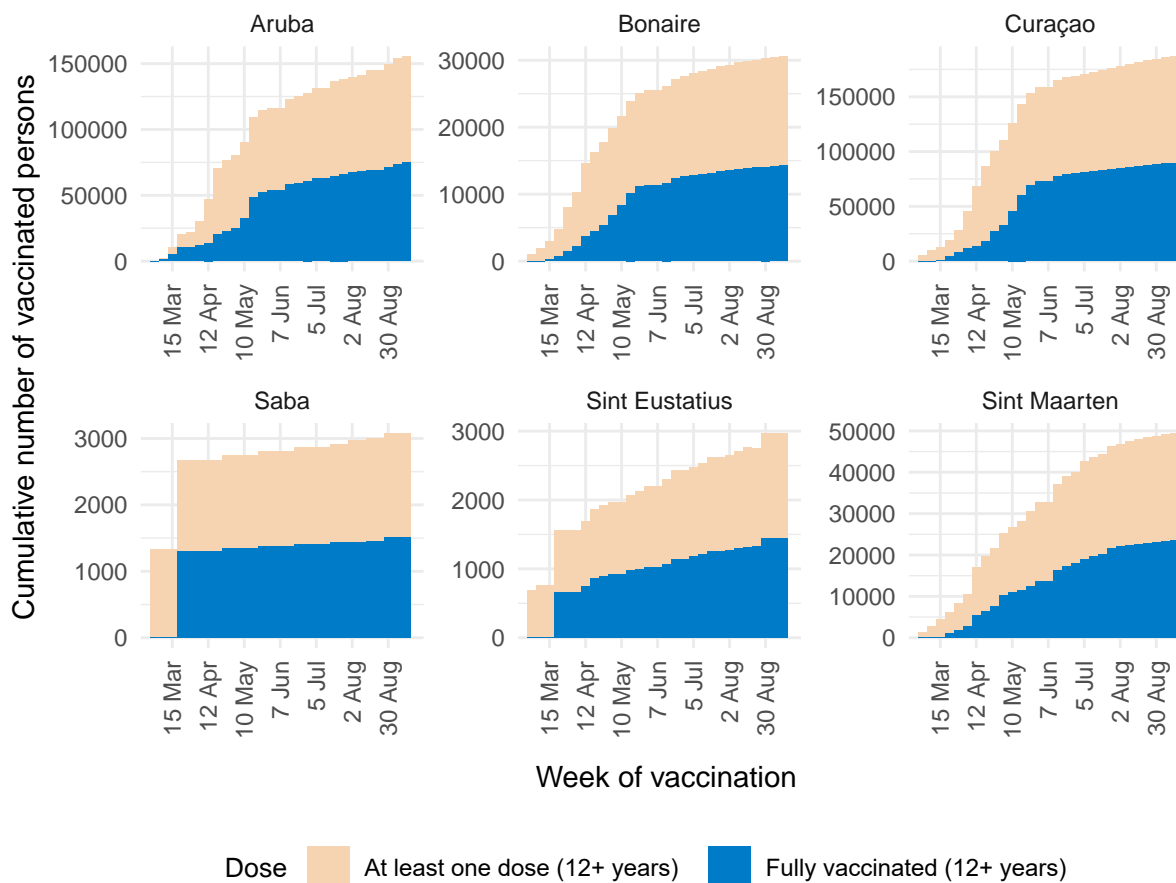


Figure 9: Number of first and second doses of COVID-19 vaccine administered, cumulative by vaccination date, until September 20th 2021^{1,2,3}.

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 Vaccination coverage on the CAS-BES islands

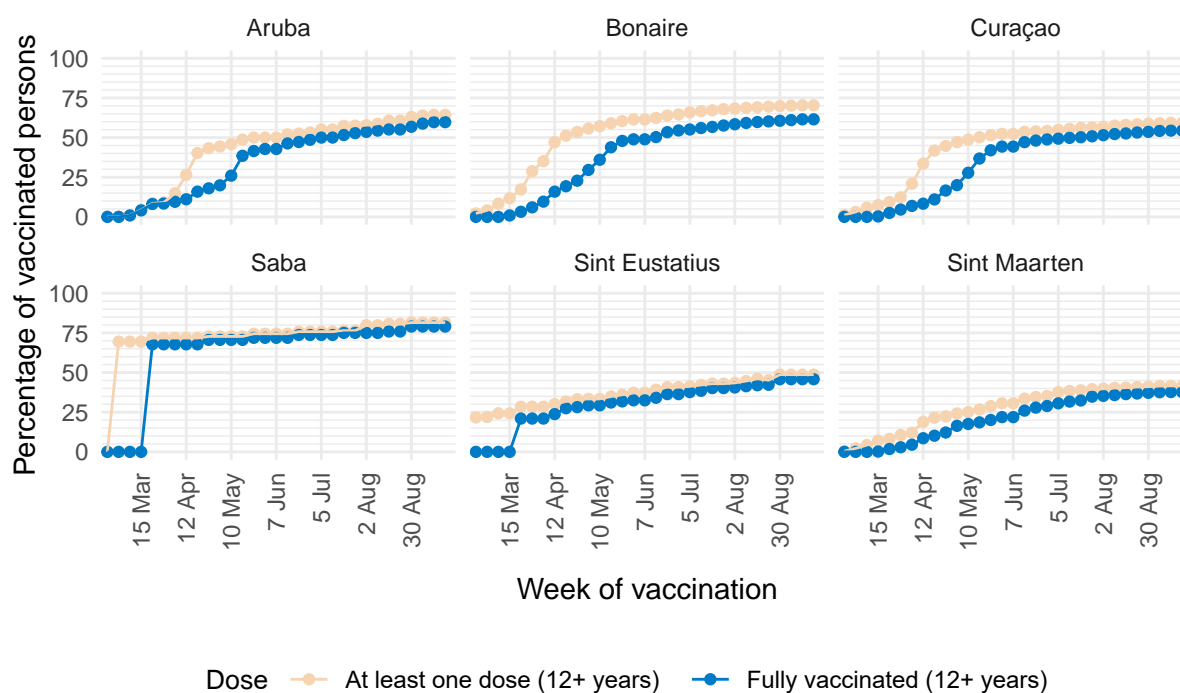


Figure 10: Percentage of residents aged 12 years or older who have received at least one vaccination dose and the percentage of residents aged 12 or older who have been fully vaccinated according to the current vaccination schedule of the vaccines used¹⁻⁴.

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 12+ 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.