WRITTEN QUESTION TO THE MINISTER FOR HEALTH AND SOCIAL SERVICES BY DEPUTY M.R. HIGGINS OF ST. HELIER ANSWER TO BE TABLED ON TUESDAY 17th NOVEMBER 2020

Question

Will the Minister explain his strategy for dealing with an increase in the number of Coronavirus cases in the Island this winter and outline the criteria, if any, that will be used to determine whether or not to lock down the Island, with particular reference to –

- (a) the R (reproduction) rate;
- (b) the number of infections per 100,000 of the population;
- (c) the number of Intensive Care Unit beds being used by COVID-19 patients; and
- (d) the types of illnesses caused by COVID-19?

Answer

Locking down normal life, the economy and travel will be the last resort of the Government. A key feature of the recently published Winter Strategy is the principle of *a balance of harms*. Underpinning this term is the learning from the previous period of lock down. Evidence now clearly shows that, whilst effective in terms of disrupting the spread of transmission, there were significant economic and health and wellbeing impacts on the population.

The key objective in the Winter Strategy is to keep COVID-19 rates low whilst minimising impact on life and work. The key principle which acts to achieve this objective is to maximise targeted action. This means that the Government will attempt to counter threats on a targeted basis, before putting in place significant island-wide or universal restrictions.

Decisions about when to apply targeted or more universal measures are based on the specific infection patterns identified via the daily Analytical Cell alongside key public health indicators. The table below shows the indicators reported daily via the COVID-19 Public Health Dashboard. These indicators form the basis of further investigation, review and public health policy development.

Discussions ensue in STAC on the basis of the information presented via the dashboard. The same information is presented to Competent Authority Ministers. From these discussions, policy formulation is developed, reviewed and approved. This approach means that public health measures are predicated on a series of indicators, which enable a proportionate response based on the known local profile of the pandemic.

Officers are continually reviewing metrics (including the reproduction rate of the virus). The measure of ICU beds is a recognised indicator, for example, although improvements in treatments available to treat people with severe symptoms of COVID-19 mean that comparisons between ICU admissions in the first and second wave should be approached cautiously.

Public Health Intelligence: COVID-19 Monitoring Metrics

Headline Indicator	Specific Measures	Frequency		
	Positive Cases			
Positive cases	 Total No of cases Last case confirmed Total recovered Active cases Positive cases confirmed by swab date Positive cases identified in last 2 weeks Tested positive, symptomatic vs asymptomatic Age tested positive Cumulative positive cases per 100,00 Last 14 days Positive Cases per 100,000 	Daily		
Positive cases over time	 Proportion of positive cases with symptoms Proportion of positive cases with asymptomatic Death from positive cases Active cases 	Daily		
Positive cases with underlying medical conditions	 Latest case confirmed with underlying conditions by SWAB Date Total positives with underlying medical conditions Daily outstanding over time 	Daily		
PCR Testing Activity				
PCR testing	Daily outstanding over time	Daily		
PCR testing	All samples % negAll samples % positiveAll samples % pending	Daily		
PCR average turnaround times over time	On-Island PCR testsSend away PCR Tests	Daily		
PCR testing reasons over time	 Admission screening (Care Homes) Admission screening hospital Contact with symptomatic Inbound travel Seeking healthcare Workforce screening Other 	Daily		
All PCR tests by swab date over time	Asymptomatic testedSymptomaticFirst positive result			
Early Warning Metrics (Notifiable Disease Reporting)				
Notifications by reporting location over time	Hospital settingPersonal residence	Daily		

	Residential / Care Home	
	Unrecorded	
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Notifications by reporting	• 0-11yr	Daily
location over time by age	• 12-17 yr	
	• 18-59yr	
	• 60+ yr	
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Total number of	Number of patients tested within 7 days post	Daily
Notifiable Disease forms	submitting form	
submitted		
	 Patients tested positive 	
	 Patients tested negative 	
	 Patients awaiting results 	
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Symptoms reported via	• Loss of taste/smell	Daily
Notifiable Disease form	Muscle joint	
	Sore throat	
	 Running nose 	
	 High temperature 	
	• Cough	
	Short breath	
	rly Warning Metric - COVID-19 Helpline Activity	
Helpline callers in last 7	Symptomatic	Daily
days	Non symptomatic	
C	G 1	D. II.
Symptoms reported on	• Cough	Daily
helpline call over time	• Fever	
	Muscle ache	
	Headache	
	 Tiredness 	
	 Gastrointestinal symptoms 	
	Sore throat	
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Age breakdown of	• 0-11yr	Daily
helpline callers	• 12-17 yr	
(symptomatic only)	• 18-59yr	
	• 60+ yr	
	Early Warning Metric Hospitalisation	
Number of patients with	Larry Warming Metric Hospitansation	Daily
COVID-19 in Jersey		<i>J</i>
General Hospital over		
time		
	Early Warning Metric Inbound Travel	
Total number of inbound	By Sea	Daily
travellers over time	By Air	
Total number of inbound	Weekly number of swabs	Weekly
travellers over time		
New case confirmed for	Weekly	Weekly
arrivals		

Test positivity rate for	Weekly	Weekly
arrivals		
Positive rate per 100,000	Weekly	Weekly
for arrivals		