



GOVERNMENT OF
BERMUDA

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Coronavirus (COVID-19) update

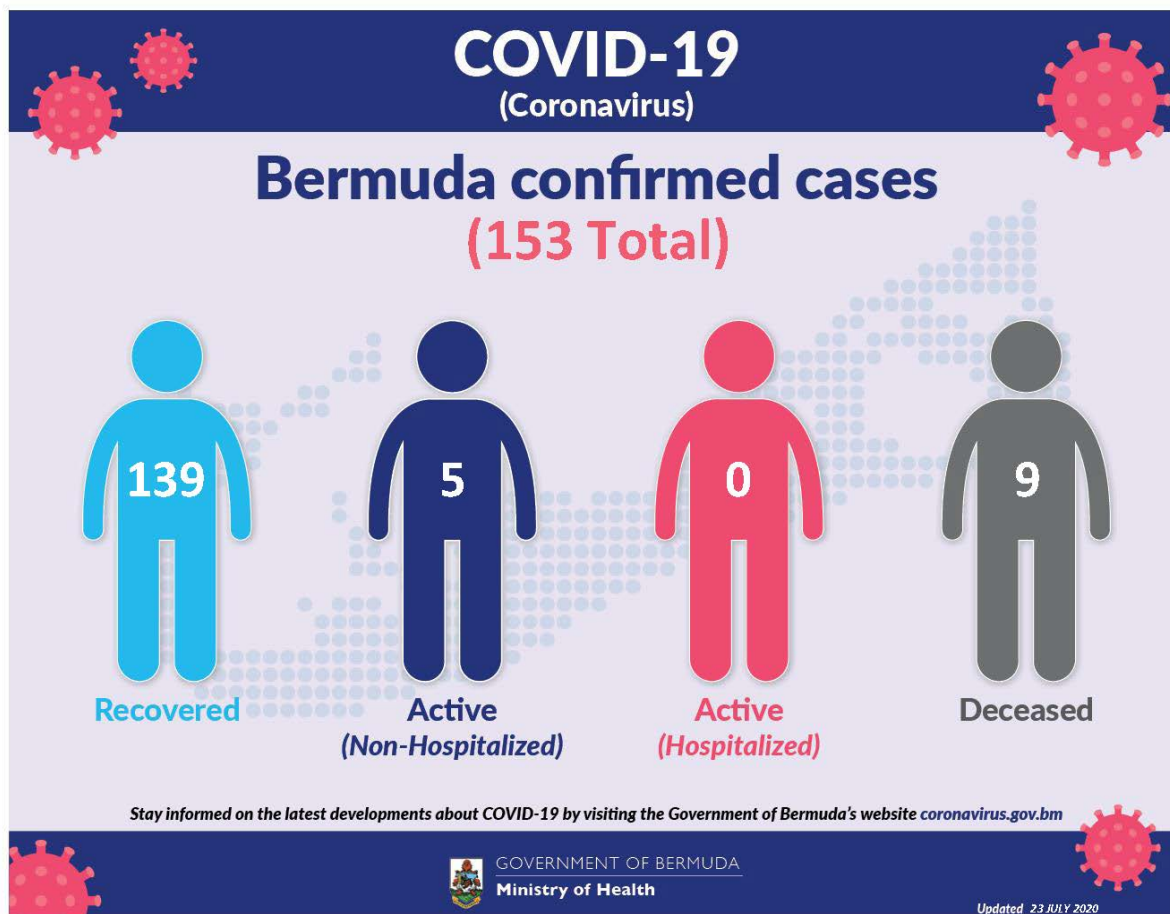
The current World Health Organization risk assessment for novel coronavirus (COVID-19) is very high risk globally. It is advised that all countries prepare for the possibility of COVID-19 in their communities. Everyone has a role to play in getting ready and staying healthy by practicing everyday prevention measures like frequent hand washing, staying home when sick and covering coughs and sneezes. The World Health Organization has declared the current coronavirus situation as a pandemic. A pandemic is the increased and sustained transmission of a disease across many countries.

Surveillance for respiratory illness has been enhanced in collaboration with local public health partners. Persons with respiratory illness including fever and cough should call ahead and inform their health care provider of their travel history prior to attending for medical care.

This is a rapidly changing situation. Please regularly check this page for updates.

COVID-19 Dashboard 23 July, 2020





Data as of 3:00 pm 23 July 2020

COVID-19 Testing	Total
Total	18320
Results negative	18167
Results positive	153
Transmission Status of Confirmed Cases	
Imported	49
Local Transmission [Known contact/source]	85
Local Transmission [Unknown contact/source]	19
Under Investigation	0
Status of Confirmed Cases	
Recovered	139
Active (non-hospitalized)	5

Active (hospitalized)	0
Deceased	9

Imported: Cases acquired outside of Bermuda.

Local transmission: Cases acquired within Bermuda

Under investigation: Type of transmission has not yet been determined. These cases are not imported and are likely the result of local transmission.

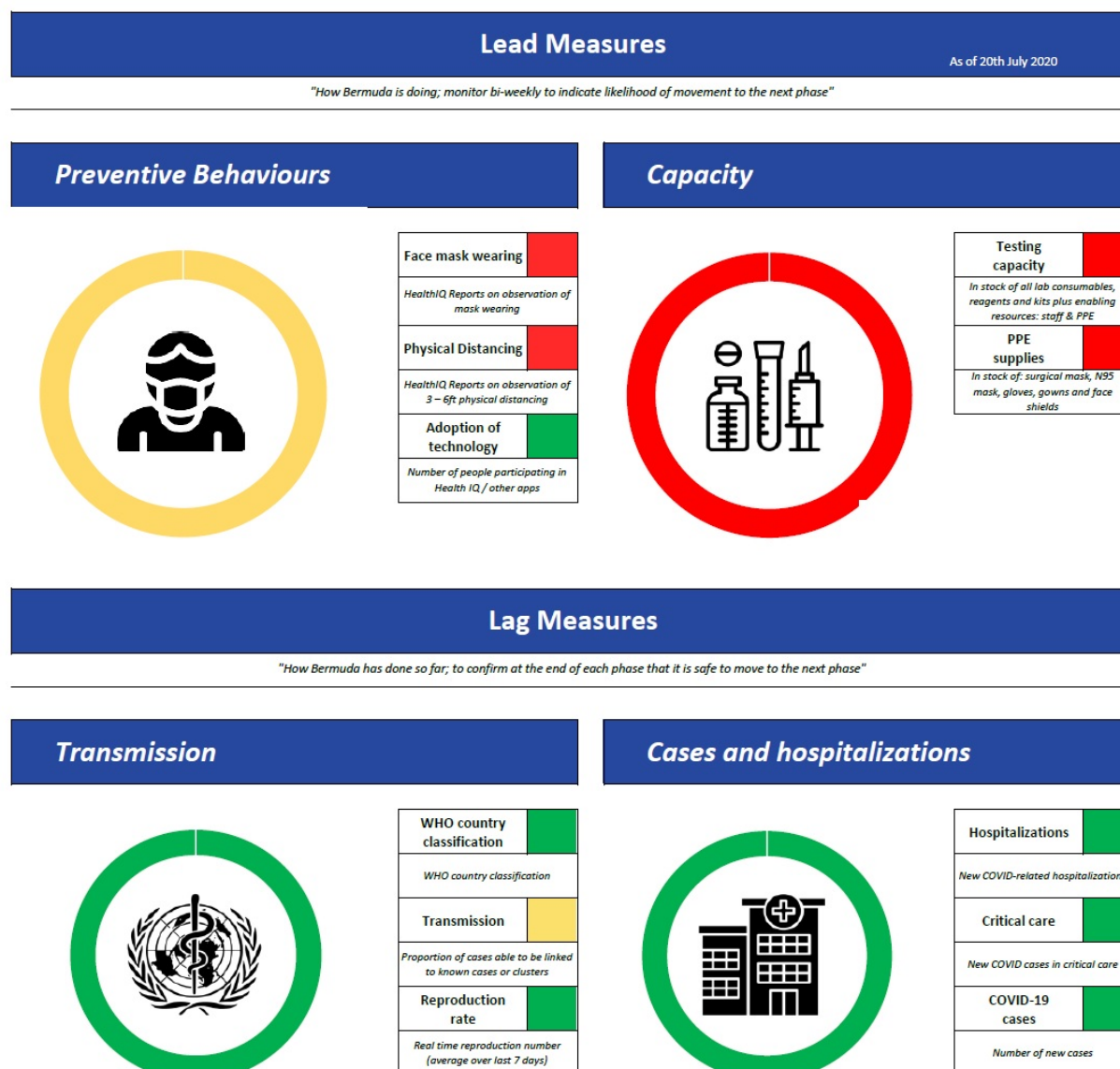
Recovered: Person has had no fever for at least 72 hours (3 days) without the use of fever-reducing medication, other symptoms have improved and at least 14 days have passed since onset of symptoms or testing date. Laboratory confirmation of at least one negative result may also be used as evidence of recovery.

Country status: Sporadic Cases

COVID-19 Reopening Indicators

Bermuda is monitoring critical indicators to see how we are doing in managing COVID-19 and assess our readiness to move to the next phase of our reopening plan. These indicators are updated on Mondays and Thursday.

As of 20th July 2020:



Definitions

Lead measures:

1. Face mask wearing: HealthIQ Reports on observation of mask wearing –

- >95% report public wearing masks
- <80% report public wearing masks

2. Physical distancing: HealthIQ Reports on observation of 3 – 6ft physical distancing -

- >95% report public maintaining distance
- <80% report public maintaining distance

3. Adoption of Technology: Number of people participating in HealthIQ or Apps (public) -

- >10,000 unique respondents (All time)
- <5,000 unique respondents

4. Testing capacity: In stock of all lab consumables, reagents and kits plus enabling resources: staff & PPE

- >3 months' supply
- <1 months' supply

5. PPE supplies (critical): In stock of: surgical mask, N95 mask, gloves, gowns and face shields

- >5 months' supply
- >3 months' supply

Lag measures:

6. Classification: WHO Country classification

- Green: Sporadic cases
- Amber: Local transmission
- Red: Community transmission

7. Transmission: Proportion of cases able to be linked to known cases or clusters

- <10% unknown transmission
- >20% unknown transmission

8. Reproduction rate: Real time reproduction number average over last 7 days

- Rt <1.0
- Rt >1.4

9. Hospitalizations: New COVID-related hospitalizations

- <7 over last 7 days
- >21 over last 7 days

10. Critical care: COVID-related ICU cases

- <4 concurrent per week
- >7 concurrent per week

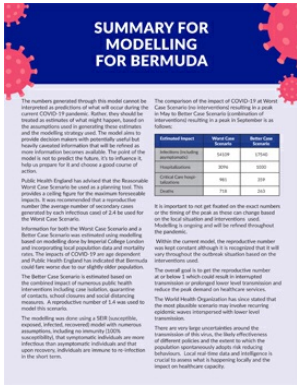
11. COVID-19 cases: Number of new cases per week

- <12 over last 7 days
- >35 over last 7 days

Coronavirus (COVID-19) Modelling Data - 24 April

The numbers generated through this model cannot be interpreted as predictions of what will occur during the current COVID-19 pandemic. Rather, they should be treated as estimates of what might happen, based on the assumptions used in generating these estimates and the modelling strategy used. The model aims to provide decision makers with potentially useful but heavily caveated information that will be refined as more information becomes available. The point of the model is not to predict the future, it's to influence it, help us prepare for it and choose a good course of action.

Our analyses on COVID-19 infections, hospitalizations, and testing can be found at the links below:



SUMMARY FOR MODELLING FOR BERMUDA

The numbers generated through this model cannot be interpreted as predictions of what will occur during the current COVID-19 pandemic. Rather, they should be treated as estimates of what might happen, based on the assumptions used in generating these estimates and the modelling strategy used. The model aims to provide decision makers with information useful to make a judgement on the likely impact of various measures. It is not a prediction of what will happen. It is a tool to help inform decision making.

Public Health England has advised that the Reinforced Model Case Scenario is used as a planning tool. This provides a useful figure for the maximum foreseeable impact. It is not recommended that a scenario that number the average number of secondary cases generated by each infectious case of 2.4 be used for the Reinforced Case Scenario.

Information for both the Worst Case Scenario and a Better Case Scenario is presented, based on modelling done by Imperial College London and incorporating local population data and available data. The impact of COVID-19 on age dependent and Public Health England has indicated that the model could not be used for the Reinforced Case Scenario.

The Better Case Scenario is estimated based on the Reinforced Model Case Scenario, with interventions including case isolation, quarantine of contacts, school closure and social distancing measures. A reproductive number of 1.4 was used to model this scenario.

The modelling was done using a SEIR (Susceptible, Exposed, Infected, Recovered) model with numerous assumptions, including the effectiveness of interventions, that symptomatic individuals are more infectious than asymptomatic individuals and that open economy individuals are immune to re-infection in the short term.

The comparison of the impact of COVID-19 at Worst Case Scenario is presented, based on a peak in May to Better Case Scenario is based on a peak in September is as follows:

Parameter	Worst Case Scenario	Better Case Scenario
Reproductive Number	2.4	1.4
Population	60,000	60,000
Initial Case Load	500	500
Deaths	719	215

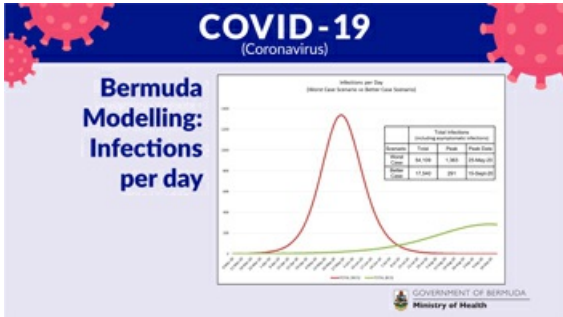
It is important to not get fixated on the exact numbers as the timing of the peak is based on changes based on the local situation and intervention. Modelling is ongoing and will be refined throughout the pandemic.

Within the current model, the reproductive number was kept constant although it is recognised that it will vary throughout the outbreak situation based on the intervention used.

The overall goal is to get the reproductive number as close to 1 as possible which would result in interrupted transmission or prolonged time that transmission and reduce the peak demand on healthcare services.

The World Health Organisation has also stated that the most plausible scenario may involve requiring asymptomatic cases to self-isolate with lower level transmission.

There are very large uncertainties around the transmission of this virus, the body effectiveness of different policies and the extent to which the intervention. Lack of real time data and intelligence is crucial to assess what is happening locally and the impact on healthcare capacity.



COVID-19 (Coronavirus)

Bermuda Modelling: Infections per day

(Worst Case Scenario vs Better Case Scenario)

Graph showing Infections per Day (Y-axis) over time (X-axis). The graph compares the Worst Case Scenario (red line) and the Better Case Scenario (green line). The Worst Case Scenario shows a sharp peak in infections around May, while the Better Case Scenario shows a much lower and later peak.

Parameter	Worst Case Scenario	Better Case Scenario
Reproductive Number	2.4	1.4
Population	60,000	60,000
Initial Case Load	500	500
Deaths	719	215

GOVERNMENT OF BERMUDA
Ministry of Health

Summary for modelling for Bermuda

Modelling Estimates for Bermuda and Potential impact of Non-Pharmaceutical Interventions (NPIS) 24 April 2020

COVID-19 Health Screening

Welcome to the Health Department's COVID-19 health screening registration form for the Bermuda Government Molecular Diagnostic Testing Laboratory at the old White's Supermarket at Southside. Please choose and register for a timeslot that suits you for your screening. Please ensure to bring your confirmation number with you for your screening. Instructions: Please remain in your car or on your bike, with a mask on and your windows up until directed. Your results will be communicated to you by your doctor.

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Wear mosquito repellent and light-coloured clothing that covers your arms and legs.



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