

Indicators and Thresholds: Adjusting and Tightening Public Health Measures



PREVENT

(Standard Measures)

Epidemiology

- Weekly incidence rate is < 10 per 100,000
- % positivity is < 0.5
- $R_t < 1$
- Outbreak trends/ observations
- Level of community transmission/non-epi linked cases stable

Health System Capacity

- Hospital and ICU capacity adequate

Public Health System Capacity

- Case and contact follow up within 24 hours adequate



PROTECT

(Strengthened Measures)

Epidemiology

- Weekly incidence rate is 10 to 24.9 per 100,000
- % positivity is 0.5-1.2%
- R_t is approximately 1
- Repeated outbreaks in multiple sectors/settings OR increasing/# of large outbreaks
- Level of community transmission/non-epi linked cases stable or increasing

Health System Capacity

- Hospital and ICU capacity adequate

Public Health System Capacity

- Case and contact follow up within 24 hours adequate



RESTRICT

(Intermediate Measures)

Epidemiology

- Weekly incidence rate is 25 to 39.9 per 100,000
- % positivity is 1.3-2.4%
- R_t is approximately 1 to 1.1
- Repeated outbreaks in multiple sectors/settings, increasing/# of large outbreaks
- Level of community transmission/non-epi linked cases stable or increasing

Health System Capacity

- Hospital and ICU capacity adequate or occupancy increasing

Public Health System Capacity

- Case and contact follow up within 24 hours adequate or at risk of becoming overwhelmed



Epidemiology

- Weekly incidence rate is 40 to 100 per 100,000
- % positivity is > 2.4%
- $R_t > 1.1$
- Repeated outbreaks in multiple sectors/settings, increasing/# of large outbreaks
- Level of community transmission/non-epi linked cases increasing

Health System Capacity

- Hospital and ICU capacity at risk of becoming overwhelmed

Public Health System Capacity

- Case and contact follow up within 24 hours inadequate or at risk of becoming overwhelmed

NOTES:

- Indicators will generally be assessed based on the previous two weeks of information. However, movement to new measures is warranted if there is a rapidly worsening trend.
- Local context and conditions will inform movement, including potential regional application of measures.
- Thresholds within a region may not all be met at the same time; decisions about moving to new measures will be based on overall assessment.