



NATIONAL COUNCIL OF SCIENTIFIC SOCIETIES OF HEALTH
CUBAN SOCIETY OF HYGIENE AND EPIDEMIOLOGY

Havana, November 9th 2017

PUBLIC STATEMENT

The Cuban Society of Hygiene and Epidemiology, member of the National Council of Scientific Societies of Health, considering:

1. The note appearing in Granma newspaper dated September 27 regarding the politicization attempts and unfounded theories about a set of health issues of the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the United States of America in Havana and the statements of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, Mr. Bruno Rodríguez Parrilla, dated October 3 related to the accusations of the State Department of the United States of America regarding episodes of sonic attacks to the diplomatic staff of the Embassy of the United States of America in Cuba, indicating they produced a set of diverse health impairments to the diplomatic personnel of the embassy in Havana.
2. The creation of an Experts Committee to conduct a multidisciplinary and intersectorial research on the events, which reached conclusions.
3. Associated to these alleged sonic attacks, the unilateral decisions taken by the State Department to withdraw a significant number of US officials from the Embassy in Cuba and expel Cuban officials from the Embassy of the Republic of Cuba in Washington.

DECLARES

1. Their rejection of the politicization of a health issue and the political decisions adopted, without knowing the conclusions of the scientific

research and the limitations imposed on the necessary cooperation between the professionals of both countries.

2. Its support for the medical and technical assessment of the Cuban Experts Committee that concluded that the health issues reported by US diplomats are not the result of damage by sonic agents.
3. The nature of the sounds examined as well as their intensity do not justify the appearance of chronic health effects.
4. The epidemiological approach of this investigation concluded that the requirements for the existence of an epidemic pattern are not met, taking into account the temporal and geographical dispersion of the reported symptoms, as well as their diversity, which have no coincidence with a unique clinical scope.
5. Consideration that the health impairment of diplomatic personnel may have resulted from exposure to different conditions or etiologies of another nature in some of them, but concurrence of the same cause in all those allegedly affected is not possible.
6. It does not rule out that a psycho-social etiology could be linked to different manifestations of morbidity in those afflicted.
7. That the clarification of these facts is necessary because the political decisions of the United States government affect the open, transparent and scientific exchange between our Society and its counterparts in that country.
8. Cooperation is essential to know the truth about this issue, so we urge the authorities of the United States to promote exchanges between technical and medical personnel of both countries

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