

Zika-Epidemiological Report

Guyana

2 November 2016

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 2 of 2016, the Guyana International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The first confirmed case of Zika virus was a resident of Region 6, Berbice.

TREND

As of EW 38 of 2016, a total of six confirmed Zika cases have been reported. No information on trends of Zika virus in Guyana is available.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2015, 388 laboratory-confirmed dengue cases were reported, with an incidence rate of 48 cases per 100,000 population.¹ From EW 1 to EW 16 of 2016, Guyana health authorities detected 303 laboratory-confirmed cases of dengue, with an incidence rate of 38 cases per 100,000 population.²

Chikungunya was first reported in 2014. By the end of that same year, a total of 76 cases had been confirmed.³ This number is lower compared with 2015, when a total of 5,310 suspected cases and 29 confirmed cases were detected (incidence rate of 662 cases per 100,000 population).⁴ Between EW 1 and EW 16 of 2016, a total of 149 suspected chikungunya cases were reported in Guyana.⁵

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 41 of 2016, no information on Zika cases in pregnant women in has been reported by Guyana health authorities.

¹ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 52 of 2015. Available at:

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&Itemid=270&qid=32910&lang=en

² PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 39 of 2016. Available at:

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en

³ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 52 of 2014. Full report available at:

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&Itemid=270&qid=28697&lang=en

⁴ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 52 of 2015. Available at:

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&Itemid=270&qid=33091&lang=en

⁵ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 40 of 2016. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

ZIKA-VIRUS-ASSOCIATED GUILLAIN-BARRE SYNDROME (GBS)

As of EW 41 of 2016, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by Guyana health authorities.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 41 of 2016, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Guyana health authorities.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 41 of 2016, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Guyana health authorities.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information is available on national guidelines for Zika surveillance.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Samples of suspected Zika cases are sent to the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) for molecular confirmation (real time RT-PCR).

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on the first confirmed case was provided by the Guyana IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO in EW 2 of 2016. At the time of this report, the latest information was available from EW 38 of 2016.