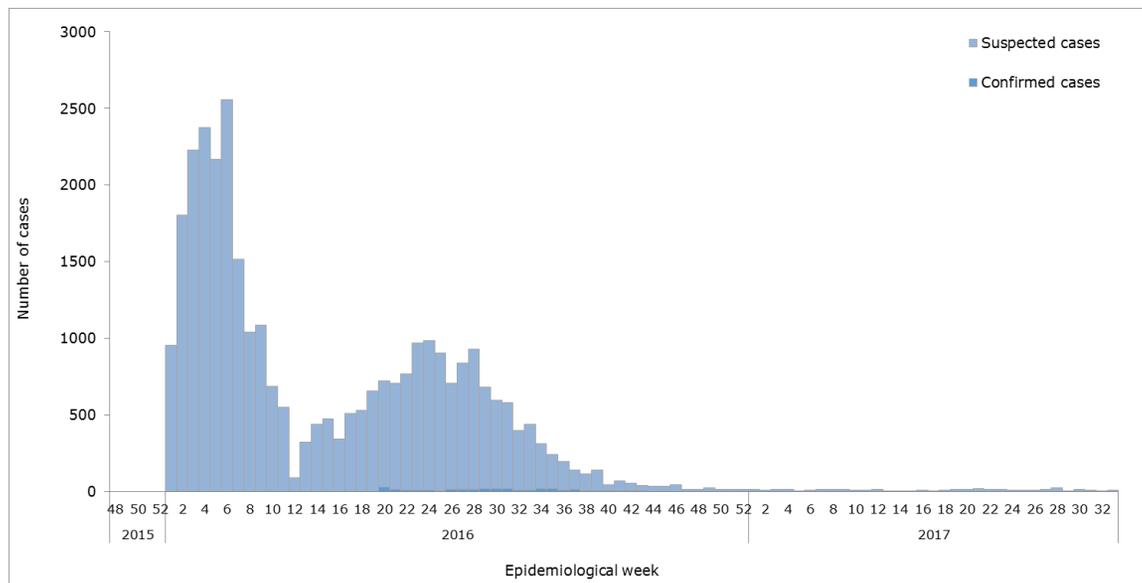


Zika-Epidemiological Report Honduras

25 September 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika virus cases by epidemiological week (EW). Honduras. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 33 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by Honduras Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 50 of 2015, the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika was reported by Honduras health authorities.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 37 of 2016, all 18 departments in Honduras have reported suspected Zika cases. The municipalities with the highest reported incidence are Cortes, Francisco Morazan, and Yoro.²

TREND

After the increase of cases reported between the end of 2015 and the first months of 2016, a downward trend has been observed. Zika transmission continues during 2017 although with less intensity than 2016 (**Figure 1**).¹ As of EW 30 of 2017, the number of reported Zika cases represent a significant decrease compared to the same period the previous year.⁴ In regard to GBS cases, an increasing trend was observed between EW 28 and EW 33 of 2017 (**Figure 3**). On average, 12

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from Honduras International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 30 August 2017

² Reported to PAHO/WHO from Honduras IHR NFP on 26 September 2016

suspected and confirmed Zika cases and two GBS cases per week have been reported in the last eight weeks (EW 26 of 2017 to EW 33 of 2017).¹

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2017, as of EW 32, a total of 3,877 probable dengue cases (45 cases per 100,000 population) have been reported.³ As of EW 30 of 2017, the number of reported dengue cases represent a 79% decrease compared to the same period in the previous year.⁴ In 2016, as of EW 37, Honduras health authorities reported a total of 20,034 probable cases (230 cases per 100,000 population), including 76 confirmed cases.

In 2016, as of EW 32, a total of 14,325 suspected chikungunya cases (175 cases per 100,000) were reported.⁵ As of EW 30 of 2017, the number of reported chikungunya cases represent a 97% decrease compared to the same period the previous year.⁴ Between EW 1 and EW 11 of 2016, weekly numbers of chikungunya and dengue cases were lower than those of Zika virus. Subsequently, up to EW 36, chikungunya, dengue and Zika virus had similar patterns of transmission. No additional information on dengue and chikungunya trends is available.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 33 of 2017, there have been a total of 681 pregnant women with suspected Zika disease identified in the country, 125 of whom have been laboratory-confirmed by real-time polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR).¹ All of the laboratory-confirmed cases among pregnant women were reported in 2016.

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

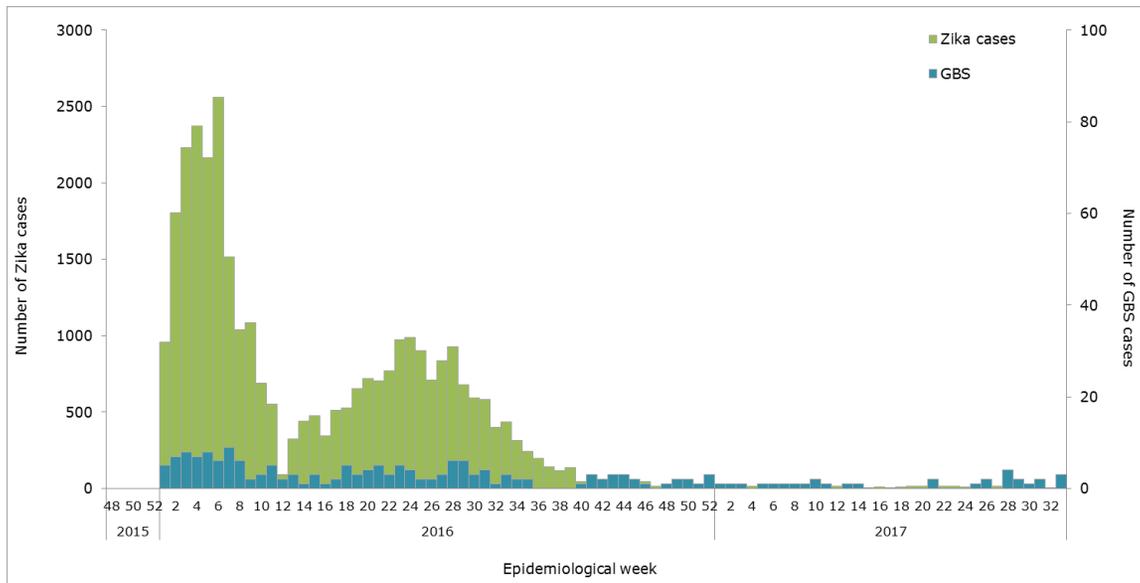
Between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 33 of 2017, a total of 195 cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), including seven deaths, have been reported by Honduras health authorities to PAHO/WHO.¹ Two of these GBS cases were laboratory confirmed for Zika. The pattern of transmission of Zika virus disease and distribution of GBS cases by epidemiological week is presented in **Figure 3**.

³ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=rdmore&cid=6290&Itemid=40734

⁴ Honduras Secretariat of Health. Salud reporta importante descenso en dengue, Chikungunya y zika. 11 August 2017. Available at: <http://www.salud.gob.hn/web/index.php/component/k2/item/807-salud-reporta-importante-descenso-en-dengue-chikungunya-y-zika>

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

Figure 3. Suspected Zika and GBS cases by EW. Honduras. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 33 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by Honduras Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO¹

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 33 of 2017, eight confirmed cases of congenital malformation associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by the Honduras health authorities to PAHO/WHO.¹

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 35 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Honduras health authorities to PAHO/WHO.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information is available on the national guidelines for Zika surveillance.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation is performed by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR) at the *Laboratorio Nacional de Vigilancia de la Salud*, Honduras Ministry of Health and at the Virology Laboratory of the Genetic Research Center, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras (UNAH). The *Laboratorio Nacional de Vigilancia de la Salud* also performs serological diagnosis for chikungunya, dengue and Zika virus by ELISA IgM detection.

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on chikungunya, dengue and Zika virus is periodically provided by the Honduras IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO. At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared by the Honduras IHR NFP was from EW 33 of 2017.