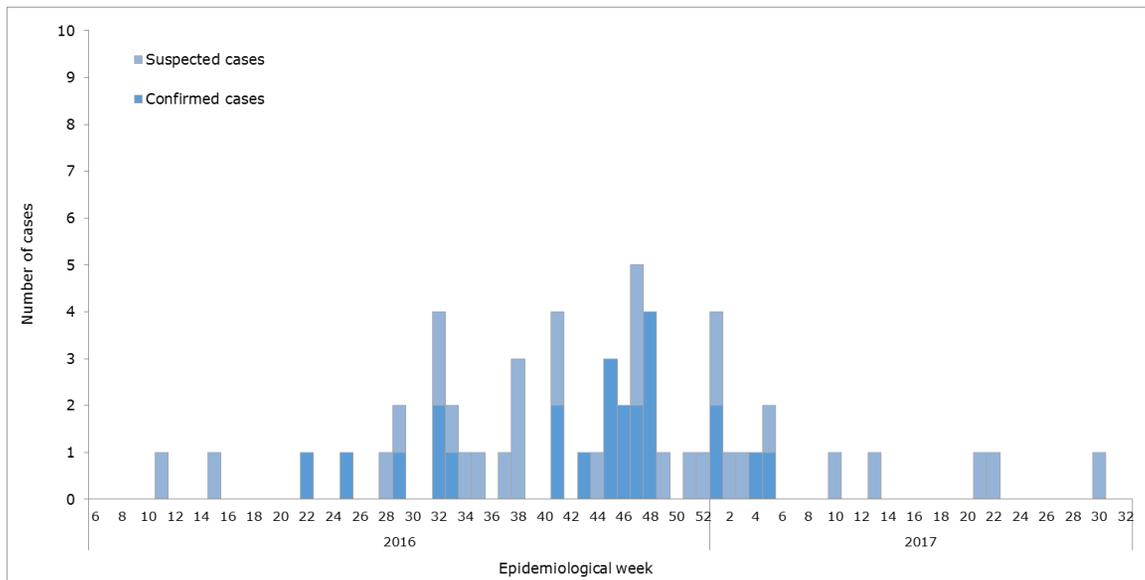


Zika-Epidemiological Report

Anguilla

25 September 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases. Anguilla. EW 6 of 2016 to EW 32 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development to PAHO/WHO¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 25 of 2016, the United Kingdom International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) reported the detection of the first confirmed case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika in Anguilla.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

The vast majority of cases were reported in 2016 with few suspected cases continuing to be reported in 2017 (**Figure 1**).¹ In the last 8 weeks (EW 26 to EW 35), only one suspected case of Zika was reported in Anguilla. The last confirmed case was reported in EW 5 of 2017

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 28 of 2017, eighteen probable cases of dengue (112 cases per 100,000 population) including two laboratory-confirmed cases (12 cases per 100,000) have been reported.² This

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from Anguilla Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development on 1 September 2017.

represents a decrease comparing with the 50 probable cases of dengue (313 cases per 100,000) reported up to EW 44 of 2016 and an increase comparing the eight probable (50 cases per 100,000), including two laboratory-confirmed cases (13 cases per 100,000) reported up to EW 52 of 2015. In 2014, 86 probable (538 cases per 100,000), including eight laboratory-confirmed cases (50 cases per 100,000), were reported up to EW 53.

No information is available regarding chikungunya cases in Anguilla in 2017. In 2016, nine suspected and one confirmed cases (59 cases per 100,000) were reported up to EW 24.³ In 2015, there were 28 suspected and three confirmed cases of chikungunya (194 cases per 100,000) up to EW 11. In 2014, 46 suspected and 52 confirmed cases (613 cases per 100,000) were registered up to EW 52.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 35 of 2017, the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development has not reported Zika virus infection in pregnant women to PAHO/WHO.¹

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 35 of 2017, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development to PAHO/WHO.¹

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 35 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development to PAHO/WHO.¹

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 35 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development to PAHO/WHO.¹

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

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

INFORMATION SHARING

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika information provided to PAHO/WHO from the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development was from EW 32 of 2017.

² 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

³ 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