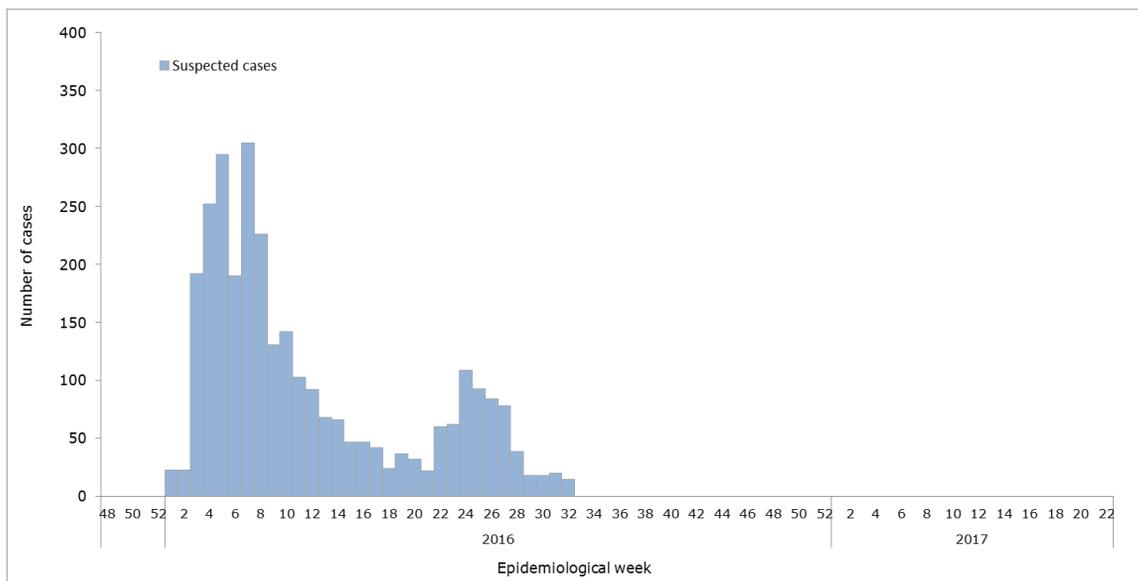


# Zika-Epidemiological Report Haiti

28 June 2017

**Figure 1.** Suspected Zika cases. Haiti. EW 48 of 2015 to EW22 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Haiti Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP) to PAHO/WHO<sup>1</sup>

## FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 1 of 2016, the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus was reported in Haiti; however, molecular and clinical data indicate that Zika virus appears to have circulated in Haiti in 2014.<sup>2</sup>

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

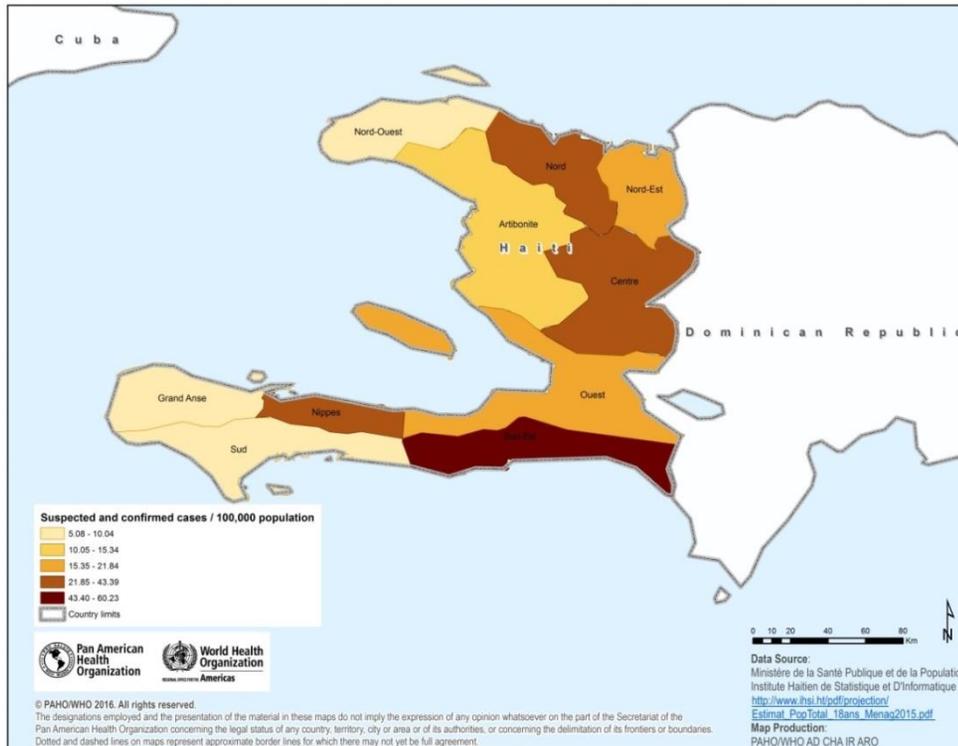
As of EW 21 of 2016, all ten departments in Haiti registered suspected cases of Zika virus (**Figure 2**).<sup>1</sup> The highest incidence rates were reported from the departments of Centre, Nippes, Nord, and Sud-Est. In addition, a report by Journel et al. (2017)<sup>3</sup> indicated that, as of EW 36 of 2016, the highest rates were registered in the communes of Plaine-du-Nord (441 cases per 100,000 population), Fond-des-Nègres (254 cases per 100,000), and Milot (234 cases per 100,000).

<sup>1</sup> Reported to PAHO/WHO from the Haiti Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP) on 10 June 2016.

<sup>2</sup> Lednicky J, Beau De Rochars VM, El Badry M, Loeb J, Telisma T, Chavannes S, et al. (2016) Zika Virus Outbreak in Haiti in 2014: Molecular and Clinical Data. PLoS Negl Trop Dis 10(4): e0004687. doi:10.1371/journal.pntd.0004687

<sup>3</sup> Ito Journel, MT; Lesly L. Andrécy, MD; Dudley Metellus; et al. transmission of Zika virus – Haiti, October 12, 2015 – September 10, 2016. MMWR February 17, 2017 / Vol. 66 / No. 6

**Figure 2.** Cumulative suspected and confirmed Zika cases per 100,000 population by department. Haiti. EW 42 of 2015 to EW 21 of 2016.



Source: Data provided by the Haiti Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP) to PAHO/WHO<sup>1</sup>

## TREND

The increase in cases observed between EW 31 and EW 35 of 2016 was followed by a steep decline (**Figure 1**).<sup>1</sup> As no further information on trends has been provided to PAHO/WHO since EW 33 of 2016, interpretation of the Zika dynamic is limited.

## CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2015, Haiti reported 130 cases of dengue (1 case per 100,000 population).<sup>4</sup> Dengue cases were reported up to EW 52 of 2015, after which no new cases have been reported to PAHO/WHO. Prior to 2015, 240 suspected dengue cases (2 cases per 100,000 population) were reported in 2012 as of EW 34.

Chikungunya was first officially reported in Haiti in 2014. By the end of 2014, Haiti had reported 64,695 suspected cases of chikungunya (627.2 cases per 100,000 population), 14 of which had been laboratory confirmed.<sup>5</sup> While in 2015 Haiti reported a cumulative total of 56 suspected cases, as of EW 16 of 2016, two suspected and one confirmed case of chikungunya had been reported. No information on the number of chikungunya cases reported in 2017 is available.

<sup>4</sup> 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](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=rdmore&cid=6290&Itemid=40734)

<sup>5</sup> 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](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en)

## ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 21 of 2016, the Haiti Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population (MSPP) identified 22 pregnant women with suspected Zika virus disease. There is no update on surveillance for pregnant women in Haiti since the last Zika epidemiological report of 15 June 2016.

## ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

On EW 10 of 2016, the United States International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of a laboratory-confirmed case of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), with a history of travel to Haiti and subsequent onset of facial weakness in January. Journal et al. (2017) reported that 13 suspected cases of Zika-virus-associated GBS were detected. Among 11 serum specimens from these cases that were submitted to the National Laboratory for testing, two were rejected as inadequate on arrival at the lab; the remaining nine tested negative by RT-PCR.<sup>3</sup> No increase of GBS has been reported by Haiti national authorities as of EW 38 of 2016.

### CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 38 of 2016, the Haiti IHR NFP reported one laboratory-confirmed congenital microcephaly associated with Zika virus infection. The case was confirmed by real-time RT-PCR. The latest report received from the Haiti IHR NFP in EW 33 of 2016 indicated that there were 13 additional suspected cases of microcephaly associated with Zika virus under investigation in Haiti. No additional information has been provided to PAHO/WHO about these suspected cases. On the other hand, the report by Journal et al. (2017) indicated that 29 suspected cases of Zika virus associated congenital microcephaly were tested and resulted negative by RT-PCR.<sup>3</sup>

### DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 22 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Haiti health authorities.

## NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

In EW 2 of 2016, a press release issued by the MSPP indicated that a surveillance system for the detection of Zika virus had been established. The press release is available at:

<http://mspp.gouv.ht/site/downloads/Communique%20de%20presse%20No%202%20Zika.pdf>

## LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation is performed by molecular detection (real-time RT-PCR) by the *Laboratoire National de Sante Publique* (LNSP) at the Haiti MSPP.

## INFORMATION-SHARING

The latest information received from the Haiti national authorities was from EW 33 of 2016 and, at the time of this report, the latest available epidemiological report on Zika virus from the Haiti MSPP was from EW 4 of 2016.<sup>6</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> Haiti MSPP. Epidemic situation of Zika in Haiti. EW 42 of 2015 to EW 4 of 2016. Available at: <http://mspp.gouv.ht/site/downloads/Evolution%20epidemie%20du%20ZIKA%20en%20Haiti%20au%203%20fev%202016.pdf>