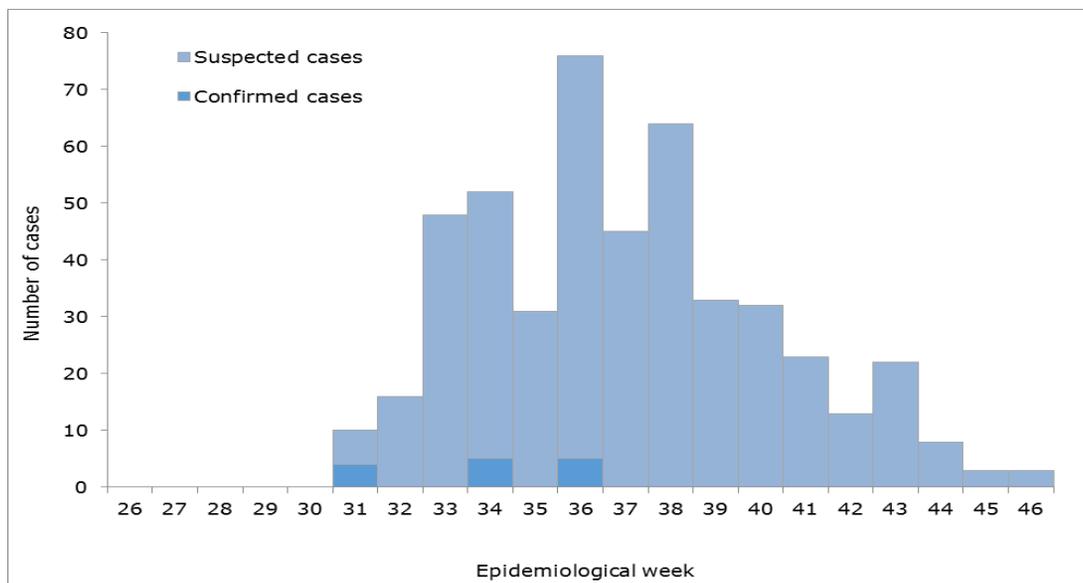


Zika-Epidemiological Report

Antigua and Barbuda

20 December 2016

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Antigua and Barbuda. EW 26 of 2016 to EW 46 of 2016



Source: Data provided by the Antigua and Barbuda IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASE

In epidemiological week (EW) 30 of 2016, the Antigua and Barbuda International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) informed PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first confirmed case of local transmission of Zika virus disease.

TREND

Since the emergence of Zika in Antigua and Barbuda, a majority of the cases were reported between EW 31 and EW 41 with a peak in cases observed in EW 36 in 2016. There has been a decreasing trend in cases since EW 38 (**Figure 1**). As of EW 46 of 2016, a cumulative total of 465 suspected and 14 laboratory-confirmed autochthonous Zika cases have been reported. Two imported cases have also been reported.¹

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from the Antigua and Barbuda International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 25 November 2016.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 36 of 2016, a total of 37 probable cases (incidence rate of 40 per 100,000 population) and three confirmed cases of dengue were reported in Antigua and Barbuda.²

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

The first laboratory-confirmed case of Zika virus was in a pregnant woman at 31 weeks of gestation.

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 49 of 2016, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by Antigua and Barbuda health authorities.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 49 of 2016, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Antigua and Barbuda health authorities.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 49 of 2016, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Antigua and Barbuda health authorities.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information on guidelines for Zika surveillance is available.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

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

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on the first confirmed case was shared by the Antigua and Barbuda IHR NFP with PAHO/WHO in EW 30 of 2016. At the time of this report, the latest information was shared by Antigua and Barbuda IHR NFP on EW 47 of 2016.

² PAHO/WHO Dengue. Number of Reported Cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas, by Country – 14 October 2016 (EW 39). Available at:
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en