**Zika-Epidemiological Report**

**Grenada**

25 September 2017

**Figure 1.** Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Grenada. EW 13 of 2016 to EW 20 of 2017.

![Graph showing Zika cases by epidemiological week.](image)

Source: Data provided by the Grenada Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO.

**FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES**

In epidemiological week (EW) 18 of 2016, the Grenada International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first confirmed case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika.

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

**TREND**

Information regarding Zika cases in Grenada is only available up to EW 20 of 2017. Most of the cases were detected between EW 26 and EW 33 of 2016. Since then, a relatively low number of cases have been reported (**Figure 1**). As of EW 20 of 2017, seven suspected cases of Zika, including 6 laboratory-confirmed cases were reported.

**CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES**

As of EW 28 of 2017, a total of 80 laboratory-confirmed dengue cases (72 cases per 100,000 population) were reported. This figure is higher than the total number of laboratory-confirmed cases reported in all of 2015 (n=25) and close to the total number reported in 2014 (n=39). In

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1 Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Grenada IHR NFP on 24 May 2017.

2016, 151 probable dengue cases (136 cases per 100,000), including 76 laboratory-confirmed cases, were reported up to EW 48.2

With regard to chikungunya, no data has been reported to PAHO/WHO for 2017. A total of 103 suspected cases (93 cases per 100,000) were reported up to EW 20 of 2016.3 In 2014, 3,070 suspected and 26 laboratory-confirmed cases (2,815 cases per 100,000) were registered up to EW 46.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 22 of 2017, Grenada health authorities have not reported Zika virus infection in pregnant women.1 Since EW 5 of 2016, the Ministry of Health of Grenada is testing pregnant women for Zika infection.4

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 20 of 2017, ten cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), including one death, have been identified by Grenada health authorities (Figure 2).1 Three cases have been laboratory-confirmed for Zika virus infection.3 In addition, 6 cases of other neurological syndromes including three that have been laboratory-confirmed for Zika virus infection were reported up to EW 20 of 2017.

**Figure 2.** Zika and GBS cases by EW. Grenada. EW 13 of 2016 to EW 20 of 2017.

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

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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

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION
As of EW 20 of 2017, two cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection has been reported by Grenada 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 Grenada health authorities to PAHO/WHO.¹

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES
No information is available on the national guidelines for Zika virus surveillance.

LABORATORY CAPACITY
Grenada sends samples from suspected cases of Zika virus disease to the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) for molecular confirmation (real-time RT-PCR).

INFORMATION-SHARING
At the time of this report, the latest available Zika information shared by the Grenada Ministry of Health was from EW 20 of 2017.