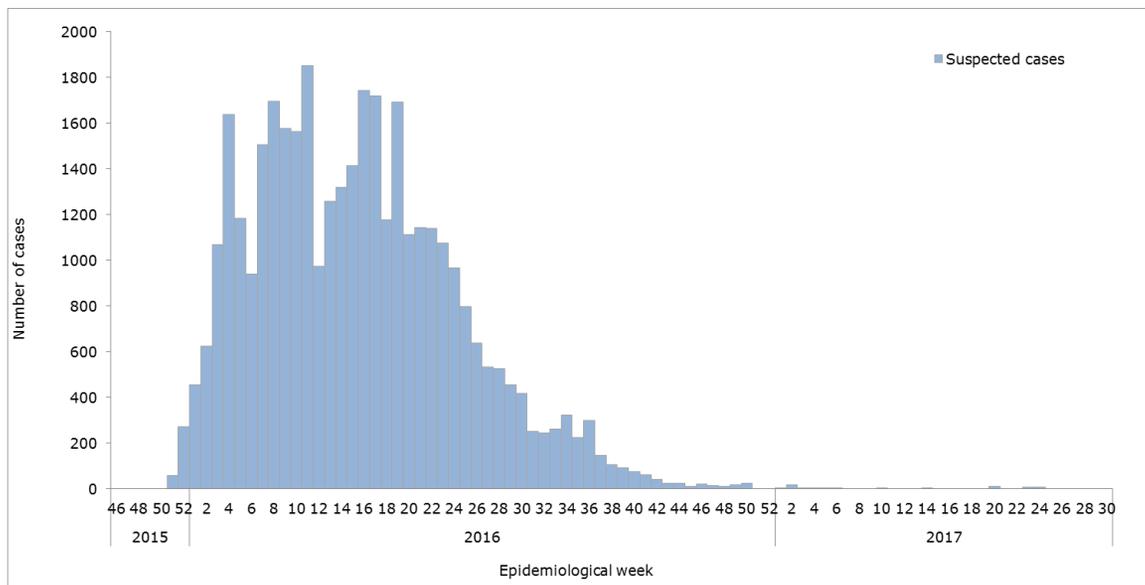


# Zika-Epidemiological Report Martinique

25 September 2017

**Figure 1.** Suspected Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Martinique. EW 46 of 2015 to EW 30 of 2017.



Source: Data published by the Cire Antilles Guyane and reproduced by PAHO/WHO<sup>1</sup>

## FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 51 of 2015, the France International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first two autochthonous vector-borne cases of Zika in Martinique.

## GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 7 of 2017, all the communes of Martinique reported Zika cases, including Sainte-Luce and Morne-Vert which reported laboratory-confirmed cases in EW 5 of 2017.<sup>2,3</sup> Information on the geographic distribution of cases reported since then is not available.

<sup>1</sup> Weekly numbers of dengue, chikungunya, and Zika cases are estimates. According to Santé Publique France, the estimated number of suspected cases is the sum of the number of visits recorded by the Decentralized Centers of Prevention and Care (CDPS) and the estimated number of people who consulted a general practitioner for this purpose. The estimate is based on data collected by the sentinel physician network. Cire Antilles Guyane. Arboviruses – Situation of dengue, chikungunya, and Zika in the Antilles. EW 30 of 2017. Available at:

[http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/content/download/138997/501556/version/148/file/pe\\_arbo\\_antilles\\_040817.pdf](http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/content/download/138997/501556/version/148/file/pe_arbo_antilles_040817.pdf)

<sup>2</sup> Cire Antilles Guyane. Zika virus surveillance in the Antilles Guyane - epidemiological situation. EW 7 of 2017. Available at:

[http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/content/download/134689/483872/version/140/file/pe\\_zika\\_antilles\\_guyane\\_230216.pdf](http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/content/download/134689/483872/version/140/file/pe_zika_antilles_guyane_230216.pdf)

## TREND

Since EW 36 of 2016, weekly numbers of suspected Zika cases have decreased and remain very low (**Figure 1**).<sup>1</sup> In the last 8 weeks (EW 23 to EW 30 of 2017), the number of suspected cases has never exceeded 6 cases per week, with no laboratory-confirmed cases being reported during this period. On 29 June 2017, Martinique was included in the WHO list of countries/territories with interrupted transmission.

## CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Between July 2016 and July 2017, the number of suspected dengue cases has remained below the epidemic threshold level, with a total of 370 suspected cases being reported.<sup>1</sup> In the last 8 weeks (EW 23 to EW 30 of 2017), an average of 70 cases per week has been reported.

Between July 2016 and July 2017, the number of suspected chikungunya cases has remained very low, with an average of one case per week.<sup>1</sup> In the last 8 weeks (EW 23 to EW 30 of 2017), three suspected and nine probable cases have been reported.

## ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 30 of 2017, a total of 830 pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported by Martinique health authorities.<sup>1,4</sup>

## ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 7 of 2017, a total of 29 patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) in whom Zika virus infection was laboratory-confirmed have been reported by Martinique health authorities.<sup>2</sup> Five other patients with severe neurological syndromes have tested positive for Zika. The death of a GBS patient with confirmed Zika virus infection has also been reported.<sup>3</sup>

### CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 30 of 2017, five cases of congenital malformations, including four cases of microcephaly, were reported in infants whose mothers were laboratory-confirmed for Zika virus infection during pregnancy.<sup>1</sup> Furthermore, a total of 10 cases of congenital microcephaly and 11 cases of other cerebral malformations detected by ultrasound in pregnant women with confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported by Martinique health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

### DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 7 of 2017, the death of a GBS patient with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection has been reported by Martinique health authorities (mentioned above).<sup>3</sup>

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<sup>3</sup> Cire Antilles Guyane. Zika virus surveillance in the Antilles Guyane - epidemiological situation. EW 50 of 2016. Available at: <http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/Publications-et-outils/Points-epidemiologiques/Tous-les-numeros/Antilles/2016/Situation-epidemiologique-du-virus-Zika-aux-Antilles.-Point-au-22-decembre-2016>

<sup>4</sup> As of 30 June 2017, the surveillance of pregnant women has been discontinued; however, the consolidation of data that were collected prior to this date continues.

## NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The Cire Antilles Guyane has implemented a “surveillance program, alert and management of epidemics” with an integrated preparedness and response plan for vector-borne diseases. More information is available at:

<http://www.invs.sante.fr/Dossiers-thematiques/Maladies-infectieuses/Maladies-a-transmission-vectorielle/Zika/Le-systeme-de-surveillance>

## INFORMATION-SHARING

The Cire Antilles Guyane publishes a periodic epidemiological bulletin on Zika virus. At the time of this report, the latest Regional Health Agency epidemiological bulletin was from EW 30 of 2017.