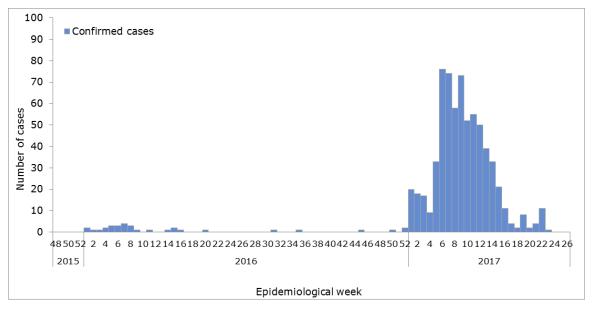


Zika-Epidemiological Report

25 September 2017

Figure 1. Confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Aruba. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 26 of 2017.





FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 7 of 2016, the Netherlands International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) reported to PAHO/WHO the detection of the first autochthonous cases of Zika in Aruba.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

In 2017, confirmed Zika cases started increasing in EW 5 reaching a peak in EW 6 with 76 cases being reported (**Figure 1**)¹. Between EW 5 and EW 14 of 2017, a total of 536 confirmed Zika cases were reported, representing a 34 fold increase compared to the confirmed cases reported in the same period in 2016. Cases have been declining gradually since EW 9 with an average of 6 cases being reported per week in the last 8 weeks (EW 15 to EW 22 of 2017). Information regarding Zika cases in Aruba is only available up to EW 22 of 2017.

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¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Netherlands IHR National Focal Point on 21 June 2017.

Suggested citation: Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Zika - Epidemiological Report Aruba. September 2017. Washington, D.C.: PAHO/WHO; 2017



CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2017, a total of 690 probable cases (616 cases per 100,000 population), including 7 laboratoryconfirmed cases (6 cases per 100,000), have been reported as of EW 22.³ In 2016, 1,319 probable cases of dengue (1,178 cases per 100,000), including 103 laboratory-confirmed cases (92 cases per 100,000), were reported up to EW 52.² In 2015, 335 probable cases (299 per 100,000), including 206 laboratory-confirmed cases (184 cases per 100,000), were detected up to EW 52 as well.³

In 2016, a total of 929 suspected and 8 confirmed cases of chikungunya, (822 cases per 100,000) were reported up to EW 47.³ In 2015, 281 suspected and 686 laboratory-confirmed cases of chikungunya (863 per 100,000) were reported up to EW 29. This represents an increase in suspected chikungunya cases in 2016 compared to 2015; however a significant decrease in confirmed cases was observed. No chikungunya data is available yet for 2017.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

During EW 8 of 2016, the Aruba Directorate of Public Health published guidelines for preventive measures against Zika virus for pregnant women. More information is available at: <u>http://www.overheid.aw/actueel/nieuws 235/item/zwangere-vrouwen-moeten-voorzorgsmaatregelen-treffen-tegen-zika-virus 27220.html</u>

As of EW 35 of 2017, no cases of Zika virus in pregnant women have been reported by Aruba health authorities 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 Aruba health authorities 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 Aruba health authorities to PAHO/WHO.¹

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 35 of 2017, no deaths among cases of Zika virus infection have been reported by Aruba health authorities to PAHO/WHO.¹

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

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

INFORMATION-SHARING

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared with PAHO/WHO by the Netherlands IHR NFP was from EW 22 of 2017.

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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: <u>http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=rdmore&cid=6290&Itemid=40734</u>

³ PAHO/WHO. Chikungunya: Statistic Data. Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. Available at: <u>http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en</u>