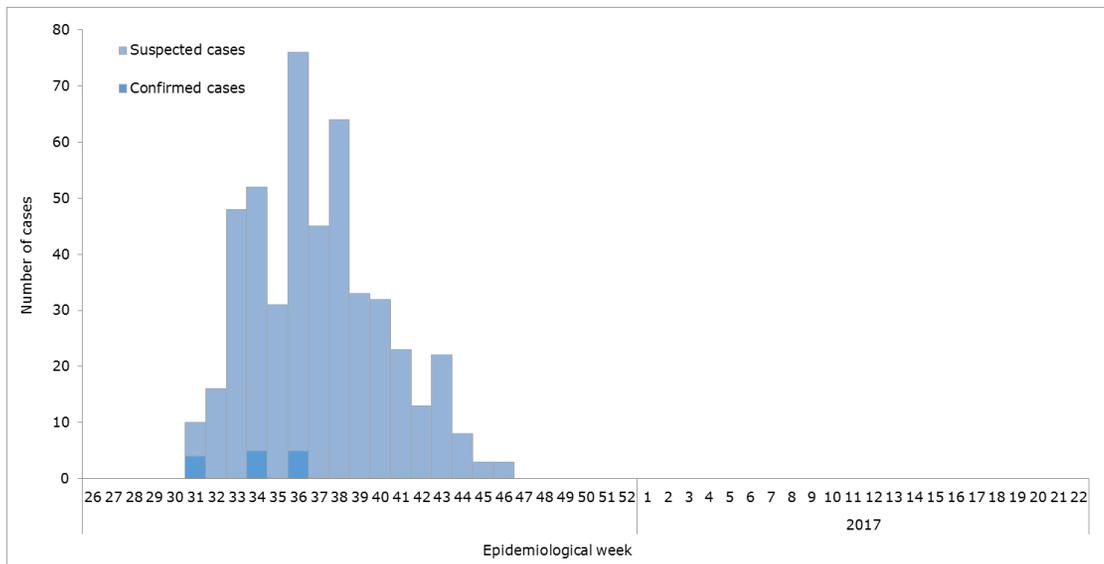


Zika-Epidemiological Report

Antigua and Barbuda

28 June 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Antigua and Barbuda. EW 26 of 2016 to EW 22 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Health and the Environment to 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) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first confirmed case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus.

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASE

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

The increase in cases observed between EW 31 and EW 35 of 2016 was followed by a steep decline (**Figure 1**).¹ As no further information on trends has been provided to PAHO/WHO since EW 46 of 2016, interpretation of the Zika dynamic is limited.

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from the Antigua and Barbuda International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 25 November 2016.² PAHO/WHO Dengue. Number of Reported Cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas, by Country. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 16 of 2017, one probable case (1 case per 100,000 population) of dengue was reported in Antigua and Barbuda.² In 2016, a total of 103 probable dengue cases (112 cases per 100,000), including three confirmed cases, were reported up to EW 52. These figures are higher than the 14 confirmed cases (15 cases per 100,000) reported in 2015, and the 37 probable cases (41 cases per 100,000), including 17 confirmed cases, registered in 2014.

No information is available regarding the number of chikungunya cases registered in Antigua and Barbuda in 2017. In 2016, 38 suspected and 2 confirmed cases of chikungunya were reported up to EW 24 of 2016.³ In 2015, 16 suspected cases of chikungunya were registered up to EW 8 of 2015. Between 2013 and 2014, a total of 1,426 suspected and 18 confirmed cases of chikungunya were reported up to EW 52 of 2014.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 29 of 2016, one pregnant woman was laboratory-confirmed for Zika virus infection in Antigua and Barbuda.⁴

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 22 of 2017, 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 22 of 2017, 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 22 of 2017, 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

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared with PAHO/WHO by the Antigua and Barbuda IHR NFP was from EW 46 of 2016.

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

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

⁴ Reported to PAHO/WHO from the Antigua and Barbuda International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 22 July 2016.