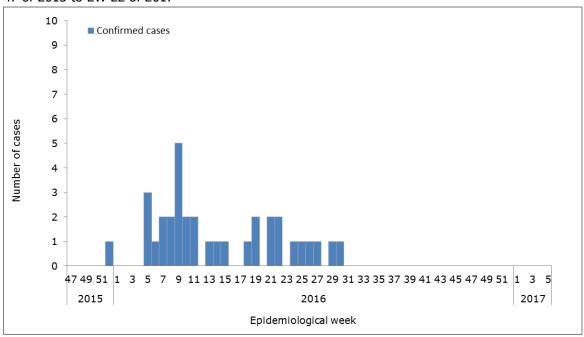




Zika-Epidemiological Report Guyana

28 June 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika virus disease cases. Guyana. Epidemiological Week (EW) 47 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2017



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

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 2 of 2016, the Guyana International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

The first confirmed case of Zika virus was a resident of Region 6, Berbice. Information about the trend is only available up to EW 30 of 2016, when the regions with the highest incidence rate of confirmed Zika virus were Region 1 (Barima/Waini) with 11 cases per 100,000 population, followed by Region 2 (Pomeroon/Supenaam) with 10 cases per 100,000 population (**Figure 2**).

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

¹ Reported to by the Guyana IHR NFP on 8 December 2016.





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Figure 2. Confirmed Zika cases by region. Guyana. 2015 to 2016 (up to EW 30).²

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

TREND

Since the last information provided by the Guyana health authorities was up to EW 30 of 2016, (**Figure 1**) 1 the current trend of Zika transmission in Guyana is unknown.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Similar to the Zika data, no data is available for dengue and chikungunya cases in 2017. The latest information available is between EW 1 and EW 16 of 2016, when Guyana health authorities detected 303 laboratory-confirmed cases of dengue (38 cases per 100,000 population)³. In 2015, a total of 863 laboratory-confirmed dengue cases were reported up to EW 48 (107 cases per 100,000).⁴

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

² Note: Incidence rate calculated using population data from 2012

³ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 52 of 2016. Available at:

http://www.paho.org/hg/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en_to

⁴ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 53 of 2015. Available at:

 $[\]underline{\text{http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\ topics\&view=readall\&cid=3273\&Itemid=40734\&lang=en}}$





Chikungunya was first reported in 2014. By the end of that same year, a total of 76 cases had been confirmed.⁵ The following year a large outbreak of chikungunya was reported with a total of 5,310 suspected and 29 confirmed cases (662 cases per 100,000).⁶ Between EW 1 and EW 16 of 2016, a total of 149 suspected chikungunya cases (19 cases per 100,000) were reported in Guyana.⁷ As of EW 6 of 2017, no cases of chikungunya have been reported.⁸

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 22 of 2017, no information on Zika cases in pregnant women in has been reported by Guyana health authorities.

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

ZIKA-VIRUS-ASSOCIATED GUILLAIN-BARRE 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 Guyana 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 Guyana health authorities.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 22 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Guyana health authorities.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information is available on national guidelines for Zika surveillance.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

The diagnosis of Zika virus is performed at The National Public Health Laboratory from the Ministry of Health of Guyana in Georgetown by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR). The laboratory has also implemented the serology diagnosis based on ELISA IgM detection.

INFORMATION-SHARING

The latest information on Zika virus received by PAHO/WHO from the Guyana IHR NFP was from FW 30 of 2016.

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

⁵ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 52 of 2014. Full report available at:

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&Itemid=270&gid=28697&lang=en_6 PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 52 of 2015.

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_download&Itemid=270&gid=33091&lang=en

PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 40 of 2016.

Available at: http://www.paho.org/hg/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en

⁸ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics, Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. EW 6 of 2017. http://www.paho.org/hg/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en