

Zika-Epidemiological Report

Nicaragua

27 February 2017

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 4 of 2016, the Nicaragua International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the country's first cases of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus, which were reported from Managua Department in Western Nicaragua.¹

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

As of EW 1 of 2017, a total of 2,055 confirmed Zika cases have been reported in Nicaragua.² No information is available on the distribution of cases by epidemiological week.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2017, a cumulative total of 6,544 dengue cases were reported in Nicaragua representing a 60% increase compared to the same period in 2016.² In 2016, Nicaragua reported 88,320 probable dengue cases (incidence rate of 1,411 cases per 100,000 population), including 6,599 confirmed cases.³

In 2017, a cumulative total of 682 chikungunya cases were reported in Nicaragua, representing a 87% decrease compared to the same period in 2016.² In 2016, a total of 4,675 suspected and 682 confirmed chikungunya cases (cumulative incidence of 87 cases per 100,000 population) were detected as of EW 26.⁴

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 1 of 2017, a total of 1,117 pregnant women have been confirmed for Zika virus infection in Nicaragua.²

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 07 of 2017, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndrome have been reported by Nicaragua health authorities.

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Nicaragua IHR NFP on 27 January 2016.

² Nicaragua Ministry of Health. 2 January 2017. Available at:

<http://www.minsa.gob.ni/index.php/component/content/article/106-noticias-2017/3225-minsa-presenta-resultados-del-plan-de-lucha-anti-epidemica-durante-primeros-dias-del-2017>

³ PAHO/WHO Data, Maps and Statistics. 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

⁴ PAHO/WHO Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. Available at:

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

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 50 of 2016, two confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection has been reported by Nicaragua health authorities.⁵

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 07 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Nicaragua health authorities.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

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

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation of suspected cases of Zika virus is performed by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR), including in house multiplex platforms, by the *Centro Nacional de Diagnóstico y Referencia* (CNDR) at the Nicaragua Ministry of Health. Currently, CNDR is also implementing the serology diagnosis based on ELISA IgM detection.

INFORMATION-SHARING

At the time of this report, information on Zika virus is available through the press releases published by the Nicaragua information service website (El 19, Nicaragua's digital portal for news), on a weekly basis, and the last report was available as of EW 1 of 2017.

⁵ El 19, Nicaragua's digital portal for news. Rosario in Multinoticias. 21 November 2016. Available at: <https://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:49165-rosario-en-multinoticias-21-de-noviembre-2016>