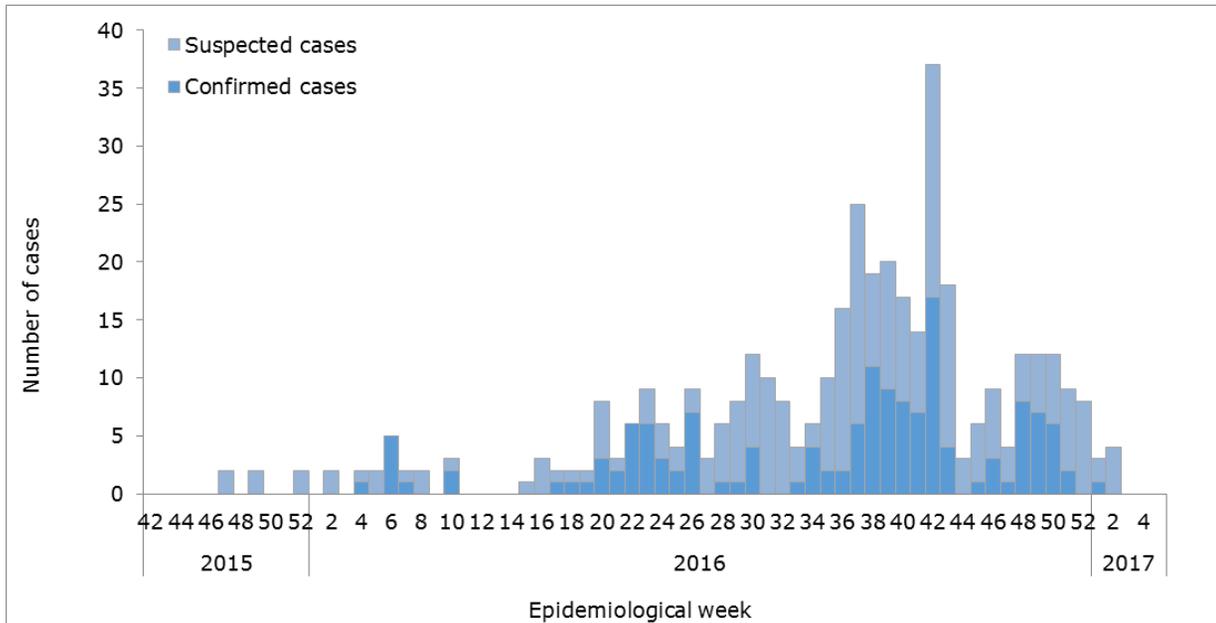


# Zika-Epidemiological Report

## Sint Maarten

2 March 2017

**Figure 1.** Confirmed and suspected Zika cases. Sint Maarten. EW 42 of 2015 to EW 5 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Sint Maarten Ministry of Public Health<sup>1</sup>

### FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 8 of 2016, the Netherlands International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of two laboratory-confirmed cases of Zika virus in Sint Maarten. Sint Maarten is an independent state within the Kingdom of the Netherlands and is the southern part of a Caribbean island shared with Saint Martin, a French overseas collectivity. The island of Saint Martin is one of the Leeward Islands situated in the western part of the Caribbean region.

### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of Zika virus disease in Sint Maarten.

### TREND

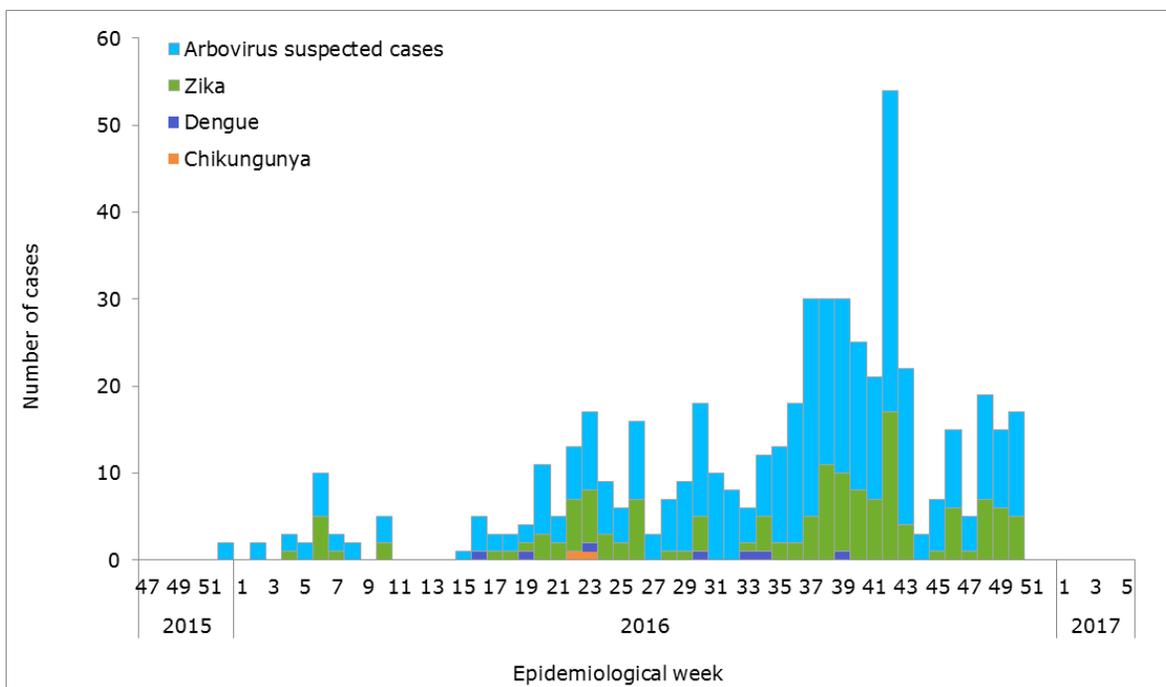
Since the confirmation of the first autochthonous cases, a gradual increase in cases has been observed with the highest number of suspected cases to date registered between EW 36 and EW 43, and an average of 13 cases reported per week (**Figure 1**).<sup>1</sup> In the last 8 weeks (from EW 47 to EW 2) an average of five suspected cases were reported weekly.

<sup>1</sup> Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Sint Maarten Ministry of Public Health on 13 February 2017.

## CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 50 of 2016, Sint Maarten has reported seven confirmed cases of dengue and two confirmed cases of chikungunya in 2016.<sup>2</sup> Suspected cases of arboviral disease were also detected in 2016, with a high number of them being reported between EW 35 and 43 of 2016 with a weekly average of 20 cases.<sup>2</sup>

**Figure 2.** Chikungunya, dengue, and Zika cases by EW. Sint Maarten. EW 47 of 2015 to EW 50 of 2016



Source: Data provided by Sint Maarten Ministry of Public Health<sup>1</sup>

## ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 52 of 2016, Sint Maarten has reported Zika virus disease in ten pregnant women.<sup>2</sup> Of these, one was confirmed for Zika virus disease and another tested negative. The results of the remaining cases are unknown.

## ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 2 of 2017, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by Sint Maarten health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

### CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 2 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndromes associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Sint Maarten health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Sint Maarten Ministry of Public Health on 9 January 2017.

## DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 2 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Sint Maarten health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

## NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The Sint Maarten Ministry of Public Health, Social Development, and Labor have implemented a “Zika Alert” with an integrated preparedness and response plan for vector-borne diseases. More information is available at:

<http://www.sintmaartengov.org/government/VSA/Health-Updates/Documents/Zika%20Alert%20%20community.pdf>

## INFORMATION-SHARING

On EW 8 of 2016, the Netherlands IHR NFP reported the first autochthonous Zika cases. At the time of this report, the latest information provided by the Netherlands IHR NFP was from EW 2 of 2017.