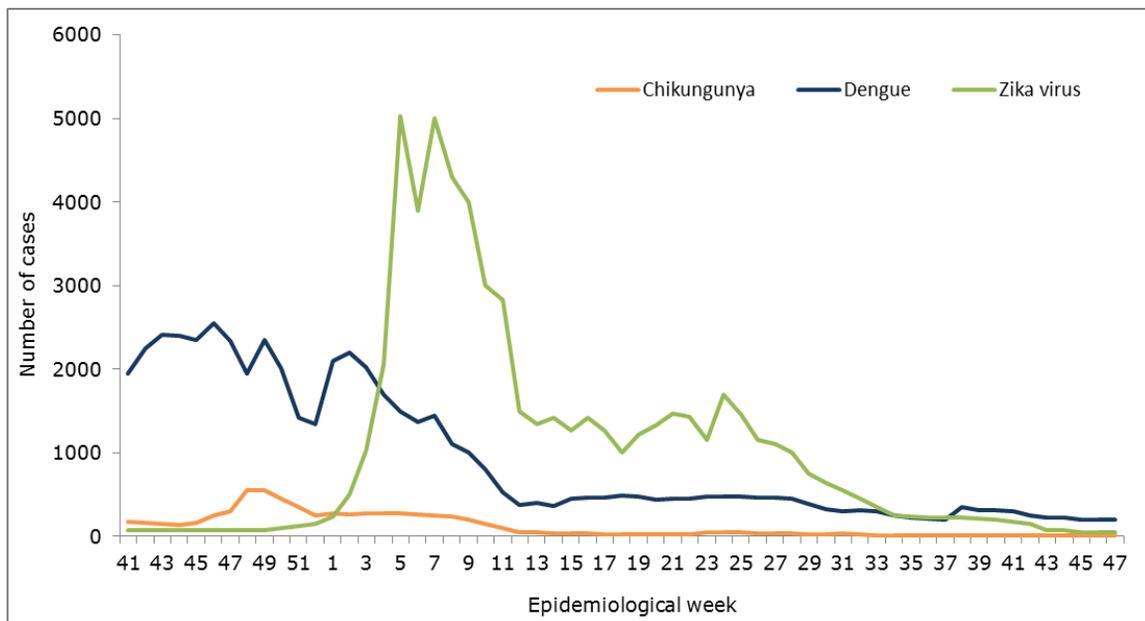


Zika-Epidemiological Report

Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of)

21 December 2016

Figure 1. Number of chikungunya, dengue and Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Venezuela. EW 41 of 2015 to EW 47 of 2016.



Source: Data provided by the Venezuela IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

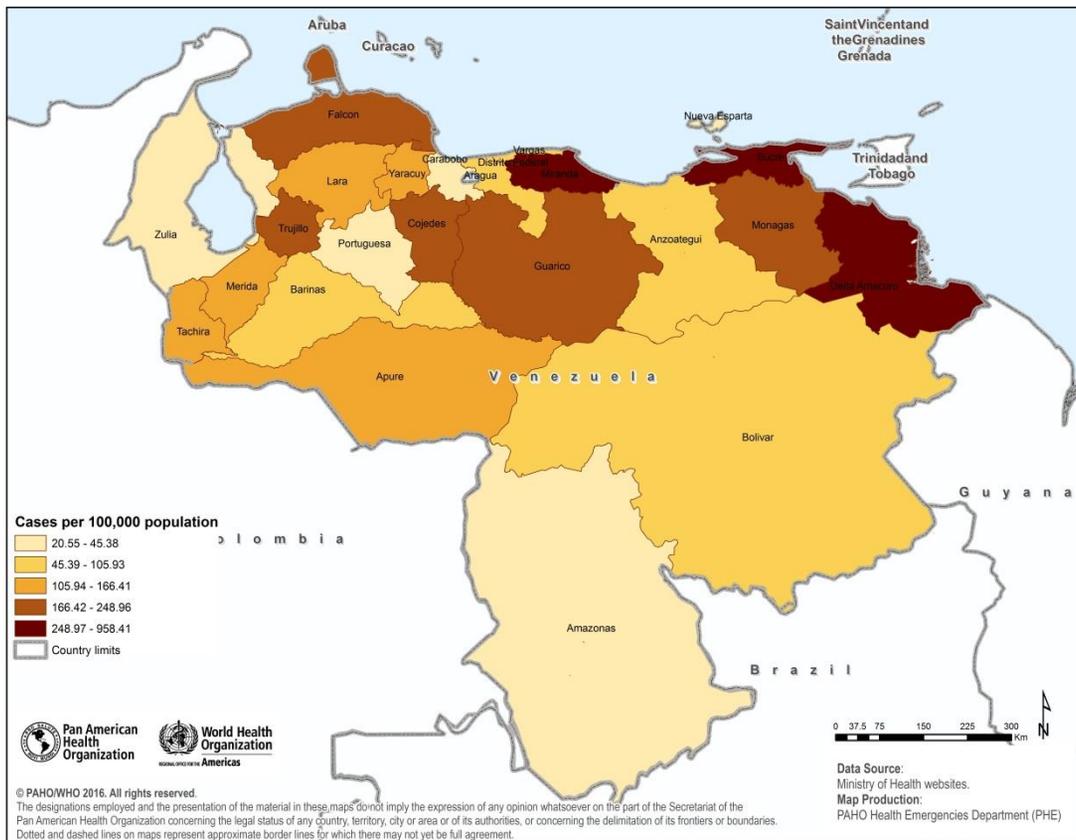
In epidemiological week (EW) 48 of 2015, the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne Zika case was reported by the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP).

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 47 of 2016, a total of 59,235 cases have been reported in the 24 states of Venezuela. The highest incidence has been registered in the following federal entities: Distrito Capital (958 cases per 100,000 population), Sucre (505 cases per 100,000 population), and Delta Amacuro (311 cases per 100,000 population) (**Figure 2**).¹

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Venezuela IHR NFP on 5 December 2016.

Figure 2. Incidence of Suspected Zika cases by state per 100,000 population. Venezuela. 2015-2016 (as of EW 47).



Source: Data provided by the Venezuela IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

TREND

An increase in Zika cases was observed from EW 48 of 2015 to EW 7 of 2016. Since then, a progressive decline in the number of cases has been observed (**Figure 1**).¹ Since EW 35, an average of 125 cases of Zika virus have been reported per epidemiological week.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

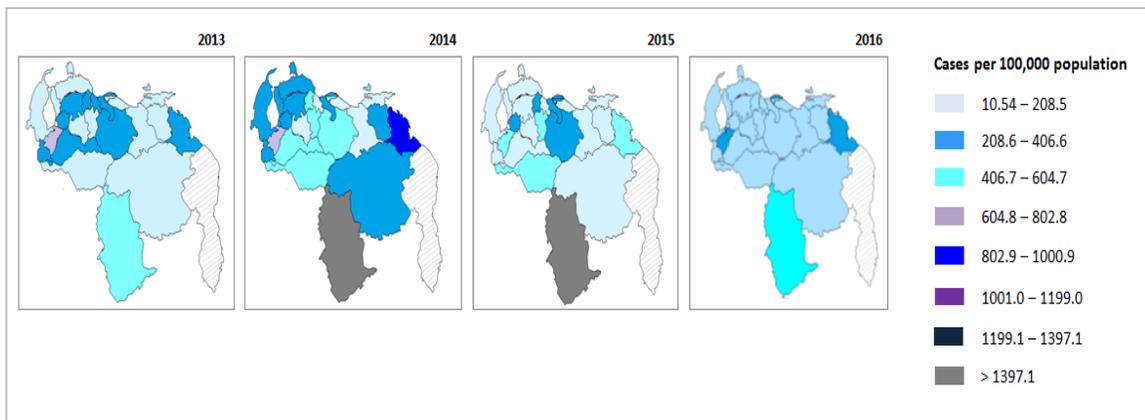
The transmission of both dengue and chikungunya in 2016 is lower than what was observed in 2015 (**Figure 1**).¹

Between EW 1 and 47 of 2016, 28,546 cases of dengue have been reported. During the same period, in 2015, 45,568 cases were detected.

From EW 1 and 47 of 2016, 3,442 cases of chikungunya have been reported. During the same period, in 2015, 15,345 cases were identified.

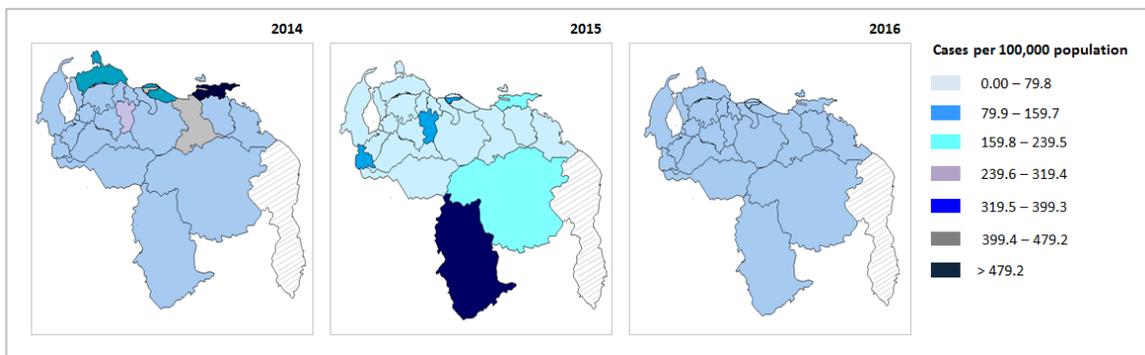
Figure 3 and **Figure 4** illustrate the incidence of dengue and chikungunya at the sub-national level by year.

Figure 3. Dengue incidence. Venezuela. 2013 to 2016 (up to EW 47).



Source: Data provided by the Venezuela IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

Figure 4. Chikungunya incidence. Venezuela. 2014 to 2016 (up to EW 47).



Source: Data provided by the Venezuela IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

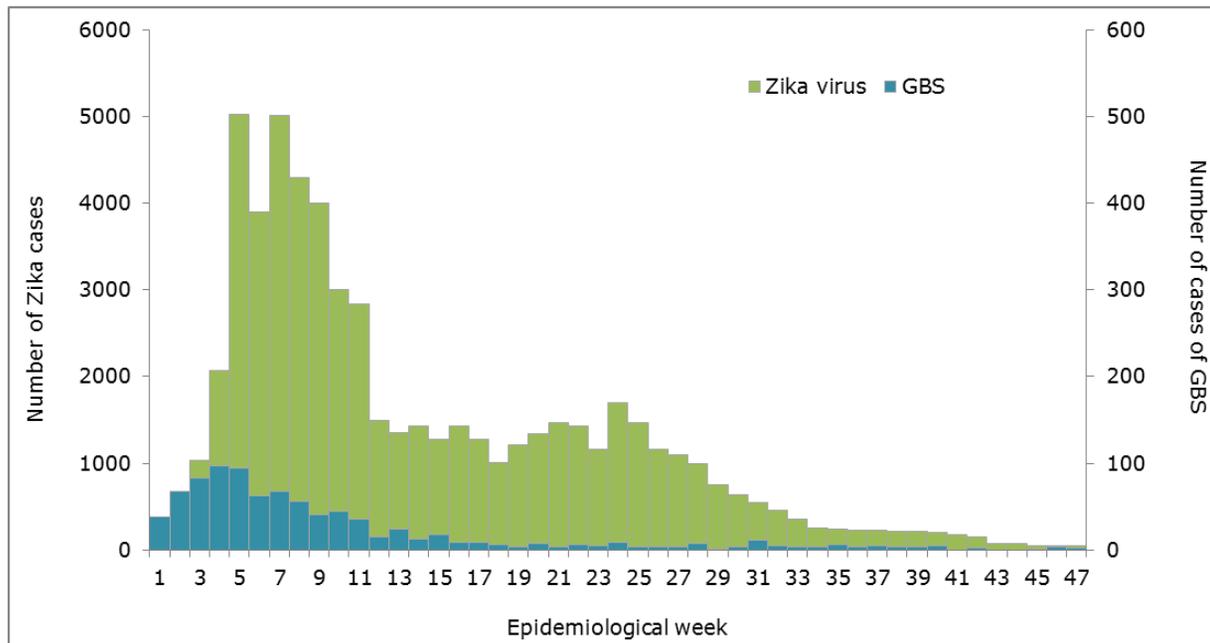
Between EW 5 and EW 47 of 2016, there have been 3,425 suspected Zika cases reported in pregnant women.¹

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

In 2016, Venezuela health authorities have reported an increase of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) cases compared with the number of cases detected in previous years.¹ As of EW 47 of 2016, a total of 898 GBS cases have been identified (**Figure 5**). No information on GBS-related deaths is available.

Figure 5. Suspected and confirmed cases of Zika and GBS. Venezuela. EW 1 to EW 47 of 2016.



Source: Data provided by the Venezuela IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 49 of 2016, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Venezuela health authorities.¹

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 49 of 2016, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Venezuela health authorities.¹

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The Venezuela Ministry of People’s Power for Health website has protocols for Zika, GBS, and pregnancy complications associated with Zika virus.

The Venezuela Zika virus surveillance protocol is available at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0By6RZhEqt4ajY1RmU041b250WjQ/view?usp=sharing>

The Venezuela GBS protocol is available at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0By6RZhEqt4ajS01iczdVQnQ4SE0/view>

The Venezuela Protocol for early surveillance, conduct, and monitoring of Zika virus in pregnant women and complications in the mother and child is available at:

<https://drive.google.com/file/d/0By6RZhEqt4ajNWNAM0hmNDlpZ28/view>

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation of Zika suspected cases is performed by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR) by the *Instituto Nacional de Higiene "Rafael Range"* at the Venezuela Ministry of People’s Power for Health.

Suggested citation: Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Venezuela - Zika Epidemiological Report. December 2016. Washington, D.C.: PAHO/WHO; 2016

INFORMATION-SHARING

The Venezuela IHR NFP provides PAHO/WHO with periodic epidemiological report on Zika virus. At the time of this report, the latest information provided was from EW 47 of 2016.