Zika-Epidemiological Report

Guadeloupe

20 December 2016

**Figure 1.** Suspected Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Guadeloupe. EW 50 of 2015 to EW 41 of 2016.

Source: Data published by the Cire Antilles Guyane and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

**FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES**

In epidemiological week (EW) 3 of 2016, the France International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne case of Zika in Guadeloupe.

Guadeloupe health authorities declared that the Zika outbreak in Guadeloupe ended in EW 38.1

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

Between EW 43 and 46, seven laboratory-confirmed cases were detected in seven of the 32 communes of Guadeloupe, namely Baie Mahault, Goyave, Lamentin, Le Gosier, Le Moule, Les Abymes, and Saint François.2

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TREND
Since the emergence of Zika virus up to the end of the outbreak, 30,845 suspected cases were reported in Guadeloupe (Figure 1). The majority of the cases were detected between EW 19 and EW 29 of 2016, when peaks of over 2,500 weekly cases were observed.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES
Between EW 1 and EW 40 of 2016, 17 confirmed dengue cases were reported. In 2015, during the same period, 175 suspected cases of chikungunya were detected.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN
Since the beginning of the outbreak up to EW 46 of 2016, 607 pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection were reported by Guadeloupe health authorities. Some of these women had already completed their pregnancy.

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS
ZIKA-VIRUS-ASSOCIATED GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME (GBS)
As of EW 46 of 2016, 38 patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) were laboratory-confirmed for Zika virus by Guadeloupe health authorities. Sixteen other patients with severe neurological syndromes tested positive for Zika. Thirteen cases of unspecified neurological syndromes had probable or confirmed Zika.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION
As of EW 45 of 2016, the Guadeloupe Health authorities reported the first case congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES
As of EW 46 of 2016, the death of a GBS patient with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection was reported by Guadeloupe health authorities. Another deceased case was reported with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus disease. However, in this case, the role of Zika virus in the death could not be established.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES
The Cire Antilles Guyane has implemented a “surveillance program, alert and management of epidemics” with an integrated preparedness and response plan for vector-borne diseases. More information is available at:


http://www.invs.sante.fr/Dossiers-thematiques/Maladies-infectieuses/Maladies-a-transmission-vectorielle/Zika/Le-systeme-de-surveillance

INFORMATION-SHARING

The Cire Antilles Guyane publishes a weekly epidemiological bulletin on Zika virus. At the time of this report, the latest Regional Health Agency epidemiological bulletin was from EW 46 of 2016.¹