**Figure 1.** Suspected and confirmed Zika virus disease cases. Guyana. EW 47 of 2015 to EW 30 of 2016

![Graph showing Zika virus cases](image)

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

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

Source: Data provided by the Belize IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO.³

TREND

As of EW 30 of 2016, a total of 34 confirmed Zika cases have been reported by the Guyana IHR NFP. The main increase in confirmed Zika cases was registered between EW 5 and EW 11 of 2016, with a peak of cases observed in EW 9. Between EW 24 and EW 30 of 2016, an average of one case per week was reported (Figure 1).¹

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2015, 388 laboratory-confirmed dengue cases were reported, with an incidence rate of 48 cases per 100,000 population.³ From EW 1 to EW 16 of 2016, Guyana health authorities detected 303 laboratory-confirmed cases of dengue, with an incidence rate of 38 cases per 100,000 population.⁴

Chikungunya was first reported in 2014. By the end of that same year, a total of 76 cases had been confirmed.⁵ This number is lower compared with 2015, when a total of 5,310 suspected cases and

29 confirmed cases were detected (incidence rate of 662 cases per 100,000 population).\(^6\) Between EW 1 and EW 16 of 2016, a total of 149 suspected chikungunya cases were reported in Guyana.\(^7\)

**ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

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

**DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES**

As of EW 49 of 2016, 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**

Information on the first confirmed case was provided by the Guyana IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO in EW 2 of 2016. At the time of this report, the latest information was available from EW 30 of 2016.


\(^7\) 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/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en