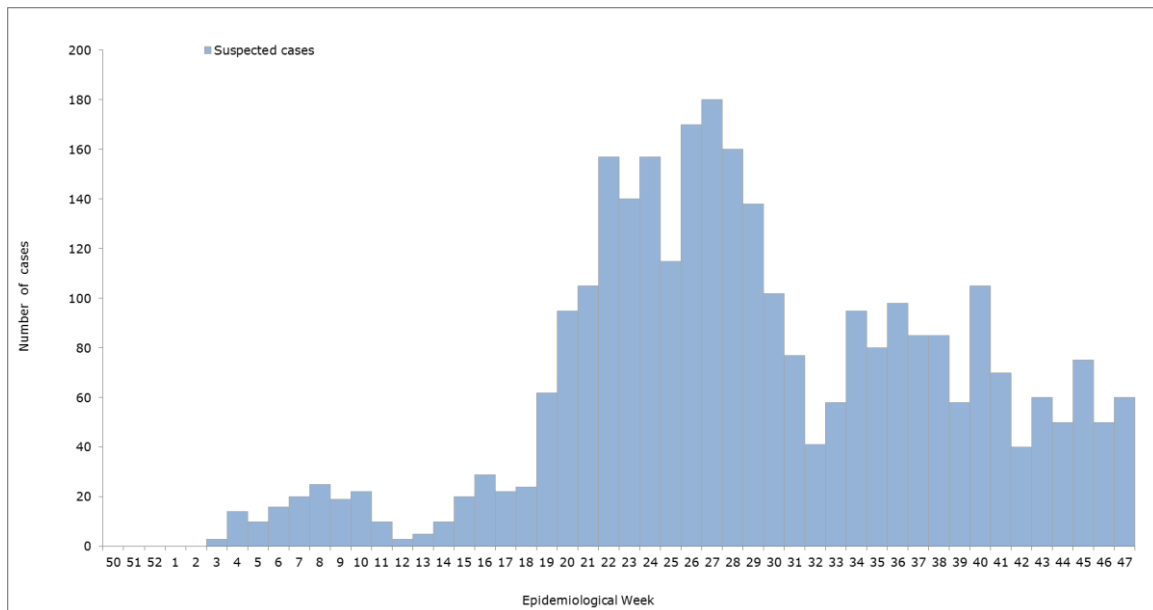


# Zika-Epidemiological Report

## Saint Martin

20 December 2016

**Figure 1.** Suspected Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Saint Martin. EW 50 of 2015 to EW 47 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 cases of Zika virus in Saint Martin.

### GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 47 of 2016, the circulation of Zika virus remains active in Saint Martin.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Weekly numbers of Zika cases are estimated based on epidemiological surveillance for clinically suggestive cases reported by sentinel physicians: Cire Antilles Guyane. Zika virus surveillance in Saint Martin and Saint Barthélemy - epidemiological situation. EW 48 of 2016. Available at: <http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/Publications-et-outils/Points-epidemiologiques/Tous-les-numeros/Antilles-Guyane/2016/Situation-epidemiologique-du-virus-Zika-dans-les-Iles-du-Nord.-Point-au-8-decembre-2016>

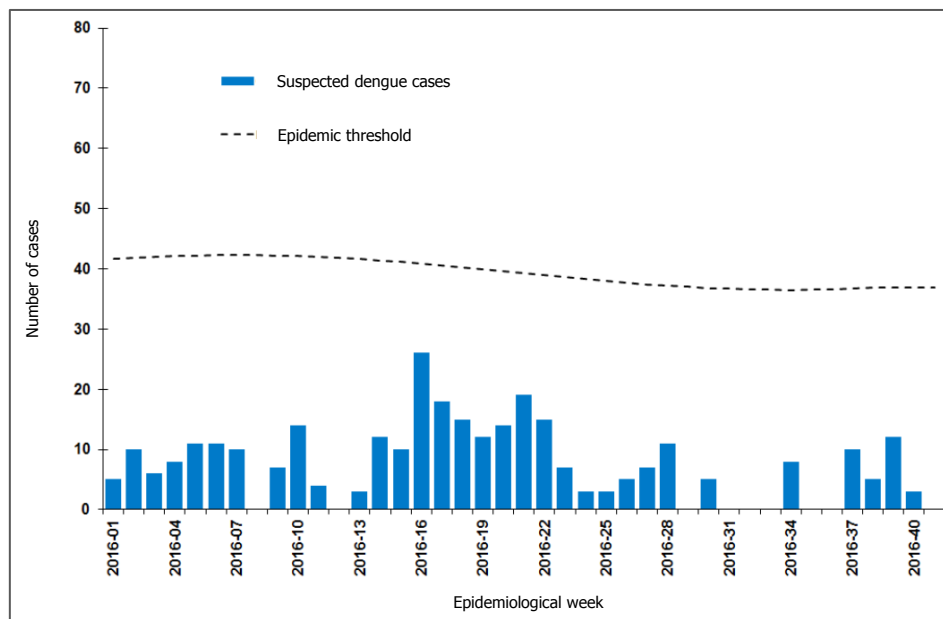
## TREND

Since EW 40, weekly numbers of suspected cases have been decreasing, although irregularly. (Figure 1). Since the emergence of Zika virus, 3,020 suspected cases have been reported in Saint Martin.

## CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Between EW 1 and EW 40 of 2016, four confirmed and 310 suspected dengue cases have been reported (Figure 2).<sup>2</sup> Throughout this period, the number of dengue cases has remained below the epidemic threshold level. By contrast, in 2015, a total of 415 suspected cases were reported during the same period.

**Figure 2.** Suspected dengue cases by EW. Saint Martin. EW 30 of 2014 to EW 40 of 2016.



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

Between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 40 of 2016, 40 suspected cases of chikungunya, including one laboratory confirmed case, were reported in Saint Martin.<sup>2</sup> In 2015, during the same period, 515 suspected cases of chikungunya were detected.

## ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Since the emergence of Zika virus in Saint Martin up to EW 47, 40 pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported by Saint Martin health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Weekly numbers of dengue and chikungunya cases are estimated based on epidemiological surveillance for clinically suggestive cases reported by sentinel physicians. Cire Antilles Guyane. Arboviruses – dengue and chikungunya situation in the Antilles. EW 40 of 2016. Available at: <http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/Publications-et-outils/Points-epidemiologiques/Tous-les-numeros/Antilles-Guyane/2016/Situation-epidemiologique-des-arboviroses-dans-les-Antilles.-Point-au-19-octobre-2016>

## ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 47 of 2016, two cases of neurological syndrome have been detected among laboratory-confirmed cases of Zika virus by Saint Martin health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

### CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 49 of 2016, no cases of congenital syndromes associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Saint Martin health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

### DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 49 of 2016, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Saint Martin health authorities.<sup>1</sup>

## 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 47 of 2016.