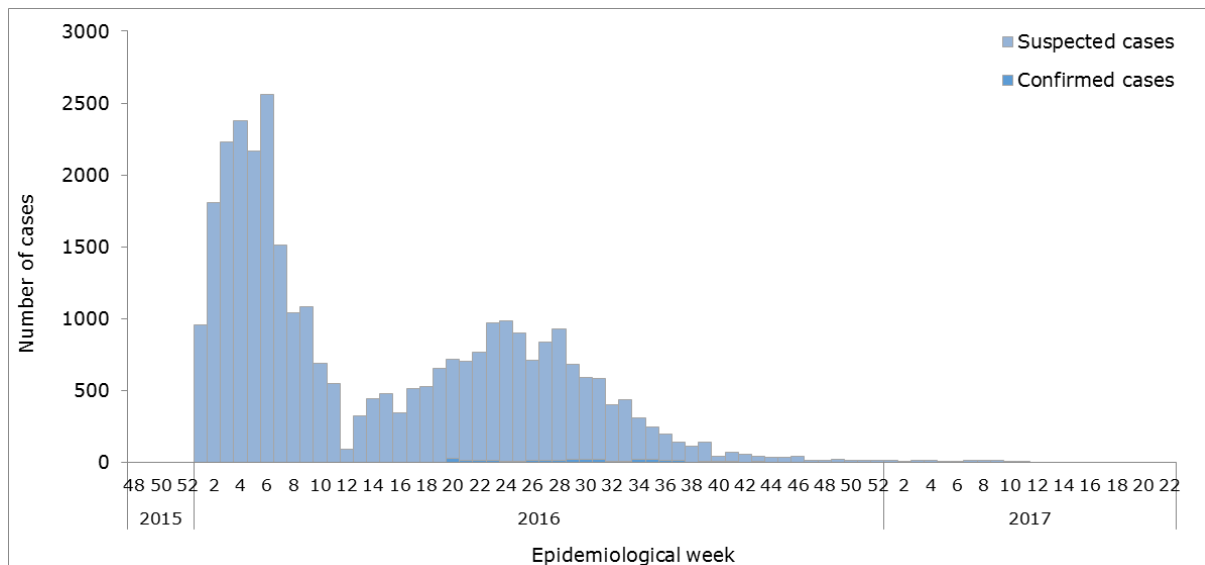


Zika-Epidemiological Report Honduras

28 June 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika virus cases by epidemiological week (EW). Honduras. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by Honduras Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 50 of 2015, the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus was reported by Honduras health authorities.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 37 of 2016, all 18 departments in Honduras have reported suspected Zika cases. The municipalities with the highest reported incidence are Cortes, Francisco Morazan, and Yoro (**Figure 2**).²

TREND

After the increase of cases reported between the end of 2015 and the first months of 2016, a downward trend has been observed. Zika transmission continues during 2017 although with less intensity than 2016 (**Figure 1**).¹ A similar pattern has been observed among GBS cases (**Figure 3**). On average, 11 Zika cases and 1 GBS case per week have been reported in the last eight weeks (EW 4 of 2017 to EW 11 of 2017).¹

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from Honduras International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 30 March 2017

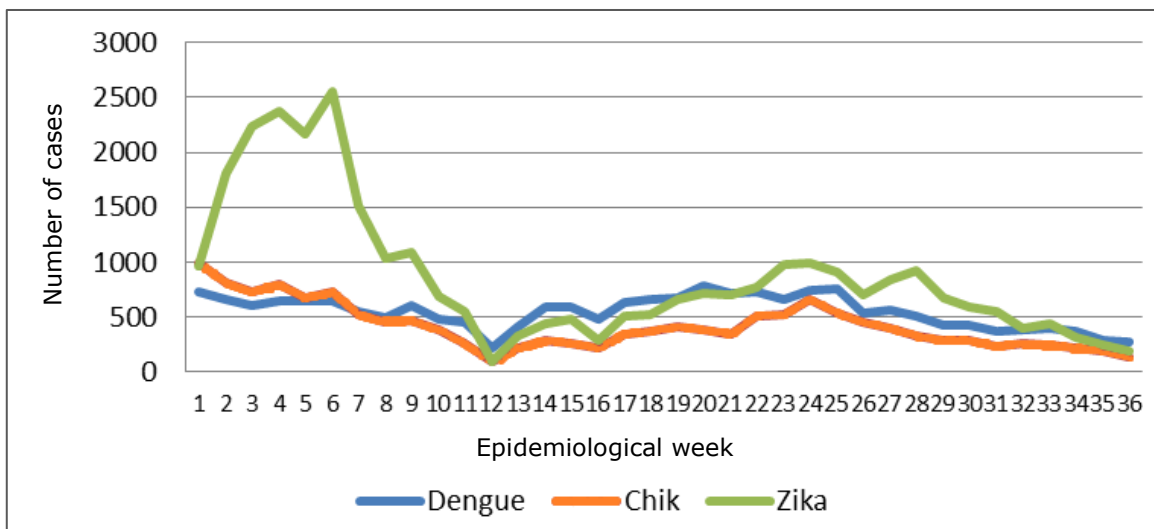
² Reported to PAHO/WHO from Honduras IHR NFP on 26 September 2016

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2017, as of EW 22, a total of 2,291 probable dengue cases (26 cases per 100,000 population) of have been reported.³ In 2016, as of EW 37, Honduras health authorities reported a total of 20,034 probable cases (230 cases per 100,000 population), including 76 confirmed cases.

In 2016, as of EW 32, a total of 14,325 suspected chikungunya cases (175 cases per 100,000) were reported.⁴ Between EW 1 and EW 11 of 2016, weekly numbers of chikungunya and dengue cases were lower than those of Zika virus (**Figure 2**). Subsequently, up to EW 36, chikungunya, dengue and Zika virus had similar patterns of transmission. No additional information on dengue and chikungunya trends is available.

Figure 2. Chikungunya, dengue, and Zika virus cases by EW. Honduras. EW 1 to EW 36 of 2016.



Source: Data provided by the Honduras Ministry of Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO²

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 11 of 2017, there have been a total of 668 pregnant women with suspected Zika disease identified in the country, 125 of which have been laboratory-confirmed by real-time polymerase chain reaction (PCR).¹

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

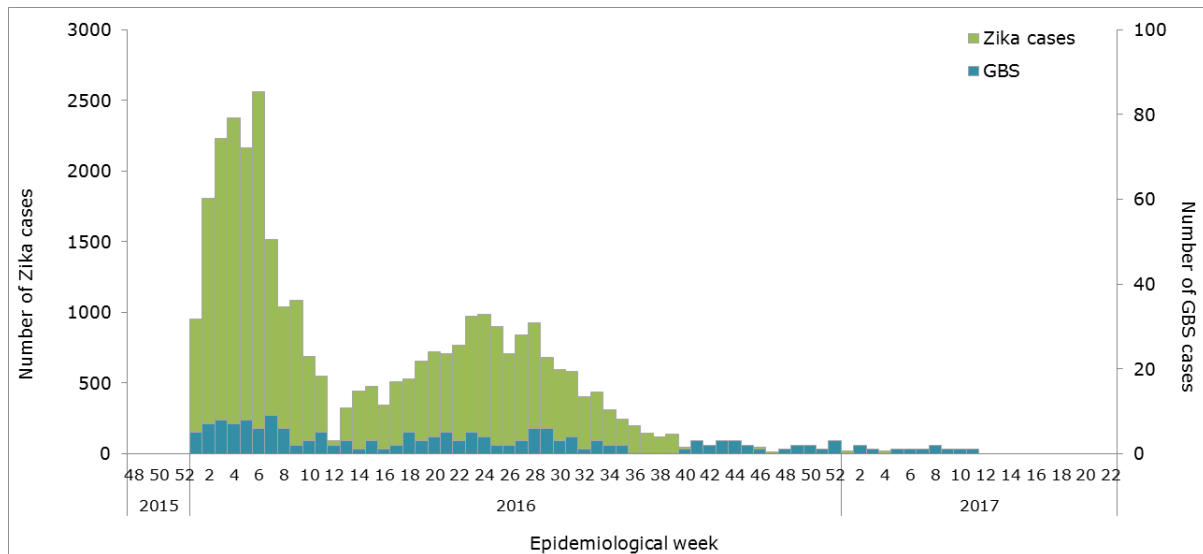
ZIKA-VIRUS-ASSOCIATED GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME (GBS)

Between EW 1 of 2016 and EW 11 of 2017, a total of 176 cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), including seven deaths, have been reported by Honduras health authorities.¹ As of EW 11 of 2017, two cases of GBS with laboratory confirmation for Zika virus have been reported by the Honduras IHR NFP.¹ The pattern of transmission of Zika virus disease and distribution of GBS cases by epidemiological week is presented in **Figure 3**.

³ PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=rdmore&cid=6290&Itemid=40734

⁴ PAHO/WHO. Chikungunya: Statistic Data. Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en

Figure 3. Suspected cases of Zika and GBS by EW. Honduras. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by Honduras Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO¹

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 11 of 2017, the Honduras IHR NFP has reported four confirmed cases of congenital malformation associated with Zika virus infection.¹

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 22 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Honduras health authorities.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information is available on the national guidelines for Zika surveillance.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation is performed by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR) at the *Laboratorio Nacional de Vigilancia de la Salud*, Honduras Ministry of Health and at the Virology Laboratory of the Genetic Research Center, Universidad Nacional Autonoma de Honduras (UNAH). The *Laboratorio Nacional de Vigilancia de la Salud* also performs serological diagnosis for chikungunya, dengue and Zika virus by ELISA IgM detection.

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on chikungunya, dengue and Zika virus is periodically provided by the Honduras IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO. At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared by the Honduras IHR NFP was from EW 11 of 2017.