**Zika-Epidemiological Report**

**Martinique**

2 March 2017

**Figure 1.** Suspected Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Martinique. EW 46 of 2015 to EW 5 of 2017.

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

**FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES**

In epidemiological week (EW) 51 of 2015, the France International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first two autochthonous vector-borne cases of Zika virus in Martinique.

Martinique health authorities declared that the outbreak ended in Martinique in EW 41 of 2016.¹

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

As of EW 3 of 2017, all communes of Martinique have reported Zika cases.²


TREND
Between EW 52 of 2016 and EW 3 of 2017, a decrease in Zika cases has been observed in all communes of Martinique (Figure 1).2

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES
Between EW 50 of 2016 and EW 6 of 2017, 80 suspected dengue cases were reported.3 Throughout this period, the number of suspected dengue cases remained below the epidemic threshold level.

Between EW 50 of 2016 and EW 6 of 2017, 16 suspected and eight probable cases of chikungunya were reported.3

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN
As of EW 3 of 2017, 649 pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported by Martinique health authorities. Some women have completed their pregnancy.2

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS
ZIKA-VIRUS-ASSOCIATED GUILLAIN-BARRÉ SYNDROME (GBS)
As of EW 3 of 2017, Martinique health authorities have reported 29 patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) in whom Zika virus infection was laboratory-confirmed.2 Five other patients with severe neurological syndromes have tested positive for Zika. The death of a GBS patient with confirmed Zika virus infection has also been reported.4

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION
As of EW 3 of 2017, eight cases of congenital microcephaly and 10 cases of other cerebral malformations detected by ultrasound in pregnant women with confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported by Martinique health authorities.2 One CNS malformation was detected in a newborn from a mother with confirmed Zika virus infection.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES
As of EW 3 of 2017, the death of a GBS patient with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection has been reported by Martinique health authorities (mentioned above).

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3 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 6 of 2017. Available at: http://invs.santepubliquefrance.fr/fr/content/download/134527/483091/version/143/file/pe_arbo_antilles_170217.pdf
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 3 of 2017.