**Zika-Epidemiological Report**

**Martinique**

2 November 2016

**Figure 1.** Suspected Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Martinique. EW 47 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) 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.

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

Between EW 38 and EW 41 of 2016, an average incidence rate of 9 cases per 10,000 population has been reported. The commune of Marin has reported the highest incidence, with 32 cases per 10,000 population. Other communes have also registered higher-than-average incidence rates: Carbet, Fort-de-France, Morne-Rouge, Rivière-Pilote, Saint-Pierre, and Schoelcher. By contrast, over the past four weeks, the communes of Anses-d’Arlet, Basse-Pointe, Diamant, Ducos, Gros-Morne, Lorrain, Marigot, Prêcheur, Robert, Sainte-Marie, Trinité, Trois Ilets, and Vauclin have not reported any Zika virus cases.¹

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TREND

Most Zika cases have been reported between EW 3 and EW 23 of 2016 (Figure 1). Since then, weekly numbers of suspected cases have been decreasing steadily from 1,140 cases in EW 22 to less than 200 during the last five weeks.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Between EW 1 and EW 40 of 2016, 13 confirmed dengue cases have been reported (Figure 2). Throughout this period, the number of suspected dengue cases has remained below the epidemic threshold level, with the exception of EW 7 of 2016, when a slightly higher number of suspected dengue cases was reported.

Figure 2. Suspected dengue cases by EW. Martinique. EW 1 of 2012 to EW 40 of 2016.

Between EW 1 and EW 40 of 2016, 65 suspected cases of chikungunya, including one laboratory-confirmed case, were reported. In 2015, during the same period, 585 suspected cases of chikungunya were detected.²


**ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN**

Since the emergence of Zika virus in Martinique up to EW 41 of 2016, 537 pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported by Martinique health authorities. Some women have already completed their pregnancy.1

**ZIKA COMPLICATIONS**

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

As of EW 41 of 2016, Martinique health authorities have reported 30 patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), of whom 28 have been confirmed with Zika virus infection. 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.1

**CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION**

As of EW 39 of 2016, three cases of congenital microcephaly and eight cases of other cerebral malformations detected by ultrasound in pregnant women with confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported.3 One CNS malformation was detected in a newborn from a mother with confirmed Zika virus infection.

**DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES**

As of EW 41 of 2016, the death of a GBS patient with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection has been reported in Martinique (mentioned above).

**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 41 of 2016.

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