Zika-Epidemiological Report

Guadeloupe

2 November 2016

Figure 1. Suspected Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Guadeloupe. EW 50 of 2015 to EW 41 of 2016.

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 case of Zika in Guadeloupe.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

Between EW 40 and 41, suspected cases have been detected in 11 of the 32 communes of Guadeloupe. The communes with the highest incidence rates have been Terre-de-Bas (18 cases per 10,000 population), Grand-Bourg (16 cases per 10,000), Saint-François (15 cases per 10,000), Pointe-à-Pitre (14 cases per 10,000) and Bouillante (12 cases per 10,000).1

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TREND

Most Zika cases have been reported between EW 19 and EW 29 of 2016, during which peaks of over 2,500 weekly cases were reached (Figure 1). Since then, a decreasing trend has been observed.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Between EW 1 and EW 40 of 2016, 17 confirmed dengue cases have been reported.\(^2\) Throughout this period, the number of suspected dengue cases has remained below the epidemic threshold level.

Between EW 1 and EW 40 of 2016, a total of 55 suspected cases were reported.\(^3\) In 2015, during the same period, 175 suspected cases of chikungunya were detected.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Since the emergence of Zika virus in Guadeloupe up to EW 41 of 2016, 568 pregnant women with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus infection have been reported in Guadeloupe. Some of these women have already completed their pregnancy.

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 41 of 2016, 37 patients with Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) have been laboratory-confirmed for Zika virus by Guadeloupe health authorities.\(^1\) An additional five GBS cases are being tested for the infection. Fifteen other patients with severe neurological syndromes have tested positive for Zika. Twelve cases of unspecified neurological syndromes had probable or confirmed Zika.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 39 of 2016, no case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection has been reported by Guadeloupe health authorities.\(^4\)

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 by Guadeloupe health authorities.\(^4\) Another deceased case has been reported with laboratory-confirmed Zika virus disease. However, in this case, the role of Zika virus in the death could not be established.

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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 2016.¹