Zika-Epidemiological Report
Sint Maarten

29 June 2017

**Figure 1.** Confirmed and suspected Zika cases. Sint Maarten. EW 42 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2017.

Source: Data provided by the Netherlands National Institute for Health and Environment to PAHO/WHO

**FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES**

In epidemiological week (EW) 8 of 2016, the Netherlands International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of two laboratory-confirmed cases of Zika virus in Sint Maarten. Sint Maarten is an independent state within the Kingdom of the Netherlands and is the southern part of a Caribbean island shared with Saint Martin, a French overseas collectivity. The island of Saint Martin is one of the Leeward Islands situated in the western part of the Caribbean region.

**GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION**

No information is available on the geographic distribution of Zika virus disease in Sint Maarten.

**TREND**

Since the confirmation of the first autochthonous cases, a gradual increase in weekly numbers of cases was observed, with the highest number of suspected and confirmed cases being registered between EW 36 and EW 43 of 2016 (average of 21 cases per week) (Figure 1). In the last 8

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1 Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Netherlands International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 21 June 2017.
weeks (from EW 12 to EW 19 of 2017) three suspected cases were reported, while the last confirmed case was reported on EW 5 of 2017.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

No information is available regarding the number of dengue cases detected in Sint Maarten in 2017. In 2016, a total of 7 confirmed cases of dengue were reported in Sint Maarten.

No information is available regarding the number of chikungunya cases registered in Sint Maarten in 2017. From EW 1 to EW 52 of 2016, a total of 12 suspected and two confirmed cases of chikungunya were reported in Sint Maarten.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

In 2017, as of EW 22, no cases of Zika virus disease in pregnant women have been reported by Sint Maarten health authorities. In 2016, Sint Maarten reported suspected Zika virus disease in ten pregnant women. Of these, one was confirmed for Zika virus disease and another tested negative. The results of the remaining 8 cases are unknown.

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 22 of 2017, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by Sint Maarten health authorities.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 22 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndromes associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Sint Maarten health authorities.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

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

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The Sint Maarten Ministry of Public Health, Social Development, and Labor have implemented a "Zika Alert" with an integrated preparedness and response plan for vector-borne diseases. More information is available at:

http://www.sintmaartengov.org/government/VSA/Health-Updates/Documents/Zika%20Alert%202017community.pdf

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on Zika virus in Sint Maarten is periodically provided by the Netherlands IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO. At the time of this report, the latest available information provided by the Netherlands IHR NFP was from EW 19 of 2017.

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2 Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Netherlands IHR NFP on 9 January 2017.