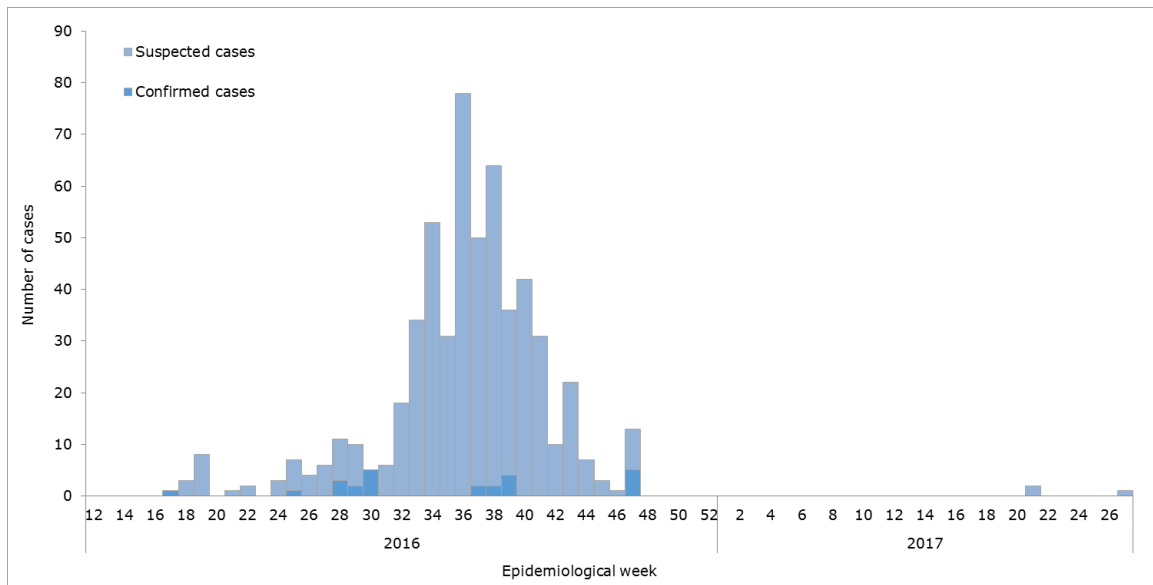


Zika-Epidemiological Report

Antigua and Barbuda

25 September 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Antigua and Barbuda. EW 26 of 2016 to EW 27 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Antigua and Barbuda Ministry of Health and the Environment to PAHO/WHO¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASE

In epidemiological week (EW) 30 of 2016, the Antigua and Barbuda International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first confirmed case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika.

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASE

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

Information regarding Zika in Antigua and Barbuda is only available up to EW 27 of 2017. An increase in cases was observed between EW 31 and EW 35 of 2016, followed by a steep decline (**Figure 1**).¹ In 2017, three suspected cases and no confirmed cases of Zika have been reported. The last confirmed Zika cases in Antigua and Barbuda was reported in EW 47 of 2016.

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from the Antigua and Barbuda International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on September 2017.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 28 of 2017, one probable case (1 case per 100,000 population) of dengue was reported in Antigua and Barbuda.² In 2016, a total of 103 probable dengue cases (112 cases per 100,000), including three confirmed cases, were reported up to EW 52. These figures are higher than the 14 confirmed cases (15 cases per 100,000) reported in 2015, and the 37 probable cases (41 cases per 100,000), including 17 confirmed cases, reported in 2014.

No information is available regarding the number of chikungunya cases reported in Antigua and Barbuda in 2017. In 2016, 38 suspected and 2 confirmed cases of chikungunya were reported up to EW 24 of 2016.³ In 2015, 16 suspected cases of chikungunya were reported up to EW 8 of 2015. Between 2013 and 2014, a total of 1,426 suspected and 18 confirmed cases of chikungunya were reported up to EW 52 of 2014.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 27 of 2017, 16 pregnant women were reported with suspected Zika virus infection, of which 6 have been confirmed.¹

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 35 of 2017, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by Antigua and Barbuda health authorities to PAHO/WHO.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 35 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Antigua and Barbuda health authorities to PAHO/WHO.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 35 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Antigua and Barbuda health authorities to PAHO/WHO.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information on guidelines for Zika surveillance is available.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Samples from suspected Zika cases are sent to the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) for laboratory molecular conformation (real time RT-PCR).

INFORMATION-SHARING

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared with PAHO/WHO by the Antigua and Barbuda IHR NFP was from EW 27 of 2017.

² PAHO/WHO Dengue. Number of Reported Cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas, by Country. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en

³ PAHO/WHO Chikungunya. Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas, by Country. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en