Pan American Health Organization

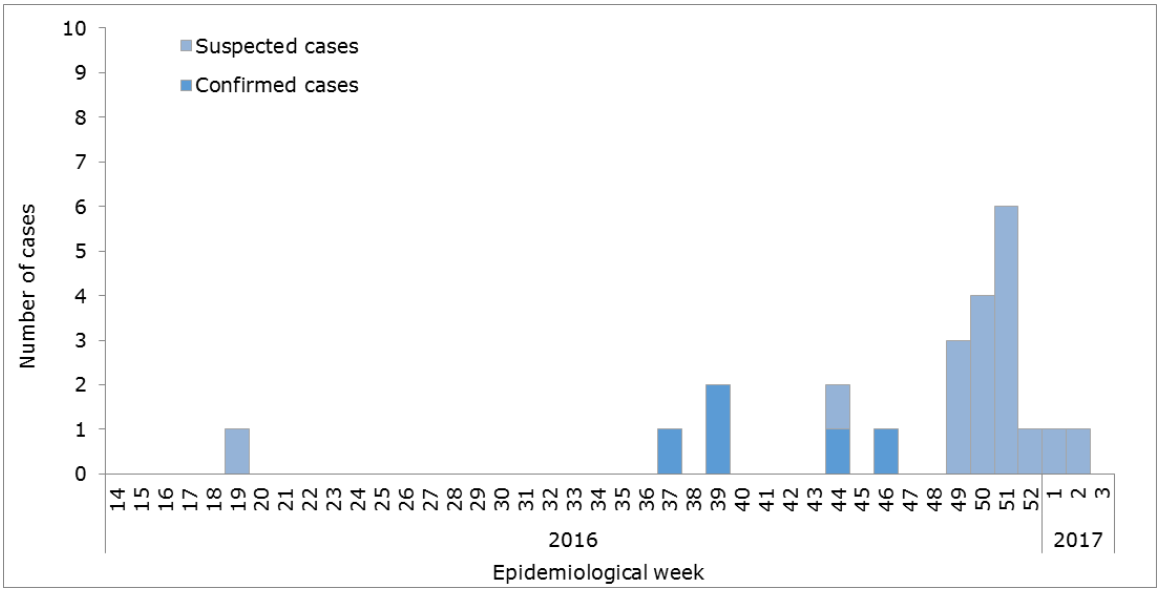
World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

Zika-Epidemiological Report

Montserrat

25 September 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Montserrat. EW 14 of 2016 to EW 3 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the United Kingdom International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) to PAHO/WHO[1]

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 44 of 2016, the United Kingdom International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) reported the detection of the first two confirmed cases of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika in Montserrat.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

Information regarding Zika cases in Montserrat is only available up to EW 3 of 2017. As of EW 3 of 2017, a total of 23 suspected autochthonous Zika cases, including five confirmed cases, have been registered, with a peak being reported on EW 51 of 2016 (n=6 cases) (**Figure 1**).[1] In the last 8

[1] Reported to PAHO/WHO from the United Kingdom International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 30 January 2017.

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reported weeks (EW 48 of 2016 to EW 3 of 2017), an average of two cases per week has been reported.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

In 2017, no cases of dengue have been reported up to EW 16.[2] As of EW 48 of 2016, a total of 25 probable cases of dengue (500 cases per 100,000 population) were reported. In 2015, no cases of dengue were reported. In 2014, as of EW 53, 17 suspected cases of dengue (340 cases per 100,000), including 1 confirmed case were reported.

No information on the number of chikungunya cases reported in 2017 is available. As of EW 24 of 2016, a total of five suspected cases of chikungunya (100 cases per 100,000) were reported.[3] In 2015, as of EW 29, a total of 7 suspected cases (140 cases per 100,000) were reported. In 2014, as of EW 52, a total of 105 suspected and 14 confirmed cases of chikungunya (2,380 cases per 100,000) were reported.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 35 of 2017, the United Kingdom IHR NFP has not reported Zika virus infection in pregnant women to PAHO/WHO.[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 United Kingdom IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO.[1]

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 35 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndromes associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by United Kingdom IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO.[1]

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 35 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by United Kingdom IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO.[1]

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information is available on the national guidelines for Zika surveillance.

INFORMATION SHARING

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared by the United Kingdom IHR NFP was from EW 3 of 2017.

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[2] PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 45 of 2016. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=rdmore&cid=6290&Itemid=40734

[3] PAHO/WHO. Chikungunya – Number of Reported Cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas, by Country – 2 December 2016 (EW 48). Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en

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