Pan American Health Organization

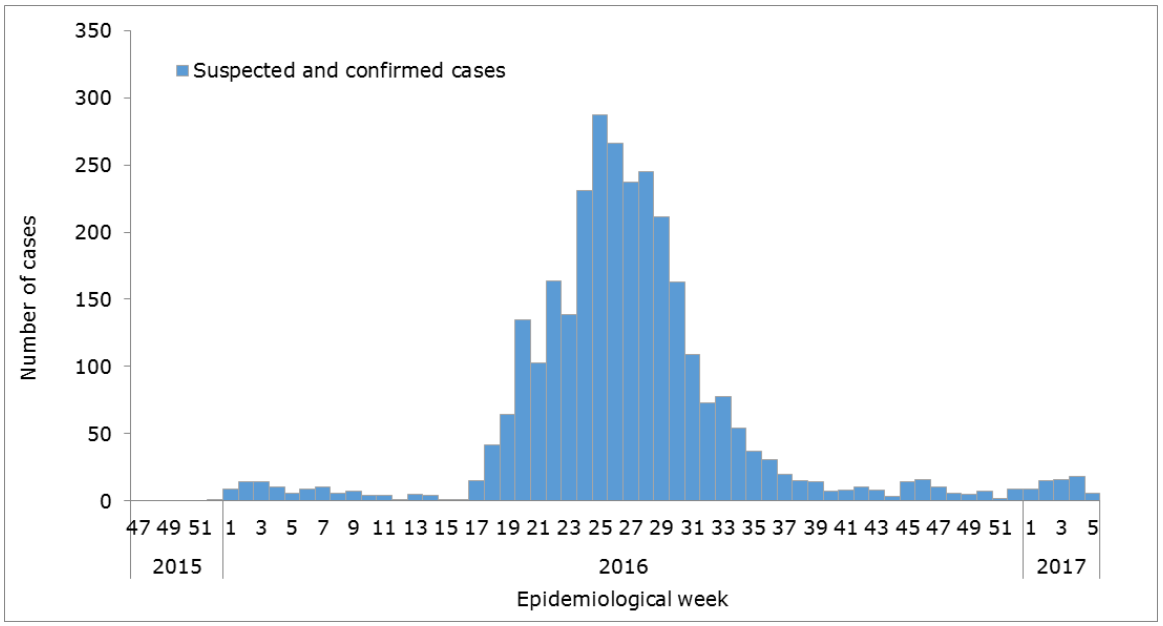
World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

Zika-Epidemiological Report

Ecuador

2 March 2017

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Ecuador. EW 47 of 2015 to EW 5 of 2017.



Source: Data published by the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO[1]

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 2 of 2016, the Ecuador International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus cases in a resident of the city of Guayaquil, Guayas and in a resident of Portoviejo, Manabi. The cases were laboratory confirmed at the National Institute of Public Health and Research (INSPI).

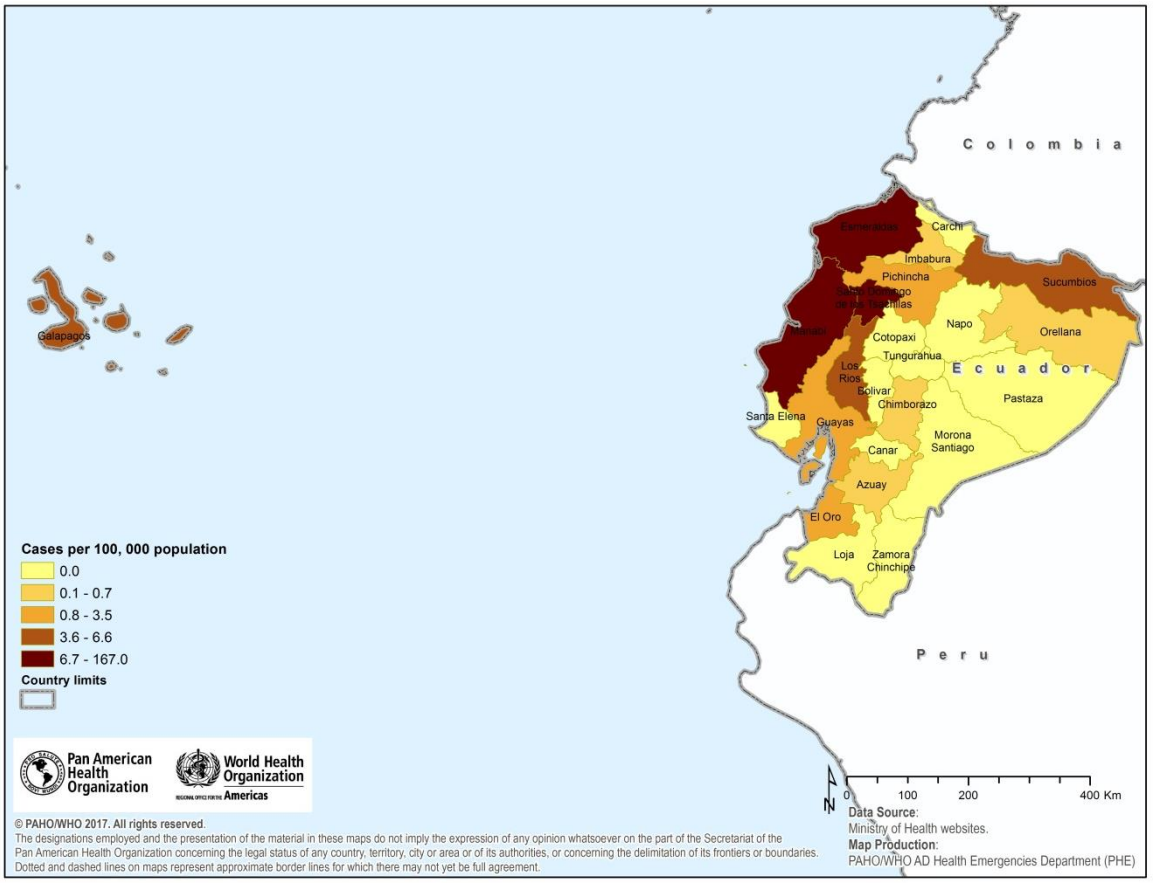
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 5 of 2017, autochthonous cases have been laboratory-confirmed in 13 out of 24 provinces of Ecuador.[1] The highest Zika incidence rates were reported from the provinces of Esmeraldas, Manabi and Santo Domingo de los Tsáchilas. (**Figure 2**).

[1] Ecuador Ministry of Public Health. Vector Transmitted Diseases, Zika virus. EW 5 of 2017. Available at: http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/GACETA-ZIKA_SE5corregido.pdf

Suggested citation: Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Zika-Epidemiological Report Ecuador. March 2017. Washington, D.C.: PAHO/WHO; 2017

Figure 2. Laboratory-confirmed Zika cases per 100,000 population, by province. Ecuador. EW 1 of 2016 to EW 5 of 2017.



Source: Data published by the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO[1]

TREND

The number of reported Zika cases in Ecuador began to increase in EW 16 of 2016 and continued up until EW 25 of 2016, when a peak in cases was observed (**Figure 1**). Since then, there has been a decrease in cases. In the last eight weeks, the Ecuador Ministry of Health has reported a weekly average of 10 Zika cases.[1]

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

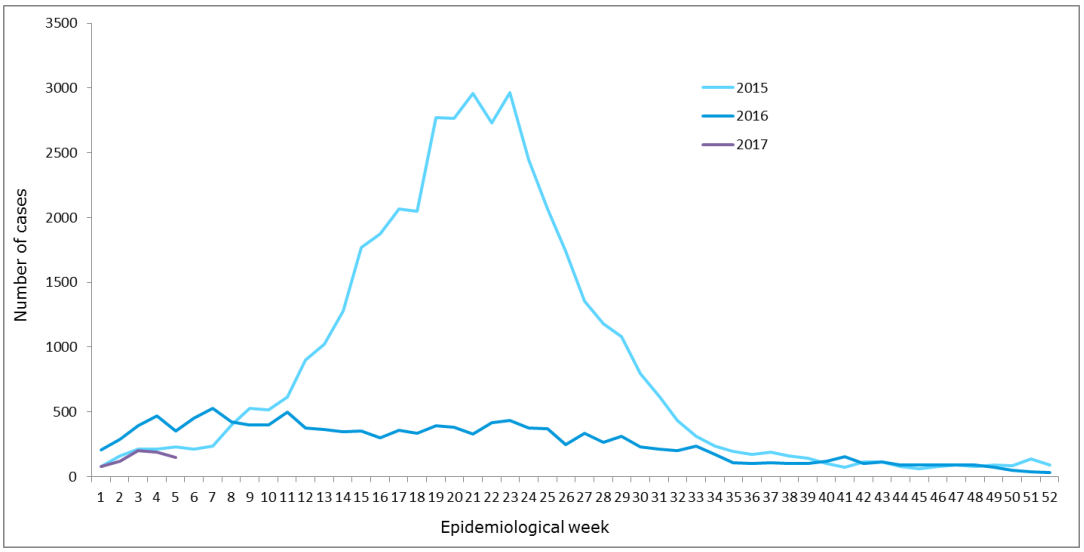
In 2016, a cumulative total of 14,150 confirmed cases (87 cases per 100,000) of dengue were reported.[2] As of EW 5 of 2017, 751 confirmed cases (5 cases per 100,000) of dengue have been reported.[3]

[2] PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 52 of 2016. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en

[3] PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 5 of 2017. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en

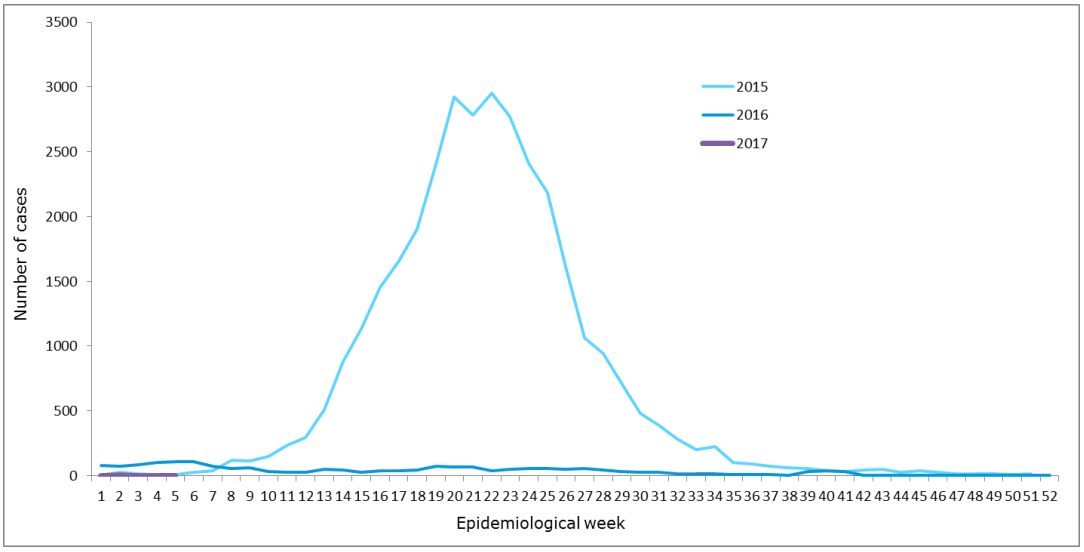
In 2016, the Ecuador health authorities reported a cumulative total of 1,860 confirmed (12 cases per 100,000) of chikingunya.[4] As of EW 5 of 2017, nine confirmed cases of chikungunya have been reported. The number of cases of both dengue and chikungunya in 2017 are lower than those of 2016 as well as 2015, when large outbreaks had occurred (**Figures 3**[5] and **4**[4]).

Figure 3. Confirmed dengue cases by EW. Ecuador. 2015 to 2017 (as of EW 5 of 2017.



Source: Data published by the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

Figure 4. Suspected chikungunya cases by EW. Ecuador. 2015 to 2017 (as of EW5 of 2017).



Source: Data published by the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

[4] Ecuador Ministry of Public Health. Vector Transmitted Diseases, Chikungunya. EW 5 of 2017. Available at: http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/GACETA-CHIKUNGUNYA-SE-5.pdf

[5] Ecuador Ministry of Public Health. Vector Transmitted Diseases, Dengue. EW 5 of 2017. Available at: http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/GACETA-CHIKUNGUNYA-SE-5.pdf

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 5 of 2017, 263 confirmed cases of Zika virus disease have been reported in pregnant women, with the highest number of cases being confirmed from Manabi Province (186 cases). Of the total cases, 58 were infected in the first trimester of pregnancy, 147 in the second trimester, and 58 in the third trimester (**Table 1**).[1]

Table 1. Confirmed cases of Zika virus disease in pregnant women, by province and trimester of infection in Ecuador, as of EW 5 of 2017.

Province	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	Total
Esmeraldas	6	16	1	23
Galapagos		1		1
Guayas	7	10	3	20
Los Rios	2	8	1	11
Manabi	39	99	48	186
El Oro		7	1	8
Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas	2	4	2	8
Sucumbios	2	2	2	6
Total	58	147	58	263

Source: Data published by Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 5 of 2017, no cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) associated with the Zika virus infection have been reported by Ecuador health authorities.[1]

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 5 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Ecuador health authorities.[1]

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 5 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Ecuador health authorities.[1]

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The fourth edition of the Ecuador Zika national guidelines published on EW 9 of 2016 is available at:

http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/BOLETIN-NO.-4-ZIKA-1.pdf

The Ecuador Ministry of Public Health surveillance guidelines for neurological complications and autoimmune disease related to Zika virus are available at:

http://instituciones.msp.gob.ec/images/Documentos/Zika/Lineamientos/LINEAMIENTOS%20VIGILACIA%20DE%20COMPLICACIONES%20NEUROLOGICAS%20ZIKA.pdf

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation is performed by the National Institute of Public Health and Research (INSPI) at the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR) and serology (ELISA IgM detection).

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on the first confirmed cases was shared by the Ecuador IHR NFP on EW 2 of 2016. At the time of this report, the latest epidemiological bulletin published by the Ecuador Ministry of Health was from EW 5 of 2017.

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