Pan American Health Organization

World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

Zika-Epidemiological Report
Nicaragua

3 November 2016

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 4 of 2016, the Nicaragua International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the country's first cases of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus, which were reported from Managua Department in Western Nicaragua.[1]

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

As of EW 42, 2,005 confirmed Zika cases have been reported.[2] No information is available on the distribution of cases by epidemiological week.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 41 of 2016, Nicaragua has reported 74,552 probable dengue cases (incidence rate of 1,192 cases per 100,000 population), including 5,674 confirmed cases.[3] In 2015, 49,326 probable dengue cases (788 cases per 100,000 population), including 4,082 confirmed cases, were detected at the national level up to EW 52. In 2014, 35,430 probable dengue cases (572 cases per 100,000 population), including 1,932 confirmed cases, were identified up to EW 53.

In 2016, a total of 4,675 suspected and 453 confirmed chikungunya cases (cumulative incidence of 83 cases per 100,000 population) were detected as of EW 26.[4] In 2015, Nicaragua reported 70,082 suspected and 5,318 confirmed chikungunya cases (1,205 cases per 100,000) up to EW 52. In 2014, a total of 1,598 suspected and 1,918 confirmed chikungunya cases (1,205 cases per 100,000) were detected up to EW 50.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 42 of 2016, a total of 1,083 pregnant women have been confirmed for Zika virus infection in Nicaragua.[2]

[1] Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Nicaragua IHR NFP on 27 January 2016.
[2] El 19, Nicaragua's digital portal for news. Rosario in Multinoticias. 21 October 2016. Available at: http://www.el19digital.com/articulos/ver/titulo:48041-rosario-en-multinoticias-21-de-octubre-2016
[3] PAHO/WHO Data, Maps and Statistics. 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
[4] PAHO/WHO Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Chikungunya Fever in the Americas. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=5927&Itemid=40931&lang=en

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ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 42 of 2016, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndrome have been reported by Nicaragua health authorities.[2]

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 42 of 2016, no confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection has been reported by Nicaragua health authorities.[2]

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 42 of 2016, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Nicaragua health authorities.[2]

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

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

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation of suspected cases of Zika virus is performed by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR), including in house multiplex platforms, by the *Centro Nacional de Diagnóstico y Referencia* (CNDR) at the Nicaragua Ministry of Health. Currently, CNDR is also implementing the serology diagnosis based on ELISA IgM detection.

INFORMATION-SHARING

At the time of this report, information on Zika virus is available through the press releases published by the Nicaragua information service website (El 19, Nicaragua's digital portal for news), on a weekly basis, and the last report was available as of EW 42 of 2016.

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