

Cholera in the Americas - Situation summary

In **Cuba**, no new cases have been confirmed since epidemiological week (EW) 38 of 2014.

In the **Dominican Republic**, at the end of November of 2014 (EW 48) there were 112 suspected cholera cases identified, including two deaths, in the province of San Juan and 8 suspected cases in the province of Azua. Previously, no cholera cases had been registered in either province during 2014. Samples were taken and laboratory results are pending.

Since the beginning of the epidemic (November 2010) through EW 41 of 2014, there have been 31,703 suspected cholera cases, including 472 deaths, in total. Between EW 1 and EW 44 of 2014, there were 231 suspected cholera cases, including five deaths registered; this number is much lower than what was observed in previous years.

In **Haiti**, from EW 37 to EW 47 of 2014, the average number of weekly cases registered was 918, signifying a nationwide increase. Four departments account for 90% of the cases registered in 2014, they are: Artibonite, Centre, Ouest and Nord. Ouest is the department with the highest number of cases registered, accounting for 36% of the total. In the last six months, these four departments reported an average hospitalization rate of 70%, which means that seven out of every ten cases required hospitalization.

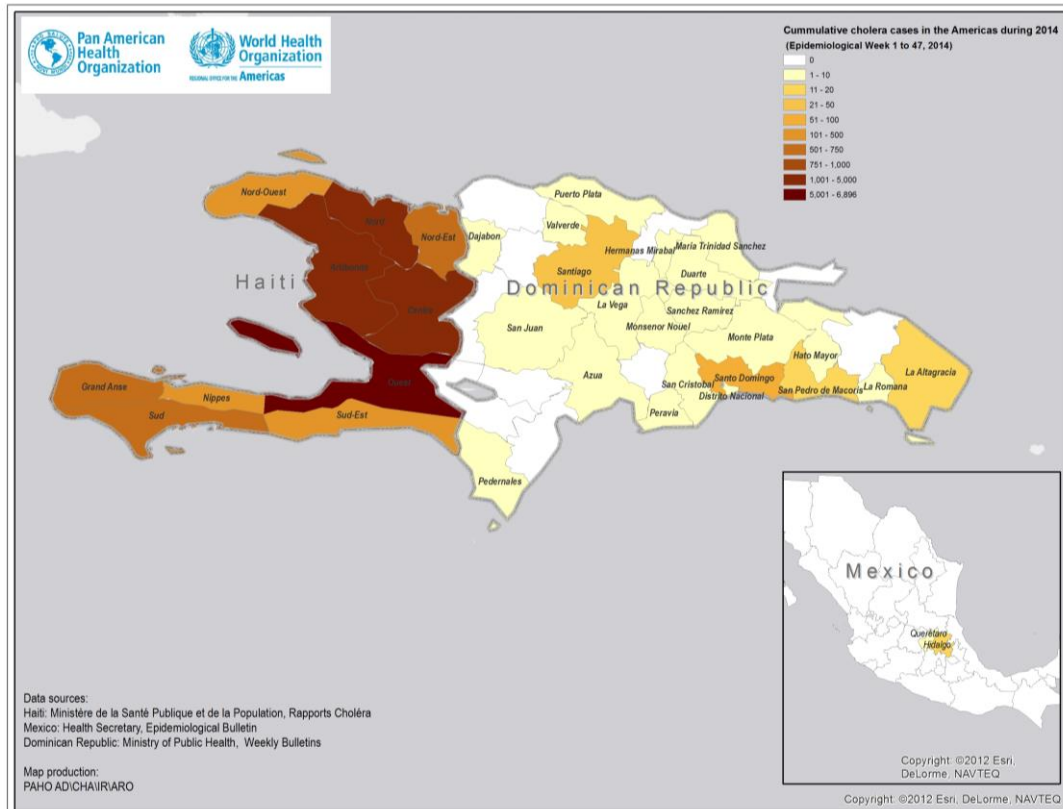
Since the beginning of the epidemic (October 2010) and until 21 November of 2014 (EW 47), there have been 717,203 cholera cases, of which 404,371 were hospitalized (56%) and 8,721 died. The cumulative case-fatality rate continues to be 1.2%, with the Sud-Est department registering the highest rate (4.5%) and Port-au-Prince the lowest rate (0.6%).

In **Mexico**, since EW 24 to EW 46 of 2014, the number of cholera cases registered in Mexico reached 14, with 13 in the state of Hidalgo and one in the state of Querétaro.

Advice to national authorities

Given recent resurgence of cases in the last months on the island of Hispaniola, the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) encourages Member States to remain vigilant and continue implementing the recommendations of the 2 November 2012 [Epidemiological Alert](#) on cholera.

Map: Cumulative cholera cases in the Americas from Epidemiological Week 1 to 47, 2014



References

1. Haiti, Ministère de la Santé Publique et de la Population. Rapports journaliers du MSPP, 2014. Available at: <http://mspp.gouv.ht/newsite/documentation.php>
2. Dominican Republic, Epidemiological Bulletins, 2014. Available at: <http://digepisalud.gob.do/boletines/boletines-semanales.html>
3. Mexico, Secretaria de Salud de México. Boletín Epidemiológico de la Dirección General de Epidemiología. Available at: http://www.epidemiologia.salud.gob.mx/dgae/boletin/intd_boletin.html

Related links:

- WHO cholera fact sheet: <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/fs107/en/index.html>
- PAHO cholera health topic: www.paho.org/cholera
- Information on WHO's statement relating to international travel and trade to and from countries experiencing outbreaks of cholera: <http://www.who.int/cholera/technical/prevention/cholera-travel-and-trade-advice-231110.pdf>