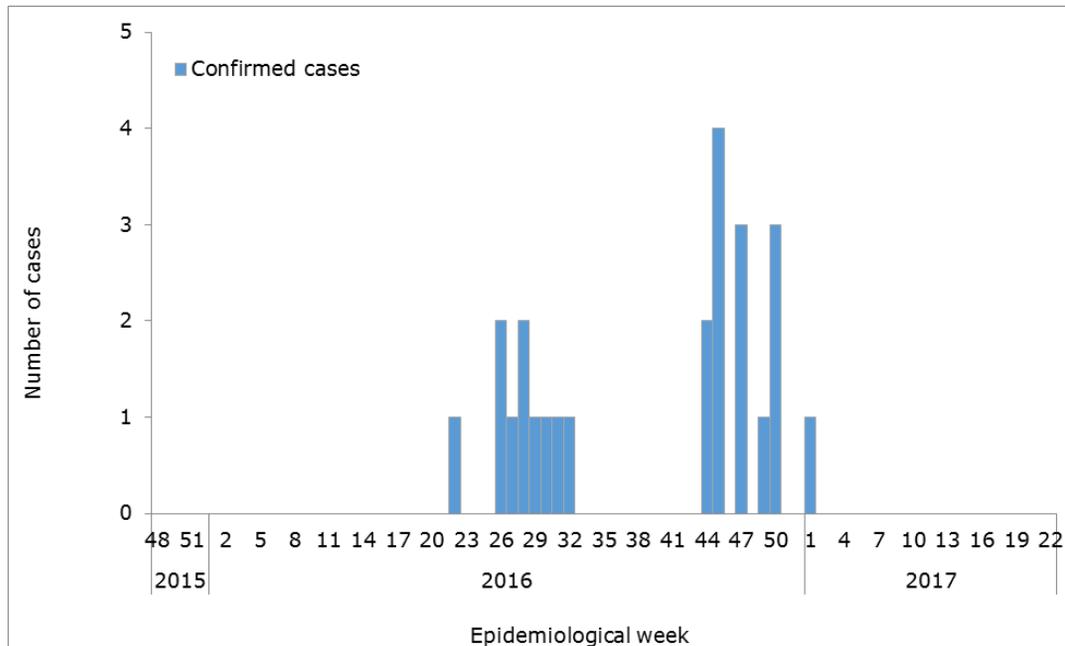


Zika-Epidemiological Report

Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba

28 June 2017

Figure 1. Confirmed Zika cases. Saba. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Netherlands National institute of Health and Environment to PAHO/WHO ¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 7 of 2016, the Netherlands International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the first autochthonous Zika cases in Bonaire; in EW 26 of 2016, the first autochthonous case in Sint Eustatius; and, in EW 28 of 2016, the first autochthonous case in Saba.²

TREND

In Saba, confirmed Zika cases have been detected since EW 22 of 2016 through EW 1 of 2017. A peak in the weekly number of cases was reached in EW 45 of 2016, when 4 cases were reported (**Figure 1**). No additional cases have been reported in Saba since then. Complete information on the distribution of cases by EW in Bonaire and Sint Eustatius is not available.

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO by the Netherlands IHR NFP on 21 June 2017.

² Reported to WHO by the Netherlands IHR NFP via the European Commission (EC) Early Warning response System (EWRS) on 15 July 2016.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

No information on the number of dengue cases reported in 2017 is available. In 2016, four dengue cases have been reported in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba. In contrast, in 2015, a total of 25 cases were registered.⁴

No information on the number of chikungunya cases reported in 2017 is available. In 2016, a total of 10 cases of chikungunya were reported in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba, while, in 2015, a total of 24 cases were registered.³

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 22 of 2017, no cases of Zika virus infection in pregnant women have been reported by health authorities in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba.³

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 22 of 2017, no cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by health authorities in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 22 of 2017, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by health authorities in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 22 of 2017, no deaths among cases of Zika virus infection have been reported by health authorities in Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

No information is available on guidelines for Zika virus surveillance.

INFORMATION-SHARING

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information shared with PAHO/WHO by the Netherlands IHR NFP was from EW 22 of 2017.

³ National Institute for Public Health and the Environment. Ministry of Health, Welfare, and Sport. Infectious Disease Bulletin. Volume 28, Number 1. January 2017. Available at: <http://www.rivm.nl/dsresource?objectid=2b5337ba-9902-471f-8191-091b79d2699e&type=PDF>