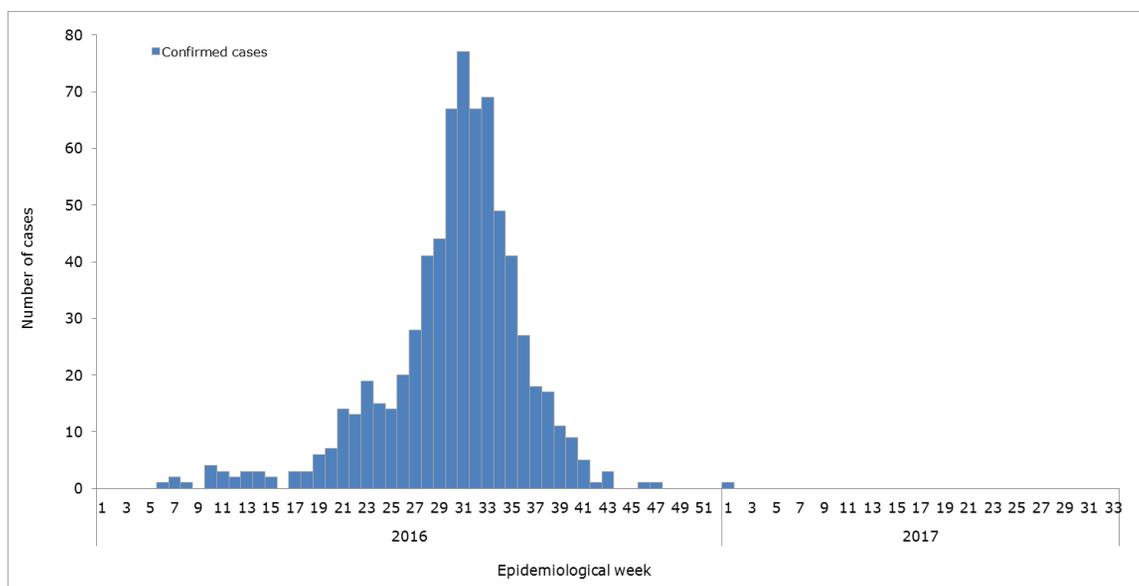


Zika-Epidemiological Report Trinidad and Tobago

25 September 2017

Figure 1. Confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Trinidad and Tobago. EW 1 of 2016 to EW 33 of 2017.



Source: Data provided by the Trinidad Tobago Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO¹

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 7 of 2016, the Trinidad and Tobago International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first case of autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika.

GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

No information is available on the geographic distribution of cases.

TREND

Since the peak of EW 31 of 2016, a steady decline in the number of confirmed cases is observed until EW 42. The highest numbers of confirmed cases were reported between EW 30 and EW 33 of 2016 (**Figure 1**).¹ The last confirmed Zika case was reported in EW 1 of 2017. The epidemic curve for Trinidad and Tobago is based only on confirmed Zika cases, which may not accurately illustrate the dynamics of the epidemic.

¹ Reported to PAHO/WHO from the Trinidad and Tobago International Health Regulation (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) on 21 August 2017.

CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

As of EW 28 of 2017, Trinidad and Tobago registered 206 probable dengue cases (15 cases per 100,000 population), including three confirmed cases.² As of EW 48 of 2016, Trinidad and Tobago reported 1,801 probable dengue cases (134 cases per 100,000 population), including 9 confirmed cases. In 2015, 1,687 probable dengue cases (125 cases per 100,000 population), including 23 confirmed cases, were detected up to EW 52. In 2014, 5,157 probable dengue cases (384 cases per 100,000 population), including 258 confirmed cases, were identified up to EW 53.

No information is available for chikungunya cases in 2017. In 2016, a total of 575 suspected and 15 confirmed chikungunya cases (43 cases per 100,000 population) have been reported from Trinidad and Tobago.³ In 2015, 51 confirmed cases (4 cases per 100,000) were reported up to EW 30 and in 2014, a total of 291 confirmed cases (22 cases per 100,000) were reported for the whole year.

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 8 of 2017, the Trinidad and Tobago health authorities have reported confirmed Zika infection in 463 pregnant women.⁴

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 33 of 2017, four laboratory confirmed cases of Zika-virus-associated Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or other neurological syndromes have been reported by the Trinidad and Tobago health authorities to PAHO/WHO.¹

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 33 of 2017, 17 laboratory-confirmed case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection has been reported in Trinidad and Tobago to PAHO/WHO.^{4,5}

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 35 of 2017, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by the Trinidad and Tobago health authorities to PAHO/WHO.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

Information is not available on national guidelines for Zika surveillance.

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Samples of suspected Zika cases are sent to the Caribbean Public Health Agency (CARPHA) for molecular confirmation (real time RT-PCR).

² 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

³ 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

⁴ Government of the Republic of Trinidad and Tobago. Ministry of Health. Zika Virus Update. EW 8 of 2017. Available at:

<http://www.health.gov.tt/news/newsitem.aspx?id=732>

⁵ Reported to PAHO/WHO from Trinidad and Tobago Ministry of Health on 1 November 2016.

INFORMATION-SHARING

At the time of this report, the latest available Zika virus information provided by the Trinidad and Tobago health authorities to PAHO/WHO was from EW 33 of 2017.