

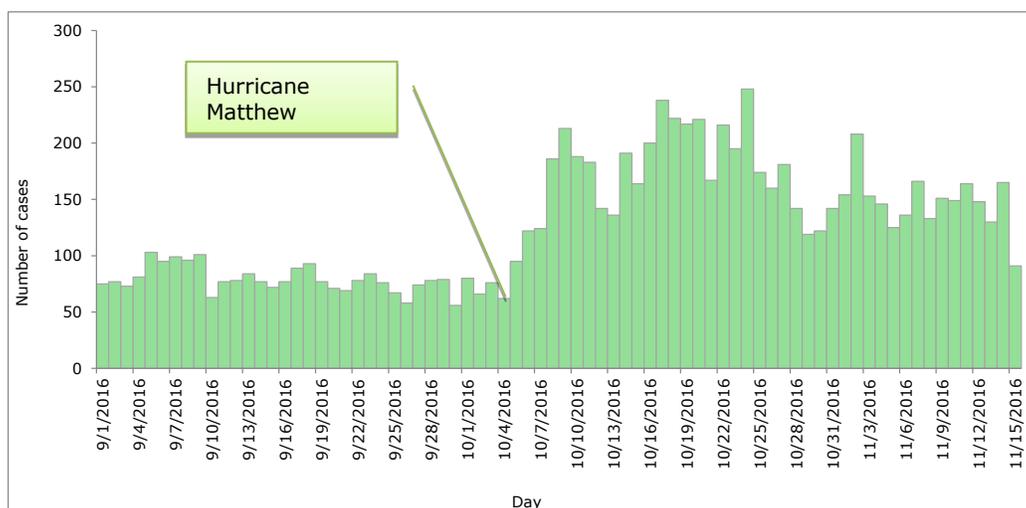
Cholera in the Americas - Situation summary

Between epidemiological week (EW) 1 and EW 43 of 2016, a total of 35,755 cholera cases were reported in four countries of the Americas: the Dominican Republic (1,097), Ecuador¹ (1), Haiti (34,656), and Mexico (1). Of the total cases, 97% were reported in Haiti. **Table 1** shows the number of cholera cases reported in selected countries between 2010 and 2016.

In **Haiti**, a total of 34,656 suspected cholera cases, including 339 related deaths (case fatality rate: 1%), were reported from EW 1 to EW 43 of 2016.²

On October 4 (EW 40), Hurricane Matthew landed in the commune of Les Anglais, Sud Department. The hurricane has seriously affected the departments of Sud and Grand'Anse, optimizing environmental and social conditions to facilitate the transmission of cholera. The intensified cholera surveillance established after Hurricane Matthew further demonstrates the impact of the event on Haiti. There has been an increase in the number of suspected cholera cases and the daily case numbers, which have increased to two or more times the numbers observed prior to the hurricane (Figure 1). From EW 40 to EW 45, the departments of Grand Anse and Sud contributed 23% and 26% respectively of the total cholera cases reported nationwide. These Departments correspond to 4% and 7% of the total population of Haiti, respectively.

Figure 1. Number of suspected cholera cases per day. Haiti. 1 September - 15 November 2016.



Source: Data published by the Haiti Ministry of Public Health and Population (MSPP) and reproduced by PAHO / WHO.

¹ Isolated cholera case, *Vibrio cholerae* serogroup O1, serotype Ogawa, biotype El Tor no toxigenic

² Preliminary data subject to change as new information is received.

Information on the cholera situation and the impact of Hurricane Matthew is updated periodically by the Haiti MSPP and is available at:
<http://mspp.gouv.ht/newsite/documentation.php?page=1¶m1=valu1¶m2=value2>.

Detailed information on the support the Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) is providing in response to Hurricane Matthew in Haiti is available at:
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12574&Itemid=42136&lang=es

In the **Dominican Republic**, a total of 1,097 suspected cholera cases, including 20 related deaths (case fatality rate: 1.8%), were reported from EW 1 to EW 42 of 2016. As shown in **Table 1**, this is almost twice the number of cases reported in the previous two years.

On 23 September 2016, **Mexico**³ reported a confirmed case of cholera in the state of Nayarit. The case was laboratory confirmed as *Vibrio cholerae* toxigenic serogroup O:1, serotype Ogawa. No additional cases have been reported.

Table 1. Cholera cases in selected countries in the Americas, 2010-2016.

Year	Cuba		Dominican Republic		Haiti	
	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths	Cases	Deaths
2010 [‡]	0	0	191	0	179,379	3,990
2011 [‡]	0	0	20,851	336	340,311	2,869
2012 [‡]	417	3	7,919	68	112,076	894
2013 [‡]	181	0	1,954	42	58,809	593
2014 [‡]	76	0	603	11	27,753	296
2015	65	0	546	15	36,045 [*]	322 [*]
2016	0	0	1,097 ^{**}	20 ^{**}	34,656 ^{***}	339 ^{***}

[‡] **Source:** WHO, Weekly Epidemiological Bulletins. Available at: <http://www.who.int/wer/en/>

^{*} Data presented in this Epidemiological Update differ from those presented in the [Epidemiological Update of 21 July 2016](#) due to retrospective adjustments made by the Ministry of Public Health and Population. Available at: <http://mspp.gouv.ht/site/downloads/Profil%20statistique%20Cholera%2027eme%20SE%202016.pdf>

^{**} Data up to EW 42 of 2016

^{***} Data up to EW 43 of 2016

Advice to national authorities

Given the cholera situation on the island of Hispaniola, the PAHO / WHO recommends that Member States strengthen active surveillance systems for early detection of suspected cases and conduct rapid diagnostic laboratory confirmation of cases, in order to provide adequate treatment and prevent the spread of cholera. PAHO/WHO encourages Member States to continue with their efforts to ensure and maintain adequate sanitation and access to safe drinking water, in order to reduce the impact of cholera and other waterborne diseases.

³ Data reported by the Mexico International Health Regulations National Focal Point.

References

1. Haiti, Ministry of Public Health and Population. Available at:
<http://mspp.gouv.ht/newsite/documentation.php?page=1¶m1=valu1¶m2=valu2>
2. Dominican Republic, Ministry of Public Health Epidemiological Bulletins. Epidemiological Week 42 of 2016. Available at:
http://digepisalud.gob.do/documentos/?drawer=Boletines%20epidemiol%C3%B3gicos*Boletines%20semanales*2016

Related links:

- WHO Weekly Epidemiological Record, vol. 91, EW 38 of 2016. 2015 Annual Cholera Report. Available at: <http://apps.who.int/iris/handle/10665/250142>
- 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/choleratravelandtradeadvice231110.pdf>
- Atlas of Cholera outbreak in La Hispaniola. PAHO/WHO. Available at:
http://new.paho.org/hq/images/Atlas_IHR/CholeraHispaniola/atlas.html
- WHO. Cholera epidemic outbreaks: evaluating the response and improving preparation. Available in Spanish at:
http://www.who.int/topics/cholera/publications/cholera_outbreak/es/
- Recommendations for the clinical management of cholera. Washington D.C., November 2010:
http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_docman&task=doc_view&Itemid=0&gid=10813&lang=fr