Pan American Health Organization

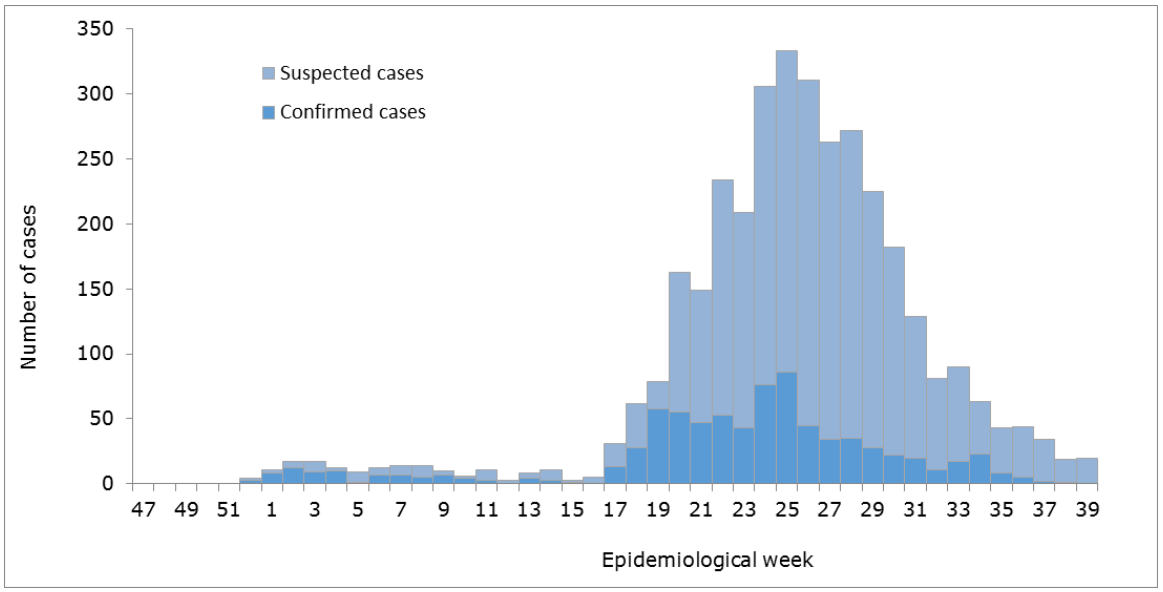
World Health Organization
REGIONAL OFFICE FOR THE Americas

Zika-Epidemiological Report

Ecuador

2 November 2016

Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed Zika cases by epidemiological week (EW). Ecuador. EW 47 of 2015 to EW 39 of 2016.



Source: Data provided by the Ecuador IHR NFP and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

FIRST AUTOCHTHONOUS VECTOR-BORNE CASES

In epidemiological week (EW) 2 of 2016, the Ecuador International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point (NFP) notified PAHO/WHO of the detection of the first autochthonous vector-borne transmission of Zika virus cases in a resident of the city of Guayaquil, Guayas and in a resident of Portoviejo, Manabi. The cases were laboratory confirmed at the National Institute of Public Health and Research (INSPI).

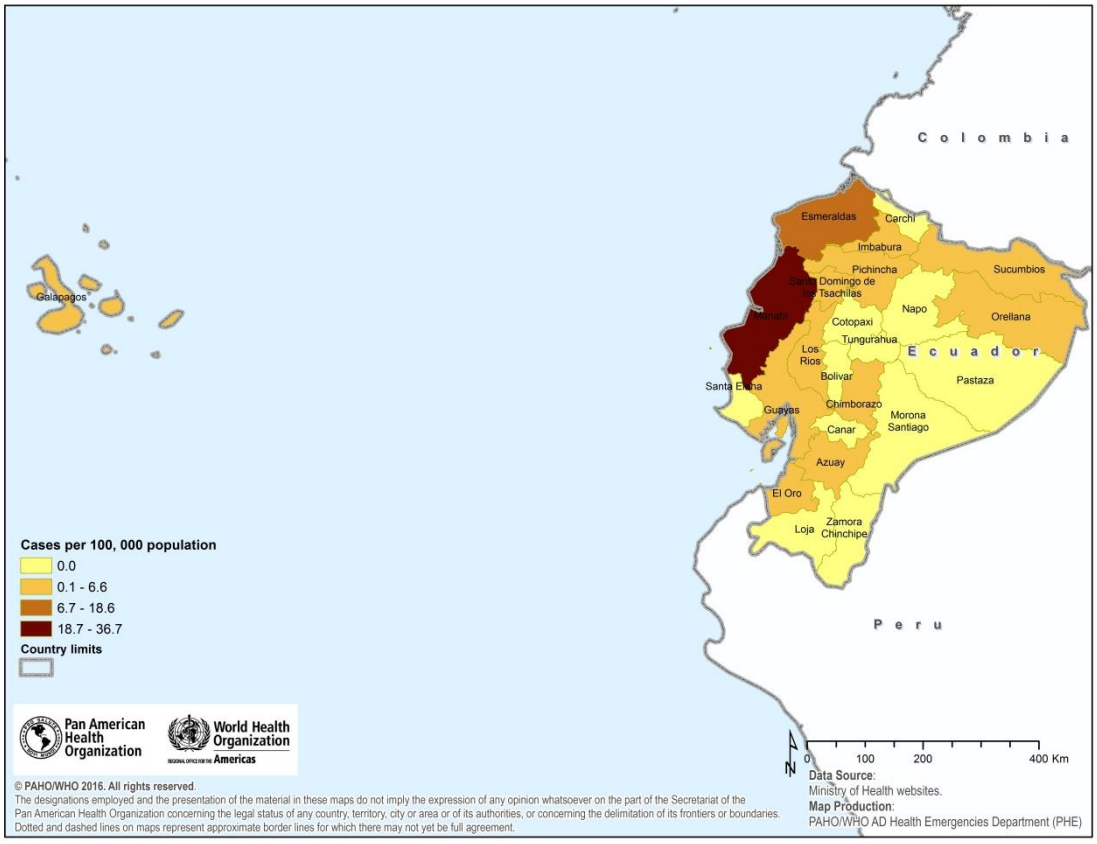
GEOGRAPHIC DISTRIBUTION

As of EW 41 of 2016, autochthonous cases have been laboratory-confirmed in 13 out of 24 provinces of Ecuador (**Figure 2**).[1]

[1] Ecuador Ministry of Public Health. Zika virus. EW 41 of 2016. Available at: http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/GACETA-ZIKA-SEM41.pdf

Suggested citation: Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Zika-Epidemiological Report Ecuador. November 2016. Washington, D.C.: PAHO/WHO; 2016

Figure 2. Laboratory-confirmed Zika cases per 100,000 population, by province. Ecuador. EW 1 to EW 41 of 2016.



Source: Data published by the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

TREND

The number of reported Zika cases in Ecuador began to increase in EW 16 of 2016 and continued up until EW 25 of 2016 where a peak in cases was observed (**Figure 1**). Since EW 25 of 2016 there has been a decrease in cases. As of EW 41, Ecuador Ministry of Health reported 2,709 suspected and 805 confirmed cases of Zika.[1]

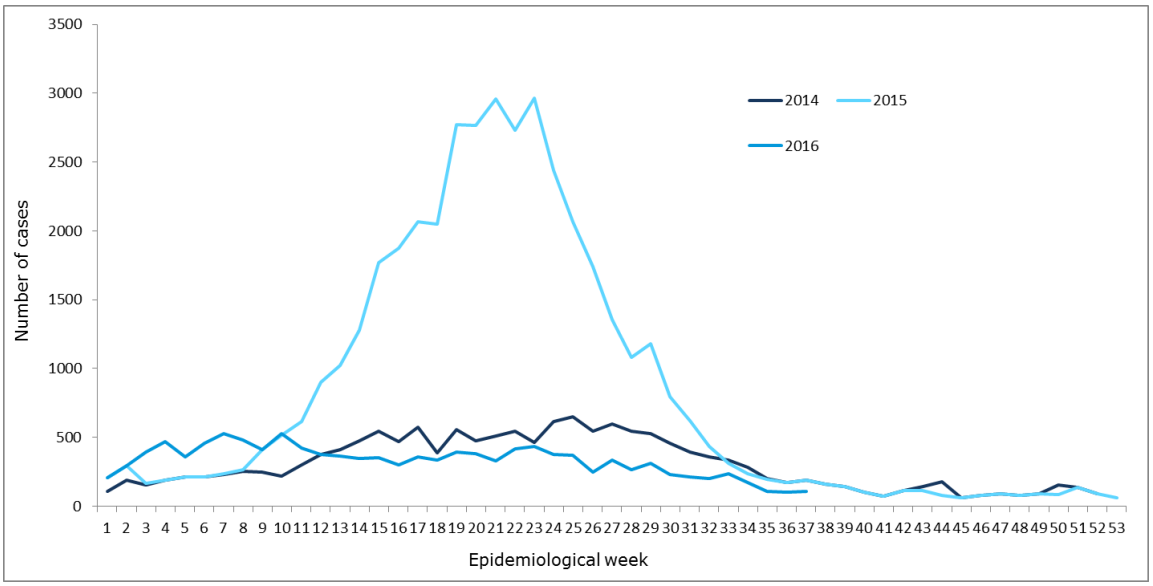
CIRCULATION OF OTHER ARBOVIRUSES

Between EW 1 and EW 37 of 2016, a cumulative total of 12,902 dengue cases[2] and 2,167 chikungunya cases[3] were reported. The number of cases of both dengue and chikungunya are lower than in 2015, during which a large outbreak had occurred (**Figures 3** and **4**).

[2] PAHO/WHO. Data, Maps and Statistics. Number of reported cases of Dengue and Severe Dengue (SD) in the Americas by Country. EW 39 of 2016. Available at: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_topics&view=readall&cid=3273&Itemid=40734&lang=en

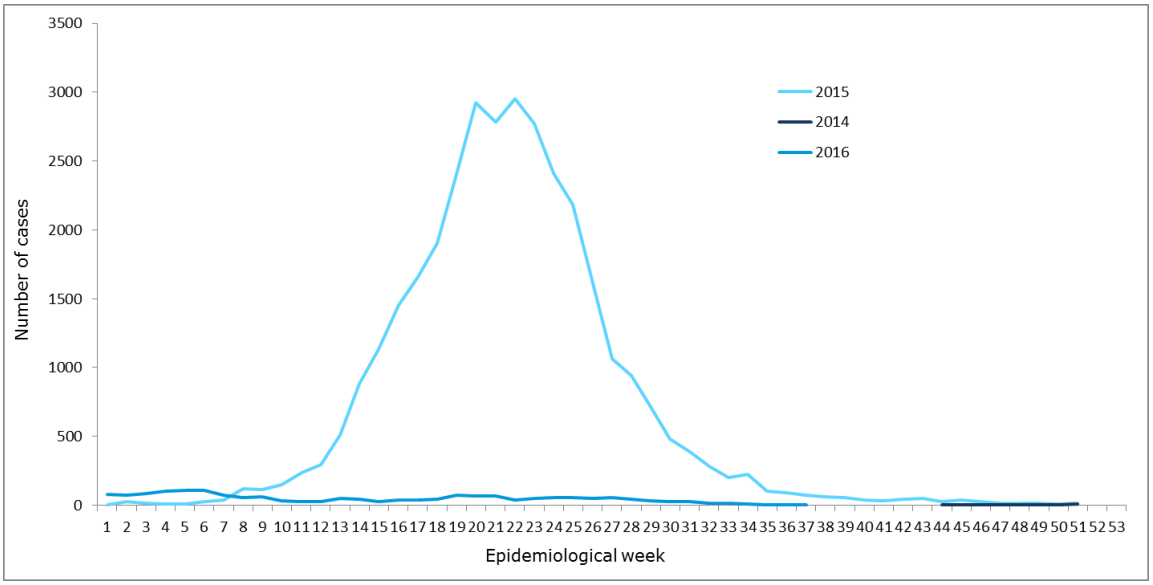
[3] Ecuador Ministry of Public Health. Chikungunya. EW 37 of 2016. Available at: http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2014/09/GACETA-Chikungunya-37-2016.pdf

Figure 3. Suspected dengue cases by EW. Ecuador. 2014 to 2016 (as of EW 32 of 2016).



Source: Data published by Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

Figure 4. Suspected chikungunya cases by EW. Ecuador. 2014 to 2016 (as of EW 37 of 2016).



Source: Data published by Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

ZIKA VIRUS DISEASE IN PREGNANT WOMEN

As of EW 41 of 2016, there were 218 confirmed cases of Zika virus disease were reported in pregnant women with the highest number of cases being confirmed from Manabi Province (168 cases). Of the total cases, 59 were infected in the first trimester of pregnancy, 102 in the second trimester, and 57 in the third trimester (**Table 1**).[1]

Table 1. Confirmed cases of Zika virus disease in pregnant women, by province and trimester of infection in Ecuador, as of EW 41 of 2016.

Province	First Trimester	Second Trimester	Third Trimester	Total
Esmeraldas	7	14	1	22
Galapagos		1		1
Guayas	5	2	1	8
Los Rios		4	2	6
Manabi	44	75	49	168
El Oro		3	1	4
Santo Domingo de los Tsachilas	3	3	2	8
Sucumbios			1	1
Total	59	102	57	218

Source: Data published by Ecuador Ministry of Public Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

ZIKA COMPLICATIONS

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

As of EW 41 of 2016, no cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) associated with the Zika virus infection have been reported by Ecuador health authorities.

CONGENITAL SYNDROME ASSOCIATED WITH ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION

As of EW 41 of 2016, no cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection have been reported by Ecuador health authorities.

DEATHS AMONG ZIKA CASES

As of EW 41 of 2016, no deaths among Zika cases have been reported by Ecuador health authorities.

NATIONAL ZIKA SURVEILLANCE GUIDELINES

The fourth edition of the Ecuador Zika national guidelines published on EW 9 of 2016 is available at:

http://www.salud.gob.ec/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/BOLETIN-NO.-4-ZIKA-1.pdf

LABORATORY CAPACITY

Laboratory confirmation is performed by the National Institute of Public Health and Research (INSPI) at the Ecuador Ministry of Public Health by molecular detection (real time RT-PCR) and serology (ELISA IgM detection).

INFORMATION-SHARING

Information on the first confirmed cases was shared by the Ecuador IHR NFP on EW 2 of 2016. At the time of this report, the latest epidemiological bulletin published by the Ecuador Ministry of Health was from EW 41 of 2016.

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