

CSR

CAREC SURVEILLANCE REPORT

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COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

REPORT ON COMMUNICABLE DISEASES FOR WEEKS 33-40, 2011

SYNDROMIC SURVEILLANCE

During weeks 33-40, 2011, compared to the corresponding period last year, an increased number of reported cases of undifferentiated fever was noted for the region overall and an increase in fever and haemorrhagic cases was noted in one CAREC member country.

Undifferentiated Fever

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 2,566 cases <5 years and 7,562 cases \geq 5 years with undifferentiated

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fever were reported from CAREC member countries [Table 1, Figures 5 and 6]. This represents an 18% decrease in cases <5 years and a 23.2% increase in cases ≥5 years, compared to the number of cases reported during weeks 33-40, 2010. Nine countries reported an increase in cases <5 years and six countries reported an increase in cases ≥5 years of age. Figures 5-6 show that during 2011, a peak in reported cases of undifferentiated fever occurred in week 38 for persons <5 years and in week 35 for persons ≥5 years of age.

Bahamas reported 6% of all undifferentiated fever in cases <5 years old and 42.9% of all cases ≥5 years old [Table 1]. An increase in cases was first noted during week 28 in the Bahamas and testing identified dengue type 1 in circulation during this period. Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (BES) reported an almost four-fold increase in cases <5 years, and a 60% increase in cases ≥5 years, compared to the corresponding period in 2010. Dengue fever has been confirmed in BES in recent months. St. Lucia reported almost twice the number of cases <5 years and more than a two-fold increase in the number of cases ≥5 years compared to the corresponding period last year. This increase can be linked to an increase in dengue fever and leptospirosis in the country. Trends in vector borne diseases will be discussed in greater detail later in this report.

Fever and Haemorrhagic

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 5 fever and haemorrhagic cases were reported from CAREC member countries [Table 1]. Four (80%) of these cases were reported from the Bahamas and these cases were related to the increase of dengue fever reported in the Bahamas, which will be discussed in greater detail in the vector borne diseases section of this report.

FOOD AND WATER BORNE DISEASES

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 90 cases of food and water borne diseases were reported from CAREC member countries [Table 2]. The majority of the cases reported were salmonellosis (62 cases, 68.8% of all food and water borne disease cases) [Figure 7]. Salmonellosis groups and serotypes reported by CAREC member countries are listed in Table 3.

One imported case of *Vibrio cholerae* O1 Ogawa was identified among a person in the Bahamas in September 2011. The case developed symptoms within one day of departure from Hispaniola. The Bahamas Ministry of Health conducted enhanced surveillance and active case finding activities and no additional suspected or confirmed cholera cases were identified.

Figure 7: Food and Water Borne Disease Cases, CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 33-40, 2011

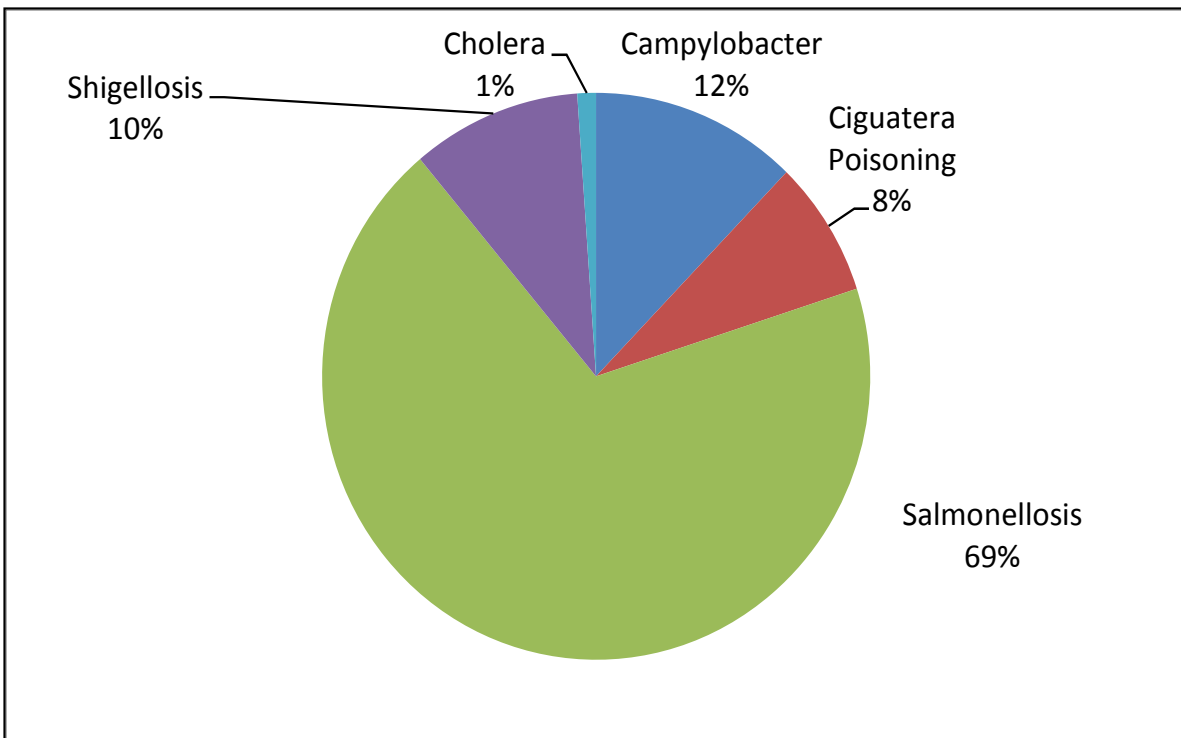


Table 3: Salmonella Serotypes and Phage Types in CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 1-40, 2011*

<u>Country</u>	<u>Salmonella Group or Serotype</u>
Anguilla	<i>Salmonella</i> Tel-el-Kebir <i>Salmonella</i> Weltevreden
Bahamas	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis <i>Salmonella</i> Montevideo <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium
Barbados	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 22 <i>Salmonella</i> Panama <i>Salmonella</i> Javiana
Belize	<i>Salmonella</i> Braenderup <i>Salmonella</i> Gaminara <i>Salmonella</i> Javiana <i>Salmonella</i> Saint-Paul <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium
Bermuda	<i>Salmonella</i> Javiana <i>Salmonella</i> Manhattan
Dominica	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 8 <i>Salmonella</i> Rubislaw

Country	<i>Salmonella</i> Group or Serotype
Jamaica	<i>Salmonella</i> Aba <i>Salmonella</i> Aberdeen <i>Salmonella</i> Agona <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 8 <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 13a <i>Salmonella</i> Heidelberg <i>Salmonella</i> Mbandaka <i>Salmonella</i> Saint-Paul <i>Salmonella</i> San-Diego <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium
St. Lucia	<i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 8 <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 13a <i>Salmonella</i> Enteritidis, phage type 22 <i>Salmonella</i> Mississippi <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium
Trinidad and Tobago	<i>Salmonella</i> Aberdeen <i>Salmonella</i> Braenderup <i>Salmonella</i> Caracas <i>Salmonella</i> Enterica subspecies 1 <i>Salmonella</i> Javiana <i>Salmonella</i> Lagos <i>Salmonella</i> Mbandaka <i>Salmonella</i> Newport <i>Salmonella</i> Panama <i>Salmonella</i> Poona <i>Salmonella</i> Rubislaw <i>Salmonella</i> Schwarzengrund <i>Salmonella</i> Typhimurium <i>Salmonella</i> Virchow

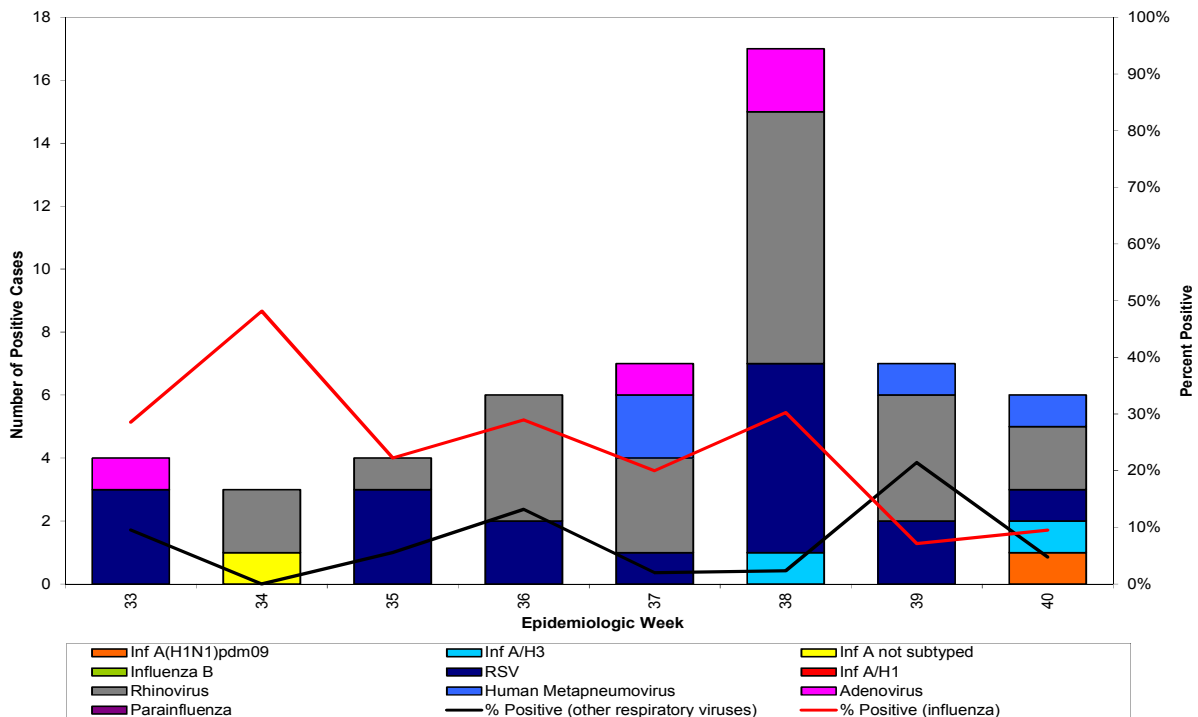
* Includes data from the CAREC Laboratory and reports from countries as of 25 November, 2011

AIR BORNE DISEASES

Influenza and Other Viral Respiratory Infections

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 54 cases were confirmed with influenza or other respiratory viruses including rhinovirus (24 cases), respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) (18 cases) and adenovirus (4 cases) [Figure 8]. The influenza strains confirmed during weeks 33-40, 2011 include influenza A(H3N2) (2 cases), influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 (1 case), and influenza A not further typed (1 case). In the Spanish-speaking Caribbean and Central America, influenza B, RSV, and parainfluenza were the main viruses identified. In North America, influenza A H1N1 pandemic strain, and influenza A(H3N2), as well as influenza B were identified.

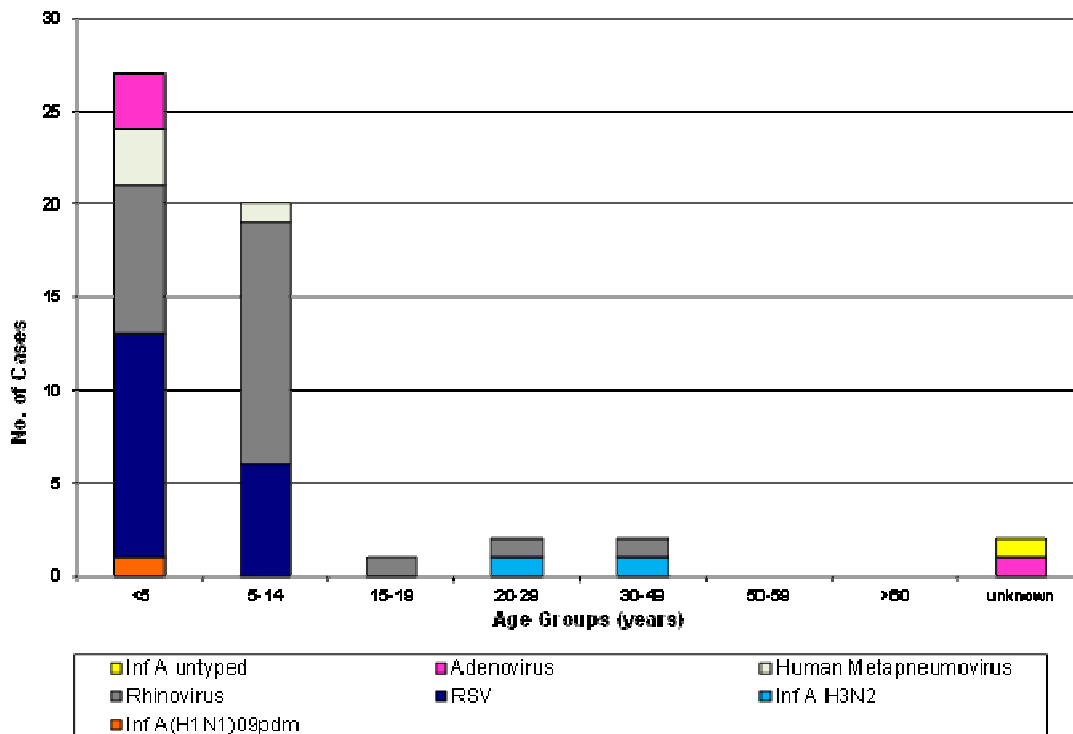
Figure 8: Laboratory Confirmed Influenza and Other Respiratory Viruses, CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 33-40, 2011



During weeks 33-40, 2011, 119 cases of influenza-like illness (ILI) were reported from CAREC member countries, which was a large decrease from the number of cases reported during the corresponding period in 2010 (3,811 cases). This is largely due to a lack of reporting from Trinidad and Tobago, who accounted for 86% of the cases during weeks 33-40, 2010.

During weeks 33-40, 2011, influenza and other respiratory viruses were confirmed in 5 countries, namely Barbados, Belize, Dominica, Jamaica and Trinidad and Tobago. The age category with the highest number of persons with a laboratory confirmed respiratory virus was aged <5 years (50% of all confirmed cases) followed by 5-14 years (37%) [Figure 9].

Figure 9: Distribution of Laboratory Confirmed Respiratory Illness Cases by Age Group, CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 33-40, 2011



Severe Acute Respiratory Illness (SARI) Surveillance

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 189 persons with severe acute respiratory infection (SARI) were reported to CAREC from the 6 countries that participate in enhanced respiratory illness surveillance activities (Barbados, Jamaica, Dominica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago). The rate of hospital admission due to SARI for this period was 2.2 per 100 hospital admissions [Figure 10]. Persons aged 6 months-4 years represent the age group with the highest number of SARI admissions during weeks 33-40, 2011 [Figure 11]. There were 2 SARI-related deaths and the rate of death due to SARI was 0.31 per 100 deaths in medical patients admitted to hospital.

Figure 10: SARI Admissions and SARI Admission Rate per 100 Hospital Admissions from Sentinel Sites in Select CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 33-40, 2011

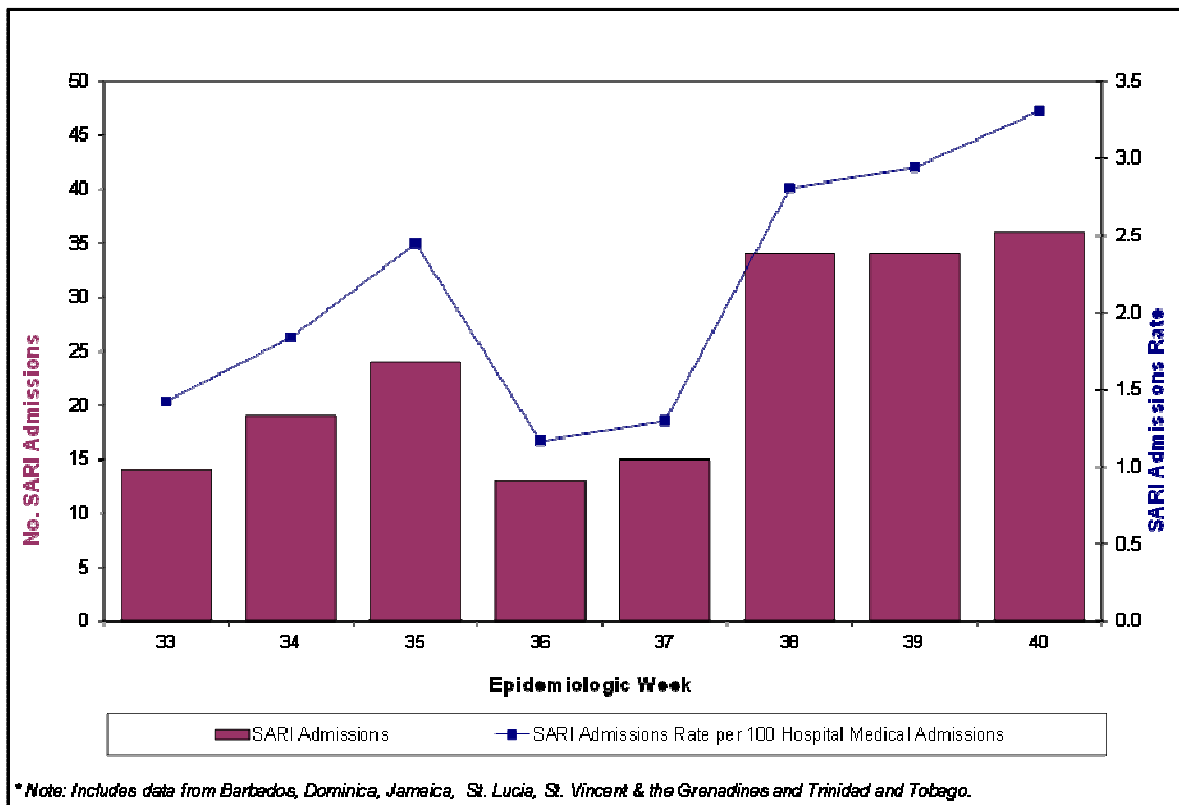
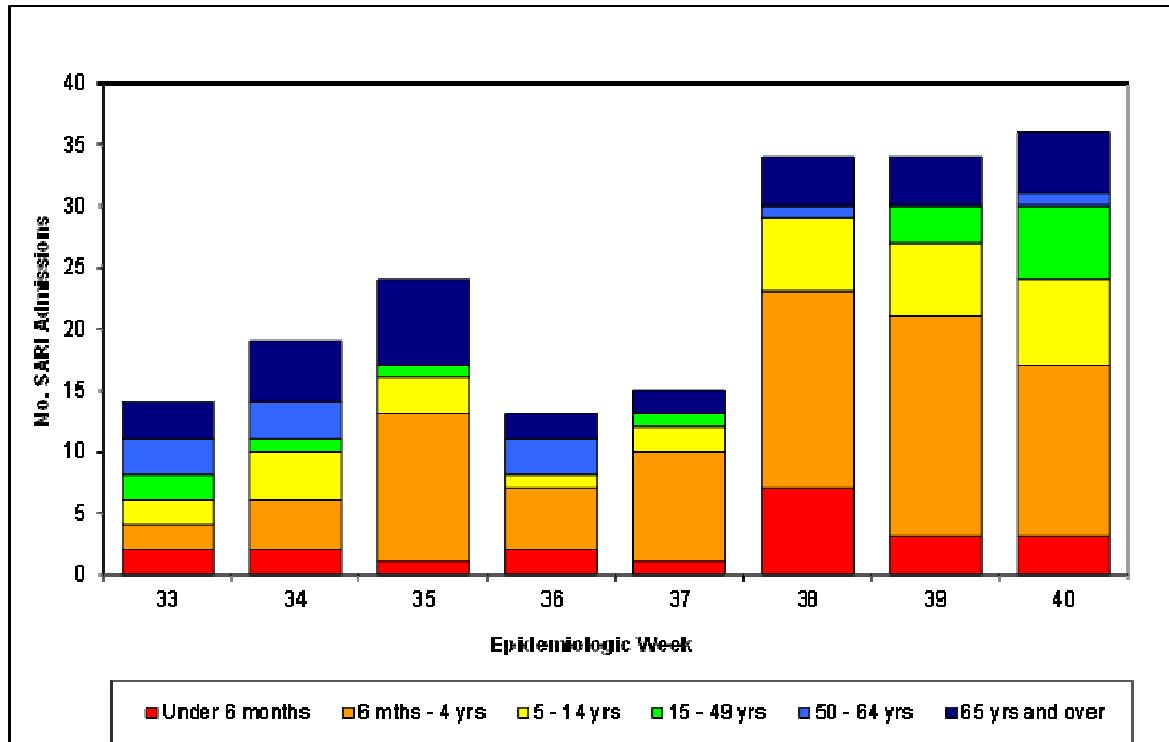


Figure 11: SARI Admissions by Age Group from Sentinel Sites in Select CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 33-40, 2011



* Note: Includes data from Barbados, Dominica, Jamaica, St. Lucia, St. Vincent & the Grenadines and Trinidad & Tobago

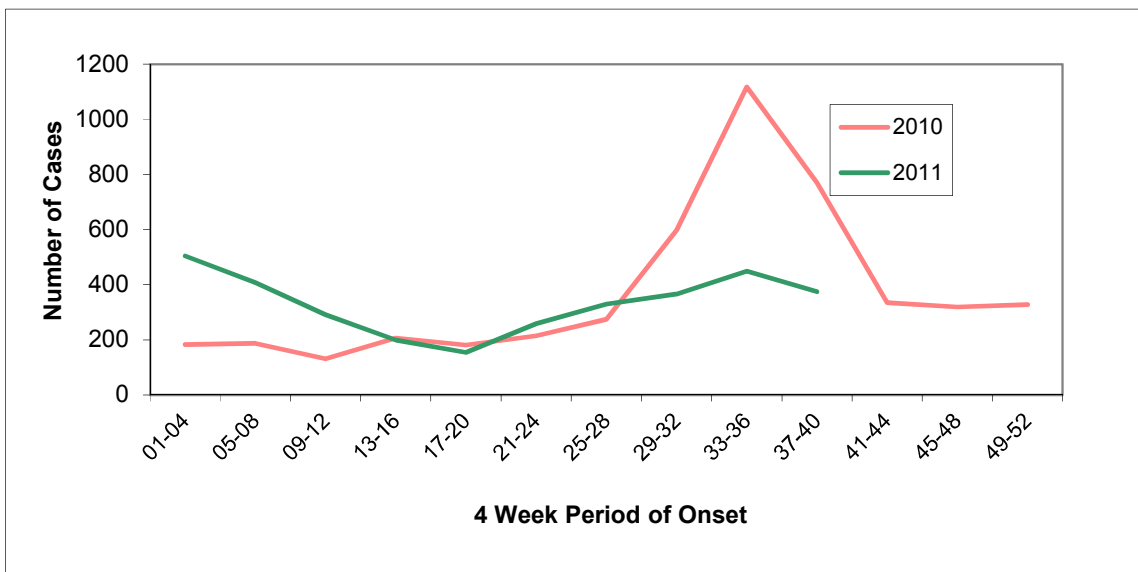
VECTOR BORNE DISEASES

Dengue Fever and Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 854 cases of dengue fever were identified in 15 CAREC member countries, which is a 55% decrease in the number of cases reported during the corresponding period in 2010 (1,887 cases) [Table 2, Figure 12]. While the incidence of dengue fever has decreased in many CAREC member countries, St. Lucia, Aruba, Bahamas and the British Virgin Islands reported more cases during weeks 33-40, 2011 than during the corresponding period in 2010.

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 4 cases of dengue haemorrhagic fever (DHF) were reported to CAREC [Table 2]. This is a 93% decrease in the number of cases reported during the corresponding period in 2010 (61 cases).

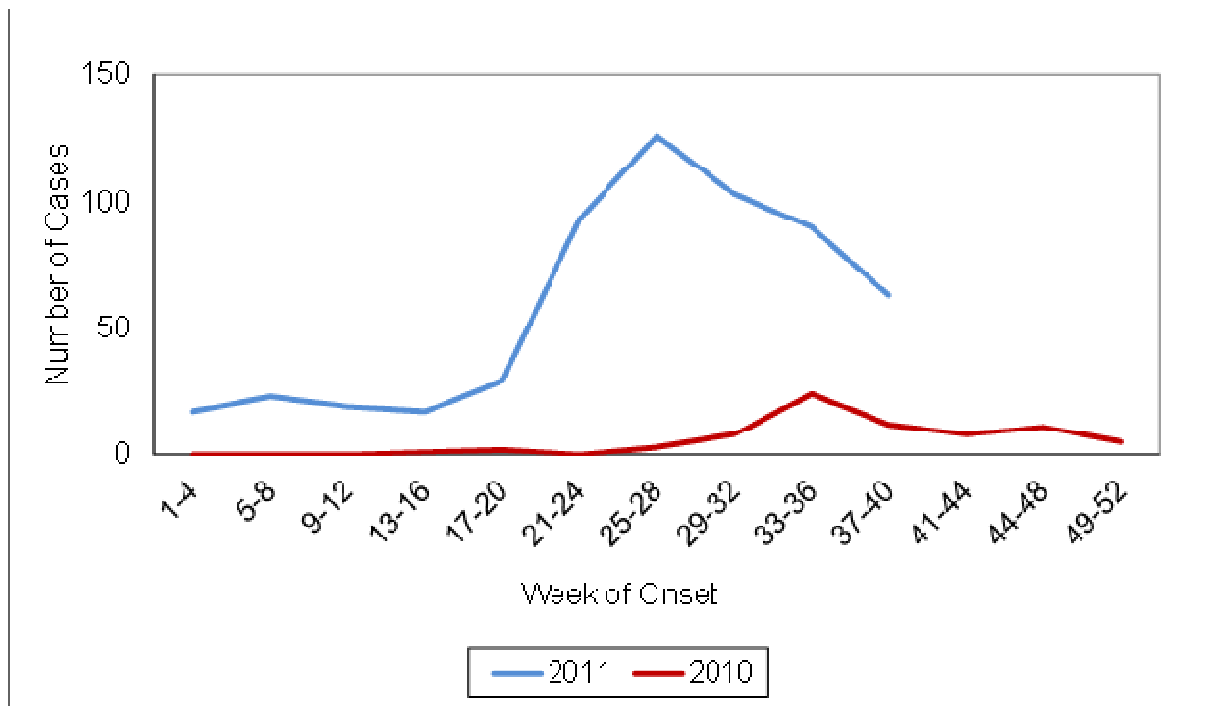
Figure 12: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms Among Dengue Fever Cases Reported by CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



St. Lucia

During weeks 33-40, 2011, St. Lucia reported 153 dengue fever cases and 1 case of DHF to CAREC [Table 2]. During the year, the number of dengue fever cases reported during each four weekly period progressively increased from weeks 1 to 28 and peaked during weeks 25-28, 2011 [Figure 13]. Dengue type 1 has been confirmed in circulation in 2011 [Table 4].

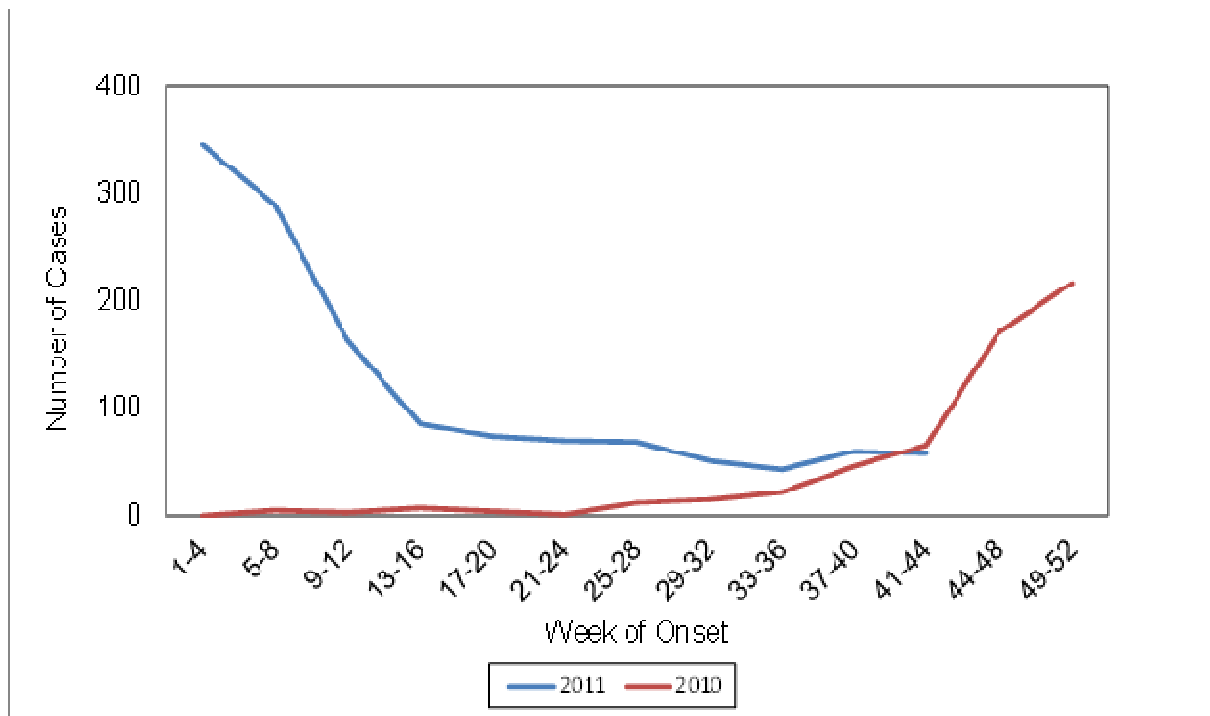
Figure 13: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Dengue Fever Cases Reported by St. Lucia, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



Aruba

During weeks 33-40, 2011, Aruba reported 103 laboratory confirmed dengue cases and 1,256 cases have been reported in 2011 [Table 2, Figure 14]. One DHF case that ultimately died was reported during weeks 33-40, 2011. Among dengue fever cases reported during weeks 1-40, 2011, cases were most frequently noted among persons aged 25 to 64 years old and the most affected district in the country was Santa Cruz, followed by Noord and Oranjestad.

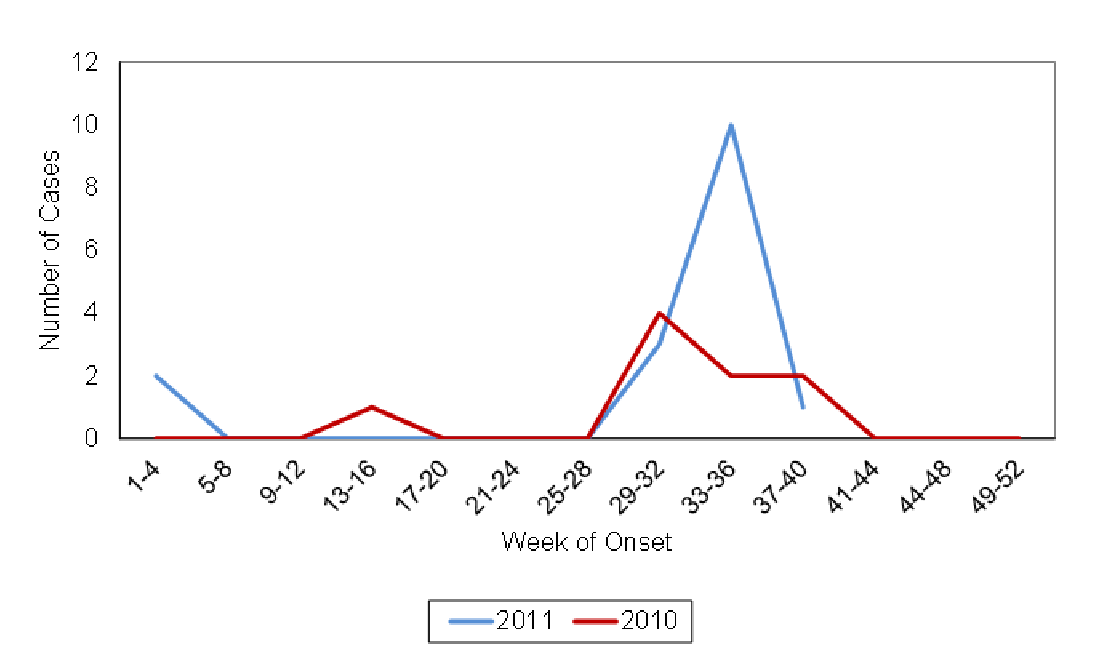
Figure 14: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Dengue Fever Cases Reported by Aruba, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



British Virgin Islands

During weeks 33-40, 2011, the British Virgin Islands reported 11 dengue fever cases [Table 2, Figure 15]. Of these cases, 8 (72.7%) were aged 25-44 years and 8 (72.7%) were male. A peak in dengue fever cases was reported during weeks 33-36, 2011. Dengue serotyping has not been conducted for cases identified in 2011.

Figure 15: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Dengue Fever Cases Reported by British Virgin Islands, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



Bahamas

An increase in dengue cases was noted beginning in week 23, 2011 with a peak during weeks 25-32, 2011. During weeks 33-40, 2011, dengue was confirmed in 13 persons in the Bahamas, a majority of which were residents of Nassau, New Providence. Of cases with age and gender information available, the mean age of confirmed cases was 35 years and 73% of cases were female.

Information available on the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) website indicates that 6,000 clinical cases of dengue have been identified in the Bahamas from weeks 1 to 44, 2011 (1).

References

1. Pan American Health Organization website, information retrieved on 9 December 2011 at the following link: http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=264&Itemid=363

Dengue Serotype Testing

Dengue serotype information was available for cases from 12 of 21 countries with dengue cases reported in 2011 [Figure 16, Table 4]. Dengue types 1 and 4 were the most frequently identified serotypes; however, dengue type 2 was identified in Curaçao in early 2011. Four countries, Aruba, Dominica, St. Kitts and Nevis and Trinidad and Tobago, have identified two dengue serotypes in circulation in 2011, types 1 and 4. During 2011, all four serotypes have been identified in Central and South America and during 2010 all four serotypes were identified in the Caribbean.

Figure 16: Dengue Serotypes Identified in CAREC Member Countries in 2011



Table 4: Dengue Serotypes in CAREC Member Countries*

<u>Serotype</u>	<u>Countries</u>
1	Aruba, Bahamas, Dominica, Grenada, St. Kitts and Nevis, St. Lucia, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands
2	Curacao
3	<i>None</i>
4	Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, Dominica, Montserrat, St. Kitts and Nevis, Suriname, Trinidad and Tobago

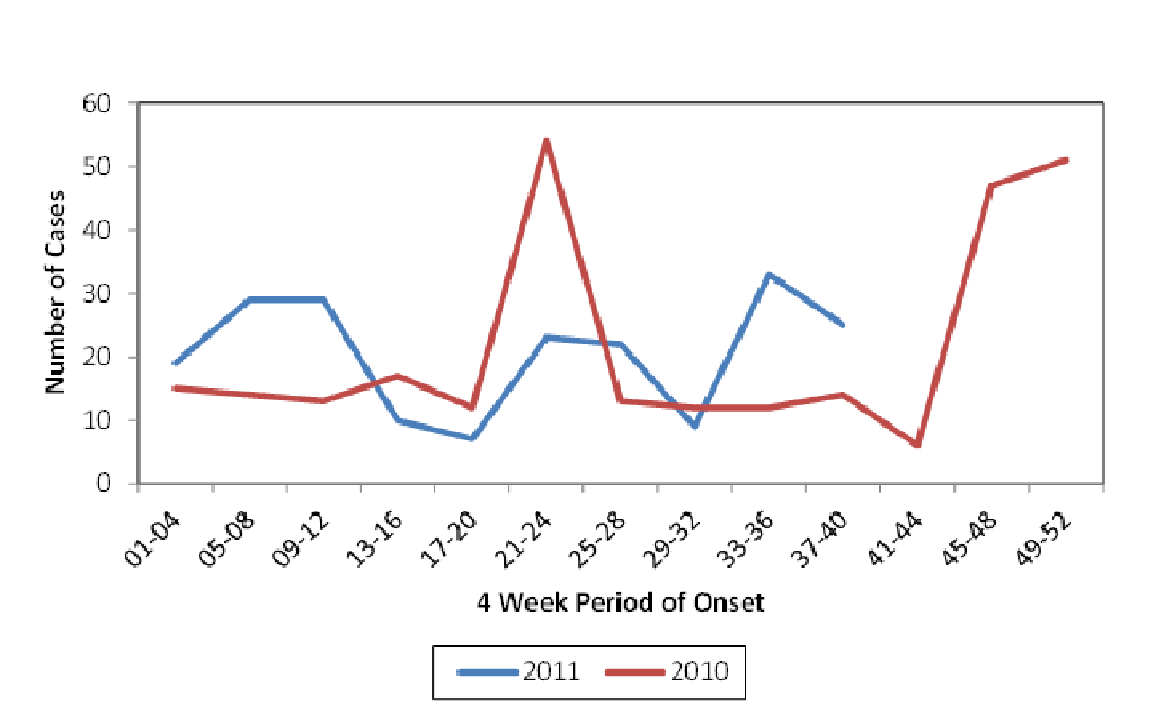
* Includes data from the CAREC Laboratory and country reports as of December 6, 2011

Leptospirosis

During weeks 33-40, 2011, 58 cases of leptospirosis were reported which is more than double the number of cases reported during the corresponding period in 2010 (26 cases) [Table 2, Figure 17]. A higher number of leptospirosis cases were reported during weeks 1-12, 2011 than in the corresponding period in 2010; however, the number of leptospirosis cases reported during weeks 13-28, 2011 was lower than that reported during the corresponding period in 2010.

During weeks 33-40, 2011, the countries that reported the highest number of cases were Guyana (15 cases), Jamaica (15 cases) and Barbados (13 cases).

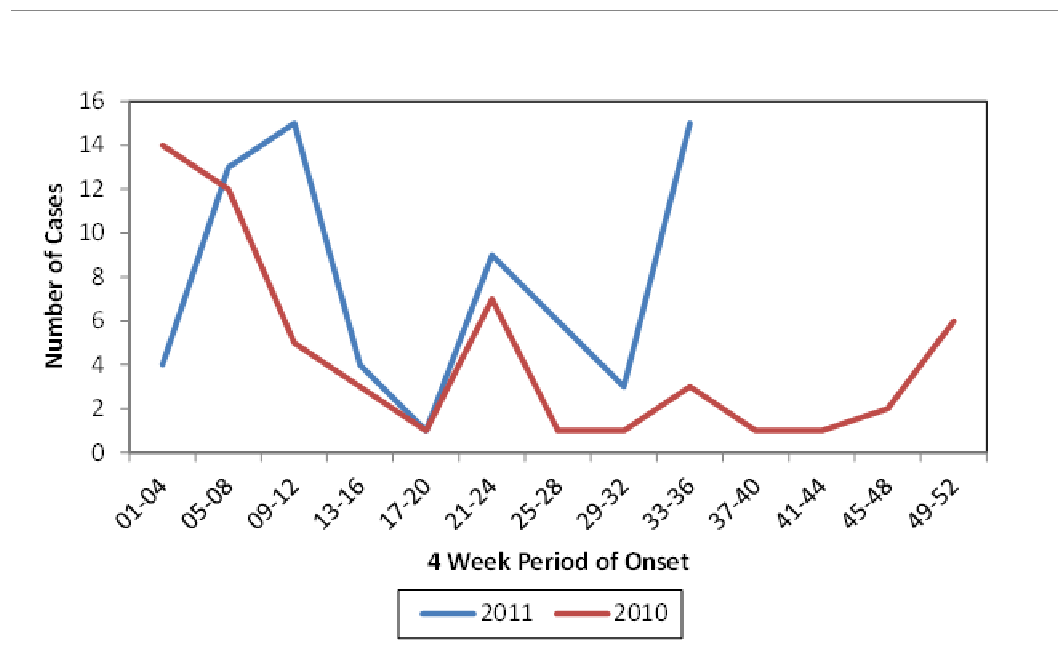
Figure 17: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Leptospirosis Cases Reported by CAREC Member Countries, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



Guyana

During weeks 33-40, 2011, Guyana reported 15 leptospirosis cases and the total number of cases reported during weeks 1-40, 2011 was 70 cases [Figure 18]. Guyana has reported more leptospirosis cases during weeks 1-40, 2011 than they reported during the entire year in 2010 (57 cases). Among cases reported during weeks 33-40, 2011, 10 (66.7%) were male and 5 (33.3%) were female. Age group information was not reported for these cases.

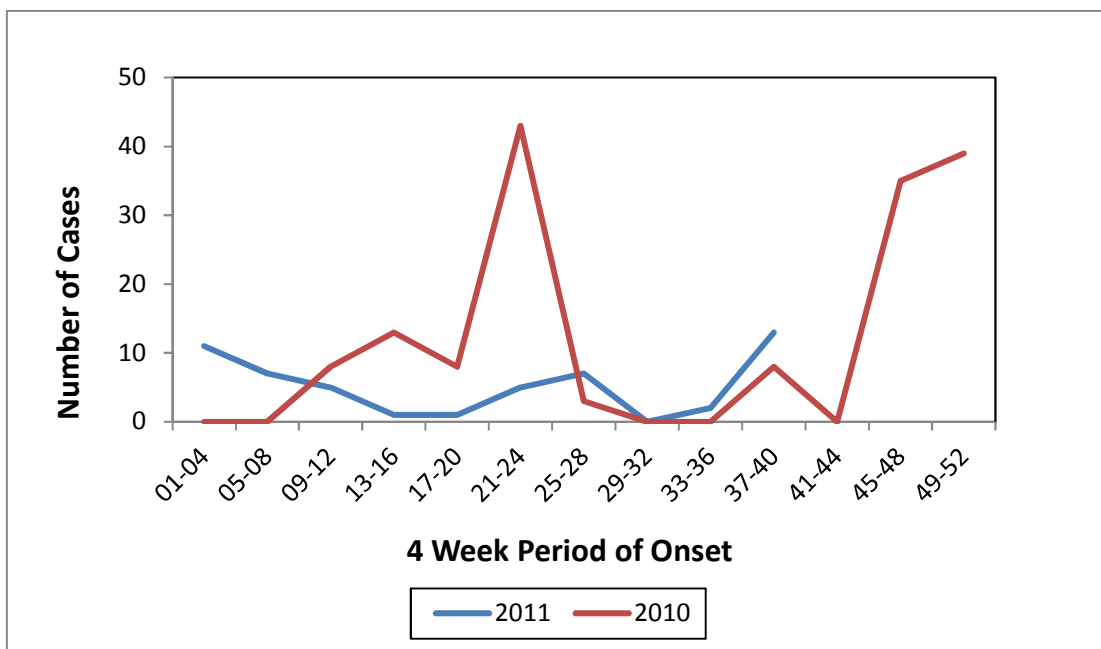
Figure 18: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Leptospirosis Cases Reported by Guyana, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



Jamaica

During weeks 33-40, 2011, Jamaica reported 15 leptospirosis cases and the total number of cases reported during weeks 1-40, 2011 was 52 cases [Figure 19]. Gender and age distribution information are not available for cases reported from Jamaica during weeks 33-40, 2011.

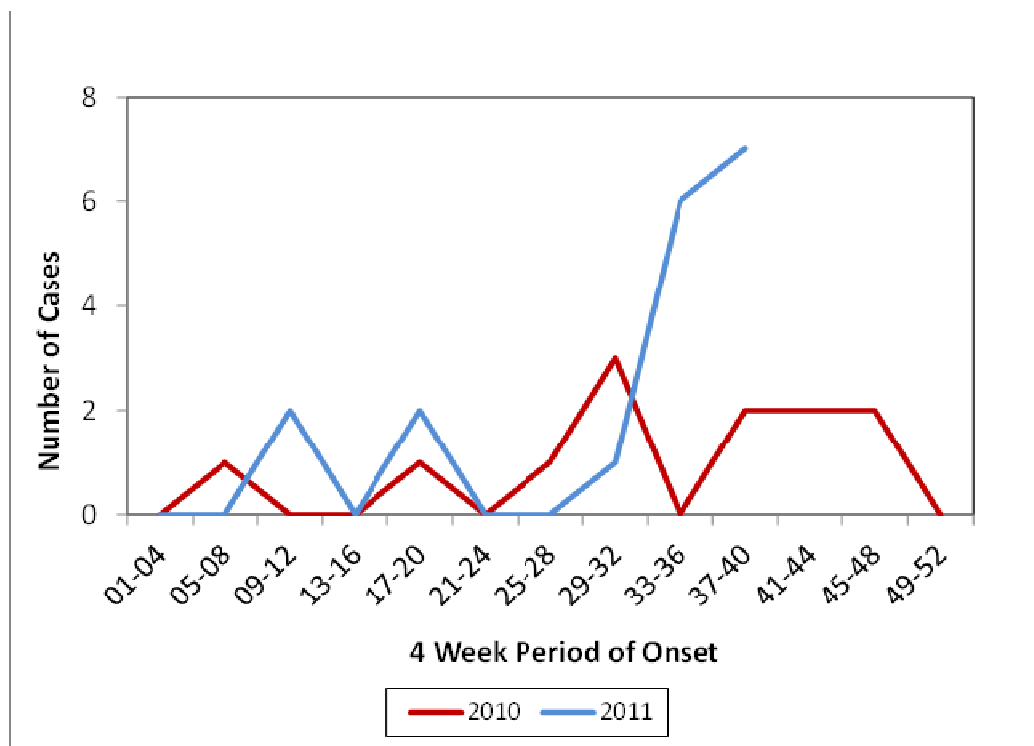
Figure 19: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Leptospirosis Cases Reported by Jamaica, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



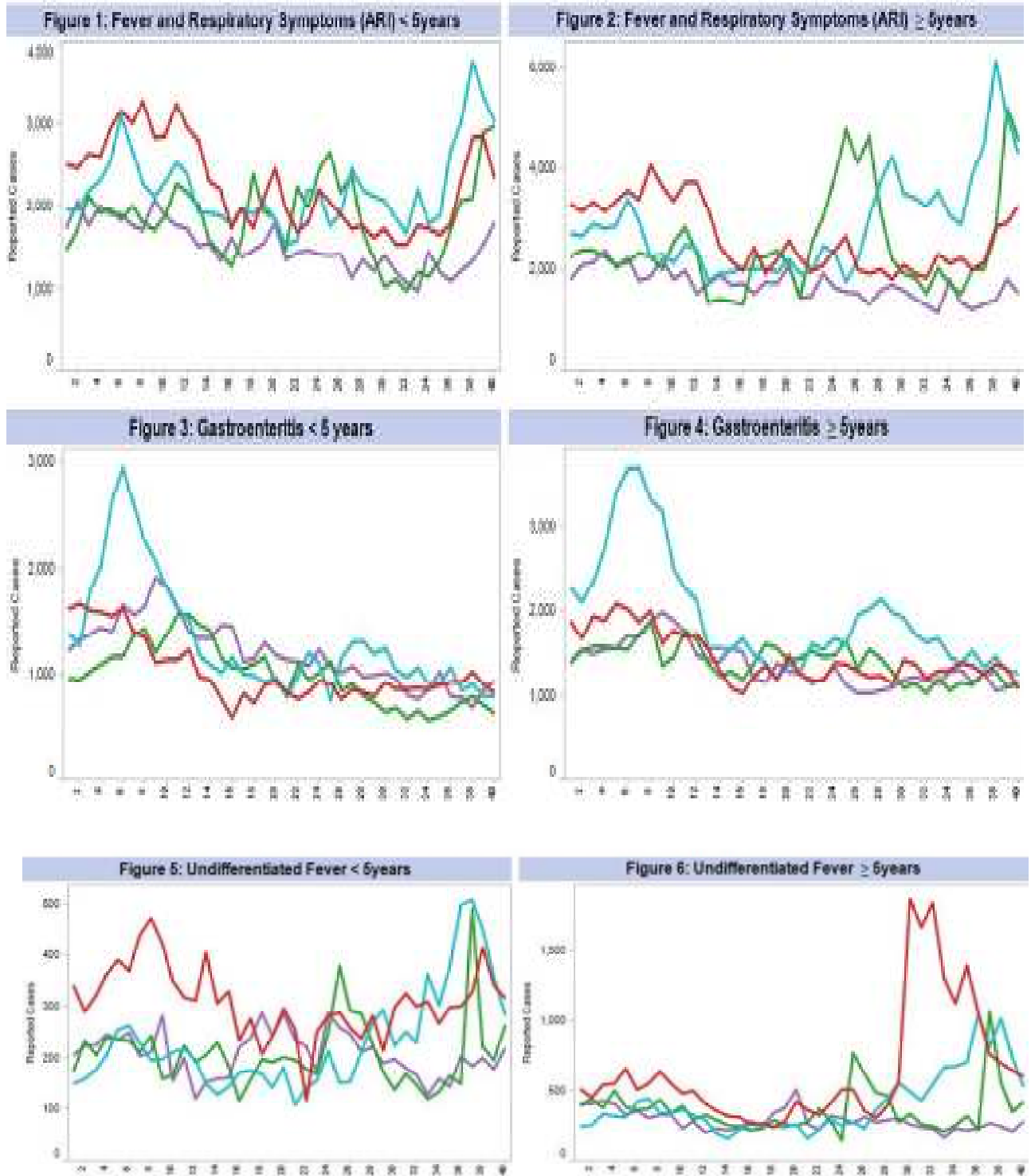
Barbados

During weeks 33-40, 2011, Barbados reported 13 leptospirosis cases and the total number of cases reported during weeks 1-40, 2011 was 18 cases [Table 2, Figure 20]. Barbados has reported more leptospirosis cases during weeks 1-40, 2011 than they reported during the entire year in 2010 (12 cases). In September 2011, Barbados reintroduced testing for leptospirosis in the public health laboratory. Barbados reports that they have experienced more rainfall during the fall of 2011 than in 2010. The increase in rainfall and reintroduction of leptospirosis testing in Barbados may help explain the increase in cases beginning in week 32, 2011. Among leptospirosis cases reported during weeks 33-40, 2011, 7 (53.8%) were male and 6 (46.2%) were female. Age groups reported among cases include 5 (38.5%) cases aged 15-24 years, 5 (38.5%) cases aged 25-44 years and 3 (23.1%) cases aged 45-64 years.

Figure 20: Four Week Period of Onset of Symptoms among Leptospirosis Cases Reported by Barbados, Weeks 1-40, 2011 and Weeks 1-52, 2010



Syndromic Surveillance, All CAREC Member Countries
Weeks 1 - 40, 2008-2011



year
■ 2011
■ 2010
■ 2009
■ 2008

Table 1 : Reported Syndromes in CAREC Member Countries (CMCs); Weeks 33 - 40, 2011 and 2010

SYNDROMES	YEAR	CAREC MEMBER COUNTRIES (CMCs)																							
		ANG	ANT	ARU [§]	BAH	BAR	BER	BES	BLZ	BVI	CAY	CUR	DOM	GRE	GUY	JAM	MON	SKN	STL	STM	SUR	SVG	TCI	TNT	
Acute Flaccid Paralysis [†]	Last Wk. Rep. '11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
	Cum 2011	9	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Fever and Haemorrhagic Symptoms	Cum 2011	27	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	12	0	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	
	2010 [°]	5	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Fever and Neurological Symptoms	Cum 2011	628	0	0	9	0	3	2	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	573	0	0	16	0	21	0	0	0	
	2010 [°]	86	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	79	0	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	
Fever and Rash [‡]	Cum 2011	237	3	0	9	2	0	0	60	0	1	0	0	2	29	107	0	0	0	14	1	1	1	8	
	2010 [°]	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Fever and Respiratory Symptoms (ARI) < 5yrs	Cum 2011	90,530	1,248	-	1,723	605	133	¥	16,953	528	1,022	¥	481	2,956	16,461	27,497	41	62	1,205	¥	203	601	992	17,639	
	2010 [°]	17,232	-	-	321	150	22	¥	4,262	36	164	¥	70	574	3,124	4,824	1	11	317	¥	27	76	107	3,129	
Fever and Respiratory Symptoms (ARI) ≥ 5yrs	Cum 2011	104,736	481	1,391	2,857	829	1,906	¥	22,512	698	2,491	¥	472	4,272	29,541	32,451	42	101	1,179	¥	198	696	1,670	989	
	2010 [°]	19,646	34	-	584	159	303	¥	5,648	38	372	¥	71	797	6,290	4,548	7	9	312	¥	12				
Gastroenteritis <5 yrs	Cum 2011	40,815	138	644	1,164	580	57	672	2,646	145	168	249	281	499	7,385	16,454	6	64	666	174	219	199	215	8,190	
	2010 [°]	7,175	5	-	89	85	11	114	654	13	51	43	37	64	1,356	2,983	0	1	95	18	31	39	38	1,438	
Gastroenteritis ≥5 yrs	Cum 2011	57,697	316	920	2,688	1,317	221	792	4,200	325	534	921	786	868	11,477	17,010	36	325	1,841	269	191	323	867	11,470	
	2010 [°]	10,321	19	-	338	173	50	124	857	47	140	155	129	125	2,254	3,281	7	36	236	21	18	60	98	2,155	
Undifferentiated Fever <5yrs	Cum 2011	12,329	0	72	329	83	9	772	-	30	31	120	189	104	1,378	7,073	2	178	1,851	40	20	43	5	-	
	2010 [°]	2,566	0	-	153	30	0	129	-	4	8	12	30	23	377	1,217	0	39	534	2	4	4	0	-	
Undifferentiated Fever ≥5yrs	Cum 2011	25,351	0	40	7,154	205	8	898	-	218	19	293	316	59	5,385	5,772	8	451	4,295	35	128	63	4	-	
	2010 [°]	7,562	0	-	3,241	50	0	117	-	50	4	22	114	23	1,490	821	1	154	1,434	4	27	9	1	-	
		6,138	0	37	1	266	0	73	-	4	9	149	600	80	1,305	2,797	3	75	591	11	55	73	9	-	

Sources: Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Reports submitted to the CAREC Epidemiology Division by September 6, 2011; [†] Expanded Programme on Immunization (EPI) to epidemiologic week 32, 2011

Notes:

- = No data received
- ° = Epidemiologic Weeks 33-40
- Δ = Cumulative 2011 data
- § = No Weekly Syndromic Surveillance Reports were received from Aruba for the reporting period.
- ¥ = Data on Fever and Respiratory Symptoms from Curacao, St. Maarten, Bonaire, Saba and St. Eustatius (2011, 2010) are not provided in an age-categorized format. These data are as follows:
Bonaire, Saba and St. Eustatius - Fever and Respiratory Symptoms: 2,010 (YTD), 300 (2011), 272 (2010)
Curacao - Fever and Respiratory Symptoms: 1,503 (YTD), 170 (2011), 394 (2010)
St. Maarten - Fever and Respiratory Symptoms: 907 (YTD), 99 (2011), 172 (2010)

Last Wk. Rep. '11 = Last week reported for 2011

Country Codes:

ANG	-	Anguilla	BAR	-	Barbados	CAY	-	Cayman Islands	JAM	-	Jamaica	SUR	-	Suriname
ANT	-	Antigua and Barbuda	BER	-	Bermuda	CUR	-	Curacao	MON	-	Montserrat	SVG	-	St Vincent and the Grenadines
ARU	-	Aruba	BES	-	Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba	DOM	-	Dominica	SKN	-	St Kitts and Nevis	TCI	-	Turks and Caicos Islands
BAH	-	Bahamas	BLZ	-	Belize	GRE	-	Grenada	STL	-	St Lucia	TNT	-	Trinidad and Tobago
			BVI	-	British Virgin Islands	GUY	-	Guyana	STM	-	St. Maarten			

Table 2 : Confirmed Cases of Communicable Diseases in CAREC Member Countries (CMCs): Weeks 33 - 40, 2011 and 2010

	YEAR	CAREC MEMBER COUNTRIES (CMCs)												TNT											
		ALL CMCs	ANG	ANT	ARU ¹	BAH ²	BAR	BES ³	BLZ	BVI	CAY	CUR ⁴	DOM		GRE	GUY	JAM	MON	SKN ⁵	STL	STM ⁶	SUR	SVG	TCI	TNT
		Last Wk. Rep. '11	12	24	12	24	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	24	40	40	32	40	32	-	
Diseases Reportable under the International Health Regulations																									
During the period under review there were zero (0) cases of Cholera, Plague and Yellow Fever reported to the CAREC Epidemiology Division.																									
Food and Water Borne Diseases																									
Campylobacter																									
	Cum 2011	73	0	0	2	1	53	17	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	2011 ⁶	11	-	-	-	6	5	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	2010 ⁷	12	0	0	0	1	8	3	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Ciguatera Poisoning																									
	Cum 2011	115	0	29	0	47	0	0	-	0	5	16	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011 ⁶	7	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	7	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	2010 ⁷	81	0	8	0	64	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E. Coli (pathogenic)																									
	Cum 2011	5	0	0	2	0	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
	2011 ⁶	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	2010 ⁷	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Salmonellosis																									
	Cum 2011	503	1	0	4	14	70	42	-	30	0	5	-	4	4	245	77	0	2	2	3	2	0	-	
	2011 ⁶	62	-	-	-	11	17	-	1	0	3	-	0	0	26	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	2010 ⁷	175	0	0	3	5	20	11	-	7	0	1	-	1	0	121	3	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0
Shigellosis																									
	Cum 2011	42	4	0	2	3	0	0	-	5	0	0	-	1	2	0	22	0	2	0	0	1	0	-	
	2011 ⁶	9	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	2	0	0	-	1	1	0	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	2010 ⁷	22	0	0	0	1	0	1	-	2	0	12	-	0	0	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Air Borne Diseases																									
Influenza-like disease																									
	Cum 2011	2,895	0	217	1	569	9	17	-	236	816	0	-	1	0	0	41	0	0	0	41	771	0	-	
	2011 ⁶	119	-	-	-	2	0	-	30	47	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	40	0	-	
	2010 ⁷	3,811	0	82	0	120	6	0	-	62	81	0	-	6	0	8	0	2	2	25	130	0	3,289	-	
Pneumonia (Streptococcus)																									
	YTD	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-
	2011	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	-
	2010	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Tuberculosis - Pulmonary																									
	Cum 2011	574	0	0	0	6	0	1	-	92	0	1	-	1	1	255	124	0	0	0	77	10	6	-	
	2011 ⁶	69	-	-	-	0	1	-	9	0	0	-	0	0	43	15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	-	
	2010 ⁷	135	0	0	2	2	0	0	-	19	1	0	-	0	1	58	15	0	0	0	37	0	0	0	
Tuberculosis - Extra-Pulmonary																									
	Cum 2011	9	0	0	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	-	
	2011 ⁶	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	
	2010 ⁷	3	0	0	0	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
During the period under review there were zero (0) cases of Typhoid and Paratyphoid Fevers and Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome (SARS) reported to the CAREC Epidemiology Division.																									
Source: Communicable Disease 4 Weekly Reports submitted to the CAREC Epidemiology Division by November 1, 2011																									
Notes:																									
- = No data received																									
Cum 2011 = Cumulative data for 2011																									
0 = Epidemiologic Weeks 33-40																									
\$ = No reports were received for the reporting period from Curaçao, St. Maarten, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (2011, 2010)																									
* = St. Kitts and Nevis reports confirmed cases on select communicable diseases																									
Last Wk. Rep. '11 = Last week reported for the reporting period in 2011																									
Country Codes:																									
ANG	- Anguilla	BAR	- Barbados	CAY	- Cayman Islands	JAM	- Jamaica	SUR	- Suriname																
ANT	- Antigua and Barbuda	BER	- Bermuda	CUR	- Curaçao	MON	- Montserrat	SVG	- St. Vincent and the Grenadines																
ARU	- Aruba	BES	- Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba	DOM	- Dominica	SKN	- St. Kitts and Nevis	TCI	- Turks and Caicos Islands																
BAH	- Bahamas	BLZ	- Belize	GRE	- Grenada	STL	- St. Lucia	TNT	- Trinidad and Tobago																
		BVI	- British Virgin Islands	GUY	- Guyana	STM	- St. Maarten																		

Table 2.: Confirmed Cases of Communicable Diseases in CAREC Member Countries (CMCs): Weeks 33- 40, 2011 and 2010

YEAR	ALL CMCs Last Wk. Rep. '11	CAREC MEMBER COUNTRIES (CMCs)																							
		ANG	ANT	ARU ¹	BAH ²	BAR	BER	BES ³	BLZ	BVI	CAY	CUR ⁴	DOM	GRE	GUY	JAM	MON	SKN ⁵	STL	STM ⁶	SUR	SVG	TCI	TNT	
Sexually Transmitted Infections																									
ADSHVISTIs are now being reported to the CAREC Epidemiology Division on a yearly basis.																									
Vaccine Preventable Diseases under the Caribbean Expanded Programme on Immunization																									
Chicken Pox (Varicella)																									
	Cum 2011	4,552	0	251	4	228	181	17	-	660	87	61	-	55	0	337	2,610	16	11	0	-	0	10	24	-
	2011 ⁷	404	-	-	-	27	0	-	65	0	20	-	4	0	30	255	0	0	-	-	0	-	3	-	-
	2010 ⁸	629	0	11	0	15	17	3	-	46	7	1	-	4	0	60	202	0	2	0	-	0	7	2	252
	Cum 2011	22	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	18	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
	2011 ⁷	5	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	5	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
	2010 ⁸	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Cum 2011	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
	2011 ⁷	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
	2010 ⁸	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Cum 2011	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
	2011 ⁷	0	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	-	0	-	0	-	-
	2010 ⁸	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
	Cum 2011	114	0	0	1	0	8	13	-	0	0	1	-	0	0	0	88	0	-	3	-	0	0	0	-
	2011 ⁷	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
	2010 ⁸	28	0	0	0	0	0	1	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	0	-	0	-	23	0	0	0
	Cum 2011	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
	2011 ⁷	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	1	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-
	2010 ⁸	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0
During the period under review there were zero (0) cases of Congenital Rubella Syndrome, Diphtheria, Measles, Meningitis due to Haemophilus influenzae, Perussis (Whooping cough), Poliomyelitis, Rubella (German Measles), Tetanus Neonatorum and Tetanus (excluding neonatal).																									
Source: Communicable Disease & Weekly Reports submitted to the CAREC Epidemiology Division by November 1, 2011																									
Notes:																									
- = No data received																									
Cum 2011 = Cumulative data for 2011																									
0 = Epidemiologic Weeks 33-40																									
\$ = No reports were received for the reporting period from Curacao, St. Maarten, Bonaire, St. Eustatius and Saba (2011, 2010)																									
i = Imported case																									
* = St. Kitts and Nevis reports confirmed cases on select communicable diseases																									
Last Wk. Rep. '11 = Last week reported for the reporting period in 2011																									
Country Codes:																									
ANG	- Anguilla	BAR	- Barbados	CAY	- Cayman Islands	JAM	- Jamaica	SUR	- Suriname																
ANT	- Antigua and Barbuda	BER	- Bermuda	CUR	- Curacao	MON	- Montserrat	SVG	- St Vincent and the Grenadines																
ARU	- Aruba	BES	- Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba	DOM	- Dominica	SKN	- St Kitts and Nevis	TCI	- Turks and Caicos Islands																
BAH	- Bahamas	BLZ	- Belize	GRE	- Grenada	STL	- St Lucia	TNT	- Trinidad and Tobago																
		BVI	- British Virgin Islands	GUY	- Guyana	STM	- St. Maarten																		

Table 2 : Confirmed Cases of Communicable Diseases in CAREC Member Countries (CMCs): Weeks 33 - 40, 2011 and 2010

Disease	YEAR	ALL CMCs Last Wk. Rep. '11	CAREC MEMBER COUNTRIES (CMCs)																TNT							
			ANG	ANT	ARU ^β	BAH [†]	BAR	BER	BES [§]	BLZ	BVI	CAY	CUR [§]	DOM	GRE	GUY	JAM	MON		SKN*	STL	STM [¶]	SUR	SVG	TCI	TNT
Vector Borne Diseases	Dengue Fever ^α	Cum 2011	0	3	1,256	118	127	1	552	455	16	2	820	35	17	484	222	0	29	555	14	22	19	3	9	
		2011 ^α	-	-	103	13	55	0	18	234	11	2	15	27	5	145	62	0	-	153	0	-	9	2	-	
		2010 ^α	-	0	68	2	338	1	-	465	4	2	-	413	32	208	223	0	-	36	-	6	89	0	0	
	Dengue Haemorrhagic Fever	Cum 2011	0	0	2	3	4	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	0	0	-	
		2011 ^α	4	-	1	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	-	-	
		2010 ^α	61	0	0	0	16	0	-	33	0	0	-	2	7	0	2	0	-	0	-	1	0	0	0	
	Leptospirosis	Cum 2011	0	0	0	0	18	0	-	0	1	0	0	23	4	70	52	0	-	11	-	9	12	0	-	
		2011 ^α	58	-	-	-	13	0	-	0	1	0	-	8	0	15	15	0	-	1	-	-	5	-	-	
		2010 ^α	26	0	0	0	2	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	4	8	0	-	6	-	3	2	0	0	
	Malaria (Indigenous)	Cum 2011	15,307	0	0	0	2	0	-	14	0	0	-	0	0	15,199	1	0	-	0	-	91	0	0	-	
	2011 ^α	1,360	-	-	-	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	0	0	1,359	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-		
	2010 ^α	3,013	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	2,954	0	0	-	0	-	59	0	0	0		
Malaria [Imported]	Cum 2011	303	0	0	0	1	3	1	-	1	1	0	1	0	0	7	0	-	0	-	287	0	0	1		
	2011 ^α	1	-	-	-	0	0	0	-	0	1	0	-	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	-	0	0	-		
	2010 ^α	112	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	110	1	0	0		
Other Diseases																										
Leprosy	Cum 2011	8	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	8	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	-		
		2011 ^α	4	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	4	0	-	-	0	-	-	0	-	-	
		2010 ^α	2	0	1	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0	0	
	Viral Encephalitis/Meningitis	Cum 2011	4	0	0	0	2	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	2	0	0	-	
			2011 ^α	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	
			2010 ^α	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-	
		Meningococcal Infection (due to <i>Neisseria meningitidis</i>)	Cum 2011	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	3	0	0	-
				2011 ^α	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
				2010 ^α	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
			Meningitis/Pneumonia due to <i>Streptococcus pneumoniae</i>	Cum 2011	2	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	2	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
				2011 ^α	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
				2010 ^α	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
Meningitis/Encephalitis not specified				Cum 2011	10	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	1	0	9	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
				2011 ^α	0	-	-	-	0	0	-	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
				2010 ^α	0	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
	Viral Hepatitis A			Cum 2011	24	0	0	0	0	0	-	24	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	0
				2011 ^α	3	-	-	-	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
				2010 ^α	3	0	0	0	0	0	-	3	0	0	-	0	0	0	0	0	-	0	-	0	0	-
		Viral Hepatitis B		Cum 2011	174	1	0	5	4	3	0	2	0	0	-	0	45	61	22	9	-	0	-	6	16	0
				2011 ^α	21	-	-	-	0	0	-	1	0	0	-	0	3	3	6	5	-	0	-	3	3	-
				2010 ^α	94	0	0	5	1	0	0	1	0	0	-	0	5	4	55	3	-	1	-	8	11	0

During the period under review there were zero (0) cases of Rabies (in humans).
 Source: Communicable Disease 4-Weekly Reports submitted to the CAREC Epidemiology Division by November 1, 2011; Ω Includes laboratory results from the CAREC Laboratory as of October 20, 2011

- Notes:
 - No data received
 Cum 2011 = Cumulative data for 2011
 Δ = Epidemiologic Weeks 33-40
 \$ = Dengue fever and DHF were reported from Curacao, St. Maarten and BES through week 40, 2011. No other reports were received during this period.
 β = Dengue fever and DHF cases were reported from Aruba through week 40, 2011
 7 = Dengue fever data for Bahamas based on results of testing at the CAREC Laboratory.
 * = St. Kitts and Nevis reports confirmed cases on select communicable diseases
 † = Last week reported for the reporting period in 2011

Country Codes:	ANG	Antigua and Barbuda	ARU	Aruba	BAH	Bahamas	BAR	Barbados	BER	Bermuda	BES	Bonaire, St. Eustatius, Saba	BLZ	Belize	BVI	British Virgin Islands	CAY	Cayman Islands	CUR	Curacao	DOM	Dominica	GRE	Grenada	GUY	Guyana	JAM	Jamaica	MON	Montserrat	SKN	St Kitts and Nevis	STL	St. Lucia	STM	St. Maarten	SUR	Suriname	SVG	St. Vincent and the Grenadines	TCI	Turks and Caicos Islands	TNT	Trinidad and Tobago
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NEWS AND ANNOUNCEMENTS

Countries of the Americas Advance toward Elimination of Mother-to-Child Transmission of HIV and Syphilis, 1 December 2011

A handful of countries in the Americas appear to have virtually eliminated mother-to-child transmission of HIV and congenital syphilis, according to a new report from the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO). But the goal of hemisphere-wide elimination requires stepped-up action in countries and population groups where progress is lagging, the report says. “The Americas is the first region in the world to set its sights on eliminating mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis through simultaneous efforts in a joint framework,” said PAHO Director Dr. Mirta Roses. “This new report shows how much progress has been made but also suggests there is a lot of work that still needs to be done.”

According to the report, Canada, Cuba, Antigua and Barbuda, the United States, and the British territory of Anguilla have all reported reduced rates of mother-to-child (“vertical”) transmission of HIV to less than 2 percent and have reduced paediatric HIV cases to no more than 0.3 per 1,000 live births, while also reducing congenital syphilis cases to no more than 0.5 per 1,000 births. These levels are considered low enough to no longer constitute public health problems, although experts say sustained efforts are needed to keep these rates low. PAHO, UNAIDS and UNICEF have begun developing a certification process to validate countries’ progress toward elimination.

For more information about PAHO’s report on the elimination of mother-to-child transmission of HIV and syphilis, see the following PAHO webpage:

http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=6230&Itemid=1926

PAHO Epidemiological Alert: Influenza Like Illness Alert, 25 November 2011

On 22 November 2011, the United States of America's International Health Regulations (IHR) National Focal Point reported a cluster of influenza like illness cases among three children. Rapid influenza diagnostic tests performed were positive for influenza A. Molecular testing confirmed an influenza triple reassortment (influenza A(H3N2)(S-OtrH3N2)) virus, and genomic sequencing confirmed they were S-OtrH3N2 viruses with the M segment gene from the pH1N1 virus. In this regard, the Pan American Health Organization/World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) would like to stress to its Member States the importance of the recommendations specified in the PAHO-CDC Generic Protocol for Influenza Surveillance. Recommendations include continuing to conduct surveillance for acute respiratory illness (ARI) and severe acute respiratory infection (SARI), and to conduct testing for all hospitalized ARI patients and a subset of ARI patients each week for surveillance purposes.

For more information about the PAHO Epidemiological Alert, see the following PAHO webpage:

http://new.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&task=view&id=6229&Itemid=2291

Influenza in the Americas, Summary from PAHO Update for Week 47, 2011

The information presented in this update is based on data provided by Ministries of Health and National Influenza Centers of Member States to PAHO or from updates on the Member States' Ministry of Health web pages.

In Central America and the Caribbean, the predominance of respiratory syncytial virus (RSV) continued (Costa Rica, Honduras and Dominican Republic). Among influenza viruses, the circulation of influenza A(H1N1)pdm09 continued (Jamaica), in co-circulation with influenza A(H3N2) (Costa Rica and Honduras) and influenza B (Dominican Republic). In North America, influenza activity remains low with slight increase in some Canadian regions (Alberta, British Columbia, Quebec and Ontario). In South America, influenza activity remains low or within the expected level for this period of time. In Venezuela, increased activity of acute respiratory infections was reported.

For the entire PAHO Regional Influenza Update, see the following PAHO webpage: www.paho.org/influenzareports

Cholera in Hispaniola, 13 September 2011

The following information includes situation updates from Haiti and Dominican Republic regarding the cholera outbreak first identified in Hispaniola in late 2010.

Haiti

On 7 September 2011, the Ministry of Health of Haiti reported that as of 29 August, 2011, a total of 439,604 cumulative cholera cases and 6,266 deaths due to cholera were registered. Of the total cholera case, 233,427 patients (53.1%) have been hospitalized.

Dominican Republic

Up to epidemiologic week (EW) 34, 2011, the Ministry of Public Health reported a total of 16,919 suspected cholera cases as well as 300 confirmed and suspected deaths due to cholera.

For more information about cholera outbreak in Hispaniola including a map documenting the total number of cholera cases by country and region, please see the following PAHO webpage:

http://new.paho.org/hq/images/Atlas_IHR/CholeraHispaniola/atlas.html

The CAREC Surveillance Report (CSR) is available on CAREC's website:

www.carec.org

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