Cholera in the Americas - Situation summary

Between epidemiological week (EW) 1 and EW 34 of 2016, a total of 27,839 cholera cases were reported in three countries of the Americas: the Dominican Republic (1,039), Ecuador\(^1\) (1), and Haiti (26,799). Haiti alone accounts for 96% of all cholera cases reported in the Region of the Americas up to EW 33 of 2016. Table 1 shows the number of cholera cases reported in selected countries between 2010 and 2016. Figure 1 illustrates the distribution of cumulative cases of cholera in Hispaniola.

In Haiti, a total of 26,799 suspected cholera cases, including 242 related deaths (case fatality rate: 0.90%), were reported from EW 1 to EW 34 of 2016. The numbers of cases and deaths reported in 2016 are higher than those reported during the same period in 2015 and 2014, although the case fatality rate at the national level is lower than that registered in 2014 (1.05%) and similar to that of 2015 (0.89%) (Figure 2).

In the Dominican Republic, a total of 1,039 suspected cholera cases, including 18 related deaths (case fatality rate: 1.7%), were reported from EW 1 to EW 32 of 2016. As shown in Table 1, this is almost twice the number of cases reported in 2014 (603 cases, including 11 deaths) and 2015 (546 cases, including 15 deaths), although the case fatality rate is lower than those registered in 2014 (1.82%) and 2015 (2.74%).

Figure 1. Cumulative cholera cases. Hispaniola, 2016 (as of EW 34).

\(^1\) Isolated cholera case, Vibrio cholerae serogroup 01, serotype Ogawa, biotype El Tor no toxigenic

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Figure 2. Cholera cases by EW, Haiti. 2014 to 2016* (*as of EW 34).


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

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Año</th>
<th>Cuba</th>
<th>Dominican Republic</th>
<th>Haití</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Cases</td>
<td>Deaths</td>
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<tr>
<td>2010</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>191</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>20,851</td>
<td>336</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012</td>
<td>417</td>
<td>7,919</td>
<td>68</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013</td>
<td>181</td>
<td>1,954</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014</td>
<td>76</td>
<td>603</td>
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<td>2015</td>
<td>65</td>
<td>546</td>
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<tr>
<td>2016</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>1,039**</td>
<td>18**</td>
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* 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 32 of 2016

*** Data up to EW 34 of 2016
Advice to national authorities

The Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization (PAHO / WHO) recommends that Member States maintain active surveillance systems for early detection of suspected cases and conduct the appropriate 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.

References


Related links:

- 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