

I. Executive summary

EU Threats

Monitoring environmental suitability of *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea - Summer 2020

Opening date: 23 June 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Elevated sea surface temperature (SST) in marine environments with low salt content offers ideal growth conditions for certain *Vibrio* species. These conditions occur during the summer months in estuaries and enclosed water bodies with moderate salinity.

ECDC has developed a model to map the environmental suitability for *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea ([ECDC Vibrio Map Viewer](#)). Please note that this model has been calibrated to the Baltic Region in northern Europe and might not apply to other worldwide settings prior to validation.

→Update of the week

As of 16 July 2020, in EU/EEA countries, the environmental suitability for *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea was identified as very low to low. For the next five days it is considered generally to be very low, to low, except in the regions of Ostrobothnia, Satakunta, south-west Finland, Uusimaa and Åland (Finland); Laane, Hiiu, Saane and Parnu (Estonia); Gulf of Riga (Estonia and Latvia); Gdansk Bay, Eastern and Western Pomerania (Poland); Skåne, Kalmar Strait and Gotland (Sweden) where the risk is considered to be medium-to-high.

Outside EU/EEA countries, the overall environmental suitability for *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea was identified as very low to low. For the next five days it is considered to be very low, to low, except in Vyborg, Saint Petersburg and Kaliningrad (Russia), where the risk is considered to be medium-to-high.

COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2020

Opening date: 7 January 2020

On 31 December 2019, the Wuhan Municipal Health and Health Commission reported a cluster of pneumonia cases of unknown aetiology with a common source of exposure at Wuhan's 'South China Seafood City' market. Further investigations identified a novel coronavirus as the causative agent of the respiratory symptoms for these cases. The outbreak has rapidly evolved, affecting other parts of China and other countries. On 30 January 2020, WHO's Director declared that the outbreak of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) constituted a Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC), accepting the Committee's advice and issuing temporary recommendations under the International Health Regulations (IHR).

→Update of the week

Since 11 July 2020 and as of 17 July 2020, 1 542 883 new cases of coronavirus disease (COVID-19) (in accordance with the applied case definition in the countries) have been reported, including 34 967 new deaths.

Globally, the number of cases has increased from 12 245 417 cases to 13 788 300, and the number of deaths has risen from 554 721 to 589 688.

In the EU/EEA and the UK, the number of cases has increased from 1 572 854 cases to 1 609 235 (+36 381 cases), and the number of deaths has risen from 179 018 to 180 218 (+1 200 deaths).

More details are available [here](#).

Disclaimer: Due to a recent reclassification and retro-correction of COVID cases from the UK, we do not display any value for the UK in the 14-day notification rate map.

West Nile virus - Multi-country (World) - Monitoring season 2020

Opening date: 20 May 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

During the West Nile virus transmission season, which usually runs from June–November 2020, ECDC monitors the occurrence of infections in the EU/EEA and EU neighbouring countries. ECDC publishes weekly epidemiological updates to inform blood safety authorities. Information is available at the NUTS 3 level (nomenclature of territorial units for statistics 3) or in GAUL 1 (global administrative unit layers 1) for areas where at least one locally acquired human infection has been reported.

→Update of the week

Between 10 and 16 July 2020, no cases were reported from EU Member States or EU neighbouring countries. This week, no deaths have been reported.

Dengue - French Antilles - 2020

Opening date: 12 February 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

French authorities reported an increased number of dengue cases in Guadeloupe, Saint Martin, Saint Barthelemy and Martinique islands in recent weeks.

→Update of the week

Since the previous update with data as of 21 May 2020 and as of 5 July 2020, 3 472 additional dengue suspected cases, including 769 additional confirmed cases and one additional death, have been reported in the French Antilles. In the last update reported, when the 2 to 21 May 2020 period was analysed, 1 716 suspected cases were reported.

The following cases have been reported since the previous update:

Guadeloupe: 990 additional suspected cases.

Saint Martin: 450 additional suspected cases.

Saint Barthelemy: 232 additional suspected cases, including 129 additional confirmed cases.

Martinique: 1 800 additional suspected cases, including 640 additional confirmed cases and one additional death.

Non EU Threats

New! Influenza A(H1N2) variant – Brazil – 2020

Opening date: 16 July 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

A human infection of influenza A(H1N2) variant virus (A(H1N2)v) has been detected in Brazil in an individual working in a slaughterhouse.

Ebola virus disease - eleventh outbreak - Democratic Republic of the Congo - 2020

Opening date: 4 June 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

On 1 June 2020, the Ministry of Health of the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) [declared](#) the eleventh outbreak of Ebola virus disease in the country. The outbreak is located in Equateur Province in the northwest of the country, close to the border with Congo.

→Update of the week

Since the last update and as of 14 July 2020, eight additional confirmed cases and two additional deaths have been reported from Equateur Province in the DRC. Among these cases was one additional health care worker.

Chikungunya and dengue – Multi-country (World) – Monitoring global outbreaks

Opening date: 27 January 2017

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Chikungunya virus disease and dengue are vector-borne diseases that affect 50–100 million people per year. In the past decade, an increasing number of countries have detected cases of dengue and chikungunya virus disease. Chikungunya virus disease has been circulating in Africa, Asia, the Americas, the Caribbean and the Pacific since 2013–2014. Dengue is also present in Africa, the Americas, Asia, the Caribbean and the Pacific. In 2018 and 2019, France and Spain reported autochthonous dengue cases, but no autochthonous dengue cases have been reported so far this year.

→Update of the week

Chikungunya virus disease: The virus is largely spread in the Americas region, with several countries reporting cases in 2020. Chikungunya virus disease cases have also been reported in Asia and Africa during this period. Since the previous CDTR update on 18 June 2020, Brazil, Thailand and Malaysia have reported the majority of new cases.

Dengue: Since the beginning of the year, the majority of the cases were reported by Brazil, Paraguay, Bolivia, Argentina and Indonesia.

II. Detailed reports

Monitoring environmental suitability of *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea - Summer 2020

Opening date: 23 June 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Epidemiological summary

As of 16 July 2020, in EU/EEA countries, the environmental suitability for *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea was identified as very low to low. For the next five days it is considered generally to be very low, to low, except in the regions of Ostrobothnia, Satakunta, south-west Finland, Uusimaa and Åland (Finland); Laane, Hiiu, Saane and Parnu (Estonia); Gulf of Riga (Estonia and Latvia); Gdansk Bay, Eastern and Western Pomerania (Poland); Skåne, Kalmar Strait and Gotland (Sweden) where the risk is considered to be medium-to-high.

Outside EU/EEA countries, overall the environmental suitability for *Vibrio* growth in the Baltic Sea was identified as very low to low. For the next five days it is considered to be very low, to low, except in Vyborg, Saint Petersburg and Kaliningrad (Russia), where the risk is considered to be medium-to-high.

Sources: [ECDC](#) | [National Environmental Satellite, Data and Information Service](#)

Please note that this model has been calibrated to the Baltic Region in Northern Europe and might not apply to other worldwide settings prior to validation. For the Baltic Sea, the model parameters to be used in the map are the following values: number colour bands (20) scale method linear, legend range minimum value (0), and maximum value (28).

ECDC assessment

Elevated SSTs in marine environments with low salt content offer ideal environmental growth conditions for certain *Vibrio* species. These conditions can be found during the summer months in estuaries and enclosed water bodies with moderate salinity. Open ocean environments do not offer appropriate growth conditions for these bacteria due to high salt content, low temperatures and limited nutrient content. These *Vibrio* species can cause vibriosis infections, particularly *V. parahaemolyticus*, *V. vulnificus* and non-toxicogenic *V. cholera*.

In the past, vibriosis in humans caused by these species in the Baltic region has occurred during hot summer months, particularly when SSTs were elevated (above 20 degrees Celsius). The most common clinical manifestations are gastroenteritis with nausea, vomiting and diarrhoea, wound infections when a cut has been exposed, infected wounds or abrasions due to contaminated seawater, primary septicaemia and otitis externa. In addition to contracting vibriosis through contact with natural bodies of water, especially marine or estuarine water, other risk factors for illness include the consumption of shellfish, particularly raw oysters.

Actions

ECDC is monitoring this threat on a weekly basis during the summer of 2020 and report on increased environmental suitability for growth of *Vibrio* species.

COVID-19 associated with SARS-CoV-2 – Multi-country (World) – 2020

Opening date: 7 January 2020

Epidemiological summary

Since 31 December 2019 and as of 17 July 2020, 13 788 300 cases of COVID-19 (in accordance with the applied case definitions and testing strategies in the affected countries) have been reported, including 589 688 deaths.

Cases have been reported from:

Africa: 664 673 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are South Africa (324 221), Egypt (85 771), Nigeria (34 854), Ghana (26 125) and Algeria (21 355).

Asia: 3 136 742 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are India (1 003 832), Iran (267 061), Pakistan (259 999), Saudi Arabia (243 238) and Turkey (216 873).

America: 7 325 723 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are United States (3 576 221), Brazil (2 012 151), Peru (341

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586), Mexico (324 041) and Chile (323 698).

Europe: 2 647 985 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are Russia (752 797), United Kingdom (292 552), Spain (258 855), Italy (243 736) and Germany (200 843).

Oceania: 12 481 cases; the five countries reporting most cases are Australia (10 810), New Zealand (1 199), Guam (314), French Polynesia (62) and Northern Mariana Islands (37).

Other: 696 cases have been reported from an international conveyance in Japan.

Deaths have been reported from:

Africa: 14 389 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are South Africa (4 669), Egypt (4 120), Algeria (1 052), Nigeria (769) and Sudan (668).

Asia: 74 271 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are India (25 602), Iran (13 608), Pakistan (5 475), Turkey (5 440) and China (4 644).

America: 301 997 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are United States (138 358), Brazil (76 688), Mexico (37 574), Peru (12 615) and Canada (8 827).

Europe: 198 882 deaths; the five countries reporting most deaths are United Kingdom (45 119), Italy (35 017), France (30 138), Spain (28 416) and Russia (11 937).

Oceania: 142 deaths; the four countries reporting deaths are Australia (113), New Zealand (22), Guam (5) and Northern Mariana Islands (2).

Other: 7 deaths have been reported from an international conveyance in Japan.

EU/EEA and the UK:

As of 17 July 2020, 1 609 235 cases have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: United Kingdom (292 552), Spain (258 855), Italy (243 736), Germany (200 843), France (173 838), Sweden (76 877), Belgium (63 238), Netherlands (51 296), Portugal (47 765), Poland (39 054), Romania (35 003), Ireland (25 698), Austria (19 268), Czechia (13 612), Denmark (13 124), Norway (9 011), Bulgaria (8 144), Finland (7 293), Luxembourg (5 122), Hungary (4 279), Croatia (4 039), Greece (3 939), Estonia (2 016), Slovakia (1 951), Iceland (1 914), Lithuania (1 902), Slovenia (1 897), Latvia (1 179), Cyprus (1 031), Malta (674) and Liechtenstein (85).

As of 17 July 2020, 180 218 deaths have been reported in the EU/EEA and the UK: United Kingdom (45 119), Italy (35 017), France (30 138), Spain (28 416), Belgium (9 795), Germany (9 082), Netherlands (6 128), Sweden (5 593), Romania (1 971), Ireland (1 749), Portugal (1 679), Poland (1 605), Austria (711), Denmark (610), Hungary (595), Czechia (355), Finland (328), Bulgaria (293), Norway (254), Greece (193), Croatia (119), Luxembourg (111), Slovenia (111), Lithuania (79), Estonia (69), Latvia (31), Slovakia (28), Cyprus (19), Iceland (10), Malta (9) and Liechtenstein (1).

EU:

As of 17 July 2020, 1 305 673 cases and 134 834 deaths have been reported in the EU.

Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC):

On 30 January 2020, the World Health Organization declared that the outbreak of COVID-19 constitutes a PHEIC. On 11 March 2020, the Director-General of [WHO](#) declared the COVID-19 outbreak a pandemic. The [Third International Health Regulations \(IHR\) Emergency Committee meeting](#) for COVID-19 was held in Geneva on 30 April 2020. This committee concluded that the COVID-19 pandemic continues to constitute a PHEIC.

Sources: [Wuhan Municipal Health Commission](#) | [China CDC](#) | [WHO statement](#) | [WHO coronavirus website](#) | [ECDC 2019-nCoV website](#) | [RAGIDA](#) | [WHO](#)

ECDC assessment

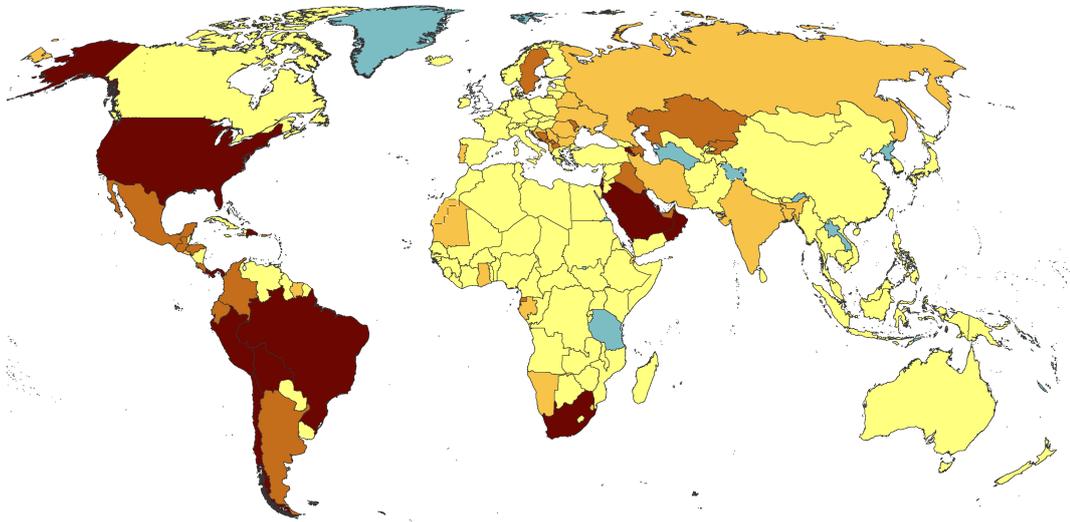
Information on the COVID-19 situation and a risk assessment can be found on the [ECDC website](#).

Actions

ECDC activities related to COVID-19 can be found on the ECDC [website](#).

Geographic distribution of 14-day cumulative number of reported COVID-19 cases per 100 000 population, worldwide, as of 16 July 2020

ECDC



14-day COVID-19 case notification rate per 100 000, as of 16 of July, 2020

| | | | | |
|--------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|
| < 20.0 | 20.0 - 59.9 | 60.0 - 119.9 | ≥ 120.0 | No new cases reported |
|--------|-------------|--------------|---------|-----------------------|

The boundaries and names shown on this map do not imply official endorsement or acceptance by the European Union.

Date of production: 16/07/2020

West Nile virus - Multi-country (World) - Monitoring season 2020

Opening date: 20 May 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Epidemiological summary

Between 10 and 16 July 2020, no cases were reported from EU Member States or EU neighbouring countries. This week, no deaths have been reported.

Since the beginning of the 2020 transmission season and as of 16 July 2020, EU Member States have reported one human case in Romania. No cases have been reported from EU neighbouring countries. So far, no deaths have been reported.

During the current transmission season, no outbreaks among equids or birds have been reported so far.

ECDC links: [West Nile virus infection atlas](#)

Sources: TESSy | Animal Disease Notification System

ECDC assessment

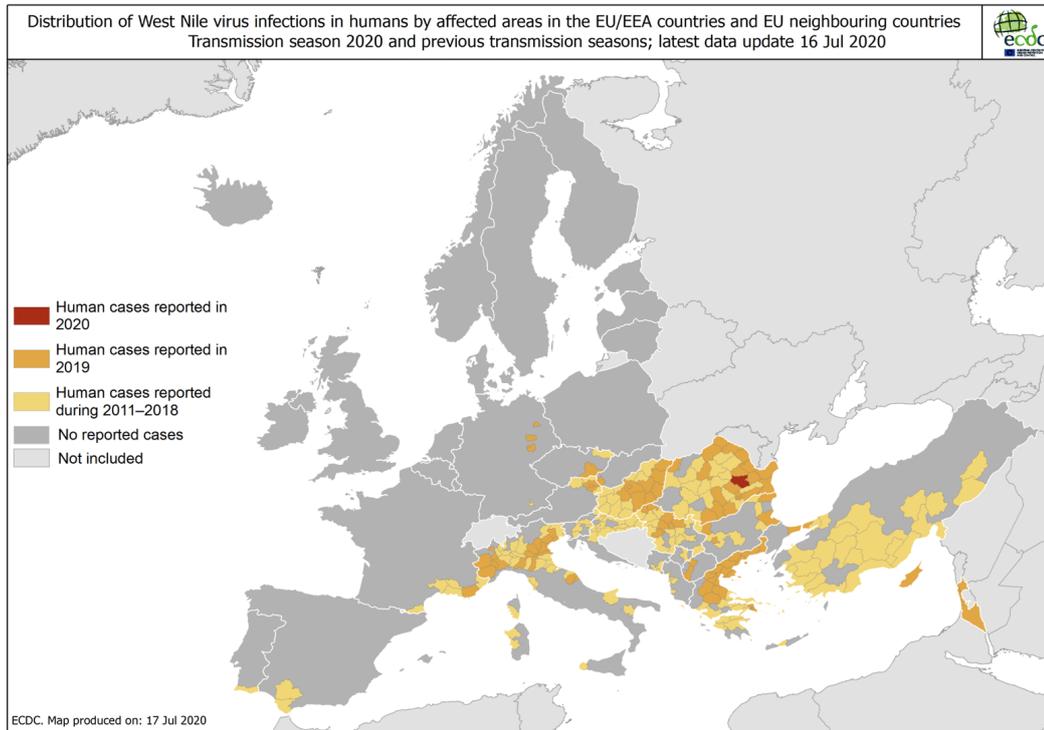
So far, one human case has been reported from an EU Member State during the 2020 transmission season. In accordance with Commission Directive 2014/110/EU, prospective donors should be deferred for 28 days after leaving a risk area for locally-acquired West Nile virus unless the result of an individual nucleic acid test (NAT) is negative.

Actions

During the transmission season, ECDC publishes West Nile virus maps and an epidemiological summary every Friday.

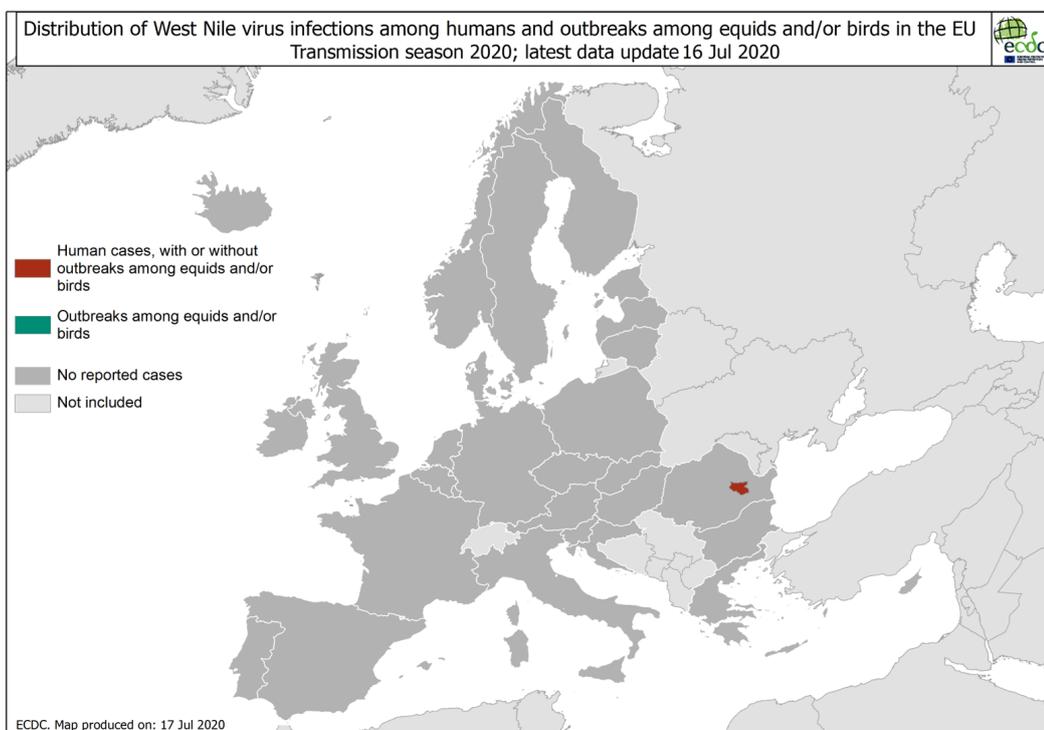
Distribution of human West Nile virus infections by affected areas as of 16 July

ECDC



Distribution of West Nile virus infections among humans and outbreaks among equids and/or birds in the EU as of 16 July

ECDC and ADNS



Dengue - French Antilles - 2020

Opening date: 12 February 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Epidemiological summary

In **Guadeloupe**, since week 2019-42 and as of 5 July 2020, 9 230 suspected dengue cases have been reported. Dengue virus serotype 2 has been identified among most of the cases. In 2018, only 18 confirmed cases were reported in Guadeloupe.

In **Saint Martin**, since week 2020-03 and as of 5 July 2020, 1 730 suspected dengue cases have been reported including one death. Dengue virus serotype 1 was identified in most of the cases.

In **Saint Barthelemy**, since December 2019 and as of 5 July 2020, 552 suspected dengue cases were reported, including 239 confirmed cases. Dengue virus serotype 2 has been identified among most of the cases.

In **Martinique**, since 4 November 2019 and as of 5 July 2020, 6 800 suspected dengue cases have been reported including two deaths and 2 055 confirmed cases. Dengue virus serotype 3 has been identified among most of the cases. In 2018, Martinique did not report any confirmed cases.

In January 2020, health authorities in the region raised the alert level and declared the dengue epidemic in Guadeloupe and Saint Martin. According to the same authorities, Martinique is in an epidemic phase and Saint Barthelemy remains in an inter-epidemic phase.

Source: [Santé publique France](#)

ECDC assessment

EU/EEA travellers to and residents in the affected areas should apply personal protective measures against mosquito bites. The risk for onward vector-borne transmission of dengue in continental Europe is linked to importation of the virus by viraemic travellers into receptive areas with established and active competent vectors (i.e. *Aedes albopictus* in mainland Europe and *Aedes aegypti* on the island of Madeira). The number of travellers returning from dengue endemic areas has drastically dropped due to the COVID-19 outbreak. However, the environmental conditions in certain European regions are favourable for sustained mosquito-borne transmission; therefore, the likelihood of sustained autochthonous dengue virus transmission in continental EU/EEA is currently low. The occurrence of further autochthonous cases in the French Antilles is expected, as environmental conditions are favourable for continuous transmission. The concurrent circulation of several dengue serotypes may increase the risk of more severe clinical presentations.

More information about dengue is available at [ECDC factsheet](#).

Actions

ECDC is monitoring the ongoing situation through epidemic intelligence activities and reports when epidemiological update become available.

New! Influenza A(H1N2) variant – Brazil – 2020

Opening date: 16 July 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Epidemiological summary

On 22 June 2020, Brazilian IHR National Focal Point reported a human infection of influenza A(H1N2) variant virus (A(H1N2)v). The virus was detected in a young female adult who worked in a slaughterhouse in Ibiporã Municipality, Paraná state, Brazil. She developed an influenza-like illness on 12 April 2020, sought medical help on 14 April and on 16 April a respiratory specimen was collected as part of routine surveillance activities. The case has no comorbidities and was not hospitalised. The patient recovered after being treated with oseltamivir.

After the RT-PCR test identified a non-subtypable influenza A virus at the local public health laboratory, the specimen was sent for further investigation to the national reference laboratory in Rio de Janeiro (Laboratory of Respiratory Virus and Measles, Oswaldo Cruz Institute). Genetic sequencing characterised this virus as an influenza A(H1N2)v virus on 22 June 2020. Further genetic and phenotypic characterisation of the virus from the patient is ongoing.

Epidemiological investigations are ongoing to obtain more information on the possible exposure, potential suspected cases and evolution of the case. A second individual who developed respiratory symptoms was identified in the slaughterhouse at the similar

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time, but samples were not taken. No other suspected or confirmed cases were detected.

According to WHO, to date, 26 cases of influenza A(H1N2)v have been reported to WHO since 2005, including two from Brazil. Most of the cases have presented with mild illness and there has been no evidence of person-to-person transmission.

General hygiene measures, such as regular hand washing before and after touching animals and avoiding contact with sick animals, should be adhered to. WHO does not recommend any specific different measures for travellers. WHO does not advise special screening at points of entry with regard to this event, nor does it recommend that any travel or trade restrictions be applied.

Source: [WHO DON](#)

ECDC assessment

The occurrence of a reassorted virus transmitted from pigs to a human is not unexpected, however always merits further investigation due to the pandemic potential of such viruses. Further characterisation of the virus in a WHO Collaborating Centre is required, accompanied by local investigations to assess the risk and impact of this virus and to determine whether limited human-to-human spread has taken place. The collaboration with the animal health sector to better understand the circulating viruses in pigs is important to implement safety measures and prevent zoonotic transmission events. During the current period when healthcare is under high pressure as a result of the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in Brazil, not all severe cases with respiratory infection might be tested for both SARS-CoV-2 and influenza. This underlines the risk that human infections with this emerging influenza virus might remain undetected.

Actions

ECDC is monitoring this event through epidemic intelligence activities and is in close communication with WHO regarding the ongoing investigations. ECDC monitors zoonotic influenza strains through epidemic intelligence activities in order to identify significant changes in the epidemiology of the virus.

Ebola virus disease - eleventh outbreak - Democratic Republic of the Congo - 2020

Opening date: 4 June 2020

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Epidemiological summary

Since the start of the outbreak and as of the 14 July 2020, a total of 54 cases (51 confirmed, three probable), including 21 deaths, have been reported from Bikoro (19), Bolomba (9), Iboko (4), Lotumbe (2), Mbandaka (18) and Wangata (2) health zones in Equateur province in the DRC. In total, three healthcare workers have been affected.

Since the beginning of the vaccination campaign with rVSV-ZEBOV-GP on 5 June 2020, 11 960 people have been vaccinated.

Background: From May to July 2018, the [9th Ebola outbreak](#) in the DRC occurred in Mbandaka, Bikoro and in the Equateur province, leading to a total of 54 cases, including 33 deaths. According to WHO, this current event seems to be separate from the [10th Ebola outbreak](#) in the eastern part of the country, which has reported 3 470 cases, including 2 287 deaths and was declared over on 25 June 2020. [Sequencing](#) results confirm the new outbreak as a separate spill-over event. This is the DRC's [11th outbreak](#) of Ebola virus disease since 1976 when the virus was first discovered.

In addition to Ebola outbreaks, the country is currently affected by other major outbreaks such as COVID-19, measles, cholera, monkeypox, polio and the bubonic plague.

Sources: [WHO Afro Sitrep](#) | [WHO Afro bulletin](#) | [WHO DON](#) | [WHO News item](#) | [Dr Tedros](#)

ECDC assessment

Ebola outbreaks in the DRC are recurrent as the virus is present in an animal reservoir in many parts of the country. Implementing response measures is crucial, and a high level of surveillance is essential to detect and interrupt further transmission early. Response measures might be challenging amid the other outbreaks ongoing in the country. The overall risk to the EU/EEA is very low, especially with the current travel limitations.

WHO Assessment: On 3 June 2020, the [WHO assessment](#) revealed that the current resurgence is not unexpected, given the

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identification of wildlife spillover potential in Africa, the high population density in the region and the sociological, ecological, and environmental drivers that could influence the emergence of EVD. There is a need for further resources, and several challenges have been identified to the response in this area.

Actions

ECDC monitors this event through epidemic intelligence. ECDC published on 25 May 2018 a rapid risk assessment on the ninth outbreak in DRC: [Ebola virus disease outbreak in Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, First update](#).

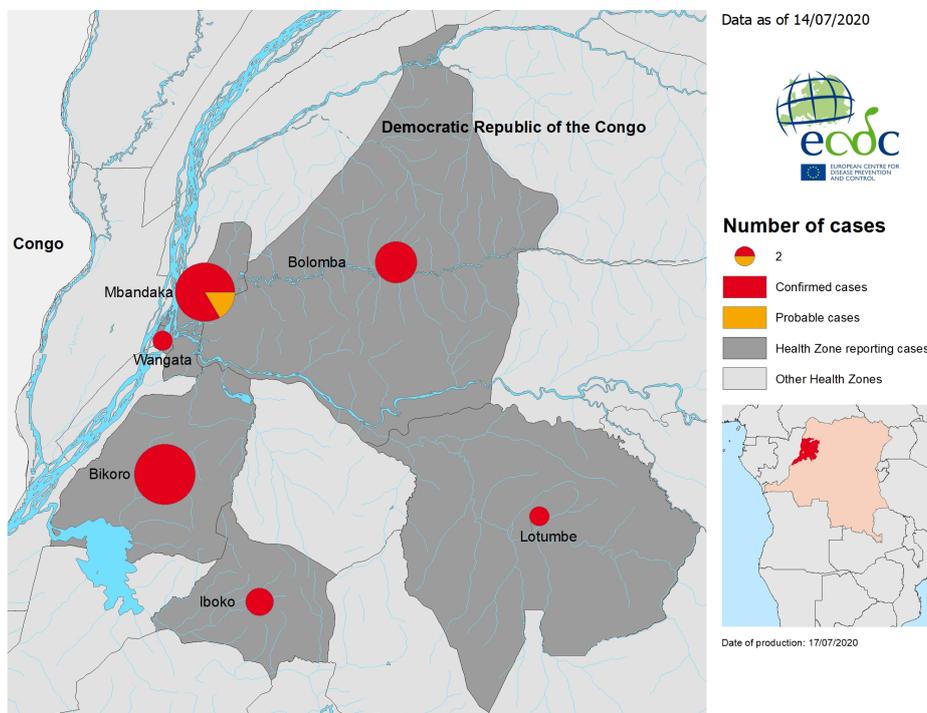
Ebola Virus Disease cases distribution in Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, as of 14 July 2020

Source: ECDC

| | Number of confirmed cases | Number of probable cases | Confirmed and probable cases | Number of deaths | Conf/Prob cases in past 7 days |
|----------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------|------------------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| Democratic Republic of the Congo | 51 | 3 | 54 | 21 | |
| Equateur | 51 | 3 | 54 | 21 | |
| Bikoro | 19 | 0 | 19 | 6 | ACTIVE |
| Bolomba | 9 | 0 | 9 | 1 | |
| Iboko | 4 | 0 | 4 | 1 | |
| Lotumbe | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | |
| Mbandaka | 15 | 3 | 18 | 12 | ACTIVE |
| Wangata | 2 | 0 | 2 | 1 | |
| Cumulative Total | 51 | 3 | 54 | 21 | |

Geographical distribution of confirmed and probable cases of Ebola virus disease, Equateur Province, Democratic Republic of the Congo, as of 14 July 2020

Source: ECDC



Chikungunya and dengue – Multi-country (World) – Monitoring global outbreaks

Opening date: 27 January 2017

Latest update: 17 July 2020

Epidemiological summary

Europe

Chikungunya virus disease:

No autochthonous cases of Chikungunya virus were detected in continental EU/EEA countries and the UK in 2019 and none have been detected to date in 2020.

Dengue:

No autochthonous cases of dengue have been detected so far in continental EU/EEA countries and the UK in 2020.

Americas and the Caribbean

Chikungunya virus disease:

Brazil: In 2020, as of 28 June, Brazil reported 48 316 probable cases including 11 associated deaths. Among these cases, 46% were reported in Bahia state and 27% in Espírito Santo state. This represents an increase of 10 929 cases and two more deaths since the last CDTR update.

Costa Rica: In 2020, as of 13 June, 36 suspected cases have been reported in Costa Rica. This represents an increase of six cases since the last CDTR update.

Colombia: In 2020, as of 27 June, Colombia has reported 139 cases, five of which are laboratory confirmed. This represents an increase of four suspected cases since the last CDTR update.

El Salvador: In 2020, as of 27 June, El Salvador reported 70 suspected cases. For the same period in 2019, El Salvador reported 264 suspected cases.

Honduras: In 2020, as of 4 July, 25 suspected cases have been reported in Honduras. This represents an increase of nine cases since the last CDTR update.

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Mexico: According to national health authorities, in 2020 and as of 5 July, Mexico has reported one confirmed chikungunya case. During the same period in 2019, Mexico reported two cases.

Nicaragua: In 2020, as of 24 May, Nicaragua reported seven suspected cases. Among these cases, none was confirmed. During the same period in 2019, 66 suspected cases were reported.

Paraguay: In 2020, as of 14 June, two probable cases and 257 additional suspected cases have been reported in Paraguay.

Peru: In 2020, as of 5 July, Peru has reported 124 chikungunya cases.

Venezuela: In 2020, as of 6 June, 34 cases have been reported in Venezuela. Among these cases, two were laboratory confirmed. This represents an increase of seven cases since the last CDTR update.

Dengue:

In 2020, the Pan American Health Organization (PAHO) reported 1 803 530 suspected and confirmed dengue cases (of which 803 784 are laboratory confirmed) and 655 deaths, in the Americas region. The countries reporting most cases are: Brazil (1 195 529 cases, of which 632 209 are laboratory confirmed, representing an increase of 119 338 new cases since last CDTR update), Paraguay (219 913, of which 59 423 are laboratory confirmed, representing an increase of 818 new cases since last CDTR update), Bolivia (82 793 of which 14 697 are laboratory confirmed) and Argentina (79 775, of which 50 385 are laboratory confirmed). All four dengue virus serotypes (DENV-1, DENV-2, DENV-3, and DENV-4) are currently circulating in the Region of the Americas, which increases the risk of severe cases. The figures for each country of the Americas region can be found on the [PAHO Health Information Platform](#).

According to [Santé Publique France](#), the French Caribbean islands are experiencing dengue outbreaks:

Since the beginning of epidemics and as of 5 July 2020, 9 230 dengue cases have been reported in [Guadeloupe](#), 1 730 in [Saint Martin](#) (of which 422 laboratory confirmed), and 552 dengue cases (of which 239 laboratory confirmed) were reported in [Saint Barthelemy](#). [Martinique](#) has reported 6 800 dengue cases since the beginning of the epidemic, on 4 November 2019 and as of 9 July (2 055 of which are laboratory confirmed).

Since the last [CDTR update](#) (week 2020-25):

3 945 new cases have been reported in Guadeloupe

222 new cases have been reported in Saint Martin

193 new cases have been reported in Saint Barthelemy

26 28 new cases have been reported in Martinique.

In January 2020, health authorities in the region raised the alert level and declared the dengue outbreaks in Guadeloupe and Saint Martin to be an epidemic. They are both still ongoing. In Saint Martin, there has been a slight progressive decrease since May. According to the same authorities, Saint Barthelemy remains in an inter-epidemic phase and Martinique is at risk of an epidemic.

ECDC is monitoring dengue in the French Antilles in a dedicated threat which is included in the CDTR. The latest report can be found [here](#), and further updates will be published as soon as epidemiological updates become available.

Asia

Chikungunya virus disease:

India: According to Indian health authorities, from 1 March to 22 March 2020, one confirmed case and seven additional suspected chikungunya cases were reported in Karnataka state. Additionally, in June 2020, [media sources](#) reported up to seven cases in Kolhapur, in Maharashtra state.

Malaysia: In 2020 and as of 27 of June, 1 172 cases have been reported across the country, with most of the cases being reported in Perak and Penang region according to Malaysia's Ministry of Health. This represents an increase of 624 cases since the last CDTR update.

Thailand: In 2020, as of 13 July, the country has reported 4 307 cases, with no associated deaths, affecting 62 provinces across the country. This represents an increase of 2 361 cases since the last CDTR update.

No update is available for the outbreak previously reported in [Yemen](#).

Dengue:

Bangladesh reported 331 dengue cases in 2020 and as of 12 July 2020, according to media sources.

Cambodia reported 2 566 cases and one death in 2020 and as of 1 June 2020. The number of cases reported has decreased five-

fold compared to the same period last year.

[China](#) has reported 104 dengue cases and no deaths since the start of 2020 and as of March 2020. This is 65% lower compared to the same period in 2019.

[India](#) has reported 92 cases and one death in 2020, as of 22 March 2020.

[Indonesia](#) has reported 68 700 cases and 446 deaths, as of 22 June 2020.

[Lao PDR](#) reported 2 661 dengue cases and eight deaths in 2020, as of 8 July 2020.

[Malaysia](#) has reported 59 378 cases and 82 deaths since 29 December 2019 until 14 July 2020. There have been 96 deaths recorded between 1 January and 11 July 2020. The number of cases for this period is slightly lower (11.8%) compared to the same period last year.

[The Maldives](#) reported 153 dengue cases in 2020 and as of 31 March 2020.

[Myanmar](#) reported more than 800 dengue cases and three deaths in 2020, as of 30 April 2020.

[Pakistan](#) has reported a total of 200 cases of dengue for 2020, as of 27 June 2020.

[The Philippines](#) has reported 50 169 dengue cases and 173 deaths in 2020, as of 30 May 2020. This is 43% lower compared to the 92 808 cases, with 452 deaths, reported during the same period in 2019.

[Singapore](#) reported 17 585 cases in 2020 and as of 14 July 2020. Week 28 (ending 11 July 2020) saw the highest number of cases ever recorded in a week. This is the fifth consecutive week for which the weekly number of reported cases has exceeded 1 000. Prevention measures are increasing, and failure to comply with these will enhance penalties imposed from 15 July 2020 onwards. Additionally, [media reports](#) state at least 12 people have died as a result of dengue.

[Sri Lanka](#) has reported 23 217 cases in 2020, as of 14 July 2020.

[Taiwan](#) has reported 61 cases in 2020, as of 15 July 2020.

[Thailand](#) has reported 19 758 cases and two deaths in 2020, as of 13 July 2020.

[Vietnam](#) reported 31 966 cases and three deaths in 2020 and as of 7 June. The number of cases this year has decreased compared to the same period last year, during which 71 593 cases and seven deaths were reported.

Africa

Chikungunya virus disease:

No updates are available for the outbreaks previously reported in [Sudan](#) and [Congo](#).

Dengue:

According to Sante Publique France, [Réunion](#) has reported 36 962 cases since the beginning of the year and as of 27 June 2020. DENV-1 is the most prevalent serotype, however DENV-2 and DENV-3 are also circulating the island. This represents 8 521 new cases reported in La Reunion since last CDTR report published on 20 June.

According to Sante Publique France, [Mayotte](#) reported 4 156 confirmed cases in 2020 and as of 25 May. Currently, only DENV-1 is circulating.

There are no updates available reported in [Benin](#) nor in [Ethiopia](#).

In [Mali](#), cases of dengue are continuing to be reported as the country continues to face its humanitarian crisis, according to a [WHO report](#) from the 14 June 2020.

[Comoros](#) reported 696 suspected cases, four of which are confirmed, in 2020 up to week 13, as of 29 March 2020.

[Mauritania](#) reports seven confirmed cases in 2020 and as of the 14 June 2020, all of which occurred in May.

Australia and the Pacific

Chikungunya virus disease:

No outbreaks have been reported since the previous update.

Dengue:

[Australia](#) reported 191 autochthonous and imported dengue cases since the beginning of the year and as of 15 July 2020.

The [Cook Islands](#) have reported 230 cases in 2020 as of 10 July 2020.

[French Polynesia](#) reported 2 940 cases since week 2019-06 and as of 28 June 2020.

[The Republic of the Marshall Islands](#) reported 3 482 dengue cases, of which 1 634 have been laboratory confirmed, and two deaths since May 2019 and as of 7 July 2020.

[New Caledonia](#) reported 47 dengue cases as of 15 June 2020 and since the start of 2020. Dengue activity remains at a low level.

N.B: The data presented in this report originate from several sources, both official public health authorities and non-official sources such as news media.

Data completeness depends on the availability of reports from surveillance systems and their accuracy, which varies between countries.

All data should be interpreted with caution as there may be areas of under-reporting; reported figures may not reflect the actual epidemiological situation.

ECDC assessment

Chikungunya virus disease and dengue are endemic in large regions of the intertropical convergence zone. As a precaution, [personal protective measures against mosquito bites](#) should be taken by everyone visiting these regions. Although the risk of virus introduction is currently low, environmental conditions in Europe are favourable throughout the summer season to support local outbreaks in areas where the vector is present.

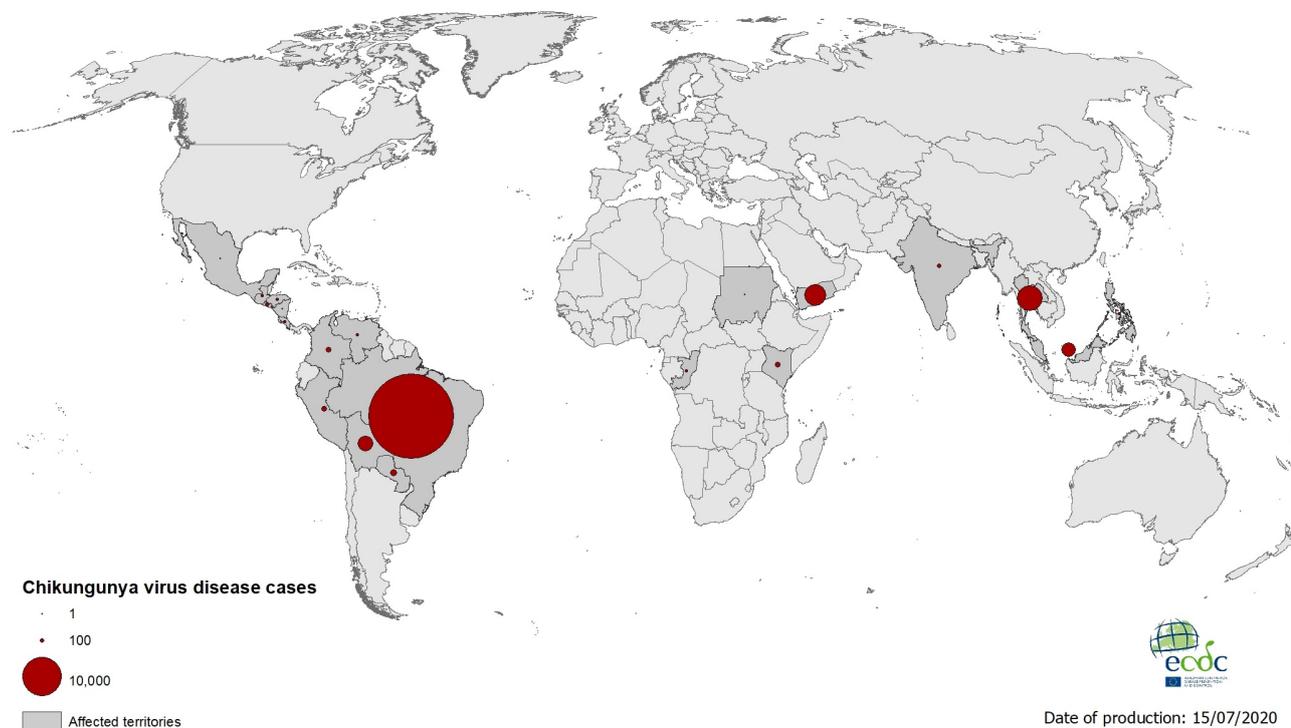
ECDC published a [rapid risk assessment](#) on autochthonous cases of dengue in Spain and France on 1 October 2019.

Actions

ECDC monitors these threats through epidemic intelligence and reports on a monthly basis. A summary of the worldwide overview of [dengue](#) and [chikungunya](#) is available on the ECDC website.

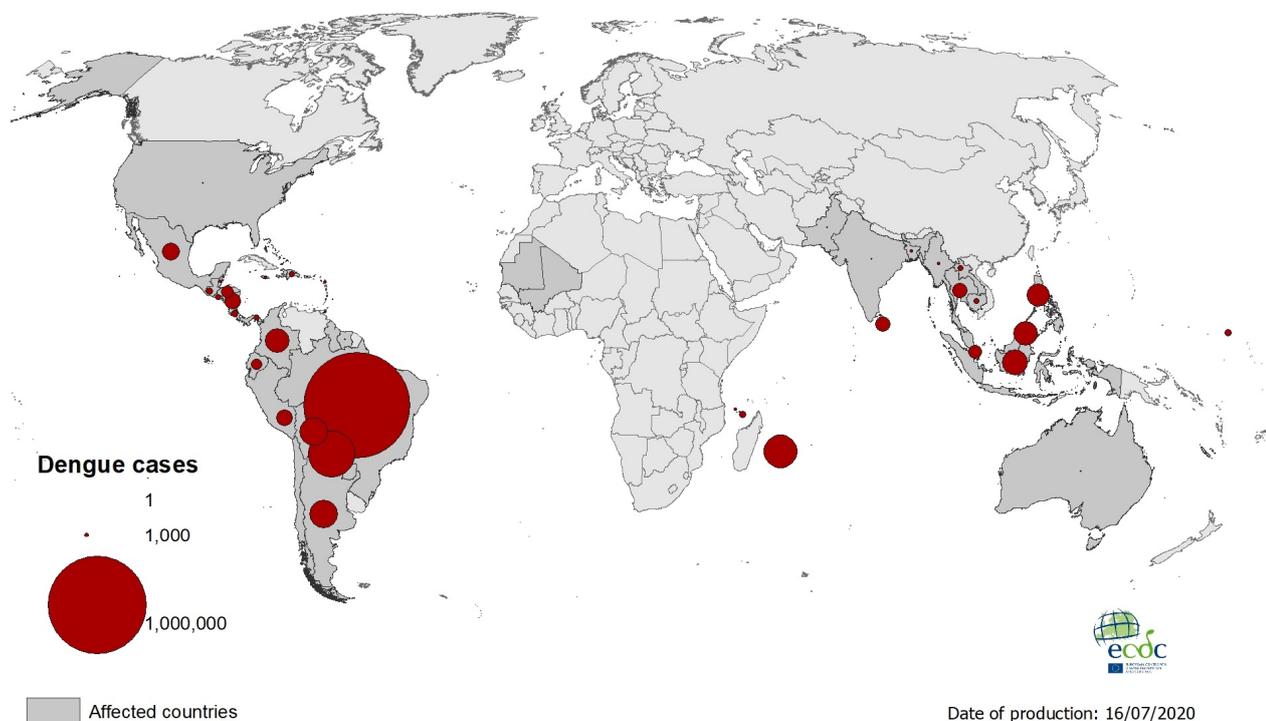
Geographical distribution of chikungunya virus disease cases reported worldwide, January to July 2020

Source: ECDC



Geographical distribution of dengue cases reported worldwide, January to July 2020

Source: ECDC



The Communicable Disease Threat Report may include unconfirmed information which may later prove to be unsubstantiated.