

### Ongoing surveillance of Zika sequelae

Since the Zika- epidemic: zika has been included in surveillance at several levels of the system - at the epidemiology department of the Bureau of Public Health from the ministry of health

Zika has been included separately among the diseases for which surveillance is being done in both primary (sentinel surveillance) and secondary care (all hospitals); Zika because of the different clinical appearances this can have can also be captured through other means of surveillance:

- The syndrome 'fever and rash' has long been included in surveillance in both primary (sentinel surveillance) and secondary health care (all hospitals) and through individual reporting from doctors in primary and secondary care: cases of zika can be captured as such
- Acute flaccid paralysis is also part of ongoing surveillance: Guillain Barré syndrome is a syndrome that is under surveillance which can also be a sequelae of Zika
- Guidelines to capture sequelae (microcephaly/ fever and rash in pregnant women) from Zika were developed and shared and midwives were trained in the use of these
- The Ministry of Health and the Bureau of Public Health are working in collaboration with implementing partners towards new, updated forms for pregnancy control of women which will be the input for Surinamese Perinatal information system (SIPS) to be implemented. Zika has been included as 1 of the variables to be captured.
- Testing is possible in country
- Acute cases that are captured are reported to the environmental department from the Bureau of Public Health for further investigation such as breeding sites, other required vector control interventions and information to the community