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**Select Abstract:**

***First Chikungunya Outbreak in Micronesia – Yap State, Federated States of Micronesia, 2013***

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**Background:** Chikungunya virus is a mosquito-borne alphavirus that can cause large outbreaks with fever and, often severe, polyarthralgia. In October 2013, laboratory-confirmed chikungunya cases were identified among Yap residents, the first local transmission of chikungunya virus in Micronesia. We describe the preliminary epidemiological findings of this ongoing outbreak.

**Methods:** We defined a case as a Yap resident who presented to a health care facility with acute onset of fever and arthralgia or arthritis on or after August 11 (onset date of first laboratory-confirmed case). Demographic and clinical data were collected at initial presentation using standard forms. We described continuous variables using median and range, and categorical variables using frequencies and proportions. We used Chi-squared tests to examine risk factors for severe disease.

**Results:** As of November 26th, 991 cases were reported from Yap (population 11,376) for an attack rate of 87 per 1000. The outbreak initially was focused in the northeast but spread throughout the main islands and to three outer islands. Nine hundred nineteen (93%) cases had onset in 6 weeks from October 15–November 26. Median age was 31 years (range: <1–92) and 487 (49%) patients were male. Thirty-two of 846 (4%) patients were hospitalized; no deaths were reported. Patients aged  $\geq 50$  years were more likely to have arthritis (15/156; 10% vs. 24/558; 4%,  $P < .01$ ) and be hospitalized (14/182; 8% vs. 18/661; 3%,  $P < .01$ ).

**Conclusions:** The chikungunya outbreak in Yap has resulted in a high attack rate and rapid geographical spread. Active surveillance, public education on protection from mosquitoes, and vector control are needed to limit the impact of the ongoing outbreak and prevent spread to other islands in the region.