



Chikungunya situation in CUBA

HIGH RISK

MORE INFORMATION



RISK AREAS



Very High. Cienfuegos, Matanzas. The most intense outbreaks are concentrated here, with sustained community transmission and difficulties in vector control.



High. Ciudad de La Habana, Guantánamo, Havana, Pinar del Río, Santiago de Cuba. Confirmed cases and active clusters, favored by high population density and environmental conditions suitable for the mosquito vector.



Moderate. Mayabeque, Sancti Spíritus, Villa Clara. Limited viral circulation and isolated cases under health surveillance.



Low. Camagüey, Granma, Holguín.



Very Low. Isla de la Juventud, Las Tunas.

RECOMMENDED MEASURES

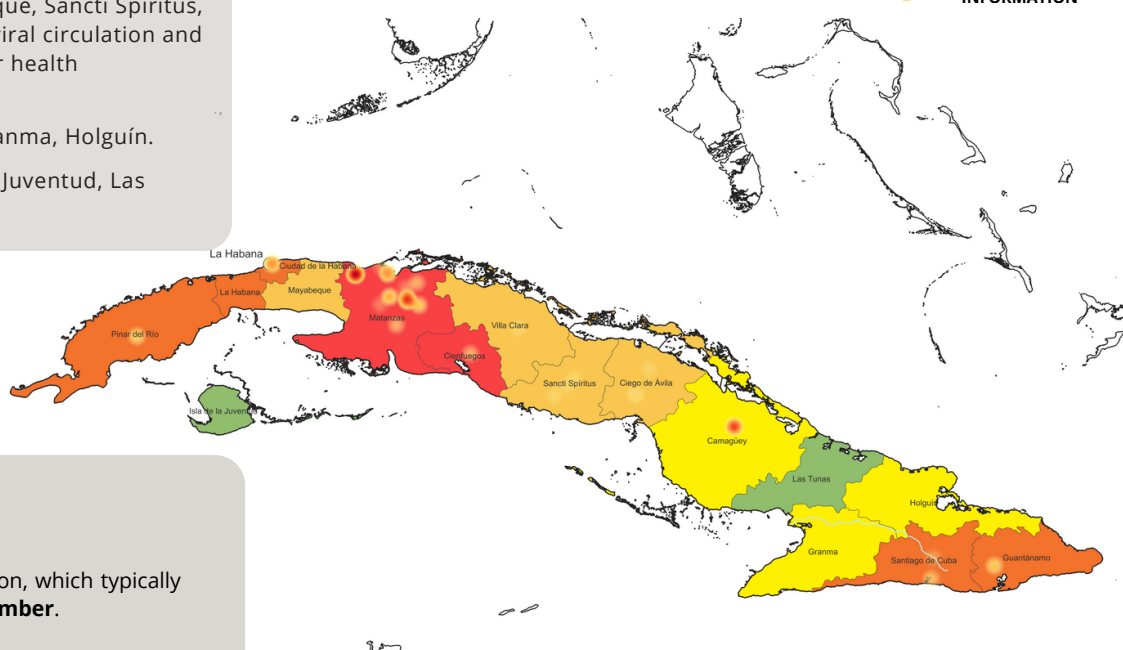
- Mosquito Bite Prevention
- Visit your International Vaccination Center for more information



MOUNTAIN AREA



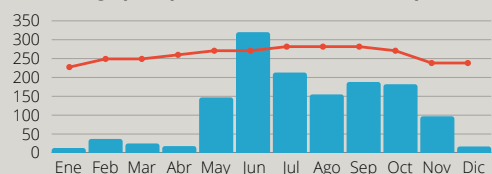
AREA WITH RELEVANT INFORMATION



TRANSMISSION

It coincides with the rainy season, which typically occurs between **May** and **November**.

Average precipitation (mm/m²) and temperature (°C)



Mainly **urban**



Despite the abundant presence of the *Aedes aegypti* mosquito and the importation of cases during the 2013–2014 regional epidemic, no autochthonous transmission was detected in Havana during that period.

2014 (June): First notification of chikungunya cases in Cuba — imported cases from Haiti (5) and the Dominican Republic (1).



SOME FIGURES

2025. 4 472 cases reported (120 confirmed), no deaths (EW43).

2017. Cuba declared free of chikungunya.

2015. 28 cases reported.

2014. 6 cases reported.



HEALTHCARE CENTERS

Pedro Kourí Institute of Tropical Medicine. La Lisa, Havana.

Hermanos Ameijeiras Clinical-Surgical Hospital. Centro Habana, Havana.

Calixto García University General Hospital. Havana.



GENOTYPES

Asian lineage (responsible for the Caribbean outbreak that began in 2013 and subsequently for the epidemic in the Americas, including Cuba).

The current circulating genotype is the **ECSA** lineage



MOSQUITO SPECIES

Aedes aegypti
Aedes albopictus

THE COUNTRY IS AT RISK OF TRANSMISSION DUE TO THE PRESENCE AND HIGH ABUNDANCE OF *Aedes aegypti*, THE MAIN URBAN VECTOR.

