

Zika cases and congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus reported by countries and territories in the Americas, 2015 - 2017  
Cumulative cases

Data as of 12 January 2017 2:00 PM EST

Country/Territory	Autochthonous cases <sup>a</sup>		Imported cases	Incidence Rate <sup>b</sup>	Deaths among Zika cases <sup>c</sup>	Confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection <sup>d</sup>	Population X 1000 <sup>e</sup>
	Suspected	Confirmed					
<b>North America</b>							
Bermuda	0	0	5	0.00	0	0	71
Canada	0	0	439	0.00	0	1	36,286
United States of America <sup>f</sup>	0	217	4,649	0.07	0	41	324,119
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>217</b>	<b>5,093</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>360,476</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>							
<b>Latin America</b>							
Mexico	0	7,575	15	5.89	0	0	128,632
<b>Central American Ishtmus</b>							
Belize	756	68	0	224.52	0	0	367
Costa Rica	5,737	1,649	32	152.07	0	2	4,857
El Salvador <sup>g</sup>	11,434	51	0	186.87	0	4	6,146
Guatemala <sup>h</sup>	3,343	788	0	24.78	0	15	16,673
Honduras	31,936	298	0	393.58	0	2	8,190
Nicaragua	0	2,053	3	33.38	0	2	6,150
Panama <sup>i</sup>	2,663	676	42	83.68	0	5	3,990
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>55,869</b>	<b>5,583</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>132.52</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>30</b>	<b>46,373</b>
<b>Latin Caribbean</b>							
Cuba	0	3	30	0.03	0	0	11,393
Dominican Republic <sup>j</sup>	4,908	333	0	49.22	0	22	10,649
French Guiana <sup>k</sup>	9,700	483	10	3689.49	0	16	276
Guadeloupe <sup>l</sup>	30,845	379	0	6629.30	0	6	471
Haiti	2,955	5	0	27.29	0	1	10,848
Martinique <sup>m</sup>	36,680	12	0	9265.66	0	18	396
Puerto Rico	0	36,375	1	988.18	5	10	3,681
Saint Barthelemy <sup>n</sup>	975	61	0	11511.11	0	0	9
Saint Martin <sup>o</sup>	3,115	200	0	9208.33	0	0	36
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89,178</b>	<b>37,851</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>336.42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>37,759</b>
<b>Andean Area</b>							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	741	156	4	8.24	0	14	10,888
Colombia <sup>p</sup>	96,860	9,799	0	219.22	0	77	48,654
Ecuador <sup>q</sup>	2,680	875	15	21.70	0	0	16,385
Peru	1,767	389	21	6.87	0	0	31,374
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) <sup>r</sup>	59,235	2,380	0	195.49	0	0	31,519
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>161,283</b>	<b>13,599</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>125.98</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>91</b>	<b>138,820</b>
Brazil <sup>s</sup>	214,193	128,266	0	163.41	9	2,366	209,568
<b>Southern Cone</b>							
Argentina <sup>t</sup>	1,821	26	29	4.21	0	1	43,847
Chile	0	0	33	0.00	0	0	18,132
Paraguay <sup>u</sup>	555	14	0	8.46	0	2	6,725
Uruguay	0	0	1	0.00	0	0	3,444
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,376</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>3.35</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>72,148</b>
<b>Non-Latin Caribbean</b>							
Anguilla <sup>v</sup>	28	16	1	258.82	0	0	17
Antigua and Barbuda	465	14	2	509.57	0	0	94
Aruba	676	28	7	617.54	0	0	114
Bahamas	0	22	0	5.60	0	0	393
Barbados	699	46	0	256.01	0	0	291
Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba <sup>w</sup>	0	85	0	340.00	0	0	25
Cayman Islands	211	30	10	422.81	0	0	57
Curaçao	0	820	0	550.34	0	0	149
Dominica	1,150	79	0	1660.81	0	0	74
Grenada <sup>x</sup>	316	111	0	384.68	0	1	111
Guyana	0	37	0	4.80	0	0	771
Jamaica	7,052	186	0	258.22	0	0	2,803
Montserrat	2	5	0	140.00	0	0	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	549	33	0	1119.23	0	0	52
Saint Lucia	822	50	0	531.71	0	0	164
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	508	83	0	579.41	0	0	102
Sint Maarten (Dutch part) <sup>yy</sup>	367	143	0	1243.90	0	0	41
Suriname	2,760	723	0	635.58	4	2	548
Trinidad and Tobago	0	643	1	47.11	1	1	1,365
Turks and Caicos Islands	179	17	3	384.31	0	0	51
Virgin Islands (UK)	74	52	0	370.59	0	0	24
Virgin Islands (US)	1,024	917	0	1894.17	0	0	103
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>16,892</b>	<b>4,140</b>	<b>27</b>	<b>285.61</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>7,364</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>539,791</b>	<b>197,271</b>	<b>5,356</b>	<b>73.62</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>2,609</b>	<b>1,601,140</b>

SOURCE: Cases reported by the IHR National Focal Points to the WHO IHR Regional Contact Point for the Americas and through the Ministry of Health websites, 2016

NOTES: Data is shared in an effort to transparently disseminate available information reported by Member States. Any subsequent interpretation and analysis of this data should consider differences in surveillance systems and reporting requirements. Information may change as Member States review and integrate retrospective data.

<sup>a</sup>PAHO/WHO Case definitions for suspected and confirmed Zika cases is available at: [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en)

<sup>b</sup>Incidence rate (autochthonous suspected + autochthonous confirmed) / 100,000 pop.

<sup>c</sup>Deaths among Zika cases do not include deaths related to Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) or congenital malformations associated with Zika virus infection. As of 12 May 2016, previously reported deaths related to GBS were removed from this total.

<sup>d</sup>Confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection case definition: Live newborn who meets the criteria for a suspected case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus AND Zika virus infection was detected in specimens of the newborn, regardless of detection of other pathogens. Case definitions for congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection is available at: [http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com\\_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en)

<sup>e</sup>Population Division of the Department of Economic and Social Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, World Population Prospects: The 2015 Revision, <http://esa.un.org/unpd/wpp/index.htm>, July 2015. Processed and revised by PAHO. Core Basic Indicators 2016. <http://www.paho.org/data/index.php/en/indicators/demographics-core/106-cat-data-en.html> Accessed on August 16, 2016.

<sup>f</sup>International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. IDB Release Date: December 2013. <http://www.paho.org/data/index.php/en/indicators/demographics-core/106-cat-data-en.html> Accessed on August 16, 2016.

<sup>g</sup>Population source for Saint Barthelemy and Saint Martin available at: Populations légales 2011 des collectivités d'outre-mer <http://www.insee.fr/fr/ppp/bases-de-donnees/recensement/populations-legales/france-departements.asp?annee=2011#com> Accessed on August 16, 2016.

<sup>h</sup>Population source for Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba available at: Caribisch Nederland: bevolkingontwikkeling, geboorte, sterfte, migratie - 12 augustus 2015 <http://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=8053ned&O=1-0-1-10&D2=ar&D3=ar&DR=T&STB=G1.G2&CHARTYPE=1&VVW=T> Accessed on August 16, 2016.

<sup>i</sup>Confirmed cases in the United States of America includes one laboratory acquired case. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/guest-states.html>

<sup>j</sup>After retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases was adjusted by the El Salvador IHR National Focal Point as of 25 August 2016.

<sup>k</sup>On 24 October, the Guatemala IHR National Focal Point provided an update indicating that there were 15 laboratory-confirmed cases of microcephaly associated with Zika virus infection. They have explained that the retraction of two cases is due to an erroneous information posted by the Ministry of Health were two of the mothers who tested positive for Zika virus had been included in the total count; but no samples were obtained of the two infants with microcephaly. For this reason, the total was changed by Guatemala to 15.

<sup>l</sup>After retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases were re-classified as imported cases by the Panama Ministry of Health as of 25 August 2016.

<sup>m</sup>As of 6 October, suspected Zika cases were adjusted by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health after retrospective review. As of 20 October, confirmed Zika cases were adjusted by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health after retrospective review.

<sup>n</sup>For the Circ Antilles Guyane Bulletin the epidemiological situation is classified in four level phases: Level 1 absence of autochthonous circulation; Level 2 initial autochthonous transmission; Level 3 epidemic; Level 4 end of epidemic and results. In the instance that a territory reaches Level 3, the data on all confirmed cases is no longer included in the epidemiological bulletin. Martinique was classified as Level 3 since 20 January 2016. Parts of French Guiana were classified as Level 3 on 22 January 2016 and 1 April 2016, Guadeloupe was classified as Level 3 since 28 April 2016.

<sup>o</sup>On 9 December a joint publication between the National Institute of Health of Colombia, the US-CDC National Center on Birth Defects and Developmental Disabilities and the Colombia Ministry of Health reported that between 31 January and 12 November 2016, a total of 147 microcephaly cases in fetuses and infants had laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection by real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) or immunohistochemistry.

<sup>p</sup>After retrospective review by Ecuador Ministry of Public Health, only laboratory-confirmed cases were included in the confirmed Zika cases for Ecuador; previously reported non-laboratory-confirmed cases were included in the suspected Zika cases as of 18 August; Data is consistently modified as Ecuador reviews and integrates retrospective data.

<sup>q</sup>After retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases was adjusted by the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) IHR National Focal Point as of 25 August 2016.

<sup>r</sup>Brazil Ministry of Health case definition for confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection includes confirmed and probable cases per PAHO's case definition. As of EW 52 of 2016, 697 cases were confirmed for Zika virus by laboratory criteria. Information on Suspected and confirmed Zika cases is available at: <http://portalsaudef.saude.gov.br/images/pdf/2016/04/outubro/18/2016-029-Dengue-publicacao-n-34.pdf>

<sup>s</sup>As of 11 November, suspected Zika cases were adjusted by the Brazil Ministry of Public Health after retrospective review.

<sup>t</sup>As of 23 December 2016, two cases of congenital syndrome in Argentina, whose mothers acquired the Zika infection in Bolivia, were initially classified as confirmed cases by the Argentina Ministry of Health and then reclassified as probable cases.

<sup>u</sup>[http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin\\_integrado\\_vigilancia\\_N338-SE48.pdf](http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin_integrado_vigilancia_N338-SE48.pdf)

<sup>v</sup>[http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin\\_integrado\\_vigilancia\\_N339-SE50.pdf](http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin_integrado_vigilancia_N339-SE50.pdf)

<sup>w</sup>As of 29 December 2016, the number of suspected cases decreased based on the modification by the Paraguay Ministry of Health

<sup>x</sup>As of 29 December 2016, the number of suspected cases decreased based on the modification by the Anguilla Ministry of Health and Social Development

<sup>y</sup>The data provided herein is the sum of cases reported for Bonaire (60), Sint Eustatius (16) and Saba (9).

<sup>z</sup>After retrospective review, suspected cases were adjusted by the Grenada Ministry of Health as of 13 October 2016

<sup>aa</sup>Per information shared by the Netherlands IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO, the confirmed Zika cases was adjusted for Sint Maarten.

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