

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

Data as of 16 March 2017 2:00 PM EST

Country/Territory	Autochthonous cases ^a		Imported cases	Incidence Rate ^b	Deaths among Zika cases ^c	Confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection ^d	Population X 1000 ^{e,f}
	Suspected	Confirmed					
North America							
Bermuda	0	0	6	0.00	0	0	71
Canada	0	0	478	0.00	1	0	36,284
United States of America ^g	0	223	4,842	0.07	0	52	325,296
Subtotal	0	223	5,326	0.06	0	53	361,651
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Latin America							
Mexico ^h	0	8,127	15	6.32	0	5	128,624
Central American Isthmus							
Belize	816	73	0	239.62	0	0	371
Costa Rica	6,131	1,743	32	161.32	0	2	4,881
El Salvador ⁱ	11,535	51	0	188.48	0	0	6,147
Guatemala ^j	3,464	890	0	26.11	0	37	16,674
Honduras	32,105	298	0	395.64	0	2	8,190
Nicaragua	0	2,060	3	33.31	0	2	6,184
Panama ^k	3,962	869	42	121.08	0	5	3,990
Subtotal	58,013	5,984	77	137.81	0	52	46,437
Latin Caribbean							
Cuba	0	187	58	1.64	0	0	11,392
Dominican Republic ^l	4,900	345	0	48.98	0	54	10,708
French Guiana ^m	10,320	483	10	3914.13	0	17	276
Guadeloupe ⁿ	30,845	382	0	6615.89	0	14	472
Haiti ^o	2,955	5	0	27.12	0	1	10,916
Martinique ^p	36,680	21	0	9267.93	0	22	396
Puerto Rico ^q	0	39,529	137	1073.87	5	12	3,681
Saint Barthelemy ^r	990	61	0	10510.00	0	0	10
Saint Martin ^s	3,215	200	0	9486.11	0	1	36
Subtotal	89,905	41,213	205	346.08	5	121	37,887
Andean Area							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	837	192	4	9.38	0	14	10,971
Colombia ^t	97,586	9,802	0	220.74	0	131	48,650
Ecuador ^u	2,797	1,024	15	23.15	0	0	16,506
Peru ^v	1,957	903	22	8.95	0	0	31,970
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ^w	59,787	2,413	0	197.35	0	0	31,518
Subtotal	162,964	14,334	41	126.99	0	145	139,615
Brazil ^x	216,972	130,976	0	166.04	11	2,386	209,553
Southern Cone							
Argentina ^y	2,251	35	32	5.19	0	2	44,060
Chile	0	0	33	0.00	0	0	18,131
Paraguay ^z	650	14	0	9.87	0	2	6,725
Uruguay	0	0	1	0.00	0	0	3,444
Subtotal	2,901	49	66	4.08	0	4	72,360
Non-Latin Caribbean							
Anguilla	28	22	1	294.12	0	0	17
Antigua and Barbuda	465	14	2	509.57	0	0	94
Aruba	880	34	7	801.75	0	0	114
Bahamas	0	25	3	6.33	0	0	395
Barbados	699	46	0	255.14	0	0	292
Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba ^{aa}	0	343	0	1372.00	0	0	25
Cayman Islands	217	31	10	427.59	0	0	58
Curaçao	2,589	1,259	0	2402.15	0	2	149
Dominica	1,150	79	0	1660.81	0	0	74
Grenada ^{ab}	335	112	0	402.70	0	1	111
Guyana	0	37	0	4.79	0	0	773
Jamaica	7,371	203	0	269.73	0	0	2,808
Montserrat	18	5	0	460.00	0	0	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	549	33	0	1098.11	0	0	53
Saint Lucia	822	50	0	528.48	0	0	165
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	508	83	0	579.41	0	0	102
Sint Maarten (Dutch part) ^{ac}	247	147	0	938.10	0	0	42
Suriname	2,767	723	0	636.86	4	4	548
Trinidad and Tobago	0	718	1	52.52	0	3	1,367
Turks and Caicos Islands	175	25	3	384.62	0	0	52
Virgin Islands (UK)	74	52	0	360.00	0	0	35
Virgin Islands (US)	1,072	995	2	2006.80	0	0	103
Subtotal	19,966	5,026	29	338.69	4	8	7,382
TOTAL	153,721	20,362	9,259	25.40	20	2,774	1,003,569

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, 2015-17

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.

^aPAHO/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

^bIncidence rate (autochthonous suspected + autochthonous confirmed) / 100,000 pop.

^cDeaths 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.

^dConfirmed 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

^ePopulation 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. Population by Sex and Age range for Countries and Territories of Americas 2017. <http://www.paho.org/data/index.php/en/indicators/demographic-core/106-cat-data-en/336-poblacion-reg-en.html?showall=&limitstart> Accessed on January 26, 2017.

^fInternational Population Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau. IDB Release Date: December 2013. <http://www.paho.org/data/index.php/en/indicators/demographic-core/106-cat-data-en/336-poblacion-reg-en.html?showall=&limitstart> Accessed on January 26, 2017.

^gPopulation source for Saint Barthelemy and Saint Martin available for 2016 (updated 31 December 2016) available at: Journal officiel de la République Française. <https://www.legifrance.gouv.fr/jo/pdf.do?cid=JORFTEXT000033748679> Accessed on January 26, 2017.

^hPopulation source for Bonaire, Sint Eustatius and Saba for 2015 (updated 29 November 2016) available at: Caribisch Nederland; bevolkingontwikkeling, geboorte, sterfte, migratie - 29 November 2016 http://statistiek.curaçao/StatWeb/publication/FDM-SLN/BJA+-80539heB&DI=0-1-9-1084D2-a&B03-s&B04D1-T&S1B=GL_C&BCHARTTYPE=1&WV=T Accessed on January 26, 2017.

ⁱFor countries and territories which reported their first Zika case in 2015, the population is based on the average between 2015-2017. For countries and territories which reported their first Zika case in 2016, the population is based on the average between 2016-2017. For countries and territories which did not report Zika cases between 2015-2017, the population is based on the average between 2015-2017.

^jConfirmed cases in the United States of America includes one laboratory acquired case. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/united-states.html>

^k<http://www.gob.mx/salud/prensa/050-primer-caso-de-microcefalia-asociado-con-zika>

^lAfter retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases was adjusted by the El Salvador IHR National Focal Point as of 25 August 2016.

^m<http://www.mspas.gob.gd/index.php/en/que-es-zika.html>

ⁿAfter retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases were re-classified as imported cases by the Panama Ministry of Health as of 25 August 2016.

^oAs of 7 March 2017, the number of confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection cases has decreased from 59 to 54, based on clinical review and later modifications done by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health. <http://dggpsistud.gob.do/occs/Boletines%20de%20epidemiologia/Boletines%20semanales/2017/Boletines%20semanales/20170307.pdf>

^pPer the Car 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.

^qOn 17 February 2017, in a joint publication in the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) Morbidity and Mortality Weekly Report (MMWR) between the National Laboratory of Public Health of Haiti, Directorate of Epidemiology, Laboratory and Research of Haiti, the U.S. CDC in Haiti and Tanzania, the Division of Global Health Protection of the U.S. CDC, and the National Malaria Control Program of Haiti, a total of 3,017 suspected cases and 19 confirmed cases of Zika were reported between 12 October 2015 and 10 September 2016.

^rOn 20 January 2017, the number of confirmed cases were changed from 37,488 to 37,417 based on the modification by the Puerto Rico Department of Health.

^sOn 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.

^tAfter 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.

^uhttp://www.dge.gob.pe/porta/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=14&Itemid=154

^vAfter retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases was adjusted by the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) IHR National Focal Point as of 25 August 2016.

^wBrazil 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.

^xAs of 11 November, suspected Zika cases were adjusted by the Brazil Ministry of Public Health after retrospective review.

^yAs 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. http://www.msal.gob.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin_integrado_vigilancia_N339-SE50.pdf

^zAs of 29 December 2016, the number of suspected cases decreased based on the modification by the Paraguay Ministry of Health

^{aa}The data provided herein is the sum of cases reported for Bonaire (292), Sint Eustatius (27) and Saba (26).

^{ab}After retrospective review, suspected cases were adjusted by the Grenada Ministry of Health as of 13 October 2016

^{ac}Per information shared by the Netherlands IHR NFP to PAHO/WHO, the confirmed Zika cases was adjusted for Sint Maarten.

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