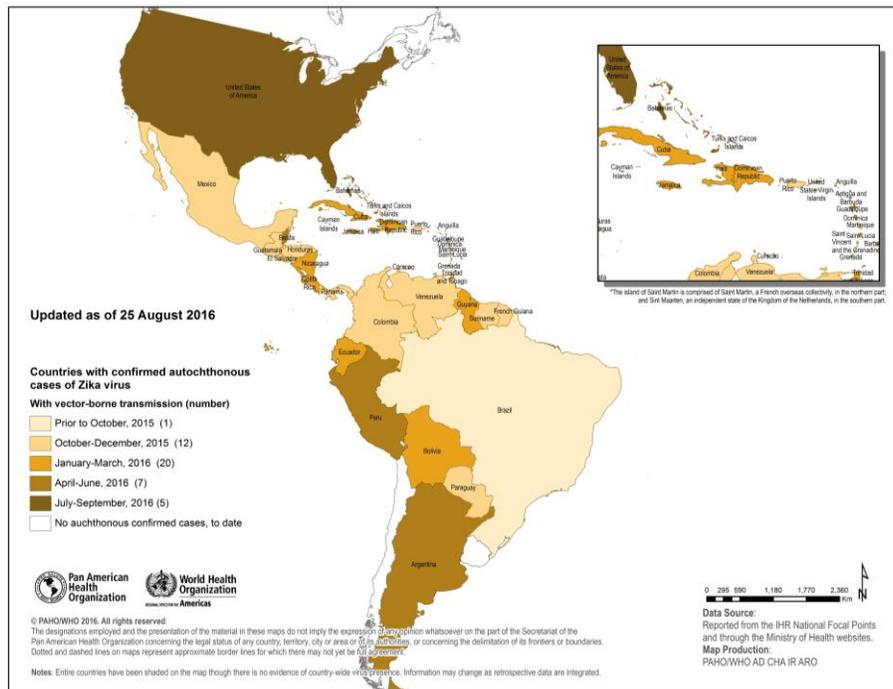


Zika virus – Incidence and trends

To date, 45 countries and territories have confirmed local, vector-borne transmission of Zika virus disease in the Region of the Americas since 2015.¹ In addition, five countries in the Americas have reported sexually transmitted Zika cases.² Since the last [Zika Epidemiological Update of 11 August 2016](#), no additional countries or territories in the Americas have confirmed vector-borne autochthonous transmission of Zika virus (**Figure 1**).

Figure 1. Countries and territories in the Americas with confirmed autochthonous (vector-borne) Zika virus cases, 2015-2016.



¹ Anguilla; Antigua and Barbuda; Argentina; Aruba; the Bahamas; Barbados; Belize; Bolivia (Plurinational State of); Bonaire, Sint Eustatius, and Saba; Brazil; Cayman Islands; Colombia; Costa Rica; Cuba; Curaçao; Dominica; the Dominican Republic; Ecuador; El Salvador; French Guiana; Grenada; Guadeloupe; Guatemala; Guyana; Haiti; Honduras; Jamaica; Martinique; Mexico; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Lucia; Saint Martin; Saint Vincent and the Grenadines; Sint Maarten; Suriname; Trinidad and Tobago; Turks and Caicos Islands; the United States of America; the United States Virgin Islands; and Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of).

² Argentina, Canada, Chile, Peru, and the United States of America.

Highlighted below is a summary of the Zika epidemiological situation by sub-regions of the Americas.

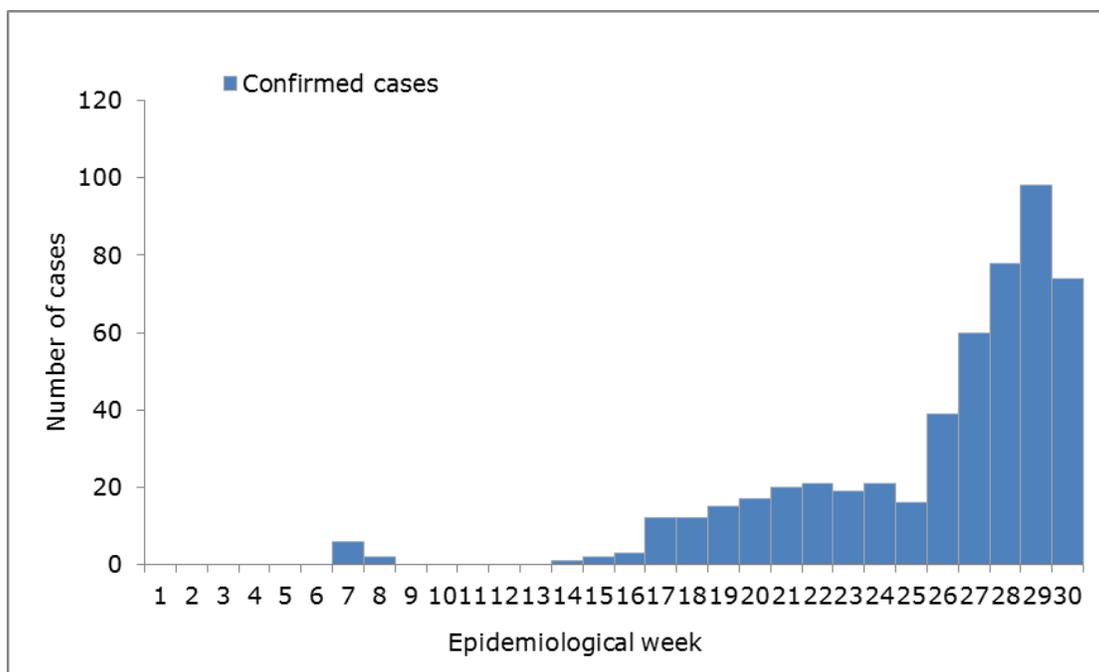
North America³

Mexico is showing a downward trend in the number of confirmed cases. In the coming weeks, it will be important to monitor the spread of the disease to determine whether the observed downward trend will continue. In the United States of America, the area of Zika transmission continues to expand in Miami-Dade County and the Florida Department of Health has confirmed an autochthonous case of Zika virus infection in the Pinellas County. Both counties are in the state of Florida⁴.

Central America⁵

With the exception of Costa Rica (**Figure 2**) and Nicaragua, countries in Central America show a decreasing trend of cases over the previous four weeks. The greatest increase in Zika cases in Central America occurred between late 2015 and early 2016.⁶

Figure 2. Confirmed Zika case distribution by EW. Costa Rica, EW 1 to EW 30 of 2016.



Source: Data published by the Costa Rica Ministry of Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

³ Canada, Mexico, and the United States of America.

⁴ Read the [full report](#).

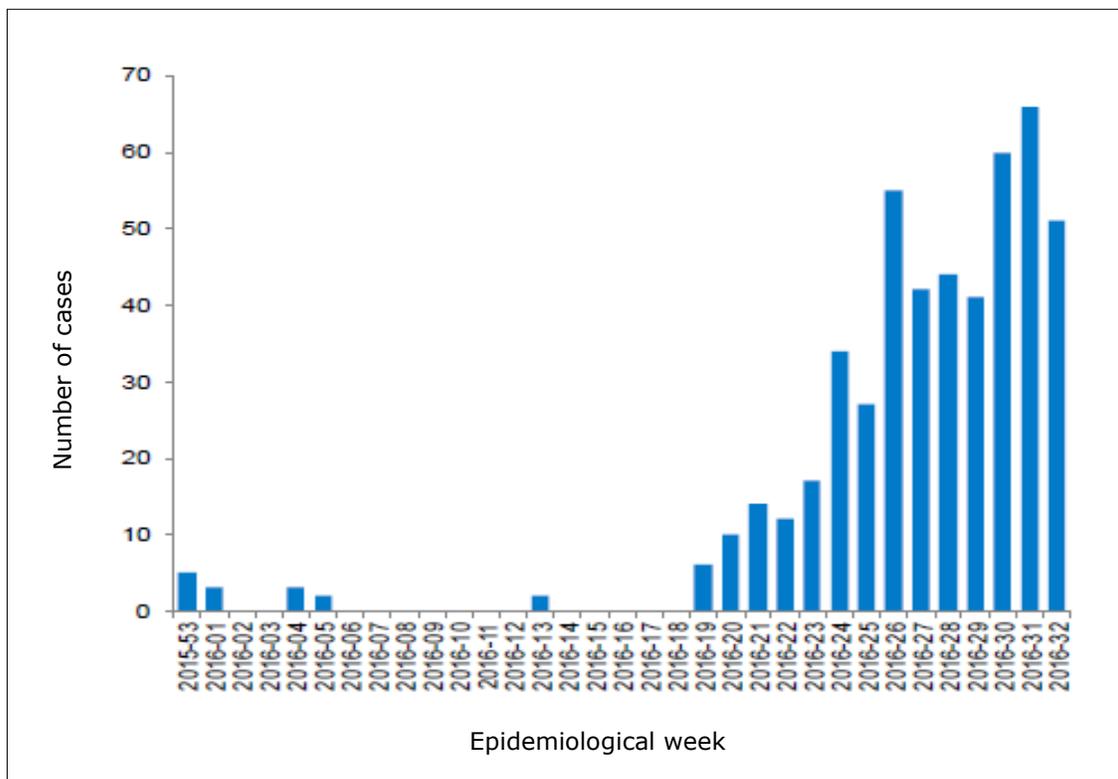
⁵ Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

⁶ Read the [individual country reports](#).

Caribbean⁷

In the Caribbean, Saint Barthelemy (**Figure 3**) and Puerto Rico (**Figure 4**) continue to show an increasing trend of Zika cases; however, in other Caribbean countries and territories, the trend is declining. In the following weeks, it will be necessary to monitor the evolution of the outbreak to confirm whether the declining trend will continue.

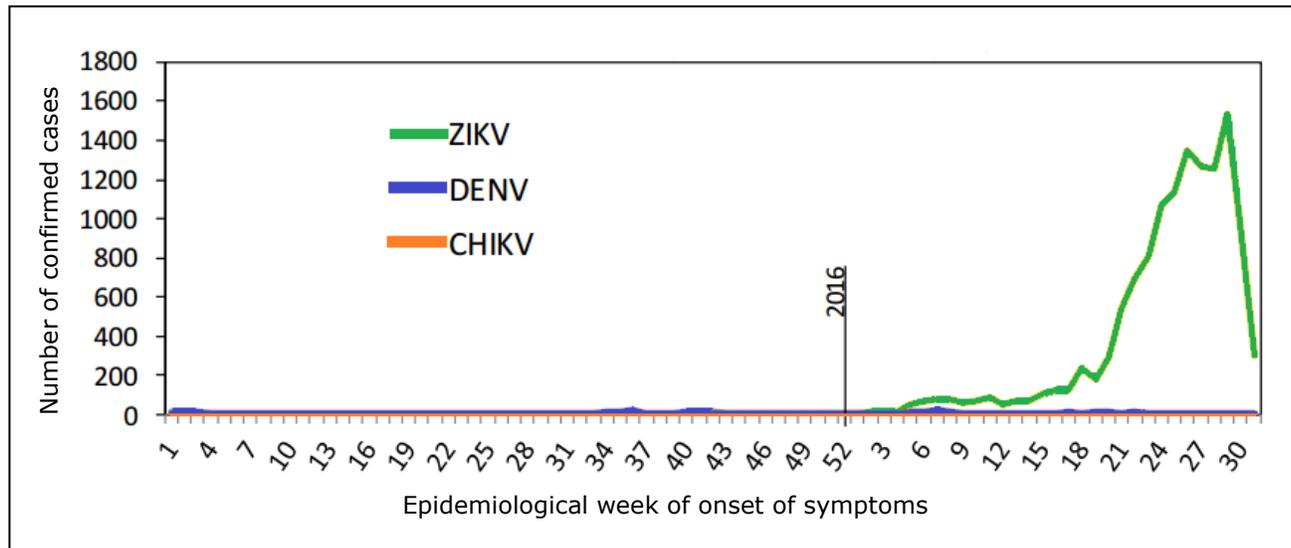
Figure 3. Suspected Zika case distribution by EW. Saint Barthelemy, EW 52 of 2015 to EW 32 of 2016.



Source: Data published by the Regional Health Agency, Cire Antilles Guyane, and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

⁷ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Curacao, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, the Dominican Republic, Grenada, Guadeloupe, Haiti, Jamaica, Martinique, Puerto Rico, Saint Barthélemy, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Sint Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

Figure 4. Confirmed Zika case distribution by EW. Puerto Rico, EW 1 to EW 31 of 2016.



Source: Data published by the Department of Health of Puerto Rico, and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

South America⁸

In South America, all countries are reporting decreasing numbers of Zika cases.

Congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection⁹

To date, 14 countries and territories in the Americas reported congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus. Since the last [Zika Epidemiological Update of 11 August 2016](#), five additional countries and territories reported confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection: Costa Rica, the Dominican Republic, Haiti, Honduras, and Suriname. Additionally, three countries reported suspected¹⁰ and probable¹¹ cases of

⁸ Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

⁹ Read the [case definition](#).

¹⁰ Read the [Guidelines for the surveillance of Zika virus disease and its complications](#); 2016.

Suspected case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection:

Live newborn who presents with:

- microcephaly: head circumference below -2 standard deviations measured at 24 hours after birth according to the standardized guidelines for gestational age and sex; **OR**
- other congenital malformation of the central nervous system;

AND whose mother during pregnancy:

- resided in or traveled to an area with the presence of ZIKV vectors; **OR**
- had unprotected sex with a partner who resided in, or traveled to, an area with the presence of ZIKV vectors.

¹¹ Probable case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection:

Live newborn who meets the criteria for a suspected case of congenital syndrome associated with ZIKV **AND**

- who has intracranial morphological alterations diagnosed by any imaging method, and excluding other known possible causes; **OR**

congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection: Barbados, Guatemala, and Nicaragua.

On 9 August 2016, Canada reported two cases of maternal-fetal transmission of Zika Virus, including one with severe neurological congenital anomalies.¹²

The list of countries and territories that have reported cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection to PAHO/WHO or those that have been published in the respective websites of the Ministries and Agencies of Health is provided below in **Table 1**.

Table 1. Countries and territories in the Americas with reported congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection.

Countries reporting congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus	Number of confirmed cases to date
Brazil	1,845
Canada	1
Costa Rica	1
Colombia ¹³	29
Dominican Republic	3
El Salvador	4
French Guiana	3
Haiti	1
Honduras	1
Martinique ¹⁴	10
Panama	5
Paraguay	2
Puerto Rico ¹⁵	1
Suriname	1
United States ¹⁶	21

Source: Data provided to PAHO/WHO by the health authorities of the countries/territories or published on the respective websites of the Ministries or Agencies of Health

• whose mother had rash during pregnancy.

¹² Information on the location where the mother contracted the infection is not publicly available; however, Canadian authorities informed the national authorities of the country where the infection was acquired.

¹³ Read the [full report](#).

¹⁴ Read the [full report](#).

¹⁵ Read the [full report](#).

¹⁶ Read the [full report](#). It includes 16 newborns with congenital anomalies and stillbirths with congenital anomalies.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and other neurological disorders

To date, 12 countries and territories in the Region have reported an increase in Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and seven countries and territories reported laboratory confirmed GBS cases associated with Zika virus infection (**Table 2**).

Table 2. Countries and territories in the Americas with GBS in the context of Zika virus circulation.

Increase in GBS with Zika virus lab confirmation in at least one case of GBS	Zika virus laboratory confirmation in at least one case of GBS	Increase in GBS with no Zika virus lab confirmation in any of the cases
Brazil	Costa Rica	Paraguay
Colombia	Grenada	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Guatemala	
El Salvador	Guadalupe	
French Guiana	Haiti	
Honduras	Panama	
Jamaica	Puerto Rico	
Martinique		
Suriname		
Venezuela		