

Zika cases and congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus reported by countries and territories in the Americas, 2015 - 2016

Cumulative cases

Data as of 6 October 2016 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
	Suspected	Confirmed					
North America							
Bermuda	0	0	5	0.00	0	0	71
Canada	0	0	328	0.00	0	1	36,286
United States of America	0	59	3,565	0.02	0	26	324,119
Subtotal	0	59	3,898	0.02	0	27	360,476
Latin America and the Caribbean							
Latin America							
Mexico	0	3,784	15	2.94	0	0	128,632
Central American Isthmus							
Belize	0	5	0	1.36	0	0	367
Costa Rica	2,278	1,222	32	72.06	0	1	4,857
El Salvador ¹	11,215	51	0	183.31	0	4	6,146
Guatemala	2,535	442	0	17.86	0	17	16,673
Honduras	31,530	269	0	388.27	0	1	8,190
Nicaragua	0	1,970	3	32.03	0	0	6,150
Panama ²	1,692	374	41	51.78	0	5	3,990
Subtotal	49,250	4,333	76	115.55	0	28	46,373
Latin Caribbean							
Cuba	0	3	30	0.03	0	0	11,393
Dominican Republic ³	4,849	331	0	48.64	0	10	10,649
French Guiana ⁴	9,740	483	10	3703.99	0	3	276
Guadeloupe ⁴	30,130	379	0	6477.49	0	0	471
Haiti	2,955	5	0	27.29	0	1	10,848
Martinique ⁴	36,260	12	0	9159.60	0	12	396
Puerto Rico	0	24,127	1	655.45	3	1	3,681
Saint Barthelemy ⁴	725	61	0	8733.33	0	0	9
Saint Martin ⁴	2,350	200	0	7083.33	0	0	36
Subtotal	87,009	25,601	41	298.23	3	27	37,759
Andean Area							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	597	128	4	6.66	0	0	10,888
Colombia	95,412	8,826	0	214.24	0	42	48,654
Ecuador ⁵	2,695	794	20	21.29	0	0	16,385
Peru	0	110	17	0.35	0	0	31,374
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) ⁶	57,717	1,631	0	188.29	0	0	31,519
Subtotal	156,421	11,489	41	120.96	0	42	138,820
Brazil ⁷	196,976	101,851	0	142.59	6	1,949	209,568
Southern Cone							
Argentina	1,821	26	27	4.21	0	0	43,847
Chile	0	0	25	0.00	0	0	18,132
Paraguay	543	12	0	8.25	0	2	6,725
Uruguay	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	344
Subtotal	2,364	38	52	3.48	0	2	69,048
Non-Latin Caribbean							
Anguilla	30	5	1	205.88	0	0	17
Antigua and Barbuda	14	9	2	24.47	0	0	94
Aruba	0	26	7	22.81	0	0	114
Bahamas	0	15	2	3.82	0	0	393
Barbados	592	20	0	210.31	0	0	291
Bonaire, St Eustatius and Saba ⁸	0	63	0	252.00	0	0	25
Cayman Islands	0	17	9	29.82	0	0	57
Curacao	0	322	0	216.11	0	0	149
Dominica	1,138	78	0	1643.24	0	0	74
Grenada	322	74	0	356.76	0	0	111
Guyana	0	6	0	0.78	0	0	771
Jamaica	5,747	91	0	208.28	0	0	2,803
Montserrat	0	0	0	0.00	0	0	5
Saint Kitts and Nevis	195	4	0	382.69	0	0	52
Saint Lucia	790	38	0	504.88	0	0	164
Saint Vincent and the Grenadines	156	38	0	190.20	0	0	102
Sint Maarten (Dutch part) ⁹	0	62	0	151.22	0	0	41
Suriname	2,730	723	0	630.11	4	1	548
Trinidad and Tobago	0	488	1	35.75	0	0	1,365
Turks and Caicos Islands	0	2	3	3.92	0	0	51
Virgin Islands (UK)	0	5	0	14.71	0	0	34
Virgin Islands (US)	803	462	0	1228.16	4	1	103
Subtotal	12,517	2,548	25	204.58	4	1	7,364
TOTAL	504,537	149,703	4,148	65.55	13	2,076	998,040

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.

^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. 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.

^fInternational 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.

^gPopulation 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.

^hPopulation 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=80539ned&D1=0-1-9>

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

^jAs of 6 October, suspected Zika cases were adjusted by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Public Health after retrospective review.

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

^lPer the Core 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.

^mGuadeloupe was classified as Level 3 since 28 April 2016.

ⁿAfter 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; imported Zika cases was lowered as of 25 August; suspected Zika cases was lowered as of 8 September; and suspected and imported cases were lowered as of 6 October.

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

^pBrazil 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 37 of 2016, 321 cases were confirmed for Zika virus by laboratory criteria. Information on Suspected and confirmed Zika cases is available at: <http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/images/pdf/2016/setembro/16/2016-028---Dengue-SE32.pdf>

^qThe data provided herein is the sum of cases reported for Bonaire (38), Sint Eustatius (16) and Saba (9).

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

Report Production: PAHO/WHO AD CHA IR ARO

Suggested citation: Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Zika suspected and confirmed cases reported by countries and territories in the Americas Cumulative cases, 2015-2016. Updated as of 6 October 2016. Washington, DC: PAHO/WHO, 2016. Pan American Health Organization - www.paho.org - © PAHO/WHO, 2016