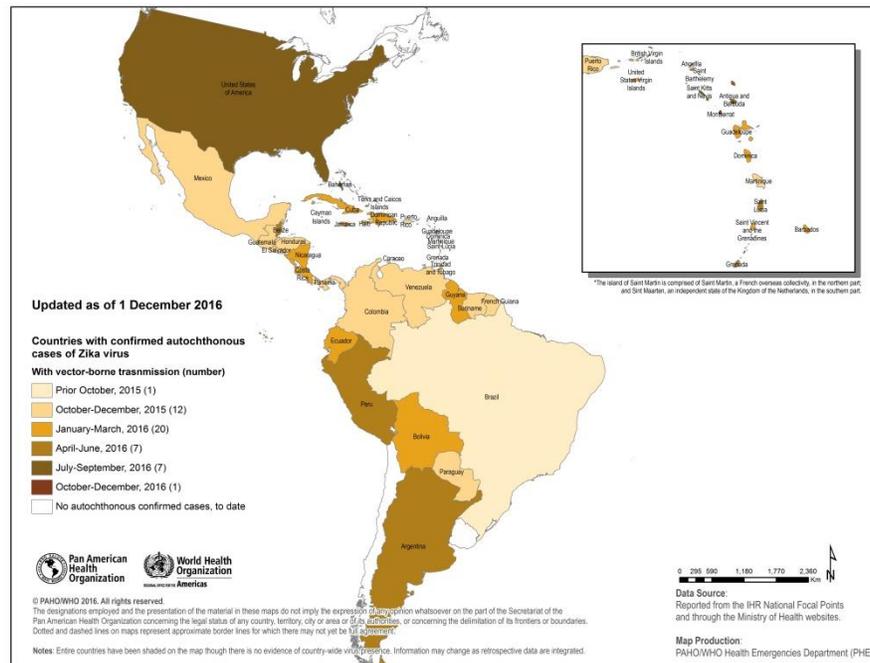


Zika virus – Incidence and trends

To date, 48 countries and territories in the Americas have confirmed autochthonous, vector-borne transmission of Zika virus disease since 2015.¹ In addition, five countries in the Americas have reported sexually transmitted Zika cases.² Since the last [Zika Epidemiological Update of 17 November 2016](#), no new country or territory has confirmed vector-borne autochthonous transmission of Zika virus in the Americas (**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; the British Virgin Islands; 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; Montserrat; Nicaragua; Panama; Paraguay; Peru; Puerto Rico; Saint Barthélemy; Saint Kitts and Nevis; 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 epidemiological situation by sub-regions of the Americas.

North America³

In Mexico, a slight downward trend has been observed during the last four epidemiological weeks (EW).

In the United States of America, no cases of local transmission were detected in the last 45 days in the northern area of Miami-Dade County; however, active transmission continues in the Miami Beach area.⁴ Separately, on 28 November, the Texas Department of State Health Services and Cameron County Department of Health and Human Services announced the first autochthonous case of Zika likely transmitted by a mosquito in Texas.⁵

Central America⁶

In Panama, after an increasing trend of cases between EW 32 and EW 41 of 2016, a downward trend has been observed in the last four weeks (EW 42 to EW 45).

In the other countries of Central America, the trend continues to decrease.

Caribbean⁷

In Saint Martin and Saint Barthelemy, French overseas territories, the virus continues to circulate actively and the evolution of the epidemic will have to be observed over the next few weeks.

Other countries/territories in the Caribbean, a downward trend in the number of Zika cases continues.

South America⁸

In Peru, since EW 21 of 2016, an active outbreak continues in Iquitos City with an increasing trend. The cases are distributed in the four districts of the city.⁹

All the other countries / territories in South America continue to report decreasing numbers of Zika cases.

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

⁴ Read the [full report](#).

⁵ Read the [full report](#).

⁶ Belize, Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and Panama.

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 Barthelemy, Saint Lucia, Saint Martin, Sint Maarten, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Trinidad and Tobago, Turks and Caicos Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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

⁹ Read the [full report](#)

Congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection¹⁰

To date, 20 countries and territories in the Americas have reported confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection. Since the [Zika Epidemiological Update of 17 November 2016](#), there are no additional countries/territories that have reported confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection for the first time.

As of EW 35, Canada reported two maternal-fetal transmissions of Zika Virus; one with severe neurological anomalies.¹¹

As of 1 September, the table with the number of confirmed cases of congenital syndrome is published on a weekly basis on the PAHO/WHO website and is available at the [PAHO/WHO Zika Cumulative Cases website](#).

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and other neurological disorders

Since the [Zika Epidemiological Update of 17 November 2016](#), Bolivia reported the first case of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) associated with Zika virus infection.¹²

Following, in **Table 1**, is a list of countries and territories in the Americas reporting increased cases of Guillain Barre syndrome (GBS) and/or laboratory confirmation of Zika virus in at least one GBS case.

Table 1. 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 infection laboratory confirmation in at least one case of GBS	Increase in GBS with no Zika virus lab confirmation in any of the cases
Brazil	Bolivia	Paraguay
Colombia	Costa Rica	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Grenada	
El Salvador	Haiti	
French Guiana	Mexico	
Guadeloupe	Panama	
Guatemala		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Martinique		
Puerto Rico		
Suriname		
Venezuela		

¹⁰ Read the [case definition](#).

¹¹ 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.

¹² Read the [full report](#).