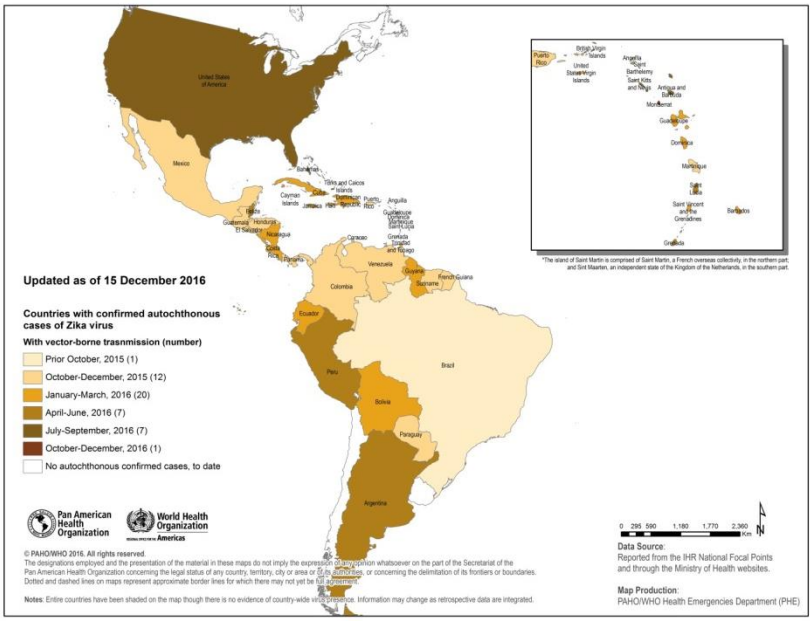
Zika - Epidemiological Update

15 December 2016

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 1 December 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.

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

North America[3]

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

In the United States of America, the Florida State Department of Health not reported any new local transmission cases since 7 December 2016. On 9 December, they declared the Miami Beach area clear of any ongoing active Zika transmission.[4] On the same date, the Texas Department of State Health Services and Cameron County Department of Health and Human Services announced the detection of four additional cases of suspected locally transmitted Zika virus disease cases in Cameron County. The cases were identified as part of the follow-up to state's first case of Zika likely transmitted by mosquito, announced on 28 November.[5]

Central America[6]

In Panama, an increasing trend of cases can be seen between EW 32 and EW 45 of 2016. In the other countries of Central America, the trend continues to decrease.

Caribbean[7]

In Anguilla, between EW 41 and EW 47, there has been an increasing trend in cases. In Saint Martin, a French oversea territory, the epidemic continues to decline erratically with a recent increase in the number of visits to emergency services.[8]

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

South America[9]

In Paraguay, between EW 42 and EW 46 of 2016, an increasing tendency is observed. In Peru, between EW 40 and EW 45 of 2016, there is an increase in reported suspected cases, particularly in the city of Iquitos.[10]

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

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[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 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.
[8] Read the full report.
[9] Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.
[10] Read the full report.

Congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection[11]

To date, 22 countries and territories in the Americas have reported confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection. Since the Zika Epidemiological Update of 1 December 2016, Nicaragua has been added to the list of countries that have reported a case of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection for the first time.

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 1 December 2016, no new country or territory has reported for the first time cases of Guillan-Barré syndrome (GBS) associated with Zika virus infection.

Following, in **Table 1**, is a list of countries and territories in the Americas reporting increased cases of Guillain Barré 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		

[11] Read the case definition.