

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

Data as of 9 February 2017 2:00 PM EST

Country/Territory	Autochthonous cases*		Imported cases	Incidence Rate <sup>b</sup>	Deaths among Zika cases	Confirmed congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection <sup>d</sup>	Population X 1000 <sup>e</sup>
	Suspected	Confirmed					
<b>North America</b>							
Bermuda	0	0	6	0.00	0	0	71
Canada	0	0	439	0.00	0	1	36,284
United States of America <sup>a</sup>	0	221	4,780	0.07	0	43	325,296
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>221</b>	<b>5,225</b>	<b>0.06</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>44</b>	<b>361,651</b>
<b>Latin America and the Caribbean</b>							
<b>Latin America</b>							
Mexico <sup>a</sup>	0	7,720	15	6.00	0	1	128,624
<b>Central American Isthmus</b>							
Belize	816	73	0	239.62	0	0	371
Costa Rica	6,039	1,708	32	158.72	2	2	4,881
El Salvador <sup>a</sup>	11,478	51	0	187.55	0	4	6,147
Guatemala <sup>a</sup>	3,373	788	0	24.96	0	36	16,674
Honduras	32,063	298	0	395.13	0	2	8,190
Nicaragua	0	2,059	3	33.30	0	2	6,184
Panama <sup>a</sup>	3,236	831	42	101.93	0	5	3,990
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>57,005</b>	<b>5,808</b>	<b>77</b>	<b>135.26</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>51</b>	<b>46,437</b>
<b>Latin Caribbean</b>							
Cuba	0	187	58	1.64	0	0	11,392
Dominican Republic <sup>h</sup>	4,896	345	0	48.94	0	59	10,708
French Guiana <sup>a</sup>	10,205	483	10	3872.46	16	276	276
Guadeloupe <sup>a</sup>	30,845	382	0	6615.89	13	0	472
Haiti	2,955	5	0	27.12	1	1	10,916
Martinique <sup>g</sup>	36,680	15	0	9266.41	0	19	396
Puerto Rico <sup>a</sup>	0	38,297	137	1040.40	5	11	3,681
Saint Barthelemy <sup>g</sup>	993	61	0	10540.00	0	0	10
Saint Martin <sup>g</sup>	3,185	200	0	9402.78	0	0	36
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>89,759</b>	<b>39,975</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>342.42</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>119</b>	<b>37,887</b>
<b>Andean Area</b>							
Bolivia (Plurinational State of)	837	192	4	9.38	0	14	10,971
Colombia <sup>a</sup>	97,131	9,799	0	219.79	0	90	48,650
Ecuador <sup>h</sup>	2,782	912	15	22.38	0	0	16,506
Peru	2,375	416	21	8.73	0	0	31,970
Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) <sup>h</sup>	59,640	2,413	0	196.88	0	0	31,518
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>162,765</b>	<b>13,732</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>126.42</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>104</b>	<b>139,615</b>
Brazil <sup>h</sup>	215,319	130,701	0	165.12	11	2,366	209,553
<b>Southern Cone</b>							
Argentina <sup>h</sup>	2,251	26	29	5.17	0	2	44,060
Chile	0	0	33	0.00	0	0	18,131
Paraguay <sup>h</sup>	619	14	0	9.41	0	2	6,725
Uruguay	0	0	1	0.00	0	0	3,444
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>2,870</b>	<b>40</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>4.02</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>72,360</b>
<b>Non-Latin Caribbean</b>							
Anguilla	30	19	1	288.24	0	0	17
Antigua and Barbuda	465	14	2	599.57	0	2	94
Aruba	676	28	7	617.54	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 <sup>h</sup>	0	85	0	340.00	0	0	25
Cayman Islands	217	31	10	427.59	0	0	58
Curacao	0	820	0	550.34	0	0	149
Dominica	1,150	79	0	1660.81	0	0	74
Grenada <sup>h</sup>	316	111	0	384.68	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) <sup>h</sup>	367	143	0	1214.29	0	0	42
Suriname	2,764	723	0	636.31	4	4	548
Trinidad and Tobago	0	643	1	47.04	1	1	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)	1,057	960	2	1958.25	0	0	103
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>37,258</b>	<b>4,215</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>290.88</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7,382</b>
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>544,976</b>	<b>202,412</b>	<b>5,654</b>	<b>74.48</b>	<b>20</b>	<b>2,695</b>	<b>1,003,509</b>

**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, 2016-17.  
**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.  
<sup>a</sup>PAHO/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](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en)  
<sup>b</sup>Incidence rate (autochthonous suspected + autochthonous confirmed) / 100,000 pop.  
<sup>c</sup>Deaths 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.  
<sup>d</sup>Confirmed 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](http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11117&Itemid=41532&lang=en)  
<sup>e</sup>Population 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/demographics-core/106-cat-data-en/336-poblacion-reg-en.html?showall=&limitstart=Accessed> on January 26, 2017.  
<sup>f</sup>International Programs Center, Population Division, U.S. Census Bureau, DBR Release Date: December 2013. <http://www.paho.org/data/index.php/en/indicators/demographics-core/106-cat-data-en/336-poblacion-reg-en.html?showall=&limitstart=Accessed> on January 26, 2017.  
<sup>g</sup>Population 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?td=JORFTEXT000033748679> Accessed on January 26, 2017.  
<sup>h</sup>Population 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://statline.cbs.nl/StatWeb/publication/?DM=SLNL&PA=80539ned&D1=0-1-9-10&D2=a&D3=a&HDR=T&STB=GL.G2&CHARTYPE=1&XW=T> Accessed on January 26, 2017.  
<sup>i</sup>For 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.  
<sup>j</sup>Confirmed cases in the United States of America includes one laboratory acquired case. Available at: <http://www.cdc.gov/zika/geo/united-states.html>  
<sup>k</sup><http://www.gob.mx/salud/prensa/050-primer-caso-de-microcefalia-asociado-con-zika>  
<sup>l</sup>After retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases was adjusted by the El Salvador IHR National Focal Point as of 25 August 2016.  
<sup>m</sup><http://www.mspas.gov.gt/index.php/en/que-es-zika.html>  
<sup>n</sup>After retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases were re-classified as imported cases by the Panama Ministry of Health as of 25 August 2016.  
<sup>o</sup><http://digeptialud.gob.do/documentos/?drawer=Boletines%20epidemiolo%C3%83gicos%20semanales%2017>  
<sup>p</sup>Per the Circ 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.  
<sup>q</sup>On 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.  
<sup>r</sup>On 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 fetus and infants had laboratory evidence of Zika virus infection by real-time reverse transcription-polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) or immunohistochemistry.  
<sup>s</sup>After 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.  
<sup>t</sup>After retrospective review, laboratory-confirmed cases was adjusted by the Venezuela (Bolivarian Republic of) IHR National Focal Point as of 25 August 2016.  
<sup>u</sup>Brazil 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.  
<sup>v</sup>As of 11 November, suspected Zika cases were adjusted by the Brazil Ministry of Public Health after retrospective review.  
<sup>w</sup>As 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.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin\\_integrado\\_vigilancia\\_N338-SE48.pdf](http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin_integrado_vigilancia_N338-SE48.pdf)  
<sup>x</sup>[http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin\\_integrado\\_vigilancia\\_N339-SE50.pdf](http://www.msal.gov.ar/images/stories/boletines/boletin_integrado_vigilancia_N339-SE50.pdf)  
<sup>y</sup>As of 29 December 2016, the number of suspected cases decreased based on the modification by the Paraguay Ministry of Health.  
<sup>z</sup>The data provided herein is the sum of cases reported for Bonaire (60), Sint Eustatius (16) and Saba (9).  
<sup>aa</sup>After retrospective review, suspected cases were adjusted by the Grenada Ministry of Health as of 13 October 2016.  
<sup>ab</sup>Per 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 IIR ARQ  
**Suggested citation:** Pan American Health Organization / World Health Organization. Zika suspected and confirmed cases reported by countries and territories in the Americas Cumulative cases, 2015-2017. Updated as of 9 February 2017. Washington, D.C.: PAHO/WHO, 2017; Pan American Health Organization • www.paho.org • © PAHO/WHO, 2017