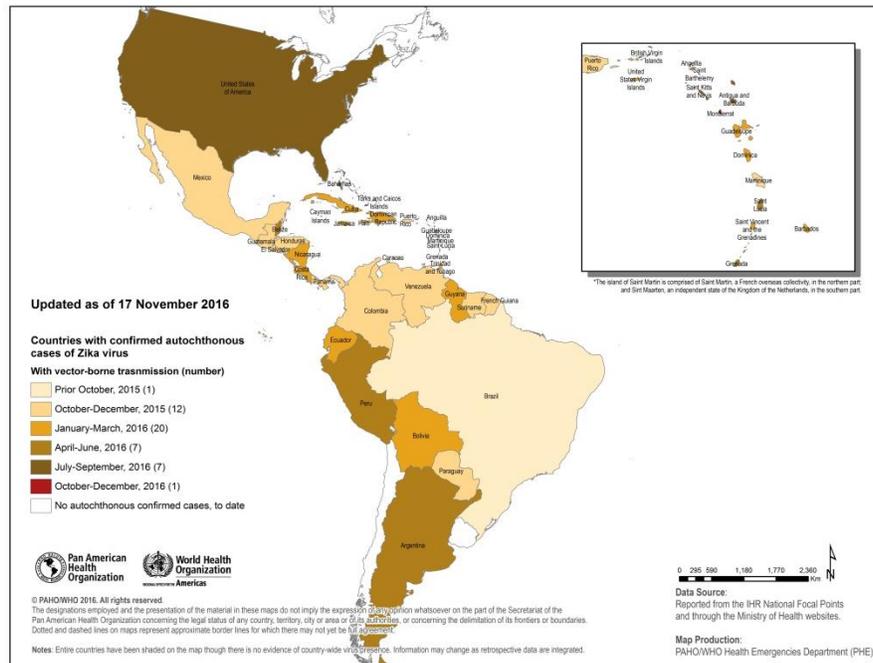


Zika virus – Incidence and trends

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 3 November 2016](#), Montserrat 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, since the beginning of the outbreak up to epidemiological week (EW) 39 of 2016 there continues to be an upward trend in cases.

In the United States of America, cases autochthonous cases continue to be detected in Florida in the area of Miami Beach and in the county of Miami-Dade.⁴

Central America⁵

In Central America, Panama continues to report an increasing trend in cases between EW 36 and EW 41 of 2016. In the other countries of Central America, the trend continues to decrease.

Caribbean⁶

Montserrat, a British Overseas Territory, is the most recent territory to have detected autochthonous circulation of Zika virus.

In the islands of Turks and Caicos an increasing trend of cases occurred between EW 36 and EW 38 of 2016. At the same time, other countries/territories in the Caribbean are showing a declining trend of Zika cases.

South America⁷

The Peru Ministry of Health reported that as of EW 21 of 2016, an outbreak with an increasing trend has been occurring in the city of Iquitos. Iquitos is the only city in which cases continue to be detected in Peru in the last thirteen weeks.⁸

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

This week the Brazil Ministry of Health reported results of a study conducted in the country between EW 1 and EW 32 of 2016 using data from the national Information System of Events Notification (Sinam-NET, per the acronym in Portuguese). According to the study, the highest number of cases was registered between EW 7 and EW 9 of 2016, with the Center-West (270 out of 100,000 population) and the Northeast (172 out of 100,000 population) reporting the highest incidence rates.⁹

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 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.

⁷ Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, French Guiana, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, and Venezuela.

⁸ Read the [full report](#).

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 3 November 2016](#), Argentina and Guadeloupe have reported confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection. The case in Argentina is an infant born in the province of Tucuman in EW 42 of 2016, with a gestational age of 34 weeks who presented with a 31 cm cephalic perimeter, artrogriposis of the four limbs, amniotic bands in the hands and left leg and intracranial malformation (ventriculomegaly and damage of the posterior fossa). The infant died within ten days of birth.¹¹

As of EW 35, Canada reported two maternal-fetal transmissions of Zika Virus; one with severe neurological anomalies.¹²

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: http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=12390&Itemid=42090&lang=en.

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and other neurological disorders

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	Costa Rica	Paraguay
Colombia	Grenada	Saint Vincent and the Grenadines
Dominican Republic	Haiti	
El Salvador	Mexico	
French Guiana	Panama	
Guadeloupe		
Guatemala		
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Martinique		
Puerto Rico		
Suriname		
Venezuela		

¹⁰ Read the [case definition](#).

¹¹ Information available on page 13 of the [Argentina Integrated Surveillance Bulletin](#).

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.