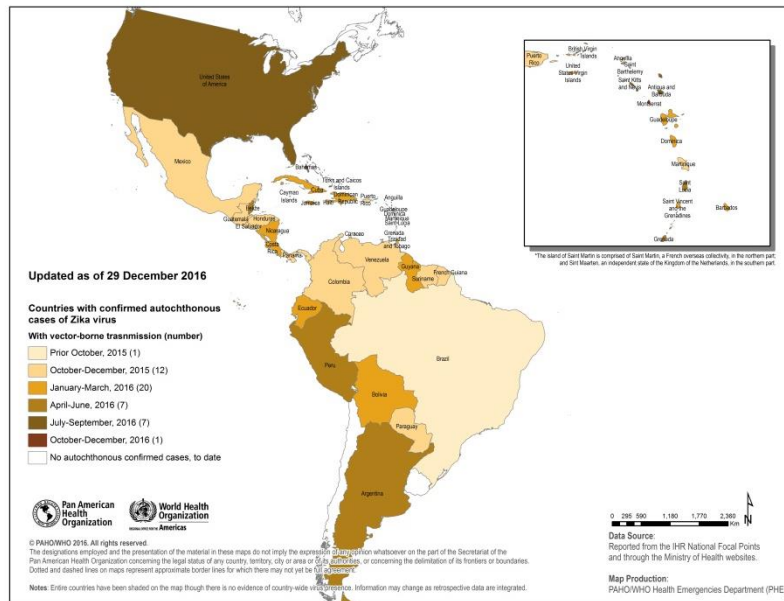


Zika virus – Incidence and trends

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 15 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.

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

North America³

In the United States of America, the Florida State Department of Health reported new locally acquired case of Zika virus in epidemiological week (EW) 52 of 2016 in Miami-Dade County.⁴ In addition, the Texas Department of State Health Services and Cameron County Department of Health and Human Services announced the detection of a new autochthonous case. This is the sixth case of local mosquito-transmitted Zika cases in Cameron County and Texas.⁵

Central America⁶

In Panama, an increasing trend of suspected and confirmed cases continues to be reported between EW 30 and EW 47 of 2016. A decreasing trend has been observed in the other countries of Central America.

Caribbean⁷

In Anguilla, between EW 27 and EW 48, there has been an increasing trend in cases. In Saint Martin, a French overseas territory, cases continue to decline with a recent increase in the number of visits to emergency services in EW 48 of 2016, followed by further decrease in the following weeks.⁸ The trend will have to be observed to see if it continues in the following weeks.

A downward trend in the number of Zika cases continues in other countries/territories in the Caribbean.

South America⁹

In Bolivia, transmission of autochthonous cases was reported in Beni and Pando, in addition to the ongoing outbreak in Santa Cruz. In Peru, between EW 40 and EW 45 of 2016, there was an increase in reported suspected and confirmed cases, particularly in the city of Iquitos.¹⁰

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 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 infection¹¹

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 15 December 2016](#), no additional country or territory has 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 15 December 2016](#), Saint Martin, a French overseas territory, reported a case of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and a case of severe neurological syndrome with laboratory confirmation of Zika virus infection.¹²

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	Saint Martin	
Honduras		
Jamaica		
Martinique		
Puerto Rico		
Suriname		
Venezuela		

¹¹ Read the [full report](#).

¹² Read the [full report](#).