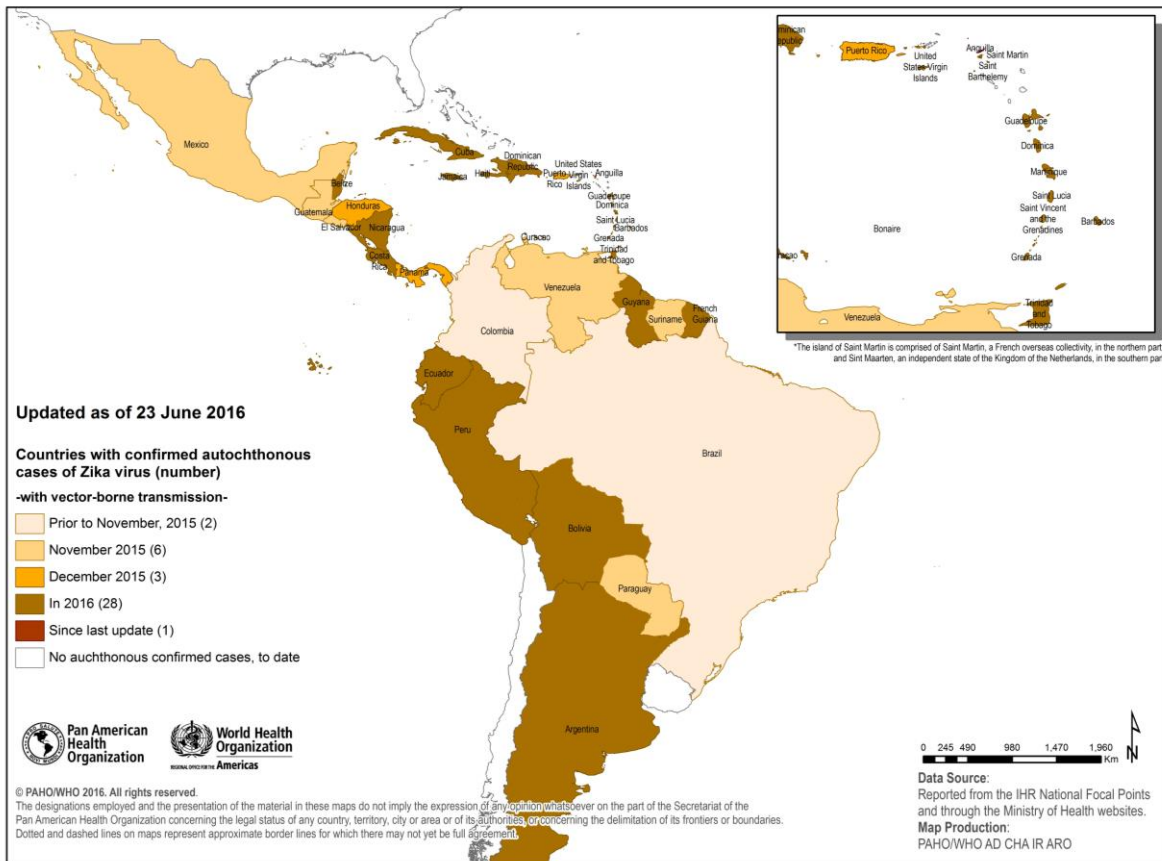


Zika virus – Incidence and trends

To date, 40 countries and territories have confirmed local, vector-borne transmission of Zika virus disease in the Region of the Americas since 2015 (**Figure 1**). Since the last Pan American Health Organization/ World Health Organization (PAHO/WHO) [Zika Epidemiological Update on 16 June 2016](#), Anguilla has confirmed vector-borne autochthonous transmission of Zika virus.

Figure 1. Countries and territories in the Americas with confirmed autochthonous (vector-borne) Zika virus cases, 2015-2016.



¹ This corrigendum is to amend an oversight regarding cases of Guillain-Barre syndrome in Suriname as described in the text on page 4 and displayed in Figure 4.

Congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection²

No new countries or territories have reported cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection (**Table 1**) since the last PAHO/WHO [Zika Epidemiological Update on 16 June 2016](#). The Jamaica public health authorities reported that one of the four pregnant women confirmed with Zika virus infection was diagnosed with intra-uterine death during a routine ultrasound at 20 weeks of gestation.

Table 1. Countries and territories in the Americas with reported congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection.

Countries reporting congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus	Number of confirmed cases to date
Brazil	1,616
Colombia	7
El Salvador	1
Martinique ³	4
Panama	5
Puerto Rico ⁴	1
United States ^{5,6}	3

Source: Data provided by the health authorities of countries and territories to PAHO/WHO

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and other neurological disorders

To date, 11 countries and territories in the Region have reported an increase in cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS), and three other countries and territories have identified Zika-virus-associated GBS cases without recording an increase in GBS cases (**Table 2**).

² Case definition available at: <http://bit.ly/1TpcVIS>

³ Two microcephaly cases and one other fetal anomaly. [See full report](#).

⁴ This is a congenital anomaly case. [See full report](#).

⁵ Imported cases; one case linked to a stay in Brazil ([see full report](#)) and one case is linked to a brief stay of the mother in Belize, Guatemala and Mexico ([see full report](#)).

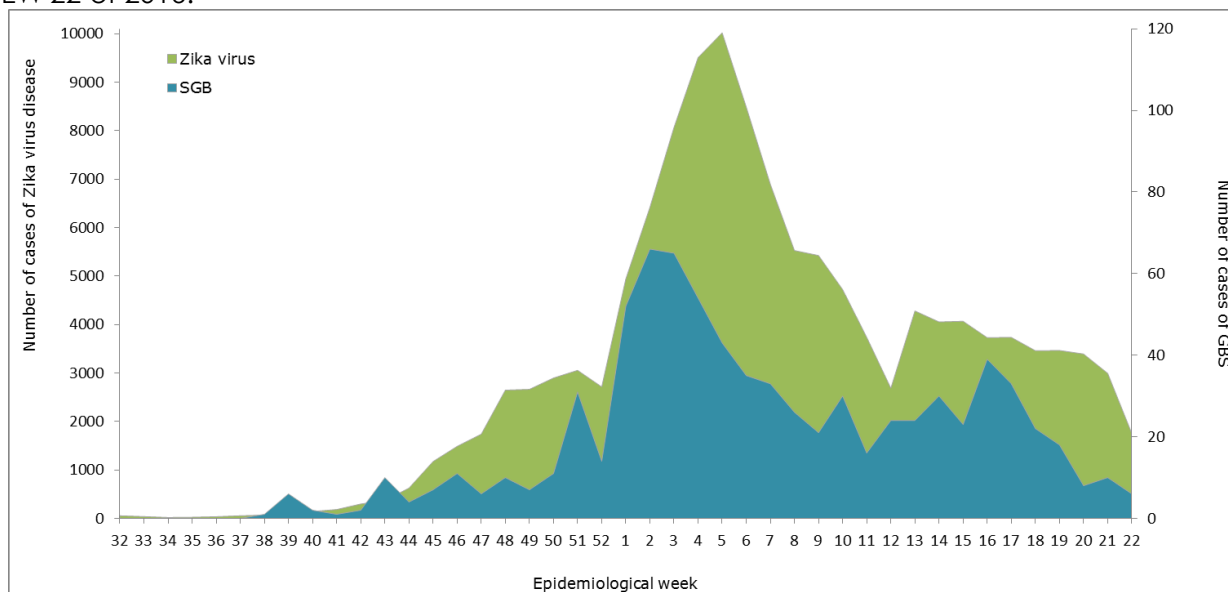
⁶ In addition, the United States informed through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention website of three fetal deaths with congenital anomalies. This includes miscarriages, stillbirths and voluntary abortions. Read the [information](#).

Table 2. Countries and territories in the Americas with GBS in the context of Zika virus circulation.

Increase in GBS plus Zika virus lab confirmation in at least one case of GBS	Zika virus lab confirmation in at least one case of GBS	Increase in GBS with no Zika virus lab confirmation in any of the cases
Brazil	Haiti	Jamaica
Colombia	Panama	Paraguay
Dominican Republic	Puerto Rico	
El Salvador		
French Guiana		
Honduras		
Martinique		
Suriname		
Venezuela		

The distribution of cases of Zika virus disease and GBS for Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Suriname is shown in **Figure 2**. Both curves are similarly shaped, indicating a temporal relation between cases of Zika virus disease and cases of GBS.

Figure 2. Cases of Zika virus disease and cases of GBS associated with Zika virus infection in Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras, and Suriname, EW 32 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2016.



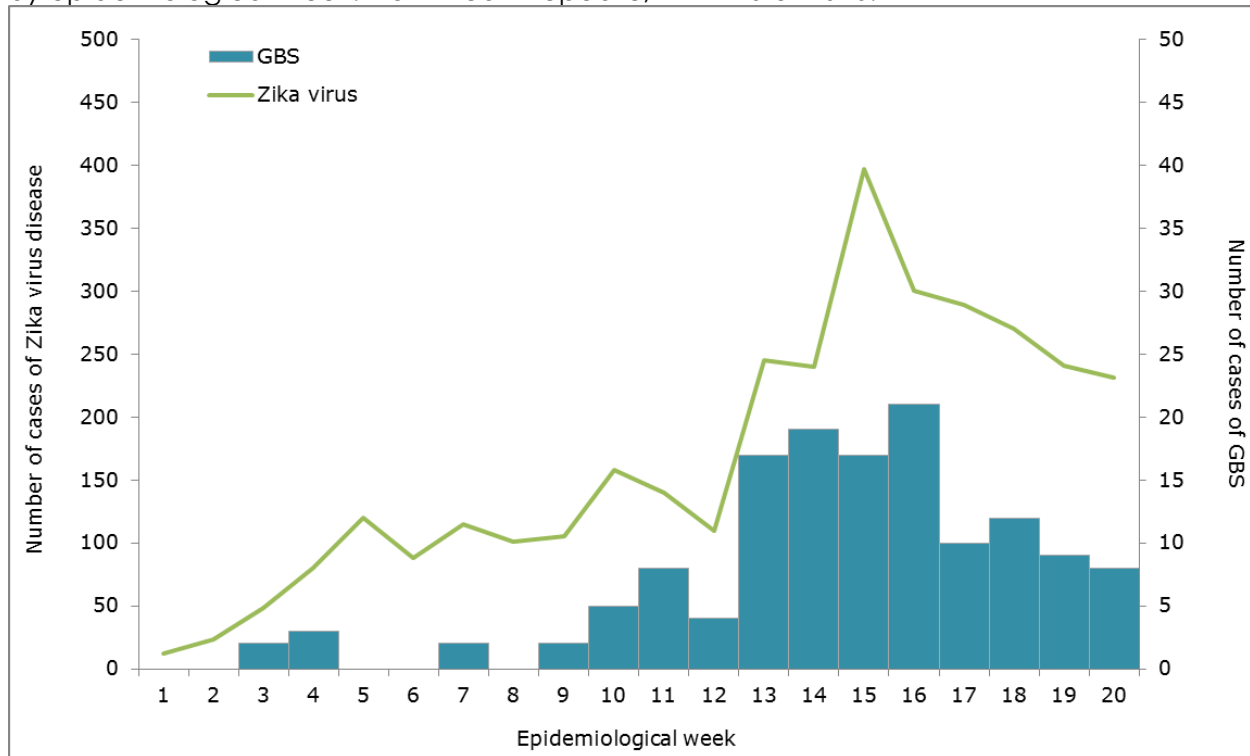
Source: Data provided by the Ministries of Health of Colombia, the Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Honduras and Suriname to PAHO/WHO

In Dominican Republic and Suriname, a significant increase of GBS cases was reported in the previous weeks. The situation in the Dominican Republic and Suriname is highlighted below.

Dominican Republic

Between EW 1 and EW 20 of 2016, the Dominican Republic reported 139 cases of GBS, including 15 deaths (**Figure 3**). Of the total reported cases, 38% were identified in the last 4 weeks (EW 17-20 of 2016). Of the total reported cases, 62% are residents from Santo Domingo Province, and the Distrito Nacional (56 and 30 cases, respectively).

Figure 3. Reported cases of GBS and suspected and confirmed cases of Zika virus disease, by epidemiological week. Dominican Republic, EW 1-20 of 2016.

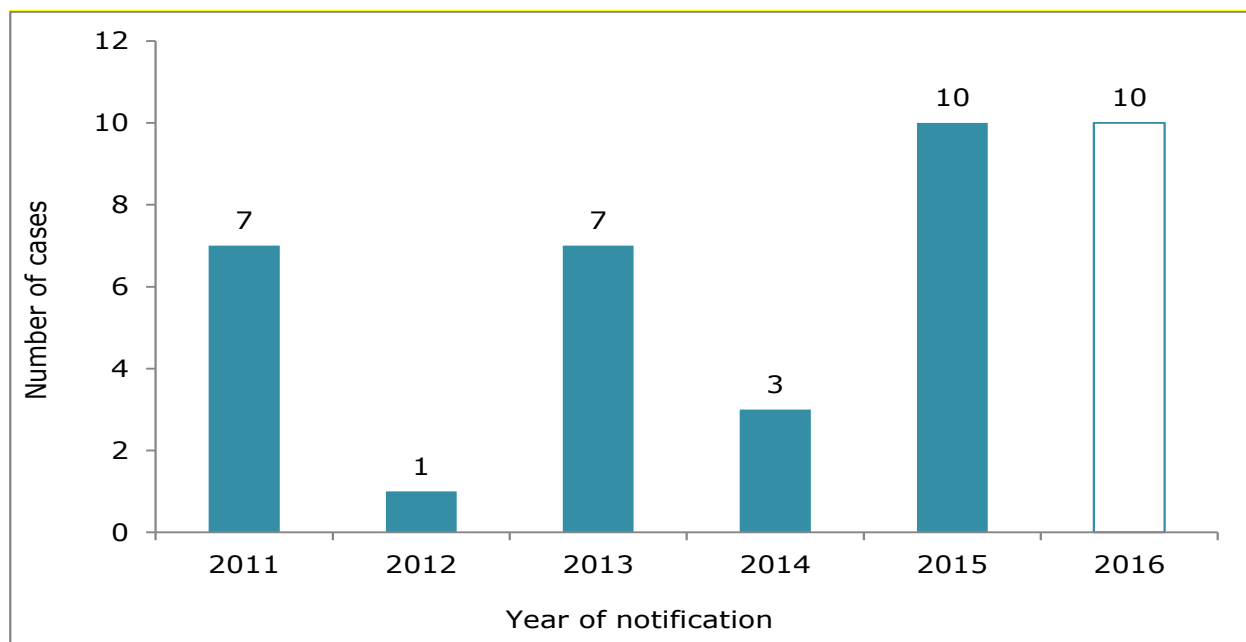


Source: Data published by the Dominican Republic Ministry of Health and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

Suriname

Between EW 1 and EW 23 of 2016, Suriname identified 10 cases of GBS. The number of cases in 2016 is the same as the total notified in 2015 (**Figure 4**). Of the 10 GBS cases notified during the current year, Zika virus infection was confirmed in two cases.

Figure 4. Cases of GBS, by date of notification, Suriname, 2011-2016*



Source: Data provided by the Suriname Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO.
*Up to EW 23 of 2016