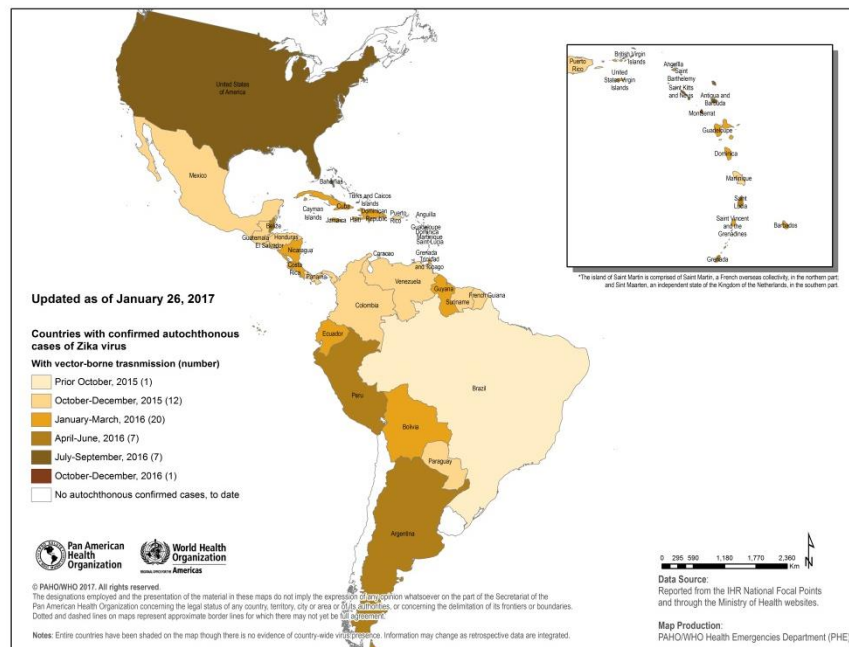


Situation summary in the Americas

Since epidemiological week (EW) 44 of 2016, no additional countries or territories of the Americas have confirmed autochthonous, vector-borne transmission of Zika virus disease. To date, 48 countries and territories in the Americas have confirmed autochthonous, vector-borne transmission of Zika virus disease since 2015 (**Figure 1**).¹ In addition, five countries in the Americas have reported sexually transmitted Zika cases.²

Figure 1. Countries and territories in the Americas with confirmed autochthonous (vector-borne) Zika virus cases, 2015 - 2017.



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

¹ [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.

North America³

In the United States of America, in EW 2 of 2017 the Florida Department of Health confirmed a new case of local transmission in a resident of Miami-Dade County.⁴ Meanwhile the state of Texas, continues to report isolated cases.⁵

In Mexico, there was a decreasing trend between EW 39 and EW 52 of 2016.

Central America⁶

In Belize there was an increase in the number of cases between EW 49 and EW 51.

In Panama, a growing trend of suspected and confirmed cases between EW 30 to EW 50 was maintained.⁷

In the other countries of the sub region, while there are new cases there is no variation in the amount of new cases being reported.

Caribbean⁸

While all of the countries and territories in the Caribbean continue to report cases, the trend remains stable, with a weekly average of 598 suspected and confirmed cases in the last four weeks.

South America⁹

In Bolivia, from EW 47 of 2016 until EW 2 of 2017 there has been an increase in the reporting of suspected and confirmed cases.

In Paraguay, the trend of suspected cases increased between EW 42 and EW 50 of 2016.

In Peru, there was an increase in the number of cases reported in EW 1 of 2017; the increase is related to an outbreak occurring in the department of Loreto.¹⁰

The other countries and territories in South America continue to notify cases and the trend remains stable, with a weekly average of 5,439 suspected and confirmed cases in the past four weeks, 5,273 of which are in Brazil.

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 Read the [full report](#).

⁸ Anguilla, Antigua and Barbuda, Aruba, the Bahamas, Barbados, Bonaire, Saint Eustatius and Saba, Curacao, Cayman Islands, Cuba, Dominica, 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, the U.K. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Virgin Islands.

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 December of 2016, no additional countries or territories have reported confirmed cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection for the first time. In the last two weeks, Colombia, Puerto Rico, Suriname, and the United States of America, updated their number of cases of congenital syndrome associated with Zika virus infection.

As of 1 September 2016, 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 on the [Zika Cumulative Cases website](#).

Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) and other neurological disorders

Since December 2016, no additional countries or territories have reported cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) associated with Zika virus infection.

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

¹¹ Read the [case definition](#).