**SUPPLEMENTAL TABLE. Reports of congenital microcephaly\* during epidemiologic weeks 5–45 (January 31–November 12), by reporting area — Colombia, 2016**

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| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Reporting area** | **No. of microcephaly cases** | **No. of live births** | **Microcephaly cases per 10,000 live births** |
| Amazonas | 2 | 695 | 28.8 |
| Antioquia | 24 | 58,541 | 4.1 |
| Arauca | 0 | 3,266 | 0.0 |
| Atlántico | 31 | 30,604 | 10.1 |
| Bogotá, D.C. | 45 | 77,754 | 5.8 |
| Bolívar | 26 | 25,940 | 10.0 |
| Boyacá | 5 | 11,993 | 4.2 |
| Caldas | 4 | 7,476 | 5.4 |
| Caquetá | 9 | 5,290 | 17.0 |
| Casanare | 13 | 4,836 | 26.9 |
| Cauca | 10 | 14,078 | 7.1 |
| Cesar | 30 | 15,235 | 19.7 |
| Chocó | 3 | 4,072 | 7.4 |
| Córdoba | 33 | 19,902 | 16.6 |
| Cundinamarca | 15 | 27,938 | 5.4 |
| Exterior | 0 | 286 | 0.0 |
| Guainía | 0 | 435 | 0.0 |
| Guaviare | 1 | 888 | 11.3 |
| Huila | 31 | 15,282 | 20.3 |
| La Guajira | 13 | 10,906 | 11.9 |
| Magdalena | 16 | 15,613 | 10.2 |
| Meta | 13 | 11,760 | 11.1 |
| Nariño | 3 | 13,865 | 2.2 |
| Norte Santander | 39 | 15,869 | 24.6 |
| Putumayo | 2 | 3,241 | 6.2 |
| Quindío | 1 | 4,564 | 2.2 |
| Risaralda | 0 | 8,417 | 0.0 |
| San Andrés y Providencia | 2 | 710 | 28.2 |
| Santander | 20 | 23,364 | 8.6 |
| Sucre | 20 | 10,791 | 18.5 |
| Tolima | 35 | 13,776 | 25.4 |
| Valle de Cauca | 30 | 39,855 | 7.5 |
| Vaupés | 0 | 273 | 0.0 |
| Vichada | 0 | 773 | 0.0 |
| **Total** | **476** | **498,288** | **9.6** |

\* Congenital microcephaly in a newborn is defined as head circumference less than the third percentile, compared with the normal standard adjusted for gestational age and sex. Table includes pregnancies ending during this period, regardless of Zika virus testing or pregnancy outcome (i.e., live births and pregnancy losses [spontaneous abortions, pregnancy terminations, and stillbirths combined]).