

Zika Virus

Starting December 7, 2017, CDC will begin biweekly reporting of provisional Zika virus disease case counts reported to ArboNET in the United States and its territories.

Cumulative Zika Virus Disease Case Counts in the United States, 2015-2018

Provisional Data as of January 24, 2018

Zika virus disease became a nationally notifiable condition in 2016. Cases are reported to CDC by state, territorial, and local health departments using standard case definitions. This web page contains cumulative provisional data reported to ArboNET for **January 1, 2015 – January 24, 2018**.

US States

- 5,646 symptomatic Zika virus disease cases reported[†]
 - 5,366 cases in travelers returning from affected areas
 - 228 cases acquired through presumed local mosquito-borne transmission
 - 52 cases acquired through other routes, including sexual transmission (N=50), laboratory transmission (N=1), and person-to-person through an unknown route (N=1)

US Territories

- 37,158 symptomatic Zika virus disease cases reported[†]
 - 147 cases in travelers returning from affected areas
 - 37,011 cases acquired through presumed local mosquito-borne transmission
 - 0 cases acquired through other routes[‡]

YEARLY CASE COUNTS IN THE US

[2018 Case Counts](#)

[2017 Case Counts](#)

[2016 Case Counts](#)

[2015 Case Counts](#)

CASES IN PREGNANT WOMEN

Cases of Zika in pregnant women reported to the US Zika Pregnancy Registry and Zika Active Pregnancy Surveillance System in Puerto Rico

PREGNANCY OUTCOMES

Outcomes of pregnancies with lab evidence of Zika reported to the US Zika Pregnancy Registry

Footnotes

*Data are provisional and might not reflect the actual number of Zika virus disease cases due to delays in reporting.

[†]Excludes congenital disease cases. Data reported to the US Zika Pregnancy Registry for outcomes of pregnancies with laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection in the United States is available on [Outcomes of Pregnancies](#)

[with Laboratory Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection in the United States.](#)

[†]Sexually transmitted cases are not reported for US territories because with local transmission of Zika virus it is not possible to determine whether infection occurred due to mosquito-borne or sexual transmission.

Monthly Zika Virus Disease Cases

Figure 1: Laboratory-confirmed symptomatic Zika virus disease cases* with illness onset in 2016–2017, reported to ArboNET by states – United States (provisional data as of January 24, 2018)

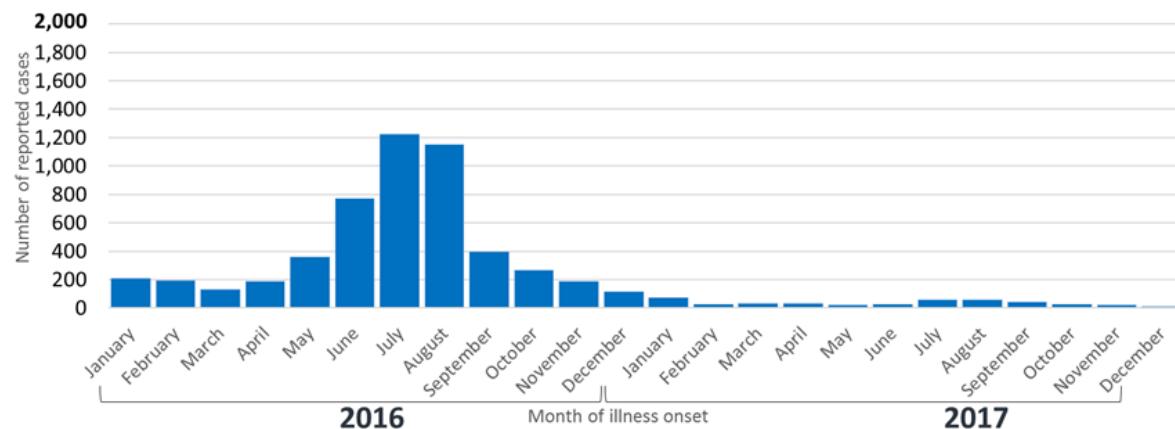


Figure 1 shows provisional data for laboratory-confirmed symptomatic Zika virus disease cases with illness onset in 2016-2017, reported to ArboNET by US states (excluding territories).

Figure 2: Laboratory-confirmed symptomatic Zika virus disease cases* with illness onset in 2016–2017, reported to ArboNET by territories – United States (provisional data as of January 24, 2018)

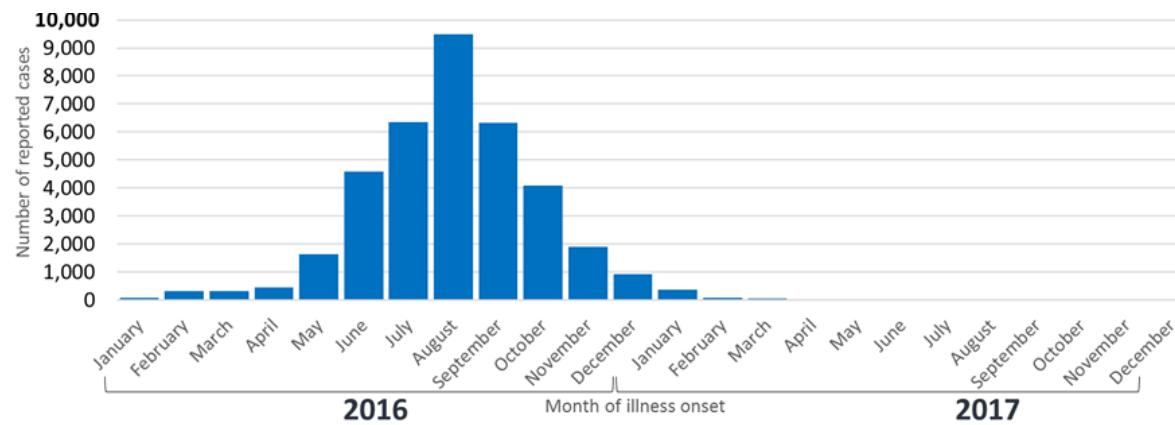


Figure 2 shows provisional data for laboratory-confirmed symptomatic Zika virus disease cases with illness onset in 2016-2017, reported to ArboNET by territories (excluding US states).

Footnotes

*Includes reported confirmed and probable Zika virus disease cases per the [CSTE case definitions](#)