

## Zika Virus

# 2018 Case Counts in the US

### See Also

- [Cases in Pregnant Women \(https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/zika/data/pregwomen-uscases.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/zika/data/pregwomen-uscases.html)

CDC reports the number of pregnant women with any laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection in the United States and territories.

- [Pregnancy Outcomes \(https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/zika/data/pregnancy-outcomes.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/zika/data/pregnancy-outcomes.html)

CDC reports the outcomes of pregnancies with laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection in the United States.

- [Information for Blood and Tissue Collection Centers](#)

See information on areas of active Zika virus transmission risk for the purposes of blood and tissue safety intervention.

2018 | [2017\(https://www.cdc.gov/zika/reporting/2017-case-counts.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/zika/reporting/2017-case-counts.html) | [2016\(https://www.cdc.gov/zika/reporting/2016-case-counts.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/zika/reporting/2016-case-counts.html) | [2015\(https://www.cdc.gov/zika/reporting/2015-case-counts.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/zika/reporting/2015-case-counts.html)

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### Provisional Data\* as of August 1, 2018

Zika virus disease is a nationally notifiable condition. Cases are reported to CDC by state, territorial, and local health departments using standard case definitions. This webpage contains provisional data reported to ArboNET for **2018**.

### US States

- 34 Zika virus disease cases reported<sup>†</sup>
  - 34 cases in travelers returning from affected areas
  - 0 cases acquired through presumed local mosquito-borne transmission
  - 0 cases acquired through sexual transmission

### US Territories

- 74 Zika virus disease cases reported<sup>†</sup>
  - 0 cases in travelers returning from an affected area
  - 74 cases acquired through presumed local mosquito-borne transmission
  - 0 cases acquired through other routes<sup>‡</sup>

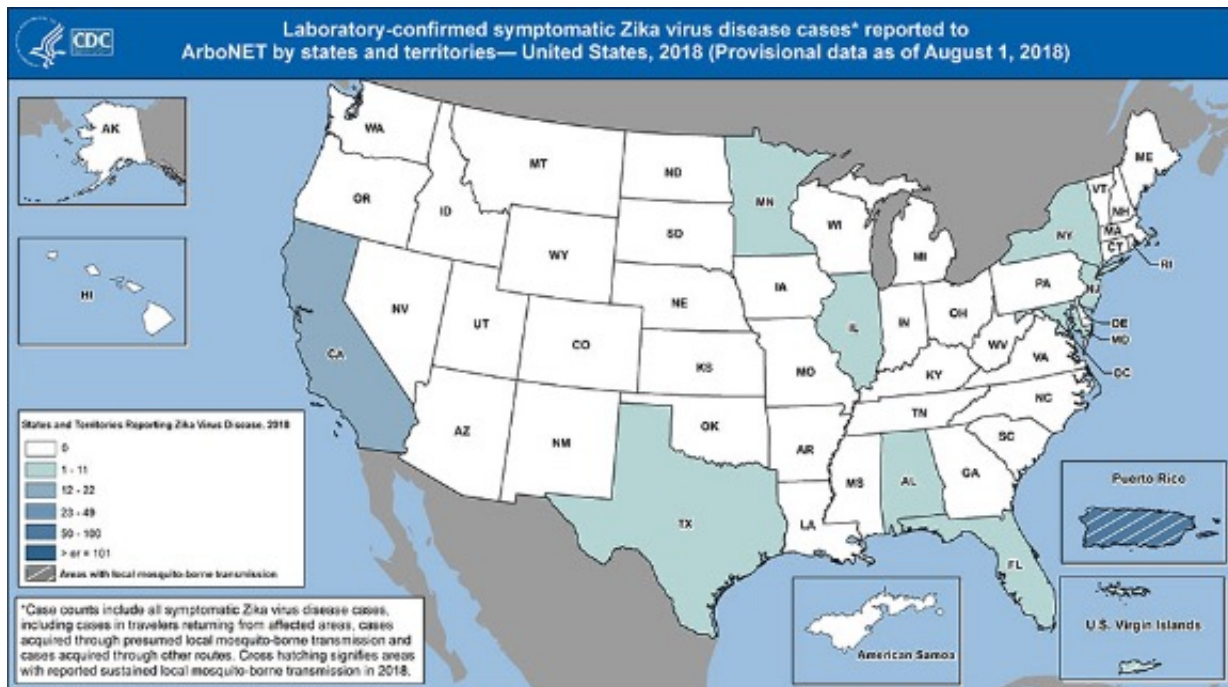
**Footnotes**

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

<sup>†</sup>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 at [Outcomes of Pregnancies with Laboratory Evidence of Possible Zika Virus Infection\(https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/zika/data/pregnancy-outcomes.html\)](https://www.cdc.gov/pregnancy/zika/data/pregnancy-outcomes.html).

<sup>‡</sup>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.

**Cases by State and Territory**



**Table 1. Laboratory-confirmed symptomatic Zika virus disease cases and presumptive viremic blood donors reported to ArboNET by states and territories— United States, 2018 (Provisional data as of August 1, 2018)**

**Symptomatic disease cases\***                      **Presumptive viremic blood donors<sup>†</sup>**

	<b>(N=34)</b>		<b>(N=7)</b>	
<b>States</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>
Alabama	1	(3)	1	(14)
California	14	(41)	0	(0)
Florida	5	(15)	2	(29)
Illinois	1	(3)	0	(0)
Louisiana	0	(0)	3	(43)
Maryland	1	(3)	0	(0)
Minnesota	1	(3)	1	(14)
New Jersey	2	(6)	0	(0)
New York	6	(18)	0	(0)
Texas	3	(9)	0	(0)

**Symptomatic disease cases\***

**Presumptive viremic blood donors†**

	<b>(N=74)</b>		<b>(N=0)</b>	
<b>Territories</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>	<b>No.</b>	<b>(%)</b>
American Samoa	0	(0)	0	(0)
Puerto Rico	72	(97)	0	(0)
U.S. Virgin Islands	2	(3)	0	(0)

**Footnotes**

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

†Presumptive viremic blood donors are people who reported no symptoms at the time of donating blood, but whose blood tested positive when screened for the presence of Zika virus RNA by the blood collection agency. Some presumptive viremic blood donors develop symptoms after their donation or may have had symptoms in the past. These individuals may be reported as both Zika virus disease cases and presumptive viremic blood donors.