
Zika virus disease- Update

EPI-WIN Zika: 10 years after the PHEIC

February 2nd, 2026

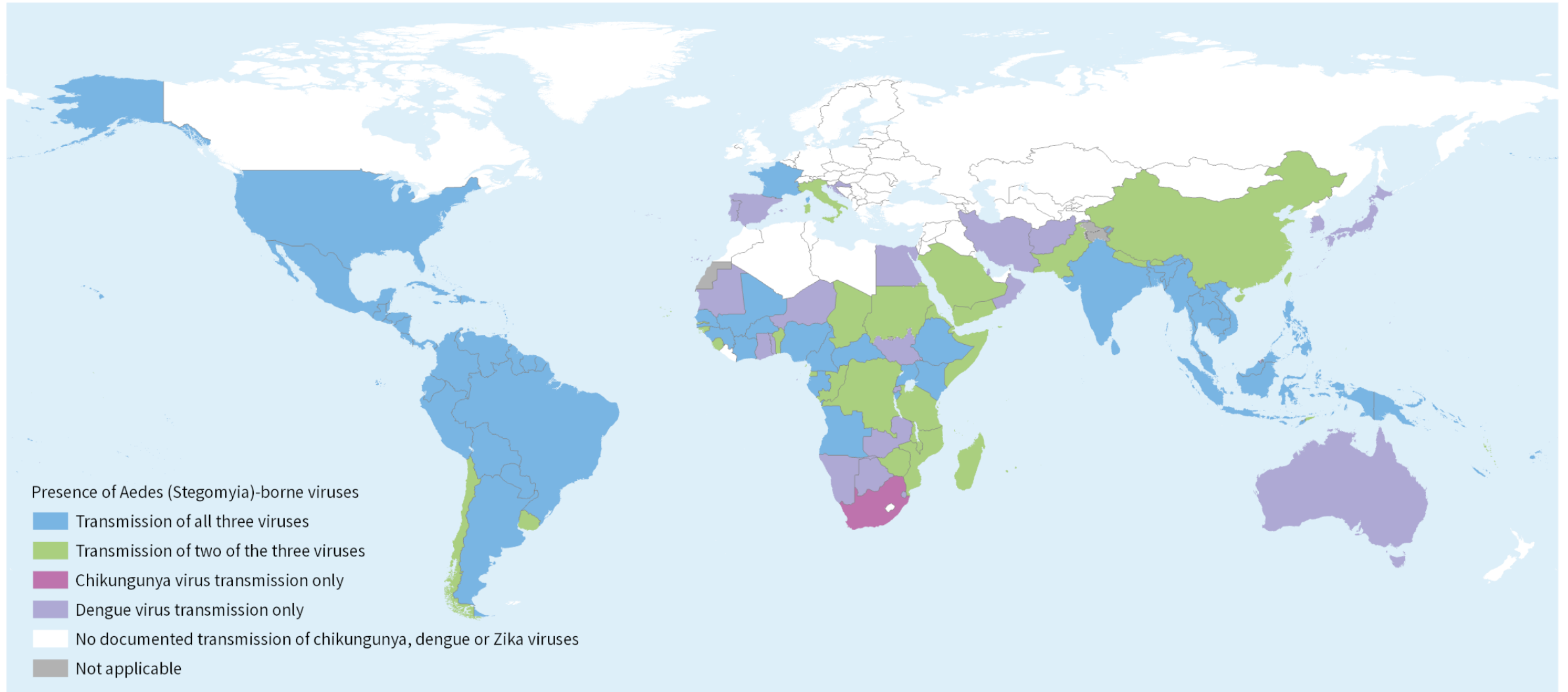
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Global Arbovirus Programme

Department of Epidemic and Pandemic Management

WHO Health Emergencies Programme

Countries, territories and areas with current or previous transmission of chikungunya, dengue or Zika viruses (as of 18 November 2025)



The designations employed and the presentation of the material in this publication do not imply the expression of any opinion whatsoever on the part of WHO concerning the legal status of any country, territory, city or area or of its authorities, or concerning the delimitation of its frontiers or boundaries. Dotted and dashed lines on maps represent approximate border lines for which there may not yet be full agreement.

Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme
Map Date: 18 November 2025

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Zika virus overview

- RNA virus in the *Flaviridae* family, closely related to dengue and yellow fever viruses
- Transmitted primarily by *Aedes* mosquitoes (mostly day-biting)
- Also transmitted from mother-to-child; through sexual transmission; through laboratory exposure; probably through blood transfusion and organ/tissue transplantation
- Mostly asymptomatic infections
- Symptoms (2-7 days) include rash, fever, conjunctivitis, muscle and joint pain, malaise
- Neurological disease includes Guillain-Barré syndrome, neuropathy and myelitis in adults and children.
- Infection during pregnancy can cause microcephaly and other congenital malformations as well as preterm birth and miscarriage.
- February – November 2016, Public Health Emergency of International Concern (PHEIC)
- Although cases declined from 2017 onwards globally, transmission persists at low levels in several countries in the Americas, South-East Asia, the Western Pacific and likely in the African region.



Zika case definition criteria (under review)



Clinical

- A patient presenting with rash (usually maculopapular and pruritic) AND/OR fever and at least one of the following signs or symptoms:
 - conjunctivitis (non-purulent),
 - arthralgia;
 - myalgia



Epidemiological

- Residence/travel to areas with Zika virus transmission or sexual exposure to someone who lived in or traveled to such areas.

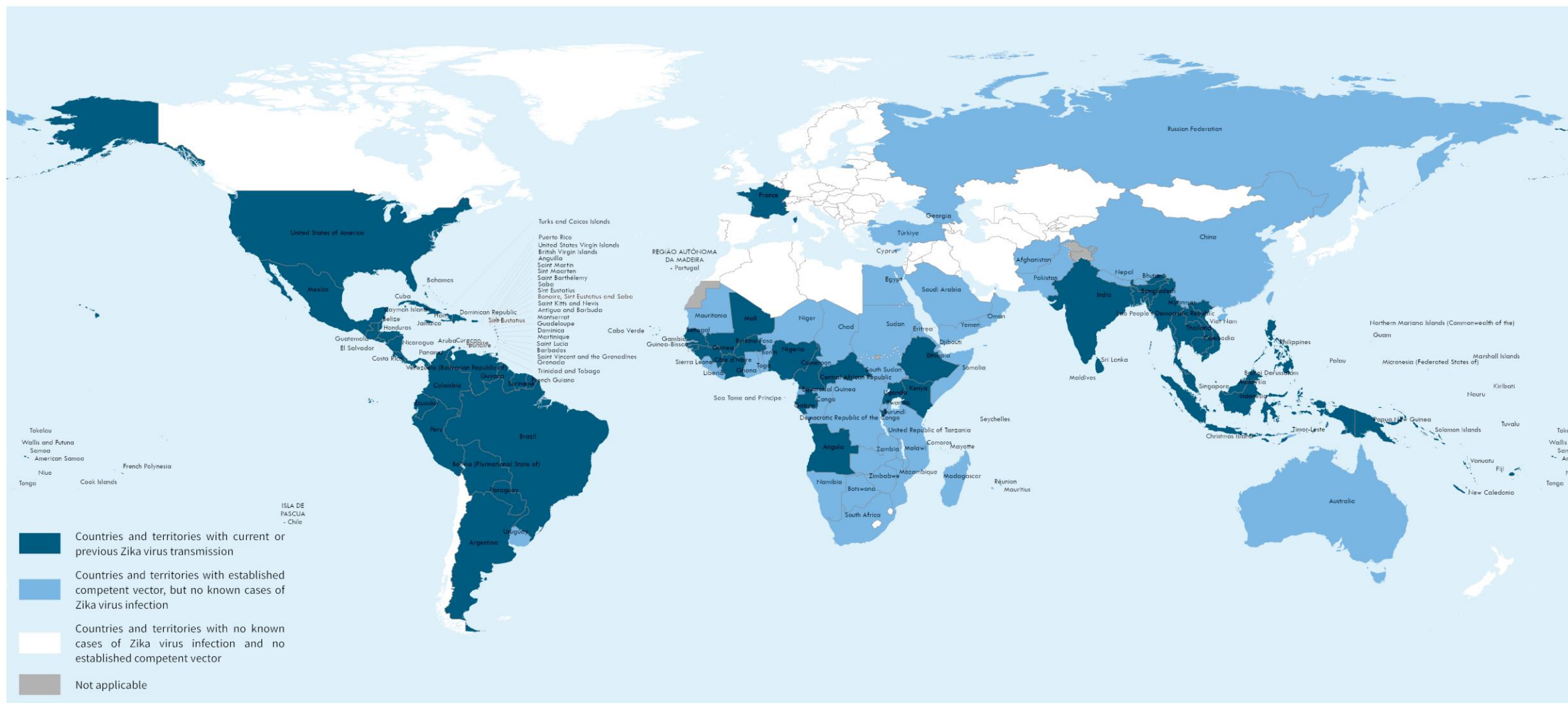


Laboratory

- Direct: virus isolation, detection of RNA by RT-PCR
- Indirect: anti-ZIKV IgM antibodies, with negative laboratory results for other flaviviruses (probable); positive anti-ZIKV IgM antibodies AND plaque reduction neutralization test for ZIKV titers ≥ 10 in the absence of titers for other flaviviruses

Countries and territories with current or previous Zika virus transmission

(as of 27/05/2024)



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Data Source: World Health Organization
Map Production: WHO Health Emergencies Programme
Map Date: 29 May 2024

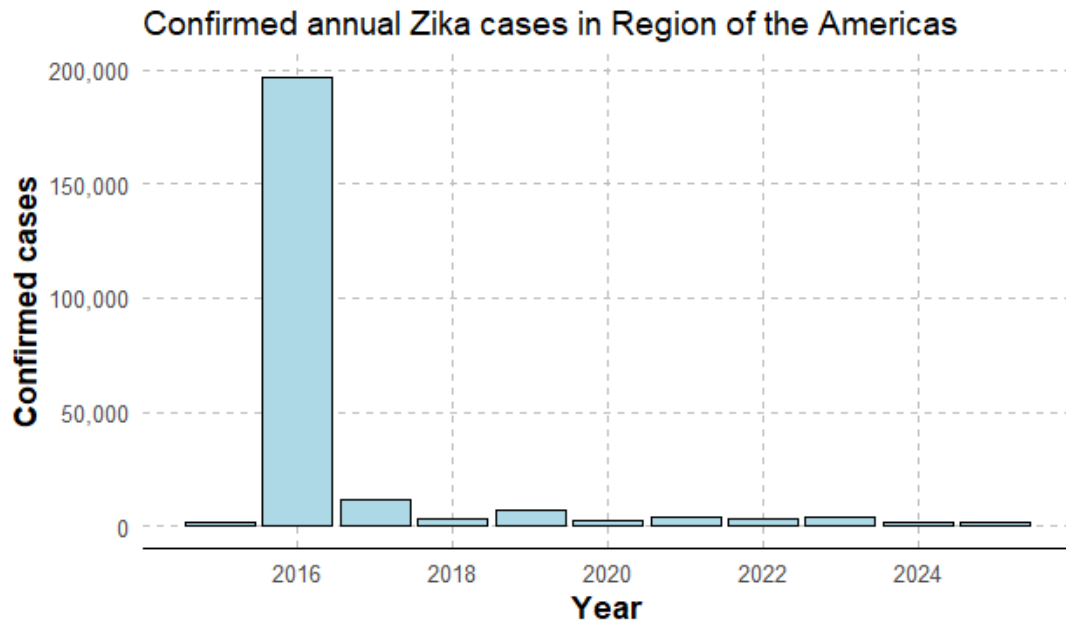


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ZIKA

Region of the Americas

- 2025 – 26,850 suspected cases from 11 countries (92% from Brazil), 6% confirmed, 0 deaths (2024 – 44,490 suspected cases from 15 countries, 5% confirmed, 2 deaths)



*Laboratory results not included in all reports

South-East Asia Region

- 2025 – Bangladesh 3 confirmed cases in July; Thailand 236 confirmed cases

Western Pacific Region

- 2025 – Singapore 16 confirmed cases distributed over the year

African Region

- 2025 – Burkina Faso - first PCR-confirmed human case

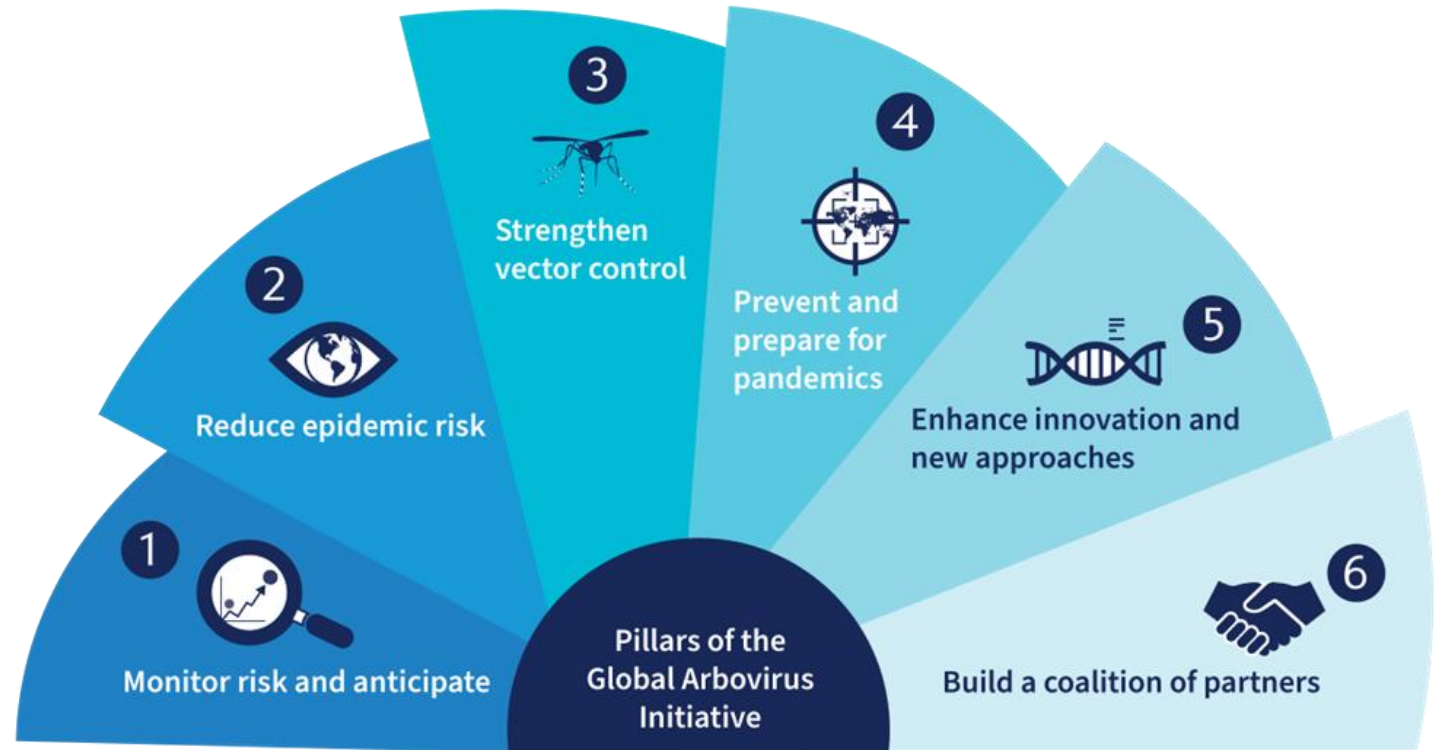
Infection reported in travelers* returning from:

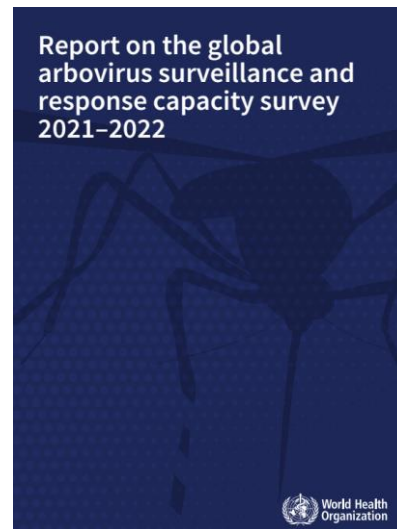
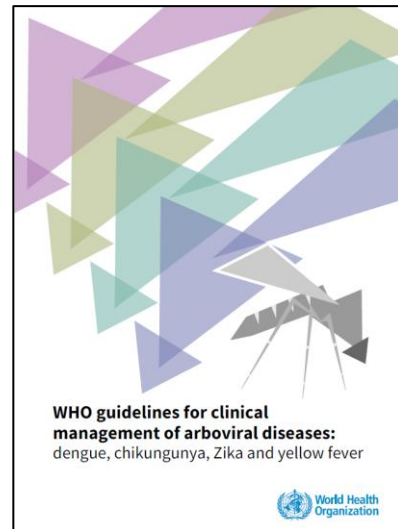
- Cote d'Ivoire (France)
- Fiji (United States)
- India (U.K.)
- Indonesia (France)
- Laos (France)
- Philippines (China)
- Sierra Leone (U.K.)
- Thailand (France, U.K.)




GLOBAL ARBOVIRUS INITIATIVE

Preparing for the next pandemic
tackling mosquito-borne viruses with
epidemic and pandemic potential






nature communications 

Article <https://doi.org/10.1038/s41467-025-58609-5>

The overlapping global distribution of dengue, chikungunya, Zika and yellow fever


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 Check for updates

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Laboratory testing for Zika virus and dengue virus infections

Interim guidance
14 July 2022



Communication


The Zika Virus Individual Participant Data Consortium: A Global Initiative to Estimate the Effects of Exposure to Zika Virus during Pregnancy on Adverse Fetal, Infant, and Child Health Outcomes

Zika Virus Individual Participant Data Consortium

Adverse fetal and perinatal outcomes associated with Zika virus infection during pregnancy: an individual participant data meta-analysis

The Zika Virus Individual Participant Data Consortium^a









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A Review of the Recent Epidemiology of Zika Virus Infection

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BMJ Open Heterogeneity of Zika virus exposure and outcome ascertainment across cohorts of pregnant women, their infants and their children: a metadata survey

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Thanks for your attention