



Austin Public Health

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Zika Situational Report – Friday, September 1, 2017

Travis County

- As for August 31, 2017, Travis County reported 28 cases of illness due to Zika virus:

Year	Zika cases ^a	Pregnant women enrolled in the US Zika Pregnancy Registry	Liveborn infants with birth defects
2016	27 ^b	8	1
2017	1	7 ^c	0

^a This count includes Zika confirmed and probable cases, as well as any specimen with laboratory evidence of a flavivirus infection (flaviviruses included Zika, Dengue, and West Nile)

^b 5 of this cases were finalized and reported during the actual calendar year 2017

^c This count includes pregnant women with laboratory evidence of Zika infection and their infants, regardless of laboratory evidence.

- All the Zika virus infections or suspected cases reported traveling to countries where these viruses are being transmitted.
- There are no reported severe illnesses or deaths from Zika virus.
- One infant born (September 2016) in Travis County with microcephaly had the Zika virus disease. The child is the first confirmed case of congenital Zika virus in Travis County. The mother emigrated in August 2016.

Texas

- As of August 29, 2017, 33 Zika cases have been reported for 2017, with 323 cases reported for 2015 and 2016, in Texas.
- Texas has reported 417 pregnant women into the CDC’s Zika Pregnancy Registry.

United States (as of August 30, 2017)

- 5,435 laboratory-confirmed Zika virus disease cases have been reported to Centers for Disease Control and Prevention (CDC) from 49 U.S. states and the District of Columbia.
 - 5,162 travel-associated Zika cases

- 224 locally acquired mosquito-borne Zika cases (218 in Florida and 6 in Texas)
- 49 cases acquired through other routes, including sexual transmission
- 1 laboratory acquired Zika case
- 1 person to person through an unknown route

As of August 22, 2017, CDC reported within the U.S states and the District of Columbia:

- 2,155 pregnant women with laboratory evidence of possible Zika virus infection.
- 1,862 completed pregnancies with or without birth defects:
 - 95 liveborn infants with birth defects
 - 8 pregnancy losses with birth defects

Other news

- As of August 28, Mexico reports 9,451 confirmed Zika cases (since 2015-2016). From the four Mexican states bordering Texas, there are 871 from Nuevo Leon, 300 from Tamaulipas, and 65 from Coahuila. Chihuahua doesn't have any case reported.
- As of August 30, over 37,012 Zika virus cases have been reported in US territories.
- The flooding caused by **Hurricane Harvey** is severe and an increase in mosquito populations is expected in the coming weeks, CDC does not expect to see cases of Zika appear in the area because of flooding.
 - Adult mosquitoes outside do not generally survive high winds during a hurricane.
 - Flooding washes away mosquito larvae and immediately causes a temporary decrease in the mosquito population.
 - Within days of flooding, mosquito eggs will hatch and adult mosquitoes that survived the storm will lay new eggs. Within a couple of weeks, mosquito populations will greatly increase. Most of these mosquitoes are considered nuisance mosquitoes and will not spread viruses.
 - However, because people spend more time outside cleaning up after a hurricane or flood, they are more likely to be bitten by mosquitoes.
- Brownsville, Texas was previously designated as a Zika cautionary (yellow) area, but that designation was lifted on August 29, 2017. This means that there are no longer any travel recommendations related to Zika virus for Brownsville, Texas. Although the level of risk of Zika virus transmission after a yellow area is lifted is not known, it is likely to be low. However, sporadic cases may still occur in Brownsville or the surrounding areas (e.g., Lower Rio Grande Valley).
- The Texas Department of State Health Services has issued a health alert recommending routine Zika virus testing for pregnant women who live in Kinney, Maverick, and Val Verde counties. DSHS also advises testing anyone in those counties with an itchy rash plus one other common Zika symptom: fever, joint pain or eye redness. The new counties join Cameron, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, Willacy, and Zapata counties, where enhanced Zika surveillance is already occurring.

Austin Public Health (APH) staff are available 24/7 to support healthcare providers in responding to any patient with a suspect Zika virus infection. APH has created a website for healthcare providers and the public that provide information:
<http://www.austintexas.gov/zika>.