# Extracted Content from https://ndc.services.cdc.gov/case-definitions/zika-virus-disease-non-congenital-infection-and-zika-virus-congenital-infection-2016-02-26/

Zika Virus Disease, Non-congenital Infection and Zika Virus, Congenital Infection 2016 Interim Case Definition, Approved February 26, 2016 | CDC  
Skip directly to site content  
Skip directly to search  
An official website of the United States government  
Here's how you know  
Official websites use .gov  
A .gov website belongs to an official government organization in the United States.  
Secure .gov websites use HTTPS  
A  
lock  
(  
) or  
https://  
means you've safely connected to the .gov website. Share sensitive information only on official, secure websites.  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Explore Topics  
Search  
Search  
Clear Input  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View all  
Related Topics:  
NDC Application  
View All  
search  
close search  
search  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
Menu  
Close  
search  
For Everyone  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Related Topics  
NDC Application  
View All  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
April 16, 2021  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
Zika Virus Disease, Non-congenital Infection and Zika Virus, Congenital Infection  
2016 Interim Case Definition, Approved February 26, 2016  
Zika Virus Disease, Non-congenital Infection and Zika Virus, Congenital Infection  
Case Definition  
NOTE:  
A surveillance case definition is a set of uniform criteria used to define a disease for public health surveillance. Surveillance case definitions enable public health officials to classify and count cases consistently across reporting jurisdictions. Surveillance case definitions are not intended to be used by healthcare providers for making a clinical diagnosis or determining how to meet an individual patient’s health needs.  
CSTE Position Statement(s)  
16-ID-01 Interim  
Subtype(s)  
Zika virus disease, non-congenital infection  
Zika virus, congenital infection  
Background  
Zika virus (ZIKV) is an emerging infection spread by mosquito vectors and whose incidence and prevalence has exploded in the Americas in 2015. Preliminary investigations demonstrate vertical transmission of ZIKV to the fetus in pregnant women. These in utero infections have been associated with the potential for devastating outcomes including microcephaly and spontaneous abortions. There is also an association with ZIKV infection and post-infectious Guillain-Barré syndrome (GBS) under investigation. Because of these epidemiological and clinical features, the World Health Organization declared ZIKV disease a Public Health Emergency of International Concern under the International Health Regulations 2005 on February 1, 2016.  
ZIKV, a flavivirus transmitted by  
Aedes spp.  
mosquitoes, was discovered in the Zika Forest by the Virus Research Institute in Uganda in a non-human primate in 1947 and from  
Aedes africanus  
mosquitoes in 1948. In May 2015, the Pan American Health Organization issued an alert regarding the first confirmed ZIKV infection in Brazil. Since that time, local transmission has been reported in many other countries and territories in Latin America and the Caribbean. Brazil reported widespread ZIKV disease in adults and children, and a concomitant and significant rise in the number of infants born with microcephaly, as well as increases in miscarriages.  
Subtype(s) Case Definition  
Expand All  
Zika virus disease, non-congenital infection  
Clinical Criteria  
A person with one or more of the following:  
acute onset of fever (measured or reported)  
maculopapular rash  
arthralgia  
conjunctivitis  
complication of pregnancy  
fetal loss in a mother with compatible illness and/or epidemiologic risk factors;  
OR  
in utero findings of microcephaly and/or intracranial calcifications with maternal risk factors  
Guillain-Barré syndrome not known to be associated with another diagnosed etiology.  
Epidemiologic Linkage  
Travel to a country or region with known ZIKV transmission, OR  
Sexual contact with a laboratory confirmed case of ZIKV infection, OR  
Receipt of blood or blood products within 30 days of symptom onset; OR  
Organ transplant recipient within 30 days of symptom onset; OR  
Association in time and place with a confirmed or probable case.  
Case Classification  
Probable  
Meets clinical criteria  
AND  
resides in or has recently traveled to an area with ongoing ZIKV transmission,  
OR  
has direct epidemiologic linkage to a person with laboratory evidence of recent ZIKV infection (e.g. sexual contact, in utero or perinatal transmission, blood transfusion, organ transplantation),  
OR  
association in time and place with a confirmed or probable case.  
AND  
meets the following laboratory criteria:  
positive ZIKV-specific immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibodies in serum or cerebrospinal fluid (CSF);  
AND  
negative dengue virus-specific IgM antibodies;  
AND  
No neutralizing antibody testing performed;  
OR  
Less than four-fold difference in neutralizing antibody titers between ZIKV and dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.  
Confirmed  
Meets clinical criteria  
AND  
Has laboratory evidence of recent ZIKV infection by:  
Detection of ZIKV by culture, viral antigen or viral ribonucleic acid (RNA) in serum, CSF, tissue, or other specimen (e.g. amniotic fluid, urine, semen, saliva);  
OR  
ZIKV IgM antibodies in serum or CSF with ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers 4-fold or greater than neutralizing antibody titers against dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.  
Zika virus, congenital infection  
Clinical Criteria  
An infant with microcephaly or intracranial calcifications or central nervous system abnormalities.  
Case Classification  
Probable  
An infant meets the clinical criteria  
AND  
:  
Mother lived in or traveled to a country or area with ongoing ZIKV transmission during the pregnancy;  
OR  
Mother has laboratory evidence of ZIKV or unspecified flavivirus infection during pregnancy;  
AND  
the infant meets the following laboratory criteria:  
ZIKV IgM antibodies detected in serum or CSF;  
AND  
Tests negative for dengue or other endemic flavivirus-specific IgM antibodies;  
AND  
No neutralizing antibody testing performed;  
OR  
Less than four-fold difference in neutralizing antibody titers between ZIKV and dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.  
Confirmed  
An infant meets the clinical criteria  
AND  
meets one of the following laboratory criteria:  
ZIKV detection by culture, antigen test, or polymerase chain reaction (PCR) in serum, CSF, amniotic fluid, urine, placenta, umbilical cord, or fetal tissue;  
OR  
ZIKV IgM antibodies present in serum or CSF with ZIKV neutralizing antibody titers 4-fold or greater than neutralizing antibodies against dengue or other flaviviruses endemic to the region where exposure occurred.  
Comments  
Office of Management and Budget approval of the NNDSS Revision, 0920-0728 on January 21, 2016, authorized CDC to receive case notifications for Zika virus disease, non-congenital infection and Zika virus, congenital infection.  
The ‘Zika virus disease, non-congenital infection’ and ‘Zika virus, congenital infection’ case definitions are based on CSTE Interim Position Statement 16-ID-01, which was approved by the CSTE Executive Board in February 2016. This Interim case definition was revised and replaced with a new case definition CSTE approved in June 2016.  
Related Case Definition(s)  
Zika Virus Disease | 2024 Case Definition  
Zika Virus Disease and Zika Virus Infection | 2016 Case Definition, Approved June 2016  
Back to Top  
Sources  
Print  
Share  
Facebook  
LinkedIn  
Twitter  
Syndicate  
Content Source:  
Case Definitions  
Message Mapping Guides  
Supporting Documents for Implementation  
Event Codes & Other Surveillance Resources  
National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System (NNDSS)  
NNDSS receives and shares case data from state, local, and territorial health departments to help public health monitor, control, and prevent serious diseases.  
View All  
About About National Notifiable Diseases Surveillance System  
What is Case Surveillance?  
Case Surveillance Modernization  
Infectious Disease Tables  
Non-Infectious Disease Data  
Technical Resource Center  
Case Surveillance in Action  
Contact Us  
View All  
Sign up for Email Updates  
Contact CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
Contact Us  
About CDC  
Organization  
Policies  
Web Policies  
Languages  
Languages  
Español  
Language Assistance  
Archive  
CDC Archive  
Public Health Publications  
HHS.gov  
USA.gov