WHO suggested outbreak case definition

Suspected case:
- a person presenting with rash and/or fever and at least one of the following signs or symptoms:
  - arthralgia; or
  - arthritis; or
  - conjunctivitis (non-purulent/hyperaemic).

Probable case:
- a suspected case with presence of Immunoglobulin M (IgM) antibody against Zika virus\(^1\) and an epidemiological link;\(^2\)

Confirmed case:
- a person with laboratory confirmation of recent Zika virus infection:
  - presence of Zika virus ribonucleic acid (RNA) or antigen in serum or other samples (e.g. saliva, tissues, urine, whole blood); or
  - IgM antibody against Zika virus positive and PRNT\(^9\)\(90\) for Zika virus with titre $\geq 20$ and Zika virus PRNT $90$ titre ratio $\geq 4$ compared to other flaviviruses; and exclusion of other flaviviruses.

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\(^1\) With no evidence of infection with other flaviviruses.

\(^2\) Contact with a confirmed case, or a history of residing in or travelling to an area with local transmission of Zika virus within two weeks prior to onset of symptoms.

\(^3\) PRNT: Plaque reduction neutralization test.
WHO surveillance case definition


Data collection tools

- Case investigation forms:
  - Annex 9. Form for reporting microcephaly and other neurological conditions that may be associated with Zika virus, WHO toolkit for the care and support of people affected by complications associated with Zika virus (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017).

- Line list: Not available.
- Electronic investigation tools: Not available.

Laboratory confirmation

- Laboratory testing for Zika virus infection: Interim guidance (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2016).

Response tools and resources

- WHO toolkit for the care and support of people affected by complications associated with Zika virus (Geneva: World Health Organization; 2017).

Training

- Risk communication and community engagement (RCCE) for Zika virus response.

Other resources