Zika IN THE UNITED STATES

The PRIMARY Zika virus carrier, Aedes aegypti mosquitoes, seek proximity to humans, exclusively subsisting on their blood.

3.7B

Of global population estimated to be Aedes aegypti mosquitoes every year

1B

Countries across the world with awareness of the Aedes aegypti mosquito

$18M

Zika virus infection carries adverse and costly health risks for pregnant women and their babies.

1 in 10

Chance of severe birth defects (i.e., microcephaly) in fetus when pregnant mother has Zika virus

$10M

Estimated cost of raising an individual into adulthood with microcephaly

THE ZIKA VIRUS IS A THREAT

IN GLOBAL HEALTH & SECURITY

5.359

Symptomatic Zika virus disease cases in the U.S. during 2016-2017

U.S. states with at least one reported Zika case

The Zika virus disproportionately impacts communities in the United States, necessitating a highly effective local response.

23%

22% of all Zika infections occurred in African American individuals

40%

Of all locally acquired Zika infections occurred in urban areas

90%

Of all locally acquired Zika infections occurred in high-risk urban areas

381

Local Zika response agencies in 10 high-risk U.S. areas, critical to preventing national disease outbreak

WEAKEN U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

88%

85% of the public health workforces in New Mexico and New York are hired contractors

43%

43% of local health departments were likely to consider cutting services.

800K

The number of people in the United States infected with Zika virus

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local public health officials must ensure mosquito surveillance and control resources are a funding priority

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Local public health officials must ensure mosquito surveillance and control resources are a funding priority

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Local agencies currently leading or that may lead future Zika response need adequate mosquito surveillance and control capacity.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

THE IMPACT OF ZIKA

CONTINUED Zika virus infection in the United States continues to grow, spread by both human and mosquito carriers.

5,359

40

1,963

3

183M

83%

Of surveyed Zika response agencies in 10 high-risk U.S. areas need improvement in pesticide resistance testing

183M

Estimated cost to U.S. economy if current Zika virus infection rate, continues in 2017

24%

Of surveyed Zika response agencies in 10 high-risk U.S. areas lack competency in mosquito control and surveillance

86%

Of surveyed Zika response agencies in 10 high-risk U.S. areas lack competency in mosquito control and surveillance

An initial assessment of local Zika response agencies serving 10 high-risk areas in the United States found inadequate capacity.

GAPS IN LOCAL CAPACITY

Local Zika response agencies in 10 high-risk U.S. areas, critical to preventing national disease outbreak

U.S. pregnant women infected with the Zika virus

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

4 URGENT ACTIONS

Local Zika response staff need quality, ongoing training in mosquito surveillance and control

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.

TO BOOST U.S. ZIKA RESPONSE

Health departments should engage local partners (e.g., mosquito control agencies, universities) to bolster Zika response capacity

This infographic and the below sources should inform local action and national decisions related to the Zika response.

Public health officials, community members, and policy makers must be informed and engaged in supporting local Zika response.