According to April 27, 2016 data from the CDC, all cases of Zika virus in the 50 states and the District of Columbia are related to travel to affected areas. The CDC reports 496 cases confirmed by laboratory testing in the U.S. In just six states no case of Zika has yet been reported.

There is another story in the U.S. territories. Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands and American Samoa report 596 cases of locally acquired Zika virus. In February, the first U.S. death from Zika virus was recorded. A 70 year old man in Puerto Rico died from a bleeding disorder after recovering from a week-long case of Zika.

Reports from South America suggest that the number of Zika cases may be declining; although this is more likely the case in more affluent areas where public education and mosquito control efforts are more likely to be effective than in poverty-stricken communities. The newest epidemiologic reports from Brazil are that one in five children carried by a woman with Zika during pregnancy may face neurologic disabilities, including microcephaly.

In the U.S., vector control efforts will be stepped-up during the coming summer mosquito season. There are two species of mosquitoes known to carry the virus, but so far there is no evidence that the mosquitoes in the 50 states are infected with the Zika virus.