



British Columbia Case Definitions for Zika Virus Infection

Updated November 28, 2016. *Italicized text indicates new revisions.*

Confirmed Case¹:

Laboratory confirmation of infection:

Detection of Zika virus-specific nucleic acid by reverse-transcriptase PCR from an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g. blood, urine)

OR

Demonstration of specific IgM antibodies in an appropriate clinical specimen (e.g. blood) by enzyme-immuno assay (e.g. *Reactive or equivocal* ELISA result) **AND** confirmation through identification of Zika virus-specific neutralizing antibodies *in the absence of other flavivirus-specific antibodies (e.g. Reactive Zika PRNT accompanied by negative Dengue PRNT).*

Person Under Investigation (PUI):

A person with two or more symptoms compatible with clinical illness² with onset during or within 2 weeks of travel to a country with ongoing or widespread transmission³

OR

A person who is epidemiologically-linked to a confirmed case or a person under investigation

OR

A female who was pregnant during or within two months of returning from a country with ongoing or widespread Zika virus transmission

OR

A male returning from a country with ongoing or widespread Zika virus transmission **AND** has a female partner who is pregnant, becomes pregnant within 2 months of his return, or intends to become pregnant in the following 2 months⁴

OR

A person with specific IgM antibodies from an appropriate clinical specimen with pending or inconclusive confirmatory testing (e.g. *Reactive Zika PRNT with reactive Dengue PRNT*)

¹Only confirmed cases are reportable

²Definition of clinical illness includes: arthralgia (painful joints), conjunctivitis, diarrhea, fever, flaccid paralysis/Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS), headache, malaise, myalgia (muscle pain), rash. Please note, symptoms of Zika infection are similar to those by other Arbovirus infections such as West Nile, Dengue, and Chikungunya.

³An updated list of affected countries can be found here:

http://www.paho.org/hq/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=11603&Itemid=41696

⁴If a female partner is determined to be at risk, Zika testing may be indicated



Table 1. Summary of serological laboratory result interpretation for case classification[†].

Zika IgM	Zika PRNT	Dengue PRNT	Zika Case Classification	Clinical Management*
Reactive	Reactive	Non-reactive	Confirmed case	Managed & followed-up as confirmed
Equivocal	Reactive	Non-reactive	Confirmed case	
Reactive	Reactive	Reactive	Inconclusive PUI ⁺	
Equivocal	Reactive	Reactive	Inconclusive PUI ⁺	
Reactive	Pending	Pending	PUI	Pregnant PUI as confirmed

[†] Exceptions to these result combinations may occur. Please consult a BCCDC medical microbiologist for interpretation.

⁺ Inconclusive cases are not included in confirmed case counts.

* Accompanied by clinical context and travel history