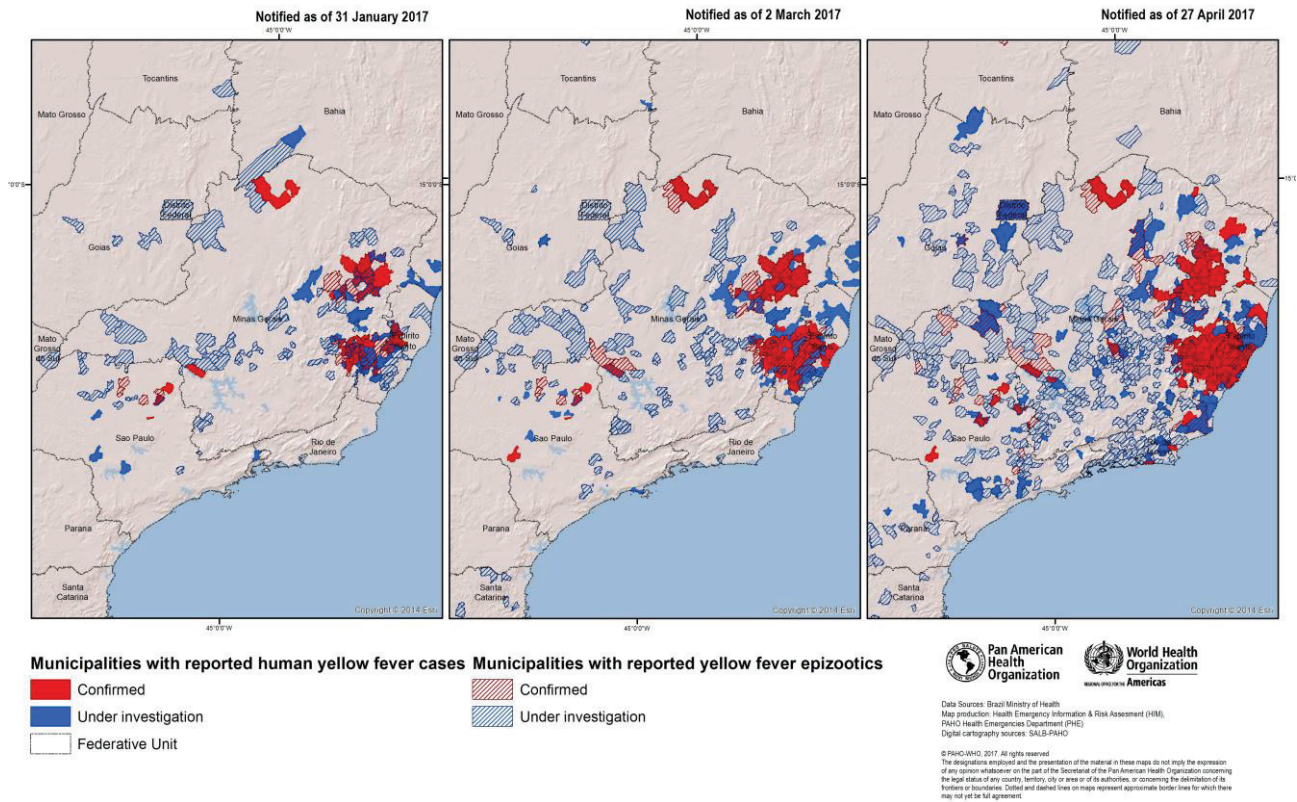


Figure 2. Geographic distribution of reported human yellow fever cases and yellow fever epizootics, 31 January, 2 March, and 27 April 2017.



Source: Data published by the Brazil Ministry of Health (Monitoring of yellow fever cases and deaths), compiled and reproduced by PAHO/WHO

Since the beginning of the outbreak up to 27 April 2017, a total of 3,467 nonhuman primates (NHP) epizootics were reported, of which 474 were yellow fever confirmed, 1,367 remain under investigation, and 88 were discarded. Between the release by the Brazil Ministry of Health of yellow fever bulletins⁷ # 37 and 38, an additional 222 epizootics in NHP were added.

Epizootics in NHP were reported in the Federal District and in the states of Alagoas, Amazonas, Bahia, Goiás, Espírito Santo, Mato Grosso, Mato Grosso do Sul, Minas Gerais, Pará, Paraíba, Paraná, Pernambuco, Rio Grande do Norte, Rio Grande do Sul, Rio de Janeiro, Rondônia, Roraima, Santa Catarina, São Paulo, Sergipe, and Tocantins.

Reports of epizootics currently under investigation in states bordering Argentina, Bolivia, Colombia, Guyana, Paraguay, Peru, Suriname, Uruguay, and Venezuela represent a risk of spread of the virus to the bordering countries, especially in areas with similar ecosystems.

⁷ Monitoring of yellow fever cases and deaths in Brazil is available at: <http://portalsaude.saude.gov.br/index.php/o-ministerio/principal/leia-mais-o-ministerio/619-secretaria-svs/11-svs/27300-febre-amarela-informacao-e-orientacao>