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LA NOSTRA
ESPERIENZA,
LA VOSTRA
SICUREZZA.



Zika virus updates

May 2016
Montenegro



Key factors

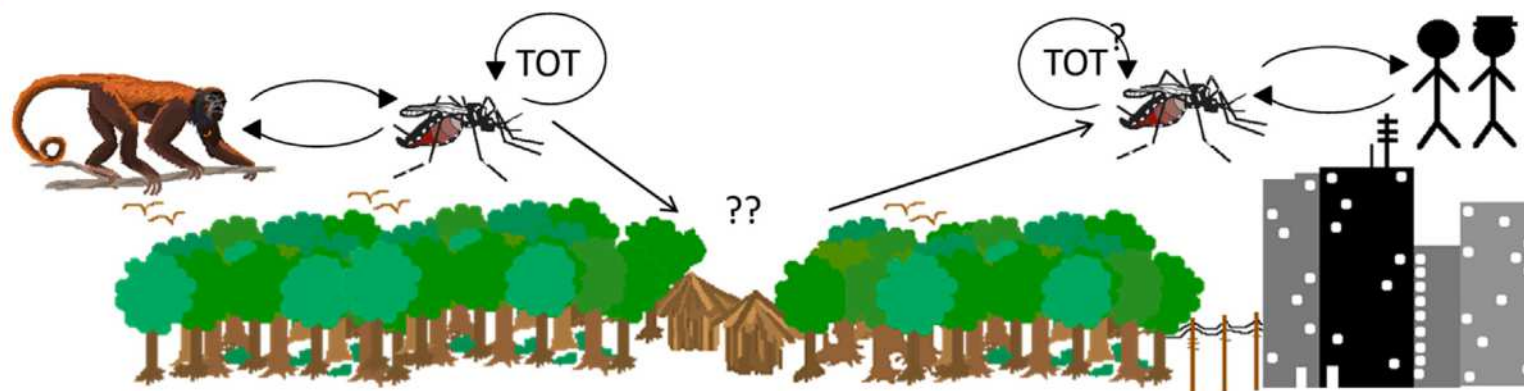


- Zika virus disease is caused by a virus transmitted primarily by *Aedes* mosquitoes.
- People with Zika virus disease can have symptoms that can include mild fever, skin rash, conjunctivitis, muscle and joint pain, malaise or headache. These symptoms normally last for 2-7 days.
- There is no specific treatment or vaccine currently available.
- The best form of prevention is protection against mosquito bites.
- The virus is known to circulate in Africa, the Americas, Asia and the Pacific.

From <http://www.who.int/mediacentre/factsheets/zika/en/>



Cycle



Sylvatic

Ae. africanus (Africa)*
Ae. dalzieli (Africa)
Ae. furcifer (Africa)*
Ae. luteocephalus (Africa)*
Ae. vittatus (Africa)
Ae. apicoargenteus (Africa)
Ae. hirsitus (Africa)

Rhesus spp (Africa)
Chlorocebus sabaeus (Africa)
Cercopithecus spp (Africa)
Colobus guereza (Africa)
Erythrocebus patas (Africa)
Pongo borneo (SE Asia) ??

Zone of emergence

Ae. metallicus (Africa)
Ae. opok (Africa)
Ae. taylori (Africa)*
Ae. unilineatus (Africa)
Ma. uniformis (Africa)
An. coustani (Africa)
Cx. perfuscus (Africa)

Ae. vittatus (Africa)

Urban

Ae. aegypti aegypti (global)
Ae. albopictus (global?)
Ae. polynesiensis (Polynesia)
Ae. hensilli (Polynesia)

Homo sapiens

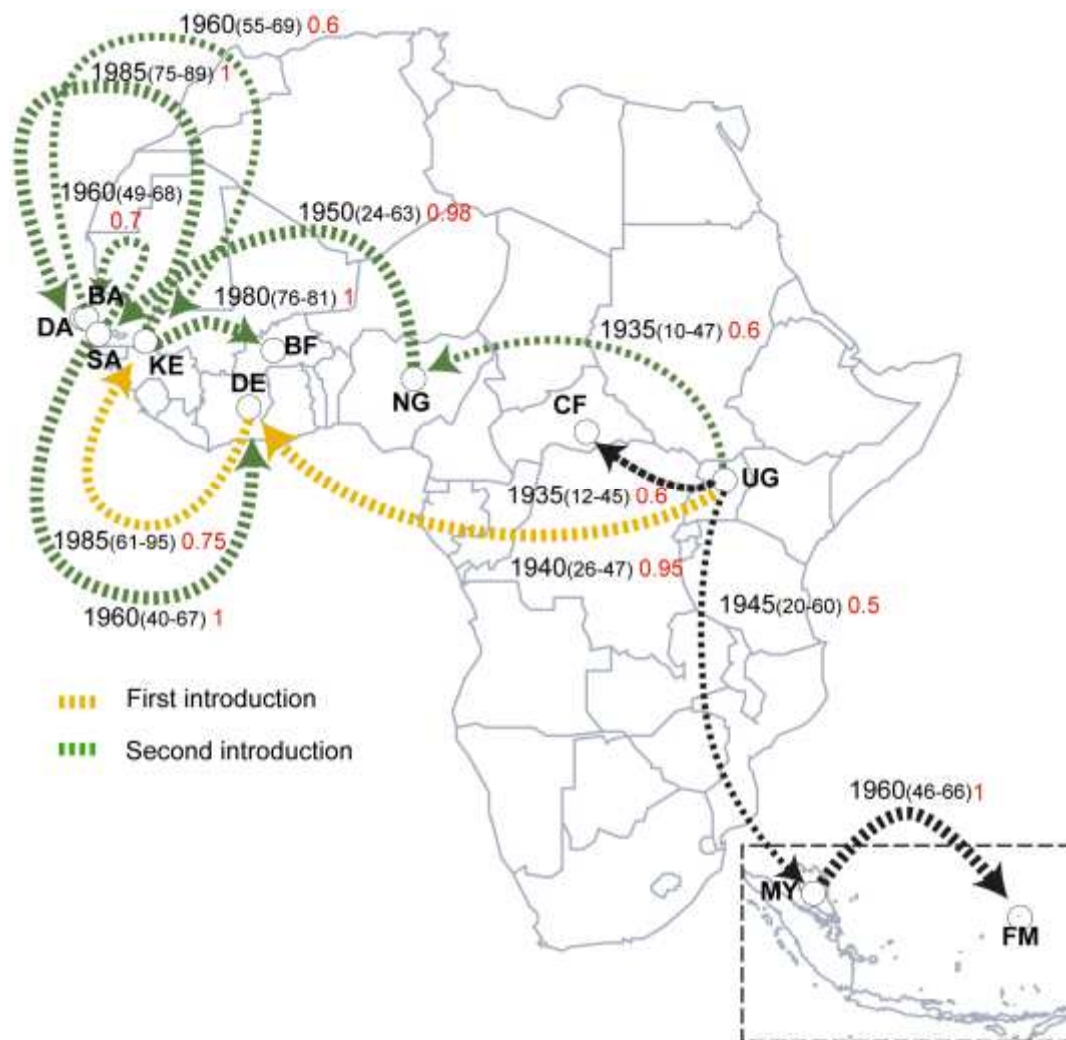
from Weaver et al 2016



Zika virus



Zika fever is a mosquito-borne viral disease caused by Zika virus, consisting of mild fever, rash (mostly maculo-papular), headaches, arthralgia, myalgia, asthenia, and non-purulent conjunctivitis, occurring about three to twelve days after the mosquito vector bite. One out of four people may not develop symptoms, but in those who are affected the disease is usually mild with symptoms that can last between two and seven days. Its clinical manifestation is often similar to dengue, also a mosquito-borne illness (WHO site).



from Faye et al. 2014



Zika history



<http://www.who.int/emergencies/zika-virus/timeline/en/>



Zika history



<http://www.who.int/emergencies/zika-virus/timeline/en/>



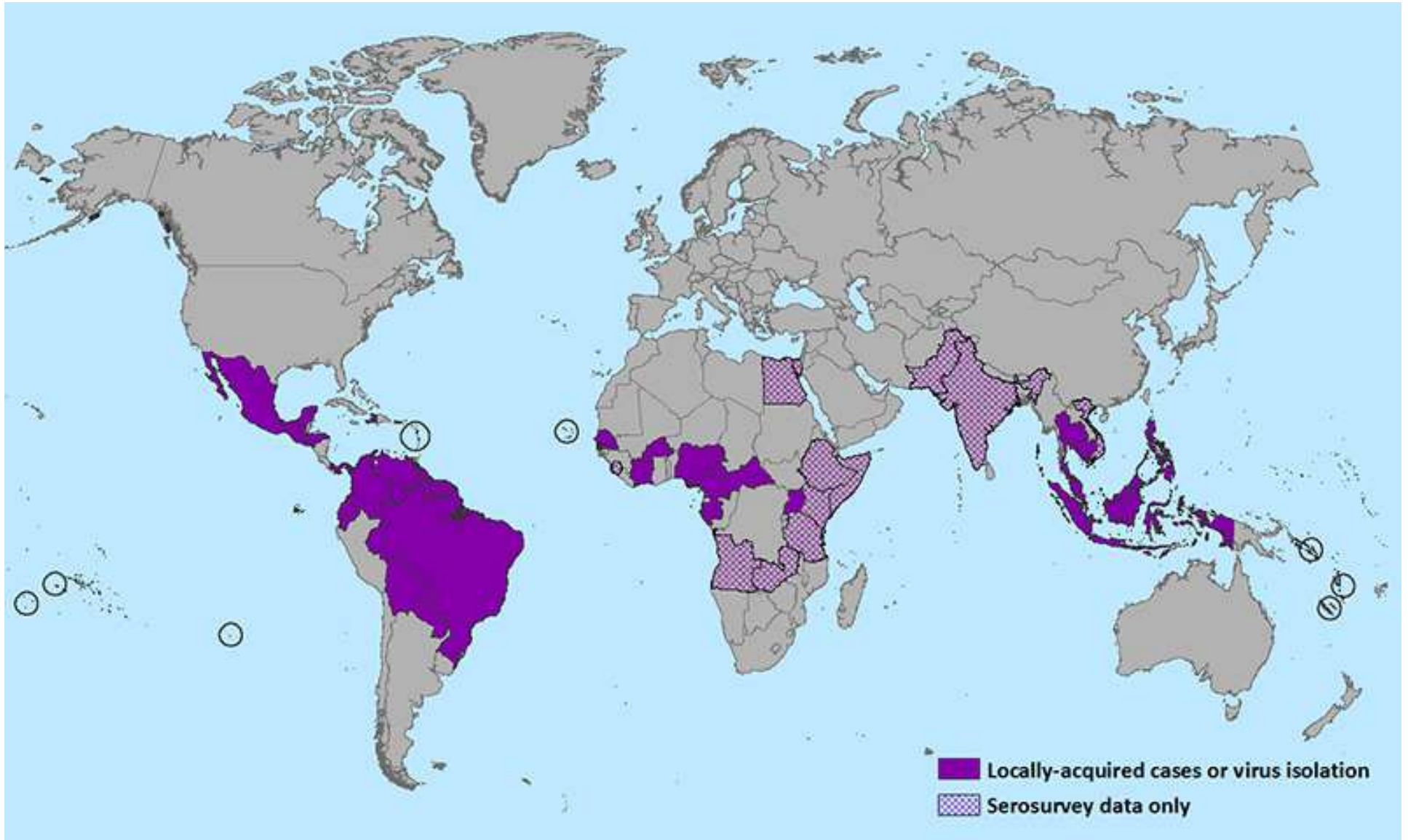
Zika history



<http://www.who.int/emergencies/zika-virus/timeline/en/>



Zika spread





WHO situation report 21 April 2016

From 1 January 2007 to 20 April 2016, Zika virus transmission was documented in a total of 66 countries and territories.

Mosquito borne transmission:

42 countries are experiencing a first outbreak of Zika virus since 2015, with no previous evidence of circulation, and with ongoing transmission by mosquitoes.

17 countries have reported evidence of Zika virus transmission prior to 2015, with or without ongoing transmission or have reported an outbreak since 2015 that is now over.

Person to person transmission:

Eight countries have now reported evidence of **person to person transmission** of Zika virus, other than mosquito borne transmission (Argentina, Chile, France, Italy, New Zealand, Peru, Portugal and the United States of America). In the week to 20 April, no additional countries have reported mosquito borne Zika virus transmission. Peru and Portugal are the latest countries to report person to person transmission.

Microcephaly and other fetal malformations potentially associated with Zika virus infection or suggestive of congenital infection have been reported in six countries (Brazil, Cabo Verde, Colombia, French Polynesia, Martinique and Panama). Two cases, each linked to a stay in Brazil, were detected in Slovenia and the United States of America. A further case, linked to a brief stay in Mexico, Guatemala and Belize, was detected in a pregnant woman in the United States of America

In the context of Zika virus circulation, 13 countries and territories worldwide have reported an increased incidence of **Guillain Barré syndrome** (GBS) and/or laboratory confirmation of a Zika virus infection among GBS cases.

Based on a growing body of research, there is scientific consensus that Zika virus is a cause of microcephaly and GBS.

The global prevention and control strategy launched by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a Strategic Response Framework encompasses surveillance, response activities and research.



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