

INFECTIOUS CAUSES OF NEUROLOGICAL DISORDERS IN LATIN AMERICA: ZIKA AND BEYOND

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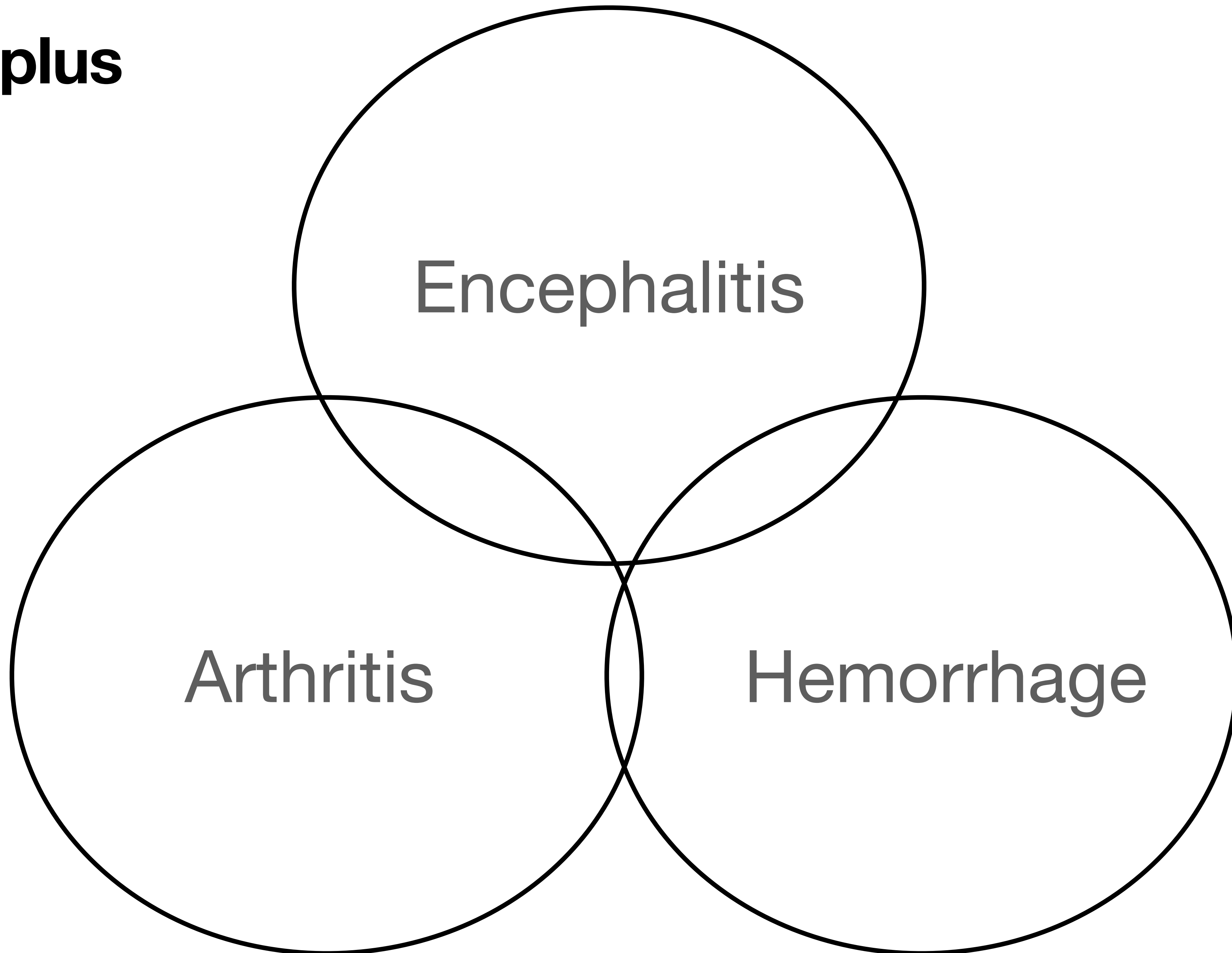


Disclosure: none

Learning objective:

- To discuss different diseases associated with transmission by mosquitoes (zika and beyond).
- To discuss local epidemiology of zika virus (ZIKV) in the world and Latinamerica
- To discuss clinical manifestation of ZIKV in human
- To know prognosis associated to ZIKV
- To know future therapies to ZIKV (including vaccine)

Fever plus

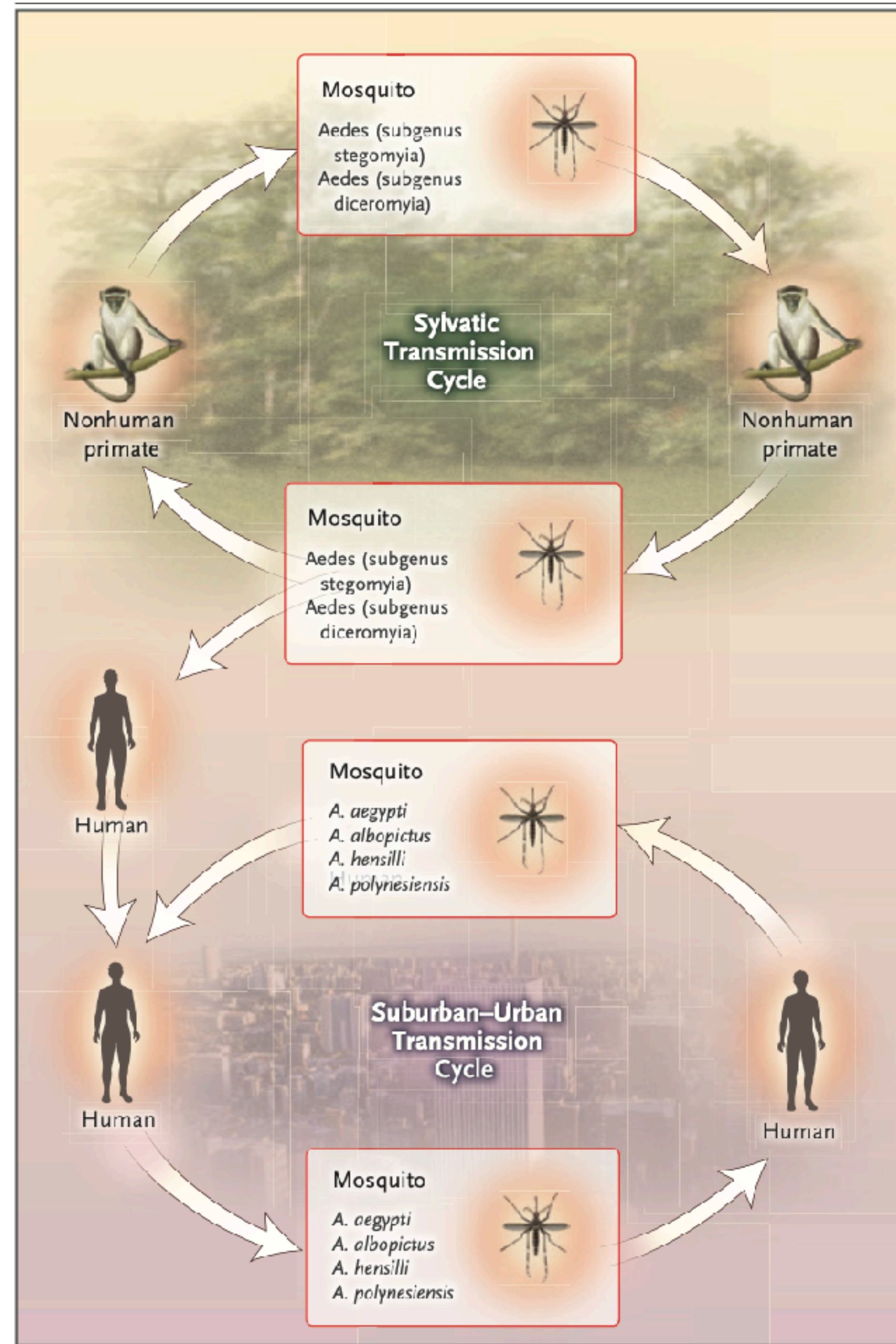


Encephalitis

Arthritis

Hemorrhage

Zika virus transmission cycle



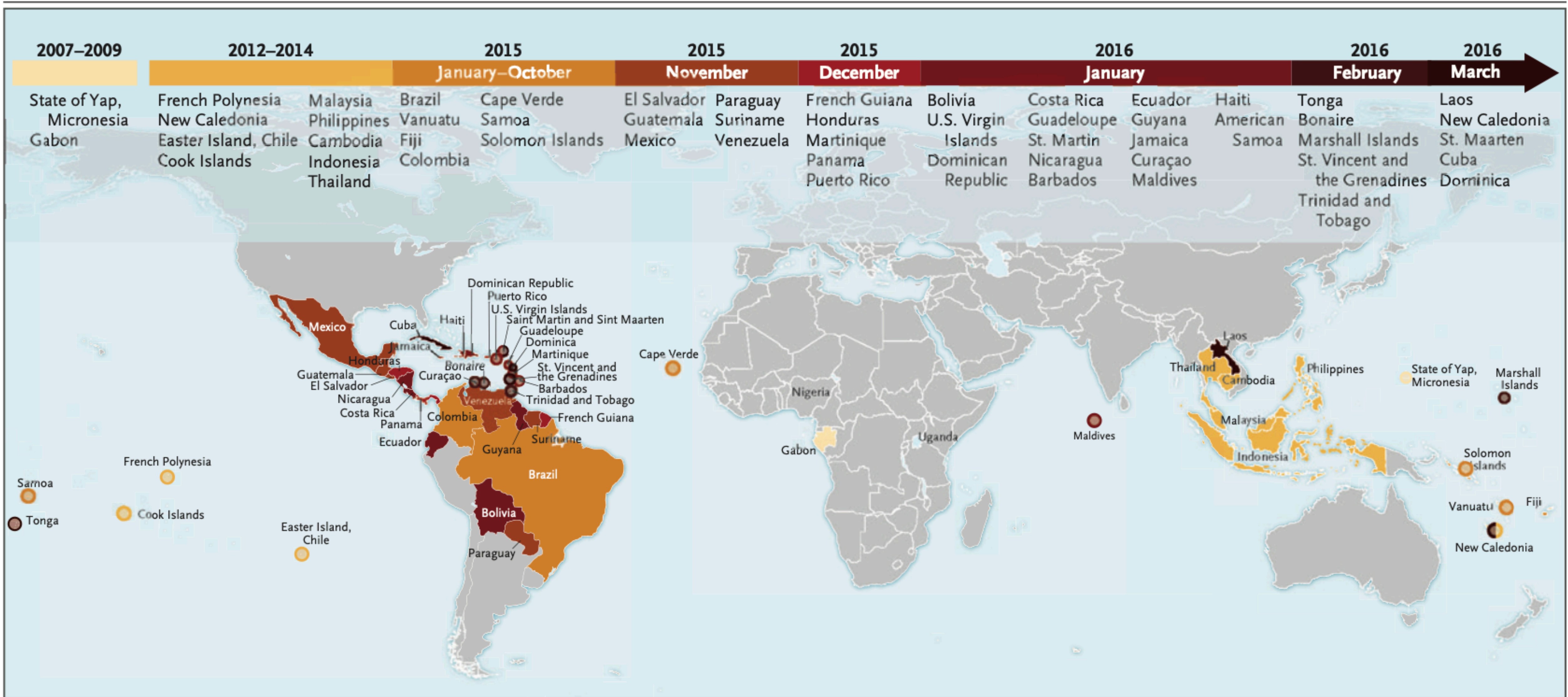
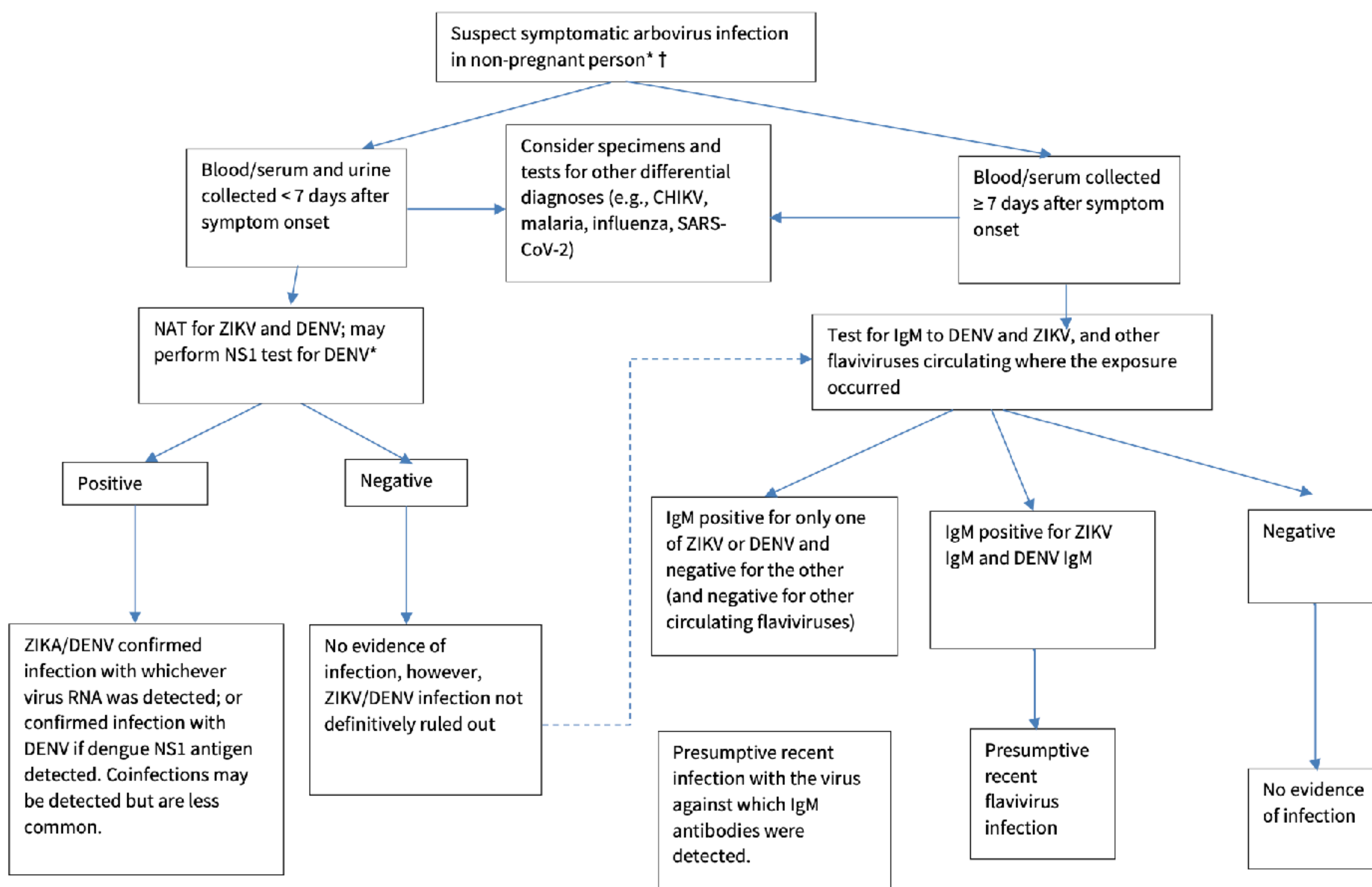


Figure 1. Areas in Which Zika Virus Infections in Humans Have Been Noted in the Past Decade (as of March 2016).

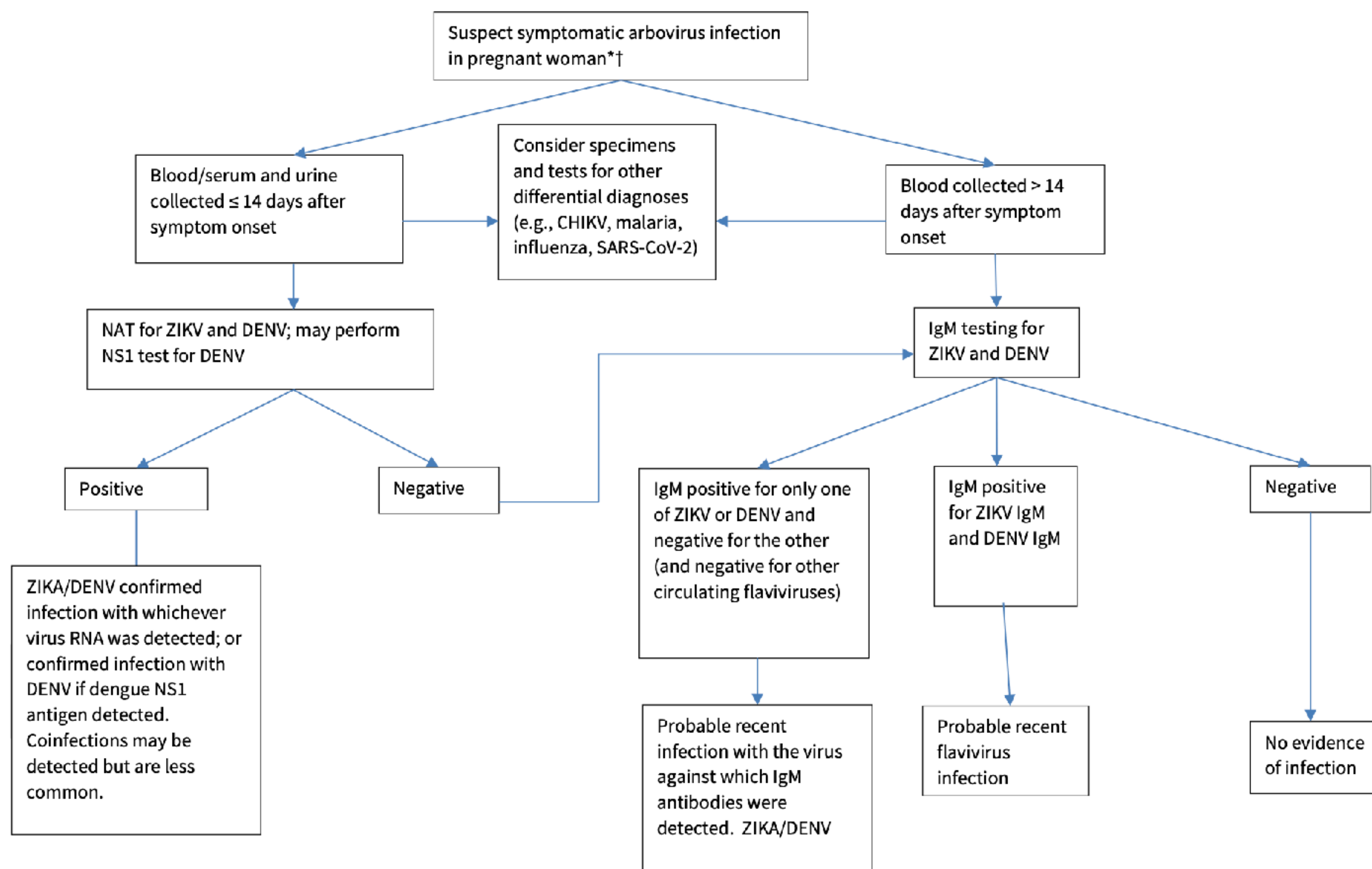
Only sporadic infections have occurred in Southeast Asia, the Philippines, and Indonesia.



*Final interpretation of result should be done in conjunction with clinical presentation and epidemiological context

†Patient should be asked about prior flavivirus infections and vaccinations (e.g., yellow fever, dengue, tick-borne encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis)

Figure 1. Proposed testing algorithm for suspect Zika virus (ZIKV) or dengue virus (DENV) infection in a symptomatic non-pregnant person



*Final interpretation of result should be done in conjunction with clinical presentation and epidemiological context

†Patient should be asked about prior flavivirus infections and vaccinations (e.g., yellow fever, dengue, tick-borne encephalitis, Japanese encephalitis)

Figure 2. Proposed testing algorithm for suspect Zika virus (ZIKV) or dengue virus (DENV) infection in a symptomatic pregnant woman

Key message:

- Zika and beyond is a group of diseases that causes many neurological disorders
- Zika and beyond transmission is preventable with adequate vector control
- Zika vaccination is a promising option to control the disease

Reference:

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