



ZIKA VIRUS

Caso Clínico

Vanesa Jorge Sostoa

MFyC

CAP Casanova

Presentación

- Paciente sexo masculino, 57 años.
- Nativo de Colombia.
- Sin antecedentes médicos a destacar.

Motivo de consulta

- Exantema muy pruriginoso: había comenzado en la cara y luego se había extendido a miembros superiores y torax.
- Dolor en grandes y pequeñas articulaciones, predominantemente distales.
- Febrícula.
- Leve diarrea.
- tres días de evolución.

El paciente había vuelto de Colombia 4 días antes de la consulta, tras haber permanecido allí 21 días visitando amigos y familiares en Bogotá y Cúcuta.





Exploración

- Rash maculopapular pruriginoso predominante en miembros superiores, también presente en torax y miembros inferiores.
- Sin otros hallazgos patológicos









- ◉ Debido a la alta sospecha de infección por virus Zika, el paciente fue referido inmediatamente al servicio de enfermedades tropicales del Hospital Clinic.



Pruebas complementarias



- RT-PCR positivo para Zika en orina.



- RT-PCR negativo para Chikungunya y Dengue.



- Serología positiva para Dengue, probablemente debido a reacción cruzada.
- No se detectaron otras anomalías significativas en las demás pruebas de laboratorio.

Evolución

- El paciente evolucionó favorablemente.
- Asintomático a los 6 días.

Conclusiones

La atención primaria cumple un rol fundamental en la identificación precoz, diagnóstico y manejo clínico de las personas infectadas, así como en la adopción de medidas que eviten la transmisión.

- A todo paciente que acude por fiebre se le debe preguntar su historia reciente de viajes (últimos 15 días) o contacto con casos confirmados en zonas con vector competente.
- Solo el 20% de los paciente infectados por virus Zika presentará síntomas, en estos valorar posible transmisión perinatal o sexual.
- Descartar coinfección con otras ITV,

Criterios clínicos de diagnóstico:

Síntomas: (sólo 20% pacientes)

- Fiebre y Erupción cutánea maculopapular descendente y pruriginosa que afecta palmas.

Más uno de los siguientes:

- Artralgias, mialgias.
- Síntomas gastrointestinales.
- Conjuntivitis no purulenta
- Cefaleas
- Malestar general.

Criterios epidemiológicos

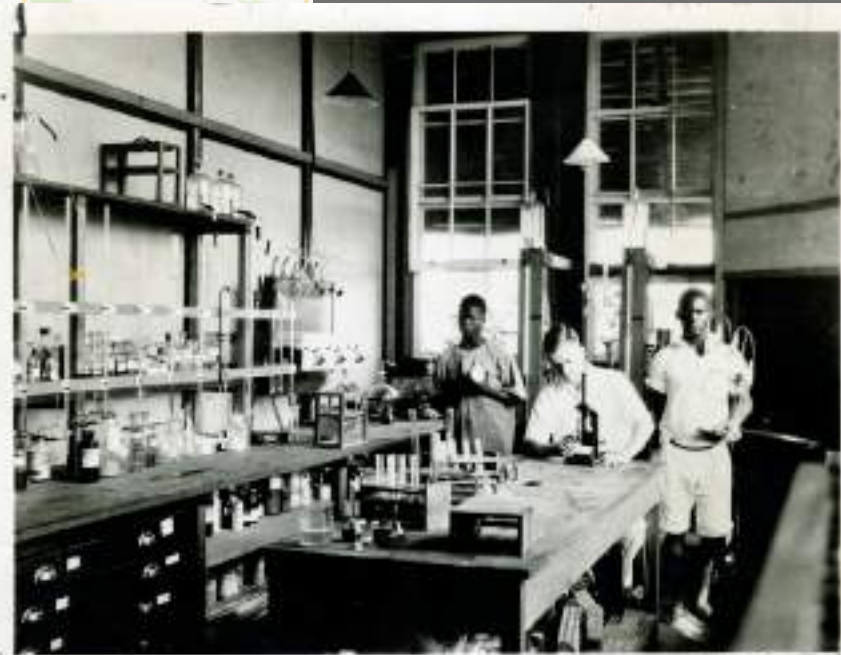
- Residir en zona endémica o haberla visitado 15 días antes de la aparición de los síntomas.
- Infección que aparece al mismo tiempo que otros casos probables o confirmado en la misma zona.
- Relaciones sexuales sin preservativo con hombres que hayan viajado a la zona.(2 meses-6 meses)

Criterio clínico
+
algún criterio epidemiológico
=
CASO SOSPECHOSO !!

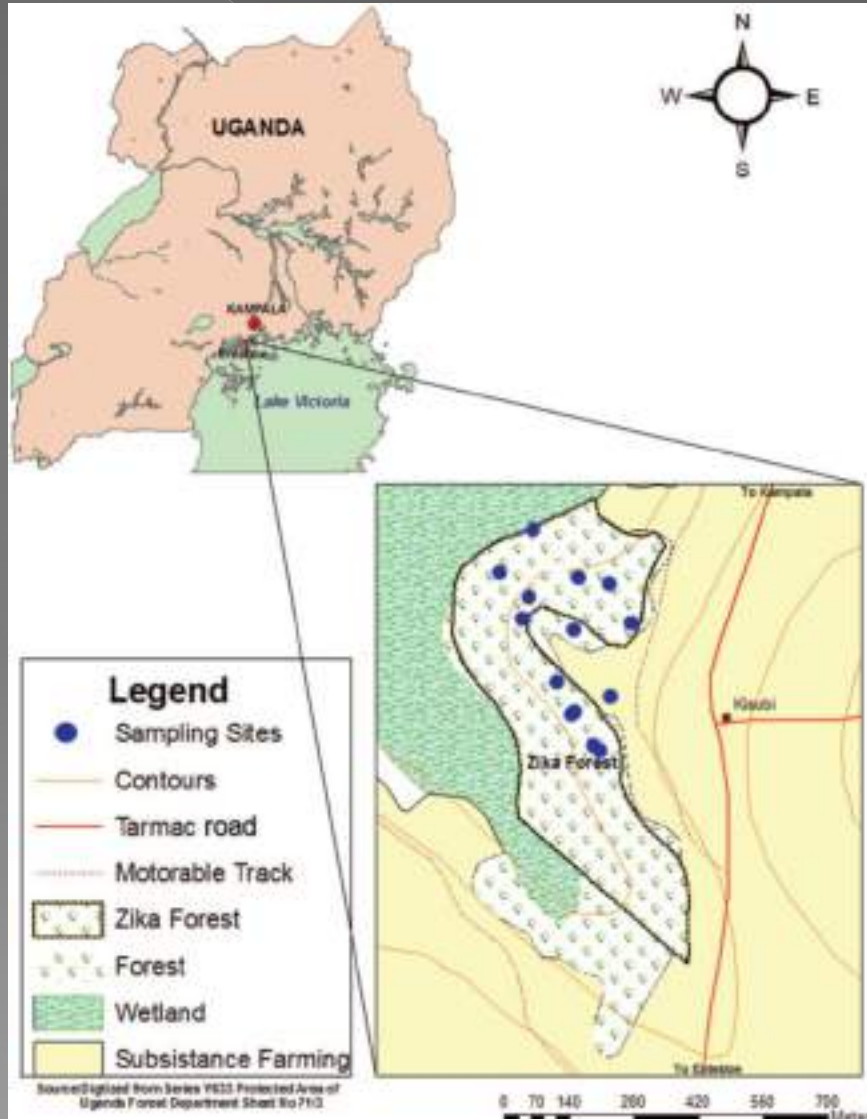


**Derivar a servicio de enfermedades
tropicales**

Entebbe, Uganda 1947

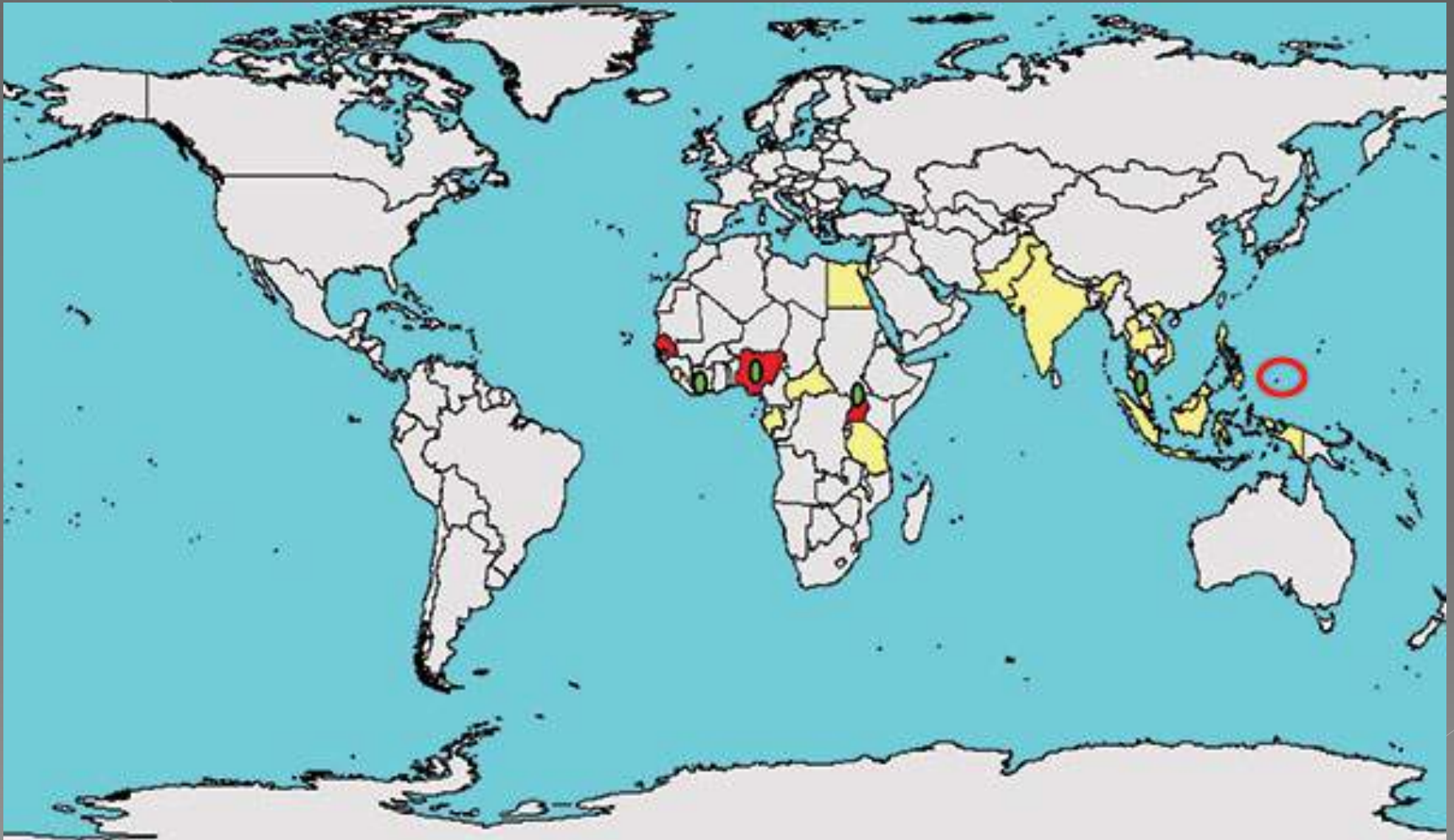


Dr. Jose Muñoz
Servicio Medicina Tropical HCB
ISGlobal



- Un Rhesus 766 es posa malalt
- El seu sèrum s'inocula a deu ratolins
- Tots malalts
- S'aïlla un nou virus dels ratolins

De 1947 a 2007



- Casos en humans
- Serologia
- Mosquits

Hayes EB1. Zika virus outside Africa. *Emerg Infect Dis*. 2009 Sep; 15(9):1347-50. doi: 10.3201/eid1509.090442.

Yap, illes Carolines, Micronesia 2007



ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Zika Virus Outbreak on Yap Island, Federated States of Micronesia

Mark R. Duffy, D.V.M., M.P.H., Tai-Ho Chen, M.D.,
W. Thane Hancock, M.D., M.P.H., Ann M. Powers, Ph.D.,
Jacob L. Kool, M.D., Ph.D., Robert S. Lanciotti, Ph.D., Moses Pretrick, B.S.,
Maria Marfel, B.S., Stacey Holzbauer, D.V.M., M.P.H.,
Christine Dubray, M.D., M.P.H., Laurent Guillaumot, M.S., Anne Griggs, M.P.H.,
Martin Bel, M.D., Amy J. Lambert, M.S., Janeen Laven, B.S., Olga Kosoy, M.S.,
Amanda Panella, M.P.H., Brad J. Biggerstaff, Ph.D., Marc Fischer, M.D., M.P.H.,
and Edward B. Hayes, M.D.

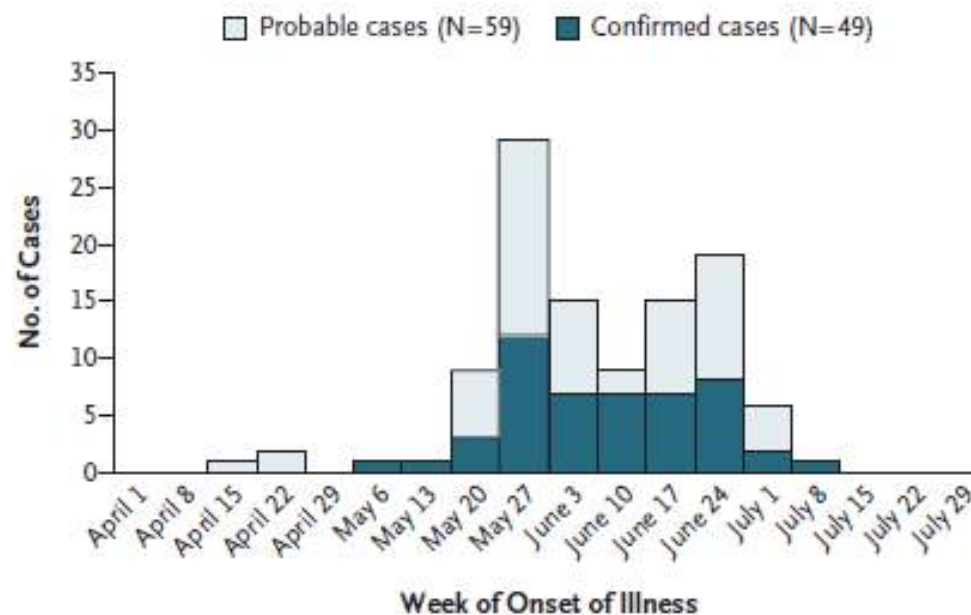
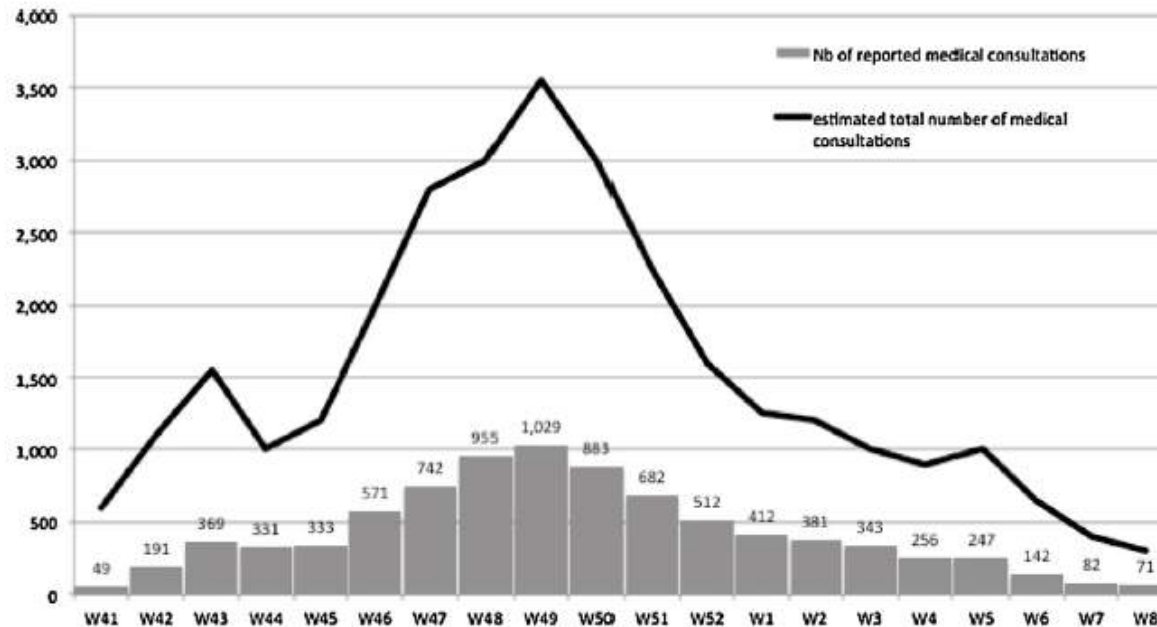
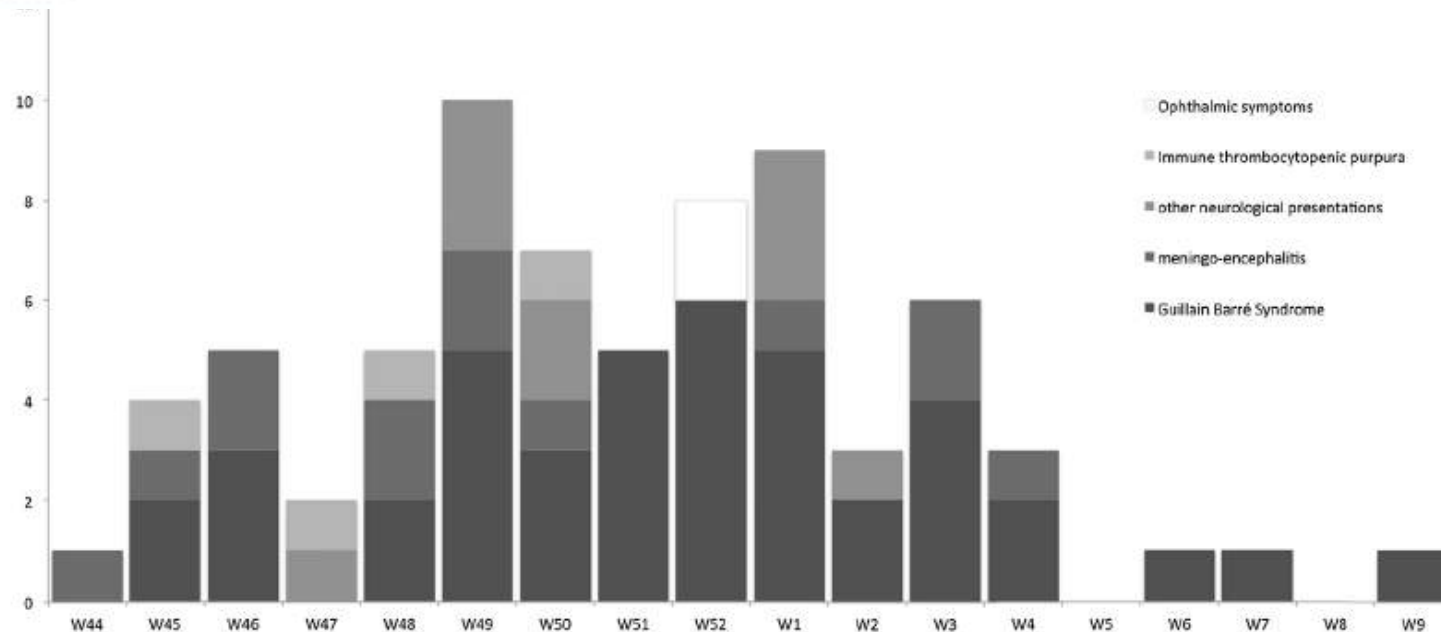


Figure 2. Confirmed and Probable Cases of Zika Virus Disease on Yap among Persons Seeking Health Care, According to Week of Onset of Illness during the Period from April through July 2007.



Source: Bulletin de Veille Sanitaire, bureau de veille sanitaire de Polynésie française, week 8, 2014

Fig. 1. Evolution of the weekly number of suspected Zika cases in French Polynesia, October 30, 2013 to February 14, 2014 (epidemic still ongoing).
Évolution du nombre hebdomadaire de cas suspects de Zika en Polynésie française, du 30 octobre 2013 au 14 février 2014 (épidémie toujours en cours).



* **Guillain-Barré Syndrome (GBS), immune thrombocytopenic purpura (ITP), meningo-encephalitis (ME)**

Source: Bulletin de Veille Sanitaire, bureau de veille sanitaire, week 8- 2014

Fig. 2. Number of cases with neurological complications by hospital admission day in French Polynesia, 2013–2014 (n = 73).

Nombre de cas avec complications neurologiques/auto-immunes par jour d'admission au centre hospitalier de Polynésie française, 2013–2014 (n = 73).

S. Ios et al. / *Médecine et maladies infectieuses* 44 (2014) 302–307

- De 8750 casos a la Polinèsia, 74 casos de Guillain-Barré.

Mem Inst Oswaldo Cruz, Rio de Janeiro, Vol. 110(4): 569-572, June 2015 569

First report of autochthonous transmission of Zika virus in Brazil

Camila Zanluca¹, Vanessa Campos Andrade de Melo², Ana Luiza Pamplona Mosimann¹,
Glaucio Igor Viana dos Santos², Claudia Nunes Duarte dos Santos^{1/+}, Kleber Luz^{3/+}

¹Laboratório de Virologia Molecular, Instituto Carlos Chagas, Fundação Oswaldo Cruz, Curitiba, PR, Brasil

²Secretaria Estadual de Saúde do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, RN, Brasil

³Instituto de Medicina Tropical, Universidade Federal do Rio Grande do Norte, Natal, RN, Brasil

Brasil, desembre 2015

440,000–1,300,000 casos sospitosos de Zika virus

Presence of ZIKV laboratory-confirmed cases in Brazil during 2015 (as of 23 Nov 2015)

- Yes
- No



ECDC. Map produced on 7 Dec 2015. Administrative boundaries: ©EuroGeographics, ©UN-FAO
Data on the courtesy of MoH Brazil (VS/MS – Last Update: 23 Nov 2015)

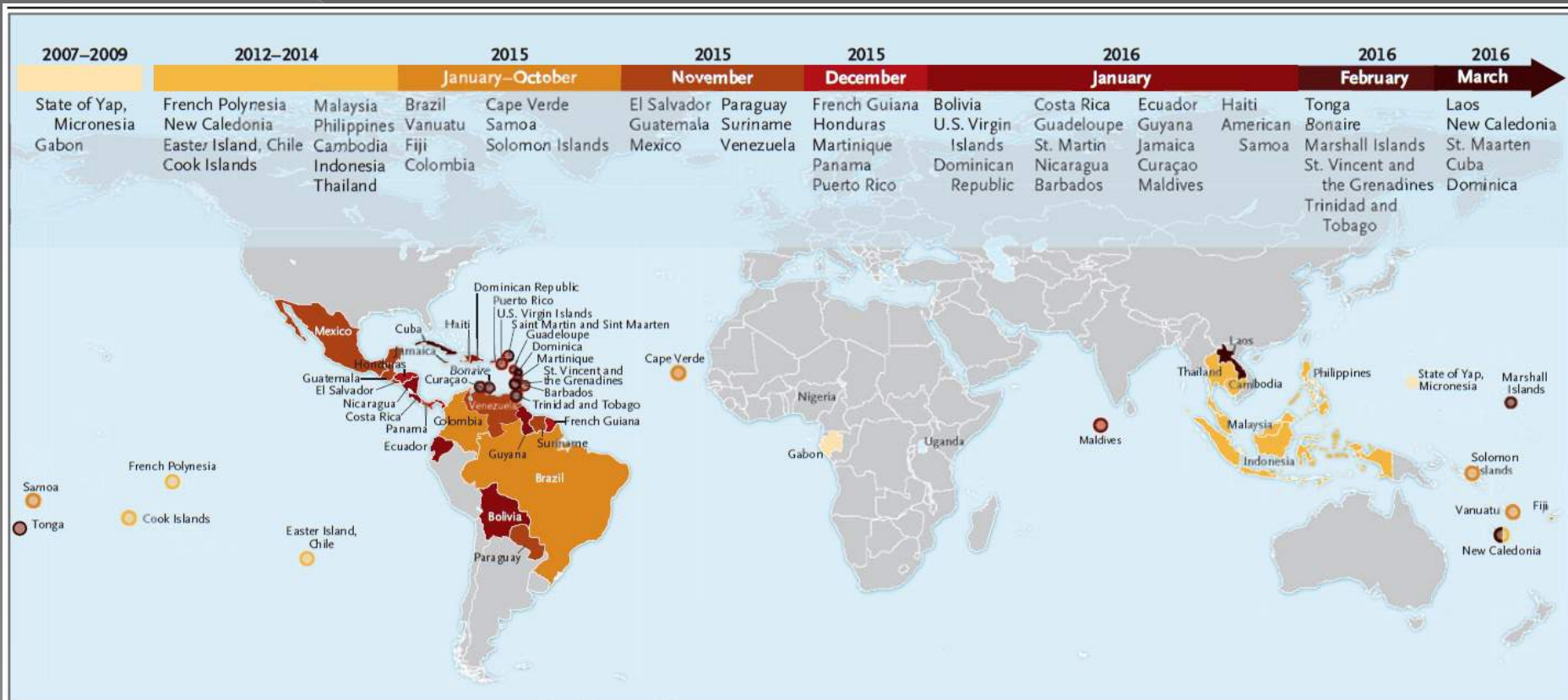


Figure 1. Areas in Which Zika Virus Infections in Humans Have Been Noted in the Past Decade (as of March 2016).

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

Updated by @maiamajumder on 20-January-2016

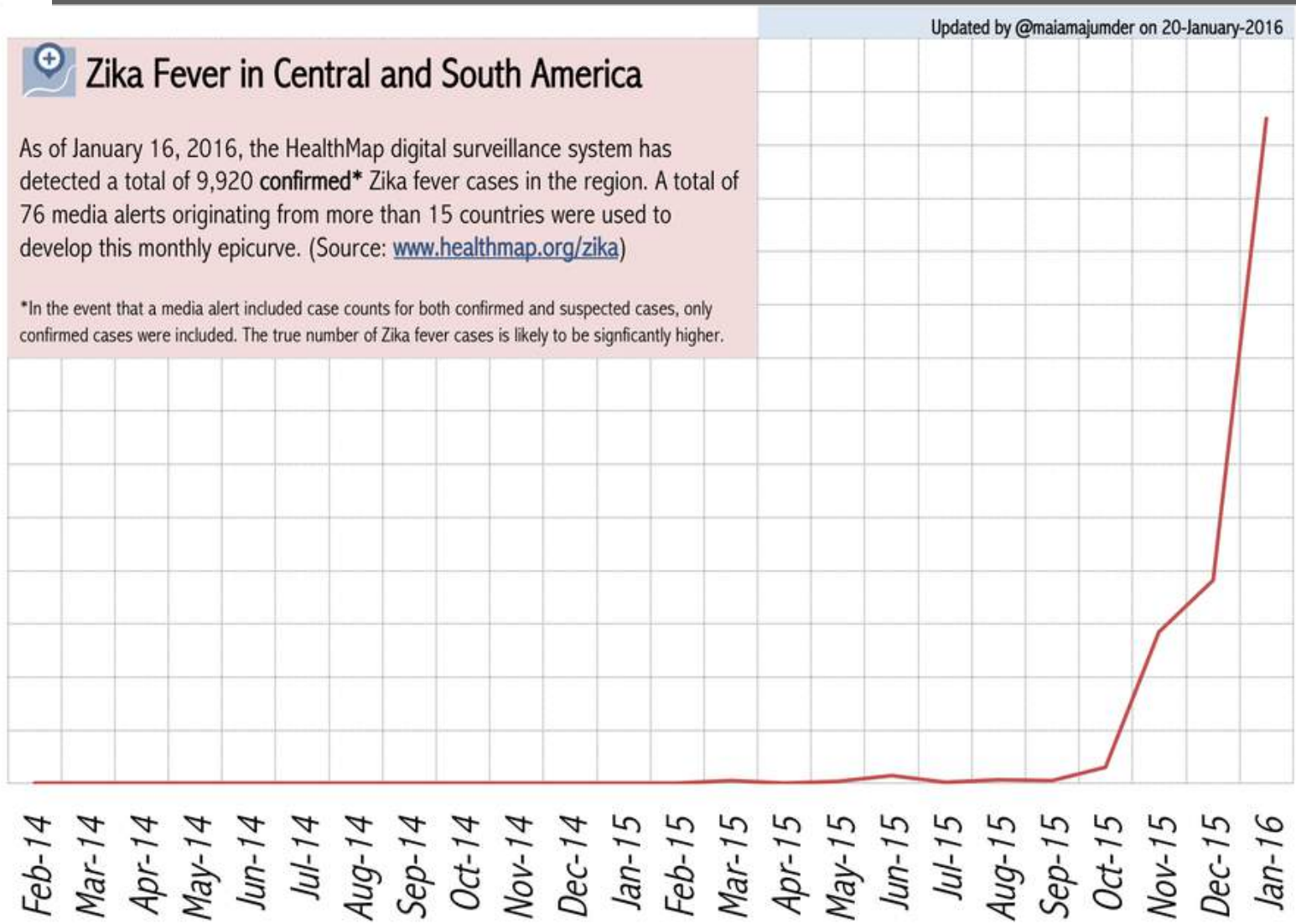


Zika Fever in Central and South America

As of January 16, 2016, the HealthMap digital surveillance system has detected a total of 9,920 **confirmed*** Zika fever cases in the region. A total of 76 media alerts originating from more than 15 countries were used to develop this monthly epicurve. (Source: www.healthmap.org/zika)

*In the event that a media alert included case counts for both confirmed and suspected cases, only confirmed cases were included. The true number of Zika fever cases is likely to be significantly higher.

Number of New Confirmed Zika Cases



Month of HealthMap Media Alert Report

IMPACTE AL NOSTRE MEDI



1. POR: IMPACTE MEDIÀTIC





2. MALALTIA MODERADA/GREU

Table 1

Comparison of symptoms for dengue fever, chikungunya, and Zika.

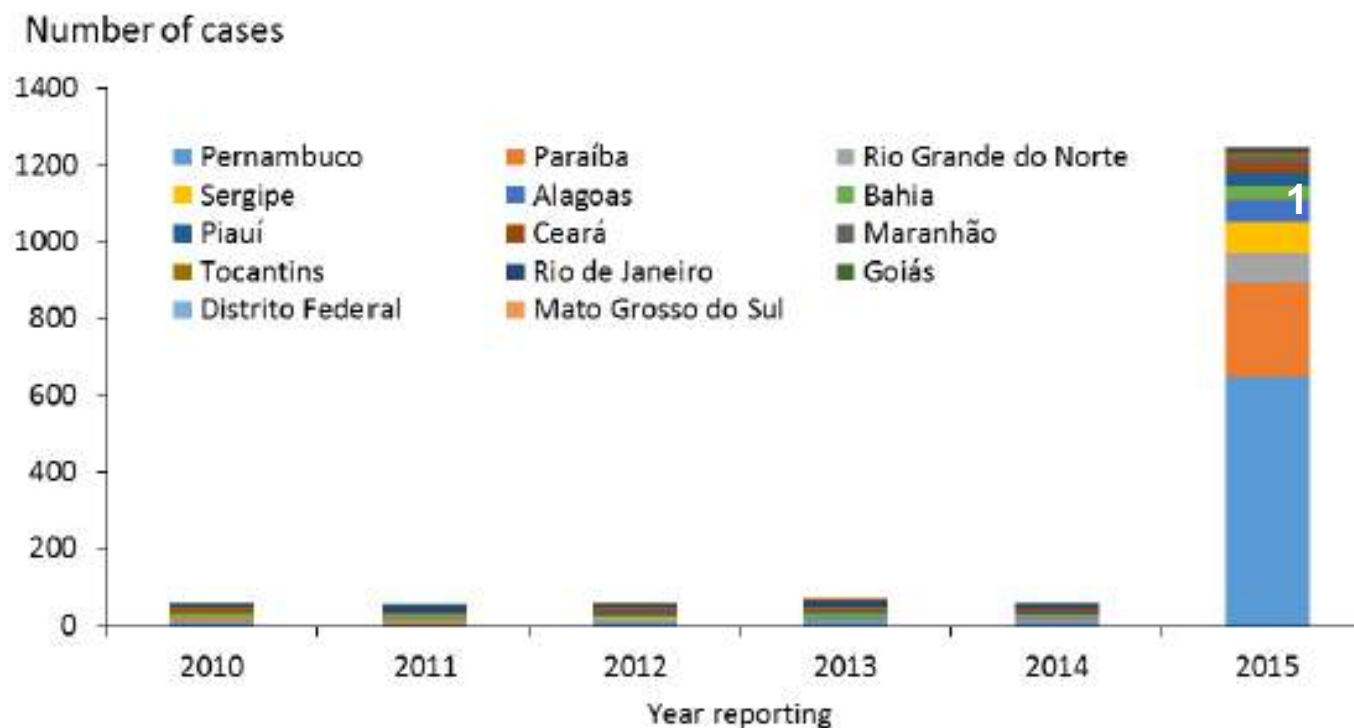
Clinique comparée de la dengue, du chikungunya et du Zika.

Symptoms	Dengue	Chikungunya	Zika
Fever	++++	+++	+++
Myalgia/arthralgia	+++	++++	++
Edema of extremities	0	0	++
Maculopapular rash	++	++	+++
Retro-orbital pain	++	+	++
Conjunctivitis	0	+	+++
Lymphadenopathies	++	++	+
Hepatomegaly	0	+++	0
Leukopenia/thrombopenia	+++	+++	0
Hemorrhage	+	0	0

Adapted from Halstead, et al. and from the Yap State Department of Health Services presentation.

Brasil, microcefàlia 2015

Figure 3. Notified cases of microcephaly in Brazil from 2010 to 2015, with 14 states under investigation, as of 28 November 2015



Baseline of notification of microcephaly for Brazil: 2010 (n=153), 2011 (n=139), 2012 (n=175), 2013 (n=167) and 2014 (n=147).

SPECIAL REPORT

Zika Virus and Birth Defects — Reviewing the Evidence for Causality

Sonja A. Rasmussen, M.D., Denise J. Jamieson, M.D., M.P.H.,
M.D., I

Association between Zika virus and microcephaly in French Polynesia, 2013–15: a retrospective study

Simon Cauchemez, Marianne Besnard, Priscilla Bompard, Timothée Dubé, Prisca Guillemette-Artur, Dominique Eyrolle-Guignot, Henrik Salje, Maria D Van Kerkhove, Véronique Abadie, Catherine Gard, Arnaud Fontanet*, Henri-Pierre Mallet*

Summary

Background The emergence of Zika virus in the Americas has coincided with increased reports of babies born with microcephaly. On Feb 1, 2016, WHO declared the suspected link between Zika virus and microcephaly to be a Public Health Emergency of International Concern. This association, however, has not been precisely quantified.

Methods We retrospectively analysed data from a Zika virus outbreak in French Polynesia, which was the largest documented outbreak before that in the Americas. We used serological and surveillance data to estimate the probability of infection with Zika virus for each week of the epidemic and searched medical records to identify all cases of microcephaly from September, 2013, to July, 2015. Simple models were used to assess periods of risk in pregnancy when Zika virus might increase the risk of microcephaly and estimate the associated risk.

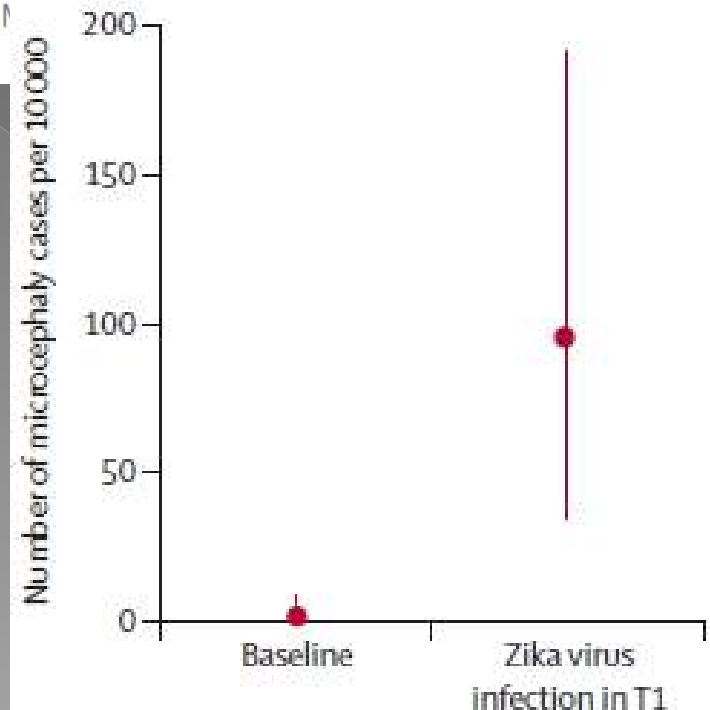
Findings The Zika virus outbreak began in October, 2013, and ended in April, 2014, and 66% (95% CI 62–70) of the general population were infected. Of the eight microcephaly cases identified during the 23-month study period, seven (88%) occurred in the 4-month period March 1 to July 10, 2014. The timing of these cases was best explained by a period of risk in the first trimester of pregnancy. In this model, the baseline prevalence of microcephaly was two cases (95% CI 0–8) per 10000 neonates, and the risk of microcephaly associated with Zika virus infection was 95 cases (34–191) per 10000 women infected in the first trimester. We could not rule out an increased risk of microcephaly from infection in other trimesters, but models that excluded the first trimester were not supported by the data.

Interpretation Our findings provide a quantitative estimate of the risk of microcephaly in fetuses and neonates whose mothers are infected with Zika virus.

Funding Labex-IBEID, NIH-MIDAS, AXA Research fund, EU-PREDEMICS.



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[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)00651-6](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)00651-6)
See Online Comment
[http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(16\)00747-X](http://dx.doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(16)00747-X)
*Senior authors
Mathematical Modelling of Infectious Diseases (S Cauchemez PhD, H Salje PhD), Emerging Diseases Epidemiology Unit (T Dubé MPH, Prof A Fontanet DPh), and Centre for Global Health (M D Van Kerkhove PhD, Prof A Fontanet), Institut Pasteur, Paris, France; Neonatal Care Department (M Besnard MD), Medical Imaging Department (P Guillemette-Artur MD), and Gynecology-Obstetrics Department (D Eyrolle-Guignot MD), French Polynesia Hospital Centre, Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia.



EMBARAZO		NO EMBARAZO		VARON FERTIL ¹		VARON CON PAREJA EMBARAZADA
Síntomas	No síntomas	Síntomas	No síntomas	Síntomas	No síntomas	
Tabla 1	- Realizar serología (IgM e IgG) a partir del día 21 de llegada de viaje	Tabla 1	- No realizar pruebas diagnósticas	Tabla 1	- No realizar pruebas diagnósticas. - Recomendar métodos barrera / abstinencia durante 8 semanas	- Recomendar métodos barrera/ abstinencia durante todo el embarazo

¹ Definimos como «varón fértil» aquel que está en proceso de dejar embarazada a su pareja, sea por métodos naturales o a través de procesos de fertilización.

3. INTRODUCCIÓ DE MALALTIES INFECCIOSE



des aegypti

Current known distribution: January 2016*

- Established
- Introduced
- Absent
- No Data
- Unknown

Outermost regions

- Azores (PT)
- Canary Islands (ES)
- Madeira (PT)
- Svalbard/Jan Mayen (NO)

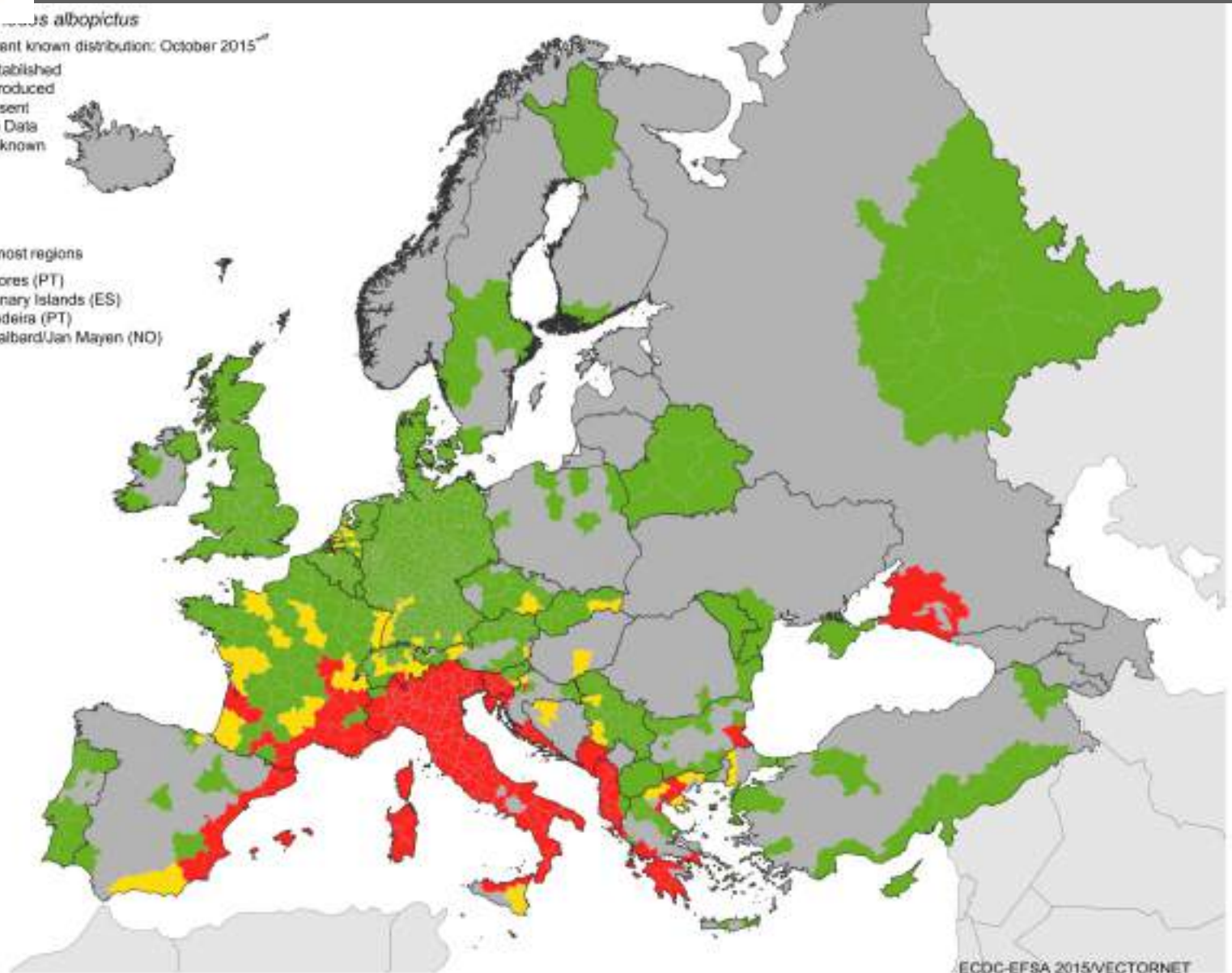


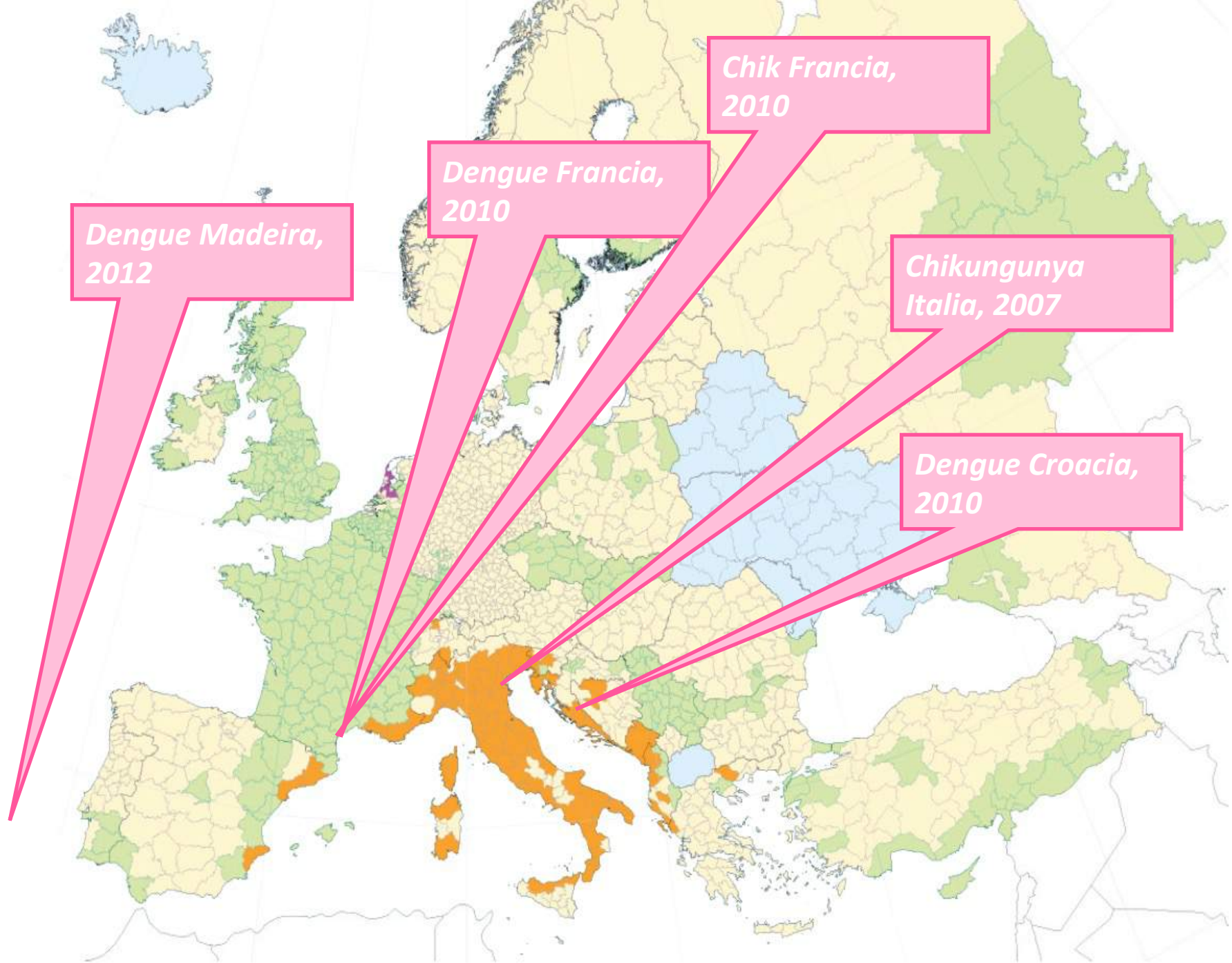
Ixodes albopictus
Current known distribution: October 2015

- Established
- Introduced
- Absent
- No Data
- Unknown

Outermost regions

- Azores (PT)
- Canary Islands (ES)
- Madeira (PT)
- Svalbard/Jan Mayen (NO)





*Dengue Madeira,
2012*

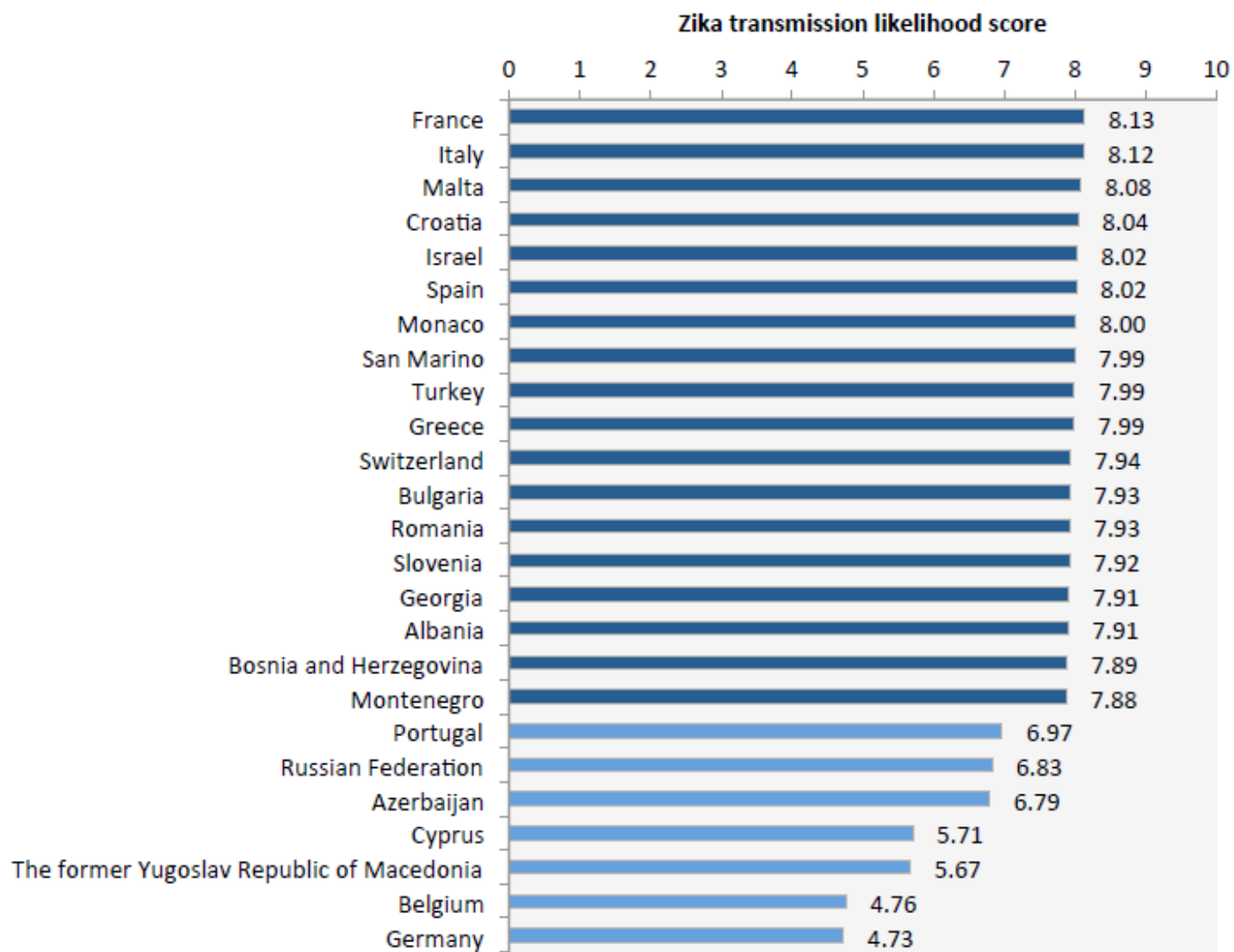
*Dengue Francia,
2010*

*Chik Francia,
2010*

*Chikungunya
Italia, 2007*

*Dengue Croacia,
2010*

Fig. 1. Classification of countries according to likelihood score for Zika transmission*



Que podem fer per prevenir les pròximes epidèmies?

1. Difícil saber quina serà la següent
2. Poca possibilitat de vacuna, per poc mercat
3. Mooooolt bons (excel.lents) sistemes de vigilància, incloent molt bons diagnòstics: ROL DE PRIMARIA ES CLAU

TELEFONO DE INTERCONSULTAS: 659 10 61 55
E-mail: jose.munoz@misglobal.org

WANNA TRY THE
"MYSTIC HERBAL BALM"?

DDT!
DDT!

