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13. EPIDEMIOLOGY AND PUBLIC HEALTH

ZIKA VÍRUS AND GESTATION: FIRST CASES DETECTED IN SERGIPE

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Title of Case(s)

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Background

Congenital infections are important cause of problems for both mothers and newborns(NB), and may have distinct outcomes for them. Viral diseases infecting mother and consequently their concept is long date known, but very few is reported about arbovirosis. Zika virus was recently introduced (2014) in Brazil and is now concomitantly circulating in the country with Dengue and Chikungunya. The association of Zika virus infection with congenital malformation is being by the first time investigated. We here report the first cases of Microcephalia associated with the presence of Zika virus infection in Sergipe.

Case Presentation Summary

There were 75 cases suspected of Zika vírus infection at the reference maternity of Sergipe State, Brazil. The 21 cases here described were the first who fullfilled the criteria for Zika virus congenital infection without any other congenital infection being detected (Syphilis, Rubella, Citomegalovirus, Toxoplamosis). Six cases are from Aracaju's metropolitan area (4 Aracaju; 2 NS do Socorro) and all others from different regions of Sergipe state. The majority were females (14) and were born at term (19). Only six mothers had identified symptoms compatible to Zika virus during gestation (4 first semester and 2 second semester). Birth weigh average was 2645.3g (1684-3352g, one with missing information) and head cicunference average was 29.5cm (26-32 cm, no missings), with only two born prematurely. All NB had no clinical problems (Apgar scores >7 at 5 minutes in all) and were discharged with their mothers.

Learning Points/Discussion

Zika virus congenital infection may be an important clinical situation and its causality still is to be fully confirmed, but a strong association is under ocurrence in Sergipe, as in other places in Latin America.
