

The long –Term consequences of Zika Virus in Human

The Zika virus was first reported in 1947 from a monkey in Uganda. An infection caused by this virus is usually a mild infectious disease with a low mortality rate, but it has been reported the need for hospitalization in severe cases of illness rarely. The disease includes complications such as microcephaly, Guillain-Barre syndrome and sometimes paralysis in suspected cases of viruses and etc. and such complications have attracted the special attention of the World Health Organization because of the imposition of heavy economic burdens on governments and health centers. Clinical signs and symptoms include fever, swelling, itching, muscle weakness with numbness and etc. Several methods are used to detect RNA viruses, including RT- PCR, serologic IGM tests, as well as PRNT platelet reduction neutralization tests and immunohistochemical staining. Prevention of this disease is feasible by controlling the number of vector mosquitoes and trying to reduce their populations and reduce the possibility of their contact with humans. There is no definite virus for Zika disease and treatments are supportive.

Author: Mohammad Kazem Sharifi-Yazdi

Department of Medical Laboratory Sciences, School of Allied Health, Tehran University of Medical Sciences, Iran