Emergence of Zika Virus

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Abstract

Zika virus was first described in the 1940s. During more than all of a century, less than 20 human infections have been reported. Emergence of Zika virus started with a first outbreak in the Pacific area in 2007 (Federated States of Micronesia), a second large outbreak occurred in the Pacific in 2013/2014 (French Polynesia) and subsequently the virus spread in other Pacific Islands. Zika virus emerged in the Americas (Brazil) in 2015. Emergence of Zika virus in the Pacific was associated with the description of severe neurological complications.

Keywords: Zika virus; ZIKV; Arbovirus; Pacific; Emergence; French Polynesia

Introduction

During the last decades, a number of arthropod-borne viruses (arboviruses) emerged or reemerged as west nile virus (WNV), dengue virus (DENV) or chikungunya virus (CHIKV) [1]. If Zika virus (ZIKV) has been described in the 1940s [2], it was involved in only 14 human infections [3] until its unexpected emergence in the Pacific in 2007 in which it was responsible for a first large outbreak [4]. ZIKV caused a second large outbreak in French Polynesia before spreading in the Pacific (2013-2015) [5-7]. ZIKV is now emerging in South America (2015) [8,9].

History and Epidemiology of ZIKV

ZIKV was isolated in Uganda in 1947 from rhesus monkeys and from the mosquito Aedes africanus in 1948 [2]. The first human ZIKV infection was reported in 1954 in Nigeria [10]. ZIKV antibodies were detected in serosurvey studies conducted in all parts of Africa [11-15], India [16] and Asia [17]. ZIKV antibodies were also detected from animal species, especially non-human primates [18]. ZIKV was isolated from several mosquitoes species in Africa and Asia including arboreal mosquitoes as Aedes africanus (2) or mosquitoes with a large tropical and subtropical distribution as Aedes aegypti [19] and Aedes albopictus [20].

Classification of ZIKV

ZIKV is classified in the Flavivirus genus of the Flaviviridae family [21]. It is a single-strand RNA virus with 10,794 kb of length [22]. Two ZIKV lineages have been described, African and Asian, with the African lineage spitted in East and West African clusters [3,23], some authors described three different lineages (West African, East African and Asian) [24]. The Asian lineage is expanding [23], this lineage emerged in the Pacific [5] and in South America [8,9].

Emergence of ZIKV

The first ZIKV outbreak occurred in the remote island of Yap (7,500 inhabitants), Federated States of Micronesia, in 2007 [4]. Forty nine human infections were firmly confirmed, the estimate of infected patients was 73% of the population, hospitalization and fatal cases were not reported. It was the first detection of Zika fever out of Africa and Asia.

The second and largest ZIKV outbreak occurred in French Polynesia in 2013/2014 [5], the number of consultations for Zika fever was estimated at 28.000 (11% of the population) [6]. Subsequently, ZIKV spread in the Pacific: New Caledonia, Cook Islands, Eastern Island, Vanuatu, Solomon, Fiji [6-7,25-27]; ZIKV is still circulating in the Pacific in 2015.

ZIKV emerged in North East Brazil in 2015 [8,9] and is spreading in this country. The closest strain to the strain that emerged in Brazil is the one that circulated in French Polynesia suggesting that ZIKV was introduced in Brazil from the Pacific area [28]. ZIKV is emerging in South America in the same context of co-circulation of arboviruses than in the Pacific area [29]. Countries in which ZIKV has been isolated or antibodies against ZIKV have been detected are reported in the Figure 1.

Imported cases of ZIKV infections from travelers returning from endemic areas have been reported in Europe [30,31], Americas [32] and Asia [33]. If the risk of ZIKV dissemination is low in countries as Norway [30] in which there is no known potential vectors for ZIKV, the risk in high in countries as Italy in which competent vectors for arboviruses are present [31].

Zika Fever

Transmission

ZIKV is transmitted by the bite of infected female mosquitoes. ZIKV adapted to an enzootic cycle involving arboreal mosquitoes in Africa to a new urban cycle including humans as reservoirs and urban mosquitoes as vectors [7].
Perinatal [34] and laboratory contamination [35] transmission have been reported. Sexual [36] and transfusion transmitted infections have been suspected [37].

Clinical presentation

In the majority of cases, Zika fever is a self-limited disease. The most frequent reported symptoms (over 60% during the French Polynesia outbreak) are mild fever, fatigue, cutaneous rash, arthralgia-myalgia, and conjunctivitis [38,39]. Other reported symptoms are headache, malaise, dizziness, oedema of the extremities, retro orbital pain, anorexia, photophobia, gastrointestinal disorders, sore throat, cough, aphtous ulcers, back pain, sweating, and lymphadenopathies. None of these symptoms are specific and Zika fever can be misdiagnosed with other bacterial and viral infections, especially with other arboviruses in endemic areas.

During the French Polynesia outbreak, severe neurological complications of Zika fever were described; the incidence of Guillain-Barré syndrome was 20-fold higher than usually observed [39-41].

There is no specific treatment and no vaccine against Zika fever. Acetylsalicylic acid and non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs are not recommended due to the increased risk of hemorrhagic syndrome described with other arboviruses as DENV [38]. Symptomatic treatment is based on acetaminophen and antihistaminic for pruritic rash.

Laboratory diagnosis

If mild leucopenia and mild thrombocytopenia have been described during Zika fever, standard laboratory results are not informative for Zika fever diagnosis.

Serological diagnosis is limited due to cross-reactions within the Flavivirus genus [24], especially with dengue, then caution should be observed if diagnosis relies only on serological results, even when using neutralization test [42] which is the more specific method for Flavivirus serology.

ZIKV can be isolated from cell culture [36] but the protocol is reserved to specialized laboratories. Zika fever diagnosis relies in routine on the detection of ZIKV RNA by molecular tools. Detection of ZIKV RNA is possible on blood and saliva collected at the acute phase of the disease [24,43]. The use of saliva sample is of particular interest when blood samples are difficult to collect [43]. Detection of ZIKV RNA after the first week after symptoms onset can be performed.
in urines [44]. Molecular diagnosis of Zika fever is reserved to reference laboratory because there is no commercial test available.

Prevention

Prevention measures for Zika fever are the same as for other arboviruses: mosquito bite prevention and vector control. Disease surveillance is corner stone of response to emerging disease threats. Risk assessment and outbreak preparedness are imperative. Surveillance indicates where and when a disease has appeared and gives clues about how the emerging infection may spread in nature.

Conclusion

Due to similar clinical presentation with other arboviruses and to the lack of laboratory capacities in most of the potential endemic areas, the incidence and prevalence of Zika infections are probably underestimated. The future of ZIKV is unpredictable [7], but as ZIKV can be transmitted by mosquitoes as *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus*, the potential of emergence is very large and includes the entire tropical and subtropical world. It should be kept in mind that, if in most of the case ZIKV is responsible of a mild disease, severe neurological complication have been reported. The present and future ZIKV threats must be mitigated by priority actions such as improving integrated disease surveillance and response, while strengthening the prevention and control programmes for arboviruses in general. Laboratory capacities to confirm ZIKV infections should be strengthened in areas were competent mosquito vectors for ZIKV are established.

References


