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Current epidemic effect of zika virus

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Zika is a viral infection that is spread by the bite of an infected mosquito. Zika virus is a member of the virus family Flaviviridae and the genus Flavivirus, transmitted by day mosquitoes, such as *A. aegypti* and *A. albopictus*. The infection, known as Zika fever, often causes no or only mild symptoms. Since the 1950s it has been known to occur within a narrow equatorial belt from Africa to Asia. In 2014, the virus spread eastward across the Pacific Ocean to French Polynesia, then to Easter Island and in 2015 to Mexico, Central America, the Caribbean, and South America, where the Zika outbreak has reached pandemic levels. Zika virus is related to dengue, yellow fever, Japanese encephalitis, and West Nile viruses. The illness it causes is similar to a mild form of dengue fever, is treated by rest, and cannot yet be prevented by drugs or vaccines. There is a possible link between Zika fever and microcephaly in newborn babies by mother-to-child transmission, as well as a stronger one with neurologic conditions in infected adults, including cases of Guillain-Barré syndrome. Who gets Zika? Anyone who gets bitten by an infected mosquito can become infected with Zika. How do people get Zika? Zika is transmitted to people through the bite of an infected *Aedes* mosquito. This is the same mosquito that transmit dengue and chikungunya. What are the Symptoms of Zika? About one in five people develop symptoms and infection is usually mild. The most common symptoms are fever, rash, joint pain or red eyes. Other common symptoms include muscle pain and headache. Symptoms usually begin 3-12 days after being bitten by an infected mosquito and last several days to a week. Hospitalisation and death from Zika are rare. What are the difference between Zika, and dengue and chikungunya? All these viruses cause similar symptoms, but certain symptoms suggest one disease or another. Most Zika patients have skin rashes; most dengue patients have a higher fever and more severe muscle pain; most chikungunya patients have a higher fever and more intense joint pain in the hands, feet, and back. What is the treatment for Zika? There is no specific treatment for Zika. Symptoms are treated by getting rest, drinking fluids to prevent dehydration and taking medicines such as acetaminophen or paracetamol to relieve fever and pain. Aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAID), like ibuprofen and naproxen, should be avoided until dengue can be ruled out to reduce the risk of increased bleeding. Can people with Zika pass the illness to others? Zika needs a vector (a means of transportation) to infect people; generally, that vector is the mosquito. However, Zika virus has been found in semen and person-to-person sexual transmission has been documented, although this is uncommon. If you have Zika, avoid mosquito bites for the first week of your illness. During the first week of infection, Zika virus can be found in the blood and passed from an infected person to another mosquito through mosquito bites. An infected mosquito can then spread the virus to other people. How can Zika be prevented? No vaccine or preventive drug is available at this time. The best way to prevent Zika is to avoid mosquito bites when traveling to an area where Zika is present.

Biography

Salisu Abdullahi Sani, 26 year student of pharmacy from SHIATS Deemed University Allahabad UP India. He publishes more than six papers both national and international conferences. and he's one of the hundred student out of the thousand which select from the Kano state of Nigeria to study pharmacy in different university in the world under the leadership of his excellency Gov. Rabiu Musa Kwankwaso (baba).

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