# Ophthalmic involvement of Zika

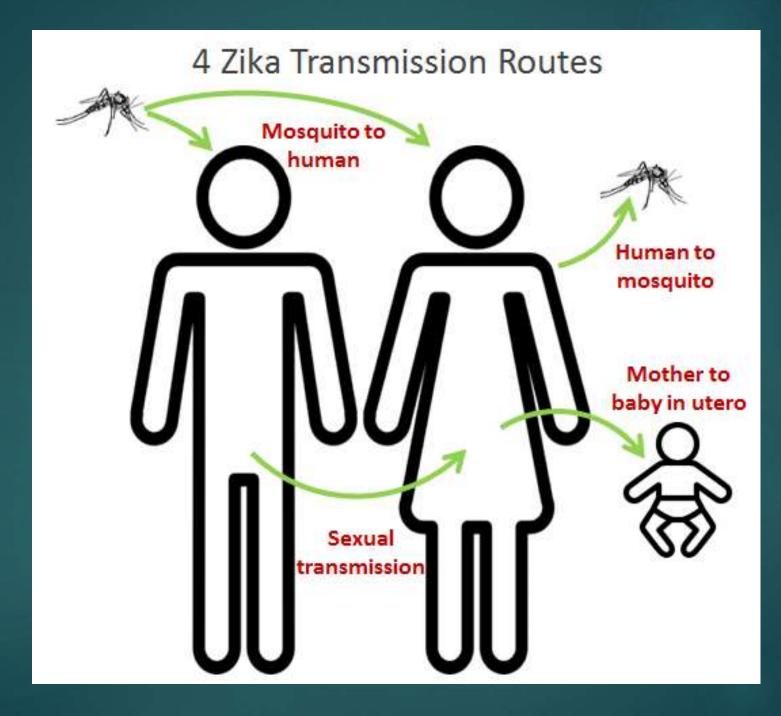
ROHIT JOLLY

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# What is Zika

- Member of Flaviviridae virus family
- Spread by day time active Aedes mosquito
- Named after Zika forest in Uganda
- Spread amongst humans via sexual intercourse, vertical transmission

Declared public health emergency of international concern on 1<sup>st</sup> february 2016



#### The spread of the Zika virus

Countries and territories with active Zika virus transmission and reported cases





## What do you feel

- Most cases asymptomatic
- ► Those that are symptomatic have:
  - ► Fever
  - Conjunctivitis
  - Arthralgia
  - ► Headache
  - Maculopapular rash

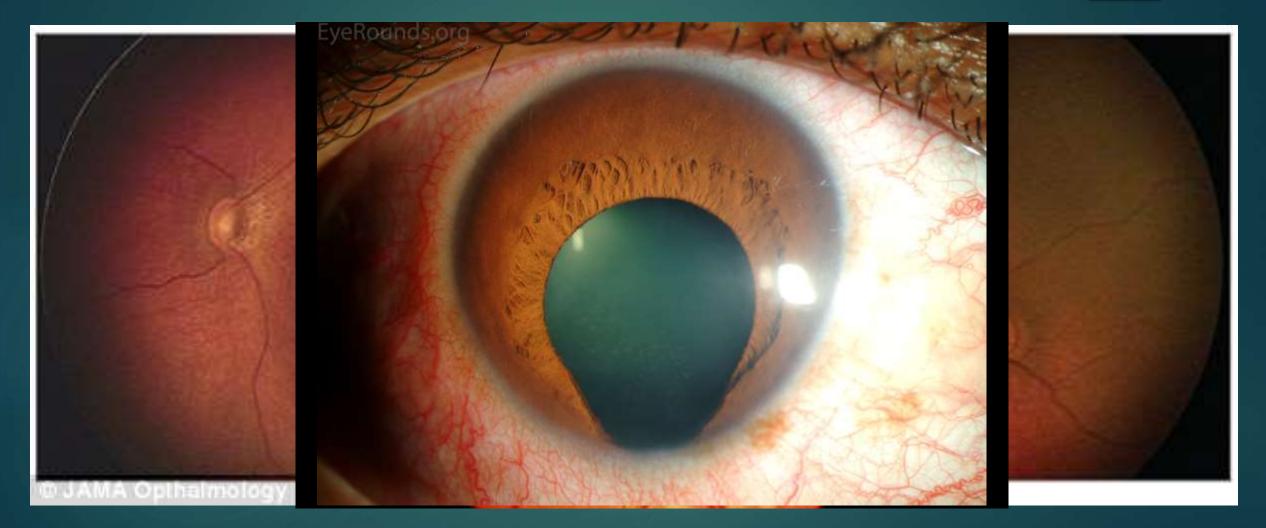
## Should I worry

 Reports of vertical transmission causing microcephaly (1-20% and more in 1st trimester)

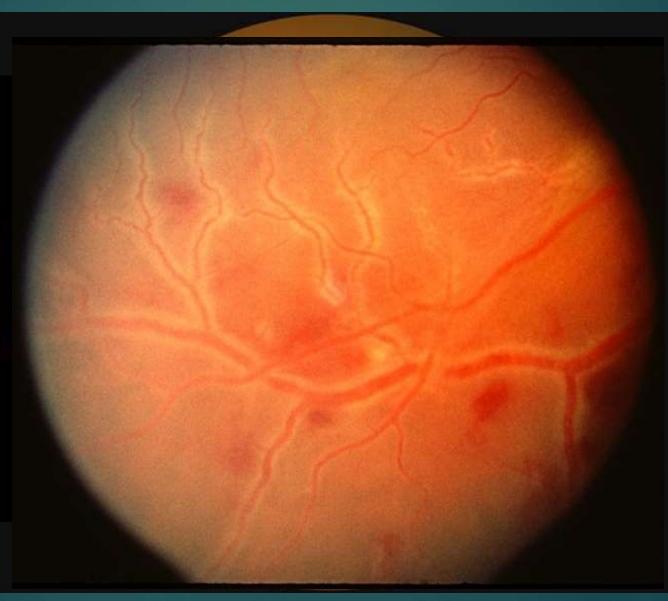
Congenital Zika syndrome

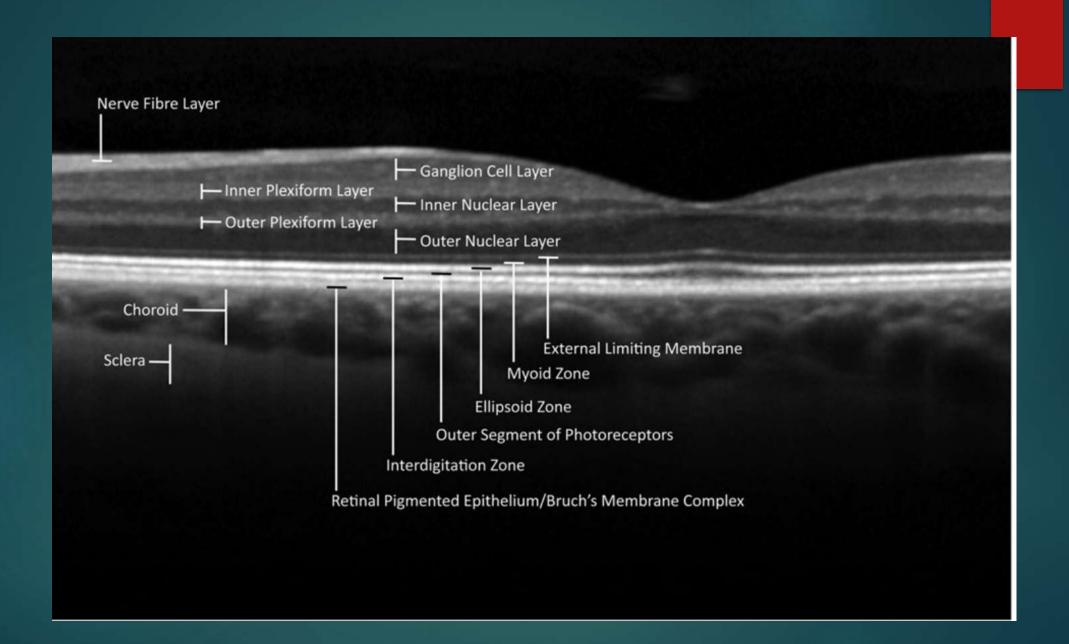
Guillan Barre Syndrome (1-3 per 10000)

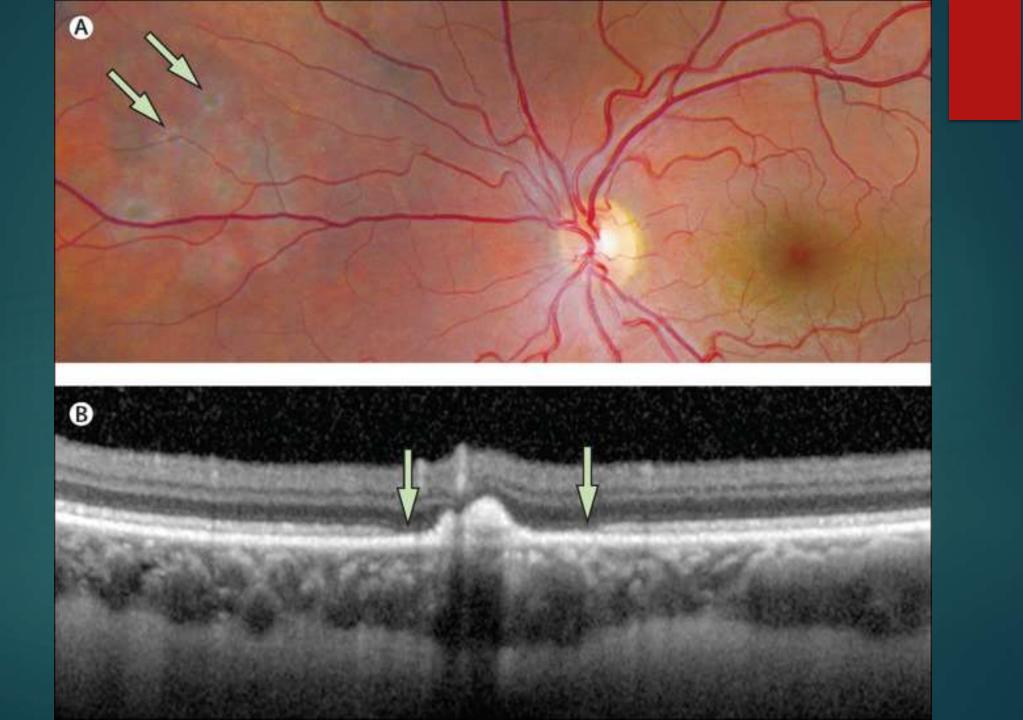
#### Should Eye really worry

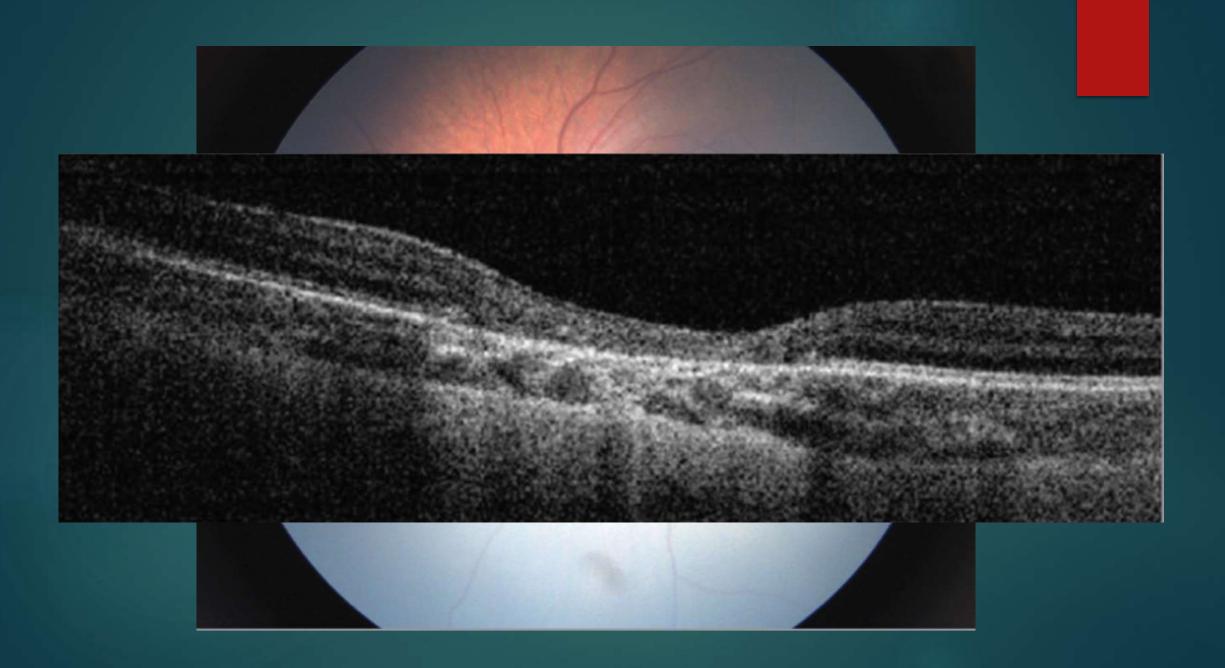


#### Should Eye really worry





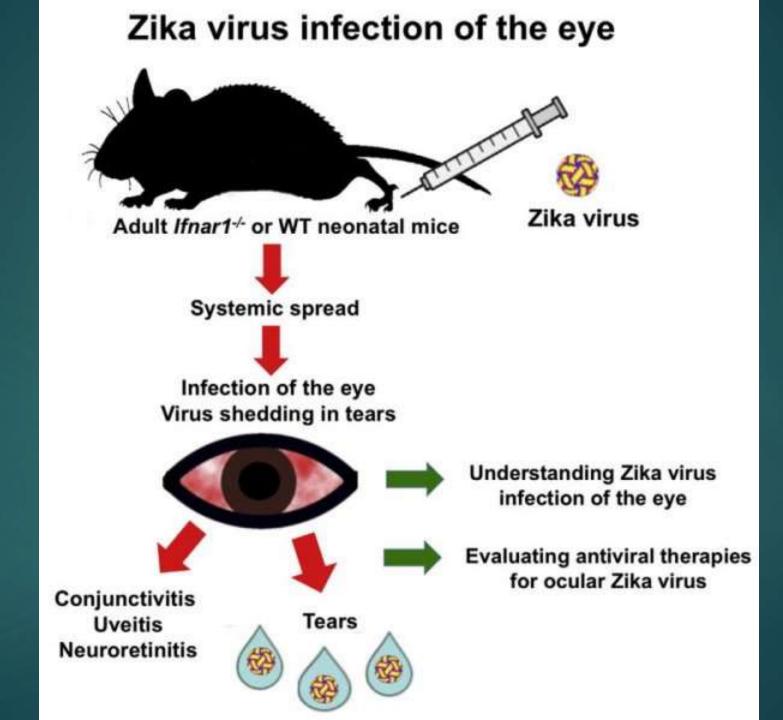






#### OCT findings of chorioretinal lesions

The main OCT findings identified in the present group of infants with CZS included severe neurosensory retinal thinning with discontinuation of the ellipsoid zone associated with choroidal thinning and a hyperreflectivity underlying the atrophic RPE.



# Treatment

- ► Treat the <u>symptoms</u>.
- ► Get plenty of rest.
- Drink fluids to prevent dehydration.
- Take medicine such as paracetamol to reduce fever and pain.
- Do not take aspirin and other non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDS) until dengue can be ruled out to reduce the risk of bleeding.



Further work needed to identify true mechanism of transmission if at all, of virus through bodily fluids especially tears\

WHO estimates the world has lost out on 3.5 billion dollars through health costs and loss of death and productivity

