

Zika Virus

Source: HT

Why in News?

Recently, the **Karnataka State Health Department** issued an alert following <u>Zika virus</u> **detection** in mosquito samples from **Talakayalabetta**, **Chikkaballapura village**.

■ The **Zika virus**, a **mosquito-borne flavivirus**, and its impacts on public health have been a matter of significant concern.

What is Zika Virus?

- About: The Zika virus, a mosquito-borne flavivirus, that is primarily spread by Aedes mosquitoes, particularly Aedes aegypti.
 - Also, it can also be transmitted from mother to fetus during pregnancy, as well as through sexual contact, transfusion of blood and blood products.
 - The Zika virus has an <u>RNA genome</u>, and thus a very high potential to accumulate mutations.
 - Genomic studies have suggested that the Zika virus has two lineages: African and Asian.
- History: Discovered in 1947 in the Zika forest in Uganda from infected monkeys, the first human cases were recorded in 1952 in Uganda and Tanzania.
 - Outbreaks have occurred across Africa, the Americas, Asia, and the Pacific since 2007.
 - Notable outbreaks have occurred in Indian states like Kerala and Karnataka in recent years.
- Symptoms: Often asymptomatic; when present, common symptoms include fever, joint pain, muscle pain, and headache lasting 2-7 days.
- Association with Other Conditions: Linked with Guillain-Barre syndrome, neuropathy, and myelitis in adults and children.
 - Also, the interaction between Zika and dengue viruses significantly impacts disease severity.
 - Exposure to one can worsen the impact of the other, posing challenges in vaccine development and public health management.
- Complications: Infection during pregnancy causes congenital malformations, such as microcephaly and other associated conditions.

Note

<u>Guillain-Barre syndrome</u> is a serious autoimmune disorder that affects the peripheral nervous system. The syndrome affects the nerves responsible for muscle movement, pain, temperature, and touch sensations.

 Microcephaly is a birth defect in which babies are born with a smaller than usual head and underdeveloped brain

- Treatment and Prevention: No specific treatment available. Symptomatic relief and medical care advised for worsening conditions.
 - No vaccine available yet; prevention focused on mosquito bite protection, eliminating breeding sites, and public health initiatives to control mosquito populations.
- Related Indian Government Initiatives:
 - National Guidelines for Zika Virus Disease under <u>Integrated Disease Surveillance</u>
 Programme
 - Rashtriya Bal Swasthya Karyakram (RBSK): It aims to improve the quality of life of children and provide comprehensive care to all children in the community.
 - RBSK involves screening of children from birth to 18 years of age for four Ds:
 - Defects at birth
 - Deficiencies
 - Diseases
 - · Development delays including disability

Other Viral Diseases

- Covid-19
- Dengue
- Nipah
- Ebola
- Yellow fever
- Hepatitis
- Japanese Encephalitis
- Marburg Virus

- Measles and Rubella
- Influenza
- HIV
- Mpox
- Chickenpox
- West Nile Virus
- Polio
- Norovirus, Rotavirus and Astrovirus

UPSC Civil Services Examination, Previous Year Question:

Prelims

Consider the following statements: (2017)

- 1. In tropical regions, Zika virus disease is transmitted by the same mosquito that transmits dengue.
- 2. Sexual transmission of Zika virus disease is possible.

Which of the statements given above is/are correct?

- (a) 1 only
- **(b)** 2 only
- (c) Both 1 and 2
- (d) Neither 1 nor 2

Ans: (c)

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