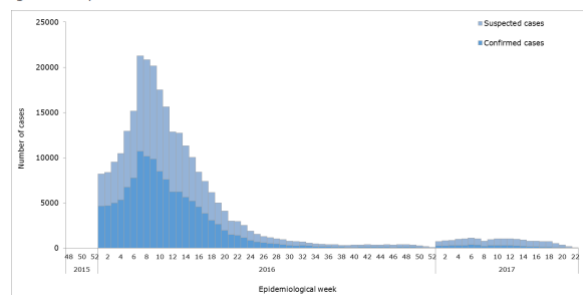


Zika in São Paulo, Brazil



Figure 1. Suspected and confirmed cases of Zika. Brazil. EW 48 of 2015 to EW 22 of 2017.¹



Source: Data provided by the Brazil Ministry of Health to PAHO/WHO²

DISEASE OVERVIEW AND IMPACT

Zika is one of the developing world's most prominent diseases. It is caused by a virus that is transmitted by the bites of infected mosquitoes. People with Zika typically do not display symptoms and if they do they are generally mild and resemble the flu. Over 4000 babies were born with Zika related birth defects (microcephaly and Gillian-Barre Syndrome) in Brazil. Over 70 countries have reported mosquito born transmission and over 1.4 million cases have occurred in Brazil. Zika is currently not treatable and is very expensive to detect. *8ad_ adW` Xid` Sfla` l eWZWfegbbW WfS^ ;` Xid` Sfla` eZWfL` L[]SS` VFdVf[a` S^6 WfW[a` ? WZaVez*

CURRENT SITUATION

Zika is a constant concern in São Paulo, the largest city in Brazil, especially at the end of the rainy season. Over 1.4 million people in Brazil have been infected. In the current outbreak, the abortion rate in Brazil, where abortion is illegal, has increased 108%. The economy of Brazil has also been damaged due to the decrease in tourism. *I adV [WZika* will cost \$3.5 billion USD; Brazil has already lost \$300 million USD.

CHALLENGES

Currently there is no easy method of detection for Zika. Most people do not show symptoms and very few people are actually tested. Current tests are expensive and require extensive training and expensive equipment. The easiest method to preventing further disease is to stop the disease from spreading.

Source: Phippen, J. Weston. *The Atlantic*, 12 May 2017.; "Zika Virus." WHO Fact sheet; Jamil Zubia et.al. *Asian Pacific Journal of Medicine*. 2016.



ZIKA PROFILE

Adapted from Building with Bio