#### **Zika Virus: An Introduction**

Robert T. Schooley, M.D.
University of KwaZulu Natal
MEPI Symposium
March 9, 2016

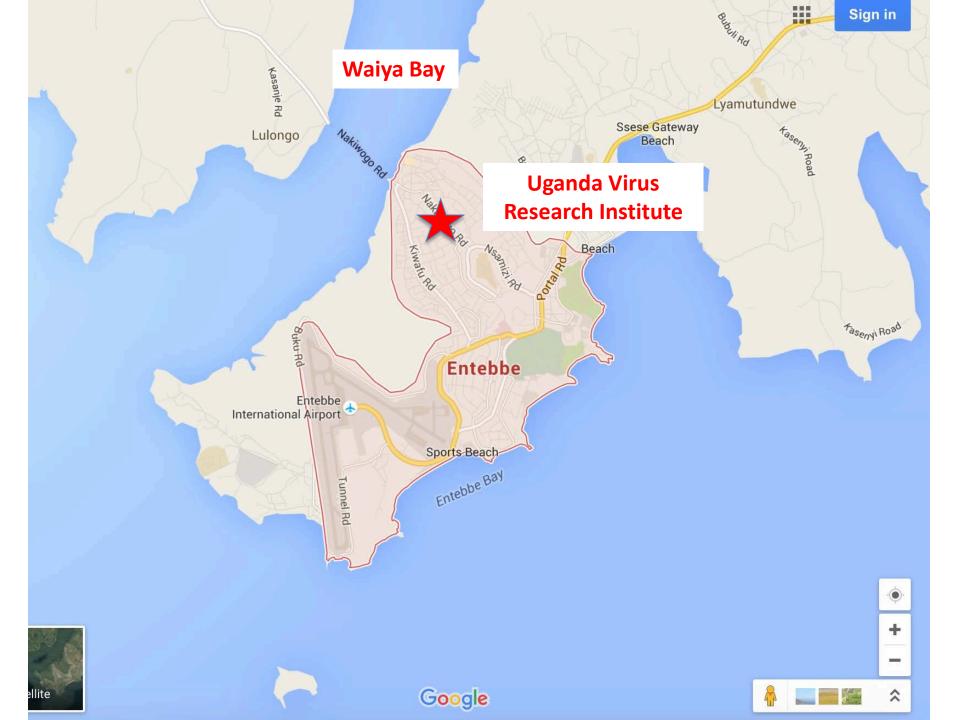
#### **Zika Virus: An Introduction**

- Historical origin
- Virology
- Clinical manifestations and complications
- Prevention strategies
- Research questions









#### **Uganda Virus Research Institute**



Chikungunya, West Nile Virus, Semliki Forest Virus, O'nyong'nyong virus, Burkitt's Lymphoma

Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Vol. 46. No. 5. September, 1952.

#### **COMMUNICATIONS**

#### ZIKA VIRUS

(I). ISOLATIONS AND SEROLOGICAL SPECIFICITY

BY

G. W. A. DICK,

The National Institute for Medical Research, London

S. F. KITCHEN,

Formerly staff member of the Division of Medicine and Public Health, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York, U.S.A.

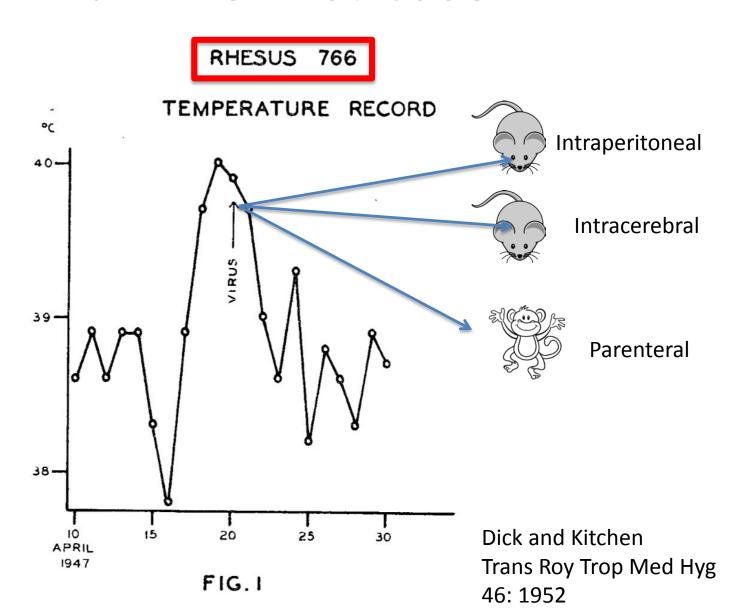
AND

#### A. J. HADDOW,

Formerly staff member of International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation, New York, U.S.A.

(From the Virus Research Institute, Entebbe, Uganda.)

#### **Zika: The First Case**



#### **Additional Findings**

- Wild caught A. africanus mosquito homogenates caused lethargy and death in intracranially inoculated mice
- There was no serologic cross reactivity with yellow fever, Chikungunya, Lymphocytic choriomeningitis virus, dengue virus, Saint Louis Encephalitis, Venezuelan Equine Encephalitis or multiple other viruses
- 6.1% of healthy adults living in the Entebbe area had antibodies to the virus

#### **First Human Cases**

Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Vol. 48. No. 2. March, 1954.

ZIKA VIRUS: A REPORT ON THREE CASES OF HUMAN INFECTION DURING AN EPIDEMIC OF JAUNDICE IN NIGERIA

BY

F. N. MACNAMARA\*

Acting Director, Virus Research Institute, Yaba, Nigeria



Transactions of the Royal Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene. Vol. 50. No. 5. September, 1956.

# ZIKA VIRUS INFECTION EXPERIMENTALLY INDUCED IN A HUMAN VOLUNTEER

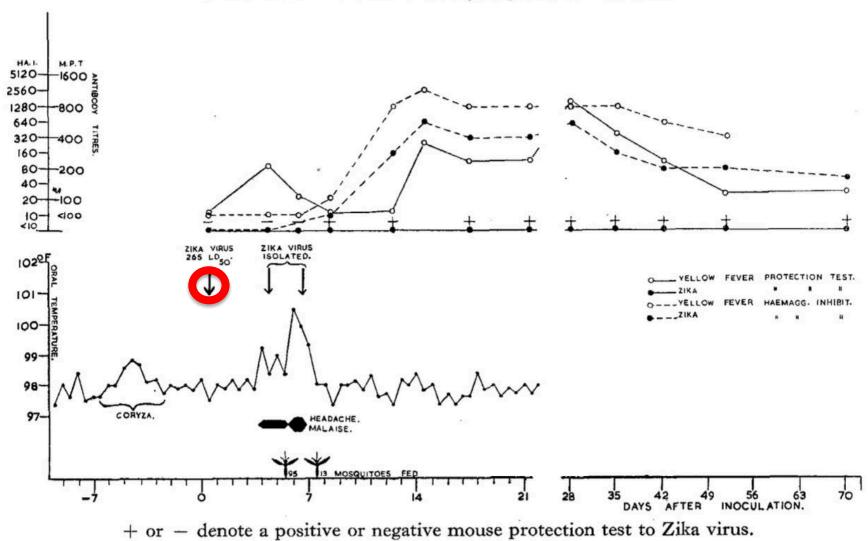
 $\mathbf{B}\mathbf{Y}$ 

W. G. C. BEARCROFT\*

West African Council for Medical Research Laboratories, Lagos, Nigeria.

# **Human Challenge**

Course of infection and antibody response to Zika virus.



## Zika in Malaysia

THE AMERICAN JOURNAL OF TROPICAL MEDICINE AND HYGIENE Copyright © 1969 by The American Society of Tropical Medicine and Hygiene

Vol. 18, No. 3 Printed in U.S.A.

#### ISOLATION OF ZIKA VIRUS FROM AEDES AEGYPTI MOSQUITOES IN MALAYSIA\*

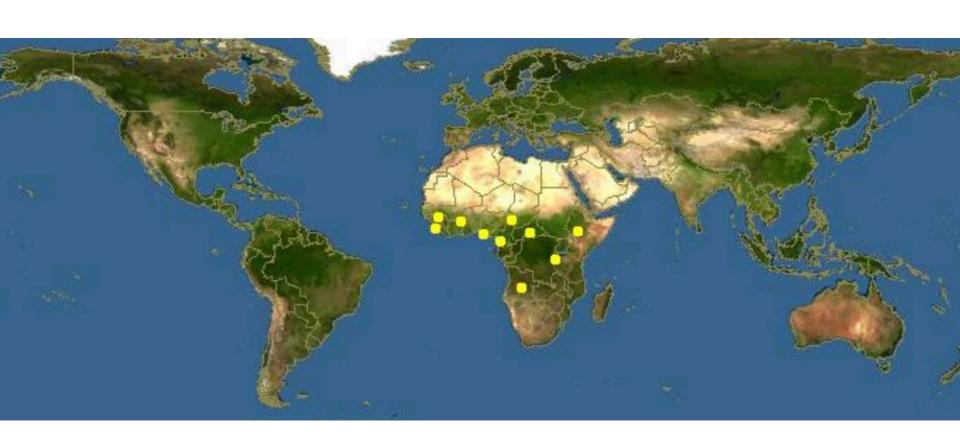


N G. W. Hooper California, and

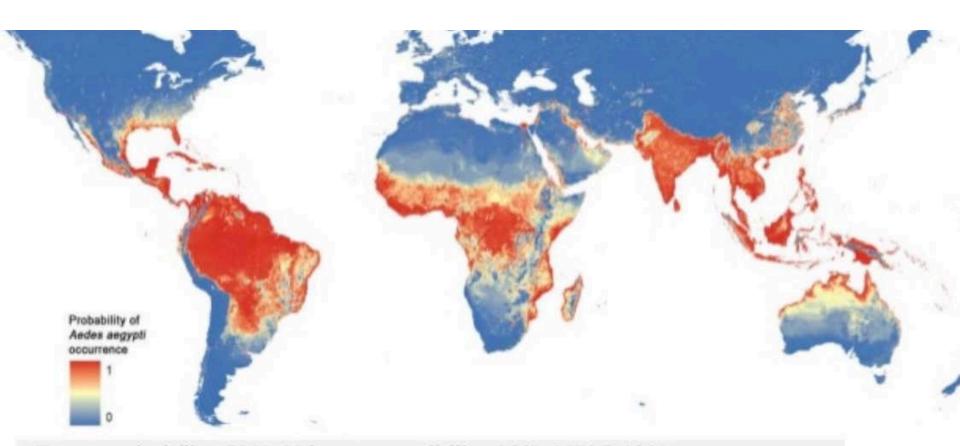


CK r, San Francisco, umpur, Malaysia

# Distribution of Aedes africanus



## Distribution of Aedes aegypti

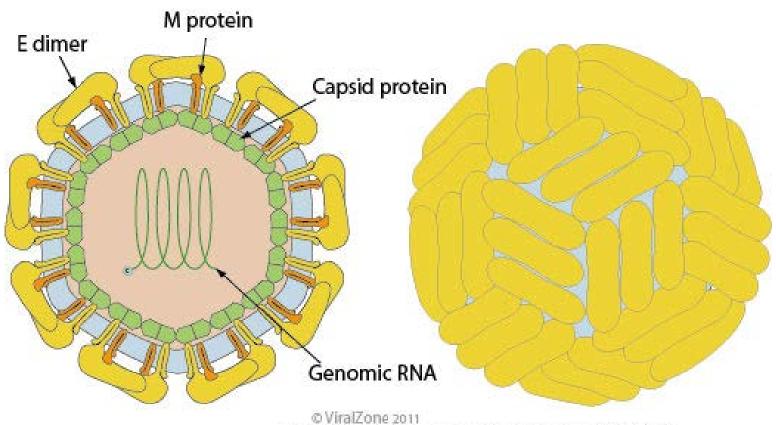


Temp. suitability 58%; Urban accessibility 18%; NDVI 12%

#### **Zika Virus: An Introduction**

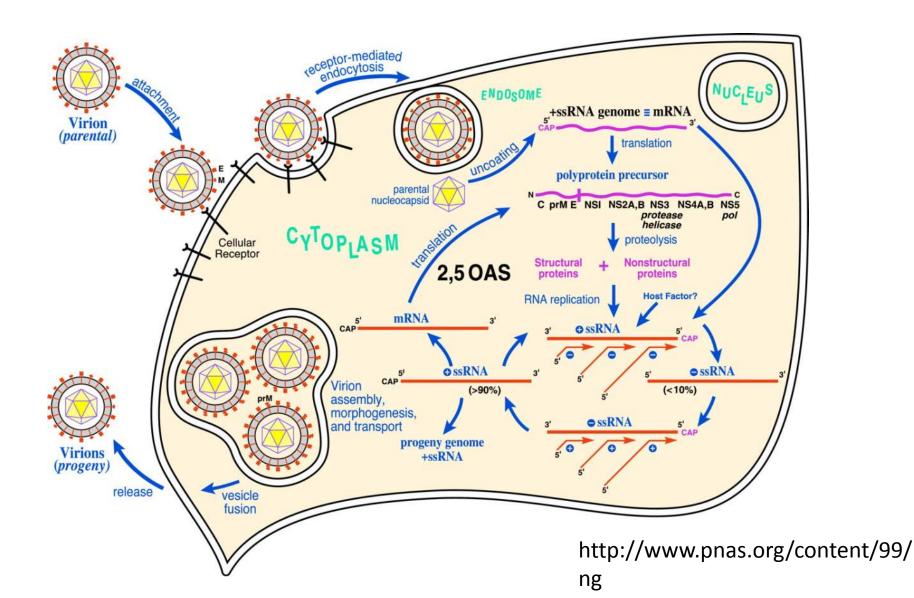
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#### **Zika Virus: Structure**

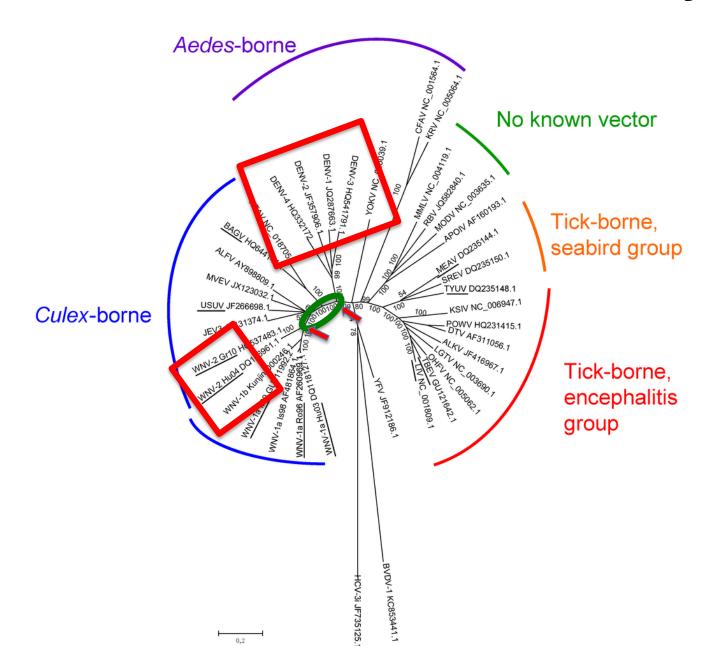


Swiss Institute of BioinformaticsT=3-like organization of surface dimers

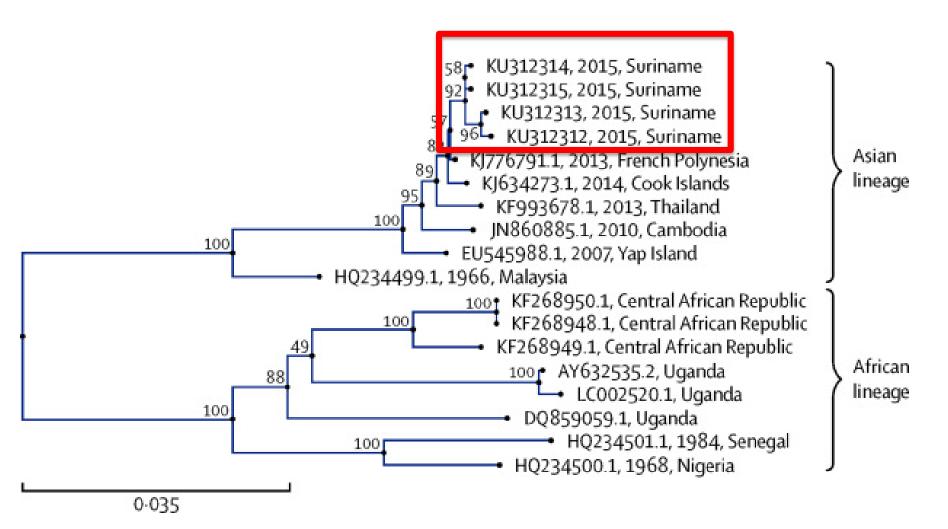
# Life Cycle of a Flavivirus



## Flaviviridae: Taxonomy



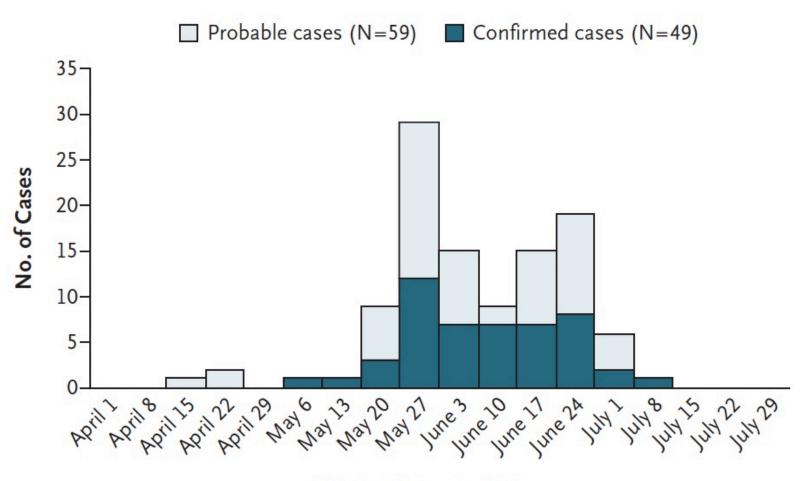
#### Zika In the Americas



#### **Zika Virus: An Introduction**

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## Zika on Yap: 2007



Week of Onset of Illness

## **Clinical Symptoms: Yap 2007**

Table 1. Clinical Characteristics of 31 Patients with Confirmed Zika Virus Disease on Yap Island during the Period from April through July 2007.

| Sign or Symptom            | No. of Patients (%) |
|----------------------------|---------------------|
| Macular or papular rash    | 28 (90)             |
| Fever*                     | 20 (65)             |
| Arthritis or arthralgia    | 20 (65)             |
| Nonpurulent conjunctivitis | 17 (55)             |
| Myalgia                    | 15 (48)             |
| Headache                   | 14 (45)             |
| Retro-orbital pain         | 12 (39)             |
| Edema                      | 6 (19)              |
| Vomiting                   | 3 (10)              |



Courtesy of drealfmgrenada.com



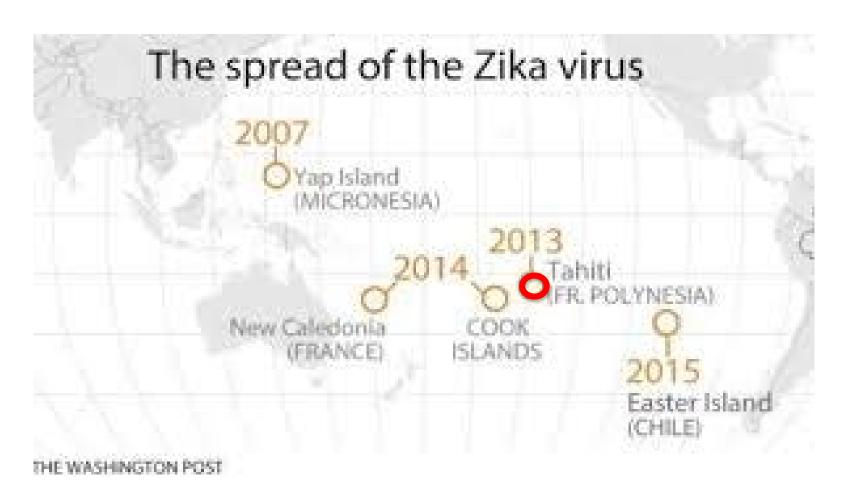
Medpage, Downloaded March 8, 2016





Conjunctivitis in a 30-year old woman with Zika from Rio Grand do North

# Spread of Zika Virus across the Pacific Ocean



## **Guillain Barre Syndrome and Zika**

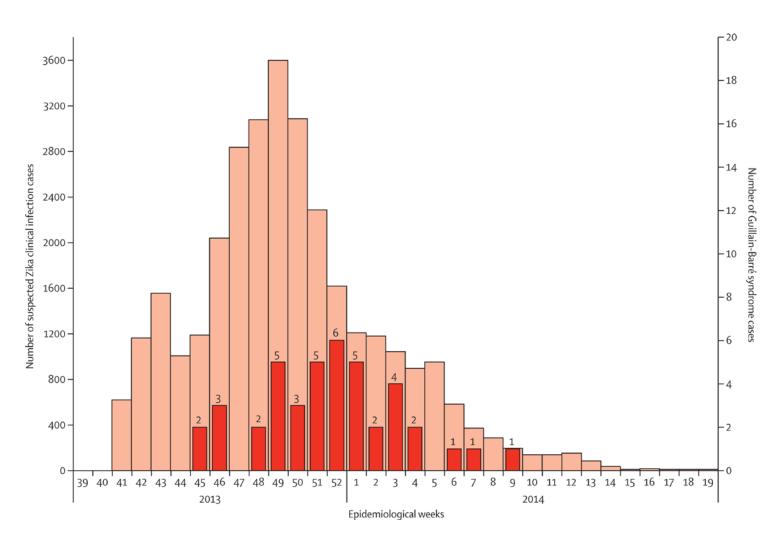
#### RAPID COMMUNICATIONS

Zika virus infection complicated by Guillain-Barré syndrome – case report, French Polynesia, December 2013

E Oehler (erwan.oehler@cht.pf)¹, L Watrin², P Larre², I Leparc-Goffart³, S Lastère⁴, F Valour¹, L Baudouin⁵, H P Mallet⁶, D Musso७, F Ghawche²

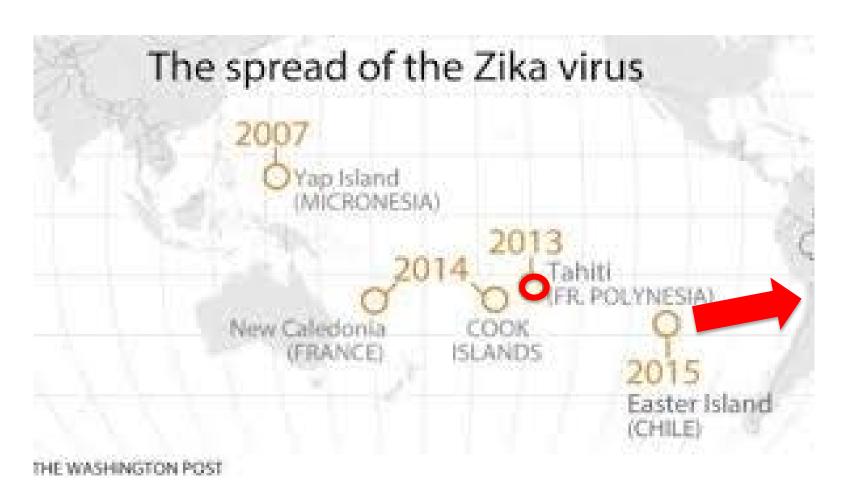
- 1. Internal medicine department, French Polynesia Hospital Center, Pirae, Tahiti, French Polynesia
- 2. Neurology department, French Polynesia Hospital Center, Pirae, Tahiti, French Polynesia
- 3. Institut de Recherche Biomédicale des Armées, National Reference Laboratory for arboviruses, Marseille, France
- 4. Laboratory of virology, French Polynesia Hospital Center, Pirae, Tahiti, French Polynesia
- 5. Intensive care unit, French Polynesia Hospital Center, Pirae, Tahiti, French Polynesia
- 6. Bureau de veille sanitaire Direction de la Santé, Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia
- 7. Louis Mallardé Institute, Papeete, Tahiti, French Polynesia

# Guillain-Barré Syndrome outbreak associated with Zika virus infection in French Polynesia: a case-control study



Van-Mai Cao-Lormeau, Lancet 2016

# Spread of Zika Virus across the Pacific Ocean



#### Zika Moves to the Americas

# Zika Virus Outbreak, Bahia, Brazil

Gubio S. Campos, Antonio C. Bandeira, Silvia I. Sardi

Authors affiliations: Federal University of Bahia, Salvador, Bahia, Brazil (G.S. Campos, S.I. Sardi); Hospital Aliança, Salvador

24 patients from St. Helena Hospital, Camaciri

# Camaciri, Brazil



# Salvador, Bahia, Brazil

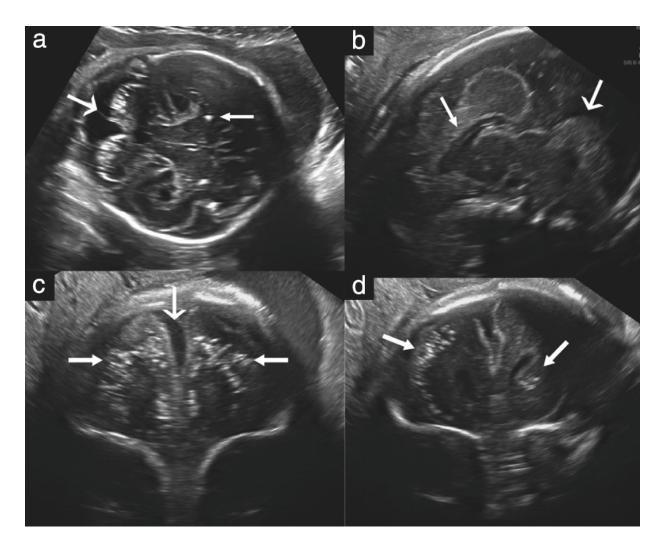


### **Brazil 2015: Zika and Microcephaly**





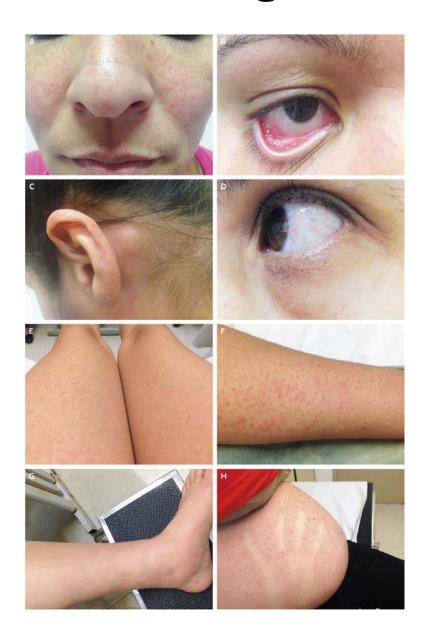
## Zika virus intrauterine infection causes fetal brain abnormality and microcephaly: tip of the iceberg?



#### Zika Virus in Brazil

- 88 women with presumed Zika virus infection enrolled between Sept 2015 and Feb 2016
- Acute Zika virus between 5 and 38 weeks of gestation
  - Maculopapular rash: 44% vs 12% (p=0.02)
  - Conjunctival injection: 58 vs. 13% (p=0.002)
  - Lymphadenopathy: 40 vs 7% (p=0.02)

#### Zika Virus In Pregnant Women: Brazil

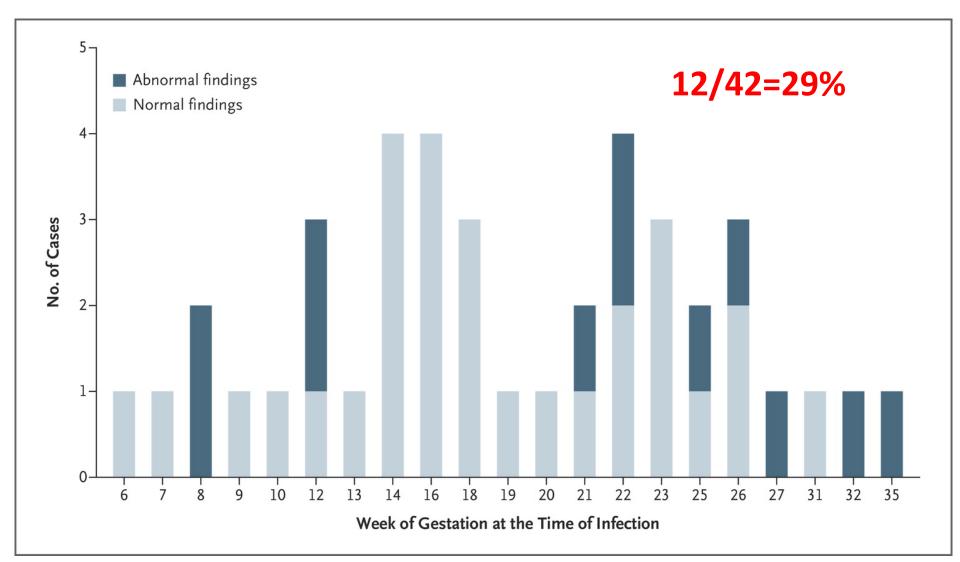


Brasil P et al. N Engl J Med 2016. DOI 10.1056 NEJMoa1602412

#### **Virologic Findings**

- 60 women had positive PCR results in serum specimens
  - 34 of these were PCR + in Urine
- 46 had positive PCR results in urine samples
  - 12 women had positive results in urine specimens only

#### Zika Virus In Pregnant Women: Brazil

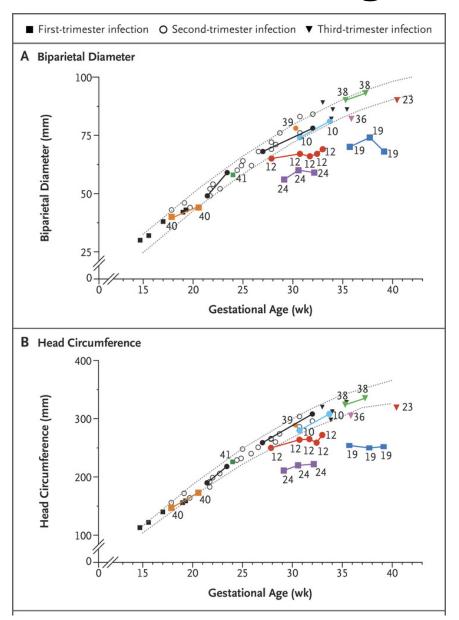


Brasil P et al. N Engl J Med 2016. DOI 10.1056 NEJMoa1602412

#### Zika Virus in Brazil

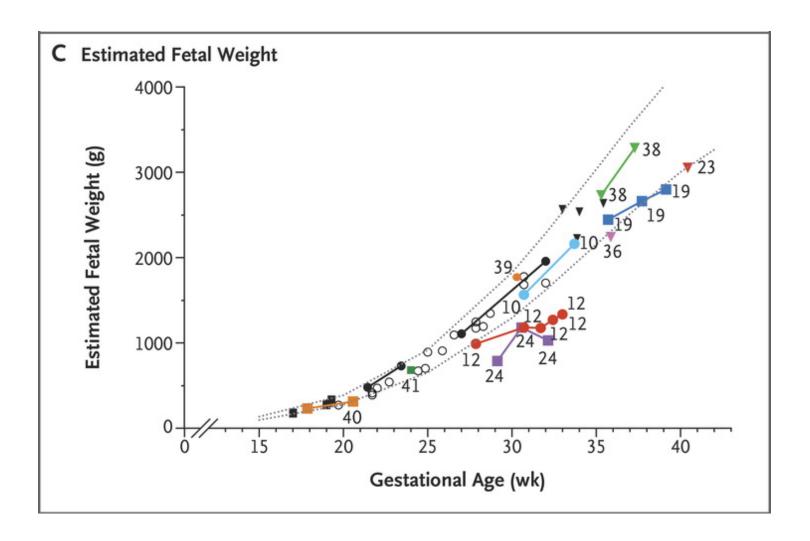
- Fetal ultrasound performed in 42 Zika virus infected women
  - Fetal anomalies by Doppler in 12/42 (29%)
  - Fetal deaths: 2 (weeks 36 and 38)
  - In utero growth retardation <u>+</u> microcephaly: 5
  - Ventricular calcifications or other CNS malformations: 7
  - Abnormal umbilical fluid or umbilical artery flow: 7

#### Zika Virus In Pregnant Women: Brazil



Brasil P et al. N Engl J Med 2016. DOI 10.1056 NEJMoa1602412

#### Zika Virus In Pregnant Women: Brazil





#### Zika Virus in Amnionic Fluid

- Two women with Zika virus infection during 10 and 18 weeks of gestation with acute Zika
  - Case 1: Zika @ 18 weeks-> microcephaly at week 21
  - Case 2: Zika @ 10 weeks-> fetal head circumference week 22 < 10<sup>th</sup> percentile
- Both underwent amniocentesis during week 28 of pregnancy
  - Amnionic fluid: PCR Positive for Zika in both women
  - Blood and Urine: both negative
- Both children born with severe microcephaly

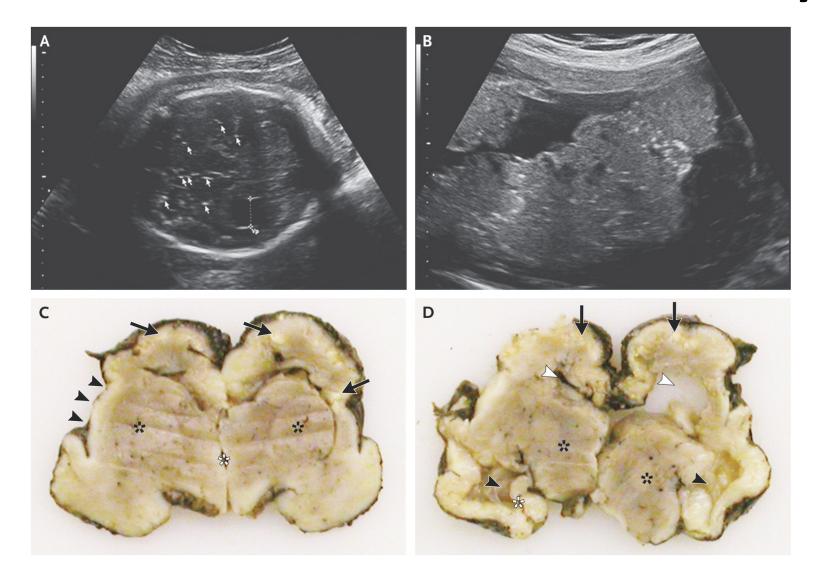
#### Zika in Neural Tissue of a Stillborn Infant

- Febrile illness with rash at the end of the first trimester of pregnancy in a woman who had been living in Brazil
- Ultrasonography performed at 29 weeks of gestation revealed microcephaly with calcifications in the fetal brain and placenta.

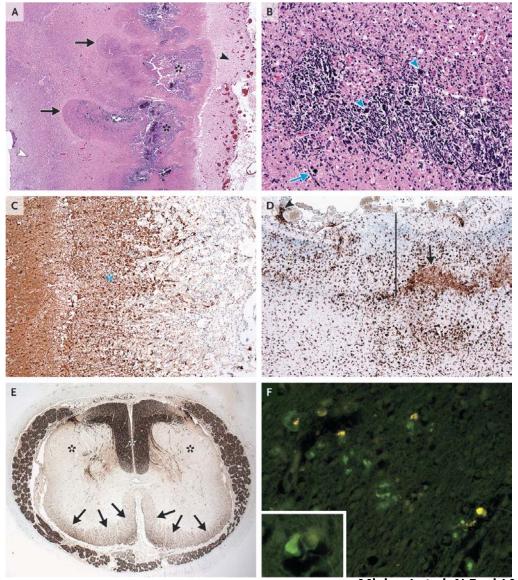
## Ultrasonographic findings at 32 Weeks

- Intrauterine growth retardation (estimated 3rd percentile of fetal weight) with normal amniotic fluid
- Normal thickness placenta with numerous calcifications
- Head circumference below the second percentile for gestation
- Moderate ventriculomegaly
- Brain structures blurred with numerous calcifications in various parts of the brain.

## Zika Virus in Brain of a Stillborn Baby

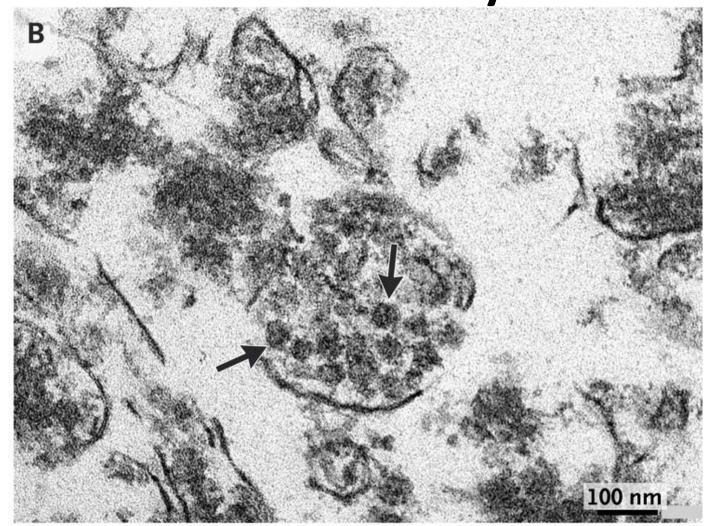


#### Microscopic Analysis of Brain Tissue

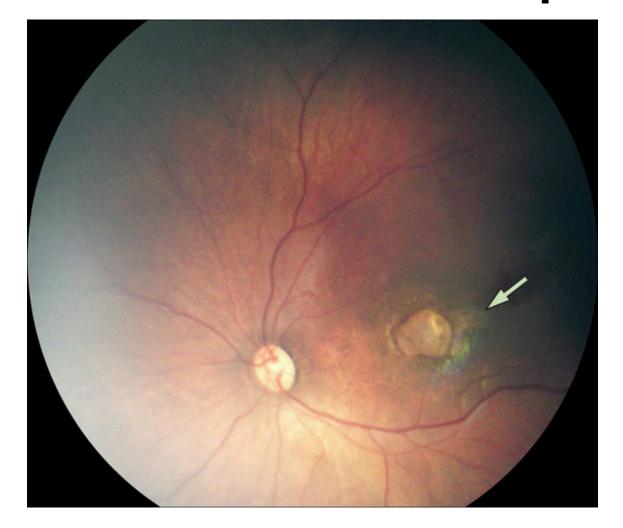


Mlakar J et al. N Engl J Med 2016. DOI: 10.1056/NEJMoa1600651

Flavivirus Particles by EM in Brain of Stillborn Baby



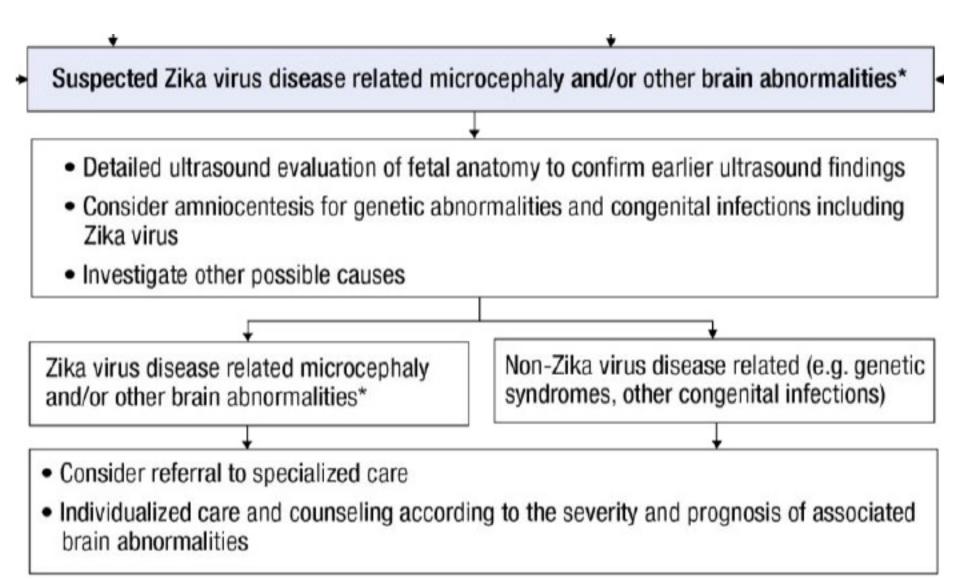
## Severe macular neuroretinal atrophy in an infant with microcephaly



Camila V Ventura, Mauricio Maia, Vasco Bravo-Filho, Adriana L Góis, Rubens Belfort Jr

signs and symptoms of Zika virus disease and provide counselling about: · Individual protection measures against mosquito bites Actions to reduce mosquito proliferation at home and at workplace Uncertainties related to Zika virus infection and impact on pregnancy Pregnant woman does not report signs and symptoms Pregnant woman reports signs and symptoms consistent consistent with Zika virus disease during current pregnancy with Zika virus disease during current pregnancy Test for maternal Zika virus infection Routine antenatal care Symptomatic treatment (if required) and counselling If available, and if first antenatal visit is before 18 weeks. consider ultrasound scan at the same visit for fetal If available, and if first antenatal visit is before 18 weeks. morphology and gestational age assessment consider ultrasound scan at the same visit for fetal morphology and gestational age assessment · Ensure fetal ultrasound scan for morphology assessment at 18-20 weeks or at the same visit if first visit is later · Ensure fetal ultrasound scan for morphology assessment than 20 weeks at 18-20 weeks or at the same visit if first visit is later than 20 weeks Absence of fetal Presence of fetal Negative tests for Positive or inconclusive microcephaly and/or other microcephaly and/or other maternal Zika virus tests for maternal Zika brain abnormalities\* brain abnormalities\* infection virus infection Routine antenatal care Test for maternal Consider repeat fetal Zika virus infection ultrasound scan at 28-30 weeks Negative test for Positive or Absence of fetal Presence of fetal Absence of fetal Presence of fetal maternal Zika virus inconclusive test microcephaly microcephaly microcephaly microcephaly infection for maternal Zika and/or other brain and/or other brain and/or other brain and/or other brain virus infection abnormalities\* abnormalities\* abnormalities\* abnormalities\* Consider Routine antenatal · Routine antenatal Consider amniocentesis and care care amniocentesis and other tests\*\* to other tests\*\* to Consider ultrasound Repeat fetal screen for genetic screen for genetic ultrasound scan at follow-up abnormalities and abnormalities and (every 4 weeks) 28-30 weeks congenital infections congenital infections including Zika virus including Zika virus Consider referral to Consider referral to specialized care specialized care Suspected Zika virus disease related microcephaly and/or other brain abnormalities\* Individualized care Individualized care and counselling and counselling

At the first antenatal care visit and in each of the following visits, health providers should assess pregnant women for



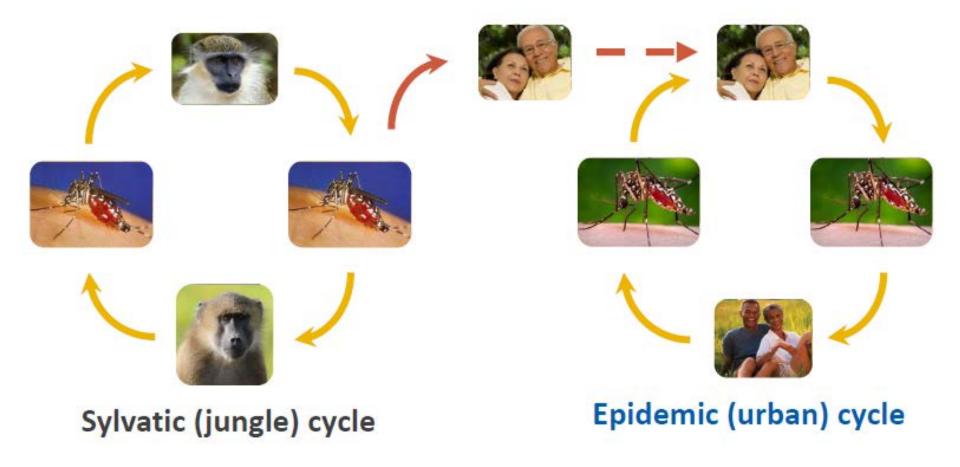
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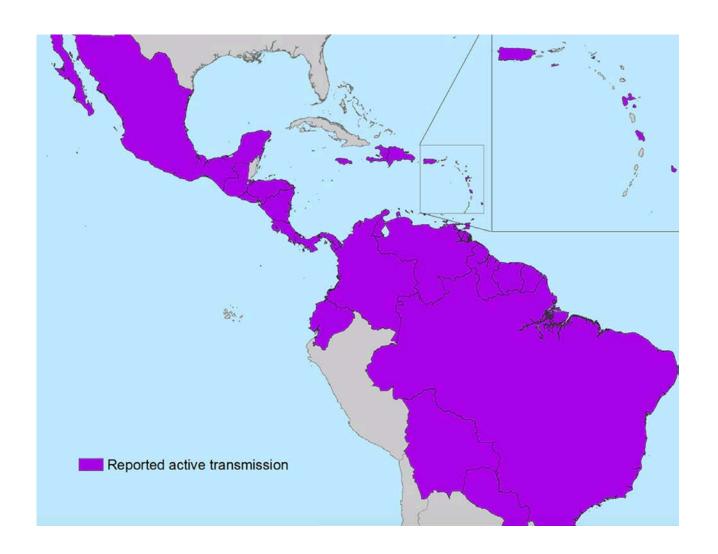
## Zika: Modes of Spread

- Mosquito
  - Within affected locations: vector control
  - Outside affected locations: prevention of mosquito transport and prevention of "seeding" local populations
- Travel
- Sexual transmission
- Transfusion

#### **Zika Virus Transmission Cycles**

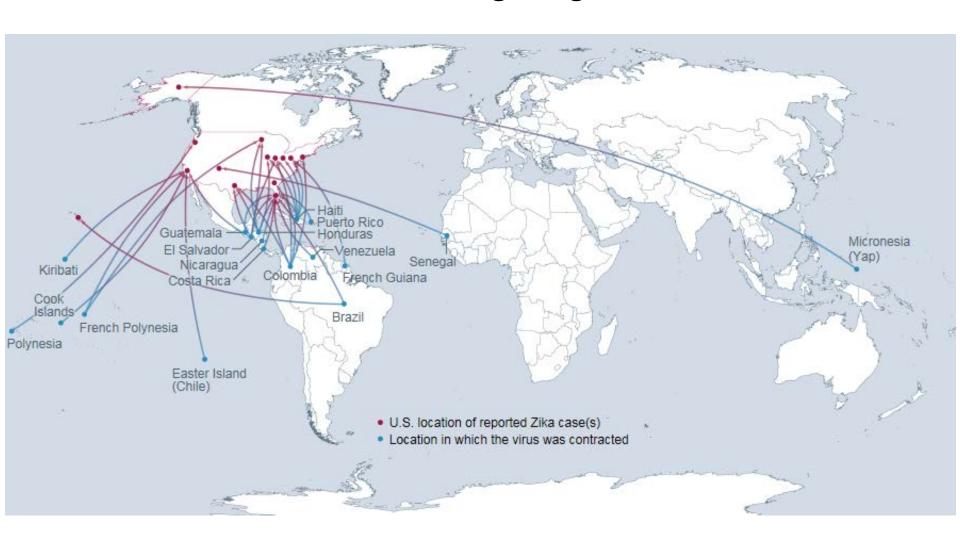


#### **Zika: Active Transmission 2016**



Source: CDC

#### How has Zika been getting to the U.S.?



**Source: Scientific American**. Downloaded 2.29.16 from http://www.scientificamerican.com/article/zika-virus-threatens-u-s-from-abroad1/ Updated with cases reported through 2/23/16



Source: NWU Downloaded 2/29/16 from <a href="http://www.storybench.org/spread-zika-virus-roundup-visualizations/">http://www.storybench.org/spread-zika-virus-roundup-visualizations/</a> data from CDC, planestats.com

#### **Travel Destinations from Brazil**

 Destinations from Brazilian airports within 50 km of areas conducive to year-round Zika virus transmission September, 2014, to August, 2015

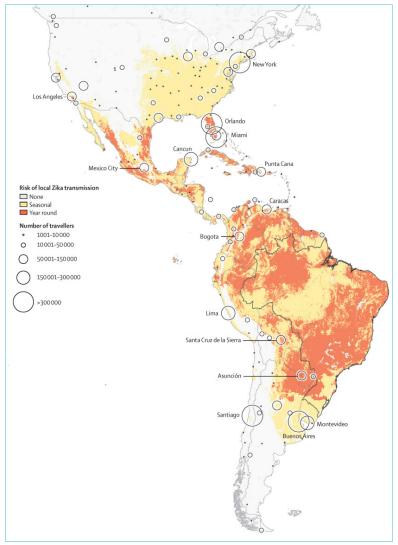
– Americas: 65%

Europe: 27%

Asia: 5%

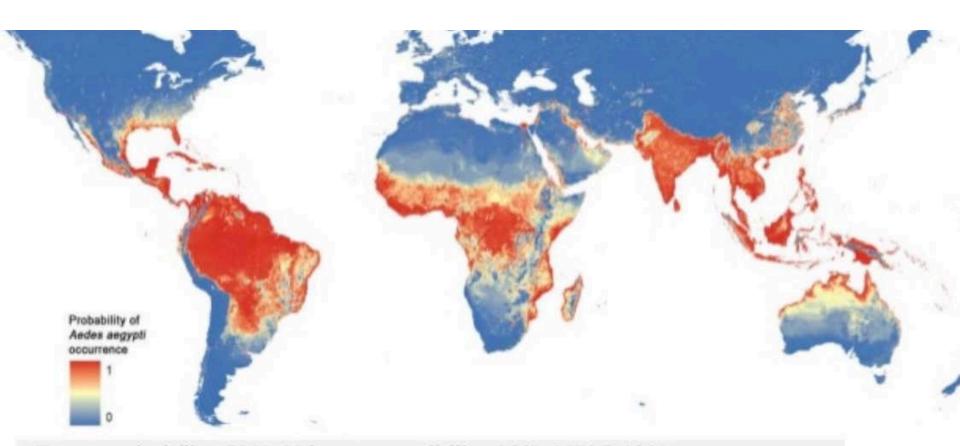
Africa 1% (Angola #1 in Africa)

# Anticipating the international spread of Zika virus from Brazil



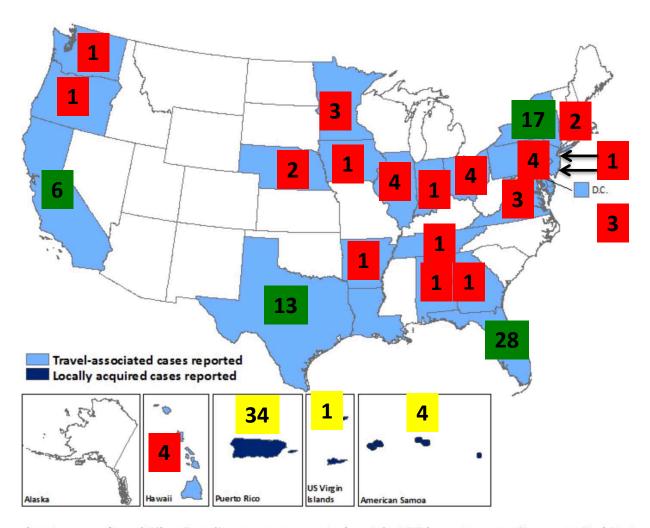
Final destinations of travellers departing Brazil by potential for autochthonous Zika transmission

## Distribution of Aedes aegypti



Temp. suitability 58%; Urban accessibility 18%; NDVI 12%

### Zika in the US: February 2016



Laboratory-confirmed Zika virus disease cases reported to ArboNET by state or territory — United States, 2015-2016 (as of February 24, 2016)

**Source: CDC** 

## Zika: Modes of Spread

- Mosquito
  - Within affected locations: vector control
  - Outside affected locations: prevention of mosquito transport and prevention of "seeding" local populations
- Travel
- Sexual transmission
- Transfusion

# Non-Vector-borne Transmission of Zika Virus, Colorado, USA

- Two male scientists returned to the Colorado from Bandafassi, Senegal on August 21
- Patient 1
  - August 30: maculopapular rash, swollen feet, extreme fatigue but no fever
  - August 31: Dysuria and peroneal pain
  - September 3: hematospermia
- Patient 2
  - August 29 September 1: maculuopapular rash, fatigue, headache and arthralgias

# Non-Vector-borne Transmission of Zika Virus, Colorado, USA

#### Patient 3

- September 3 6: malaise, chills, extreme headache, photophobia, and muscle pain that continued
- September 7: maculopapular rash developed on her torso
- September 8: expanded to neck and thighs

#### Rash in Patient 3



Foy et.al., Emerg Infect Dis. 2011; 17): 880–2.

#### Zika in Semen

- 32 year old man who developed a clinical sydrome c/w arbovirus 2 days after returning to Toulouse from Brazil and French Guyana
- Peripheral blood PCR positive for Zika virus RNA
- Further samples collected 2 weeks after diagnosis revealed Zika in
  - Plasma 2.8 log<sub>10</sub> copies per mL
  - Urine 3.1 log<sub>10</sub> copies per mL
  - Semen 8⋅6 log<sub>10</sub> copies per mL

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#### **Zika: Research Questions**

- Are the neurotropic complications (GBS, microcephaly) new or just not previously noted?
  - If new, what has changed
- How can we best control vectors and prevent transmission in affected areas?
- Is a vaccine feasible?
- What about drugs?
  - If so, how would you use them?

### **Zika Introduction: Summary**

- First isolated from mildly symptomatic *Rhesus macaque* monkey in Uganda in 1947
- For many years thought to be a mild to asymptomatic infection of primates and, accidentally, humans.
- Detected in <u>Aedes aegypti</u> mosquitos in Malaysia in 1969 on its march out of Africa
- Associated with Guillain Barre syndrome in 2013 in French Polynesia
- Spreads to Brazil in 2015 where it is first associated with microcephaly
- We will see more of it and other, as yet unidentified pathogens in the human population as the world becomes a more global community.



## Ngiyabonga!