

Prof David Baud
 MD PhD
 Head Obstetrics & MFM
 Lausanne - CHUV 

Département de gynécologie-obstétrique
 et génétique médicale

**CONGENITAL
 ZIKA
 SYNDROME**




Zika is gone ...

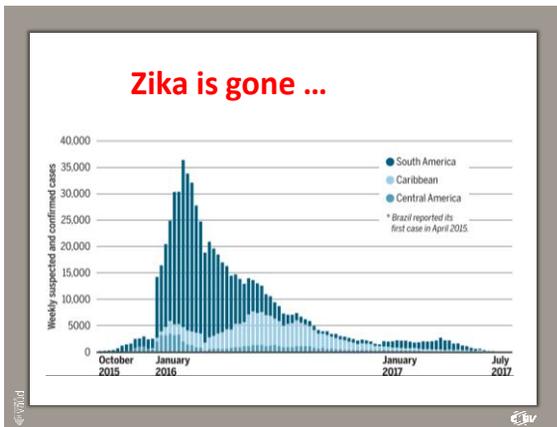
World Map of Areas with Risk of Zika



Domestic areas
 State Reporting Zika: No Known Zika:

International areas
 Zika Travel Recommendation: Low elevation High elevation No Known Zika:

CDC website, Sept 2018 



The question is not **if**,
 but **when** and **where**
 Zika will come back?



Discovery 1947, Uganda, Africa

Yellow fever research institute, Uganda
 Rockefeller Foundation




Sentinel Rhesus monkeys in cages
 in the canopy forest

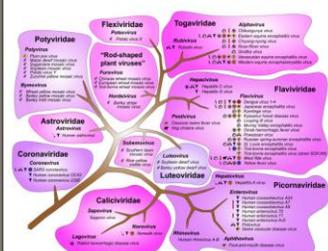
TRANSMISSION OF THE Borna Disease of
 Yunnan, Malaya and Hawaii.
 Vol. 46, No. 5, September, 1952.

COMMUNICATIONS

ZIKA VIRUS
 (I). ISOLATIONS AND SEROLOGICAL SPECIFICITY
 BY
 G. W. A. DICK,
 The National Institute for Medical Research, London
 S. F. KITCHEL,
 Formerly staff member of the Division of Medicine and Public Health, The Rockefeller
 Foundation, New York, U.S.A.,
 and
 A. J. HANCOCK,
 Formerly staff member of International Health Division, The Rockefeller Foundation, New
 York, U.S.A.
 (From the Virus Research Institute, London, Uganda.)



- Single RNA virus => less stable than DNA
- **Flaviviridae** - **Flavivirus**
- **Arbovirus** – **Arthropods** **born** **virus**



Arboviruses

- Chikungunya virus (CHIKV)
- Dengue virus (DENV)
- Japanese encephalitis virus (JEV)
- Tick borne encephalitis virus (TBEV)
- West Nile virus (WNV)
- Yellow fever virus (YFV)



ZIKV Vectors

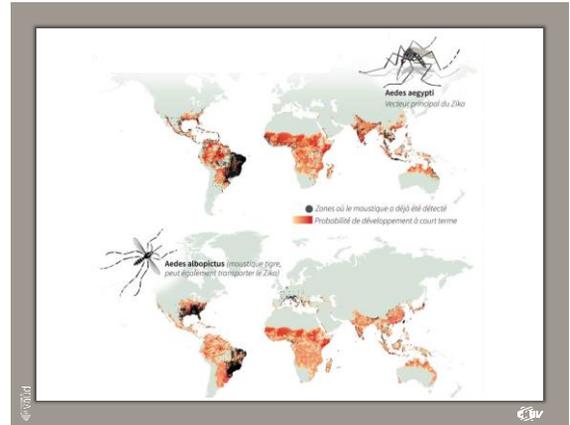
A. aegypti



From Mosquito Eradication Laboratory © 1996 UNIVERSITY OF FLORIDA

A. albopictus

- Day-time biters
- Alive for 30 days
- Female infects eggs
- Eggs infectious >1 year



ZIKA positive sperm / vagina

ZIKA RNA	>1 year	13 days
Replicative ZIKA	69 days	2 days

Venturi G, Euro Surveill. 2016
Frank C, Euro Surveill. 2016

D'Ortenzio E, NEJM. 2016
Musso D, Clin Microb Infect. 2017

Vaginal Exposure to Zika Virus during Pregnancy Leads to Fetal Brain Infection

Vaginal infection
More efficient
s.cut. infection

Similar results in Rhesus macaques

Yocke, Cell, 2016 Aug

Features	Zika	Dengue	Chikungunya
Fever	++	+++	+++
Rash	+++	+	++
Conjunctivitis	++	-	-
Arthralgia	++	+	+++
Myalgia	+	++	+
Headache	+	++	++
Hemorrhage	-	++	-
Shock	-	+	-

2-7 days Symptoms normally last for 2-7 days

Clinical course do not differ during pregnancy

Direct association Zika & microcephaly

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

ORIGINAL ARTICLE

Zika Virus Infection in Pregnant Women in Rio de Janeiro — Preliminary Report

Patricia Brasil, M.D., Jose P. Pereira, Jr., M.D., Claudia Raja Gabaglia, M.D.,

Table 3. Infant Outcomes According to ZIKV Exposure.

Variable	ZIKV-Exposed Live-Born Infants (N = 117)*	ZIKV-Unexposed Live-Born Infants (N = 57)	P Value
Total number of adverse infant outcomes — no. (%)	49 (41.9)	3 (5.3)	<0.001

Congenital Zika Syndrome: definition

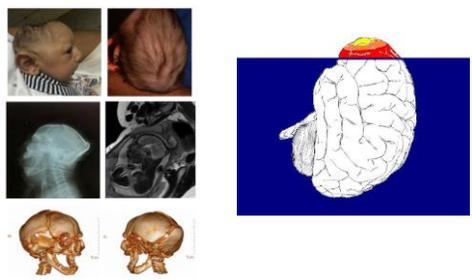


1. Severe microcephaly with partial collapse of the skull
2. Thin cerebral cortices with subcortical calcifications
3. Macular scars with pigmented retinal findings
4. Congenital contractures
5. Early hypertonia with evidence of extrapyramidal involvement

- Cerebral atrophy, ventriculomegaly, cerebellar hypoplasia, arthrogryposis

Moore CA, JAMA Pediatr. 2017.

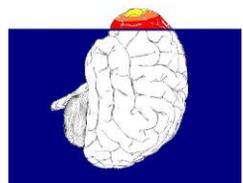
Congenital Zika Syndrome: SPECTRUM



Moore CA, JAMA Pediatr. 2017.

Congenital Zika Syndrome: SPECTRUM

Abnormal ophthalmologic findings in 33% of infants without CNS findings who were born to women with confirmed ZIKV infections during pregnancy



Zin AA, JAMA Pediatr. 2017.

Congenital Zika Syndrome: SPECTRUM

Maternal rash	Infant Zika virus IgM antibody by ELISA	Birth HC (cm) and (SD)†	Age (mos) at last follow-up	Follow-up HC (cm) and (SD) †	
3 mo.	CSF, serum +	29.5 (-1.72)	11	39 (-3.86)	
2 mo.	CSF +	33.0 (-0.40)	10	41 (-3.33)	
2 mo.	none	CSF +	32.0 (-1.63)	11	43 (-2.11)
2 mo.	CSF +	31.0 (-1.65)	10	43 (-1.98)	
5 mo.	CSF +	31.0 (-1.39)	12	36 (-6.18)	
4 mo.	CSF +	33.0 (-0.78)	11	42 (-2.89)	
none	CSF +	33.0 (-0.78)	12	40 (-4.68)	
none	CSF +	32.0 (-1.95)	9	39.5 (-3.17)	
3 mo.	CSF +	33.5 (-0.35)	11	42.5 (-2.50)	
none	CSF +	32.0 (-2.00)	10	40 (-4.27)	
none	CSF +	33.5 (0.02)	7	40 (-2.98)	
none	serum +	32.5 (0.30)	7	40.5 (-1.33)	
none	serum +	33.0 (-1.16)	5	40 (-2.12)	

Normal at birth => post-natal development of anomalies

van des Linden, MMWR, 2017



42%

THE NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL OF MEDICINE

CORRESPONDENCE

Requests for Abortion in Latin America Related to Concern about Zika Virus Exposure





Aiken, NEJM, 2016

Zika world panic !!!




- No (unprotected) sex for 6 months
- Amniocentesis at 15 weeks for all exposed pregnant patients

Zika

Are we going to far?



Vouga & Baud, *Lancet*, 2017
 Vouga & Baud, *Lancet*, 2018
 Baud & Musso, *Lancet*, 2018

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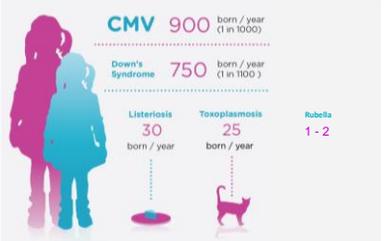
Cytomegalovirus

CMV



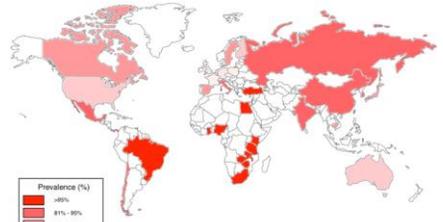
CHUV

CMV – most common cause of birth defect



Birth Defect	Prevalence (per 1000)
CMV	900
Down's Syndrome	750
Listeriosis	30
Toxoplasmosis	25
Rubella	1-2

CMV – most common cause of birth defect



Prevalence (%)

- >95%
- 81% - 95%
- 66% - 80%
- 51% - 65%
- 36% - 50%
- <35%
- no data

CMV – most common cause of birth defect

The main way women catch CMV is from the **saliva** and **urine** of small children

DON'T SHARE

Avoid sharing food, drinks, cutlery or dummies with anyone

WASH WITH CARE

Wash hands and any items that have come into contact with bodily fluids with soap and water e.g. after feeding, wiping nose, changing nappy

CMV positive sperm

- **14 months** after infection
- Infect spermatozoae

No recommendation

Zika

- Only **4%** of male have replicative viruses
- Exceptional >30 days
- Decline of Zika

Postpone pregnancy attempts to **2 months** after exposure for both men and women

Vouga & Baud, *Lancet*, 2018

Zika ?

Similar to other teratogenic infections

Vouga & Baud, *Lancet*, 2016
Panchaud & Baud, *CMR*, 2016
Schaub, Baud, *Lancet Child*, 2017

CMV – most common cause of birth defect

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    graph TD
      PI[Primary Infection] --> S1[10-15% Symptomatic at Birth]
      PI --> S2[30-40% Fetal Infection]
      PI --> S3[85-90% Asymptomatic]
      S1 <--> S2
      S2 <--> S3
      S3 --> LC[5-15% Late Complications]
      S1 --> M[20-30% Mortality]
      S2 --> C[90% Complications]
      S3 --> LC
      S3 --> LCO[5-15% Late Complications]
  
```

1-2% of sero-NEG patients (reinfection possible)

Transient Outcomes	Permanent Outcomes
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hypotonia • Splenomegaly • Jaundice • Petechia and purpura • Pneumonitis • Fetal growth retardation • Seizures 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Microcephaly • Vision loss • Hearing loss • Mental retardation • Motor disabilities • Seizures • Death

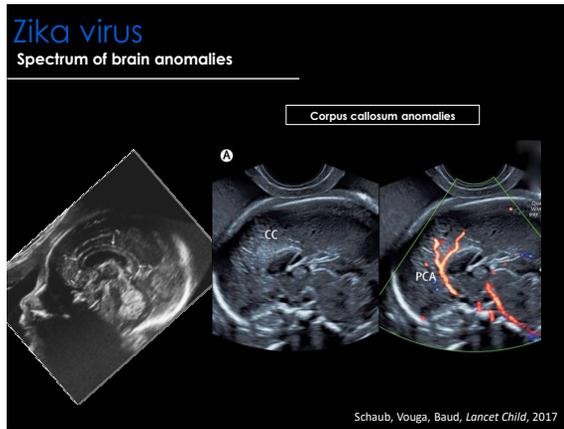
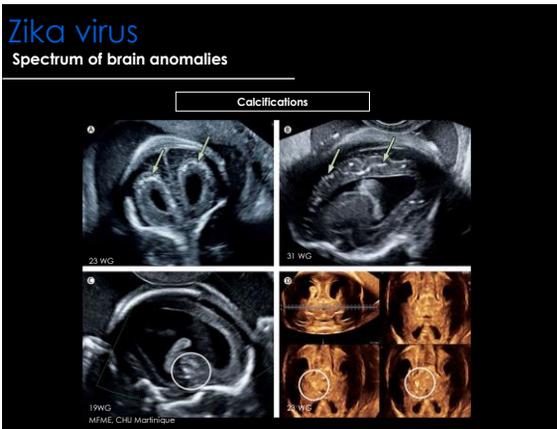
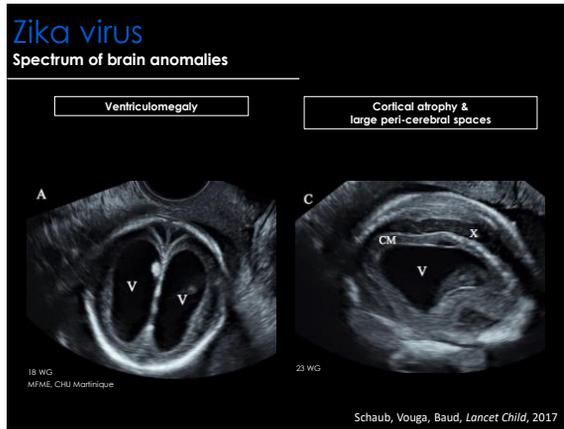
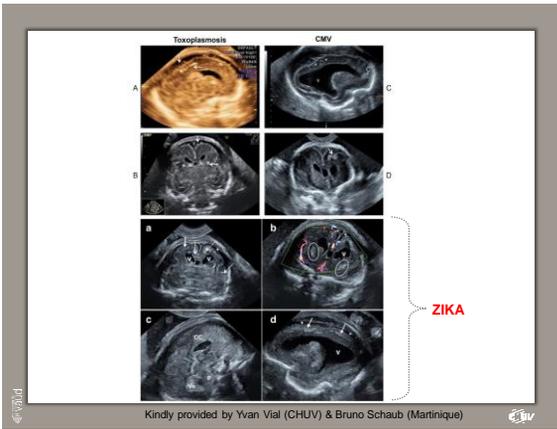
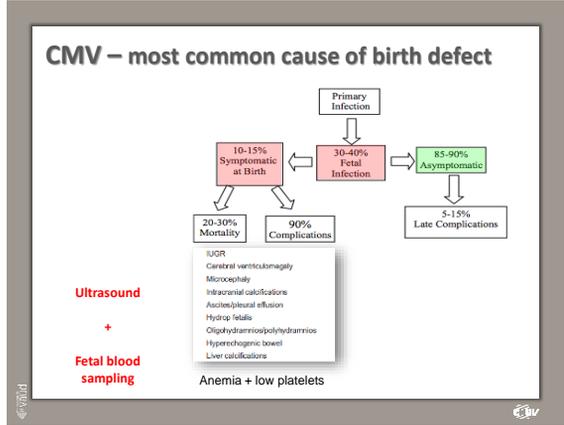
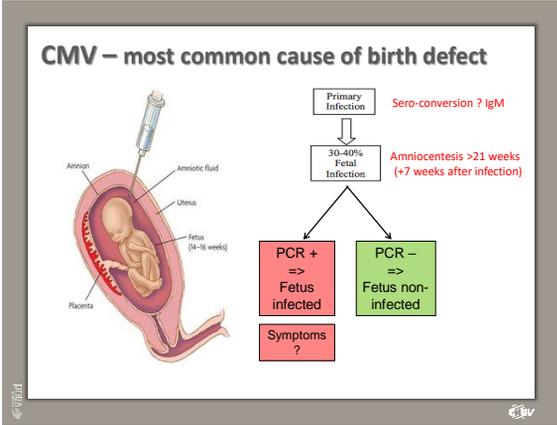
CMV – most common cause of birth defect

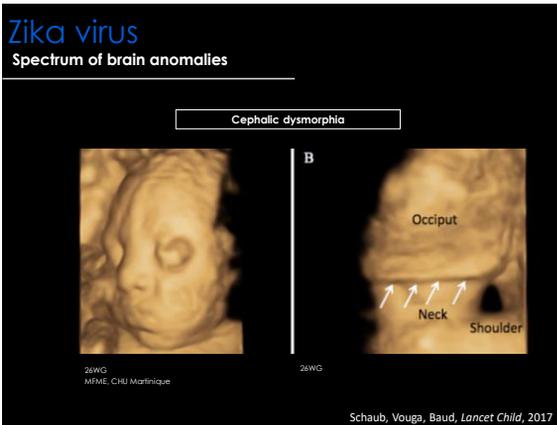
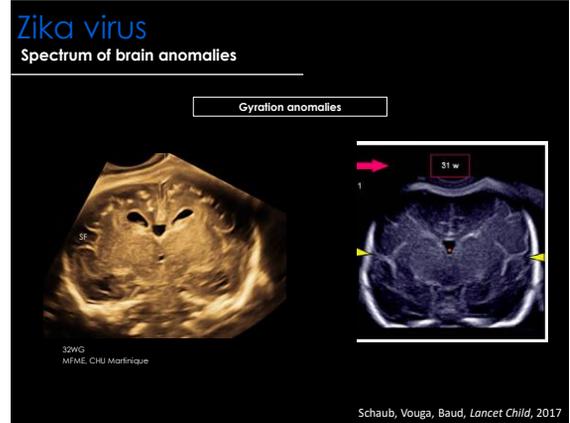
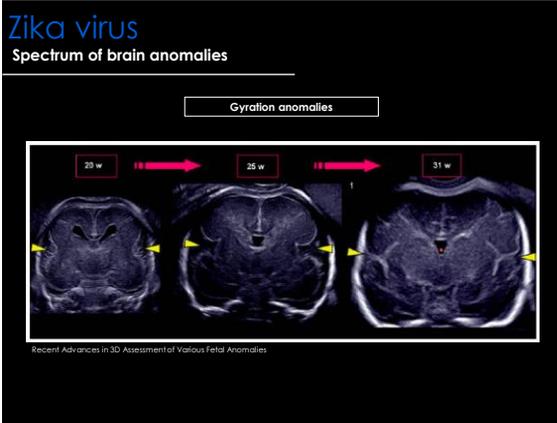
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    graph TD
      PI[Primary Infection] --> S1[10-15% Symptomatic at Birth]
      PI --> S2[30-40% Fetal Infection]
      PI --> S3[85-90% Asymptomatic]
      S1 <--> S2
      S2 <--> S3
      S1 --> M[20-30% Mortality]
      S2 --> C[90% Complications]
      S3 --> LC[5-15% Late Complications]
      S3 --> LCO[5-15% Late Complications]
  
```

3%

Severe anomalies in infected pregnant patients

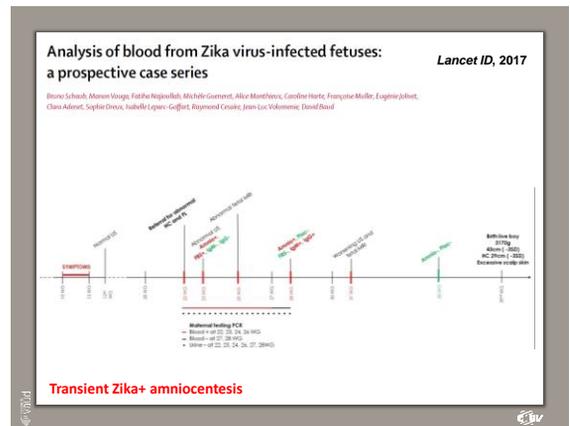
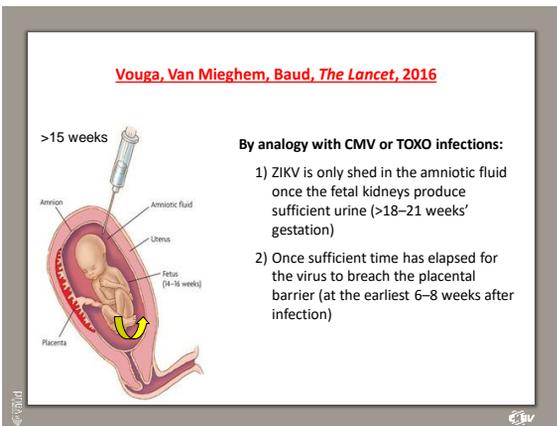


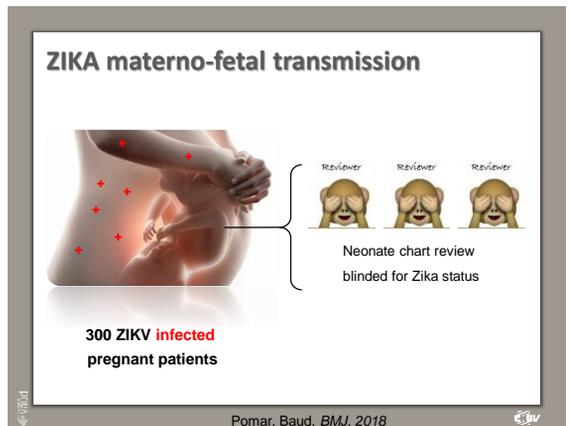
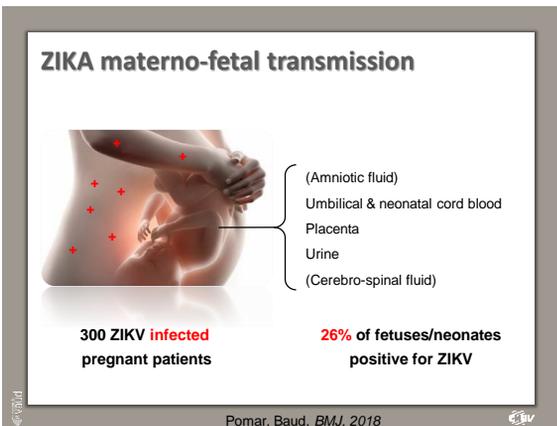
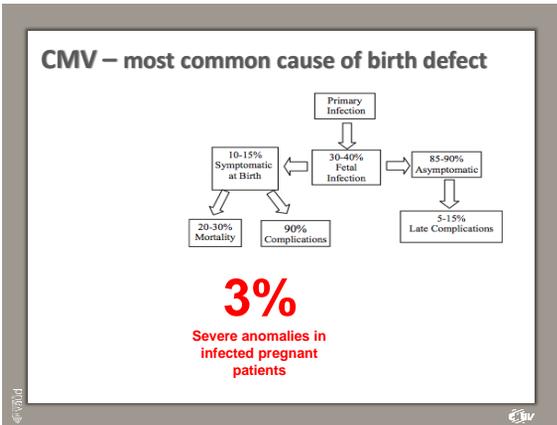
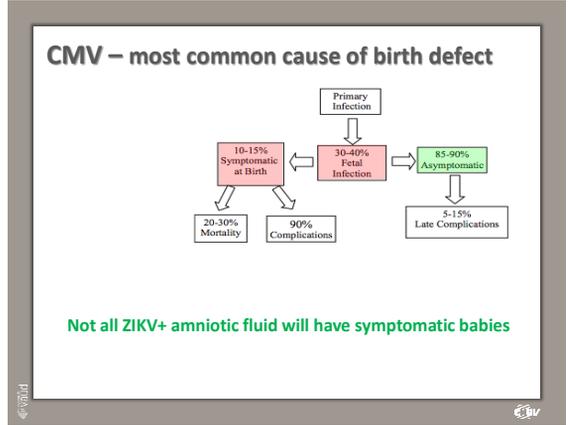
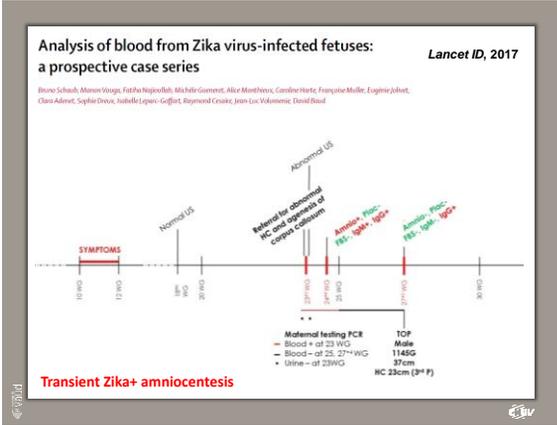


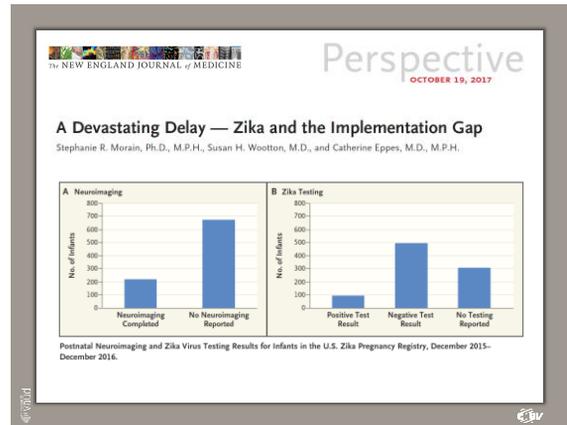
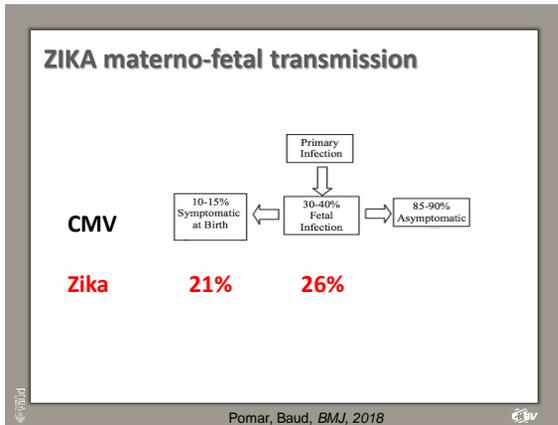
Zika world panic !!!



- No (unprotected) sex for 6 months
- **Amniocentesis at 15 weeks for all exposed pregnant patients**







For all exposed pregnant patient...

ZIKA IN PREGNANCY

REGISTRY

Baud *et al*, *BMJ*, 2016
 Panchaud, Vouga, Baud *et al*, *Lancet ID*, 2016

TAKE HOME MESSAGE

Zika similar to other teratogenic infections (CMV)

When you do not know,
No panic
 look what is known in your field

Materno-fetal & Obstetrics Research Unit Centre hospitalier universitaire vaudois

MERCI

TEAM:
 Manon Vouga
 Milos Stojanov
 Yndia Buffe
 Alice Panchaud
 Karine Lepigeon
 Leo Pomar

COLLABORATORS:
 Didier Musso - Polynesia
 Marco Alves - Bern, CH
 Bruno Schaub - Martiniques
 Patrick Gerardin - Réunion
 Duane Gubler - Singapore
 Blaise Genton - CHUV

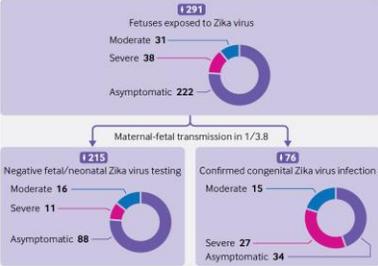
ZIKA materno-fetal transmission

Table 3 | Secondary fetal/neonatal outcomes. Values are numbers (percentages) unless stated otherwise

Details of clinical outcomes	Laboratory confirmed ZIKV infection (n=74)	Probable	Negative fetal/neonatal ZIKV testing (n=215)
	No. (%) or median (IQR)	95% CI	No. (%) or median (IQR)
Median (SD) gestational age at delivery, weeks	38.1 (15.5-39.4)	37.4 to 39.0	38.4 (17.6-39.3)
Caesarean section, n (%)	8/47 (11%)	6.7 to 23.4	24 (11%)
Birthweight (SD) (kg)	3290 (2630-3330)	2865 to 3120	3035 (2760-3432)
Birth weight < 3 kg	1 (1.3%)	0.1 to 2.6	5 (2.4%)
Birth weight < 10%*	2 (2.7%)	0.3 to 5.8	10 (4.7%)
Head circumference < 2 SD*	8 (10.8%)	6.0 to 20.8	19 (8.8%)
Head circumference < 3 SD*	2 (2.7%)	0.3 to 5.8	2 (0.9%)
Clinical examination			
Jaundice	13 (18%)	10.4 to 19.8	23 (11%)
Hypotonia	5 (7%)	2.8 to 9.8	5 (2%)
Hypertonia	10 (13%)	7.1 to 21.5	11 (5%)
Hyporeflexia	5 (7%)	2.8 to 9.8	6 (3%)
Sensorimotor dysfunction	4 (5%)	2.1 to 12.8	1 (0.5%)
Biological parameters - No. (%) tested (%)			
C-reactive protein > 10 mg/L	4 (5.4%)	1.3 to 22.6	13 (6%)
Alanine aminotransferase > 100 U/L	17 (23%)	10.9 to 24.7	9 (4%)
Thrombocytopenia < 150 U/L	2 (2.7%)	0.3 to 5.8	7 (3%)
Thrombocytopenia < 100 U/L	0 (0%)	0.0 to 0.0	0 (0%)
Median (SD) total bilirubin, mg/dL	1.80 (1.4-2.30)	1.62 to 2.09	1.72 (1.45-2.44)
Severe hyperbilirubinemia†	4 (4.7%)	3.3 to 19.9	3 (1.4%)
Aspartate aminotransferase > 5 U/L	32 (59%)	49.0 to 71.5	40 (18%)
Aspartate aminotransferase > 100 U/L	6 (8.7%)	5.4 to 21.0	2 (0.9%)
Aspartate aminotransferase > 400 U/L	1 (1.4%)	0.3 to 5.8	0 (0%)

Pomar, Vouga, Baud, *BMJ*, 2018

ZIKA materno-fetal transmission



RR for severe outcomes = 7 [4-13]

Pomar, Vouga, Baud, *BMJ*, 2018

Analysis of blood from Zika virus-infected fetuses: a prospective case series

Lancet ID, 2017

Bruno Schaub, Manon Vouga, Fathe Nijjarah, Malika Guemert, Alice Montheux, Caroline Hertz, Françoise Müller, Eugénie Jöhret, Clara Adenot, Sylvie Divoux, Isabelle Legros-Goffart, Raymond Cossais, Jean-Luc Volonnac, David Baud

All fetuses had **Fetal Blood Sampling**:

- liver cholestasis
- mild anemia

