

Public Health Perspectives on Zika and Other Arboviruses

Olivia Elizabeth*

Department of Measles, Vietduc University Hospital, Vietnam

Abstract

Arboviruses, including Zika, dengue, chikungunya, and West Nile virus, are a significant public health concern, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions. These viruses are primarily transmitted by mosquitoes and ticks, leading to various clinical manifestations ranging from mild febrile illness to severe neurological and congenital complications. This article provides an in-depth overview of the transmission, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of these arboviral infections. The focus is on Zika virus, which gained global attention due to its association with congenital Zika syndrome (CZS) and Guillain-Barré syndrome. Effective management of arboviral diseases relies on a combination of vector control, public health measures, accurate diagnosis, and supportive care. Continued research and surveillance are essential to address the evolving challenges posed by these viruses and to mitigate their impact on global health.

Keywords:

Zika virus, arboviruses, public health, transmission, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, prevention, congenital Zika syndrome, Guillain-Barré syndrome.

Introduction

Arboviruses, which are transmitted by arthropods, represent a significant public health concern, particularly in tropical and subtropical regions. These viruses are primarily transmitted by mosquitoes and ticks, leading to various clinical manifestations ranging from mild febrile illness to severe neurological and congenital complications. This article provides an in-depth overview of the transmission, clinical features, diagnosis, treatment, and prevention of these arboviral infections. The focus is on Zika virus, which gained global attention due to its association with congenital Zika syndrome (CZS) and Guillain-Barré syndrome. Effective management of arboviral diseases relies on a combination of vector control, public health measures, accurate diagnosis, and supportive care. Continued research and surveillance are essential to address the evolving challenges posed by these viruses and to mitigate their impact on global health.

Zika virus

Transmission

Zika virus is primarily transmitted by mosquitoes, specifically Aedes species, which are active during the day and night. The virus can also be transmitted through sexual contact, blood transfusion, and from mother to fetus during pregnancy.

- **Serological tests**

Serological tests, such as enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) and Western blot, are used to detect Zika virus antibodies in the blood. These tests are typically performed on blood samples collected during the acute phase of infection.

Treatment

There is no specific treatment for Zika virus infection. Management is primarily supportive, focusing on relieving symptoms such as fever, pain, and dehydration. Patients should be encouraged to rest and stay hydrated.

*Corresponding author: Olivia Elizabeth, Department of Measles, Vietduc University Hospital, Vietnam, E-mail: olivia.elizabeth@gmail.com

Received: 01-July-2024, Manuscript No: jcidp-24-142256, Editor assigned: 03-July-2024, Pre-QC No: jcidp-24-142256 (PQ), Reviewed: 17-July-2024, QC No: jcidp-24-142256, Revised: 22-July-2024, Manuscript No: jcidp-24-142256 (R), Published: 29-July-2024, DOI: 10.4172/2476-213X.1000252

